

# STRATEGIC PLAN 2025/26 – 2029/30



National Gambling Board  
South Africa

a member of **the dtic** group



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfCFTA	-	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
APP	–	Annual Performance Plan
B-BBEE	–	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
CCO	–	Chief Compliance Officer
CEO	–	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	–	Chief Financial Officer
CPA	-	Consumer Protection Act
CSA	-	Chief Strategic Adviser
CSD	-	Central Supplier Database
CSRD	-	Corporate Services and Research Division
CTO	-	Chief Technology Officer
EA	–	Executive Authority
FICA	–	Financial Intelligence Centre Act
FPD	-	Finance and Procurement Division
FY	–	Financial Year
GCCD	-	Gaming Control and Compliance Division
GDP	–	Gross Domestic Product
GGR	–	Gross Gambling Revenue
GNU	-	Government of National Unity
HDI	–	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
ICT	–	Information Communications Technology
IGRFA	-	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act
LPMs	–	Limited Payout Machines
MOU	–	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	–	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTDP	–	Medium Term Development Plan
NCEMS	–	National Central Electronic Monitoring System
NDP	–	National Development Plan
NGA	–	National Gambling Act
NGB	–	National Gambling Board
NGPC	–	National Gambling Policy Council
NGR	–	National Gambling Regulator
NT	–	National Treasury
PFMA	–	Public Financial Management Act
PLAs	–	Provincial Licensing Authorities
POPIA	-	Protection of Personal Information Act
POCA	-	Prevention of Organised Crime Act
SABS	-	South African Bureau of Standards
SMME	–	Small medium and micro-sized enterprises
SPCIG	-	Stakeholders Priority Committee to Combat Illegal Gambling
SWOT	–	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
<b>the dtic</b>	–	The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
TID	-	Technical Indicator Description
TOWS	–	Threats, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Strength

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## Executive Authority Statement



The economic landscape in which the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) and its entities operate remains complex and challenging. Global geopolitical tensions, trade wars, and rising protectionism continue to create obstacles for key export markets while fostering conditions that threaten small, open economies like South Africa. Domestically, structural constraints such as high unemployment, inequality, poverty, and infrastructure challenges—particularly in energy and logistics—continue to impede sustainable economic growth and investment.

It is against this backdrop that the 7<sup>th</sup> Administration comprising a Government of National Unity (GNU) has set out a Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) focused on three key priorities: inclusive economic growth and job creation, reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living, and building a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

**the dtic** has aligned its efforts with this broader national strategy, prioritizing **re-industrialization, job creation, transformation, and state capability**. Central to this is an industrial policy agenda that drives

decarbonization, digitalization, and economic diversification to build a competitive and equitable South Africa.

The gambling industry, like many sectors, has undergone significant structural shifts due to technological advancements. In this evolving landscape, effective regulation remains critical to ensuring that the industry contributes to economic growth while safeguarding consumers, maintaining legal compliance, and preventing criminal activity. The regulatory framework must remain responsive and proactive to ensure a fair, transparent, and well-regulated gambling environment.

The Strategic Plan provides a five-year roadmap that aligns the entity's work with national priorities, leveraging gambling regulation as a tool for economic growth. The Annual Performance Plan (APP) translates this vision into actionable outputs, ensuring measurable progress in the new financial year. The Annual Performance Plan 2025/26-2027/28, is hereby submitted in accordance with the Revised Framework on Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.

I wish to express my appreciation to the management and staff for their dedication and commitment to executing this strategic vision. Their continued efforts will be instrumental in achieving the government's broader objectives and fostering a more inclusive and resilient economy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Tau', written over a horizontal line.

**Mr Parks Tau, MP**  
**Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition**



## Deputy Minister Foreword



The 7th Administration, under the Government of National Unity (GNU), has set forth a clear Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) that prioritizes inclusive economic growth and job creation, poverty reduction, and the establishment of a capable, ethical, and developmental state. **the dtic** aligns its efforts with these priorities, focusing on re-industrialization, job creation, economic transformation, and enhanced state capacity.

The National Gambling Board (NGB) plays a crucial role in this broader economic agenda by ensuring effective regulation and oversight of the gambling industry to safeguard consumer interests, promote responsible gambling, and prevent illicit activities.

The gambling industry has experienced significant structural shifts, driven by technological advancements and evolving consumer preferences. The rapid expansion of betting, which now comprises over 60% of Gross Gambling Revenue (GGR), has transformed the landscape, presenting both opportunities and regulatory challenges. While these changes drive economic activity, they also necessitate a modernized, technologically adept regulatory framework to ensure transparency, compliance, and social responsibility.

As the gambling industry evolves, so do its associated risks. The alarming rise in problem gambling from 6% in 2017 to 31% in 2023 necessitates urgent intervention. The NGB remains committed to bolstering responsible gambling initiatives, intensifying public education efforts, and collaborating with stakeholders to implement harm-reduction measures. In parallel, the fight against illegal gambling remains a priority. Through the National Stakeholders Priority Committee, the NGB will work closely with law enforcement, financial institutions, and digital service providers to combat illicit activities that threaten the integrity of the industry and the broader economy.

The NGB is advancing its mandate through key areas in gaming control and compliance, enforcement, and research. Further and aligned with national development priorities, the NGB endeavours to promote economic inclusion by facilitating procurement opportunities for black-owned entities, supporting small businesses in the gambling value chain, and ensuring that the industry contributes meaningfully to transformation. These efforts not only strengthen policy and legislative reforms but ensure a well-regulated and sustainable sector.

I commend the NGB leadership and staff for their commitment to implementing key initiatives that align with the government's growth agenda.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zuko Godlimpi', written over a horizontal line.

**Mr Zuko Godlimpi, MP**

**Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition**

## Accounting Authority Statement



It is with great pleasure that National Gambling Board presents the Strategic Plan for the period 2025-26 to 2029-30. Aligning NGBs mission with actionable goals and initiatives, the strategic plan helps to ensure a proactive and impactful approach to the organization's endeavours in addressing the complexities of the gambling industry.

South Africa's economy faces mounting global and domestic challenges. Geopolitical tensions, protectionism, and trade wars have disrupted exports, fostering dumping that threatens local industries. Domestically, load-shedding, rising electricity costs, inefficient logistics, and weak local governance increases business costs, while skills mismatches and market concentration hinder economic transformation. With low business confidence and slow growth, urgent structural reforms are needed to create a more inclusive, resilient, and competitive economy.

The NGBs focus for the upcoming strategic period coincides with the advent of the 7<sup>th</sup> administration under the Government of National Unity (GNU) and the MTDP whose priorities centre on inclusive economic growth

and job creation, reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living, and building a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

Achieving rapid, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth requires a strong focus on re-industrialization, job creation, transformation and a capable state which form the basis of **the dtic's** outcomes.

As NGB we are committed to aligning our mandate to the new priorities of this administration for improved regulation of the gambling industry to ensure that our activities have a beneficial outcome and impact on jobs and inclusive growth.

Further to this **the dtic** has identified - through the industrial policy- key economic opportunities through which rapid, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth can be achieved namely digitalisation, de-carbonization and diversification. The NGB plans to pursue diversification in support of achieving transformation through its outcomes of promotion of sustainable growth and economic inclusion of black-owned entities.

The gambling industry in South Africa has made significant contributions to both the economy and employment, with a notable Gross Gambling Revenue (GGR) growth of 25.7% between FY2022/23 and FY2023/24, despite a challenging economic environment. The rapid expansion of the betting sector, driven by online platforms, has transformed the gambling landscape, presenting both opportunities and regulatory challenges.

Betting now constitutes over 60% of GGR, outpacing the traditional land-based casino sector, which has experienced stagnation and even contraction in market share. This shift

toward digital platforms necessitates a modernized, technologically savvy regulatory framework.

We will enhance the National Central Electronic Monitoring System (NCEMS) and ensure its availability. This will allow us to maintain accurate, real-time monitoring of gambling revenue in the Limited Payout Machine (LPM) sector and ensure transparency and fairness across the sector as well as facilitate revenue generation.

The NGB has a responsibility to monitor and ensure compliance of the gambling industry with the applicable laws and regulations. This includes conducting oversight and inspections and audits of Provincial Licensing Authorities as well as licensed operators to verify that they are adhering to the necessary standards for player protection, responsible gambling practices, and financial integrity. We will also address the regulatory gaps surrounding advertising and sponsorships, particularly within the betting sector, to mitigate the societal impacts of excessive and unchecked exposure to gambling marketing.

The regulation of the industry is accompanied by social risks, including the sharp rise in problem gambling, which has surged from 6% in 2017 to 31% in 2023. Addressing these concerns is a top priority. We are committed to strengthening responsible gambling initiatives, working closely with stakeholders to promote public education on the risks of gambling, and ensuring that operators implement harm-reduction measures.

Illegal gambling remains a significant threat to the legitimate industry and our broader economic objectives. Through the establishment of the National Stakeholders

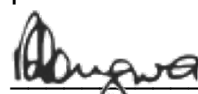
Priority Committee, we will continue to collaborate with law enforcement, financial institutions, and internet service providers to curb these activities effectively.

Internally, the NGB will continue to refine its operational efficiency, embracing digital transformation to enhance service delivery. We remain dedicated to the principles of good governance, aligning our practices with legislative requirements, including those related to Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE).

The NGB is well-positioned to navigate the changing dynamics of the gambling industry. By leveraging technology, strengthening partnerships, and committing to ethical and responsible governance, we will fulfil our mandate to regulate the industry effectively, protect the public, and contribute to the socio-economic development of South Africa.

In alignment with the National Development Plan (NDP), the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) strategic priorities, the Industrial Policy priorities, and the dtic's outcomes, the NGB remains committed to ensuring that gambling regulation serves as a strategic lever for economic growth and consumer protection.

I wish to thank Mr Parks Tau for providing guidance towards the drafting of the Strategic Plan for the next MTDP period. The NGB management is committed to successfully implement the Strategic Plan in contribution to government's overall programmes and priorities.



**Ms Caroline Kongwa**  
**Accounting Authority**

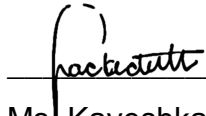
## OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the National Gambling Board under the guidance of Mr Parks Tau.
- Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the National Gambling Board is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the Impact and outcomes which the National Gambling Board will endeavour to achieve over the period 2025/26 – 2029/30.



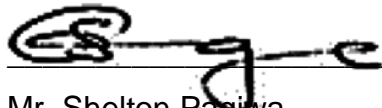
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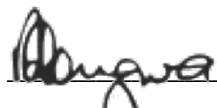
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Mr. Shelton Pagiwa  
Chief Technology Officer (CTO)



Ms Caroline Kongwa  
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Approved by:



Mr. Parks Tau, MP  
Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition



## PART A: OUR MANDATE

### 1. Constitutional Mandate

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Schedule 4, Part A sets out gambling as a concurrent legislative competence and lists casinos, racing, gambling and wagering (excluding lotteries and sports pools) as functional areas for both national and provincial government. Section 146 of the Constitution applies to a conflict between national legislation and provincial legislation falling within a functional area listed in Schedule 4.

In the Republic, the government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. All spheres of government must observe and adhere to the principles of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations and must conduct their activities within the said principles.

### 2. Legislative and Policy Mandates

The NGB is established in terms of the NGA. The NGB is a Schedule 3A Public Entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999). The mandate of the NGB is set out in sections 33 and 34, read with sections 32, 21 and 65 of the NGA, and these are:

- Oversight of gambling in the Republic of South Africa by:
  - Evaluating the issuing of national licences by the PLAs;
  - Evaluating the compliance monitoring of licensees by PLAs;
- Conducting oversight evaluation of the performance of PLAs so as to ensure that the national norms and standards established by the NGA are applied uniformly and consistently throughout the Republic;
- Assisting PLAs to ensure that the unlicensed gambling activities are detected;
- Monitoring of market conduct and market share;
- Monitoring socio-economic patterns of gambling activity and research and identify patterns of the socio-economic impact of gambling and addictive or compulsive gambling;
- Establishing and maintaining a national registry of every gambling machine or gambling device manufactured within or imported into the Republic, as well as maintaining all other legislator prescribed registers;
- Investigate alleged unlawful winnings that emanate from unlawful gambling activities. If such winnings are found to be unlawful, an application to the High Court for an order to declare the winnings forfeited to the State is made. Where winnings are deemed to be derived from legal gambling activities, funds are returned to the punter;
- Advising and providing recommendations to the NGPC on, amongst others, matters

- of national policy and legislative changes relating to gambling regulation.

### Other mandates

The implementation of the NGB's mandate is also indirectly governed by the following legislation:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (B-BBEE), 2003 (Act 53 of 2003)
- The Financial Intelligence Centre Act (FICA), 2001 (Act 38 of 2001)
- Cyber Crimes Act, 2020 (Act 19 of 2020)
- Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), 2013 (Act 4 of 2013)
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (IGRFA), 2005 (Act 13 of 2005)
- Competition Act, 1998 (Act 89 of 1998)
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA), 1998 (Act 121 of 1998)
- Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999)
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977)
- Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act 65 of 1996)
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995)
- Standards Act, 2008 (Act 8 of 2008)
- Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act 9 of 2014)

- National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act 5 of 2008)
- Consumer Protection Act (CPA), 2008 (Act 68 of 2008)

### Policy mandates

The NGA is premised on the National Gambling Policy, 2016 which informs the key performance outcomes of the NGB. These outcomes manifest through advice and recommendations to the NGPC on, amongst others, matters of national policy and legislative changes relating to gambling.

## 3. Institutional Policies and Strategies Governing the Five-Year Planning Period

There are various Government policies and plans which continue to inform the NGB's strategic direction and implementation of its mandate to achieve its intended outcomes. The NGB has aligned its strategy with the following:

- The National Development Plan (NDP), 2030
- Statement of the Intent of the 2024 Government of National Unity (GNU)
- The Medium-Term Development Plan 2024-2029
- National Industrial Policy 2025
- The National Gambling Policy, 2016

#### 4. NGB implementation of Government institutional policies over the 7th administration

The NDP 2030 is a broad strategic framework that aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. Realising these goals will require transformation of the economy and focused efforts to build the country's capabilities in an economy that must grow faster in ways that benefit all South Africans.

The NGB planning for the period will continuously be premised on progression of realisation of socio-economic rights and evidenced based policy and decision making as set out in the GNU Statement of Intent in order to contribute to rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and job creation with further focus to building a capable state.

The Medium -Term Development Plan 2024-2029 pursues three strategic national priorities namely driving inclusive growth and job creation, reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living, and building a capable, ethical and developmental state. Each of these actions seeks to contribute to sustainable, rapid economic growth and remove obstacles that stands in the way of growth which must be inclusive and transformational and must drive the redistribution of wealth and opportunity.

the dtic has in place an Industrial Policy which seeks to transform the structure and trajectory of economic growth through three priority anchors namely Decarbonisation, Diversification and Digitalisation. To drive

diversification in South Africa, incentives, investments, regulatory reforms and partnerships are important to encourage value-addition to the local economy.

This was not without an in-depth analysis of various economic constraints which hamper economic growth. These include, amongst others, red tape reduction which stunts growth and employment prospects, market access which may inhibit growth for SMMEs, high unemployment which impacts workforce and supplier readiness, illicit imports which undermine legitimate businesses and policy reform which requires immediate resolution to unlock and accelerate economic growth.

The thrust of NGBs strategy over the five-year term will be to ensure that it contributes to sustainable growth of the local economy , enhanced supplier development which is inclusive of black-owned entities and facilitation of revenue generation in the economy with an intended impact on jobs.

**National Gambling Board**  
**Strategic Plan 2025/26-2029/30 FY**

**NGB contribution to government and dtic priorities**

GNU Statement of Intent	NDP	MTDP Strategic Priorities	MTDP Outcome	Industrial Policy Priorities	the dtic Core Outputs for 3.5% Growth Plan	Alignment to Growth Path/ Blue Sky	the dtic outcomes	NGB outcomes	NGB Outcome Indicators	NGB Outputs	NGB Output Indicators
1. <b>Rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the promotion of fixed capital investment and industrialization, job creation, transformation, livelihood support, land reform, infrastructure development, structural reforms and transformational change, fiscal sustainability, and the sustainable use of our national resources and endowments. Macro-economic management must support national development goals in a sustainable manner.</b>	Ch3. Economy and employment Ch4. Economic Infrastructure- the foundation of social and economic development Ch5. Ensuring environmental sustainability and an equitable transition to a low-carbon economy Ch6. An integrated and inclusive rural economy Ch8. Transforming human settlement and the national space economy	Priority 1: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation	Increased employment and work opportunities	-	540 000 Jobs Created	Workforce readiness and skills for the economy	Increasing Skills and Work Experience for the Economy	Facilitated jobs sustained for industry needs and economic competitiveness	Jobs sustained through appointment of NCEMS operator	Section 27 of the NGA appointment and monitoring of the NCEMS operator for jobs sustained	Number of jobs sustained through the appointment of NCEMS operator and report produced
					Workplace readiness	Employment opportunities through internship and learnership programmes	Implemented Human Capital Strategy on mentoring and coaching to enhance skills and employability	Number of reports on implementation of the Human Capital Strategy on mentoring and coaching			
			Accelerated growth of strategic industrial and labour-intensive sectors		R2 Trillion Investment			Facilitated revenue generation in the economy through investment in a NCEMS for the LPM sector	Revenue generation in the LPM sector	Facilitated R2.5 billion revenue generation in the LPM sector to strengthen the domestic economy	Rand value revenue generation facilitated in the LPM sector
			Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms					Data-driven insight on market dynamics in the gambling industry for informed decision making	Monitored market share and market conduct of the four (4) sectors in the gambling industry	Gambling Sector performance analysis of the four sectors in the gambling industry for provision of market intelligence	Number of reports on Gambling Sector performance produced
						Omnibus Regulations	Creating an enabling environment for companies through fast-tracking of legislation, other instruments, reducing red tape and	Increased investment in the LPM sector	Conducted evidence-based research on further prescribed allocation of LPMs in four provinces	Research on the socio-economic impact of the licensed LPM sector in Mpumalanga, KZN, Limpopo and North-West to increase	Number of reports on research on the socio-economic impact of the licensed LPM sector in Mpumalanga, KZN, Limpopo

**National Gambling Board**  
**Strategic Plan 2025/26-2029/30 FY**

GNU Statement of Intent	NDP	MTDP Strategic Priorities	MTDP Outcome	Industrial Policy Priorities	the dtic Core Outputs for 3.5% Growth Plan	Alignment to Growth Path/ Blue Sky	the dtic outcomes	NGB outcomes	NGB Outcome Indicators	NGB Outputs	NGB Output Indicators		
							unlocking bottlenecks			investment in the LPM sector	and North-West to increase investment in the LPM sector produced		
			Economic transformation and equitable inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities (WYPD) for a just society	Priority 3: Diversification (Spatial, Demographic, Industrial transformation, Scale/Size) -	200 Ind Parks & DDM Transformation	Strategic markets for domestic producers	Local Procurement Spend	Commitment to procuring local goods and services to contribute to the local economy for sustainable growth	Total value committed to procure local goods and services	70% of total public procurement spend on local producers to increase local market competitiveness	% total public procurement spend on local producers		
								Commitment to spend on procurement of goods and services from black-owned entities to enhance supplier development and economic inclusion	Total value spend on goods and services procured from black owned entities	60% of total public procurement spend on goods and services from black-owned entities to increase market share	% of total public procurement spend on goods and services from black-owned entities		
			-					Enhanced regulation of the gambling industry to inform gambling policy development	Evaluated regulatory compliance in the gambling industry	Evaluation regulatory notices issued in nine (9) provinces	Number of evaluation regulatory notices issued		
								Increased public awareness to educate and inform people on the harmful effects of gambling	Implemented broad-based public education programme on the risks and socio-economic impact of gambling	Broad-based community outreach interventions conducted to inform and educate the public on risks and socio-economic impact of gambling	Number of broad-based community outreach interventions conducted		
						Illicit Trade	Enforcement capabilities of regulators	Red Tape Reduction	Reduced turn-around time to complete	Targeted investigations completed	Turn-around time to complete		



**National Gambling Board**  
**Strategic Plan 2025/26-2029/30 FY**

GNU Statement of Intent	NDP	MTDP Strategic Priorities	MTDP Outcome	Industrial Policy Priorities	the dtic Core Outputs for 3.5% Growth Plan	Alignment to Growth Path/ Blue Sky	the dtic outcomes	NGB outcomes	NGB Outcome Indicators	NGB Outputs	NGB Output Indicators
									investigations on illegal gambling activities	within twenty-five (25) days on illegal gambling matters	investigations on illegal gambling activities
								Protection of the regulated gambling industry	Interventions to combat illegal gambling	Enforcement interventions to combat illegal gambling	Number of interventions to combat illegal gambling through raids and inspections initiated

## 5. Relevant Court Rulings

There are no relevant court rulings that have a significant, ongoing impact on operations or service delivery obligations.

## PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

### VISION

To position South Africa as the pre-eminent jurisdiction with an exemplary and effectively regulated gambling industry



### MISSION

Lead the regulation of the gambling industry in the fulfilment of the National Gambling Act, 2004, through an effectively regulated and supervised gambling industry that upholds domestic continental and internationally recognised standards of compliance



### VALUES

Professionalism; Moral integrity, Transparency; Communication and consistency, Effective implementation of resolutions; Responsive communication; Teamwork; Respect and Tolerance.



## 1. Situational Analysis

### *Overview of the Gambling Industry*

Gambling in South Africa is a significant contributor to both the entertainment and hospitality/tourism industries, and more specifically the broader economy contributing 0.83% to GDP in recent times. Despite an overall weak economic environment (2023 GDP growth estimate of 0.6%), the gambling industry has shown notable growth in Gross Gambling Revenue (GGR) of 25.7% between FY2022/23 and FY2023/24, driven primarily by the betting sector, which grew by 53.7%. In contrast, land-based gambling modes namely casinos, Limited Payout Machines (LPMs), and bingo have stagnated in terms of growth with casinos and LPMs registering negative growth and casinos losing dominance in market share to the betting sector. The gambling industry generated R59.3 billion in GGR in FY2023/24, R35.9 billion of which was derived from the betting sector, R4.1 billion from the LPMs sector and R1.9 billion from the bingo sector. Betting now represents 60.5% of GGR in FY2023/24, whilst casinos have shrunk to 29.3%.

### *Shifting landscape of Gambling*

The betting sector continues to record an upward trend with respect to turnover, GGR and tax contribution. Particularly, the rise in betting undertaken through online platforms is a defining trend. Betting is available both in retail outlets and through online websites of licensed betting operators, over 80% of betting revenue is derived through bets undertaken on the online platforms of licensed bookmakers, reflecting a broader digital shift similar to

other entertainment sectors like music and film. High living costs, rising interest rates (11.75% in 2023 up from 10.5% in 2022), and economic constraints have pushed consumers towards cost-effective, accessible forms of gambling, through online platforms. This trend reflects a transformation in consumer behavior.

### *Gambling Participation and Problem Gambling*

Participation in gambling has seen a marked increase, with the incidence rising to 65.7% in 2023, up from 30.6% in 2017. Online betting stands out, with a participation rate of 46%, indicating that nearly half of the South African population is engaging in betting through online websites. However, this surge in participation has been accompanied by a sharp rise in problem gambling, with the incidence increasing from 6% in 2017 to 31% in 2023. This escalating problem places significant pressure on regulators to enhance measures aimed at harm reduction and public protection.

### *LPM regulatory considerations*

The National Gambling Act (NGA) mandates regulatory authorities to safeguard against potential adverse effects stemming from the proliferation of LPMs within the country. Consequently, the NGA outlines strict guidelines for the gradual introduction of LPMs, emphasizing the importance of continuous socio-economic impact assessments.

As certain provinces approach the upper limits of their initial LPM allocations for Phase 1, a comprehensive study to evaluate the socio-economic effects of further rollout of LPMs is warranted. This study aims to provide crucial insights on the broader effects that expanding the number and distribution of LPMs can have on the economy and society. This includes the potential to stimulate local economic activity through increased employment, business opportunities, and tax revenues. On the societal side, it can influence consumer behavior, including entertainment spending patterns, while also raising concerns about increased gambling participation and related issues such as problem gambling and financial strain on vulnerable populations. The impact may vary by region and economic conditions, potentially benefiting some areas while introducing risks in others.

Further, the LPM sector has experienced negative growth over the last year attributed to stake and prize limits which have remained unchanged since LPMs were first regulated. As such research to determine the optimal stake and prize limits in the Limited Payout Machines (LPM) is currently underway to inform the appropriate stake and prize limits that will strike a balance that supports industry sustainability, protects players from excessive losses, and ensures that gambling remains a controlled, responsible form of entertainment.

### ***Regulatory Challenges***

The current regulatory framework faces several challenges. Anecdotal evidence has raised concerns around a surge in gambling advertising, particularly in betting

advertising. Betting sponsorships also have become a prominent feature of South African sports, increasing the public's exposure to gambling. South Africa's gambling advertising laws do not cater for time and sponsorships restrictions as seen in other countries and critics argue that advertising in a constrained economic environment entices risk-taking behaviours and lures even non-gamblers to try their luck at winning on gambling games. This may contribute to increased problem gambling. International best practice points to stricter regulations on time, sponsorships, and content of advertisements. In other parts of the world, regulators are looking to increased advertising restrictions as a measure to reduce the harms associated with gambling.

The ongoing issue of illegal gambling remains a significant threat to the legitimate economy. The ease of access and increased prevalence of such activities, undermines the legitimate gambling industry, causing significant loss in revenue and contribution to the fiscus. Detection and enforcement are hampered by issues such as tracing of financial flows and jurisdictional complexities, highlighting the need for greater cooperation with financial institutions and internet service providers.

The establishment of the National Stakeholders Priority Committee has resulted in the development of national strategies to combat illegal gambling nationwide. Collaborated efforts by key stakeholders and other regulators in law enforcement and all sectors of society are necessary to ensure a holistic response



towards the combat and suppression of illegal gambling operations.

The gambling environment is continuously changing due to new technology with a host of new products coming into the market. This presents a challenge for a gambling regulator, as the NGB, and requires the regulator to be innovative and agile in achieving its objectives. In an effort to support improved industrial performance, dynamism and competitiveness of local companies, the NGB currently monitors the LPM sector through a technologically driven National Central Electronic Monitoring System (NCEMS), ensuring that gambling revenues are accurately captured and allocated to the relevant stakeholders.

### 1.1 External Environmental Analysis

The NGB regularly scans and monitors the macro-environment to identify factors that have an impact on the gambling industry and NGB's ability to execute its mandate.

#### Political

South Africa has transitioned from a period of single-party dominance, which characterized the previous six administrations, to a Government of National Unity in its 7th administration. This shift may lead to significant national policy changes, including potential reforms in interactive gambling (IG) regulation. For the NGB, this presents an opportunity as it awaits the approval and promulgation of the National Gambling Amendment Bill. Additionally, as the country advances towards its Medium-Term Development Plan, aligned with the National Development Plan, there is potential for the

revival of the National Gambling Policy Council (NGPC) to resolve disputes between the NGB and PLAs.

The purpose of the National Gambling Amendment Bill of 2018 is to provide for the reconfiguration of the NGB to become the National Gambling Regulator (NGR) led by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) without a board structure; the automatic forfeiture of unlawful winnings to the NGR; the extension of the NCEMS to other modes of gambling; and the enhancement of the powers of the national inspectorate to curb illegal gambling activities; amongst others. Passing the Bill could lead to amendments addressing challenges and illegal gambling enforcement.

Urgent attention should be given to the prescription of certain dates in terms of transitional provisions contained in the Schedule to the National Gambling Act, 2004, matters of excluded persons and national registers, re-certification of gambling machines and devices, the remittance of unlawful winnings to the NGB in terms of section 16 and Form NGB2.

Certainty is required to deal with disputes urgently and expeditiously between the NGB and PLAs regarding interpretation and implementation of the NGA; implementation of the B-BBEE Act, 2003; and alignment of laws to give effect to the underlying spirit of co-operative governance. The existing challenges that hinder the effectiveness of the National Gambling Policy Council (NGPC) continue to impede the NGB achieving its mandate.

#### Economic

The overall economic health of South Africa directly affects the gambling

industry. Economic downturns can lead to decreased consumer spending on entertainment, including gambling. However, they can also drive individuals toward gambling as a means of income, particularly in low-income areas, leading to harmful financial consequences and potentially increasing illegal gambling activities, which undermine legal operations and erode the tax base.

In 2024, interest rates in South Africa reached a 15-year high, placing tremendous cost-of-living pressures, and increased debt pitfalls, on the average consumer. Despite this, participation in gambling has risen, with punters seeking it as an income source due to declining disposable incomes. This trend has particularly harmful effects in poorer communities.

South Africa's population, currently around 62 million, is projected to reach 66.4 million by 2030. However, this growth is not matched by sufficient economic expansion, with unemployment at 32.9%. Notwithstanding this, the gambling industry has seen a 5% increase in direct employment, rising from 32,677 in FY2022/23 to 34,316 in FY2023/24.

Additionally, inflationary pressures affect the LPM sector, where bet limits have remained unchanged, reducing profitability. LPM sector has been operating in an environment that has not kept up with the rise in inflation. As a result, the minimum and maximum bet amounts have remained the same since the inception of the LPM sector. The impact of the current status quo is an erosion of the economic value derived from the sector by all stakeholders. The NGB has seen a

reduction of the prescribed monitoring fees as a percentage of gross gambling revenue (GGR) from 6% to 5.61% due to the increase in installed LPMs to more than 15,000 machines nationwide. The reduced prescribed percentage has resulted in a decline in revenue since the beginning of the 2023/24 financial year.

The NGB 2023/24 financial period was characterized by a reduction in revenue collection by the National Treasury. **the dtic's** grant funding was reduced during 2023/24. A funding reduction remains possible if the prevailing economic conditions do not improve.

As revenue collection challenges persist due to economic stagnation, and the extension of the National Central Electronic Monitoring System (NCEMS) to all gambling modes offers economic potential. An opportunity exists for the NCEMS to be rolled out to other modes of gambling so that significant events relating to all modes can be monitored by the NGB. An extension of the NCEMS to other modes presents an opportunity for a significant increase in locally produced goods and services which would be required to establish an NCEMS that encompasses all modes.

Industry transformation has been slow, with major acquisitions by established operators creating barriers to entry for new participants. The industry has experienced significant acquisitions by established operators, which risks undermining the limited progress made toward transformation. These developments create additional barriers to entry for new participants in the sector.

## Social

Whilst gambling serves as entertainment and an economic contributor, it is also associated with addiction, financial hardship, and family breakdowns. Gambling addiction, especially in a country facing high unemployment and income inequality, deepens financial distress for economically vulnerable individuals, leading to further poverty and social issues. To mitigate these risks, the NGB must ensure operators implement robust safeguards, such as self-exclusion programs and responsible gambling guidelines.

The increasing proliferation of gambling advertising in South Africa is normalizing gambling, especially in conjunction with sports. This growing exposure encourages excessive gambling and poses a social threat by targeting vulnerable groups, including minors, due to a lack of strict regulations.

Aggressive marketing targeting lower-income groups, can encourage individuals to spend beyond their means. Advertisements that glamorize gambling, often use public figures or influencers, and can normalize gambling without adequately highlighting the risks involved. This is especially concerning for younger audiences who may be more susceptible to such messages and less aware of the dangers. The pervasive presence of gambling ads across media platforms, including television, social media, and sports sponsorships, heightens the risk of exposing children and adolescents to gambling, potentially leading to problem gambling later in life.

Sponsorships between unlicensed gambling operators and sports teams, events, or influencers compound the issue by granting these operators a sense of legitimacy. By associating with reputable brands and public figures, unlicensed operators may mislead the public into believing they are trustworthy and compliant with national regulations, undermining consumer protection efforts.

The NGB's role in monitoring and controlling gambling advertisements is crucial to protect vulnerable segments of society.

Illegal gambling adds to negative social issues, as it is easily accessible and difficult to regulate. Society exposed to illegal gambling is not afforded the requisite protection, leaving consumers vulnerable.

## Technology

The gambling industry is undergoing significant technological transformation, driven by the rise of digital platforms, interactive gambling, and the increasing use of data analytics. The growth of bookmakers' interactive offerings is one of the most significant technological shifts in the industry. Many traditional forms of gambling, such as sports betting, have moved online, making gambling more accessible to a broader audience.

This shift brings both opportunities and challenges for the NGB, particularly in ensuring that bookmakers adhere to national regulations and responsible gambling practices when offering the placing of a bet online. For the NGB,

adapting to these technological developments is crucial to effectively regulate the industry, ensure compliance, and protect the public from the risks associated with gambling.

The NCEMS system is technologically based and requires a consistent review of new technologies available to enhance it. These technologies enable a smooth running of the NCEMS, a significant reduction of meter irregularities, and a decrease in the number of journals needed to address these irregularities.

A new generation of gambling punters has entered the market – one which is technologically savvy, and whose members are accustomed to online transactions. As more young people gain access and are likely to use technology in various ways in their lives, it is important for the NGB to be vigilant of the growing population of a technologically literate generation and to identify strategies that will guide and assist this group with the awareness of the dangers of gambling.

The use of mobile devices enables convenient gambling and may encourage new types of players. Specifically, game developers have recognized that millennials are less drawn to games of pure chance and instead favour games that involve skill. Consequently, they have tailored their offerings to cater to this market segment.

The proliferation of technology-driven gambling methods presents challenges in terms of regulation and enforcement. It has created opportunities for increased illegal gambling, especially online gambling by

minors, facilitated by easy access via mobile devices. Regulators now grapple with the growing challenge of mobile device-based gambling, which can lead to issues such as over-stimulation and problem gambling.

As the gambling landscape diversifies and embraces novel technologies, questions arise about the adaptability of the existing regulatory framework. The NGB must contemplate whether it is necessary to develop a legal framework specifically tailored to govern gambling products and services, rather than maintaining a technologically neutral stance.

The NGB will continue to monitor the impact of technology through conducting research to build a knowledge base for advice to its stakeholders.

## **Environment**

Climate change affects the global economy and tourism, potentially impacting the gambling industry's attractiveness to tourists. The industry's high energy consumption and electricity costs necessitate monitoring and exploration of greener alternatives.

The NCEMS enables the NGB to monitor the LPM sector by connecting to LPM machines using an internet connection, thereby eliminating the need to travel to the sites. This method of monitoring LPMs eliminates the entity's contribution to carbon emissions as the need to travel to the sites is eliminated. The non-regulated disposal of legal and illegal gambling machines when they become obsolete or are replaced requires responsible

management. Gambling machines may contain harmful materials, such as electronic components, plastics, and metals, which can be hazardous to the environment if not disposed of properly. Improper disposal can lead to illegal dumping of waste. Enforcement efforts are necessary to ensure that all gambling machines are disposed of properly, preventing environmental damage and promoting responsible waste management practices.

## Legal

The law regarding the legalised modes of gambling is clear. However, the application of the NGA has identified various challenges. There is also a need to address the misalignment between the application of national and provincial legislation. Currently, there is an expectation that all provincial legislation is drafted to ensure alignment with the NGA. However, it is within the nature of legislation that while there may be agreement on what law states, there can often be disagreement on how to interpret what the law says. As a result, this can lead to inconsistency in the application of gambling laws, in the absence of clear norms and standards to ensure uniformity in approach from province to province.

One of the most pressing issues for the NGB is that bookmakers licensed at the provincial level are using their online presence to offer services nationwide. This undermines the intent of provincial licensing and raises issues regarding jurisdiction, enforcement, and revenue distribution between provinces and the national government.

Legislative gaps, misinterpretations, and issues with online gambling and advertising need addressing.

A rising trend has been observed where the licensed bookmakers through their provincial licensing authority offer online bets on the outcome of events such as casino games and other contingencies in and outside their jurisdictions, which is in contradiction with the NGA.

There is therefore an anticipated dispute to arise as operators would have obtained that authorization from their licensing authorities to enable these betting games across the country. Such disputes are mostly resolved between the Members of the Executive Councils and the Minister of **the dtic** through the National Gambling Policy Council. Intervention from the NGPC is therefore necessary to resolve such matters.

The inability to enforce certain sections of the NGA is hugely influenced by the delay in the proclamation of certain gambling regulations.

Poor execution of warrants and inconsistencies in sanctions against illegal gambling can significantly undermine efforts to combat illegal gambling. These issues can lead to the withdrawal of cases against illegal gambling, allowing illegal operations to flourish while eroding public trust in the regulatory system. Addressing these challenges is crucial for developing a fair and effective framework to combat illegal gambling activities.



## 1.2 Internal Environment Analysis

The NGB has distinguished itself, based on effective systems, processes, resources and organizational culture, as an efficient, effective and well-recognized gambling regulator that maximizes its potential for the benefit of stakeholders, staff and management. The following strategic human capital pillars have been identified for the next five (5) years in order to ensure that human capital issues are effectively addressed:

- a) Create a high-performance organizational culture, recognizing teamwork and spirit.
- b) Create a learning and development organizational culture.
- c) Strategic talent acquisition and retention for organizational effectiveness.
- d) An overhaul of the organizational reward strategy.
- e) An integrated information management system.
- f) Legislative compliance and diversity.

The NGB is required to comply with the prescripts of the B-BBEE Act, 2003. As such, an assessment was conducted by a B-BBEE verification agency against the requirements contained in the B-BBEE generic scorecard applicable to government enterprises. The NGB was rated with a B-BBEE compliance Level 8 status i.e. a non-compliant entity. Notwithstanding this, the NGB will continue to implement measures to improve its compliance level and adhere to the letter and spirit of the B-BBEE Act, 2003.

ICT systems and processes are in place within the NGB. The ICT infrastructure is adequate and is positioned to enable the

organisation to perform its functions effectively and efficiently thus ensuring that the NGB is able to deliver on its mandate.

The different programs of the NGB are underpinned by a budget that is based on the grant funding from **the dtic**, as well as the revenue generated through monitoring of the LPMs over the MTEF period. The overall financial plan takes into account the asset management plan to ensure the NGB has adequate levels of capital and liquidity to meet the regulatory and operational requirements on a sustainable basis.

### 1.2.1 SWOT analysis

#### Strengths

##### *Comprehensive Regulatory Authority*

The NGB continues to maintain its position as the premier regulatory authority in the gambling industry in South Africa. Empowered by the NGA, the NGB wields extensive legal and regulatory power to ensure that gambling operations within the country are conducted fairly, transparently, and in accordance with national interests. The NGB's mandate covers key aspects of regulation, licensing, oversight, and enforcement across various gambling sectors, including casinos, bingos, betting, and LPMs.

The NGB plays a crucial role in ensuring the alignment between national regulations and PLAs. While PLAs are responsible for issuing gambling licenses within their respective provinces, their regulations must conform to the NGA. This creates a harmonized national framework in which provincial legislation supports, but does not

conflict with, national legislation. The NGB's oversight over provincial authorities ensures uniform standards across the country, minimizing inconsistencies or regional discrepancies in the enforcement of gambling laws.

The NGB has the authority to monitor the market share and market conduct and socio-economic patterns of gambling in the republic as mandated in terms of the NGA. Access to the established national repository for gambling statistics and information as well as access to jurisdictional gambling information enables the NGB to share information with other industry regulators, government and stakeholders with a view to inform decision making.

As the national gambling regulator, it is important to embrace our regulatory obligations and pay particular attention on those who may be at risk. The NGB has authority to protect society against the harmful effects of gambling and illegal operators through its broad-based public education programme.

To ensure that the public is made aware of the risks and socio-economic impact of gambling, and the distinction between legal and illegal gambling, the NGB has in place a National Programme on Broad-based Public Education. The operational framework provides an integrated and multi-dimensional mechanism, using diverse communication platforms and methodologies to reinforce messages on responsible gambling as well as compulsive and addictive gambling and illegal gambling. This includes face-to-face and online tools, mass communication channels, and working with and through

partner organisations to reach a wider target audience.

### ***Legal Framework***

South Africa has a well-established legal framework for gambling, providing a solid foundation for the NGB to operate within. The NGA is the national legislation governing the regulation of the gambling industry and prescribes how licensing is to be conducted by Provincial Licensing Authorities. The provincial legislations thus exist only to support the NGA.

### ***Policy Development and Advocacy***

The NGB actively contributes to the formulation of gambling policy at the national level. Its influence extends beyond enforcement, as it advises the government on policy issues, including regulatory reforms, technological advancements, and the evolving nature of the gambling landscape (e.g., online gambling, interactive gambling, etc.). This policy advisory role enhances the NGB's ability to address emerging challenges in the industry.

### ***Revenue generation***

The gambling industry remains a critical contributor to South Africa's revenue generation through taxes, levies, and licensing fees. The NGB plays a vital role in ensuring that these revenues are properly accounted for and used to support public services and is essential for supporting government expenditure, making the NGB's regulatory role integral to the country's economic development.

## **Consumer Protection**

In terms of the NGA, the NGB has the powers to monitor and enforce compliance with the provisions of the Act, which is considered a strength to protect consumers from fraudulent and unfair gambling practices with a focus on illegal gambling and harm reduction.

The NGB is empowered in terms of section 33 and 77 of the NGA and other supporting legislation to carry out the enforcement mandate. The NGB has Authority to -

- appoint inspectors to enforce gambling legislation;
- assign inspectors to conduct inspections and investigation;
- conduct investigations and recommend forfeiture of unlawful winnings.

The NGB has established relationship with other law enforcement agencies operating within the Criminal Justice System Cluster to collaborate efforts using legislative authorities towards addressing illegal gambling. The NGB enforcement team can be requested to assist any PLA struggling to enforce against unlawful gambling occurring in that PLA's jurisdiction.

## **Weaknesses**

One of the most significant weaknesses of the NGB is its limited authority to directly enforce compliance among PLAs. While the NGB has the power to conduct oversight and evaluate the compliance of PLAs with the NGA and provincial legislation, it does not have the authority to directly resolve non-compliance issues or penalize PLAs that fail to meet regulatory standards. Instead, this responsibility falls

under the purview of the NGPC, which has historically been ineffective in addressing these issues.

There is lack of autonomy to tackle illegal gambling as the NGB requires the presence of PLA inspectors and other law enforcement agencies to conduct enforcement interventions in terms section 77 of the NGA.

## **Opportunities**

The NGB's National Central Electronic Monitoring System (NCEMS), currently used to monitor the Limited Payout Machine (LPM) sector, provides a real-time tool to track gambling activities and revenue generation. The system could be extended to other gambling modes beyond LPMs, such as casinos, bingos and betting platforms. This will enhance transparency as the NGB can gain better oversight of all gambling activities nationwide. It would allow for real-time monitoring of revenue across various sectors and help identify irregularities or underreporting and help maximize the collection of gambling taxes and levies.

The legalization and regulation of interactive gambling present a significant opportunity for the NGB to capture a growing market while ensuring consumer protection and increasing government revenue. Currently, much of the interactive gambling market operates outside of strict regulatory control, with provincially licensed bookmakers offering online betting services that are not fully integrated into the national regulatory framework. Legalizing interactive gambling,

particularly online casinos, could open up this lucrative sector to new entrants under a well-regulated regime.

Legalizing and regulating interactive gambling would also give the NGB more control over consumer protection measures. Licensed operators would be required to implement responsible gambling tools, such as self-exclusion programs, deposit limits, and age verification, to ensure that online gamblers are adequately protected. This would help reduce the risks of problem gambling in an online environment, where players may be more susceptible to addiction.

Development of a national legal framework can attract new market entrants which would encourage greater competition, innovation, and market diversification, bringing new products and services to the gambling sector. New operators could bring increased investment, job creation, and technological innovation to the industry.

Currently, sports betting is taxed at a lower rate than casino gambling. Considering the exponential growth rate of online sports betting, the government could impose higher tax rates on these activities. This could significantly increase tax revenues from a sector that is projected to grow substantially, allowing the state to collect its fair share of taxes from this burgeoning market. The State could also permit interactive gambling to allow punters access to a regulated growth market instead of gambling with illegal interactive gambling operators which leads to loss of revenue to fiscus and no protection for punters.

The seventh administration of the South African democratic government creates renewed impetus to tackle structural and legislative challenges affecting gambling regulators, gambling operators and gambling punters.

The NGB has the opportunity to leverage on the authority of other regulators, enforcement agencies, Internet service providers, banks and other statutory bodies through collaboration on matters of common interest. These include, amongst others, focus on other gambling related crimes such as money laundering and terrorist financing as well as illegal gambling. The NGB has opportunity to sign MOUs with the relevant agencies to achieve its mandate.

## **Threats**

The inactivity of the NGPC presents a substantial threat to the NGB's ability to resolve key regulatory conflicts and enforce compliance. As the NGPC is responsible for mediating disputes between national and provincial regulatory bodies, its lack of engagement leaves critical compliance and policy issues unresolved.

The NGB relies on the NGPC to address non-compliance issues identified in PLAs and without regular NGPC sittings, compliance issues remain unresolved, leading to inconsistencies in how gambling laws are applied and enforced across different provinces.

The inability to resolve conflicts with PLAs weakens the NGB's authority, creating a fragmented regulatory landscape where provinces may interpret or apply national

gambling laws differently. This leads to regulatory inconsistencies, further threatening the integrity of the national gambling framework.

Continued existence of unlicensed and illegal gambling operators poses a significant threat to the integrity of the industry. There are delays in the amendments to legislation necessary to prevent, detect and prosecute illegal gambling.

### 1.2.2 TOWS analysis

The NGB can combine its strengths and weaknesses with the opportunities and threats in the external environment to develop strategic options for the regulation of the gambling industry.

The NGB will utilize the regulatory authority to monitor market share and market conduct as well as monitor socio-economic patterns of gambling in the republic to build a capable state in the regulation of gambling by contributing to the gambling body of knowledge and informed regulation and investment decision making.

The NGB can address the jurisdictional conflicts between national and provincial regulatory authorities by using its authority to advocate for a national gambling licensing framework.

This would ensure consistency in how gambling operations are regulated and prevent provincially licensed bookmakers from exploiting national online markets without adhering to national rules.

The NGB aims to strengthen state capacity by utilizing its regulatory authority to

enhance oversight of PLAs and ensure effective regulation across the gambling sector.

Leveraging the NCEMS, the NGB will improve monitoring and regulation of the LPM sector, capturing crucial data on revenue generation, machine installations, and the geographic distribution of gambling venues to inform policy decisions. The NGB will increase employment opportunities and job retention through the appointment and management of the NCEMS operator.

The NGA empowers the NGB to conduct investigations on unlawful winnings, and proceeds obtained from illegal gambling activities in order for them to be forfeited to the State. By concluding the investigations on reported unlawful winnings, there is therefore a potential of over five million rands (R5 000 000.00) to be forfeited to the State.

The NGB will contribute to the building of a capable state in the regulation of gambling by utilizing its regulatory authority to provide a broad-based public education programme to promote public awareness campaigns and to educate consumers about the risks and benefits of gambling.

The NGB will leverage its National Broad-based public education programme to reach a wider audience and collaborate with other organisations with related mandates to develop better informed and responsible citizens.

The NGB has committed itself to addressing transformation by procuring goods and services that are locally produced by black-owned entities.



## PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

### 1. Institutional Performance Information

The financial year 2025/26 marks the first year of implementing the five-year Strategic Plan of the NGB, as well as the Annual Performance Plan (APP) for FY2025/26 – 2027/28. To implement these plans, the NGB developed an impact statement which would be measured through various outcomes. These outcomes are aligned to the areas of institutional performance that are critical to the achievement of the mandate of the NGB.

#### 1.1 Impact Statement

The NGB has aligned its strategy for the five-year period to the following impact statement:

***“A regulated gambling industry that balances economic gains and punter protection”***

This Strategic Plan will be implemented through four functional programmes within the NGB as follows:

- Programme 1: Gaming Control and Compliance.
- Programme 2: Enforcement
- Programme 3: Corporate Services and Research
- Programme 4: Finance and Procurement

The Gaming Control and Compliance Division's (GCCD) strategic priorities are gaming control and compliance. GCCD

seeks to ensure that PLAs are compliant when issuing licenses and evaluated in line with sections 33 and 34, read with section 66, of the NGA. GCCD further promotes transformation in the gambling industry with strengthened regulatory oversight over the gambling industry and maintaining functional national registers.

The Enforcement strategic priority is to undertake and strengthen enforcement over prohibited gambling and restricted activities.

The Corporate Services and Research Division's (CSRD) strategic priority is to use a range of data, research and insights to inform decision making and provide advice about the gambling market and gambling behaviour and simultaneously elevate stakeholder engagement by promoting responsible gambling practices and empowering society to make safer, informed decisions about gambling. This while ensuring that the organization complies with relevant laws, regulations, and ethical standards, and provides essential support services. CSRD provides evidence-based research of gambling that fosters responsible choices to realise economic and social benefits.

Lastly, the Finance and Procurement Division's (FPD) strategic priority is to optimise financial and supply chain management, and its impact will be efficient and effective financial and

procurement systems and processes that enable the organisation to comply with the PFMA, and relevant legislation and function optimally.

<b>Impact Statement</b>	A regulated gambling industry that balances economic gains and punter protection
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## 1.2 Measuring our outcomes

MTDP priority: Inclusive economic growth and job creation				
#	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five-year target
1.	Facilitated jobs sustained for industry needs and economic competitiveness	Jobs sustained through appointment of NCEMS operator	New indicator	30 jobs sustained annually through the appointment of NCEMS operator
2.	Work-place readiness	Employment opportunities through public employment programmes	New indicator	10 employment opportunities
3..	Facilitated revenue generation in the economy through investment in a NCEMS for the LPM sector	Revenue generation in the LPM sector	Estimated R2.1 billion revenue generated in the LPM sector	R12.5 billion revenue generated in the LPM sector
4.	Data-driven insight on market dynamics in the gambling industry for informed decision making	Monitored market share and market conduct of the four (4) sectors in the gambling industry	The NGB has published six (6) Gambling Sector Performance Reports for the following financial years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY2018/19;</li> <li>• FY2019/20;</li> <li>• FY2020/21;</li> <li>• FY2021/22;</li> <li>• FY2022/23; and</li> <li>• FY2023/24</li> </ul>	Five (5) annual publications on insight on market dynamics in the gambling industry for informed decision making
5.	Increased investment in the LPM sector	Conducted evidence-based research on further prescribed allocation of LPMs in four provinces	One (1) evidence-based advisory report on the impact of gambling	Five (5) evidence-based advisory reports on the impact of gambling
MTDP priority: Inclusive economic growth and job creation				
#	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five-year target
6.	Commitment to procuring local goods and services to contribute to the local economy for sustainable growth	Total value committed to procure local goods and services	Estimated R187,8 million was spent on the procurement of local goods and services	R800 million committed to procure local goods and services

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7.	Commitment to spend on procurement of goods and services from black-owned entities to enhance supplier development and economic inclusion	Total value spend on goods and services procured from black owned entities	Estimated R191,4 million was spent on goods and services procured from black owned entities	R600 million spend on goods and services procured from black owned entities
<b>MTDP priority: A capable, ethical, and developmental state</b>				
<b>#</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Five-year target</b>
9.	Enhanced regulation of the gambling industry to inform gambling policy development	Evaluated regulatory compliance in the gambling industry	New Indicator	Forty- five (45) evaluation regulatory notices issued
10.	Red Tape Reduction	Reduced turn-around time to complete investigations on illegal gambling activities	New Indicator	Completed investigations on illegal gambling activities in less than twenty-five (25) days
11.	Protection of the regulated gambling industry	Interventions to combat illegal gambling	Twenty (20) enforcement interventions to protect the gambling industry were conducted	Eighty (80) interventions to combat illegal gambling
12.	Increased public awareness to educate and inform people on the harmful effects of gambling	Implemented broad-based public education programme on the risks and socioeconomic impact of gambling	Sixty-two (62) community outreach interventions to inform and educate the public on the harmful effects of gambling	Two hundred <sup>1</sup> (200) community outreach interventions to inform and educate the public on the harmful effects of gambling

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<sup>1</sup> The NGB intends to reach one (1) million people through face-to-face community outreach interventions and through media campaigns i.e. TV broadcast, listenership on radio, media releases etc.

### 1.3 Explanation of Planned Performance over the Five (5) Year Planning Period

The outcomes' contribution to achieving the aims of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and the mandate of the NGB including, where applicable, priorities in relation to women, youth and people with disabilities.

The NGB's ability to facilitate job retention through appointment of a NCEMS operator will ensure more individuals have access to stable income which reduces unemployment and inequality.

The NGB aims to deliver meaningful work opportunities towards sustainable livelihood through facilitating internship and learnership programmes.

The NCEMS enables the efficient regulation and monitoring of the LPM sector. By investing in such a system, the gambling regulator promotes transparency, accountability, and improved revenue collection, allowing for better tax compliance and generating more revenue for public services. The increased revenue can be reinvested in critical public infrastructure projects, health, and education, promoting long-term economic stability and development and contributing to economic growth.

The achievement of promotion of economic transformation by the NGB will advance equity and inclusion of marginalized groups in the gambling industry and broaden their economic participation.

Through enhancing legal and regulatory reforms in the gambling industry the NGB aims to contribute to the reduction red tape for the ease of doing business and promoting inclusive growth development.

Enhancing regulation of the gambling industry to inform gambling policy development through provision of authoritative advice ensures that policies and laws governing the gambling industry are aligned with the country's developmental goals enhancing the capability of the state.

The NGB will promote the local economy to contribute to sustainable growth, thereby playing a significant role in achieving inclusive growth in the economy. Supporting local industries through procurement will stimulate the domestic economy by creating demand for local products and services. This, in turn, can lead to increased economic activity, job creation, and income generation within the country.

By actively investigating and combating illegal gambling, the NGB helps protect the integrity of the legal gambling industry, ensuring a level playing field for legitimate

operators. This boosts investor confidence, attracting further investments and expansion of the sector.

Efforts to standardize gambling legislation focus on aligning norms and standards within the industry, fostering an environment that enables investment, promotes job creation and ensures sustainable economic growth.

By providing investors with reliable and accurate data on the industry, the regulator encourages data-driven insight for informed decision making. This leads to the efficient allocation of resources, increased capital inflows, and the expansion of the industry, resulting in job creation and economic growth.

#### **A description of the enablers intended to assist with achieving the five-year targets**

The key enablers to achieve the five (5) year targets will be adequate financial resources, technology, and a skilled and capable workforce that has up-to-date capabilities aligned to the gambling industry.

The NCEMS will give rise to the largest expenditure item for the NGB, thereby becoming the largest enabler for the procurement of locally produced goods and services from black-owned entities.

A functional NCEMS will ensure the effective monitoring of gambling machines and devices, in the LPM sector. Functional national registers will ensure the effective monitoring of gambling machines and devices imported into South Africa, information sharing, probity reports and

register of excluded persons. The NCEMS will give rise to the largest expenditure item for the NGB, thereby becoming the largest enabler for the procurement of locally produced goods and services from black-owned entities.

#### **Explanation of the outcomes' contribution to achieving the intended impact**

These outcomes will foster a well-regulated, inclusive, and sustainable gambling industry. Economic growth is achieved through job creation, investment, and transformation, while punters are safeguarded through strong regulatory oversight, public education, and policies aimed at fair play and responsible gambling.

#### **Alignment with National Industrial Policy 2025**

**the dtic** has in place an Industrial Policy which seeks to transform the structure and trajectory of economic growth through three priority anchors namely **Decarbonisation, Diversification and Digitalisation**. To drive diversification in South Africa, incentives, investments, regulatory reforms and partnerships are important to encourage value-addition to the local economy.

The NGB thus aligns with the new Industrial Policy strategic area of Diversification through:

- Total value committed to procure local goods and services and;
- Total spend on goods and services procured from black owned entities.



The commitment over the MTDP period, to procure R800 million in local goods and services helps develop and sustain local manufacturing and service industries by ensuring demand for locally produced goods and job creation. Allocating R600 million for goods and services from black-owned entities promotes inclusivity, equity, and transformation in the economy. By prioritizing local goods and services, the targets help reduce reliance on imports, thereby diversifying the gambling industry away from being overly dependent on foreign suppliers.

## 2. Key Risks and mitigations

#	Outcomes	Outcome Indicator	Key Risks	Risk Mitigations
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated jobs sustained for industry needs and economic competitiveness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobs sustained through appointment of NCEMS operator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inability to sustain jobs due to breach of the SLC by the NCEMS operator resulting in cancellation of the contract and subsequent job losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract management of the NCEMS SLC through monthly meetings</li> </ul>
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workplace readiness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities through internship and learnership programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inequitable distribution of employment opportunities by NGB due to non-availability of funds to implement public employment programme resulting in failure to empower youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conclude MOU with Public Service Sector-Education and Training Authority (PSETA)</li> </ul>
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated revenue generation in the economy through investment in a NCEMS for the LPM sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue generation in the LPM sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of a grey market in the gambling industry due to offering of non-compliant gambling products and services to punters which results in limited investment in the gambling industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance notices issued to PLAs</li> <li>Continuous engagement with NRCS, SABS and PLAs</li> <li>Conduct technical analysis of gambling products to identify non-compliant products and facilitate their removal from the market</li> </ul>
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced regulation of the gambling industry to inform gambling policy development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluated regulatory compliance in the gambling industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-cooperation by PLAs due to concurrent legislative competencies resulting in misalignment with national gambling policy and national legislation</li> <li>Non-compliant gambling industry due to lack of uniformity and consistency in the implementation of gambling legislation, resulting in lack of confidence in the regulation of the industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuously advise <b>the dtic</b> on developments in the gambling industry for policy intervention</li> <li>Implement annual compliance oversight evaluation strategy</li> <li>Regular and improved communication with PLAs</li> <li>Invoke the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act</li> <li>Issue deficiency notices on non-compliance of PLAs</li> <li>Engaging PLAs during compliance monitoring pre-planning stage</li> </ul>

**National Gambling Board**  
**Strategic Plan 2025/26-2029/30 FY**

#	Outcomes	Outcome Indicator	Key Risks	Risk Mitigations
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red Tape Reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced turn-around time to complete investigations on illegal gambling activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delays in processing unlawful winnings from illegal gambling activities due to incomplete information received from the reporting entities resulting in failure to implement the mandate to process unlawful winnings by either forfeiting to the state or refunding to the punter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with remitting institutions in detecting suspected unlawful gambling winning transactions</li> <li>Implement unlawful gambling winnings standard operating procedures</li> <li>Substituted service application for untraceable punters</li> <li>Institute <i>exparte</i> applications for untraceable S16 matters</li> </ul>
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of the regulated gambling industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interventions to combat illegal gambling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and non- initiation of raids, notices and legal actions to protect the gambling industry against illegal operations due to failure to collaborate with relevant authorities resulting in loss of revenue to the fiscus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement Enforcement interventions against illegal gambling operators</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation in internet-based gambling activities and increase in illegal internet gambling establishments due to offering of illegal gambling to punters and ease of access to illegal internet gambling resulting in loss of revenue to the regulated gambling industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly engagement with relevant authorities and network service providers to block access to illegal gambling websites</li> </ul>
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data-driven insight on market dynamics in the gambling industry for informed decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitored market share and market conduct of the four (4) sectors in the gambling industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inability to accurately and reliably report gambling trends due to inaccurate and incomplete data provided by PLA's on the gambling industry resulting in incorrect advice on the gambling industry provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct gambling sector performance analysis using secondary data sources</li> <li>Engagement with PLAs on ratification of incomplete and inaccurate data</li> <li>Undertake audit of gambling statistics annually</li> </ul>
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased investment in the LPM sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted evidence-based research on further prescribed allocation of LPMs in four provinces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to conduct empirical evidence-based research and measure the socio-economic impact of the gambling industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing research using secondary data sources.</li> </ul>

**National Gambling Board**  
**Strategic Plan 2025/26-2029/30 FY**

#	Outcomes	Outcome Indicator	Key Risks	Risk Mitigations
			due to research bias resulting in ill-informed policy decision-making	
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased public awareness to educate and inform people on the harmful effects of gambling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented broad-based public education programme on the risks and socioeconomic impact of gambling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uninformed and uneducated people due to limited information on legal, responsible, compulsive, and addictive gambling resulting in participation in illegal forms of gambling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing implementation of broad-based public education programme informed by evidence-based research</li> </ul>
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitment to procuring local goods and services to contribute to the local economy for sustainable growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total value committed to procure local goods and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited expenditure on locally produced goods and services due to absence of a local market for goods and services resulting in an outflow of expenditure to foreign suppliers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set specific goals for local content in procurement requests</li> </ul>
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitment to spend on procurement of goods and services from black-owned entities to enhance supplier development and economic inclusion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total value spend on goods and services procured from black owned entities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inability to spend on goods and services from black owned entities due to unavailability of black owned entities to supply goods and services required by the NGB resulting in failure to meet transformation imperatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set specific goals to spend on black-owned entities listed on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD)</li> </ul>

### 3. Financial Plan

Over the medium term, the National Gambling Board will derive 14.4 percent of its revenue from transfers from the department, while 82.2 percent is derived from the National Central Electronic Monitoring System. The balance of the revenue, 3.4 percent, will be derived from interest and rental income. Total revenue is expected to decrease from R273 million in 2024/25 to R260.8 million in 2029/30, representing a decrease of 4.5 per cent. The reduction in projected revenue is consistent with the unfavourable economic conditions currently being experienced in the country.

#### 3.1 Expenditure Trends

Expenditure on goods and services is set to decrease at an annual average rate of 10.5 percent, from R272.2 million in 2024/25 to R243.6 million in 2029/30 in line with the projected decline in revenue. Goods and services will account for 75.3 percent of total expenditure over the medium term, largely attributed to the operations of one of the national registers, the National Central Electronic Monitoring System.

**Table 1: Income and Expenditure**

R Thousand	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	AUDITED OUTCOMES			BUDGET ESTIMATES					
Revenue									
Grant from the dtic	35 928	36 477	33 152	34 641	35 790	37 189	39 211	40 779	41 187
NCEMS monitoring fees	221 049	247 257	236 384	225 249	220 032	219 000	215 000	213 000	211 000
Interest received	2 521	5 918	7 195	5 779	5 880	5 640	5 520	5 400	5 400
Rental income	0	0	1 565	2 193	2 252	2 410	2 579	2 759	2 759
Other miscellaneous income	400	311	0	4 700	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	259 898	289 963	278 296	272 562	263 954	264 239	262 310	261 938	260 346
Expenditure									
Employee costs	37 460	41 271	50 024	54 055	57 284	59 451	61 704	64 048	66 485
Subsistence & travel	27	4 890	4 607	1 301	1 620	1 962	1 962	3 780	3 780
Administration costs	8 786	11 441	11 974	11 915	11 054	8 254	6 274	7 208	7 268
NCEMS service fees	182 482	206 012	196 795	187 120	179 726	169 725	163 725	154 425	150 225
Professional services	3 598	6 784	9 556	11 541	8 609	7 461	6 961	8 099	8 099
Depreciation	3 274	2 597	1 865	2 185	1 377	1 377	2 186	3 224	3 224
Other operating expenses	2 368	2 765	4 659	4 124	3 551	3 944	3 827	4 482	4 482
Total Expenditure	237 995	275 760	279 480	272 241	263 221	252 174	246 639	245 266	243 563
Surplus	21 903	14 203	-1 184	321	733	12 065	15 671	16 672	16 783

#### 3.2 Asset and liability management

It is projected that the NGB's assets will be adequate to cover total liabilities throughout the entire MTEF period. All tangible assets have been insured by a reputable registered insurer.



### 3.3 Cash flow projections

**Table 2: Cash flow projections**

Cash Flow Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	BUDGET ESTIMATES			AUDITED OUTCOMES					
R Thousand									
Cash receipts from stakeholders	258 992	291 699	270 757	272 561	263 954	264 239	262 310	261 938	260 346
Rent received	582	0	1 225	2 192	2 252	2 410	2 579	2 759	2 759
Transfers received	35 928	36 477	33 152	34 641	35 790	37 189	39 211	40 779	41 187
Interest	2 512	5 553	7 378	5 779	5 880	5 640	5 520	5 400	5 400
Limited payout machine monitoring fees	219 970	249 669	229 002	225 249	220 032	219 000	215 000	213 000	211 000
Other income				4 700					
Cash paid to stakeholders	228 051	268 028	268 959	272 241	263 220	253 463	246 639	245 806	244 103
Current payments	228 051	268 028	268 959	272 241	263 220	253 463	246 639	245 806	244 103
Compensation of employees	37 852	39 566	49 143	54 055	57 284	59 451	61 704	64 048	66 485
Goods and services	190 199	228 462	219 816	218 186	205 936	194 012	184 935	181 758	177 618
Cash flow from operating activities	30 941	23 671	1 798	320	734	10 776	15 671	16 132	16 243
Cash flow from investing activities	-1 016	0	-3 300	-1 550	-600	-650	-700	-750	-800
Cash flow from financing activities	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	30 024	23 671	-1 502	-1 230	134	10 126	14 971	15 382	15 443

### 3.4 Capital expenditure programmes

Capital expenditure projects for the medium term will be limited to the replacement of computers as they reach the end of their useful lives.

### 3.5 Dividend policies

The NGB is a Schedule 3A Public Entity established in terms of the National Gambling Act, 2004. The organisation is funded from grant allocations from **the dtic**. The dividend policy does not apply to the NGB.

## Part D: Technical Indicator Descriptions (TID)

The NGB has developed a set of Technical Indicator Descriptions (TID) in line with the identified outcomes and outcome indicator. The purpose of the TIDs is to track ongoing

performance. These indicators also reflect equity concerns and value for money in the use of resources.

TID 1		
#	Indicator title	Jobs sustained through appointment of NCEMS operator
1	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated employment opportunities and jobs sustained through appointment of the NCEMS operator</li> </ul>
2	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCEMS operator</li> </ul>
3	Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple count of number of people employed by the NCEMS operator in each year. Minimum 30 jobs retained per year.</li> </ul>
4	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of valid, accurate and complete data provided to the NGB for purposes of monitoring, evaluation and reporting</li> <li>Continuous operation of the NCEMS operator</li> </ul>
5	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
6	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
7	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully compliant with targeted performance</li> </ul>
8	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Technology Officer</li> </ul>

TID 2		
#	Indicator title	Employment opportunities through internship and learnership programmes
1	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated employment opportunities created through internship and learnership programmes implemented by the NGB</li> </ul>
2	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSETA and recruitment process</li> </ul>
3	Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple count of number of people appointed as interns and/or learners in each year. Minimum two (2) employment opportunities per year.</li> </ul>
4	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of funds to employ interns and availability of sector-funding for learnerships.</li> <li>Development of an internship and learnership programme</li> </ul>
5	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
6	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
7	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully compliant with targeted performance</li> </ul>
8	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Strategic Adviser</li> </ul>

<b>TID 3</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Revenue generation in the LPM sector</b>
<b>1</b>	Definition	• Revenue generation facilitation within the LPM industry
<b>2</b>	Source of data	• NCEMS
<b>3</b>	Method of calculation or assessment	• Sum of LPM gross gambling revenue per annum [over one (1) year]. Cumulative
<b>4</b>	Assumptions	• Availability of valid, accurate and complete data uploaded for licensed gambling machines and devices as and when required by the NGB for purposes of monitoring, evaluation and reporting
<b>5</b>	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• N/A
<b>6</b>	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	• N/A
<b>7</b>	Desired performance	• Fully compliant with targeted performance
<b>8</b>	Indicator responsibility	• Chief Technology Officer

<b>TID 4</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Evaluated regulatory compliance in the gambling industry</b>
<b>1</b>	Definition	• Evaluation of PLAs compliance with gambling legislation, analysis of technological developments and authoritative advice on, inter alia, policy, statutory matters, legislation, and reforms set out in terms of S65 of the NGA in the gambling industry
<b>2</b>	Source of data	• PLAs reports, Legislation in the Republic of South Africa, the Constitution, the NGA and Regulations, and provincial legislation, national registers, Test reports, SABS, LPM and licensees
<b>3</b>	Method of calculation or assessment	• Five (5) reports for the five (5) year MTDP reporting period: ➤ One (1) report per year
<b>4</b>	Assumptions	• PLAs co-operation. • Access to PLAs information • Access to copies of licenses, LOCs, test reports and other relevant documents • Accurate interpretation of the law • Availability of accurate data and information to inform the advice
<b>5</b>	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• N/A
<b>6</b>	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	• N/A
<b>7</b>	Desired performance	• Fully compliant with targeted performance
<b>8</b>	Indicator responsibility	• Chief Technology Officer

<b>TID 5</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Reduced turn-around time to complete investigations on illegal gambling activities</b>
<b>1</b>	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alleged proceeds from illegal gambling activities investigated</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGB Bank statement depicting funds deposited to the NGB unlawful winnings bank account.</li> <li>Unlawful Winnings Database</li> <li>Completed NGB2 forms and prescribed documents</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turn-around time to complete investigations over the five (5) year MTDP reporting period.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Year 1: Twenty-Five (25) days</li> <li>➤ Year 2: Twenty-Three (23) days</li> <li>➤ Year 3: Twenty (20) days</li> <li>➤ Year 4: Eighteen (18) days</li> <li>➤ Year 5: Fifteen (15) days</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of valid, accurate and complete data</li> <li>Co-operation from remitting institutions</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully compliant with targeted performance</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Compliance Officer</li> </ul>

<b>TID 6</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Interventions to combat illegal gambling</b>
<b>1</b>	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actions, strategies, and initiatives undertaken by NGB to identify, prevent, and eliminate unauthorized gambling activities that operate outside the legal framework</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illegal Gambling Threat Analysis Report from the National Stakeholders Priority Committee to Combat Illegal Gambling</li> <li>Complaints from the public</li> <li>National Stakeholders Priority Committee to Combat Illegal Gambling (SPCIG) Meeting minutes</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eighty (80) enforcement interventions over the five (5) year MTDP period:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sixteen (16) enforcement interventions per year</li> </ul> </li> <li>Cumulative</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperation by enforcement agencies</li> <li>Availability of valid accurate and complete data</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully compliant with targeted performance</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Compliance Officer</li> </ul>

<b>TID 7</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Monitored market share and market conduct of the four (4) sectors in the gambling industry</b>
<b>1</b>	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gambling sector performance reports about market share and market conduct in the gambling industry</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistical information submitted by PLAs as required quarterly and annually</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five (5) publications over the five (5) year MTDP reporting period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ One (1) publication per year</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLAs submit valid, accurate and complete data timeously as and when required by the NGB for purposes of reporting</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully compliant with targeted performance</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief Strategic Adviser</li> </ul>

<b>TID 8</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Conducted evidence-based research on further prescribed allocation of LPMs in four provinces</b>
<b>1</b>	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research on the socio-economic impact of gambling, as well as gambling prevalence and problem gambling rates and other topical gambling areas</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research data, interviews/focus groups with stakeholders and/or the public</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five (5) advisory reports for the five (5) year reporting period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ One (1) advisory report per year</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research data collected will be valid, accurate and complete</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully compliant with targeted performance</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief Strategic Adviser</li> </ul>



<b>TID 9</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Implemented broad-based public education programme on the risks and socio-economic impact of gambling</b>
<b>1</b>	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted community outreach interventions undertaken through implementation of the broad-based public education programme on the risks and socio-economic impact of gambling</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public awareness, education and responsible gambling campaigns, broad-based public education and targeted interventions through various multimedia e.g. media releases, TV viewership and radio listenership</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of broad-based community outreach interventions conducted on the risks and socio-economic impact of gambling conducted-</li> <li>Two hundred (200) over five years:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Calculated from a baseline of forty (40) interventions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted stakeholders will participate in the scheduled interventions</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders that are well informed and educated through targeted interventions</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Strategic Adviser</li> </ul>

<b>TID 10</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Total value committed to procure local goods and services</b>
<b>1</b>	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expenditure incurred with respect to a fully operational NCEMS and the collection of monitoring fees in the Republic as a result of goods and services manufactured in South Africa</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Central Electronic Monitoring System Operator reconciliations and supporting documents</li> <li>Invoices</li> <li>Bank statements</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actual expenditure incurred for payments that are made to the NCEMS Operator at the end of the financial year over for the remainder of the five-year Strategic plan period. (Balance of the MTDP cycle]</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of valid, accurate and complete data uploaded for licensed LPMs and devices as and when required by the NGB for purposes of monitoring, evaluation and reporting</li> <li>Reliance on quarterly local content reports from the NCEMS operator.</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully compliant with targeted performance</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Financial Officer</li> </ul>

TID 11		
#	Indicator title	Total value spend on goods and services procured from black owned entities
1	Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expenditure incurred with respect to procurement of goods and services from black owned entities as defined in the B-BBEE Act</li> </ul>
2	Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Central Electronic Monitoring System Operator reconciliations and supporting documents</li> <li>Invoices</li> <li>Bank statements</li> </ul>
3	Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actual expenditure incurred for payments that are made to black owned entities at the end of the financial year for the remainder of the five-year Strategic plan period (balance of the MTDP cycle).</li> </ul>
4	Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of valid, accurate and complete data uploaded for licensed LPMs and devices as and when required by the NGB for purposes of monitoring, evaluation and reporting</li> <li>Entities provide valid accurate and complete B-BBEE certificates</li> </ul>
5	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
6	Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
7	Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully compliant with targeted performance</li> </ul>
8	Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Financial Officer</li> </ul>

