

TLN

01

2021

T I M E L a w N e w s

The Latest

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- New State Treaty - A silver bullet
- Rückforderung von Spielverlusten
- Sportwetten-Konzession für Betway

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- Ballstad AS führt neue Omega-3-Produkte erfolgreich in deutschen Markt ein



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Online Gambling News

1. Germany's turnover tax puts market in jeopardy

Dr. Wulf Hambach, Partner, Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte

Standfirst:

The expansion of online gaming in Germany has been a fraught process, and the legal market's success will be hindered by a prohibitively high tax rate. Dr Wulf Hambach outlines what is at risk from the turnover tax, and the fight to save the market.

Copy:

On 23 June, the German Bundestag passed the Racing Betting and Lotteries Act (RWG).

The Bundesrat bill (19/28400) proposes to tax online poker and virtual slot machines in the same way as other, comparable forms of gambling. By 30 June, the new Act was published in the federal law gazette (Bundesgesetzblatt, https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBl&start=//%5B@attr_id='bgbl121s2065.pdf'%5D#_bgbl_//%5B@attr_id='bgbl121s2065.pdf'%5D_1626594944549).

Considering the heavy criticism ahead of its enactment on July 1, this legislative process can be seen as a pure masterpiece by their initiators and lobbyists. The main challenge timewise has been to achieve a simultaneous enactment with the new State Gambling Treaty.

And to knock out overlook the harsh criticism from several competent state ministers, concerning the inability of the law to achieve a proper channelisation of online gambling behaviour.

The main arguments to support this 'masterpiece': "Modernisation of the RWG via harmonisation [of] the tax online gambling by expecting additional tax revenue of 365 million euros per year".

In this respect, Member of the Bundestag Stefan Schmidt (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen parliamentary group), a member of the Bundestag's Finance Committee, said during a Committee's hearing ahead of the enactment: "From my perspective, it is in line with the logic of the Racing Betting and Lotteries Act, because all types of games are taxed there on the basis of the stakes."

In addition, he says, gross gaming revenue is too susceptible to design. A tax of 5.3% is also "relatively moderate", according to Schmidt in a recent interview with the 'Behörden Spiegel', a leading German publication for administrative and legislative affairs.

However, whether this precision landing of the RWG tax law alongside the 2021 State Treaty will be also be seen by the European Union Commission as a sustainable solution is doubtful. Especially as the Commission has initiated a prompt investigation via state aid and potential EU notification errors. Let's explain, why...

Background

The Racing Betting and Lotteries Act was passed in its current form 100 years (!) ago and has since been amended and adapted only slightly. In 2012, the German Bundestag amended the law, to include the taxation of sports betting.

Now online poker and virtual slot machine gaming have been included. Unlike terrestrial gambling, where the portion of revenue (GGR or NGR) is taxed, online gambling is now taxed on stakes.

The 2021 State Treaty on Gambling, which came into force in July 2021, will allow virtual slot machines and online poker to be offered for the first time, through a permit issued by the supervisory authority in Halle (in the state of Saxony-Anhalt) across all federal states.

Since these products were not regulated until now, the previous Racing and Lotteries Act did not contain any requirements for the taxation of these verticals. From now on online poker and virtual slot machines will be taxed in the same way as race betting, sports betting and public lotteries.

The taxable amount is to be the stakes paid less the tax, which includes all expenses incurred by the player for participating in the game. The two new forms would each be taxed at 5.3% of the assessment base. The lottery tax would remain unchanged at 20%, with a 50% return-to-player (RTP) for its products.

Online table games will be taxed in each state differently, but by looking at the drafts from Nordrhein-Westfalen or Schleswig-Holstein the tax base will be not stakes but gross profit revenue.

State aid

The European Betting and Gaming Association said in this context that the proposal would provide a "substantial and unfair" tax advantage to land-based gambling venues in Germany, and therefore filed a complaint in Brussels, <https://www.egba.eu/news-post/germany-online-casino-tax-would-advantage-land-based-operators-in-breach-of-eu-state-aid-rules/>.

In its official statement secretary general Maarten Haijer stated: “We welcome the regulation of the German online gambling market, and we fully appreciate that an online gambling tax will need to be paid.

“However, we urge the German parliament to reconsider the proposed punitive rate of the tax because it will push German players to use unprotected and unregulated black-market websites and give land-based operators a massive tax advantage,” he continued. “We stand ready to share our experiences in other jurisdictions of the EU, and firmly believe that a tax level can be established which strikes the right balance between meeting the needs of the German consumer while ensuring sufficient tax revenue for the state.

“Should the measure go ahead as proposed, we will have to consider all available options, including filing a state aid complaint with the European Commission.”

EU notification failure

The fact that Malta’s Gaming Authority (MGA) has reacted to the 5.3% turnover tax by lowering the minimum RTP percentage for its licensees from 92% to 84% shows the non-fiscal ramifications of the levy.

This is only one reason why this gambling regulation should have been notified to the European Commission in advance, but this was not possible, due to the tiny time window for the precision landing.

Consequently, the German Association for Telecommunication and Media (DVTM) submitted a complaint on July, 13.

This complaint alleges that the German authorities have infringed their notification obligation under Article 5 (1) of Directive (EU) 2015/1535 by bringing the law into force without having sent the draft to the Commission in advance. Sections 37 and 38 of the RWG 2021 contain provisions on information society services.

The draft law, and in any case the provisions in §§ 37 and 38, were therefore subject to the notification requirement pursuant to Art. 5(1) of Directive (EU) 2015/1535.

If the European Commission comes to the preliminary conclusion that an infringement of the law is likely, it enters into an informal bilateral dialogue via the electronic communication tool “EU Pilot”. And if the infringement is not remedied by the Member State, which is often the case, the Commission will initiate a formal infringement procedure.

Finally, the largest internet industry association in the EU, eco e.V., is currently requesting an immediate correction of the new online gambling and tax regulation.

In this respect an eco survey from June 2021 shows: Excessive government restrictions could counteract player protection in online gaming. Eco has asked

one of Germany's leading financial experts Professor Dr. Bert Rürup (President of the Handelsblatt Research Institute) to present his findings who said: "Players in online casinos react very sensitively to changes in gaming conditions".

"Our data shows that the majority of players in online casinos react very sensitively to changes in gaming conditions," explained Professor Dr Rürup. "This means that if the playing conditions change on the online casino site they have been playing on up to now, for example in the form of poorer chances of winning, lower betting limits or slower playing speeds, over 40% of online casino players would look for an offer where the playing conditions have not deteriorated."

The 5.3% tax on stakes, which is planned by the federal states and extremely high by European and international standards, could make legal and licensed offers so unattractive that they disappear from the German market in the medium term, and players prefer to resort to illegal, unregulated offers in which no appropriate player protection is guaranteed.

Eco therefore recommends that adjustments should be made: "The new State Treaty on Gambling is an important step towards modern German gambling regulation, but there is also a need for improvement," the association's honorary president Profession Michael Rortert said. "Liberalisation and channelling should be the basic idea of regulation in the State Treaty on Gambling and also in taxation.

"The legislator should therefore design its regulation in line with the law and, above all, in line with the market, so as not to counteract its original objective of opening up the market and liberalisation. This is jeopardised by the tax plans of the federal and state governments," Professor Rotert explained.

"Denmark, Spain and Italy show how it can be done and should also be considered as best practice in terms of channelling for the German legislator," he added.

All in all, if one looks back to the past EU reforms of online gambling regulations as stated by Professor Rotert, one main failure in Germany's gambling regulatory discussions has to be highlighted: The lack of transparency via the REAL involvement of foreign gambling regulation experts. The world wide gambling regulation community organize countless workshops offered by platforms such as the Gaming Regulators European Forum (GREF), International Association of Gaming Advisors (IAGA) and World Regulatory Briefing (WRB).

The state of Schleswig-Holstein could serve as a model: Nearly 10 years ago on 16 January, 2012, a conference titled "Online Gambling in Schleswig-Holstein" was held in Norderstedt, near Hamburg.

This event was organised and hosted by the London-based conference agency Awedacity, which specialised in gaming regulation in Europe, and provided a transparent overview of the regulation and the tendering process.

These included, among other things, the individual steps in the application process and the regulation of the technical procedures that were to fulfil before a submission to the Ministry.

Even though the new regulatory body in Halle is still a 'black box' in many fields, and lacking any form of dialog, there is light at the end of the tunnel: The new interim chief gambling regulator is from Schleswig-Holstein, Mr Ronald Benter.

Together with his IT staff, he is advising the new regulator's team in Halle on the safe server structure that was used in Schleswig-Holstein. This sounds like the new gambling regulatory authority does not want to be reinventing a new wheel, and use Mr Benter's previous role as an example - hopefully also in respect of its transparency with the industry.

And let's look at Schleswig-Holstein's tax rate in 2012: 20% of gross gaming revenue (GGR). If the Halle authority is serious about learning from its predecessors, this same wheel should also be used to skip EU proceedings against the new tax law RWG.

Quelle: <https://ice365.com/in-depth/analysis/germanys-turnover-tax-puts-market-in-jeopardy/>

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2. A silver bullet

Dr. Wulf Hambach, Partner, und Yannick Skulski, Associate,
Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte

New State Treaty has been criticized by President of State Constitutional Court for being rather than a political compromise a bullet proof legally compliant solution.

Gambling legislation in Germany falls within the competence of the federal states. That is why all 16 German federal states have agreed on an Interstate Treaty on Gambling to establish a homogeneous Gambling regulation. The current Interstate Treaty entered into force in 2012 and will cease to be in force by the end of June this year. One of the central provisions in the current treaty is the internet ban of § 4 paragraph 4 GlüStV, which is equally disputed in the industry and between legal experts.

Whilst the federal states opted for an experimentation clause in 2012, which would enable online operators to obtain a licence for online sportsbetting in Germany, other online offers like slots or online poker remained strictly prohibited.

This will change with the ISTG 21, coming into force July 1, 2021. From this date, operators will be able to participate in a formal application process for Online Gambling Licenses. The federal states concede that the current regulation has proven unsuitable to steer the urge to play in an orderly direction. However, new operators will be forced to adhere to strict requirements that are equally challenging from a technical and from a legal standpoint. The new Interstate Treaty differentiates between three newly regulated forms of gambling: virtual slots, online-poker and online casino table games (like Roulette, Blackjack). Whilst the first two forms will be subject to a new nationwide licensing procedure, online casino table games will be subject to the regulation of the individual federal states. Since October 15, 2020, operators have already had a first taste of the new regulation of the ISTG 21 through the so-called Interim Regime for virtual slots and online poker.

The current Interim Regime comprises of two relevant documents: "The Resolution by written circular procedure of the heads of the State and Senate Chancelleries of the Federal States" and "The Common guidelines of the supreme gambling supervisory authorities of the German Federal States with regard to the offers of virtual slot machines and online poker on the basis of the resolution by written circular procedure". These administrative agreements contain several requirements whose fulfilment – as long as their implementation is technically

feasible - shall prevent operators from being the target of any public enforcement measures and from being considered to be unreliable in a subsequent licensing procedure. Effectively this means an administrative de facto toleration of online gambling services meeting the requirements until July 2021.

Substantively the Interim Regime pre-empts most of the regulations set forth in the new ISTG 21. The following list contains the most relevant requirements that operators have to adhere to:

General requirements

- The gambling provider must have its registered place of business in a Member State of the European Union or the European Economic Area.
- Exclusion of minors and blocked players via identification and authentication (comprehensive KYC) is ensured. During the transition regime, exclusion of blocked players must be ensured via an own, provider-specific blocking system.
- Only one account per player is allowed.
- Providers must ensure that Payments into or from a player account may be made exclusively from a (banking) payment account which has been opened in the name of the player.
- Separation of player-operations funds and organiser funds is obligatory.
- Exhaustive information on stakes, winnings, losses of the previous 30 days, pay-out ratio, probability of winning and losing, contact data and how to submit a complaint must be provided.
- Definition of a domain-specific individualised monthly deposit limit (which constitutes a key change to the current Interstate Treaty) of no more than €1,000 with option to set domain-specific daily, weekly or monthly stake, deposit and loss limits.
- Gambling providers must implement a 24-hour blocking option (so called "panic-button").
- Granting loans or playing on credit is prohibited.

Specific requirements for Virtual Slot machines:

- Prohibition of auto-play and simultaneous playing.
- Minimum five second spin duration per game.
- Maximum stake of €1 per spin.

The entry into force of the ISTG 21 will impose further restrictions on licensed providers:

- In particular, the deposit limit of €1,000 per month, which is still operator-specific under the interim regime, will then be replaced by a cross-provider deposit limit and monitored by the limit-file.
- Introduction of a central player blocking system (OASIS, currently in place only for sportsbook operators).
- Introduction of a central activity file.
- Introduction of a safe server and interface for access of information by authorities.

Connection to these systems will be mandatory for licensed online-operators. According to official announcements, these systems should be operational by July 1, 2021. In the light of these new central files, concerns have already been raised in relation to data protection and secure technical realisation.

Furthermore, all operators applying for an online gambling license must provide a security of €5m. However, this stipulation is regarded to be unconstitutional as it may be disproportionate for smaller operators.

The new Interstate Treaty on Gambling will also replace the provisions of the current guidelines on advertising for games of chance. As a result, there will be no separate advertising licensing from July 2021, but any permission to advertise will form part of the new gambling licence.

Lastly, the new Interstate treaty establishes a new Joint Gambling Authority. However, this authority will be “built from scratch”. The Authority will be responsible for supervision and granting of licences (especially online poker, virtual slot machines, online sport bets) as well as the central systems such as the blocking system. Until the commencement of operation in January 2023, the new licensing procedures for virtual slots and online poker will be administered by the State Administration Department of Saxony-Anhalt, with online sporting betting continuing to be licensed by the Regional Council Darmstadt (Hesse).

Summary and outlook

Whilst it is welcome that the federal states recognises the need to give providers their rightful place in the legal market, the legislator has only partially succeeded in implementing the appropriate regulatory framework for this.

According to Professor Dr. Christoph Brüning, President of the Schleswig-Holstein State Constitutional Court, the new ISTG 21 raises significant legal questions that need to be clarified by national and European courts and that the new ISTG 21

will not be the last change in the German gaming system (NVwZ 2021, page 11, “Das Online-Glücksspiel nach dem Glücksspiel-Staatsvertrag 2021”).

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3. AG Euskirchen hat entschieden: Bei Online-Casinospielen haben Spieler keinen Anspruch auf die Rückerstattung von Verlusten

Maximilian Kienzerle, Senior Associate, Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte

Dritte Niederlage eines Spielers vor Gericht: Nach zwei Urteilen der Landgerichte München und Duisburg hat nun auch das Amtsgericht Euskirchen entschieden, dass ein Teilnehmer an Online-Casinospielen keinen Anspruch auf Rückerstattung seiner Spielverluste gegenüber einem Online-Glücksspielanbieter hat (Aktenzeichen 13 C 158/21).

Der Spieler hatte im Jahr 2020 an Online-Casinospielen teilgenommen und behauptete nun, das Spielangebot sei in Deutschland illegal gewesen und er habe erst nach seiner Teilnahme davon erfahren. Deshalb forderte er seine Spielverluste von dem Anbieter zurück.

Das Amtsgericht Euskirchen wies die Klage mit Endurteil vom 31. Mai 2021 ab. Denn der Kläger habe durch seine Spielteilnahme selbst gegen § 285 StGB verstoßen und sich damit strafbar gemacht. Aufgrund der AGB des Anbieters habe der Kläger gewusst, dass er sich über die Rechtslage hätte informieren müssen. Gleichwohl sei der Kläger untätig geblieben und habe damit einen Verstoß gegen § 285 StGB billigend in Kauf genommen. Darüber hinaus habe der Kläger seinen Spieleinsatz freiwillig geleistet und von dem Anbieter im Gegenzug eine Gewinnchance erhalten. Damit fehle es auch an einem Schaden im rechtlichen Sinne, so das Gericht.

Der Glücksspielanbieter wurde in dem Verfahren von der Kanzlei Hambach & Hambach mit Sitz in München beraten. Prozessvertreter waren der Gründungspartner der Kanzlei, Claus Hambach, und der Senior Associate Maximilian Kienzerle.

Seit 2020 hat die Zahl derartiger Spielerklagen stark zugenommen. Bislang haben aber nur vier deutsche Gerichte in Endurteilen über derartige Klagen entschieden. Drei davon gingen zugunsten der Glücksspielanbieter aus.

Summary:

EN

Third defeat of a player in court: After two rulings by the Regional Courts of Munich and Duisburg, the Local Court of Euskirchen in North Rhine-Westphalia has ruled on 31 May 2021 that a participant in online casino games is not entitled to a refund of his gambling losses against an online gambling operator (case number 13 C 158/21). Our founding partner Claus Hambach and our senior associate Maximilian Kienzerle represented the operator in the proceedings.

The player had participated in online casino games in 2020 and now claimed that the gambling offer had been illegal in Germany and that he had only learned about it after his participation. Therefore, he claimed back his gambling losses from the provider.

The Euskirchen District Court dismissed the claim in its final judgment of 31 May 2021. This was because the plaintiff had himself violated section 285 of the Criminal Code by participating in the game and had thus made himself liable to prosecution. Due to the operator's general terms and conditions, the plaintiff had known that he should have informed himself about the legal situation. Nevertheless, the plaintiff had remained inactive and had thus accepted a violation of § 285 StGB. Moreover, the plaintiff had voluntarily placed his bet and had received a chance to win from the operator in return. Thus, there was no damage in the legal sense, according to the court.

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4. Betway erhält Sportwetten-Konzession – beraten durch Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte

Yannick Skulski, Associate, Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte

Hambach & Hambach hat betway, einen der führenden Anbieter von Online-Sportwetten, beim Erhalt einer deutschen Sportwetten-Konzession beraten.

Als verantwortungsbewusster Anbieter legt betway großen Wert auf eine faire und sichere Ausgestaltung seines Sportwettenangebots, um seinen Kunden ein positives Wetterlebnis bieten zu können.

Betways qualitativer Ansatz bei der Ausgestaltung seines Sportwettenangebots wurde vor der Erteilung der Konzession am 9. März 2021 eingehend durch die zuständige Behörde, das Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt und das 16-köpfige Glücksspielkollegium überprüft.

Neben der Zuverlässigkeit von betway sind die Maßnahmen zum Spielerschutz und zur Spielsuchtprävention ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der weltweiten Tätigkeit des Unternehmens.

Betway ist damit einer von wenigen in Deutschland konzessionierten Anbietern von OnlineSportwetten. Das Unternehmen, das zur Super Group gehört, ist offizieller Sportwettenpartner der Bundesligisten VfB Stuttgart und Hertha BSC.

Hambach & Hambach stand betway bei diesem Unterfangen mit einem Team um den Gründungspartner Dr. Wulf Hambach, Salary Partner Dr. Stefan Bolay und Associate Yannick Skulski beratend zur Seite.

Über betway

Die Betway Group ist führender Anbieter von innovativem, unterhaltsamen und spannendem Entertainment in den Bereichen Sportwetten, Spielautomaten und E-Sport-Wetten. Das Unternehmen gehört zur Super Group (www.sghc.com), der Holdinggesellschaft von Betway. Es wurde 2006 gegründet, ist in zahlreichen regulierten Online-Märkten tätig und besitzt Lizenzen in Ländern wie Großbritannien, Malta, Italien, Dänemark, Spanien, Belgien, Deutschland und Irland. Mit Sitz in Malta und Guernsey und Unterstützung aus London, der Isle of Man und Kapstadt umfasst das Betway-Team über 2000 Mitarbeiter.

Summary:

EN

Betway Ltd. receives sports betting license - advised by Hambach & Hambach law firm

Hambach & Hambach advised Betway, owned by Super Group and one of the leading providers of online sports betting, on obtaining a German sports betting license.

As a responsible provider, Betway attaches great importance to the fair and safe design of its sports betting offer in order to be able to offer its customers a positive betting experience. Betway's qualitative approach to the design of its sports betting offer was examined in detail by the competent authority, the Darmstadt Regional Council, and the 16-member gaming council before the license was granted.

Hambach & Hambach supported Betway in this endeavour with a team led by founding partner Dr. Wulf Hambach, Salary Partner Dr. Stefan Bolay and Associate Yannick Skulski.

Autor:



Yannick Skulski, Senior Associate
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5. Ballstad AS: Erfolgreiche Produkteinführung auf dem deutschen Markt dank der Wirtschaftsrechtskanzlei Hambach & Hambach

Dr. Stefanie Fuchs, Salary Partner, Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte

München - Das norwegische Unternehmen Ballstad AS bietet hochwertige Omega-3-Öl-Kapseln an und plant, seine Produkte auch in Deutschland zu verkaufen. Dr. Stefanie Fuchs, Junior Partner bei Hambach & Hambach, hat das Unternehmen umfassend bei der Produkteinführung beraten und gewährleistet somit die Einhaltung gesetzlicher Vorgaben.

Renommierete Wirtschaftsrechtskanzlei

Die Münchner Wirtschaftsrechtskanzlei Hambach & Hambach berät nationale und internationale Unternehmen bei der Produkteinführung von Lebensmitteln, insbesondere von Nahrungsergänzungsmitteln über den Online-Vertrieb, in Deutschland und der EU. Darüber hinaus vertritt die Kanzlei Unternehmen in Wettbewerbsverfahren, die sich um Fragen der Produkteinstufung, die Vorgaben für den Online-Vertrieb und die Verwendung nicht zugelassener beziehungsweise verbotener krankheitsbezogener Angaben drehen. Zusätzlich übernimmt die Kanzlei auf Wunsch auch die Kommunikation mit den Behörden.

Rechtlich rundum abgesichert

Der norwegische Nahrungsergänzungsmittelhersteller Ballstad hat kürzlich die Beratungsdienstleistung der Wirtschaftsrechtsexperten in Anspruch genommen, um die Einführung seiner Omega-3-Kapseln auf dem deutschen Markt rechtssicher zu gestalten. Die Betreuung des Mandanten lag hauptsächlich in den Händen von Dr. Stefanie Fuchs, Junior Partner bei Hambach & Hambach. Die Rechtsanwältin hat die Verkehrsfähigkeit des Produkts in der EU sowie etwaige Meldepflichten und die Voraussetzungen für den Import und das Inverkehrbringen des Nahrungsergänzungsmittels in Deutschland und der EU geprüft. Ebenso half sie bei der Erstellung der korrekten Kennzeichnung des Nahrungsergänzungsmittels. Darüber hinaus unterstützte sie Ballstad bei der Entwicklung einer Marketingkampagne, indem sie sicherstellte, dass nur rechtlich zulässige Angaben verwendet werden, und half dem Unternehmen beim Aufbau einer Website für den Online-Vertrieb des Produkts in Deutschland. In diesem Zuge überarbeitete die Expertin die AGB, verfasste eine Datenschutzerklärung und überprüfte die Website auf ihre Konformität mit der Health-Claims-Verordnung. Ferner beriet sie zu den Anforderungen nach dem Verpackungsgesetz und den

Einfuhranforderungen aus der Unionszollkodex-Verordnung (EU) Nr. 952/2013 sowie zu lebensmittelrechtlichen Besonderheiten bei der Einfuhr hinsichtlich der Erforderlichkeit einer tierärztlichen Grenzkontrolle.

Mehr über Ballstad-Omega-3-Öl

Ballstad ist ein kleines Fischerdorf, das jenseits des Polarkreises im nördlichen Teil Norwegens liegt. Um der rauen Natur zu trotzen, setzen die Menschen hier seit jeher auf Produkte aus dem Meer, u. a. auch Meeresfischöle. Ballstad AS wurde 2018 gegründet, damit jeder von den gesundheitlichen Vorteilen seiner norwegischen Omega-3-Öle profitieren kann. Experten mit jahrzehntelanger Erfahrung mit der Herstellung und dem Vertrieb von Omega-3-7Nahrungsergänzungsmitteln kümmern sich um die Produktentwicklung.

Das Unternehmen hat die volle Kontrolle über die Qualitätssicherung von der Ölförderung bis zum endgültig verpackten Produkt und kann so Frische und höchste Qualitätsstandards in jeder einzelnen Kapsel garantieren. Das verwendete Öl stammt nicht aus Massenabfüllung, sondern ist ausschließlich für Ballstad-Produkte bestimmt und wird aus nachhaltig gefangenem Fisch gewonnen. Dank Stickstoffverfahren und Vakuum-Destillation ist das Omega-3-Öl frei von jeglichen Schadstoffen und Schwermetallen. Ballstad-Omega-3-Öl hat einen hohen Gehalt an Omega-3-Fettsäuren (EPA und DHA). DHA und EPA tragen zu einer normalen Herzfunktion bei. Die positive Wirkung stellt sich bei einer täglichen Aufnahme von 250mg EPA und DHA ein. Bei einer Einhaltung der Verzehrsempfehlung von 3 Kapseln täglich gewährleistet Ballstad Omega-3 die Aufnahme von 540mg EPA und 390mg DHA pro Tag. Es ist geruchs- und geschmacksneutral und wird vom Körper sehr gut aufgenommen.

Ballstad legt Wert auf Nachhaltigkeit. Die Herstellung erfolgt in einer Anlage in Norwegen, die hauptsächlich mit Wasserkraft betrieben wird. Fischöl-Nebenprodukte werden als Biobrennstoff in der Anlage verwendet, sodass praktisch keine Abfallstoffe anfallen und die Produktion nahezu CO₂-neutral erfolgt. Darüber hinaus verwendet Ballstad für die Verpackung seiner Produkte kein Plastik, sondern leicht recyclebares Aluminium und Zinn.

Summary:

EN

The press release describes, how the law firm Hambach & Hambach assists food companies with their market entry into the German and EU-market and how it may support food companies with their online-distribution of their foodstuffs – especially of food supplements in Germany and the EU, what services Hambach & Hambach may render in this respect.

E.g., the law firm has lately assisted Ballstad with the market entry on the German market for the online-distribution of its Omega-3-capsules. The press release describes what services the law firm has issued to Ballstad, and how the successful market entry was achieved with the help of the law firm.

Finally, the press release shortly describes the company of Ballstad and its Omega-3 product including the advantages of this product.

Autorin:



Dr. Stefanie R. Fuchs

Salary Partner

[Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte](#)

München

In-House News

6. Auszeichnungen für Hambach & Hambach in 2021



Wir freuen uns, dass unsere Gründungspartner, Dr. Wulf Hambach und Claus Hambach LL. M., erneut mehrfach auf höchstem Niveau für das Jahr 2021 wie folgt ausgezeichnet wurden:

WHO'S WHO Legal:

*"**Wulf Hambach** is a market-leading lawyer with extensive experience handling e-commerce and gaming-related matters."*

*"**Claus Hambach** founding partner is a stellar entertainment practitioner, highly sought after by clients for his in-depth knowledge of gambling law."*

Quelle: [WHO'S WHO LEGAL GERMANY 2021](#)



Chambers Global (Gaming & Gambling – Global Market Leaders):

*"**Wulf Hambach** is a highly respected Munich-based practitioner, recognised for his considerable expertise in advising clients on complex e-commerce, online gaming and licensing matters."*

Quelle: [Chambers Global](#)



7. Hambach & Hambach Team News

Phillip Beumer verstärkt seit dem 1. März 2021 unser Team als Associate und unterstützt unsere Kanzlei in den folgenden Bereichen:

- Glücks- und Gewinnspielrecht
- Skill & Social Gaming
- E-Games
- Regulierungsrecht



Phillip Beumer studierte Rechtswissenschaften an der Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg sowie der Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla mit dem Schwerpunkt „Europarecht und Völkerrecht“.

Das Rechtsreferendariat absolvierte Herr Beumer am Oberlandesgericht Nürnberg mit dem Schwerpunkt „Wirtschaftsrecht“. Im Rahmen dessen war Herr Beumer unter anderem für einen internationalen Wirtschaftskonzern sowie für einer Münchner Boutique im Bereich gewerblicher Rechtsschutz tätig. Das Zweite Staatsexamen legte er 2020 ab.

Philipp Schäkel LL. M. verstärkt seit dem 1. Juli 2021 unser Team als Wirtschaftsjurist und unterstützt unsere Kanzlei in den folgenden Bereichen:

- Glücksspielrecht
- Allgemeines Verwaltungsrecht



Philipp Schäkel absolvierte den internationalen Bachelor-Studiengang „European Law School“ an der Maastricht University und Universidad de Huelva. Im Anschluss spezialisierte er sich schwerpunktmäßig im Europarecht und Gewerblichen Rechtsschutz im Masterstudiengang „Europäisches und Internationales Wirtschaftsrecht“ an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München.

Dr. Stefanie Fuchs berät seit Mitte Juli 2021 unsere Mandanten in der Position als Salary Partner.

Yannick Skulski betreut in Kürze ab Anfang August unsere Mandanten als Senior Associate.

Wir bedanken uns für die bisherige tatkräftige Unterstützung und gratulieren zur neuen Position.

8. Team Hambach & Hambach



Dr. Wulf Hambach

Partner

- Recht der digitalen Wirtschaft
- Regulierungsrecht
- Gewinn- und Glücksspielrecht
- Europarecht
- Regulierungs- und Lizenzverfahren



Claus M. Hambach LL. M.

Partner

- Glücksspielsteuerrecht
(USt, Sportwettensteuer,
Glücksspielabgaben etc.)
- Glücksspielrecht
- Strafrecht
- Prozess- und Vollstreckungsrecht



Dr. Stefan Bolay

Salary Partner

- Medien und Entertainment
- E-Commerce
- Wettbewerbs-, Marken- und
Urheberrecht
- IT und Datenschutzrecht



Dr. Bernd Berberich

Salary Partner

- Wett- und Glücksspielrecht
- Verwaltungs- und
Vollstreckungsrecht
- Unions- und Verfassungsrecht
- Strafrecht



Dr. Stefanie R. Fuchs

Salary Partner

- (EU) Regulierung, öffentliches Wirtschafts- u. Verwaltungsrecht
- E-Commerce und M-Commerce
- Recht der elektronischen Zahlungsdienstleistungen
- IP/IT
- Werberecht
- Sportrecht
- Jugend- und Datenschutzrecht
- Lebensmittelrecht



Maximilian Kienzerle

Senior Associate

- Glücksspielrecht
- Allgemeines Verwaltungsrecht
- Völker- und Europarecht
- IP/IT
- eGames
- Tax & commercial law



Yannick Skulski

Associate

- Glücks- und Gewinnspielrecht
- Skill & Social Gaming
- E-Games
- Regulierungsrecht



Phillip Beumer

Associate

- Glücks- und Gewinnspielrecht
- Skill & Social Gaming
- E-Games
- Regulierungsrecht



Philipp Schäkel LL. M.

Wirtschaftsjurist

- Glücksspielrecht
- Allgemeines Verwaltungsrecht



Daniel Feuerbach

Rechtsanwalt, DSB,
of counsel

- IT
- Datenschutz
- Datenschutzrecht

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Der TIME Law Newsletter ist beim nationalen ISSN-Zentrum für Deutschland registriert (ISSN1866-7848).

Herausgeber:

Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte PartG mbB

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TIME Law News offers gratuitous information on current development in European and international gaming law of the TIME industries / Telecommunication – IT – Media & Entertainment.

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The TIME Law Newsletter has been registered with the national ISSN centre for Germany (ISSN 1866-7848).

Publisher:

Hambach & Hambach Rechtsanwälte PartG mbB

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