

ACT GAMBLING AND RACING COMMISSION – STATEMENT OF INTENT

The ACT Gambling and Racing Commission (the **Commission**) is a Territory Authority established under the *Gambling and Racing Control Act 1999* (the **GRC Act**).

This Statement of Intent for 2025-26 has been prepared in accordance with section 61 of the *Financial Management Act 1996* (the **FM Act**).

The responsible Minister, Dr Marisa Paterson MLA, was consulted during the preparation of the Statement of Intent.

The Statement of Intent focuses on the 2025-26 budget year and has been developed in the context of the Commission's three year forward planning and will be incorporated into the Commission's operations as far as practicable.

The ACT Gambling and Racing Commission 2025-26 Statement of Intent has been agreed between:



Laura Beacroft

Chairperson on behalf of

ACT Gambling and Racing Commission



Chris Steel MLA

Treasurer



Marisa Paterson MLA

Minister for Gaming Reform

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ACT GAMBLING AND RACING COMMISSION

The Budget Statement for the Commission is its Statement of Intent following the 2015 amendments to the FM Act.

The Gambling and Racing Commission

The Commission is an independent statutory authority established under section five of the GRC Act. It is governed by a board established under section 11 of the GRC Act (the **Board**). The functions of the Board are set out in section 77 of the FM Act and in summary are as follows:

- setting the Commission’s policies and strategies;
- governing the Commission consistently with the GRC Act and other relevant legislation;
- ensuring that the Commission operates in a proper, effective, and efficient way, as far as practicable; and
- ensuring that the Commission complies with applicable government policies, as far as practicable.

The Board is also responsible for the efficient and effective financial management of the Commission. The Commission’s Board consists of five members: four non-executive members being the Chair, Deputy Chair and two ordinary members, and the Chief Executive Officer (the **CEO**) who is also an ACT public servant.

Non-executive members’ appointments are made by the Minister for Gaming Reform under sections 11 and 12 of the GRC Act, and the Standing Committee on Public Accounts is consulted on these appointments in accordance with section 228 of the *Legislation Act 2001*.

The CEO is appointed by the Director-General of the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, after consulting with the Board, under section 80 of the FM Act.

The Commission’s Board currently consists of the following members:

- Chairperson: Ms Laura Beacroft (term: December 2023 –December 2026)
- Deputy Chairperson: Vacant
 - (Ms Leanne Close (term: October 2021 – September 2024))
- Members:
 - Mr Mark Brown (term: May 2024 – April 2027)
 - Ms Lauren Anthes (term: May 2024 – April 2027)
- CEO:
 - Mr Giuseppe Mangeruca (term: September 2024 – June 2025)
 - (Ms Yu-Lan Chan (term: January 2021 – August 2024))

Purpose

The Commission is an independent body established under section five of the GRC Act. The functions of the Commission include:

- administer 'gaming laws' as defined by section four of the GRC Act. For example, the *Gaming Machine Act 2004*, the *Casino Control Act 2006*, and the *Lotteries Act 1964*;
- control, supervise and regulate gaming in the ACT;
- collect taxes, fees and charges imposed or authorised by gaming laws;
- review legislation and policies and make recommendations to the Minister for Gaming Reform; and
- investigate and conduct inquiries into issues and activities related to gaming law.

The Commission performs its functions in a way that best promotes the public interest, and as far as practicable: promotes consumer protection, minimises the possibility of criminal and unethical conduct, and reduces the risks and costs of gambling harm for the community and individuals. In performing its statutory functions, the Commission needs to respond to contemporary and emerging challenges as far as practical, while building on the strengths of its key current strategies including the *Strategy for Gambling Harm in the ACT – A Public Health Approach* (the **Strategy**).

The Commission has adopted three objectives (the **Objectives**) for 2025-2026 financial year and the following three out years which are aligned with its functions, purpose and operational context outlined earlier. The Objectives have been reformulated from those in the prior year's Statement of Intent to better reflect the Commission's core statutory responsibilities and the importance of engagement with external stakeholders and the community, as well as transparency. These are as follows:

1. contribute to minimising criminal and non-compliant activity in the ACT related to gaming laws as defined by section four of the GRC Act;
2. contribute to reducing the risks and costs of gambling harm for the community and individuals in the ACT; and
3. communicate with diverse external (non-government) stakeholders and community responsively and transparently.

Nature and Scope of Activities

The Commission undertakes a wide range of activities to support achieving its Objectives, including administration and enforcement of gaming laws, which are set out below.

Commission's services are provided by Access Canberra

A Memorandum of Understanding (**MOU**) has been in place between Access Canberra (Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate) and the Commission since 2016. This followed the ACT Government's decision in 2014 to merge the Commission along with other bodies, into Access Canberra.

Under the MOU, Access Canberra provides the Commission the services it requires to perform its functions including what is outlined in the Commission's Statement of Intent. The practical effect of the MOU is that the Commission does not employ staff and relies on Access Canberra to provide and manage the necessary staff and support for the Commission to fulfill its statutory functions. In return, the Commission provides funding to Access Canberra, which is indexed each year (\$5.9 million funding to be provided in 2025-2026). The Board and Access Canberra work co-operatively to perform Commission functions. Decisions and delegated powers of the Board are implemented by Access Canberra.

The MOU provides for both parties to assess the MOU's effectiveness and amend it by mutual agreement.

Administration of gaming laws

The Commission administers gaming laws that restrict entry into the ACT gaming market. These laws also impose ongoing obligations on those that gain a licence, authorisation or approval from the Commission. These functions range from highly complex transactions requiring ongoing multifaceted probity assessments (for example, changes in approvals about casino ownership) to high-volume transactions (for example lottery applications). In restricting market entry to eligible persons or entities, it more likely that gaming activities are conducted honestly, with integrity, and free from criminal influence.

Additionally, the Commission also collect taxes, fees and charges.

Enforcement of gaming laws

The Commission enforces compliance with gaming laws in the ACT, including gaming activities of clubs, hotels, the Casino Canberra, TABCORP, and lotteries, race and other sports bookmaking, keno, and the self-exclusion scheme. This involves, among other things, inspections, audits, investigations, initiating disciplinary action (for example, for breaches of laws about persons excluded from gaming venues), analysis of issues and data, following up complaints by community members, and responding to matters that have arisen in other jurisdictions.

Outcomes of enforcement action can include some or all the following: providing or requiring education initiatives, enforceable undertakings, increased and more specific regulatory oversight, compliance with specific directions related to remedying non-compliance, financial penalties, prosecution, and loss of licence.

In performing this regulatory function, the Commission like other regulators aims to nurture voluntary and self-directed compliance by regulated entities. Effective engagement supports positive working relationships with stakeholders and can prevent or remedy non-compliance, as well as reinforce norms about the benefits and importance of being compliant. To this end, the Commission engages with its stakeholders in a range of ways, for example, by providing information and education to individuals, licensees, and other gambling and racing industry stakeholders.

The Commission applies a risk-based regulatory approach. A risk-based regulatory approach focuses on identifying, assessing, and prioritising risks of non-compliance, allowing regulators to tailor their actions and resources to address the most significant risks.

Contributing to reducing gambling harm

The Commission continues to implement the Strategy to contribute to reducing gambling harm in the ACT.

Gambling harm means the negative consequences of gambling behaviours experienced by individuals, their families, and the broader ACT community, which can include adverse impacts on finances, work/study, relationships, physical health, emotional/psychological/physical health at the individual and community level. The Strategy is significant because it is underpinned by a public health approach that promotes a sociological understanding and response to behaviours which are associated with gambling harm, including, social, cultural, political, institutional and environmental factors. In practice the Strategy has shifted the Commission's focus towards gambling harm to understanding systemic causes, the full range of gambling harms, and responses at the public health level. The Strategy has provided a road map for the Commission to develop and deliver evidence-based activities that contribute to reducing gambling harm in the ACT and has informed all its operations.

Following a positive mid-point independent evaluation of the Strategy, the Strategy has been extended to July 2025. This will allow a further evaluation and new Strategy to be developed in 2025-2026, after the release of the *2024 Gambling Harm Survey* on 6 June 2025. Informed by the Strategy, the Commission undertakes the following activities, among others:

- Funds the ACT Gambling Support Service (**AGSS**) to offer a combination of face-to-face, telephone-based or video-based counselling sessions for persons directly impacted by gambling and their family and friends. The AGSS also provides financial counselling and a broader community outreach program which includes moderated self-help groups, peer support, education and engagement programs.
- Continuation of the Gambling Harm Prevention Community of Practice to support community and primary health care workers in preventing and minimising gambling harm and provide an additional avenue for the Commission's work to be informed by lived experiences and perspectives of the community and health sectors.
- Delivery of Gambling Harm Action Week and ongoing campaign activities.
- Supporting research that builds the evidence base to inform harm prevention activities and effective messaging for the ACT.
- Maintaining the ACT Gamblers Exclusion Database to support this scheme and to assist licensees and the public with the self-exclusion process.
- Engagement with industry and continued harm prevention and reduction training for industry staff.

Communication and Transparency

The Commission values its relationships with external (non-government) stakeholders including gambling entities it regulates, and the community sector.

Key engagement forums and activities supported by the Commission are as follows:

- Gambling Harm Prevention Community of Practice, established in partnership with the ACT Gambling Support Service, to support community and primary health care workers in preventing and minimising gambling harm. The forum provides an additional avenue for the Commission's work to be informed by lived experiences and perspectives of the community and health sectors.
- Various training offered to Gambling Contact Officers, Club Boards, and the community sector.
- Engagement activities conducted as part of proactive compliance programs.

As outlined earlier the Commission delivers a range of educational, awareness, and help services and activities, relevant to reducing gambling harm.

The Commission is particularly concerned to ensure that platforms for community members to raise concerns about gaming and racing issues in the ACT are accessible. Under the MOU, Access Canberra provides a complaints platform, and complaints that raise questions about non-compliance with gaming laws in the ACT are referred to the relevant operational area for possible investigation. The Commission's website has information about other avenues for information and making complaints.

The Commission values transparency and shares information and makes information public where possible, for example, publication of research findings, maintaining the Public Enforcement register, and communicating findings from compliance activities. Publication is subject to resources, and legal requirements.

Risks

The Commission has developed a strategic risk register which informs and is supported by risk planning and risk registers developed and managed by Access Canberra under the MOU.

The Board has identified a number of risks, and the key strategic risks are listed below:

- administration and regulation operations do not meet contemporary and emerging compliance challenges,
- MOU with Access Canberra and related policies and services are not aligned with or not able to support achieving the Objectives, and
- failure to manage diverse expectations of external (non-government) stakeholders.

The Commission's planning and operations, including that undertaken by Access Canberra under the MOU, respond to and treat where necessary the risks in the Commission's risk register.

2025-26 Priorities and Next Three Financial Years

There are four key areas of focus for the Commission in 2025-2026 and for the following three years as set out below. These foci support achieving the Objectives and treating key strategic risks set out earlier.

1. Administer and regulate gaming and racing laws soundly, incorporating continuous improvement and responsiveness to current and emerging challenges. The Commission operates in a dynamic environment, and the administration and regulation of gaming laws involves a high level of complexity. To respond to these factors, the Commission needs to continuously improve its planning and risk analysis, strategies, operations, decision-making, risk-based tools and analysis, IT systems, and engagement with regulatory partners.
2. Take a leading role in reducing gambling and gambling related consumer harm in the ACT. The Commission will continue to implement its Strategy to contribute to reducing gambling harm in the ACT. A new Strategy will be developed in 2025-26, after a further evaluation and the finalisation of the results of the Commission's 2024 Gambling Survey. The new Strategy will inform the Commission in its future planning and relevant operations.
3. Review MOU arrangements with the relevant service delivery Directorate, currently Access Canberra, to support the Commission in achieving its Objectives. The dependency of the Commission on its service delivery Directorate requires that the MOU be continuously reviewed and improved to ensure it supports the Commission's independence, its Objectives, functions and purpose.

4. Communicate proactively with external (non-government) stakeholders and community as transparently as the law and resources allow. To ensure that engagement with external (non-government) stakeholders and the community is efficient and as responsive and transparent as practicable, the Commission needs to continuously improve its arrangements in this regard.

Estimated Employment Levels

Under the MOU mentioned earlier, the Commission relies on Access Canberra to allocate the necessary staff for the Commission to fulfill its statutory functions and support the Statement of Intent.

The Commission does not employ any staff.

Strategic Objectives and Indicators

The Commission's three Objectives for 2025-2026 as set out earlier are:

1. contribute to minimising criminal and non-compliant activity in the ACT related to gaming and racing laws,
2. contribute to reducing the risks and costs of gambling harm for the community and individuals in the ACT, and
3. communicate with diverse external (non-government) stakeholders and community as responsively and transparently.

The Commission's Accountability Indicators for 2025-2026 are set out under Output 1.1.

Strategic Objective 1

Contribute to minimising criminal and non-compliant activity in the ACT related to gaming and racing laws

The Commission administers gaming laws that restrict entry into the ACT market. These laws also impose ongoing obligations on those that gain a licence, authorisation or approval, to provide these activities in the Territory. In restricting market entry to persons or entities that are eligible, these functions make it more likely that gaming activities are conducted honestly, with integrity, and free from criminal influence.

The Commission enforces compliance with gaming laws in the ACT, including gaming activities of clubs, hotels, the Casino Canberra, TABCORP, and lotteries, race and other sports bookmaking, keno, and the self-exclusion scheme. This involves, among other things, inspections, investigations, initiating disciplinary action, analysis of issues and data, following up complaints by community members and responding to matters that have arisen in other jurisdictions.

In performing this regulatory function, the Commission like other regulators aims to nurture voluntary and self-directed compliance by regulated entities. Effective engagement supports positive working relationships with stakeholders and can prevent or remedy non-compliance as well as reinforce norms about the benefits and importance of being compliant. To this end, the Commission engages with its stakeholders in a range of ways, for example, by providing information and education to individuals, licensees, and other gambling and racing industry stakeholders.

The Commission applies a risk-based regulatory approach. A risk-based regulatory approach focuses on identifying, assessing, and prioritising risks of harm, allowing regulators to tailor their actions and resources to address the most significant risks effectively.

Strategic Indicator 1

Implement a risk based and data driven approach focusing regulatory resources on areas of greater risk and harm.

The Commission continues to implement a risk-based regulatory approach, ensuring that higher-risk operators are subject to more intensive oversight to reduce the likelihood and severity of gambling-related harm. This approach also allows for a more proportionate allocation of resources by reducing regulatory burden in lower-risk areas.

In the 2024–2025 financial year, the Commission undertook a series of targeted regulatory activities focused on areas identified as having elevated risk and potential for harm. Notably, inspections were strategically conducted at high-attendance racing events—such as Melbourne Cup Day and Black Opal Stakes Race Day—where the risk of gambling harm is heightened. These inspections served a dual purpose: identifying non-compliance with gaming legislation and reinforcing a visible regulatory presence to support general deterrence.

In this period, the Commission initiated and progressed several proactive compliance programs with a strong emphasis on cross-industry engagement. Key focus areas included gambling harm minimisation (2024/2025 Gambling Harm Minimisation Program), casino operations (baseline and follow-up assessments), and community contributions (Community Contributions Compliance Program).

In response to a 17.7 per cent increase in licensee incident reports indicating signs of gambling harm, the Commission conducted inspections at all 37 gaming machine venues as part of the Gambling Harm Minimisation Program. These inspections aimed to foster a culture of transparency, enhance compliance, and encourage licensees to take a more proactive role in responding to signs of gambling harm.

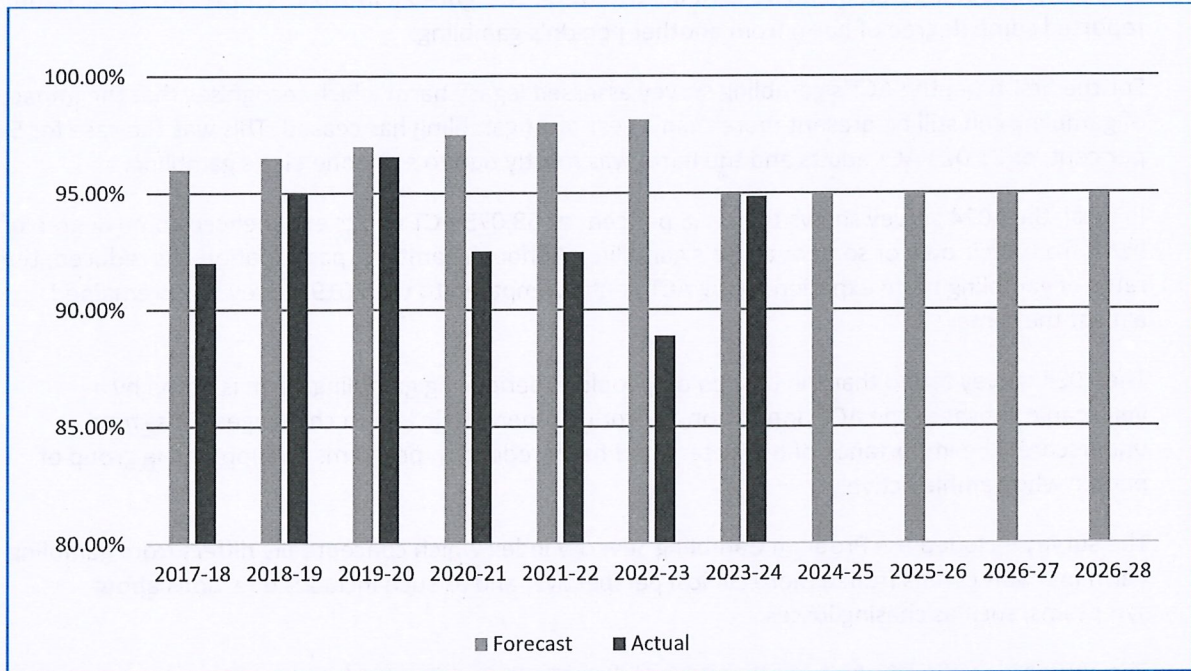
As part of this initiative, return-to-player (RTP) compliance checks were also conducted. Inspectors assessed 620 gaming machines—representing 18 per cent of all machines in the ACT—during the initial inspections. This work established a baseline level of compliance across the industry and provided insights into individual venue procedures for managing gambling harm. The establishment of this baseline will support more tailored engagement with higher-risk venues, promoting voluntary compliance and ensuring timely rectification of any non-compliance.

Additionally, several enforcement actions were finalised during the reporting period, underscoring the Commission’s ongoing commitment to upholding regulatory standards and protecting the community from gambling-related harm.

Strategic Indicator 2: The Accuracy of Gambling Taxation Returns

Increase in the accuracy percentage for gambling taxation returns, as a proportion of total gambling taxation returns, will indicate the success of engagement and education with operators and reduce administrative burdens.

Figure 1: Percentage of Accurate Gambling Taxation Returns as a Proportion of Returns.



Note: the above percentage calculation is using $100\% - (\text{total error returns}/\text{total returns})$

The increase in the percentage in 2023-2024 is due to increased accuracy in the returns submitted by licensees following tailored engagement with them (refer to Figure 1). Access Canberra, on behalf of the Commission, will continue and build on its approach of engagement and education with licensees to maintain and further increase the accuracy of returns.

Strategic Objective 2

Contribute to reducing the risks and costs of gambling harm for the community and individuals in the ACT

The Strategy for Gambling Harm provides a guide for the Commission to develop, implement and monitor harm prevention initiatives using a public health approach, and informs all its operations. A key part of the Commission’s work in reducing the risks and costs of gambling harm is conducting regular surveys about gambling in the ACT to monitor trends and harm, and the fifth survey was conducted in 2024. A new Strategy will be developed in 2025-2026, after a further evaluation of the Strategy and the finalisation of the results of the 2024 survey.

Results of the 2024 survey are outlined below. They show that gambling harm requires action, and that the Commission’s Strategy is valuable in this regard. Highly targeted harm reduction programs to support the group of people who gamble actively is the challenge going forward.

Strategic Indicator 3: Prevent and Reduce Gambling Harm in the ACT

The 2024 Survey of Gambling in the ACT found that 53.2 per cent of adults in the ACT participated in at least one form of gambling in the last 12 months a fall from 60 per cent of ACT adults identified in the 2019 survey. Gambling continues to be more common amongst men (57.5 per cent) than women (49.3 per cent).

In the last 12 months, approximately 9.1 per cent of ACT adults reported at least one harm from their own gambling compared to 9.6 percent in 2019 (refer to Figure 2). In 2024, 5.7 per cent of ACT adults reported some degree of harm from another person's gambling.

For the first time, the ACT's gambling survey assessed legacy harm which recognises that the impacts of gambling can still be present more than a year after gambling has ceased. This was the case for 5.7 per cent, or 21,023 ACT adults and the harm was mostly due to someone else's gambling.

In total, the 2024 survey shows that 15.8 per cent or 58,075 ACT adults experienced some degree of harm from their own or someone else's gambling. Although gambling participation has reduced, the rates of gambling harm experienced by ACT adults compared to the 2019 survey have remained almost the same.

The 2024 survey found that the burden on people experiencing gambling harm is borne by a vulnerable subset of the ACT population, mirroring other public health challenges. This trend underscores the importance of highly targeted harm reduction programs to support the group of people who gamble actively.

The survey included the Problem Gambling Severity Index which conceptually differs from gambling harm in that it comes from a more clinical perspective, and as such includes questions about symptoms, such as chasing losses.

The survey identified 43.8 per cent of ACT adults reported minimal-risk (non-problem) gambling - 6.3 per cent were low-risk, 2.3 per cent moderate-risk and 0.8 per cent met the criteria for problem gambling. Overall, 9.4 per cent reported some degree of problem gambling compared to 10.3 per cent in 2019 (refer to Figure 3).

Figure 2: Proportion of the ACT adult population experiencing harm from their own gambling in 2019 and 2024:

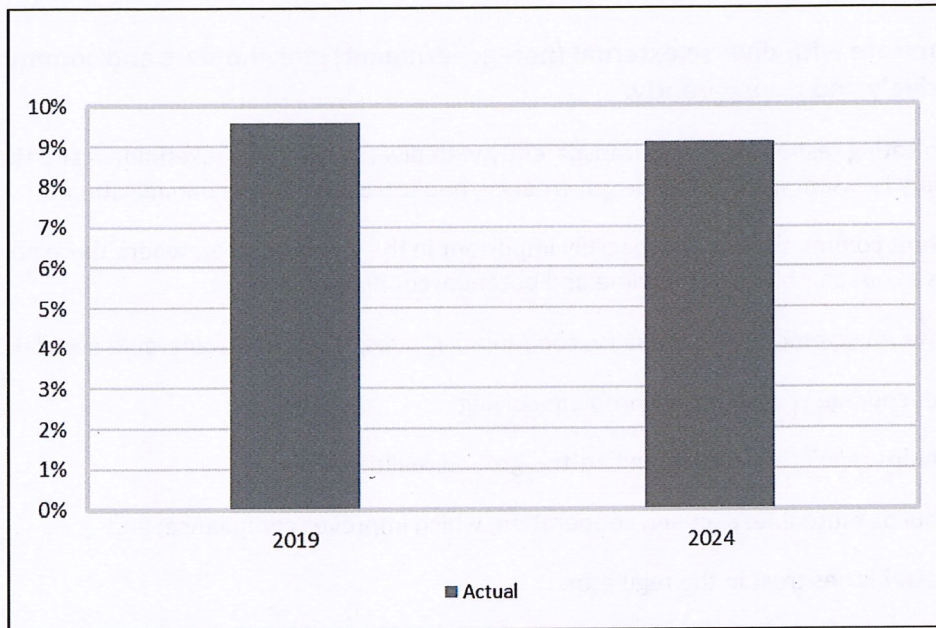
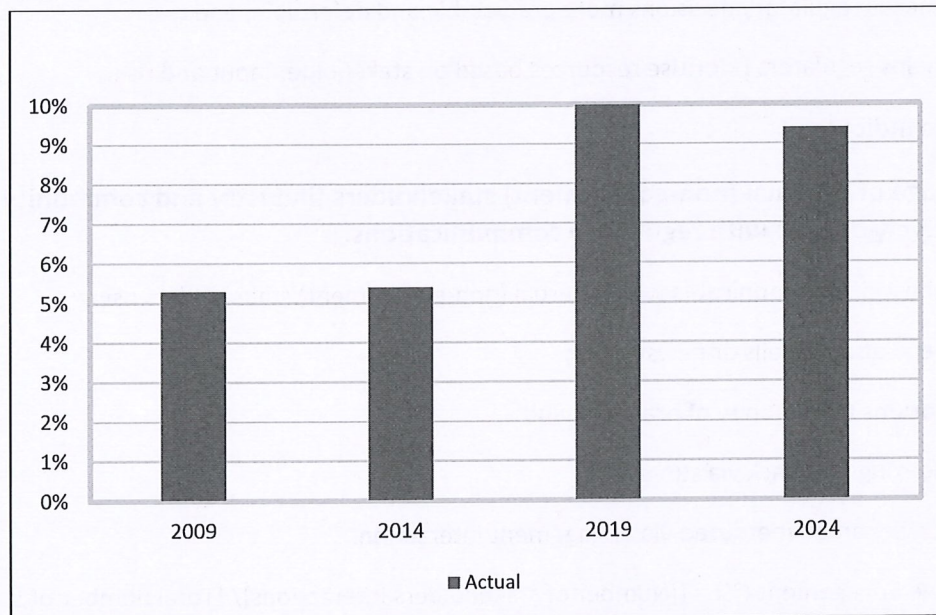


Figure 3: Proportion of the ACT adult population reporting one or more on the problem gambling severity index (PGSI)



Strategic Objective 3

Communicate with diverse external (non-government) stakeholders and community responsively and transparently.

Communicating responsively and transparently with diverse external stakeholders and the broader community is essential for effective governance, public trust and harm minimisation.

Transparent communication is especially important in the gaming sector, where there are public concerns about gambling harm, crime and potential conflicts of interest.

Responsive engagement with industry, community groups, NGOs and vulnerable populations:

- encourages collaborative problem-solving;
- helps regulators understand on-the-ground realities;
- builds mutual respect and cooperation, which improves compliance; and
- establishes trust in the regulator.

Transparent communication:

- encourages feedback loops that improve policy and enforcement;
- makes regulatory decisions more predictable and defensible; and
- helps regulators prioritise resources based on stakeholder input and risk.

Strategic Indicator 4

Percentage of external (non-government) stakeholders (industry and community sector) who actively engage with regulatory communications.

The Commission communicates with external (non-government) stakeholders using:

- regulatory emails or newsletters;
- forums (community of practice); and
- seeking feedback via surveys.

This indicator can be measured via engagement interaction.

Percentage Engagement (%) = $\left(\frac{\text{[Number of stakeholders interactions]}}{\text{[Total number of stakeholders interacted with]}}\right) \times 100$.

A baseline of 40–60 per cent engagement is considered a reasonable starting point.

Actual results will be reported in subsequent Statements of Intent.

Output Classes

Output Class 1 (Output 1.1): Gambling Regulation and Harm Minimisation

Table 1: Output Class 1 (Output 1.1) - Gambling Regulation and Harm Minimisation (\$'000)

	2024-25 Estimated Outcome	2025-26 Budget
Total Cost	9,873	9,307
Controlled Recurrent Payments	6,763	6,124

Output 1.1: Gambling Regulation and Harm Minimisation

The Commission purchases the following services from Access Canberra:

- administration of gaming laws;
- enforcement of gaming laws;
- collection and verification of gambling taxes, levies, fees and charges; and
- the development and implementation of projects through the Gambling Harm Prevention and Mitigation Fund.

Accountability Indicators

Output Class 1: Gambling Regulation and Harm Minimisation

Output 1.1: Gambling Regulation and Harm Minimisation

Table 2: Accountability Indicators Output 1.1

	2024-25 Targets	2024-25 Estimated Outcome	2025-26 Targets
a. The Gambling and Racing Commission proactively communicates its priorities for risk-based regulation:			
i) The Commission has a public Statement of Expectation	100%	100%	100%
ii) Regulatory activity in line with the public Statement of Expectation is published annually	100%	100%	100%
b. Percentage of the Canberra community that find it easy to interact with the Gambling and Racing Commission	90%	90%	90%

Note(s):

- a. The Commission proactively communicates its priorities for *risk-based regulation* by developing and publishing a statement of expectation regarding regulatory priorities and areas of focus, with yearly reporting to occur against activities undertaken in line with the statement. The result will be reported annually.
- b. The *ease of interacting* result is determined by the responses to an independent survey of the Canberra community, business clients and community sector partners who had an interaction with the Commission within the last 12 months. The annual survey is a measure of the awareness, attitudes, behaviour and customer satisfaction of/with Access Canberra's corporate identity, channels and services on behalf of the Commission.

Changes to Appropriation

Table 3: Changes to Appropriation – Controlled Recurrent Payments (\$'000)

	2024-25 Estimated Outcome	2025-26 Budget	2026-27 Estimate	2027-28 Estimate	2028-29 Estimate
2024-25 Budget	6,763	6,124	6,243	6,343	6,343
2025-26 Budget Technical Adjustments					
Revised Indexation Parameters	0	0	0	0	102
2024-25 Budget	6,763	6,124	6,243	6,343	6,445

Monitoring and Reporting

The Commission shall satisfy the requirements of the Chief Minister's Annual Reports Directions. The Commission's Annual Report will, amongst other things, report against the requirements of this Statement of Intent.

The FM Act authorises the Treasurer to obtain financial and other statements from the Commission for a stated period including annual, quarterly and monthly reporting.

Monthly Reporting

On a monthly basis the Commission will ensure the availability to the Treasurer through CMTEDD (by the eighth working day of each month) the financial statements, in the prescribed form and required detail, in respect of the previous calendar month.

Quarterly Reporting

To enable consolidated whole-of-Government reporting requirements to be met on a quarterly basis, the Commission will ensure the availability to the Treasurer, through CMTEDD (by the eighth working day of each quarter unless otherwise indicated), the below information in the prescribed form and detail, in respect of the previous quarter:

- an operating Statement;
- a balance Sheet;
- a statement of changes in equity;
- a cash flow statement;
- operating statement material variance explanations against seasonal budget provided by the Commission;

- status report to supplement performance reporting to the Assembly and provide stakeholders with a summary on progress against budget highlights, significant initiatives and major projects (by the tenth working day of each quarter); and
- management discussion and analysis of results to date, forecast results and related issues that may impact on the financial condition of the Commission (by the tenth working day of each quarter).

Annual Reporting

As part of preparations for end of year reporting, CMTEDD will advise the dates when the following documents are required for CMTEDD and for the Auditor-General's Office.

- certified financial statements;
- management discussion and analysis;
- a full and accurate set of audited financial records for the preceding financial year in the form requested; and
- consolidation packs relating to the annual financial statements, draft and final.

Financial Arrangements

The budgeted operating revenues included under the Commission's financial plan are received as an appropriation based on the Commission's budgeted expenditure for the period.

The Commission does not expect any additional major transactions to occur other than as indicated in the budgeted financial statements.

Budgeted Financial Statements

Budgeted financial statements for the 2025-26 Budget year, as well as forward estimates for the three financial years from 2025-26 appear below. These general-purpose financial statements include:

- an operating statement;
- a balance sheet;
- a statement of changes in equity;
- a cash flow statement; and
- notes to the Financial Statements as appropriate including variations from the 2024-25 Budget to the 2024-25 estimated outcome and variances from the 2024-25 estimated outcome to the 2025-26 Budget that are in excess of \$0.250 million and 5 per cent.

Financial Statements

Presentational changes have been made to streamline the financial statements and the 2023-24 Budget column also reflects this change. These changes will be consistent with future annual financial statements and ensure comparability of the annual financial statements with the budget estimates as required under section 27 of the FM Act.

Table 4: ACT Gambling and Racing Commission - Operating Statement

	2024-25 Budget	2024-25 Estimated Outcome	2025-26 Budget	Var %	2026-27 Estimate	2027-28 Estimate	2028-29 Estimate
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income							
Controlled Recurrent Payments	6,763	6,763	6,124	(9)	6,243	6,343	6,445
Taxes, Licences, Fees and Fines	62,950	65,976	65,187	(1)	64,998	64,839	64,716
Grants and Contributions Revenue	49	49	50	2	50	50	50
Interest Revenue	120	120	122	2	124	126	128
Other Income	3,109	3,189	3	1	3,269	3,269	3,349
Total Income	72,991	76,017	74,672	(2)	74,684	74,627	74,688
Expenses							
Supplies and Services	2,700	2,700	1,945	(28)	2,114	2,123	2,283
Depreciation and Amortisation	5	5	5	-	5	5	5
Grants and Purchased Services	6,184	6,184	6,352	3	6,482	6,580	6,604
Other Expenses	984	984	1,005	2	1,030	1,030	1,030
Transfer Expenses	62,921	65,947	65,168	(1)	64,856	64,692	64,569
Total Expenses	72,794	75,820	74,475	(2)	74,487	74,430	74,491
Operating Result	197	197		-	197	197	197
Total Comprehensive Result	197	197		-	197	197	197

Table 5: ACT Gambling and Racing Commission - Balance Sheet

	Budget at 30/6/25 \$'000	Estimated Outcome at 30/6/25 \$'000	Budget at 30/6/26 \$'000	Var %	Estimate at 30/6/27 \$'000	Estimate at 30/6/28 \$'000	Estimate at 30/6/29 \$'000
Current Assets							
Cash	5,833	6,671	6,681	3	7,051	7,241	7,431
Receivables	5,646	7,938	7,943	-	7,948	7,953	7,958
Other Assets	16	17	17	-	17	17	17
Total Current Assets	11,495	14,626	14,821	1	15,016	15,211	15,406
Non-Current Assets							
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	5	10	100	15	20	25
Intangible Assets	259	195	195	-	195	195	195
Total Non-Current Assets	269	200	205	3	210	215	220
TOTAL ASSETS	11,764	14,826	15,026	1	15,226	15,426	15,626
Current Liabilities							
Payables	5,530	8,166	8,169	-	8,172	8,175	8,178
Other Liabilities	52	52	52	-	52	52	52
Total Current Liabilities	5,582	8,218	8,221	-	8,224	8,227	8,230
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,582	8,218	8,221	-	8,224	8,227	8,230
NET ASSETS	6,182	6,608	6,805	3	7,002	7,199	7,396
REPRESENTED BY FUNDS EMPLOYED							
Accumulated Funds	6,182	6,608	6,805	3	7,002	7,199	7,396
TOTAL EQUITY	6,182	6,608	6,805	3	7,002	7,199	7,396

Table 6: ACT Gambling and Racing Commission - Statement of Changes in Equity

	Budget at 30/6/25 \$'000	Estimated Outcome at 30/6/25 \$'000	Budget at 30/6/26 \$'000	Var %	Estimate at 30/6/27 \$'000	Estimate at 30/6/28 \$'000	Estimate at 30/6/29 \$'000
Opening Equity							
Opening Accumulated Funds	5,985	6,411	6,608	3	6,805	7,002	7,199
Balance at the Start of the Reporting Period	5,985	6,411	6,608	3	6,805	7,002	7,199
Comprehensive Income							
Operating Result	197	197	197	-	197	197	197
Total Comprehensive Result	197	197	197	-	197	197	197
Closing Equity							
Closing Accumulated Funds	6,182	6,608	6,805	3	7,002	7,199	7,396
Balance at the end of the Reporting Period	6,182	6,608	6,805	3	7,002	7,199	7,396

Table 8: ACT Gambling and Racing Commission - Cash Flow Statement

	2024-25 Budget	2024-25 Estimated Outcome	2025-26 Budget	Var %	2026-27 Estimate	2027-28 Estimate	2028-29 Estimate
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts							
Controlled Recurrent Payments	6,763	6,763	6,124	(9)	6,243	6,343	6,445
Taxes, Licences, Fees and Fines	62,950	65,976	65,187	(1)	64,998	64,839	64,716
Interest Receipts	120	120	122	2	124	126	128
Goods and Services Tax Input Tax Credits from the Australian Taxation Office	119	119	119	-	119	119	119
Other	3,109	3,109	3,189	3	3,269	3,269	3,349
Total Receipts from Operating Activities	73,061	76,087	74,741	(2)	74,753	74,696	74,757
Payments							
Supplies and Services	2,653	2,653	1,897	(28)	2,066	2,075	2,235
Grants and Purchased Services	6,184	6,184	6,352	3	6,482	6,580	6,604
Transfer of Territory Receipts to the ACT Government	62,921	65,947	65,168	(1)	64,856	64,692	64,569
Goods and Services Tax Paid to Suppliers	119	119	119	-	119	119	119
Other	984	984	1,005	2	1,030	1,030	1,030
Total Payments from Operating Activities	72,861	75,887	74,541	(2)	74,553	74,496	74,557
Net Cash Inflows from Operating Activities	200	200	200	-	200	200	200
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Payments							
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	10	10	10	-	10	10	10
Total Payments from Investing Activities	10	10	10	-	10	10	10
Net Cash (Outflows) from Investing Activities	(10)	(10)	(10)	-	(10)	(10)	(10)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	190	190	190	-	190	190	190
Cash at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	5,643	6,481	6,671	3	6,861	7,051	7,241
Cash at the End of the Reporting Period	5,833	6,671	6,861	3	7,051	7,241	7,431

Notes to the Controlled Budget Statements

Significant variations are as follows:

Operating Statement

- Controlled Recurrent Payments: the decrease of \$0.639 million in the 2025-26 Budget from 2024-25 estimated outcome is mainly due to the completion of the Gambling Survey, funded under the *Continuation of Electronic Gaming Machine Reforms* initiative.
- Taxes, licences, fees and fines: the increase of \$3.026 million in the 2024-25 estimated outcome from the 2024-25 Budget is due to higher-than-expected revenue from gaming machine taxation (\$2.424 million) and casino tax revenue from higher-than-expected gambling activities (\$0.602 million).
- Transfer expenses: the increase of \$3.026 million in the 2024-25 estimated outcome from the 2024-25 Budget is due to higher-than-expected taxes, licenses, fees and fines revenue mentioned above.

Balance Sheet

- Cash and cash equivalents: the increase of \$0.838 million in the 2024-25 estimated outcome from the 2024-25 Budget is mainly due to the timing of payments.
- Receivables: the increase of \$2.292 million in the 2024-25 estimated outcome from the 2024-25 Budget is mainly due to the increased trade receivables accruals than expected.
- Payables: the increase of \$2.636 million in the 2024-25 estimated outcome from the 2024-25 Budget is mainly due to the timing of transfer expenses associated with trade receivables.

Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement

Variations in these Statements are explained in the above notes.

