



2008-2009 Annual Report

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia



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Hon. Terry Waldron, MLA
MINISTER FOR RACING AND GAMING

In accordance with section 61 of the [Financial Management Act 2006](#) we hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.



Barry A Sargeant
CHAIRPERSON

21 September 2009

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Chairperson's Overview

Section 61 of the [Financial Management Act 2006](#) provides for the Chairman of the Gaming and Wagering Commission on or before 30 September each year, to submit to the Minister for Racing and Gaming an annual report on the activities of the Commission during the year ending on the preceding 30 June.

Accordingly, I am pleased to present this report on the operations of the Gaming and Wagering Commission for the 2008/2009 financial year.

The mission statement of the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia is to "promote and maintain the integrity of lawful gambling activities for Western Australians within community expectations on harm minimisation, through the licensing of suppliers and the provision of industry support services." To that end, the activities of the Commission, as always, have remained focused on delivering these outcomes.

Revenue Raised in 2008/2009

During the year, the Gaming and Wagering Commission issued 2324 community gaming permits, which resulted in approximately \$54 million being raised by permit holders, with approximately \$16 million was returned to beneficiary organisations for the active promotion, support or conduct of sporting, social, political, literary, artistic, scientific, benevolent, charitable or other similar activities within the Western Australian community.

Burswood Entertainment Complex

Burswood Casino, part of the Burswood Entertainment Complex, generated gaming revenue of approximately \$532.8 million this financial year, resulting in approximately \$90.8 million in casino taxation revenue for the State.

Burswood has undertaken a number of redevelopments which have been finalised this year. This has included the basement area and the south east extension, which included three significant components - the Riviera Room, Carbon Sports Bar and the new Riverside Entry. The licensed casino area was increased to include new security and keno offices and a 12 table poker parlour.

Software upgrades were approved by the Commission of the IGT iView Floor Monitoring System and the casino security system. The iView System is utilised by the Surveillance Department and electronically displays a number of events recorded within the electronic gaming machine management system.

The Commission also approved 26 new video games and approved variations to the rules of 38 other games played at the Burswood Entertainment Complex.

Problem Gambling Issues

As well as licensing and regulating the gaming and wagering industries, the Commission must also ensure that harm minimisation strategies are in place to ensure that those members of the public affected by problem gambling have access to appropriate support services and that those services are adequately funded to carry out that task.

On the 25 July 2008, the Ministerial Council on Gambling met in Melbourne and resolved to support a number of national problem gambling initiatives. In particular, the Ministers agreed to establish a national gambling Helpline number; and a national online counselling service.

As a result, a working party was convened and a draft Memorandum of Understanding for establishing and funding an Australian Online Gambling Counselling and Support Program was developed and signed. The Minister for Racing and Gaming, the Hon. Terry Waldron MLA signed the memorandum on 18 August 2008.

The service will provide an online 24 hour, seven days a week counselling service for problem gamblers. The service will reach a wide range of individuals, and may appeal to those people who would not otherwise be reached through traditional face-to-face counselling. Further, the service may appeal to the increasing number of people who gamble online, while ensuring that people in remote areas have access to quality support services.

Responsible Gambling Awareness Week was held during the week of 22 to 28 June 2009. Various meetings were held with stakeholders regarding appropriate initiatives for the week and included representatives from the gambling industry, health services and government. This demonstrated a united commitment to responsible gambling and in addressing the needs of people with gambling problems. Responsible Gambling Awareness Week provided an opportunity for industry to highlight its responsible gambling initiatives and to improve community awareness about the potential risks of gambling, how to prevent a problem and where to get help.

Other Activities

Joint operations were conducted between inspectors acting on behalf of the Commission and the Western Australia Police Service. These operations provided gaming inspectors an opportunity to provide education sessions to local police on legislation impacting upon the gaming and wagering industries.

Western Australia hosted the annual Australasian Casino and Gaming Regulators Conference on 21 and 22 May 2009. The conference was organised by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. Delegates from industry and government attended, including representatives from all Australian state governments and the governments of Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Norfolk Island and Singapore.

The conference addressed a broad range of issues, including the Federal Government's inquiry into gambling in Australia and international trends in casino gaming.

Proposed Amendments to Legislation

The drafting of new legislation to establish the legislative framework authorising the collection and disbursement of the levy to be paid by domestic and off-shore betting operators publishing or using Western Australian race fields has been a major task for the Department. Local, including Racing and Wagering Western Australia (RWWA), Eastern States and overseas betting operators alike will contribute to the local racing industry. The fees will be disbursed to Western Australian racing clubs registered with RWWA. If licensed betting operators pay the product fee and provide the appropriate information to maintain integrity in the industry, they will not be required to obtain permission to use WA race fields. They will also be able to advertise in WA, subject to consumer protection measures prescribed in regulation, but overseas betting operators will continue to be prohibited from advertising in WA.

I take this opportunity to thank the other members of the Commission for their invaluable contribution to the efficient operation of the Commission. They have given willingly of their time and expertise in discharging their responsibilities and coping with a heavy workload.

Additionally, I acknowledge that the achievements of the year could not have been fulfilled without the ongoing commitment and dedication of the staff of the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for their efforts. Without their efforts, the Gaming and Wagering Commission would not be able to discharge its duties.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "BA Sargeant", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Barry A Sargeant
CHAIRPERSON

Operational Structure

Enabling Legislation

The Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia is established as a statutory authority under section 4 of the [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#).

Mission

The mission statement of the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia is to “promote and maintain the integrity of lawful gambling activities for Western Australians within community expectations on harm minimisation, through the licensing of suppliers and the provision of industry support services.”

Responsible Minister

As at 30 June 2009, the Minister responsible for the Racing and Gaming Portfolio was the [Hon. Terry Waldron MLA](#), Minister for Racing and Gaming; Minister Assisting the Minister for Health.

Administered Legislation

The Gaming and Wagering Commission is responsible for administering the following legislation:

- [Betting Control Act 1954](#);
- [Bookmakers Betting Levy Act 1954](#);
- [Casino \(Burswood Island\) Agreement Act 1985](#);
- [Casino Control Act 1984](#);
- [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#); and
- [Gaming and Wagering Commission \(Continuing Lotteries Levy\) Act 2000](#)

Other Legislation impacting on the Commission’s Activities

In the performance of its functions, the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia complies with the following relevant written laws:

- [Auditor General Act 2006](#);
- [Contaminated Sites Act 2003](#);
- [Disability Services Act 1993](#);
- [Equal Opportunity Act 1984](#);
- [Electronic Transactions Act 2003](#);
- [Financial Management Act 2006](#);
- [Freedom of Information Act 1992](#);
- [Industrial Relations Act 1979](#);
- [Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993](#);
- [Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984](#);
- [Public Sector Management Act 1994](#);
- [Salaries and Allowances Act 1975](#);
- [State Records Act 2000](#); and
- [State Supply Commission Act 1991](#).

Responsibilities of the Gaming and Wagering Commission

The Act legalises gambling recognised as social gambling and allows other forms of gaming (minor gaming), for fund raising purposes by non-profit organisations provided they are authorised by a gaming permit and conducted on approved premises. Minor gaming comprises two-up, bingo, standard lotteries, continuing lotteries and non casino type games approved by the Commission. The Commission is responsible for the control and regulation of gaming in Western Australia and its practices and policies are designed to maintain public confidence in the integrity of gaming provided.

The Commission's main duties are:

- To administer the laws relating to gaming and betting.
- To keep under review the conduct, extent and character of gambling operations and the provision, use and location of gaming and wagering facilities.
- To formulate and implement policies for the scrutiny, control and regulation of gaming and betting taking into consideration the requirements and interests of the community as a whole.
- To issue permits, certificates and employee licences.
- To advise the Minister on any matter relating to gaming and betting.

The broad objectives of the Commission in relation to the State's gaming industry are to:

- Approve, or withhold approval from persons, premises, games and gambling in relation to the [Betting Control Act 1954](#), [Casino Control Act 1984](#), [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#) and [Racing and Wagering Western Australia Act 2003](#).
- Licence directors and key employees of Racing and Wagering Western Australia, subject to the [Racing and Wagering Western Australia Act 2003](#); and to grant, revoke or amend such approvals and licences.
- Licence persons, partnerships and bodies corporate as bookmakers, bookmakers employees and bookmakers managers, subject to the provisions of the [Betting Control Act 1954](#); and to grant, revoke or amend such approvals and licences.
- Seek, receive, disseminate or publish information relevant to gambling and the incidence of gaming and wagering and its effect in the community.

Administrative Structure

The Commission is a body corporate, which under its corporate name has perpetual succession and is capable, subject to the [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#), of doing and suffering all that bodies corporate may lawfully do or suffer.

Section 12 of the *Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987* provides that membership of the Commission shall comprise:

- the person holding or acting in the office of Director General of the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor, who shall be ex officio Chairman of the Commission; and

- not less than five, nor more than seven, members appointed by the Minister as persons of integrity, good repute and relevant experience.

A member, other than the ex officio member, shall hold office for such period not exceeding three years, as specified in the instrument of appointment, but is eligible for reappointment.

A person who is, or has been, a member of the Commission is not personally liable for any act done or omitted in good faith by the Commission or by that person acting as a member.



Commission Membership

As at 30 June 2009, the members of the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia were:

Mr. Barry A Sargeant - Chairperson

Mr. Sargeant is the Director General of the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor and has held the ex officio position of Chairman of the Gaming and Wagering Commission since 1992.

Hon. Jeffrey Carr - Member

Mr. Carr is a retired parliamentarian who was MLA for Geraldton between 1974 and 1991 and held the portfolios of Police and Emergency Services, Local Government, Regional Development, Midwest, Mines, Fuel and Energy and Small Business and is presently member of the Geraldton Port Authority Board.

Ms. Helen Cogan - Member

Ms Cogan is a legal practitioner recently retired from the State Solicitor's Office where she held the position of Senior Assistant State Solicitor. Ms Cogan is also a member of the Liquor Commission of Western Australia. She was employed with the State Solicitor's Office over the period 1993 - 2005. Prior to her employment with the State Solicitor's Office, Ms Cogan worked for various private and public legal organisations within Australia and overseas.

Ms. Helen Dullard – Member

Ms. Dullard established the Hills Community Support Group (Inc) in 1983 providing services to older people, people with disabilities, carers and youth at risk. Ms Dullard has worked on various Boards, Committees and Councils. Ms Dullard was Councillor in 2000, Deputy President in 2005 and President of the Shire of Mundaring Council in 2007, Chairman of the Local Government Advisory Board, Disability Services Commission Round Table Member, National Disability Service Board Member, a Councillor Delegate to the Mundaring Arts Centre Board, and a Member of the West Australian Community Care Reform Advisory Group Committee.

Mr. Andrew Duckworth - Member

Mr Duckworth has worked in senior positions in a number of Western Australian Government departments. Following a period as a Prisoner Educator he moved to the Health Department where he was involved in the creation and management of several Western Australian health promotion programs, including the Drinksafe Campaign. He also contributed to the development of the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse, in which capacity he served on various policy committees and decision making bodies. He later worked with the WA Police in the Professional Standards Portfolio developing programs and strategies to enhance ethics education and professional accountability.

Mr. Kevin Harrison – Member

Mr Harrison is a past Commissioner, Chairman and Chief Executive of the West Australian Tourist Commission. He has served on government boards at state, national and international levels, including roles as Chairman of the Rottnest Island Authority, EventsCorp and Rally Australia. He has been a board member of over 60 companies in 17 sectors of the tourism industry, including Managing Director of a national accommodation chain and Vice President of an international accommodation chain of over 500 properties.

Ms. Colleen Hayward - Member

Ms Hayward has held the position of Manager Kulunga Research Network for the Telethon Institute for Child Health Research since December 2004. She has recently been appointed as the Head of Centre of Kurongkurl Katatjin at Edith Cowan University. Ms Hayward has served on a number of Committees and Boards and is currently a member of the WA State Training Board, the Custodian Board of the State Library of Western Australia, and the Australian Council of Social Services Indigenous Policy Advisors Group. Ms Hayward also holds the position of Deputy Chairperson of the Ministerial Advisory Council on the Prevention of Deaths of Children and Young People.

Other Agencies Established by the Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987

Gaming Community Trust

The Gaming Community Trust is established pursuant to section 109D of the [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#) to give advice and make recommendations to the Minister, on its own initiative or at the request of the Minister, on the applications of moneys standing to the credit of the Trust Fund for the benefit of the community.

The money credited to the Trust Fund is derived from unclaimed winnings that are payable from the conduct of gaming or betting that have not been claimed within 12 months after the right to be paid them has expired.

As at 30 June 2009, the members of the Gaming Community Trust were:

- Mr. Barry A Sargeant (Chairperson)
- Mr. Joseph (Ted) Karasek (Member)
- Mr. Barry Felstead (Member)
- Mr. Tony Tilenni (Member)
- Mr. Tony Macri (Member)

Problem Gambling Support Services Committee

The Problem Gambling Support Services Committee is comprised of representatives from the gambling industry and government to address the social and economic issues that result from problem gambling in Western Australia.

The objectives of the Committee are to:

- promote the concept of minimising harm from problem gambling in the community;
- provide direction to the gambling industry and public to minimise problems with gambling behaviour;
- identify and determine the appropriate support services for people with gambling related problems; and
- facilitate the provision of support services for those affected by gambling problems in Western Australia

The Committee also funds research projects, awareness campaigns and other one off projects related to problem gambling. Each member makes a financial contribution which is held in a gambling support fund administered by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor.

As at 30 June 2009, the members of the Problem Gambling Support Services Committee are as follows:

- Mr Barry A Sargeant (Chairperson)
- Mr Barry Felstead (Burswood Casino)
- Mr Richard Burt (Racing and Wagering Western Australia)
- Ms Jan Stewart (Lotterywest)
- Mr Manuel Kalaf (WA Bookmakers Association)
- Ms Leah Bonson (Department for Community Development)

Performance Management Framework

Outcome Based Management Framework

The Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia operates under the broad high level government strategic goal of providing a 'greater focus on achieving results in key service deliveries for the benefit of all Western Australians'. The desired outcome for the Commission is to promote and maintain the integrity of lawful gambling activities for Western Australians within community expectations on harm minimisation.

The Commission is responsible for the control and regulation of gaming in Western Australia and its practices and policies are designed to maintain public confidence in the integrity of gaming provided.

The Commission's approach to the State's gambling industry remains one with the primary focus on consumer protection. The success of the gaming industry depends, to a large extent, on public confidence in the integrity of the gaming provided.

The licensing regime focuses on ensuring the integrity of the gambling industry through probity and ongoing licensing requirements. This means that a high level of consumer confidence in the Western Australian gambling industry is maintained. A strict legislative framework operates within the State to:

- Prevent criminal interests from operating gaming activities.
- Maintain the integrity of permitted gaming and contain its social costs.
- Limit the availability of gambling opportunities in the community through legislation that provides a controlled environment in which the different forms of gambling can be conducted.

The licensing regime in place is designed to reduce the incidence of fraudulent behaviour. Gambling is inherently open to exploitation by criminals and organised crime. Licensing provides increased certainty about the quality and integrity of the gambling product. The rules and procedures ensure that the operators of gambling activities achieve a particular standard of professional service. The public benefits by reduced uncertainty or risk being associated with the gambling product.

Changes to Outcome Based Management Framework

The Gaming and Wagering Commission's Outcome Based Management Framework did not change during 2008/2009.

Shared Responsibilities with Other Agencies

The Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia did not share any responsibilities with other agencies in 2008/2009.

Report on Operations

Licensing Services

The Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia provides a licensing service for the casino, community gaming and betting industries. The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor acts on behalf of the Commission to evaluate and determine applications that have been made pursuant to the provisions of the relevant legislation, which results in the granting or refusal of applications and the subsequent issue of the licence or permit sought.

During 2008/2009, the Gaming and Wagering Commission issued 2324 community gaming permits, which resulted in approximately \$54 million being raised by permit holders. Following the deduction of expenses associated with running the event (such as permit fees; cost of prizes; ticket printing or hiring fees for gaming equipment and advertising fees, telemarketing charges, postage and bank charges), approximately \$16 million was returned to beneficiary organisations for the active promotion, support or conduct of sporting, social, political, literary, artistic, scientific, benevolent, charitable or other similar activities within the Western Australian community.

During the year, the Commission also approved 26 new video games and approved variations to the rules of 38 other games played at the Burswood Entertainment Complex.

Number of Gaming Permits Issued by the Gaming and Wagering Commission			
	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Bingo	205	191	202
Continuing Lottery	290	279	329
Gaming Functions	400	407	337
Standard Lottery	881	968	1,022
Calcutta	37	38	31
Two-Up	64	74	78
VLTS	447	415	441
TOTALS	2324	2372	2440

Revenue Raised By Fees – Gaming and Wagering Commission			
	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Bingo	\$56,976	\$59,155	\$59,953
Continuing Lottery	\$106,008	\$97,104	\$103,015
Gaming	\$291,410	\$222,302	\$157,480
Standard Lottery	\$48,630	\$50,611	\$48,110
Calcutta	\$3,100	\$3,200	\$2,685
Two-Up	\$25,480	\$35,585	\$33,720
Kalgoorlie Two-Up	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operator's Certificate	\$7,095	\$1,910	\$1,665
Supplier's Certificate	\$1,660	\$2,300	\$2,805
VLT	\$85,027	\$78,363	\$90,923
Approved Premises	\$11,510	\$7,145	\$7,860
Bookmaker	\$1,360	\$3,580	\$2,285
Bookmaker Manager	\$280	\$260	\$0
Bookmaker Employee	\$1,275	\$1,925	\$1,175
RWWA Director	\$510	\$365	\$285
RWWA Key Employee	\$14,500	\$2,160	\$3,125
TOTALS	\$654,821	\$565,965	\$515,086

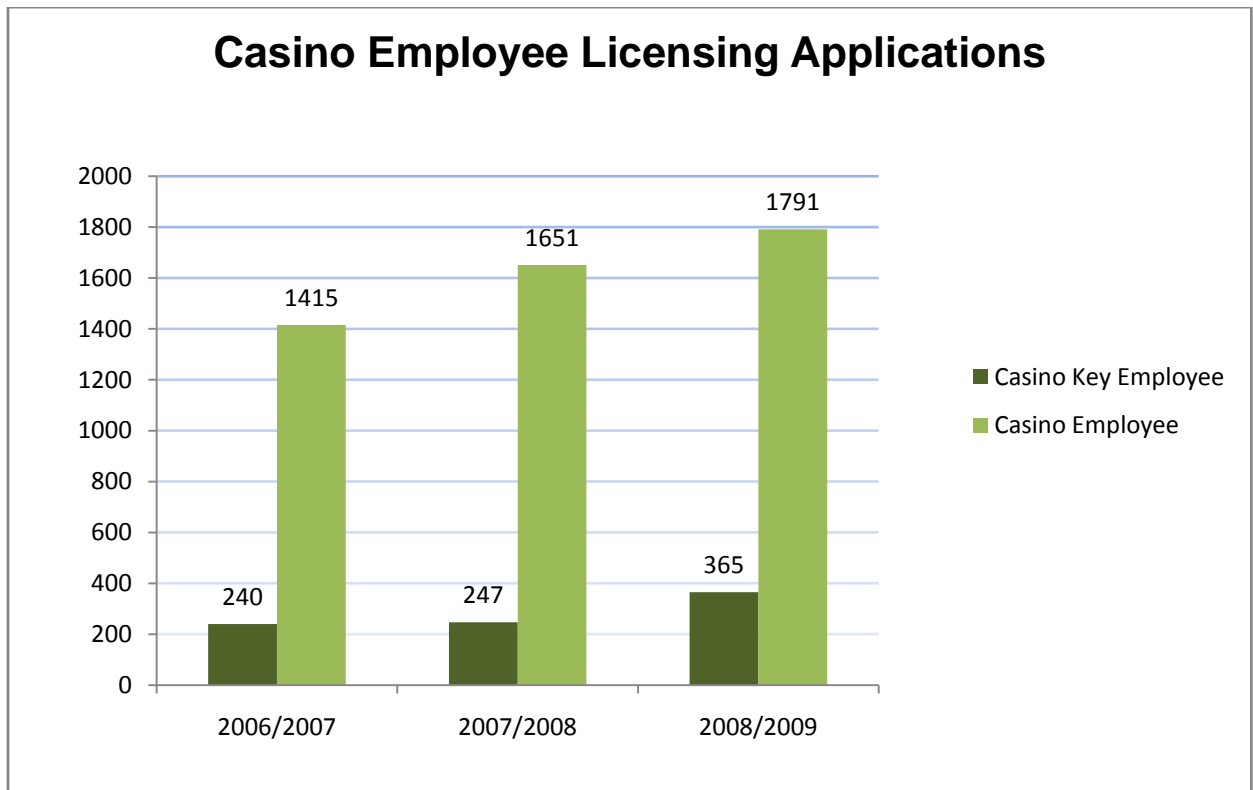
Comparison of Gross and Nete Revenue Raised by Gaming Permit Holders						
	2008/09		2007/08		2006/07	
	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
Bingo	\$5,193,468	\$610,852	\$5,783,507	\$611,130	\$6,012,713	
Continuing Lottery	\$8,709,058	\$2,630,975	\$8,173,687	\$1,785,280	\$9,165,211	\$1,875,377
Gaming Functions	\$2,653,366	\$547,375	\$1,997,493	\$446,622	\$1,622,249	\$364,203
Standard Lottery	\$25,461,192	\$10,925,262	\$26,414,860	\$11,115,070	\$21,838,272	\$10,228,679
Calcutta	\$370,295	\$52,575	\$348,761	\$59,316	\$312,618	\$47,943
Two-Up	\$112,680	\$73,097	\$164,092	\$105,118	\$179,511	\$107,386
VLTS	\$11,509,442	\$1,307,348	\$10,200,292	\$1,171,866	\$12,753,886	\$1,465,817
TOTALS	\$54,009,501	\$16,147,484	\$53,082,692	\$15,294,402	\$51,884,460	\$14,578,941

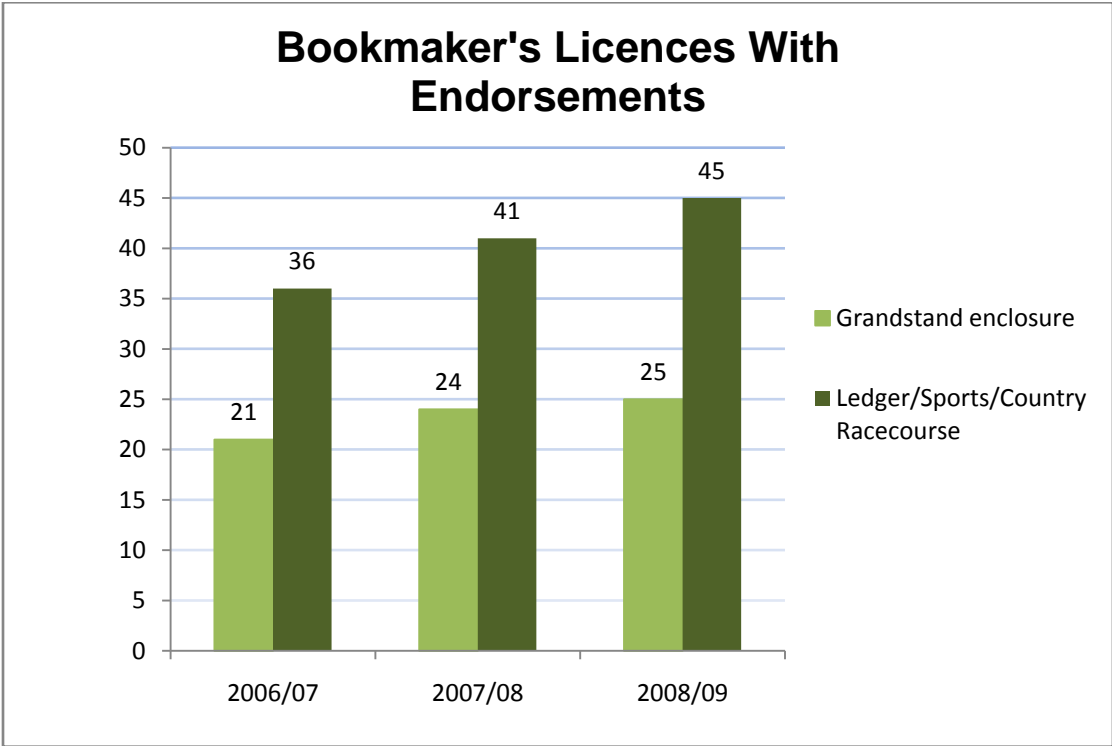
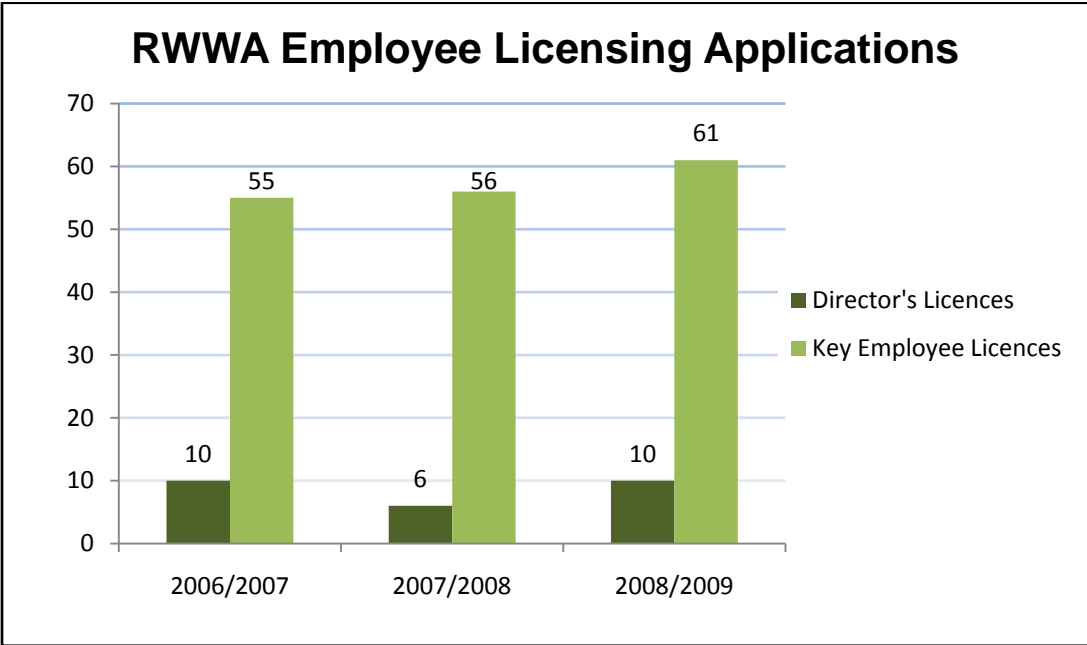
Bookmakers, Casino and Racing and Wagering WA Employees Licensing

Permits and licences are also issued to persons who:

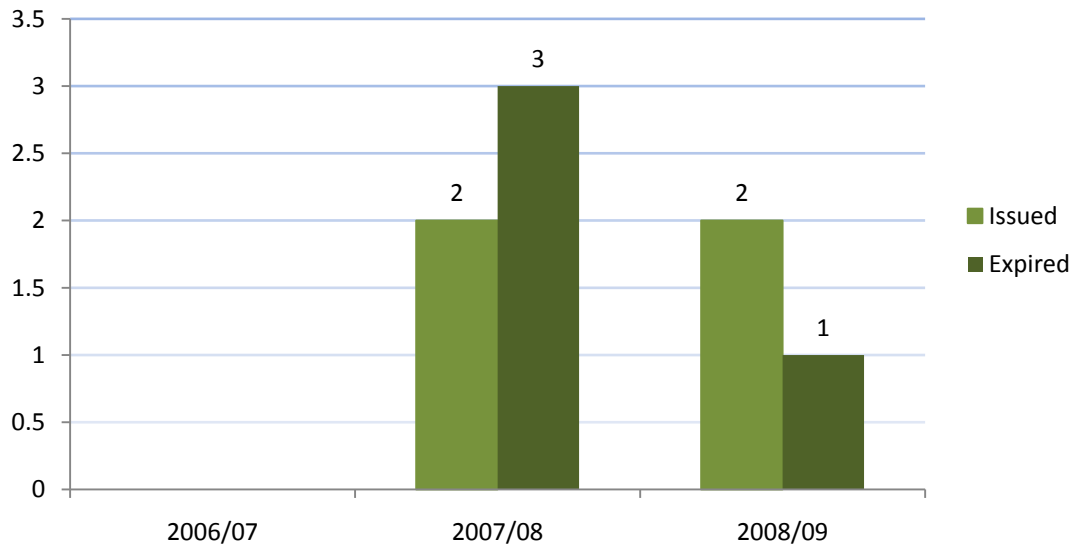
- Work in licensed positions at Burswood Casino, in accordance with the [Casino Control \(Burswood Island\) \(Licensing of Employees\) Regulations 1985](#).
- Work in licensed positions at Racing and Wagering Western Australia. These positions must be licensed in accordance with Sections 14 and 24 of the [Racing and Wagering Western Australia Act 2003](#).
- Work as bookmaker and bookmaker's manager, in accordance with the [Bookmakers Betting Levy Act 1954](#).
- Assist in the conduct of community gaming for reward, in accordance with the [Betting Control Act 1954](#).

The purpose of licensing these employees is to ensure the integrity of the gaming and wagering industries, gaming operators and employees, and the gaming and wagering activities.

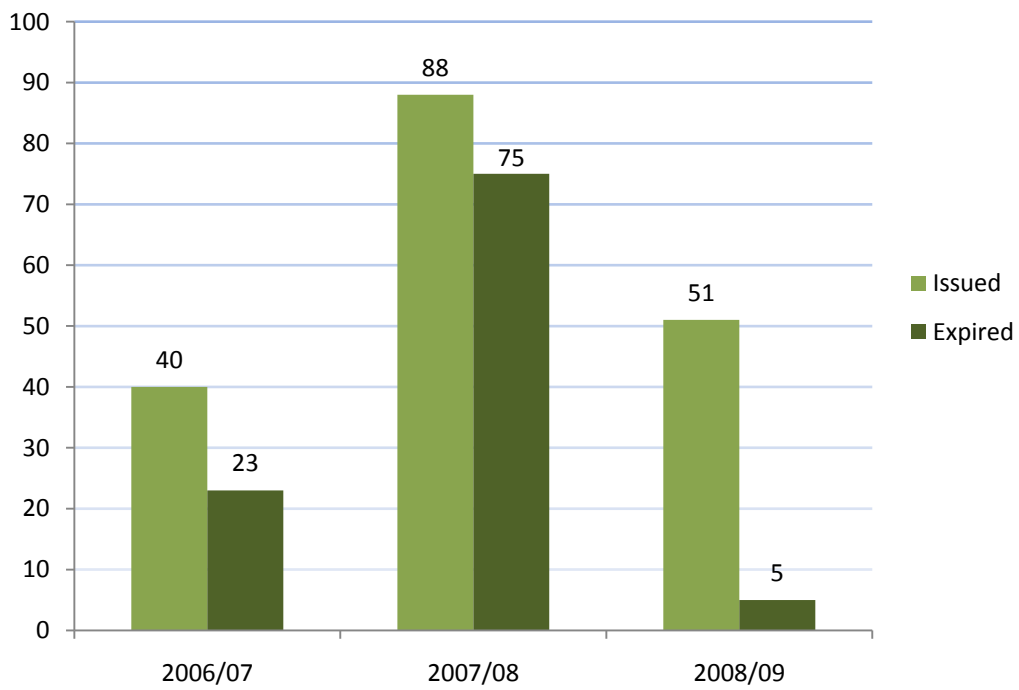




Bookmaker's Manager Licence Applications



Bookmaker's Employee Licence Applications



Bookmakers' Turnover and Levy Paid – Thoroughbred Racing

The total bookmakers' turnover for thoroughbred racing venues was \$81,760,563 which includes turnover associated with on-course telephone and internet betting. A total levy of \$1,634,783 was paid. A breakdown of bookmakers' turnover and levy paid in respect of metropolitan and country thoroughbred racing venues is provided in the following tables.

Bookmakers Turnover and Levy Paid - Metro Thoroughbred Racing Venues		
	Turnover	Levy Paid
2008/09	\$67,706,245	\$1,354,125
2007/08	\$73,385,885	\$1,467,717
2006/07	\$65,958,171	\$1,319,163

Bookmakers Turnover and Levy Paid - Country Thoroughbred Racing Venues		
	Turnover	Levy Paid
2008/09	\$14,054,318	\$280,658
2007/08	\$12,107,749	\$242,053
2006/07	\$12,161,901	\$242,736

Bookmakers' Turnover and Levy Paid – Harness Racing

The total bookmakers' turnover for harness racing venues was \$10,467,502 which includes turnover associated with on-course telephone and internet betting. A total levy of \$209,233 was paid. A breakdown of bookmakers' turnover and levy paid in respect of metropolitan and country harness racing venues is provided in the following tables.

Bookmakers Turnover and Levy Paid - Metro Harness Racing Venues		
	Turnover	Levy Paid
2008/09	\$10,180,265	\$203,605
2007/08	\$7,587,266	\$151,744
2006/07	\$8,018,440	\$121,896

Bookmakers Turnover and Levy Paid - Country Harness Racing Venues		
	Turnover	Levy Paid
2008/09	\$287,237	\$5,628
2007/08	\$1,047,757	\$20,955
2006/07	\$979,094	\$19,581

Bookmakers' Turnover and Levy Paid – Greyhound

The total bookmakers' turnover for greyhound racing venues was nil. A breakdown of bookmakers' turnover and levy paid in respect of metropolitan and country greyhound racing venues is provided in the following tables.

Bookmakers Turnover and Levy Paid - Metro Greyhound Venues		
	Turnover	Levy Paid
2008/09	0	0
2007/08	\$960,651	\$19,213
2006/07	\$3,766,964	\$4,056

Bookmakers Turnover and Levy Paid - Country Greyhound Venues		
	Turnover	Levy Paid
2008/09	0	0
2007/08	\$158,865	\$3,177
2006/07	\$29,382	\$587

Bookmakers Turnover and Levy Paid – Internet, Sports and Telephone Betting

Additionally, the total bookmakers' turnover for sports betting was \$8,637,122 with a levy of \$43,173 being paid. The total bookmakers' turnover in respect of telephone betting turnover was \$19,313,309 and the total bookmakers' turnover in respect of Internet betting turnover was \$7,260,336.

Bookmakers Turnover and Levy Paid - Sports Betting		
	Turnover	Levy Paid
2008/09	\$8,637,122	\$43,173
2007/08	\$6,525,587	\$32,626
2006/07	\$6,252,314	\$15,678

Bookmakers Telephone Betting Turnover						
	2008/09		2007/08		2006/07	
	Racing	Sports	Racing	Sports	Racing	Sports
Metro Thoroughbred Racing	\$16,106,319	\$0	\$16,142,756	\$0	\$11,954,793	\$0
Country Thoroughbred Racing	\$1,314,693	\$0	\$934,456	\$0	\$1,232,372	\$0
Metro Harness Racing	\$1,826,092	\$2,064,694	\$920,398	\$733,012	\$1,026,325	\$0
Country Harness Racing	\$66,205	\$0	\$170,387	\$0	\$169,168	\$0
Metro Greyhound Racing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,382,947	\$3,911	\$3,538,327
Country Greyhound Racing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Bookmakers Internet Betting Turnover						
	2008/09		2007/08		2006/07	
	Racing	Sports	Racing	Sports	Racing	Sports
Metro Thoroughbred Racing	\$4,540,735	\$0	\$5,335,350	\$0	\$3,327,152	\$0
Country Thoroughbred Racing	\$930,479	\$0	\$820,904	\$0	\$529,570	\$0
Metro Harness Racing	\$1,755,819	\$3,764,899	\$2,036,605	\$1,365,408	\$330,715	\$0
Country Harness Racing	\$33,303	\$0	\$260,568	\$0	\$84,003	\$0
Metro Greyhound Racing	\$0	\$152,841	\$960,651	\$395,654	\$71,661	\$145,640
Country Greyhound Racing	\$0	\$0	\$158,865	\$0	\$26,444	\$0

Compliance Inspection and Audit Programs

The Gaming and Wagering Commission provides a range of inspectorial and audit functions for casino and community gaming, liquor licensing and the betting industries to ensure that the service of gambling and liquor is conducted in a responsible manner.

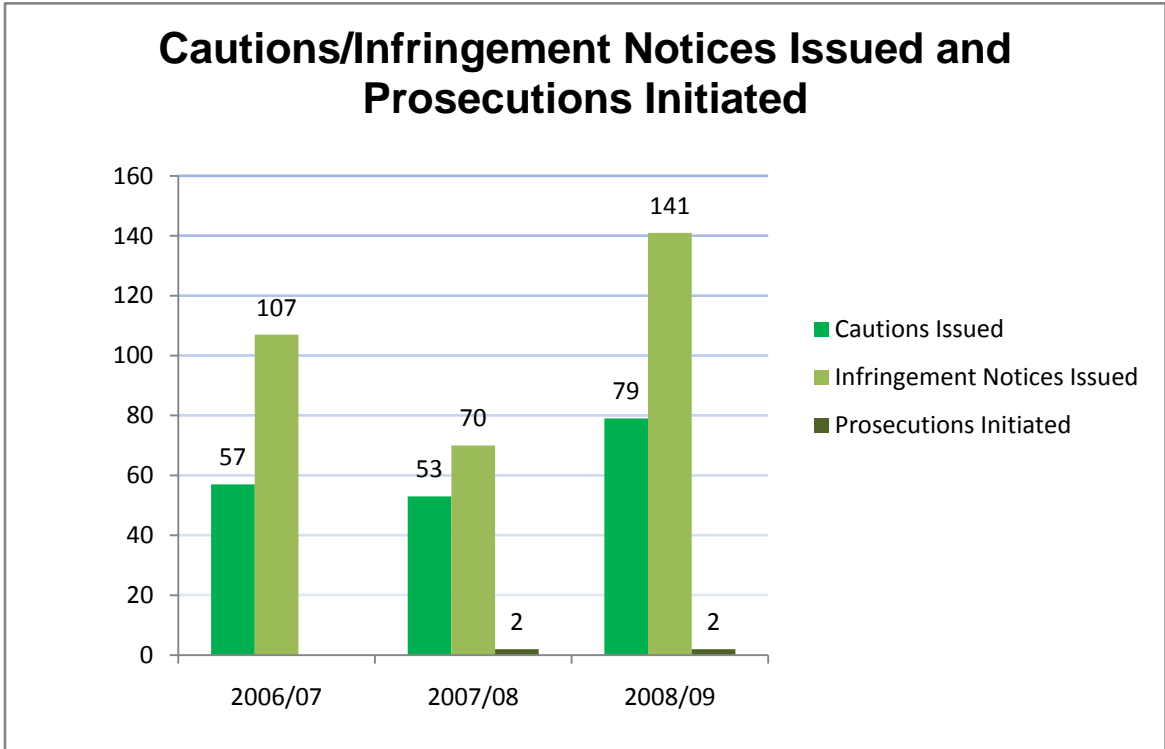
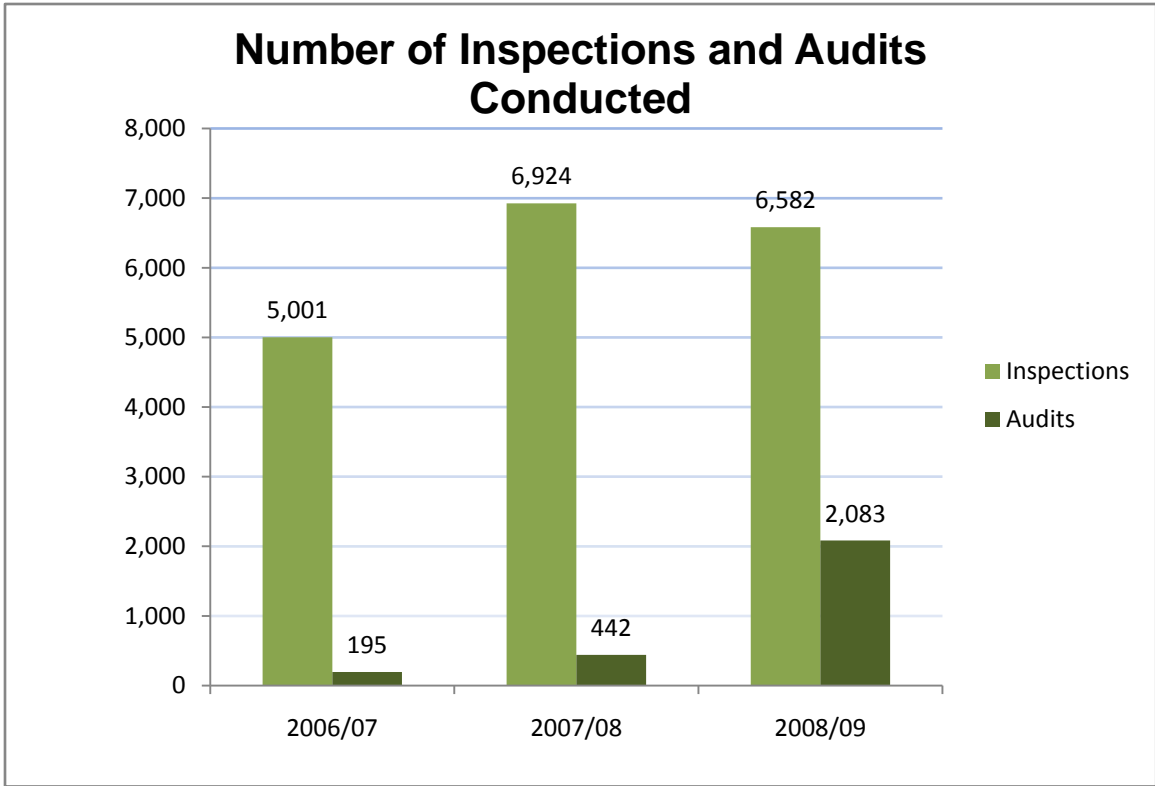
Inspectorial functions carried out by the Commission include:

- casino surveillance;
- conducting daily verification of casino gaming revenue and monthly casino tax reconciliations
- physical inspections and the auditing of financial returns in relation to permitted gaming activities;
- independent audit and verification of draws, ticket sales and winner selection in regard to Lotto, Oz Lotto, Powerball Lotto and Cash 3;
- inspection of race day activities;
- audits of TAB agencies;
- assessing and collecting licence fees and other revenue; and
- investigation of complaints.

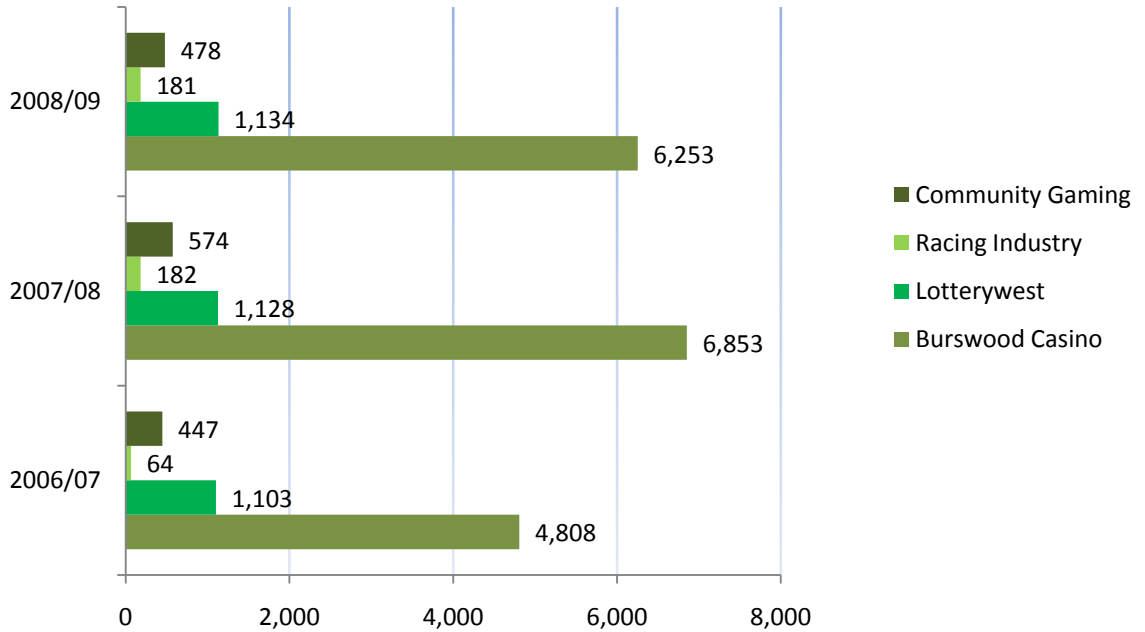
The inspectorial program also enforces the provisions of the [Betting Control Act 1954](#), [Casino Control Act 1984](#), [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#) and the [Racing and Wagering Western Australia Act 2003](#), so that adequate controls are put in place to establish compliance with legislative requirements and to monitor the ongoing effectiveness of those controls.

Risk-based compliance assessment programs are used to assess compliance in relation to bookmakers' on-course and telephone betting operations, on-course totalisator betting, betting conducted at TAB agencies, casino gaming and community gaming.

Inspectorate program	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
TAB agency audits	91	164	53
Bookmaker and on-course totalisator inspections and audits	19	18	11
Inspections and audits to obtain reasonable assurance as to casino gaming operations	6253	6853	4760
Audits and inspections of community gaming operations	478	574	447
Violation reports against the casino operation (relating to breaches of game rules, procedures or directions)	5	5	5
Investigation of formal complaints from casino patrons	0	16	12
Infringement notices issued to persons who entered the casino whilst subject to a prohibition notice or were found cheating or for offences relating to a breach of a community gaming permit	55	41	43



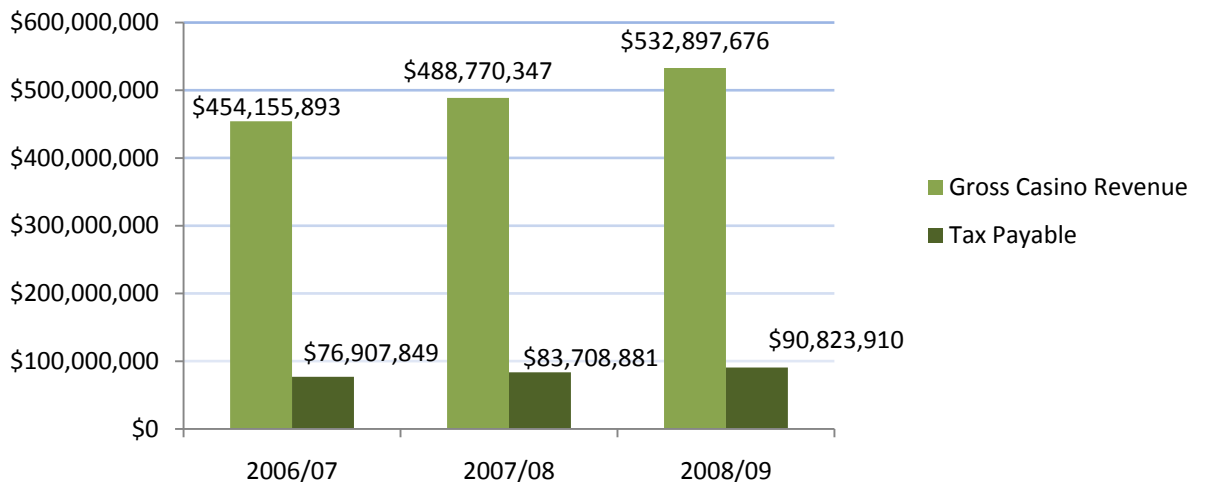
Numbers of Audit Inspections and Assessments By Gaming/Wagering Activity

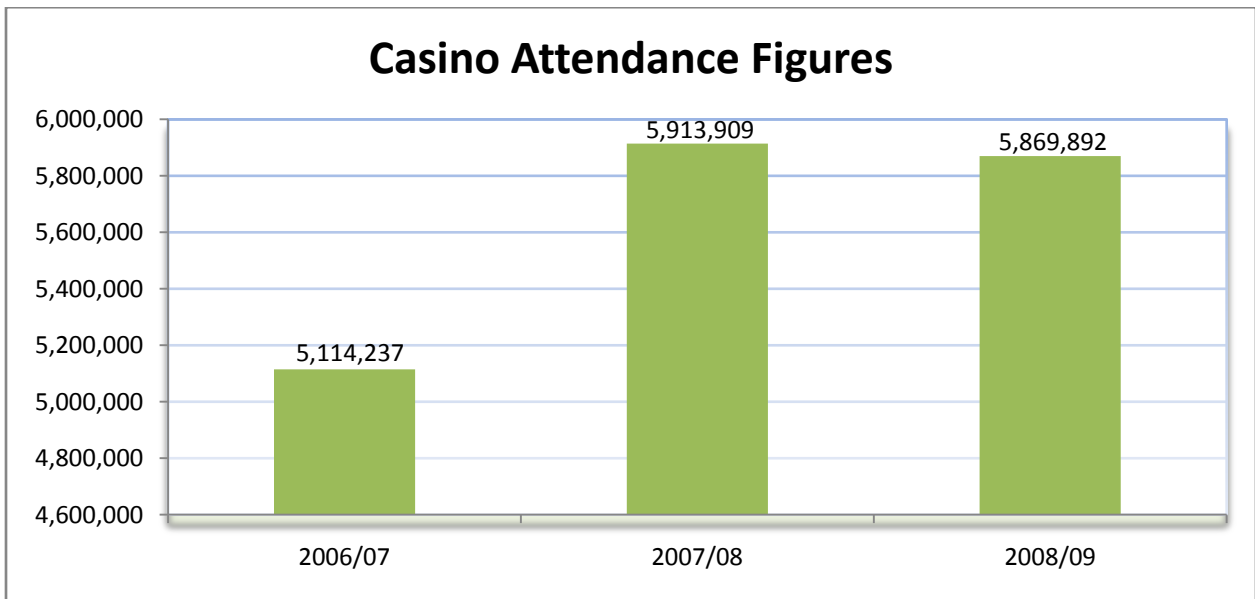
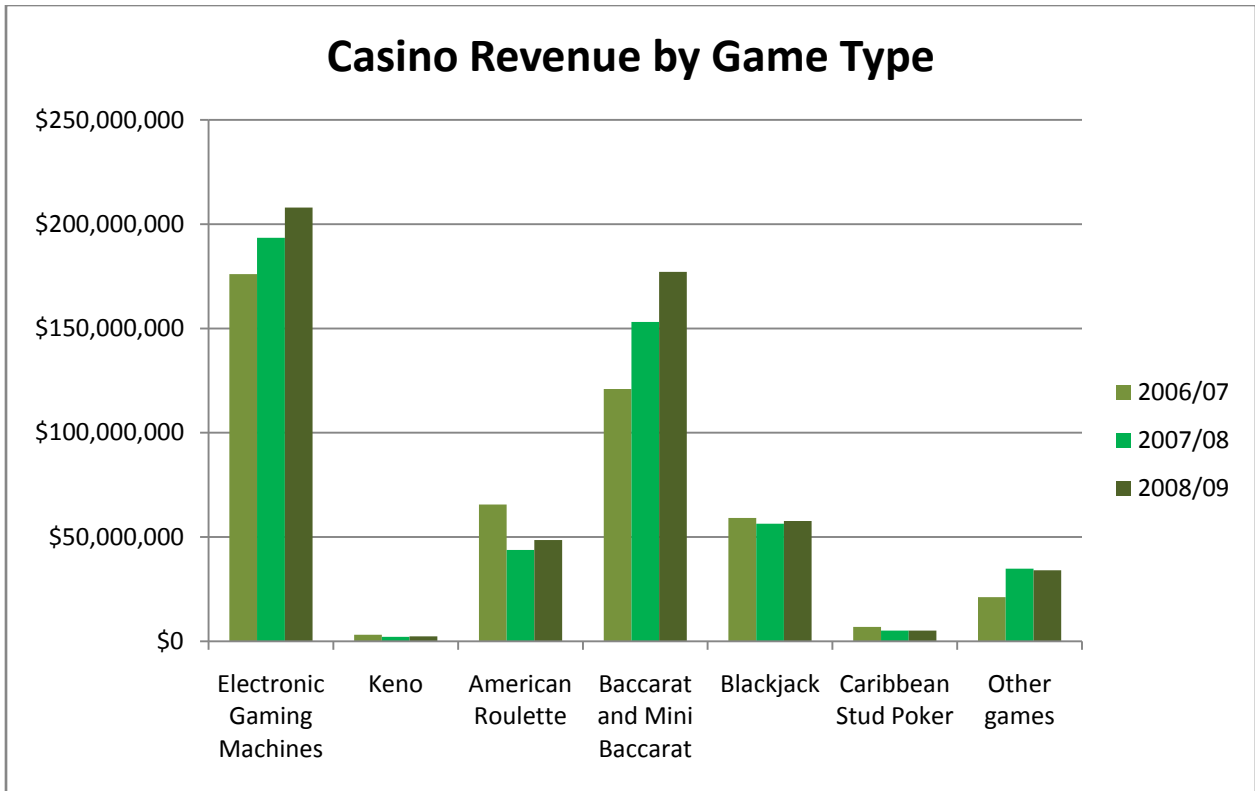


Casino Revenue

In 2008/2009, casino gaming revenue of \$532.8 million was generated, producing \$90.8 million in casino taxation revenue for the State, compared with \$488.7 million and \$83.7 million respectively in 2007/2008.

Gross Casino Revenue and Tax Payable





Other Activities of the Gaming and Wagering Commission

Joint Inspections between Police and Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor

Joint operations have been conducted between the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor and Police. These operations continue to build on the collaborative approach that has developed between the Department and Police. Due to the positive outcomes of the inspections both the Department and Police view this as a long-term initiative.

Several of these operations involved gaming and wagering matters and are mentioned below:

- A Gaming Inspector attended Fitzroy Crossing and assisted Police in educating both local Police and community representatives concerning the provisions of the *Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987*. The Inspectors provided Police with expert advice concerning the legislation and in particular the provisions regarding social gambling and unlawful gambling. This exercise has assisted in establishing valuable communication networks with local Police resulting in improved information flow between Police and Inspectors with regards to localised issues.
- Inspectors liaised with local Police on two separate occasions to conduct joint operations. Inspectors attended the Bunbury Race Round in company with Police. The purpose was to ensure that the conditions of the liquor licence were adhered to. Inspectors also took the opportunity to provide an education session to local Police concerning the methods used to conduct race day inspections to ensure compliance with the provisions of the *Betting Control Act 1954*.
- Inspectors attended the Esperance races in company with Police. The purpose was to ensure that the conditions of the liquor licence were adhered to. Inspectors also took the opportunity to provide an education session to local Police concerning the methods used to conduct race day inspections to ensure compliance with the provisions of the *Betting Control Act 1954*.

Ongoing Redevelopment of Burswood Entertainment Complex

The Gaming and Wagering Commission provided approval in principle of proposed redevelopment of the main casino building in October 2006. The redevelopment is being undertaken in a number of stages with work expected to be completed in November 2010.

A number of redevelopments have been finalised including the basement area and the south east extension which included three significant components - the Riviera Room, Carbon Sports Bar and the new Riverside Entry.

In 2008, the licensed casino area was increased to include new security and keno offices and a 12 table poker parlour.

The main gaming floor is approximately 11,400 square metres and contains 121 gaming tables and 1600 electronic gaming machines. The International Gaming Facility (Pearl Room) has 48 gaming tables and 150 electronic gaming machines. The Pearl Room has an area of approximately 2,900 square metres. By comparison, the main gaming floor in 1985/86 was 7,500 square metres.

During the year software upgrades were approved by the Commission of the IGT iView Floor Monitoring System and the casino security system. The iView System is utilised by the Surveillance Department and electronically displays the following events recorded within the electronic gaming machine management system:

- Illegal Drop Door Open;
- Illegal Cash Box Door Open;
- Illegal Logic Cage Open; and
- Illegal Machine Door Open.

2009 Australasian Casino and Gaming Regulators

This year Western Australia hosted the annual Australasian Casino and Gaming Regulators Conference. The conference was organised by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. Delegates from industry and government attended, including representatives from all Australian state governments and the governments of Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Norfolk Island and Singapore. The Minister for Racing and Gaming, Hon. Terry Waldron MLA, attended as a guest speaker.

The conference was held on 21 and 22 May 2009 and addressed a broad range of issues, including the Federal Government's inquiry into gambling in Australia and international trends in casino gaming.

Activities of the Gaming Community Trust

As at 1 July 2008 the balance of the Gaming Community Trust Fund was \$1,098,526.76 and during the 2008/09 financial year, a total of \$125,000 was paid out of the Gaming Community Trust Fund to the River Guardians Project. The balance of the Trust Fund, as at the 30 June 2009, was \$1,378,208.15

Catalina Restoration Project

On 29 June 2006, the Gaming Community Trust resolved to support a proposal submitted by the Australian American Catalina Memorial Foundation Inc (AAACMF) for the transportation and display of a Catalina aircraft at the Royal Australian Air Force Association Museum, to inform the public of Western Australia, in particular young people, families and tourists, about the unique role played by the Catalina Aircraft during World War II.

The Trust has spent \$250,000 so far for this project. The grant had been used to cover the costs associated with:

- transportation of aircraft from Midland to RAAFA Museum in Bull Creek;
- restoration of aircraft by American Engineers;
- design and fit out of exhibition display;
- research by an historian to complete interactive information displays; and
- production of brochures and a website.

The project was completed on 30 June 2009, and the launch is expected to be held on 19 November 2009.

River Guardians Project

The Gaming Community Trust spent \$125,000 this financial year towards the Swan River Trust's River Guardians Project, to increase community involvement in protecting and rehabilitating the Swan and Canning Rivers and foreshores, incorporating environmental education, community involvement and sustainable behaviour change activities. A guardian / stewardship program has been established that incorporates participation by volunteers and sustainable behaviour change objectives.

The River Guardians Program was launched on 22 June 2008 at the Melville Water Polo Club in Bicton. The program will continue to increase community involvement and awareness of the protection and rehabilitation of the Swan and Canning rivers. The Trust has decided to continue providing ongoing funding for this project.

Since June 2008, more than 600 people have joined the River Guardians Program. Membership provides the public with the opportunity to attend river science activities, take part in indigenous cultural awareness training and river restoration projects, increasing their knowledge and involvement in river management activities. For example, through the River Guardians Program Dolphin Watch launched April 2009, 35 members in the first three months were actively participating in a new social science research project recording the activities of Swan River dolphins with Curtin and Murdoch universities. Dolphin Watch has proved highly successful with a rapidly increasing membership.

Activities of the Problem Gambling Services Support Committee

The Problem Gamblers Support Services Committee continued to fund the following counselling services:

Problem Gambling Helpline

The Problem Gambling Helpline is a specialist, toll-free, telephone counselling and referral service for problem gamblers and their families, who are residents of Western Australia. The Helpline is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This service is operated by McKesson Asia Pacific.

A significant feature of the service is the provision of on-going telephone counselling (i.e. regular booked sessions) for those people for whom face-to-face counselling is not available or appropriate. This will be particularly beneficial for people in regional and remote parts of Western Australia.

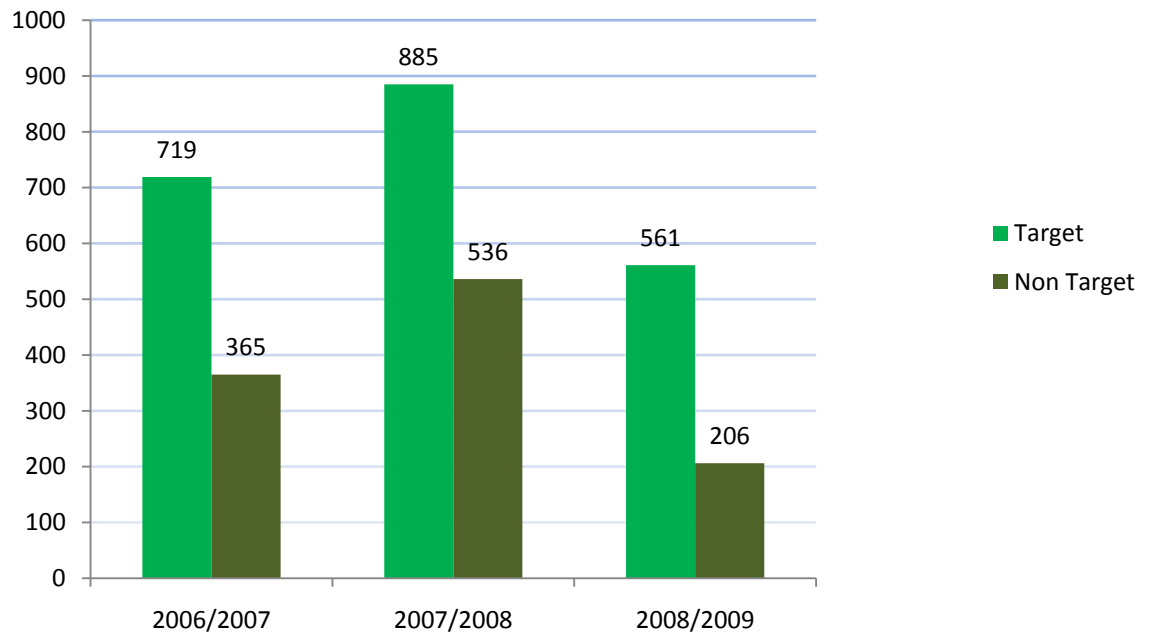
The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor is responsible for managing the contract with McKesson, which includes:

- analysing reports and statistics;
- reporting to the PGSSC on the service delivery; and
- handling the request for tender process at the completion of each contract.

The base contract price is \$84,783 per annum which covers:

- a maximum of 240 Helpline calls per quarter;
- Helpline calls in excess of 960 calls per year are charged at \$42.92 per 'target' call and \$3.07 per 'non target' call; and
- Counselling management calls are charged at \$79.53 per call.

Calls to the Problem Gambling Helpline

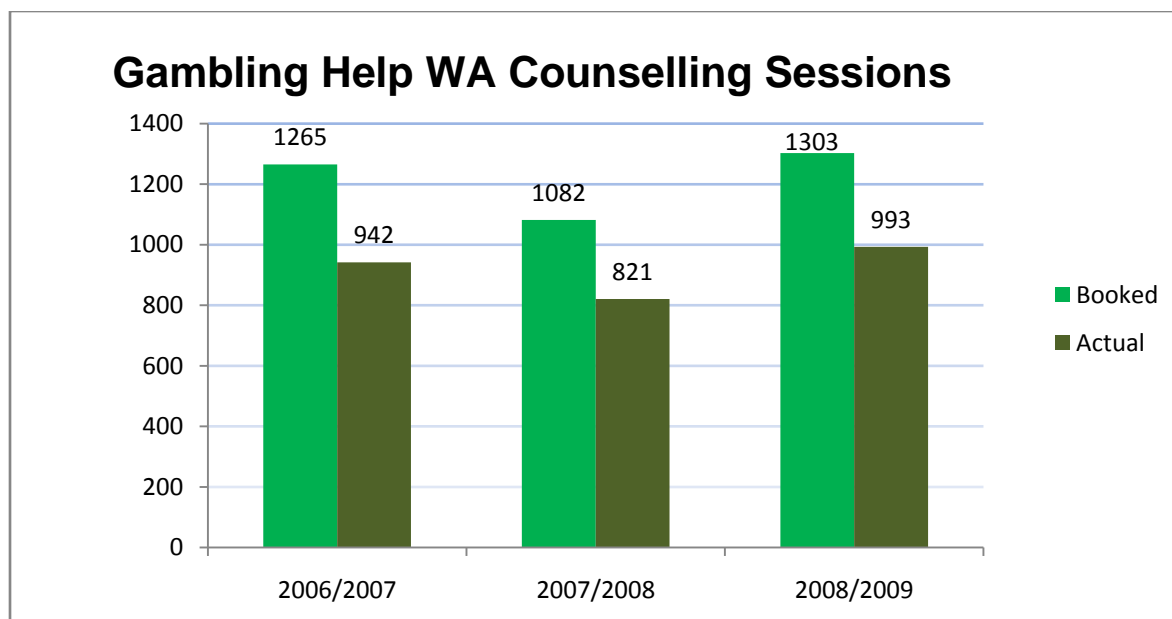


Gambling Help WA

Gambling Help WA is a free face-to-face counselling service for people affected by problem gambling, their partners and families. GHWA is operated by Centrecare, a not for profit social services agency which provides counselling in many different areas.

The total contract amount is \$290,000 per annum. This is made up of \$125,000 from the PGSSC and a \$165,000 direct grant from Lotterywest.

The contract is governed by a Lotterywest grant agreement. Policy Officers from the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor are on a Review Body along with Lotterywest Officers that monitor the service and report to the PGSSC.



Other Activities

Other activities the Committee was involved in during the year include:

National Helpline Number

On the 25 July 2008, the Ministerial Council on Gambling met in Melbourne and resolved to support a number of national problem gambling initiatives. In particular, the Ministers agreed to establish:

- a national gambling Helpline number; and
- a national online counselling service (see section 'National Online Counselling Service' below)

The single 1800 gambling helpline will allow people to seek immediate help through a counsellor in their state or territory by ringing one number wherever they are in Australia. Belfair has already approached the Gambling Support Program Coordinator in Tasmania to request permission to provide the national helpline number to their Australian customers.

The new national number is 1800 858 858. This number has been added to the Yellow Pages 'Gambling Helpline' advertisement. Both the new national number and the existing WA number will remain active into the foreseeable future.

The Committee will cover the call costs for any Western Australian callers using the national number.

National Online Counselling

Earlier this year, Victoria and Tasmania contracted Turning Point to develop and implement an online problem gambling counselling service. Consequently, interest was sought from other jurisdictions to participate in and progress a national approach for the introduction of online problem gambling counselling services. At the Ministerial Council on Gambling meeting on 25

July 2008, Ministers expressed their interest in a national commitment to the online counselling service.

As a result, a working party was convened and a draft Memorandum of Understanding for establishing and funding an Australian Online Gambling Counselling and Support Program was developed and signed. The Minister for Racing and Gaming, the Hon. Terry Waldron MLA signed the memorandum on 18 August 2008.

The service will provide an online 24 hour counselling service for problem gamblers. The service will reach a wide range of individuals, and may appeal to those people who would not otherwise be reached through traditional face-to-face counselling. Further, the service may appeal to the increasing number of people who gamble online, while ensuring that people in remote areas have access to quality support services.

The cost structure proposed under the Memorandum of Understanding is based on each jurisdiction's share of the national gambling expenditure.

However, as electronic gaming machine expenditure is widely acknowledged as the greatest cause of problem gambling, and as Western Australia is unique in this regard by virtue of its low electronic gaming machine expenditure due to not having machines in the wider community, the state successfully negotiated a lesser contribution to the national program. Western Australia's contribution has been set at a flat rate of \$10,000 per annum.

All governments have committed funding for three years, totalling \$1.5 million.

Western Australia's required financial contributions were considered to properly reflect the likely number of Western Australians accessing the service. Furthermore, the success of this national initiative depended upon participation of all the states. Consequently, in the interests of supporting this initiative, and with the service being more affordable, Western Australia decided to participate in the program.

Responsible Gambling Awareness Week

Responsible Gambling Awareness Week was held during the week of 22 to 28 June 2009. Various meetings were held with stakeholders regarding appropriate initiatives for the week and included representatives from:

- Burswood Entertainment Complex;
- Racing and Wagering Western Australia;
- Centrecare's Gambling Help WA Counselling Service;
- McKesson Asia Pacific Problem Gambling Helpline;
- Lotterywest; and
- Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor.

The collaboration of the gambling industry, health services and government demonstrated a united commitment to responsible gambling and in addressing the needs of people with gambling problems. Responsible Gambling Awareness Week provided an opportunity for industry to highlight its responsible gambling initiatives and to improve community awareness about the potential risks of gambling, how to prevent a problem and where to get help.

Industry Initiatives

Outlined below is a brief overview of responsible gaming initiatives which were implemented by each industry stakeholder.

Burswood Entertainment Complex – Burswood launched the Responsible Gambling Information Centre on 22 June 2009, which was formally opened by the Minister for Racing and Gaming. The Centre enables Burswood to continue to promote and raise awareness of responsible gambling, and provide problem gambling related assistance, advice and referral information.

Racing and Wagering Western Australia (RWVA) – RWVA promoted the first race held at Belmont on 24 June 2009 as the ‘Gambleaware Handicap’. In addition to this, the following initiatives were also fostered during the week:

- A message supporting Responsible Gaming Awareness Week was displayed on all TAB Agency Customer Information Terminals;
- A message was attached to all outgoing RWVA emails;
- A message supporting responsible gambling was displayed on the OZBET website;
- Gambleaware posters were displayed in all TAB agencies;
- Live reads on Racing Radio; and
- Responsible Gambling Awareness Week was advertised in Tabform.

Centrecare (Gambling Help WA) – Centrecare held an afternoon tea at their head office on Friday 26 June 2009.

Lotterywest – Lotterywest arranged for their designer to develop the Gambleaware imagery.

Group Initiatives

The group decided that some initiatives could be organised as a collaborative effort. These included:

- A visual logo, ‘Gambleaware’ followed by a by-line promoting various aspects of responsible gambling. ‘Gambleaware’ is to be used for the event over the next few years. This year’s by-line was ‘Know Your Limit, Play Within It’;
- The launch of the ‘Gambleaware’ web site (www.gambleaware.com.au) to promote responsible gambling and information for assistance with problem gambling. Funding for the website was provided by the Gaming and Wagering Commission; and
- Advertisements in the West Australian newspaper a week before the Responsible Gambling Awareness week, listing the planned activities for the week. Funding for the advertisement was provided by Burswood, Racing and Wagering Western Australia, Lotterywest and the Gaming and Wagering Commission.

Significant Issues and Trends

Development and Delivery of an On-line Licensing System

The development and delivery of a citizen-centric integrated web-based licensing system by the Department of Racing Gaming and Liquor is continuing in line with the Government's strategy for electronic service delivery.

The Department has recognised the need for the development and delivery of a single fully integrated customer centric system to deliver internal core business processes and customer integration, such as online application lodgement and electronic document management with the capability to interface with other agencies using standardised protocols.

The scope of the project is to develop a wall to wall integrated licensing and compliance system that will replace legacy systems, websites, and allow for online lodgement and tracking of applications.

The aim is also to develop a solid framework which is flexible enough to allow the easy implementation all licensing categories, including all the gaming and wagering licences the Department processes on behalf of the Gaming and Wagering Commission.

It is anticipated that it will take several years to build the entire system to handle all different application types that the Department handles. The Department also intends to build the system so that race field financial returns can be lodged through it.

New Electronic Gaming Machines at Burswood Entertainment Complex

The Gaming and Wagering Commission has approved the replacement of the existing electronic gaming machine (EGM) management system, the Insight Gaming System (IGS), at the Burswood Entertainment Complex. The IGS has been in use at Burswood for over ten years and in recent times the supplier has signalled that continued support and development cannot be guaranteed.

The EGM management system is an important system for monitoring and managing EGM play, loyalty point schemes and machine performance. The system provides the Casino Licensee with information on which to base operational decisions as well as providing a security function to EGM's with door and other access alarms incorporated into user displays.

The system is to be replaced with the Advantage system supplied and manufactured by International Gaming Technology at a cost in excess of \$10 million.

The Advantage system provides considerably more functionality for the Casino Licensee and has significant potential to streamline some of the regulatory processes. In particular the Advantage system may be used to:

- calculate gross and taxable revenue with the requirement for a physical count of cash;
- provide an extended player loyalty and bonus scheme; and
- provide a coinless transit system for patrons using existing Burswood Club cards.

Approval of the use of the Advantage system is subject to:

- accredited testing facility certification against the Commission's criteria;
- the development of an installation and test plan which includes user testing and internal audit sign off and, where appropriate, independent certification of system functionality;
- key features and functionality identified by the Commission to be included in relevant approved policy and procedures manuals;
- the Commission being satisfied that the use of the bonus features is consistent with responsible service of gambling practice and that parameters for these bonus features are approved by the Commission; and
- manual verification of system revenue calculations for a period determined by the Commission.

Bookmakers Non-cash Bets

A Western Australian licensed bookmaker can, upon authorisation by the Gaming and Wagering Commission, obtain an endorsement to utilise a computerised betting system to record the acceptance of wagers and generate betting tickets on racing and sporting events in accordance with the procedures established and approved by the Commission. The licensed bookmaker may also obtain an endorsement to accept wagers communicated through the internet via an approved internet betting system.

Section 16A(1)(b) of the [Betting Control Act 1954](#) requires that licensed bookmakers enter accurately and in a manner approved by the Commission, full particulars and details of each betting transaction and the resulting betting turnover.

Regulation 37 of the [Betting Control Regulations 1978](#), details the requirements for the written record of betting transactions. Regulation 37 provides, amongst other things, that where a bet is not made for cash, the name of the person with whom the bet is made must be recorded. Bets made through the internet are not cash bets. Further, subsection (5) provides that the Commission may grant written approval for the use of a computer to facilitate the recording of bets and for the purposes of the written record required to be kept by the bookmaker under the Act.

Regulation 76 provides that any internet betting system shall be developed in accordance with the Commission's specifications. The Commission has developed and published specifications for internet betting systems. Regulation 76(3) provides that the details of all internet bets received are to be recorded separately in a format approved by the Commission.

To ensure that licensed bookmakers are operating in compliance with the Act and its regulations, the Compliance Division has undertaken inquiries into licensed bookmaker's internet betting systems and has identified a number of non compliance issues where they are not meeting the requirements outlined under Regulation 37. Specifically, as internet bets are not deemed as cash bets, the licensed bookmaker has failed to record the name of the person with whom the bet is made when accepting bets via their internet betting system.

As an added means of ensuring that internet endorsed bookmakers understand their obligations, the Commission is considering placing a specific condition on the bookmaker's licence which requires the bookmaker to comply with Regulation 37. Regulation 14(3) provides the Commission with authority to endorse or alter the endorsement on a licence at any time.

Should the Commission approve the inclusion of a specific condition, the following suggested licence condition will be included on the licence of all bookmakers endorsed to operate internet betting systems:

“Bets made through an approved internet betting system are made on an account basis and are not considered to be cash bets. The holder must comply with the requirements of Regulation 37 which includes the recording of the name of the person placing the bet. For avoidance of doubt, the person risking the stake is the person considered to have placed the bet.”

Texas Hold'em Poker

Texas Hold'em poker has continued to be popular in the community gaming environment. Several new gaming operators and suppliers have been licensed to provide equipment and expertise to permit holders conducting gaming through poker tournaments.

The growth of poker and the involvement of commercial operators have continued to be monitored by the Department's Compliance Division. In response to audit and inspection activity several changes have been made to gaming policy and licensing processes to ensure that gaming conducted under a permit is not conducted primarily for private gain or as a commercial undertaking as required by the *Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987*. The policy and processes around community gaming and poker continue to evolve and be refined.

New Wagering System

Racing and Wagering Western Australia (RWVA) is currently in the process of replacing its wagering system. The New Wagering System is a complete replacement of the existing mainframe based wagering systems with new applications running on current technology.

The change includes replacement of some non-wagering Business Applications and includes implementation of the new development and production infrastructure, platforms and capabilities needed to modify, support and operate the new systems.

In the past year RWVA has also continued to expand the number self-service agencies and introduced new pay terminals to be used at these agencies. Approval has been granted for RWVA to install new terminals for use in other agency types throughout its agency network.

Problem Gambling in Fitzroy Crossing

The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor developed and implemented signs in Aboriginal communities in and around Fitzroy Crossing to increase awareness of the problems associated with gambling and involving juveniles in gambling.

The Department was addressing concerns expressed by the local community that card games were being played in the streets of Fitzroy Crossing and that gambling contributed to the poverty of most of the participants. The Department's Compliance Division conducted an investigation but did not establish any evidence that acts of unlawful gaming under the *Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987* were taking place, such as games being conducted for private gain by persons not participating in the gaming or commission being taken out of the games. However, the main issues established by the investigation were:

- Gaming is habitual and occurs frequently at a variety of venues;
- Some of the games are for what could be considered high value stakes with individuals pots reaching \$5000;
- Children are able to view and sometimes participate in gaming;
- Children are sometimes exposed to violence as a consequence of the gaming;
- Money lending is part of the existing gaming culture; and
- The gaming sometimes provides an environment which results in violence.

To address these issues an education and advertising campaign aimed at both juveniles and problem gambling has been developed and is currently being implemented in the Fitzroy Valley. This consists of signage that focuses on children not being present at the card games.

Changes in Legislation

Changes to Acts

There were no changes to the Acts administered by the Gaming and Wagering Commission for the year under review.

Changes to Regulations

- The *Casino Control (Burswood Island) (Licensing of Employees) Amendment Regulations 2008* provided for new fees and charges under Regulation 6 of the [Casino Control \(Burswood Island\) \(Licensing of Employees\) Regulations 1985](#).
- The *Betting Control Amendment Regulations 2008* provided for new fees and charges under Regulation 17 and 17A of the [Betting Control Regulations 1978](#).
- The *Racing and Wagering Western Australia Amendment Regulations 2008* provided new fees and charges under Schedule 1 of the [Racing and Wagering Western Australia Regulations 2003](#).
- The *Gaming and Wagering Commission Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 2008* provided for new fees and charges under Schedule 1 of the [Gaming and Wagering Commission Regulations 1988](#).

Likely Developments and Forecast Results of Operations

While it is likely that the 2009/2010 financial year will be a period of consolidation for the Commission, some of the changes outlined below may be fairly significant:

Use of Western Australian Race Fields Information

The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor has been involved in drafting new legislation to avoid the Western Australian racing industry being disadvantaged by the introduction of product fees in other States. The Department's officers are involved in drafting new legislation to:

- authorise betting operators licensed in Australia (including RWWA) to engage in or conduct betting on races or sporting events, to publish/use Western Australian race fields subject to:
 - the payment of levy to the Gaming and Wagering Commission; and
 - wagering operators complying with information requirements in relation to matters concerning the integrity and reputation of the racing industry.
- enable the Gaming and Wagering Commission to charge and collect a levy from domestic and offshore licensed wagering operators who use Western Australian race fields;
- remove the prohibition under section 43A of the Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987 and allow interstate wagering operators to advertise in Western Australia; and
- repeal the prohibition under the Betting Control Act 1954 on betting through, and establishing and operating, a betting exchange.

Review of the Gaming and Wagering Act 1987

In April 2008, the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor conducted a review of potential amendments to the [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#) and the [Gaming and Wagering Commission Regulations 1988](#). The review was conducted based on the Gaming and Wagering Commission's own regulatory experience. The main impetus for legislative changes came from submissions provided by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor.

The Act legalises gambling recognised as social gambling and allows other forms of gaming (minor gaming), for fund raising purposes by non-profit organisations provided they are authorised by a gaming permit and conducted on approved premises. Minor gaming comprises two-up, bingo, standard lotteries, continuing lotteries and non casino type games approved by the Commission. The Commission is responsible for the control and regulation of gaming in Western Australia and its practices and policies are designed to maintain public confidence in the integrity of gaming provided.

The Commission's approach to the State's gambling industry remains one with the primary focus on consumer protection. The success of the gaming industry depends, to a large extent, on public confidence in the integrity of the gaming provided. The Commission is responsible for the control and regulation of gaming in Western Australia and its practices and policies are designed to maintain public confidence in the integrity of gaming provided.

The licensing regime focuses on ensuring the integrity of the gambling industry through probity and ongoing licensing requirements. This combined with strict regulation of gaming, for the public good means that a high level of consumer confidence in the Western Australian gambling industry is maintained. A strict legislative framework operates within the State to:

- Prevent criminal interests from operating gaming activities.
- Maintain the integrity of permitted gaming and contain its social costs.
- Limit the availability of gambling opportunities in the community through legislation that provides a controlled environment in which the different forms of gambling can be conducted.

The licensing regime in place is designed to reduce the incidence of fraudulent behaviour. Gambling is inherently open to exploitation by criminals and organised crime. Licensing provides increased certainty about the quality and integrity of the gambling product. The rules and procedures ensure that the operators of gambling activities achieve a particular standard of professional service. The public benefits by reduced uncertainty or risk being associated with the gambling product. The licensing system provides an extra layer of consumer protection.

There was no consideration of changing the Commissions' policy regarding electronic gaming machines, which remains one of only permitting licensed casinos to offer them.

There was no consideration of the licensing of interactive gaming providers and it was assumed that the current regulatory approach will remain. In this regards the Commission relies on the provisions of the Australian Government's [Interactive Gambling Act 2001](#) which prohibits the provision or advertising of interactive gambling services to a customer physically present in Australia other than exempt services such as the provision of lotteries over the internet and to some forms of online betting and wagering. Should the Federal Government alter the provisions of this legislation to permit interactive gaming then the Commission would need to consider amendments to the [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#) in order to maintain its policy and regulatory stance.

Disclosures and Legal Compliance


This part of the annual report provides the means by which Parliament and other interested parties can be informed, not only of what the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia has achieved during the financial year, but also of the reasons behind those achievements.

Financial Statements

Certification of Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

The accompanying financial statements of the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the [Financial Management Act 2006](#) from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 30 June 2009 and the financial position as at 30 June 2009.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Terry Ng
Chief Financial Officer

11 September 2009



Helen Cogan
Member, Gaming and Wagering Commission
of Western Australia

11 September 2009



Barry A Sargeant
Chairperson, Gaming and Wagering
Commission of Western Australia

11 September 2009

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
Income Statement
for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$	2008 \$
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Board members expenses	16	99,129	77,861
Superannuation	16	8,924	8,310
Expenses related to special purpose accounts	4	3,097,376	3,061,887
Services and contract fees		<u>3,682,119</u>	<u>2,951,667</u>
Total cost of services		<u>6,887,548</u>	<u>6,099,725</u>
Income			
Revenue			
Fees and charges	5	3,841,000	3,583,872
Revenues related to special purpose accounts	6	3,197,287	2,986,134
Interest revenue	7	<u>238,781</u>	<u>203,556</u>
Total revenue		<u>7,277,068</u>	<u>6,773,562</u>
NET COST OF SERVICES	14	<u>(389,520)</u>	<u>(673,837)</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD		<u><u>389,520</u></u>	<u><u>673,837</u></u>

The Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$	2008 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,143,483	3,823,529
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	9	4,561,470	4,461,559
Receivables	10	50,734	64,304
Inventories	11	2,918	3,680
Total Current Assets		<u>8,758,605</u>	<u>8,353,072</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>8,758,605</u>	<u>8,353,072</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	12	<u>440,752</u>	<u>424,739</u>
Total Current Liabilities		<u>440,752</u>	<u>424,739</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>440,752</u>	<u>424,739</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>8,317,853</u>	<u>7,928,333</u>
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	13	0	0
Accumulated surplus		<u>8,317,853</u>	<u>7,928,333</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>8,317,853</u>	<u>7,928,333</u>

The Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$	2008 \$
Balance of equity at start of period		<u>7,928,333</u>	<u>7,254,496</u>
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY	13		
Balance at start of period		0	(10,918)
Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		0	10,918
Balance at end of period		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	13		
Balance at start of period		7,928,333	7,265,414
Transfer from Contributed Equity		0	(10,918)
Surplus for the period		389,520	673,837
Balance at end of period		<u>8,317,853</u>	<u>7,928,333</u>
Balance of equity at end of period		<u><u>8,317,853</u></u>	<u><u>7,928,333</u></u>
Total income and expense for the period ^(a)		<u>389,520</u>	<u>673,837</u>

(a) The aggregate net amount attributable to each category of equity is: surplus \$389,520 (2008: surplus \$673,837).

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$	2008 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Board members expenses		(106,673)	(103,134)
Payments related to special purpose accounts		(3,097,376)	(3,061,887)
Supplies and services		(3,646,141)	(2,923,564)
GST payments on purchases		(306,063)	(302,711)
GST payments to taxation authority		0	(26,604)
Receipts			
Fees and charges		3,823,984	3,726,256
Receipts related to special purpose accounts		3,197,287	2,986,134
Interest received		253,161	195,487
GST receipts on sales		79,365	83,114
GST receipts from taxation authority		222,321	279,973
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	14	<u>419,865</u>	<u>853,064</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		419,865	853,064
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		<u>8,285,088</u>	<u>7,432,024</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	14	<u><u>8,704,953</u></u>	<u><u>8,285,088</u></u>

The Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2009

1. Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards

General

The Commission's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 have been prepared in accordance with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS), which comprise a Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the Framework) and Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations).

In preparing these financial statements the Commission has adopted, where relevant to its operations, new and revised Standards and Interpretations from their operative dates as issued by the AASB and formerly the Urgent Issues Group (UIG).

Early adoption of standards

The Commission cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard or Australian Accounting Interpretation unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. No Standards and Interpretations that have been issued or amended but are not yet effective have been early adopted by the Commission for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2009.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General Statement

The financial statements constitute a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board as applied by the Treasurer's instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The Financial Management Act and the Treasurer's instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over the Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Where modification is required and has a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(c) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity comprises the Commission only.

Administered revenues are not integral to the Commission in carrying out its functions and are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements for information purposes, forming part of the general purpose financial report of the Commission.

(d) Contributed Equity

AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires transfers, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, in the nature of equity contributions to be designated by the Government (the owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions. Capital contributions (appropriations) have been designated as contributions by owners by Treasurer's instruction (TI) 955 'Contributions by Owners made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

Transfer of net assets to/from other agencies, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal.

(e) Income

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. This represents income received pursuant to the Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987, Casino Control Act 1984, and Betting Control Act 1954, net of refunds. It includes the annual casino licence fee, income from community gaming, and wagering activities.

In 2007, a change in accounting policy was adopted to include the trust fund activities in the Income Statement.

Security deposits previously shown as current asset and liability are no longer recognised in the balance sheet of the Commission.

Other trust funds previously included in the current liabilities of the Commission are not recognised since it is established that there is no present obligation as at the reporting period.

Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues.

(f) Services Performed for the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor

The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor provides support to the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia to enable the Commission to carry out its objectives. This support comprises most of the amount reported in the Income Statement under 'Services and contract fees'. These charges are in the nature of salaries and administration costs in providing these support services.

Recoups from the Commission to the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor are made on a monthly basis under a net appropriation agreement.

(g) Financial Instruments

In addition to cash, the Commission has two categories of financial instrument:

- * Receivables; and
- * Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

These have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- * Cash and cash equivalents
- * Restricted cash and cash equivalents
- * Receivables

Financial Liabilities

- * Payables

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments is at fair value which normally equates to the transaction cost or the face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The fair value of short-term receivables and payables is the transaction cost or the face value because there is no interest rate applicable and subsequent measurement is not required as the effect of discounting is not material.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalent (and restricted cash and cash equivalent) assets comprise cash on hand.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a first in first out basis.

(j) Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectible are written-off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectible amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Commission will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

(k) Payables

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the Commission becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as they are generally settled within 30 days.

(l) Employee Benefits

Annual and Long Service Leave

The Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia does not employ staff. Section 18 of the Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987 provides for the Commission to utilise the staff and facilities of the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. The cost of the services provided by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor is recouped from the Commission as a service fee. Accordingly, provisions have not been made for annual and long service leave.

Superannuation

The board members of the Commission commencing employment prior to 16 April 2007 who were not members of either the Pension or the GSS Schemes became non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS). Board members commencing employment on or after 16 April 2007 became members of the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS). Both of these schemes are accumulation schemes. The Commission makes concurrent contributions to GESB on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*. These contributions extinguish the liability for superannuation charges in respect of the WSS and GESBS Schemes.

The note disclosure required by paragraph 121 of AASB 119 (being the employer's share of the difference between employees' accrued superannuation benefits and the attributable net market value of plan assets) has not been provided. State scheme deficiencies are recognised by the State in its whole of government reporting. The GESB's records are not structured to provide the information for the Commission. Accordingly, deriving the information for the Commission is impractical under current arrangements, and thus any benefits thereof would be exceeded by the cost of obtaining the information.

(m) Comparative Figures

Comparative figures are, where appropriate, reclassified to be comparable with the figures presented in the current financial year.

3. Disclosure of changes in accounting policy and estimates

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Commission has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008 that impacted on the Commission:

Review of AAS 27 'Financial Reporting by Local Governments', AAS 29 'Financial Reporting by Government Departments and AAS 31 'Financial Reporting by Governments'. The AASB has made the following pronouncements from its short term review of AAS 27, AAS 29 and AAS 31:

AASB 1004 'Contributions';
AASB 1050 'Administered Items';
AASB 1051 'Land Under Roads';
AASB 1052 'Disaggregated Disclosures';
AASB 2007-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the review of AASs 27, 29 and 31 [AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 8, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 116, AASB 127 & AASB 137]; and

Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities'.

The existing requirements in AAS 27, AAS 29 and AAS 31 have been transferred to the above new and revised topic-based Standards and Interpretation. These requirements remain substantively unchanged. AASB 1050, AASB 1051 and AASB 1052 do not apply to Statutory Authorities. The other Standards and Interpretation make some modifications to disclosures and provide additional guidance, otherwise there is no financial impact.

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Commission cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard or Australian Accounting Interpretation unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. Consequently, the Commission has not applied early the following Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations that have been issued and which may impact the Commission but are not yet effective. Where applicable, the Commission plans to apply these Standards and Interpretations from their application date:

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (September 2007). This Standard has been revised and will change the structure of the financial statements. These changes will require that owner changes in equity are presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. The Commission does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied.	1 January 2009
AASB 2008-13 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 17 - Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners [AASB 5 & AASB 110]. This Standard amends AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' in respect of the classification, presentation and measurement of non-current assets held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners. This may impact on the presentation and classification of Crown land held by the Commission where the Crown land is to be sold by the Department of Regional Development and Lands (formerly Department for Planning and Infrastructure). The Commission does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied prospectively.	1 July 2009
AASB 2009-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments [AASB 4, AASB 7, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038]'. This Standard amends AASB 7 and will require enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements and liquidity risk with respect to financial instruments. The Commission does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied.	1 January 2009

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
4. Expenses related to Special Purpose Accounts		
Grant payments	3,020,675	2,742,496
Other services and contract fees - related to special purpose accounts	<u>76,701</u>	<u>319,391</u>
	<u><u>3,097,376</u></u>	<u><u>3,061,887</u></u>
5. Fees and charges		
Casino licence fees	2,364,836	2,269,315
Casino employee licence fees	234,335	173,060
Betting related fees	88,706	72,475
Community gaming	684,027	625,262
Gaming infringements	10,052	7,294
Recoups for services provided	455,975	434,262
Other revenues	<u>3,069</u>	<u>2,204</u>
	<u><u>3,841,000</u></u>	<u><u>3,583,872</u></u>
6. Revenues related to Special Purpose Accounts		
Contributions	2,923,190	2,689,022
Interest revenue - related to special purpose accounts	<u>274,097</u>	<u>297,112</u>
	<u><u>3,197,287</u></u>	<u><u>2,986,134</u></u>
7. Interest revenue		
Interest revenue		
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	<u>238,781</u>	<u>203,556</u>
8. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents are represented by funds held at the	<u>4,143,483</u>	<u>3,823,529</u>
Commonwealth Bank of Australia		

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
9. Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
(a) <u>Problem Gambling Support Services</u>		
Opening balance	516,739	451,053
Receipts	409,376	402,293
Payments	(246,034)	(336,607)
Closing balance	<u>680,081</u>	<u>516,739</u>
<p>The Problem Gambling Support Services receive contributions from Burswood International Resort Casino, WA Bookmakers' Association, Racing and Wagering Western Australia, and the Commission. The fund is used to provide services for problem gamblers and to undertake problem gambling related research.</p>		
(b) <u>Gaming Community Trust Fund</u>		
Opening balance	1,098,527	1,240,206
Receipts	405,643	337,524
Payments	(125,962)	(479,203)
Closing balance	<u>1,378,208</u>	<u>1,098,527</u>
<p>The Gaming Community Trust Fund comprises winnings from gaming activities that have remained unclaimed for more than 14 months, plus interest income. The fund is held for purposes as recommended by the Trust, and approved by the Minister, for the benefit of the community pursuant to section 109C (2) of the Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987.</p>		
(c) <u>Sports Wagering Account</u>		
Opening balance	2,846,293	2,846,053
Receipts	2,382,268	2,246,317
Payments	(2,725,380)	(2,246,077)
Closing balance	<u>2,503,181</u>	<u>2,846,293</u>
<p>The Sports Wagering Account holds monies paid by Racing and Wagering Western Australia under section 104 or 107 of the Racing and Wagering Western Australia Act, and monies held by the Commission relating to payments of bookmakers' betting levy made under section 15 of the Betting Control Act 1954. These monies are held in trust until distributed as directed by the Minister for Sport and Recreation, pursuant to section 110A of the Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987.</p>		
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	<u>4,561,470</u>	<u>4,461,559</u>
(d) <u>Security Deposits</u>		
Opening balance	1,256,931	1,143,673
Receipts	666,485	791,657
Payments	(611,766)	(678,399)
Closing balance	<u>1,311,650</u>	<u>1,256,931</u>
<p>Security deposits represent security deposits received from bookmakers conducting sports betting or double event betting or both, and received from organisations conducting lotteries/raffles as a guarantee of the distribution of prizes, plus interest income.</p>		
<p>As stated in note 2(e), following a change in accounting policy, security deposits are no longer recognised on the balance sheet as asset and liability of the Commission.</p>		

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
10. Receivables		
Current		
Receivables	1	980
Allowance for impairment of receivables	0	0
Accrued revenue	33,619	48,000
GST receivable	17,114	15,324
	<u>50,734</u>	<u>64,304</u>

Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:

Balance at start of year	0	6,900
Doubtful debts expense recognised in the Income Statement	0	0
Amounts written off during the year	0	(6,550)
Amount recovered during the year	0	(350)
Balance at end of year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The Commission does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to receivables.

11. Inventories		
Current		
Betting tickets	450	510
Betting ledgers	2,468	3,170
	<u>2,918</u>	<u>3,680</u>

12. Payables		
Current		
Trade payables	426,107	411,335
Other payables	14,645	13,404
	<u>440,752</u>	<u>424,739</u>

	2009 \$	2008 \$
13. Equity		
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Commission. The Government holds the equity interest in the Commission on behalf of the community.		
Contributed equity		
Balance at start of year	0	(10,918)
Transfer to Accumulated surplus	0	10,918
Balance at end of year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Accumulated surplus		
Balance at start of year	7,928,333	7,265,414
Result for the period	389,520	673,837
Transfer from Contributed equity	<u>0</u>	<u>(10,918)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>8,317,853</u>	<u>7,928,333</u>

14. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	4,143,483	3,823,529
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,561,470</u>	<u>4,461,559</u>
	<u>8,704,953</u>	<u>8,285,088</u>

Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities

Net cost of services	389,520	673,837
Non-cash item:		
Doubtful debts expense	0	0
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables	15,360	55,659
Inventories	763	2,655
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables	16,012	92,993
Net GST receipts/(payments)	(4,377)	(33,772)
Change in GST in receivables/payables	<u>2,587</u>	<u>61,692</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>419,865</u>	<u>853,064</u>

At the balance sheet date, the Commission had fully drawn on all financial facilities, details of which are disclosed in the financial statements.

15. Explanatory statement

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for income and expense are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10% or \$50,000.

(i) Significant variances between estimated and actual result for 2009

	2009 Estimate \$	2009 Actual \$	Variation \$
Expenses related to trust funds	0	3,097,376	3,097,376
Services and contract fees	3,756,103	3,682,119	(73,984)
Fees and charges	3,441,912	3,841,000	399,088
Revenues related to trust funds	0	3,197,287	3,197,287
Interest revenue	164,800	238,781	73,981

Expenses related to trust funds

The variance was due to a change in the accounting policy adopted in 2007 as stated in note 2(e) to include the trust fund activities in the Income Statement. No budget estimates were made for this item.

Services and contract fees

The variance was mainly due to a deferral of Conference and Staff

Fees and charges

The variance was mainly due to the increases in the number of casino employee licence fees, bookmakers licence fees, Burswood Casino annual licence fee, and other gaming activities.

Revenues related to trust funds

The variance was due to a change in the accounting policy adopted in 2007 as stated in note 2(e) to include the trust fund activities in the Income Statement. No budget estimates were made for this item.

Interest revenue

The variance was mainly due to a higher bank balance throughout the year.

(ii) Significant variances between actual results for 2008 and 2009

Variations which have been explained in part (i) of this note have not been repeated here in the interests of concise reporting.

	2009 \$	2008 \$	Variance \$
<i>Board members expenses</i>	99,129	77,861	21,268
<i>Services and contract fees</i>	3,682,119	2,951,667	730,452

The variance was mainly due to increase in the recoupment from the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor for the provision of corporate services and support, including capital related expenses and system development in 2009.

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
16. Remuneration of members of the Accountable Authority		
The number of members of the Accountable Authority, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:		
\$		
0 - 10,000	1	2
10,001 - 20,000	6	5
The total remuneration of members of the Accountable Authority is : (the Chairman does not receive remuneration.)	<u>108,053</u>	<u>86,171</u>

The total remuneration includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Authority in respect of members of the Accountable Authority.

No members of the Accountable Authority are members of the Pension Scheme.

17. Remuneration of auditor

Remuneration payable to the Auditor General in respect of the audit for the current financial year is as follows:

Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators	<u>9,050</u>	<u>8,500</u>
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18. Administered transactions

Administered revenue

(a) <u>Video lottery terminals</u>	<u>161,280</u>	<u>217,167</u>
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The Commission collects 3.25% of the cash collected by a Video Lottery Terminal under regulation 18AA of the Gaming and Wagering Commission Regulations 1988. The Commission retains 1% to cover the cost of administering Video Lottery Terminals, the remaining 2.25% is collected on behalf of the Government and paid into the Consolidated Fund. The amount reported here as administered revenue represents Government's 2.25% share of this income.

(b) <u>Continuing lottery levy</u>	<u>234,710</u>	<u>258,334</u>
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The Commission collects a levy of 3.25% of the face value of Continuing Lottery tickets sold by licensed suppliers. The Commission retains 1% as controlled revenue and remits the remaining 2.25% to the Consolidated Fund. The amount reported here as administered revenue represents Government's 2.25% share of this income.

19. Financial instruments

(a) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Financial instruments held by the Commission are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and payables. The Commission has limited exposure to financial risks. The Commission's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Commission's receivables defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Commission.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment as shown in the table at Note 19(c) 'Financial Instruments Disclosures' and Note 10 'Receivables'.

Credit risk associated with the Commission's financial assets is minimal. For receivables other than government, the Commission trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The Commission has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Commission's exposure to bad debts is minimal. At the balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Allowance for impairment of financial assets is calculated based on objective evidence such as observable data indicating changes in client credit ratings. For financial assets that are either past due or impaired, refer to Note 19(c) 'Financial Instrument Disclosures'.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Commission is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Commission is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The Commission has appropriate procedures to manage cash flows by monitoring forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Commission's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Commission does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to other price risks. Other than as detailed in the Interest rate sensitivity analysis table at Note 19(c), the Commission has no borrowings and its exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash which are interest bearing.

(b) Categories of Financial Instruments

In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,143,483	3,823,529
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	4,561,470	4,461,559
Receivables ^(a)	33,620	48,000
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	440,752	424,739

(a) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2009

19. (c) Financial Instrument Disclosures

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk Exposures

The following table discloses the Commission's maximum exposure to credit risk, interest rate exposures and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The Commission's maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the carrying amount of financial assets as shown below. The table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired financial assets. The table is based on information provided to senior management of the Commission.

The Commission does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to the financial assets it holds.

The Commission does not hold any financial assets that had to have their terms renegotiated that would have otherwise resulted in them being past due or impaired.

Interest rate exposures and ageing analysis of financial assets ^(a)

Financial Assets	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Interest rate exposure			Past due but not impaired							Impaired Financial Assets
		Carrying Amount	Variable Interest Rate	Non-Interest Bearing	Up to 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 Years	
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2009												
Cash and cash equivalents	5.5865	4,143,483	4,143,483									
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5.5865	4,561,470	4,561,470									
Receivables ^(a)	5.5865	33,620	33,620									
		8,738,573	8,738,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008												
Cash and cash equivalents	7.03	3,823,529	3,823,529									
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.03	4,461,559	4,461,559									
Receivables ^(a)	7.03	48,000	48,000									
		8,333,088	8,333,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 for the year ended 30 June 2009

19. (c) Financial Instrument Disclosures
 Liquidity Risk

The following table details the contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. The contractual maturity amounts are representative of the undiscounted amounts at the balance sheet date. The table includes interest and principal cash flows. An adjustment has been made where material.

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial liabilities

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Interest rate exposure				Maturity dates							
		Carrying Amount	Variable Interest Rate	Non-Interest Bearing	Adjustment for Discounting	Total Nominal Amount	Up to 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Financial Liabilities	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2009													
Payables		440,752		440,752									
		440,752	0	440,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008													
Payables		424,739		424,739									
		424,739	0	424,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities.

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2009

19. (c) Financial Instrument Disclosures (contd)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table represents a summary of the interest rate sensitivity of the Commission's financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date on the surplus for the period and equity for a 1% change in interest rates. It is assumed that the change in interest rates is held constant throughout the reporting period.

2009	Carrying Amount	-1% Change		+1% Change	
		Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
Financial Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Financial Assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,143,483	(41,435)	(41,435)	41,435	41,435
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	4,561,470	(45,615)	(45,615)	45,615	45,615
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>					
Total Increase/(Decrease)		<u>(87,050)</u>	<u>(87,050)</u>	<u>87,050</u>	<u>87,050</u>

2008	Carrying Amount	-1% Change		+1% Change	
		Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
Financial Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Financial Assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,823,529	(38,235)	(38,235)	38,235	38,235
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	4,461,559	(44,616)	(44,616)	44,616	44,616
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>					
Total Increase/(Decrease)		<u>(82,851)</u>	<u>(82,851)</u>	<u>82,851</u>	<u>82,851</u>

Fair Values

All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised at amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair value unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes.

20. Commitments

As at 30 June 2009 the Commission did not have any other material capital or expenditure commitments.

21. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Commission is not aware of any contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at balance sheet date.

22. Events occurring after the balance sheet date

The Commission is not aware of any matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report which has significantly affected or may significantly affect the activities of the Commission, the results of those activities or the state of affairs of the Commission in the ensuing or any subsequent year.

23. Related bodies

Nil

24. Affiliated bodies

Nil

25. Supplementary financial information

Write-offs

Public property, revenues and debts due to the State, written off during the financial year:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Uncollectable gaming infringement debts written off by the Accountable Authority.	<u>0</u>	<u>6,550</u>

Key Performance Indicators

Certification of Key Performance Indicators for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

We hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.



Barry A Sargeant
Chairperson, Gaming and Wagering
Commission of Western Australia



Helen Cogan
Member, Gaming and Wagering
Commission of Western Australia

11 September 2009

11 September 2009

Agency Level Government Desired Outcomes and Key Effectiveness Indicators

Desired Outcome: To promote and maintain the integrity of lawful gambling activities.

The [Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987](#) legalises gambling recognised as social gambling and allows other forms of gaming (minor gaming), for fund raising purposes by non-profit organisations, provided they are authorised by a gaming permit and conducted on approved premises. Minor gaming comprises two-up, bingo, standard lotteries, continuing lotteries and non casino type games approved by the Commission.

The success of the gaming industry depends, to a large extent, on public confidence in the integrity of the gaming provided. The Commission's approach to the State's gambling industry remains one with the primary focus on consumer protection. To that end, the Commission is responsible for the control and regulation of gaming in Western Australia and its practices and policies are designed to maintain a high level of public confidence in the integrity of the gambling industry.

A strict legislative framework operates within the State to:

- Prevent criminal interests from operating gaming activities;
- Maintain the integrity of permitted gaming and contain its social costs; and
- Limit the availability of gambling opportunities in the community through legislation that provides a controlled environment in which the different forms of gambling can be conducted.

The licensing regime focuses on ensuring the integrity of the gambling industry through probity and ongoing licensing requirements. The table below shows that the levels of unlawful gambling detected over the last five financial years have been relatively low. This would seem indicate that the Commission's approach to the gambling industry is effective in deterring the presence of unlawful gambling practices.

Key Effectiveness Indicator	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
	%	%	%	%	%
Percentage of unlawful gambling detected in relation to total audits.	1.70	1.76	2.30	2.14	1.58
Number of violation reports/ infringement notices issued in relation to casino gaming.	5	5	7	4	2

Licensing provides increased certainty about the quality and integrity of the gambling product. The rules and procedures ensure that the operators of gambling activities achieve a particular standard of professional service.

The Commission's licensing regime is designed to cause licences, permits approvals, authorisations and certificates, as appropriate, to be issued in relation to persons, premises, casinos, facilities, gaming, equipment and gambling operations, at minimum cost to the gambling industry.

The table below shows the average costs associated with issuing licences and the costs associated with monitoring the probity and integrity of the gambling industry over the past five financial years.

The average costs of processing licences and permits has increased this year due to the increased number of applications received, combined with an increase in licensing fees and charges which came into effect on 1 January 2009.

The costs of monitoring the integrity of casino gaming operations and the detection of unlawful gambling have increased this year due to the increased number of audits conducted.

Key Efficiency Indicator	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost per Gambling Certificate/Permit issued ¹	305	212	219	184	249
Cost per Casino Employee Licence issued (see footnote ²)	311	301	359	490	459
Cost of monitoring the integrity of casino gaming operations over one year (see footnote ³)	191,144	167,579	94,428	183,158	312,950
Cost per instance of unlawful gambling detected (see footnote ⁴)	13,784	7,393	5,973	7,000	11,045
Cost per casino submission received	309	241	259	323	400

¹ The efficiency indicator for this activity is derived by dividing the cost allocation for the activity by the number of licences and permits issued.

² The efficiency indicator for this activity is derived by dividing the cost allocation for the activity by the number of licences issued.

³ The efficiency indicator for this activity is derived by dividing the cost allocation for the activity by the number of violation reports issued.

⁴ The efficiency indicator for this activity is derived by dividing the cost allocation for the activity by the number of breaches detected.

Opinion of the Auditor General



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

GAMING AND WAGERING COMMISSION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

I have audited the accounts, financial statements, controls and key performance indicators of the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia.

The financial statements comprise the Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory Notes.

The key performance indicators consist of key indicators of effectiveness and efficiency.

Commission's Responsibility for the Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

The Commission is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Treasurer's Instructions, and the key performance indicators. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and complying with the Financial Management Act 2006 and other relevant written law.

Summary of my Role

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators based on my audit. This was done by testing selected samples of the audit evidence. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion. Further information on my audit approach is provided in my audit practice statement. Refer www.audit.wa.gov.au/pubs/AuditPracStatement_Feb09.pdf.

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial statements and key performance indicators is error free. The term "reasonable assurance" recognises that an audit does not examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the financial statements and key performance indicators.

Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia
Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators for the year ended 30 June 2009

Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (i) the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly the financial position of the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia at 30 June 2009 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Treasurer's Instructions;
- (ii) the controls exercised by the Commission provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (iii) the key performance indicators of the Commission are relevant and appropriate to help users assess the Commission's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2009.



COLIN MURPHY
AUDITOR GENERAL
18 September 2009

Other Financial Disclosures

Containing information about pricing policies, major capital projects and employees, this part of the annual report provides the means by which Parliament and other interested parties can be informed, not only of what the Department has achieved during the financial year, but also of the reasons behind those achievements.

Pricing Policies of Services Provided

The pricing policy on services adopted by the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia is based on the premise that:

1. industries that are determined by Government to require regulation should meet the full costs of that regulation through appropriate licence fees⁵;
2. the primary purpose for the imposition of fees should be regulatory⁶;
3. provision to allow the imposition of a fee should be contained in legislation with the level of fees being established by regulation⁷;
4. the liquor, racing and gaming industries should perceive that they receive value for money in the context of the regulation of those industries⁸; and
5. the fee structure should be simple.

The latest changes to the Commission's fees and charges were gazetted on 28 October 2008, by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor and had effect from 1 January 2009.

Capital Works

There were no capital works undertaken by the Gaming and Wagering Commission during 2008/2009.

Staff Profile

The Commission does not employ staff, but has a net appropriation agreement with the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor relating to functions carried out on behalf of the Commission by staff of that Department. Accordingly, the Commission does not report on compliance with these issues. The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor's Annual Report contains the relevant information.

⁵ This policy is consistent with the principle of net appropriations.

⁶ This is consistent with advice from the Solicitor General regarding the desirability for fees raised at State level to be regulatory in nature.

⁷ This policy has been adopted to ensure that the Parliament has the opportunity to scrutinise any changes to the level of fees, while allowing some flexibility to adjust levels of fees according to the current economic situation. As the opportunity arises, legislation will be amended to reflect this approach.

⁸ The Commission will be responsible for ensuring that its regulatory services are efficient, effective and appropriate.

Other Legal Requirements

Advertising

In accordance with section 175ZE of the [Electoral Act 1907](#), the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia incurred the following expenditure in advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising for 2008/2009 - nil.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Outcomes

The Commission meets its obligations for Disability Access and Inclusion Outcomes through arrangements with the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. That Department's Annual Report contains the information on how that Department has complied with the obligations imposed under Section 29 of the [Disability Services Act 1993](#).

Compliance with Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes

The Commission does not employ staff, but has a net appropriation agreement with the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor relating to functions carried out on behalf of the Commission by staff of that Department. Accordingly, the Commission does not report on compliance with the Public Sector Standards. The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor's Annual Report contains the relevant information.

Recordkeeping Plans

Section 19 of the [State Records Act 2000](#) requires every Government agency to have a Recordkeeping Plan. The Recordkeeping Plan provides an accurate reflection on the recordkeeping program within the agency and must be complied with by the agency and its officers. The records of the Commission are maintained by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor's Annual Report contains the information on that department's Recordkeeping Plan.

Freedom of Information

As a statutory authority, the Commission is an agency for the purposes of the [Freedom of Information Act 1992](#). Decision-makers in respect of all gambling related access applications are Senior Officers within the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor's Director and the internal reviewer is the Chairperson of the Commission.

Government Policy Requirements

Ministerial Directives

There were two ministerial directives issued to the Gaming and Wagering Commission during the financial year:

- A Directive dated 24 February 2009, to issue a Two Up permit to the Rockingham Naval Association of Western Australia for the conduct of Two Up on Anzac Day, Saturday 25 April 2009, at the Rockingham Naval Association Club.
- A Directive dated 8 April 2009, to issue Two Up permits the Returned Services League of Australia (WA Branch) Sub-Branches for the conduct of Two Up on Anzac Day, Saturday 25 April 2009. A total of 25 permits were issued to clubs at various specified locations in Western Australia.

Contracts with Senior Officers

At the date of reporting, other than normal contracts of employment of service, no Senior Officers, or firms of which Senior Officers are members, or entities in which Senior Officers have substantial interests had any interests in existing or proposed contracts with the Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia and Senior Officers.

Public Interest Disclosure

The Commission meets its obligations under the [Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003](#) through arrangements with Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor's Annual Report contains the information on how that Department has complied with the obligations imposed pursuant to section 23(1) of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003*.

Corruption Prevention

The Commission meets its obligations for Corruption Prevention through arrangements with the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor's Annual Report contains the information on how that department has complied with the obligations imposed under the [Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-25](#).

Substantive Equality

The Commission meets its obligations for the elimination of systemic racial discrimination from all policies and practices, in accordance with the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality, through arrangements with the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor's Annual Report contains the information on how that department has complied with the obligations imposed under the [Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-23](#).

Occupational Safety, Health and Injury Management

The Commission meets its obligations for occupational safety, health and injury management through arrangements with the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. The Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor's Annual Report contains the information on how that Department has complied with the obligations imposed under the [Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-11](#).