

# NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority

Annual Report 2023-24



## Copyright details

NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority Annual Report 2023-24.

## Author

NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority

## Copyright

© 2024. Crown in right of New South Wales through the NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority. You may copy, distribute, display, download and otherwise freely deal with this work for any purpose, provided you attribute the NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority as the owner. However, you must obtain permission if you wish to:

1. charge others for access to the work (other than at cost)
2. include the work in advertising or a product sale
3. modify the work.

## Creative Commons

This copyright work is licensed under a Creative Commons Australia Attribution 3.0 licence.

## Other information

Any inquiries relating to content and use of this publication, including by NSW government agencies, must be addressed to [office@ilga.nsw.gov.au](mailto:office@ilga.nsw.gov.au).

This annual report was produced by the NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority using in-house resources.

The NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority's Annual Report can be accessed at the following link: <https://www.ilga.nsw.gov.au/resources/publications>

# Acknowledgement of Country

The NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands where we work and live. We celebrate the diversity of Aboriginal peoples and their ongoing cultures and connections to the lands and waters of NSW.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging and acknowledge the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that we work with.

The Hon David Harris MP  
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Treaty, Minister for Gaming and Racing, Minister for Veterans,  
Minister for Medical Research, and Minister for the Central Coast  
52 Martin Place  
SYDNEY NSW 2000

30 October 2024

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to submit the annual report for the NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority for the year ended 30 June 2024, for presentation to Parliament.

The Authority's Annual Report has been prepared in line with the annual reporting compliance requirements for a statutory body outlined by NSW Treasury. It incorporates all regulatory requirements as outlined in the *Liquor Act 2007*, and the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018*.

On behalf of the Authority Board, I pay tribute to the staff of the Office of ILGA, Liquor & Gaming NSW, and the Department of Creative Industries, Tourism, Hospitality and Sport, without whose commitment and hard work we would be unable to meet our responsibilities.

Yours faithfully,



**Caroline Lamb**

Chairperson  
NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>6</b>
Aims and objectives	6
Management and structure	6
Charter	7
Committees	7
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>7</b>
Strategic objectives and outcomes	7
<b>Operations and Performance</b>	<b>9</b>
Ministerial Statement of Expectations	9
Operational challenges	9
Management and activities	9
Liquor operations	10
Reporting under the <i>Liquor Act 2007</i>	11
Review applications under section 36A of the <i>Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007</i>	18
Music Festivals	18
Gaming operations – clubs and hotels	19
Other Decision Categories	26
Land disposal	26
Research and Development	26
Implementation of Price Determination	26
<b>Management and Accountability</b>	<b>27</b>
Numbers and remuneration of senior executives	27
Human Resources	27
Consultants	27
Promotion	27
Requirements arising from employment arrangements	27
Legal Change	28
Economic or other factors	28
Events arising after the end of the annual reporting period	28
Risk management and insurance activities	28
Internal audit and risk management policy attestation	29
Compliance with the <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i>	30
Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009	30
<b>Sustainability</b>	<b>30</b>
Disability Inclusion Action Plan	30
<i>Modern Slavery Act 2018</i> reporting	30
Work Health and Safety (WHS)	31
Workforce Diversity	31
<b>Financial Performance</b>	<b>32</b>
Audited financial statements for the NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority	32
Investment performance	53
Liability management performance	53

# Overview

## Aims and objectives

Promoting fair and transparent decision making under the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007*.

The NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority (the Authority) is an independent statutory authority established under the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007*. The Authority holds a number of functions under liquor, gaming and music festivals legislation, including:

- determining liquor and gaming licensing proposals
- determining disciplinary action taken against licensees and others
- regulating music festivals and
- reviewing certain delegated decisions made on its behalf by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

## Management and structure

### Authority board members

The *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007* provides that the Authority consists of members that are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister for Gaming and Racing.

Authority Member	Date of first appointment	Appointment date of current term	Expiry of term	Qualifications
Ms Caroline Lamb Chairperson	19 December 2022	19 December 2022	18 December 2026	Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Laws Master of Bioethics
Ms Sarah Dinning Deputy Chairperson.	1 January 2017	1 February 2024	15 October 2024	Executive Master of Public Administration Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Science
Mr Phillip Crawford	17 March 2016	8 June 2021	31 December 2023	Bachelor of Laws Bachelor of Arts
Ms Cathie Armour	19 December 2022	19 December 2022	18 December 2026	Bachelor of Economics Bachelor of Laws (Honours) Master of Laws
Mr Jeffrey Loy APM	19 December 2022	19 December 2022	18 December 2026	Master of Business Administration
Dr Suzanne Craig	19 December 2022	19 December 2022	18 December 2026	PhD, Business Bachelor of Social Science
Mr Chris Honey	12 February 2024	12 February 2024	11 February 2027	Bachelor of Science (Honours) Agriculture

## Charter

The Authority is responsible for licensing decisions and other regulatory functions under the *Liquor Act 2007*, *Gaming Machines Act 2001*, *Registered Clubs Act 1976* and related legislation.

The Authority has been responsible for determining whether music festivals are subject to the requirements of the *Music Festivals Act 2019*, and for approving safety management plans for subject festivals.

In undertaking its statutory functions, the Authority must:

- promote fair and transparent decision making
- deal with matters in an informal and expeditious manner, and
- promote public confidence in its decision making and the conduct of its members.

## Committees

The Authority established committees to assist it in connection with the exercise of its functions, including:

- Disciplinary and Show Cause Notice Committee
- Governance, Risk and Compliance Committee
- Insolvency and Amalgamations Committee
- Licence Conditions Committee
- Litigation Committee
- Long Term Banning Order and Responsible Service of Alcohol Committee
- Music Festivals Committee
- Research and Evaluation Committee

## Strategy

### Strategic objectives and outcomes

The Authority's objectives are established by statute. The Authority is committed to promoting fair and transparent decision making under gaming and liquor legislation. Accordingly, we work to minimise the risks of harms associated with gaming machines and liquor consumption. We also seek to facilitate the balanced development of the liquor and gaming industries in the public interest.

The key priorities for the Authority in the 2023-24 financial year were:

- Protect communities from harm associated with liquor consumption and gaming machines, including new and emerging gaming technologies and evolving business models
- Engage with communities, including those in regional and rural areas in order to better understand community aspirations and address alcohol and gaming-related issues across NSW
- Make best use of available evidence to support our decision making and to identify and respond to 'hot spots' for risk of harm

- Engage and communicate in plain English with stakeholders including the hospitality industry, vulnerable communities and those who serve them, government agencies, local councils, and others affected by our decisions
- Be human-centered in our approach by considering the expectations and aspirations of those we engage with and by ensuring the safety, development and recognition of our people.

## Stakeholder Engagement

The Authority has a regional engagement strategy to provide stakeholders with the opportunity to build and clarify their understanding of the Authority and its work. For the Authority, it provides insights into liquor and gaming related issues affecting communities outside of Sydney.

Authority members and support staff visit select locations with current issues related to liquor, gaming and music festivals. Each visit includes a board meeting. In 2023-24 regional engagement visits included Albury, Newcastle, Griffith and Orange. Stakeholder meetings in these locations included local police, council, liquor accord members, local area health, Aboriginal health, and Gamble Aware representatives.

## Whitebull Outcomes

A Supreme Court judgement in June 2023 held that the Authority lacked power to impose conditions under the *Liquor Act 2007* in relation to the regulation of gaming machines, including powers to impose harm minimisation conditions on gaming machine licences.

The Authority appealed the decision, and the NSW Court of Appeal found in favour of the Authority in September 2023, overturning the original Supreme Court decision. In doing so it:

- affirmed the Authority's powers to consider local community impact when it considers applications under the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*
- affirmed the Authority's ability to impose conditions on gaming machines, using its powers under the *Liquor Act 2007* (so long as the conditions do not relate to a topic extraneous to the *Liquor Act 2007*).

## Independent website

The Authority launched its new website in June 2024. Due to the Authority's operational independence as a separate staff agency, whole-of-government policy requires the Authority to have its own website. Until then, the Authority's website was part of the Liquor & Gaming NSW (L&GNSW) website. Whilst the Authority continues to work in close association, the new site reflects the Authority's independence from L&GNSW.

The new website is designed to be easy to navigate and aims to help users more quickly find the information they are looking for, including the Authority's decisions. One of the new features is a Document Library of board decisions and agendas which allows users to search for information and filter results.

The website includes the Authority's materials which appeared on the L&GNSW website, including information about the Authority, its functions and governance, as well as media releases and news articles. Decisions which L&GNSW makes on behalf of the Authority under delegation will continue to be published on the L&GNSW website.



# Operations and Performance

## Ministerial Statement of Expectations

On 21 February 2024 the Minister for Gaming and Racing, the Hon. David Harris MP, provided an updated Statement of Expectations (the Statement).

The NSW Government last issued Ministerial Directions to the Authority in 2016. Since then, there have been many changes. Following the establishment of the NSW Independent Casino Commission (NICC) and the transfer of the Authority's casino-related functions to the NICC, both the Authority and the NICC became independent staff agencies.

The new Statement outlines the Minister's expectations in relation to the functions of the Authority as an administrative decision-maker for the liquor and gaming-related industry in NSW.

It emphasises the independent role of the Authority in making case-by-case regulatory decisions to achieve the objectives of the legislation.

The Statement describes how the Authority and the Hospitality and Racing Group in the NSW Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT) complement each other to regulate the liquor and gaming industry in NSW.

It also sets out key performance indicators which underscore the importance of timeliness in the Authority's decision-making process.

## Operational challenges

Through 2023 into early 2024 we worked steadily to address a backlog of matters and between September 2023 and March 2024 the liquor and gaming decision caseload was reduced from 107 to 7 matters.

The backlog arose in the context of the work associated with the formation of the NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority and the NSW Independent Casino Commission staff agencies in 2022-23. That period also coincided with recruitment of new staff.

During 2023 additional challenges presented, including the effective management of licence changes following the end of the Newcastle lock out laws and impacts of the Whitebull judgment handed down in the Supreme Court in June 2023, requiring the deferral of a number of matters for legal reasons.

These events resulted in a number of extraordinary board meetings being convened over relatively short periods to expedite clearance of Newcastle-related matters and deferred (Whitebull-related) gaming matters. The unevenness of the associated workflows were challenging to manage with a very small team.

## Management and activities

### Authority board meetings

The Authority held 15 board meetings during the reporting period.

Other face-to-face meetings were held by the Authority members as required and attendance was structured depending on the assignment of responsibilities among members. Several other meetings were conducted whenever required by telephone and virtually. In addition to scheduled meetings, board members served on numerous committees throughout the year.

The Authority has continued to see a significant amount of work required out of session. This has been in addition to the Authority’s regular workload to carry out its functions and respond to community and industry needs.

## Board meeting attendance

Name	Position	Meetings held while member	Board meetings attended
Ms Caroline Lamb	Chairperson	15	15
Ms Sarah Dinning	Deputy Chairperson	15	15
Mr Phillip Crawford	Member	9	9
Ms Cathie Armour	Member	15	15
Mr Jeffrey Loy	Member	15	14
Dr Suzanne Craig	Member	15	15
Mr Chris Honey	Member	5	5

## Liquor operations

Most lower-risk licensing functions are delegated to staff in Liquor & Gaming NSW. Examples include some on-premises applications and restricted packaged liquor applications, and most small bar applications. The full list of the Authority’s decision making functions, including delegated functions, is contained in the Authority’s [Regulatory Delegations Manual](#).

The principal liquor regulatory activities undertaken by the Authority during the 2023-24 reporting period were:

- determining and granting new liquor licences, including:
  - new packaged liquor licence applications
  - hotel general bar licence applications
  - full hotel licence applications
  - club licence applications
  - certain small bar licence applications
  - extended trading authorisations beyond midnight
- reviewing certain delegated decisions made on its behalf by Liquor & Gaming NSW
- reviewing certain decisions made by Liquor & Gaming NSW on delegation from the Secretary
- determining disciplinary complaints against licensees and other parties with an interest in a licensed premises.

The numbers contained in this report include decisions made directly by the Authority, as well as those decisions made under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

## Reporting under the Liquor Act 2007

**Section 156(a) - the number of licences in force in each Statistical Local Area determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (along with the total state-wide number of licences) during the financial year.**

As of 30 June 2024 the total number of liquor licences in force in NSW was 17,978. The table below provides a breakdown of the number of licences in each local government area, including the total number of licences in NSW. Note, licence counts do not include temporary licences such as limited licences and pop-up licences.

Local Government Area	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Albury	128	135	134	137	138
Armidale Regional	73	74	69	71	70
Ballina	95	102	105	112	117
Balranald	9	10	10	10	12
Bathurst Regional	98	99	98	96	99
Bayside	239	260	278	279	284
Bega Valley	128	133	131	134	136
Bellingen	35	36	36	36	34
Berrigan	36	37	37	38	37
Blacktown	191	203	217	229	239
Bland	28	28	28	28	27
Blayney	30	30	30	31	31
Blue Mountains	159	166	166	162	164
Bogan	13	14	14	14	15
Bourke	18	18	18	14	14
Brewarrina	5	5	5	5	5
Broken Hill	57	60	57	57	56
Burwood	89	93	91	103	107
Byron	158	176	188	196	205
Cabonne	86	89	91	84	81
Camden	118	125	130	134	142
Campbelltown	111	112	110	113	116
Canada Bay	203	217	219	214	218
Canterbury-Bankstown	289	295	293	301	310
Carrathool	12	13	13	14	14
Central Coast	476	510	513	520	536
Central Darling	15	15	15	14	15

Local Government Area	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Cessnock	394	408	398	394	398
Clarence Valley	122	126	130	134	141
Cobar	13	13	13	14	15
Coffs Harbour	155	167	165	167	168
Coolamon	14	14	15	15	14
Coonamble	19	19	18	18	16
Cowra	39	40	38	38	39
Cumberland	185	200	197	209	227
Dubbo Regional	106	114	112	109	112
Dungog	30	33	32	32	31
Edward River	30	31	34	34	35
Eurobodalla	99	104	107	113	117
Fairfield	220	235	238	244	240
Federation	50	51	52	53	54
Forbes	21	21	18	18	18
Georges River	180	192	194	199	203
Gilgandra	13	13	13	12	13
Glen Innes	23	25	25	25	25
Goulburn Mulwaree	63	65	64	64	65
Greater Hume Shire	31	32	32	30	30
Griffith	149	152	148	145	146
Gundagai	44	43	42	41	41
Gunnedah	30	28	27	26	25
Gwydir	18	19	18	18	18
Hawkesbury	131	142	146	146	148
Hay	16	16	18	17	17
Hilltops	76	76	76	74	73
Hornsby	162	174	178	178	179
Hunters Hill	30	33	31	31	32
Inner West	591	643	640	656	683
Inverell	40	43	41	41	42
Junee	16	17	17	17	15
Kempsey	61	63	63	63	63
Kiama	67	70	68	69	70

Local Government Area	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Ku-ring-gai	157	171	167	167	168
Kyogle	19	19	20	19	18
Lachlan	25	25	28	25	23
Lake Macquarie	206	220	231	240	228
Lane Cove	69	78	83	85	94
Leeton	33	33	34	37	33
Lismore	96	101	102	89	81
Lithgow	53	52	50	52	52
Liverpool	158	185	178	182	183
Liverpool Plains	27	27	26	23	23
Lockhart	14	14	14	14	14
Maitland	114	120	116	113	119
Mid-Coast	205	206	202	211	205
Mid-Western Regional	163	164	160	165	164
Moree Plains	38	39	35	38	38
Mosman	77	83	76	72	72
Murray River	67	69	67	66	66
Murrumbidgee	14	15	15	16	16
Muswellbrook	43	43	42	44	45
Nambucca	39	39	41	41	42
Narrabri	39	41	40	37	36
Narrandera	18	18	18	18	18
Narromine	22	22	22	20	20
Newcastle	429	458	452	450	465
North Sydney	373	399	372	367	377
Northern Beaches	590	645	640	637	646
Oberon	18	19	19	17	20
Orange	125	132	125	127	131
Parkes	46	46	46	47	46
Parramatta	335	372	365	380	388
Penrith	203	215	224	237	236
Port Macquarie-Hastings	168	175	175	181	184
Port Stephens	140	146	145	149	146

Local Government Area	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	90	98	95	100	103
Randwick	256	276	261	255	261
Richmond Valley	32	33	34	33	33
Ryde	234	253	257	262	278
Shellharbour	73	78	82	83	81
Shoalhaven	238	252	261	264	267
Singleton	121	127	128	128	136
Snowy Monaro Regional	168	170	174	172	167
Snowy Valleys	61	63	64	63	65
Strathfield	72	78	76	74	74
Sutherland Shire	341	370	372	362	364
Sydney	2,395	2,512	2,432	2,465	2,502
Tamworth Regional	144	148	142	143	145
Temora	20	19	16	16	18
Tenterfield	29	31	30	30	28
The Hills Shire	227	251	250	254	263
Tweed	190	206	213	216	217
Unincorporated NSW	11	11	11	11	12
Upper Hunter Shire	48	49	49	47	47
Upper Lachlan Shire	33	34	33	35	33
Uralla	21	23	23	22	18
Wagga Wagga	137	141	135	142	141
Walcha	14	16	14	14	14
Walgett	23	23	25	26	26
Warren	11	11	11	10	12
Warrumbungle Shire	40	40	39	40	39
Waverley	252	265	268	261	259
Weddin	14	14	15	15	15
Wentworth	31	32	34	36	34
Willoughby	235	251	232	233	228
Wingecarribee	187	195	183	186	190
Wollondilly	52	55	55	55	57
Wollongong	367	389	389	393	401

Local Government Area	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Woollahra	199	214	216	213	216
Yass Valley	104	106	102	102	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,730</b>	<b>17,702</b>	<b>17,555</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>17,978</b>

The Authority and Liquor & Gaming NSW (under delegation from the Authority) granted a total of 2,190 new liquor licences in the reporting period. The table below details the number of new liquor licences granted since the 2019-20 financial year.

Licence Type	30 June 2020	30 June 2021	30 June 2022	30 June 2023	30 June 2024
Club licence	1	3	0	2	0
Hotel licence: Full hotel	19	7	10	9	11
Hotel licence: General bar	5	4	5	6	4
Limited licence	886	540	693	1,116	1,100
On-premises licence	514	632	590	559	620
Packaged liquor licence	127	310	229	152	141
Pop-up licence	-	53	58	161	158
Producer wholesaler licence	135	139	121	132	122
Small bar licence	23	37	28	42	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2,190</b>

### **Section 156 (c) – the number of licences suspended or cancelled by the Authority during that year**

In the 2023-24 financial year, the Authority and Liquor & Gaming NSW (under delegation from the Authority) cancelled 512 liquor licences and 2 licences were suspended under section 144F(3)(a) of the *Liquor Act 2007*. In addition, 8 applications were refused and 221 were withdrawn by applicants.

The number of licences cancelled usually relates to cancellations that occur annually as part of the Annual Liquor Licence Fee Scheme. As part of this scheme, the licenses of licensees that had not paid their annual fees by a specified date were cancelled.

The table below presents data since the 2019-20 reporting period.

Application / Liquor Licence Status	30 June 2020	30 June 2021	30 June 2022	30 June 2023	30 June 2024
Refused	16	25	9	15	8
Suspended	19	11	5	3	2
Cancelled	598	0	1,044	622	512
Withdrawn	359	375	343	230	221

**Section 156 (d) – the number of authorisations, to which section 51 applies, granted by the Authority during that year**

The Authority and Liquor & Gaming NSW (under delegation from the Authority) granted a total of 558 section 51 applications in the 2023-24 reporting period.

Section 51 applications are licence-related authorisations, such as extended trading and primary service.

The table below details the number of new liquor authorisations granted since the 2019-2020 financial year.

Authorisation Type	30 June 2020	30 June 2021	30 June 2022	30 June 2023	30 June 2024
Club functions authorisation	12	39	19	16	25
Drink on-premises permanent authorisation	40	49	30	18	25
Drink on-premises permanent Authorisation micro-brewery				4	0
Extended trading authorisation	102	250	94	121	112
Function on other premises authorisation	147	108	65	119	141
Junior members authorisation	3	1	1	0	0
Minors' area authorisation	131	155	98	87	116
Minors' authorisation (Minors area authorisation – small bar)				4	4
Minors' functions authorisation	3	0	2	4	1
Non-restricted area authorisation	61	131	50	43	57
Primary service authorisation	103	116	50	55	55
Sale on other premises authorisation	47	58	13	29	22
Take away sales authorisation	1	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>558</b>

**Disciplinary Complaints and Review Applications**

The Authority is focused on reducing its current caseload of disciplinary complaints and review applications. Disciplinary complaints and review applications often have a longer



lead time as they require an exchange of submissions between relevant parties, sometimes running to hundreds of pages, prior to the Authority's consideration.

The number of disciplinary complaints received by the Authority has increased over the last two years with five new complaints received since the end of the 2023-24 financial year.

A committee has been established to consider disciplinary complaints outside of the Authority's monthly board meetings to improve timeliness of decision-making.

The Authority has also continued to see a significant increase in the number of review applications submitted in the 2023-24 financial year, with these applications more than doubling over the last two financial years in comparison to previous years.

**Section 156 (e) – the number of licences for which disciplinary action was taken by the Authority during that year and the nature of the disciplinary action taken.**

There were four disciplinary complaints determined under Part 9 of the *Liquor Act 2007* during 2023–24 regarding:

- Exotik Latin Pty Ltd – a complaint made by a delegate of the Secretary of the former NSW Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade which resulted in the former licensee being disqualified from holding a licence, or from being the manager of a licensed premises for a period of two years.
- JD's Bar and Grill Restaurant - a complaint made by a delegate of the Commissioner of Police which resulted in the former approved manager being disqualified from holding a licence, or from being the manager of a licensed premises or the close associate of a licensee for a period of 12 months along with his approval to manage a licensed premises being withdrawn.
- Vasco Joint - a complaint made by a delegate of the Commissioner of Police which resulted in the former licensee and business owner being disqualified from holding a licence, or from being the manager of a licensed premises for a period of five years.
- Gladstone Hotel - a complaint made by a delegate of the Secretary of DEIT which resulted in the former licensee being disqualified from holding a licence, or from being the manager of a licensed premises or the close associate of a licensee for a period of two years.

**Demerit point scheme**

The demerit point scheme was introduced to sanction those who commit serious offences under the *Liquor Act 2007* or fail to provide a safe environment for patrons. A demerit offence is a serious breach of liquor legislation, with most demerit offences resulting in the automatic imposition of 1 demerit point against a licensee, manager or club. Offences involving the sale or supply of liquor to minors result in 2 demerit points.

The accumulation of multiple demerit points within a 3-year period may result in escalating remedial action, with the available action/s dependent on the number of demerit points incurred. Actions against licensees, managers or club secretaries may include a reprimand, training or potential permanent disqualification, while action against an associated liquor licence may range from the imposition of the licence conditions to a licence suspension for up to 14 days.

In the 2023-2024 financial year, the Authority determined six matters where 2-3 demerit points were accumulated. In five matters, the Authority determined to take remedial actions that included a reprimand, the imposition of licence conditions and the requirements for staff and licensees to undertake additional training.

In certain cases, licensees, managers and club secretaries can apply to remove a demerit point. In the 2023/2024 financial year, the Authority received seven applications to remove demerit points. These applications were the first of their kind and work was undertaken to develop a new process to assess these applications and obtain all materials that the Authority requires to determine these matters.

## Review applications under section 36A of the Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007

There were 5 review applications determined under Section 36A of the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007* during 2023–24 regarding:

- Gaslight Inn – the review of a decision made by a delegate of the Secretary of DEIT to issue a notice under section 44A of the *Gaming Machines Act 2001* to move or permanently screen gaming machines. The review resulted in the decision being upheld by the Authority.
- The Colombian Hotel - the review of a decision made by a delegate of the Secretary of DEIT to issue a notice under section 44A of the *Gaming Machines Act 2001* to move or permanently screen gaming machines. The review resulted in the decision being upheld by the Authority.
- Gladstone Hotel - the review of a decision made by a delegate of the Secretary of DEIT to not take any action in response to a noise disturbance complaint. The review resulted in the decision being upheld by the Authority. The decision was determined alongside an application under section 53 of the *Liquor Act 2007* which resulted in a CCTV and plan of management being imposed.
- Towradgi Beach Hotel - the review of a decision made by a delegate of the Secretary of DEIT to not take any action in response to a noise disturbance complaint. The review resulted in the decision being upheld by the Authority.
- The Great Club - the review of a decision made by a delegate of the Secretary of DEIT to impose a condition regarding amplified music following a noise disturbance complaint. The review resulted in the decision being upheld by the Authority.

## Music Festivals

The *Music Festivals Act 2019* was introduced to promote a safer environment for patrons attending music festivals in NSW by requiring organisers of subject festivals to comply with approved safety management plans. Under the Act as it operated during the reporting year, organisers of a music festival classified by the Authority as a ‘subject festival’ were required to prepare a safety management plan requiring approval by the Authority before the event could take place.

The Authority considered the following factors when deciding whether a music festival was a ‘subject festival’ and would be more appropriately delivered with an approved safety management plan:

- advice from NSW Health, NSW Police, or the music festival roundtable
- if a death occurred at the music festival or in connection with it in the last 3 years
- if a person has been admitted to an intensive care unit because of alcohol or drug use, crowd behaviour or improper safety management at the festival or an event related to it in the last 3 years
- any submissions made by the festival organiser
- non-compliance with previous safety management plans

- event specific matters such as expected attendance, patron demographic, attendance by minors, duration, location, access to medical, expected weather conditions etc
- organisers' history of delivering safe events in NSW and outside of NSW
- performers at the festival that have a demonstrable record of incentivising unsafe behaviour.

In the 2023-24 financial year 21 festivals were progressed to the Authority for status determination. This resulted in 14 being determined a subject festival and the remaining 7 determined not subject. Following the end of the reporting period the Music Festivals Act was amended and the Authority is no longer responsible for determining these applications.

## Gaming operations – clubs and hotels

The Authority considers applications in relation to gaming machine entitlements and gaming machines, including gaming machine entitlement transfers, gaming machine threshold increase applications, and Class 1 and Class 2 Local Impact Assessments:

The Authority also:

- approves gaming machines and games following a thorough technical assessment by gaming machine licensed testers
- supervises field trials of gaming systems and
- ensures that faulty equipment is removed from venues.

In accordance with the objects of the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*, the Authority has had regard to the need for gaming harm minimisation and fostering responsible conduct in relation to gaming and to facilitating the balanced development in the public interest of the gaming industry.

Low risk gaming applications are delegated to staff in Liquor & Gaming NSW. The full list of the Authority's decision making functions, including delegated functions, are contained in the Authority's [Regulatory Delegations Manual](#). The section of this report titled 'Gaming operations – clubs and hotels' include decisions made directly by the Authority, as well as those decisions made under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

## Gaming machines

The *Gaming Machines Act 2001* requires each hotel or registered club to have a gaming machine entitlement for each gaming machine operated on the premises.

The overall State cap on gaming machine entitlements was reduced from 99,000 to 95,994 after changes to clause 4A of the Gaming Machines Regulation 2019.

The maximum number of entitlements a venue can hold is set by their gaming machine threshold.

## Gaming machine statistics

As at 30 June 2024 there were 95,855 gaming machine entitlements (including 2,300 poker machine permits held by hotels). This includes:

- club licences – 72,628 entitlements
- hotel licences – 23,227 entitlements.

The total number of authorised gaming machines as of 30 June 2024 was 87,769. This includes:

- club licences – 65,227 gaming machines
- hotel licences – 22,542 gaming machines.

The table below presents data by Local Government Area for the 2023-24 reporting period. It should be noted that the number of authorised gaming machines:

- may include gaming machines that have been approved to be placed in storage and therefore may overstate the number of gaming machines operating at venues
- varies periodically depending on usual business activity e.g., purchases/sales, venue renovations, technical issues, environment issues such as flooding etc.
- may be the same or fewer than the number of gaming machine entitlements in the LGA because there may be gaming machine entitlements which have not been filled.

Local Government Area	Liquor – club licence		Liquor – hotel licence		
	No. of entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	No. of Entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	*Net (Pre-Duty) profit (\$)
Albury	1,083	881	234	232	92,282,075
Armidale Regional	187	187	119	114	19,566,813
Ballina	407	386	168	152	39,548,730
Balranald	162	162	-	-	14,925,005
Bathurst Regional	306	267	149	148	30,395,680
Bayside	1,272	1,091	436	428	180,842,695
Bega Valley	538	475	98	83	29,633,873
Bellingen	130	130	47	47	6,957,226
Berrigan	315	314	10	10	20,806,203
Blacktown	2,202	2,144	767	757	371,972,111
Bland	84	84	21	20	3,871,025
Blayney	7	5	21	21	1,281,397
Blue Mountains	349	323	188	169	24,304,351
Bogan	43	43	1	1	1,679,056
Bourke	30	30	-	-	2,050,365
Brewarrina	12	12	-	-	1,617,539
Broken Hill	301	286	18	19	16,632,259
Burwood	498	498	185	185	134,183,066
Byron	252	237	144	139	18,791,129
Cabonne	92	91	5	5	3,249,349
Camden	623	453	239	235	104,377,701

Local Government Area	Liquor – club licence		Liquor – hotel licence		*Net (Pre-Duty) profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	No. of Entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	
Campbelltown	1,728	1,581	343	343	212,987,114
Canada Bay	822	608	224	191	66,771,808
Canterbury-Bankstown	4,153	4,023	924	921	720,128,657
Carrathool	19	19	2	2	715,503
Central Coast	4,068	3,698	650	629	321,917,051
Central Darling	22	22	13	13	1,791,271
Cessnock	595	540	185	183	45,640,122
Clarence Valley	523	447	197	197	38,265,473
Cobar	65	64	12	11	5,048,884
Coffs Harbour	648	546	234	234	70,123,479
Coolamon	32	31	-	-	525,240
Coonamble	45	44	3	-	3,402,652
Cowra	140	137	16	16	8,957,525
Cumberland	2,235	2,197	522	519	490,806,353
Dubbo Regional	460	407	240	240	56,727,361
Dungog	57	57	16	16	1,816,816
Edward River	128	128	9	9	5,613,098
Eurobodalla	777	765	82	82	43,043,280
Fairfield	3,349	3,291	507	507	664,964,479
Federation	794	736	22	22	44,238,333
Forbes	79	72	39	39	8,166,437
Georges River	1,719	1,670	446	445	263,788,453
Gilgandra	48	48	9	9	2,427,247
Glen Innes Severn	82	80	9	9	4,149,705
Goulburn Mulwaree	362	351	104	103	28,936,779
Greater Hume	64	54	29	29	2,379,679
Griffith	376	367	90	88	35,563,583
Gundagai	114	112	31	31	7,659,828
Gunnedah	122	114	36	36	10,754,904
Gwydir	46	46	3	3	1,695,982

Local Government Area	Liquor – club licence		Liquor – hotel licence		*Net (Pre-Duty) profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	No. of Entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	
Hawkesbury	598	529	305	288	62,338,706
Hay	50	50	26	26	2,245,276
Hilltops	143	143	52	52	11,230,618
Hornsby	934	877	162	162	66,917,993
Hunters Hill	10	10	26	26	2,950,912
Inner West	1,292	958	894	874	162,201,013
Inverell	124	121	29	30	10,361,517
Junee	49	49	15	15	3,588,136
Kempsey	351	336	107	107	26,835,090
Kiama	224	205	48	48	10,794,173
Ku-ring-gai	58	39	49	49	7,567,468
Kyogle	41	36	15	15	2,055,841
Lachlan	69	69	27	27	4,441,426
Lake Macquarie	2,069	1,902	538	518	155,048,486
Lane Cove	72	64	27	27	6,807,555
Leeton	101	101	32	29	10,311,394
Lismore	305	252	93	93	18,760,010
Lithgow	240	240	41	41	14,642,280
Liverpool	1,244	1,069	361	346	209,510,198
Liverpool Plains	76	74	9	5	3,681,952
Lockhart	46	44	-	-	1,105,645
Maitland	435	434	311	300	65,910,099
Mid-Coast	1,133	1,081	273	258	83,676,495
Mid-Western Regional	197	188	131	131	20,837,801
Moree Plains	135	135	63	61	15,494,376
Mosman	75	75	39	39	8,240,305
Murray River	952	933	69	69	79,635,542
Murrumbidgee	46	40	9	9	1,967,900
Muswellbrook	198	195	36	29	15,071,259
Nambucca Valley	258	236	55	61	13,487,005

Local Government Area	Liquor – club licence		Liquor – hotel licence		*Net (Pre-Duty) profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	No. of Entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	
Narrabri	161	143	55	55	9,862,758
Narrandera	83	78	15	6	3,978,321
Narromine	81	79	4	4	2,914,014
Newcastle	2,129	1,852	892	882	187,510,185
North Sydney	351	262	337	320	57,131,505
Northern Beaches	1,969	1,665	393	376	149,356,927
Oberon	50	50	17	10	1,877,802
Orange	327	293	167	167	40,827,167
Parkes	184	184	50	51	12,638,561
Parramatta	1,541	1,167	675	659	264,553,824
Penrith	2,184	2,030	500	498	232,283,037
Port Macquarie-Hastings	1,035	985	206	196	75,321,178
Port Stephens	770	717	215	215	67,104,845
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	710	631	164	154	68,890,569
Randwick	1,166	996	378	375	113,113,568
Richmond Valley	264	251	71	71	20,462,772
Ryde	1,018	904	295	291	138,936,925
Shellharbour	830	740	178	178	73,801,685
Shoalhaven	1,454	1,414	229	229	95,210,155
Singleton	240	226	73	72	18,543,550
Snowy Monaro Regional	161	156	66	63	12,442,726
Snowy Valleys	145	145	41	39	8,011,625
Strathfield	104	75	163	137	70,924,990
Sutherland	1,966	1,496	383	376	135,645,888
Sydney	728	398	3,239	3,019	377,443,839
Tamworth Regional	527	469	202	196	47,499,133
Temora	65	65	-	-	2,566,252
Tenterfield	57	57	22	22	2,969,713
The Hills	750	630	240	242	116,772,939

Local Government Area	Liquor – club licence		Liquor – hotel licence		*Net (Pre-Duty) profit (\$)
	No. of entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	No. of Entitlements (GME)	No. of machines authorised (EGMs) at 30 Jun 24	
Tweed	1,957	1,665	238	208	111,392,434
Unincorporated NSW			1	1	4,124
Upper Hunter	159	158	33	33	9,709,697
Upper Lachlan	38	37	8	8	1,450,961
Uralla	36	36	12	12	1,413,798
Wagga Wagga	426	266	352	346	57,733,526
Walcha	13	9	4	4	368,481
Walgett	163	163	14	14	10,556,311
Warren	41	41	1	-	1,832,973
Warrumbungle	96	96	30	23	4,663,463
Waverley	471	329	270	269	49,121,356
Weddin	25	25	9	9	1,207,071
Wentworth	202	182	39	39	21,683,330
Willoughby	527	348	217	218	84,891,254
Wingecarribee	323	313	129	128	26,124,116
Wollondilly	204	182	150	150	24,008,878
Wollongong	2,629	2,221	571	571	196,573,813
Woollahra	64	45	156	145	21,840,992
Yass Valley	114	114	34	34	6,379,604
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72,628</b>	<b>65,227</b>	<b>23,227</b>	<b>22,542</b>	<b>8,425,243,841</b>

Notes: In keeping with past Annual Reports, entitlements numbers represent the sum of Gaming Machine Entitlements and Poker Machine Permits for current, suspended, cancelled and surrendered licences.

\* The Annual net profit figure for clubs and hotels aligns with the quarterly periods, with a financial year for clubs running from September to August, and a financial year for hotels running from July to June. The finalised figures for those quarter periods below have been summed to obtain the overall annual total. That is, for hotels, quarters ending September, December, March & June and for clubs, quarters ending November, February, May and August.

## Gaming machine applications

Under the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*, a hotel or registered club can apply to transfer gaming machine entitlements. This may occur, for example, when one hotel buys gaming machine entitlements from another hotel, or a registered club buys gaming machine entitlements from another registered club. To be approved, the hotel or registered club



must have a sufficient gaming machine threshold for the venue to which entitlements are being transferred.

During 2023-24, a total of 168 applications were approved to transfer gaming machine entitlements. Of these, 55 were for leased entitlements.

A hotel or registered club can also apply to the Authority to increase the gaming machine threshold for the venue. There are circumstances where a hotel or registered club wishing to increase its gaming machine threshold is required to submit a Local Impact Assessment with the increase application. The purpose of a Local Impact Assessment is to support a community consultation process and to assist the Authority to determine whether approving a gaming machine threshold at a particular hotel or registered club will have an overall positive impact on the community.

There are two types of Local Impact Assessment that may be required to be completed before a gaming machine threshold increase application can be approved by the Authority. A Class 1 Local Impact Assessment requires the applicant to demonstrate that the proposed increase in the gaming machine threshold will provide a positive contribution to the local community. A Class 2 Local Impact Assessment requires the applicant to demonstrate that the proposed increase in the gaming machine threshold will provide an overall positive impact on the local community.

During 2023-24 12 Class 1 Local Impact Assessments were made, of which 6 were approved, 4 refused and 2 withdrawn.

## Gaming machine tax

Tax is payable on profits from gaming machines approved to be kept in a hotel or registered club under the *Gaming Machine Tax Act 2001*. Liquor & Gaming NSW, under delegation of the Authority, oversees tax assessment and works closely with Revenue NSW which is responsible for tax collection. This includes oversight over the ClubGRANTS Tax Rebate Scheme.

## Gaming technology

Under the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*, the Authority may declare a device to be an approved gaming machine for use in hotels and registered clubs.

During 2023-24 the Authority granted the following approvals for gaming technology in hotels and registered clubs:

- 197 new game approvals to operate on gaming machines.
- 55 new gaming machine platform technology
- 94 gaming machine software upgrades
- 6 gaming machine hardware upgrades

## Gaming-related licences

To manufacture, sell, service or test a gaming machine a person must hold an appropriate gaming-related licence.

During 2023-24 following the relevant probity assessment processes the Authority granted the following gaming-related licences:

- 12 gaming machine seller's licences, and
- 92 gaming machine technician licences.
- Nil gaming machine dealer's licence were granted during 2023-24.

## Disciplinary action

### Disciplinary action under the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*

In 2023-24 there were no complaints determined under Part 8 of the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*.

### Disciplinary action under the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*

In 2023-24 there were no complaints determined under Part 6 of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*.

## Other Decision Categories

### Short-term closure orders

In 2023-24 there were no short-term closure order applications considered under section 82 of the *Liquor Act 2007*.

### Long-term banning orders

In 2023-24 the Authority considered 10 applications for long-term banning orders and issued 6 orders under section 116G of the *Liquor Act 2007*.

There were also 102 long-term banning orders issued under delegation by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

### Suspension or revocation of recognised competency card endorsements

In 2023-24 the Authority considered 11 applications for the suspension or revocation of recognised competency card endorsements and issued 4 suspensions under clause 76 of the Liquor Regulation 2018.

### Registered clubs under official management or receivership or in liquidation

In 2023-24 the Authority appointed temporary administrators to administer the affairs of 4 clubs under section 41A of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*.

## Land disposal

Nil.

## Research and Development

The Authority's Research and Evaluation Committee is meeting regularly with key stakeholders to shape the Authority's research agenda and to identify research gaps that would strengthen evidence-based decision-making processes.

The Authority funded research into the association of liquor outlet density with domestic and non-domestic assault in NSW. The research was undertaken to support the Authority's decision-making in relation to applications for new liquor licences and requests for changes to existing liquor licences. The total cost of the research was \$96,522.80 ex. GST. The Liquor Outlet Density Report was published on 6 June 2024.

## Implementation of Price Determination

The Authority is not subject to determination or recommendation of the Tribunal.

# Management and Accountability

## Numbers and remuneration of senior executives

Senior Executive Band	2023-24			2022-23		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Band 1 (Director)	1	-	1	1	-	1

### Senior Executive 2023-24

Officer	Date of First Appointment	Remuneration
Director, Office of ILGA	5 December 2022	SEB 1 \$201,350 - \$287,200

In 2023-24, 16% of the Authority's employee-related expenditure was for senior executives compared to 21% in 2022-23.

## Human Resources

The table below shows the staff position and number of staff employed as at 30 June 2024.

Position	Grade	2022-23	2023-24
Manager	11/12	1	1
Principal Solicitor	11/12	1	1
Senior Communications and Media Officer	9/10	0	1
Senior Solicitor	9/10	0	1
Executive Officer	9/10	1	2
Solicitor	7/8	1	1
Project Officer	7/8	1.2 FTE*	1.8 FTE*
Assistant Project Officer	5/6	1	0
Admin Support Officer	3/4	0	1

\*Full time equivalent

## Consultants

The Authority engages consultants to assist in undertaking certain specialist and most of its non-core functions. During the financial year 2023-24, there was no expenditure on consultants.

## Promotion

No overseas travel was undertaken by the Authority during 2023-24.

## Requirements arising from employment arrangements

A memorandum of understanding between the Authority and DEIT was in place.

## Legal Change

There have been no significant legal changes in 2023-24 in respect of the Authority's structure or legal status. New legislation has however commenced which impacts the daily operation of the Authority. This includes the first tranche of the Vibrancy Reforms which came into effect on 12 December 2023 which have extended standard trading periods for licensed venues. The implications of the Whitebull legal decision were also significant, as discussed above. The Authority has worked in collaborative partnership with Liquor & Gaming NSW on operational changes to align with legal change.

## Economic or other factors

During the 2023-24 reporting period recruitment was undertaken to fill staff and board member vacancies.

## Events arising after the end of the annual reporting period

Nil.

## Risk management and insurance activities

The Authority is required to meet NSW Treasury's Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector (TPP20-08) which is a mandatory policy to assist agencies in fulfilling their legislative obligations under the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act) by outlining minimum standards for risk management, internal audit and Audit and Risk Committees (ARC).

The Authority's Risk Management policy and framework are based upon the *Australian Standard AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Framework* as well as *TPP20-08* and are underpinned by a risk register.

During 2023-24, the Authority:

- continually reassessed and managed risks in accordance with the Risk Management approach as outlined in the policy and framework, to ensure they remain current and relevant
- sought independent advice from the Audit and Risk Committee on the Authority's risk and internal control frameworks.

The Authority are indemnified by insurance provided through the Treasury Managed Fund (TMF). The TMF covers the Authority in respect of the following activities:

- Legal liability, including, but not limited to public liability, liability for claimed misleading representations, professional indemnity and director's and officer's liability
- Statutory liability
- Workers' compensation liabilities under NSW legislation
- Other miscellaneous covers including, but not limited to, employee dishonesty, personal accidents and travel (domestic and international).

## Internal audit and risk management policy attestation

### Internal Audit and Risk Management Attestation Statement for the 2023-2024 Financial Year for the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

I, Caroline Lamb, am of the opinion that the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority has internal audit and risk management processes in operation that are, excluding the exemptions or transitional arrangements described below, compliant with the seven (7) Core Requirements set out in the *Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector*, specifically:

Core Requirements	For each requirement, please specify whether compliant, non-compliant, or in transition
<b>Risk Management Framework</b>	
1.1 The Accountable Authority shall accept ultimate responsibility and accountability for risk management in the agency.	<b>Compliant</b>
1.2 The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain a risk management framework that is appropriate for the agency. The Accountable Authority shall ensure the framework is consistent with AS ISO 31000:2018.	<b>Compliant</b>
<b>Internal Audit Function</b>	
2.1 The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain an internal audit function that is appropriate for the agency and fit for purpose.	<b>Compliant</b>
2.2 The Accountable Authority shall ensure the internal audit function operates consistent with the International Standards for Professional Practice for Internal Auditing.	<b>Compliant</b>
2.3 The Accountable Authority shall ensure the agency has an Internal Audit Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'.	<b>Compliant</b>
<b>Audit and Risk Committee</b>	
3.1 The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain efficient and effective arrangements for independent Audit and Risk Committee oversight to provide advice and guidance to the Accountable Authority on the agency's governance processes, risk management and control frameworks, and its external accountability obligations.	<b>Compliant</b>
3.2 The Accountable Authority shall ensure the Audit and Risk Committee has a Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'.	<b>Compliant</b>

#### Membership

The independent chair and members of the Audit and Risk Committee are:

1. Independent Chair, Ms Elizabeth Crouch AM, 6 Sep 2022 until 6 Sep 2025
2. Independent Member, Dr Abby Bloom, 6 Sep 2022 until 6 Sep 2025
3. Independent Member, Mr Mark Harrison, 6 Sep 2022 until 6 Sep 2025

#### Shared Arrangements

I, Caroline Lamb, advise that the Authority has entered into an approved shared arrangement with the following Department/agencies:

- Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade
- Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission
- NSW Independent Casino Commission

The resources shared include the Audit and Risk Committee, the Chief Audit Executive and the internal audit functions. The shared Audit and Risk Committee is a Principal Department Led Shared Audit and Risk Committee.




---

Caroline Lamb  
Chairperson  
Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

Lyndal Hayward  
Chief Audit Executive

Date: 4 October 2024

## Compliance with the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998

The Authority implemented a Privacy Management Plan as required under section 33 of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (NSW)* (PIIP Act) in May 2024.

The Plan identifies:

- the types of personal and health information that the Authority holds or is responsible for
- the policies and practices used by the Authority to comply with the Acts
- how details of those policies and practices are made known to staff of the Authority and all engaged by the Authority
- how the Authority conducts Internal Reviews under section 53 of the PIIP Act.

## Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009

Applications made under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* involving the Authority were coordinated centrally within DEIT. Please refer to the DEIT Annual Report for 2023-24 for details on any access applications concerning the Authority received during the year.

## Sustainability

### Disability Inclusion Action Plan

As a small agency, key policies and procedures are leveraged from its Principal Department, DEIT, where appropriate. To ensure the Authority is meeting its compliance obligations with all applicable legal and mandatory Government requirements, standalone policies and procedures have been developed where required.

Disability and Inclusion is covered in the DEIT Annual Report 2023-24.

### Modern Slavery Act 2018 reporting

The Authority procures all goods and services in compliance with the NSW Government Procurement Policy Framework. No issues were raised with the Authority by the Anti-slavery Commissioner during the financial year.

## Work Health and Safety (WHS)

The Authority is committed to the health, safety and wellbeing of all employees including contractors, agency staff and volunteers. The Authority works under DEIT frameworks and has implemented policies to assess and mitigate work-related risks.

During 2023-24 one near miss, one hazard, and no injuries were reported for the Authority.

## Workforce Diversity

Trends in the Representation of Workforce Diversity Groups				
Workforce Diversity Group	Benchmark	2022	2023	2024
Women	<b>50%</b>	55.1%	87.5%	92.3%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander People	<b>3.3%</b>	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
People whose First Language Spoken as a Child was not English	<b>23.2%</b>	12.6%	25.0%	36.2%
People with Disability	<b>5.6%</b>	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
People with Disability Requiring Work-Related Adjustment	<b>N/A</b>	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Note 1: The benchmark of 50% for representation of women across the sector is intended to reflect the gender composition of the NSW community.

Note 2: The NSW Public Sector Aboriginal Employment Strategy 2019–2025 takes a career pathway approach in that it sets an ambitious target of 3% Aboriginal employment at each non-executive grade of the public sector by 2025.

Note 3: A benchmark from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census of Population and Housing has been included for People whose First Language Spoken as a Child was not English. The ABS Census does not provide information about first language, but does provide information about country of birth. The benchmark of 23.2% is the percentage of the NSW general population born in a country where English is not the predominant language.

Note 4: In December 2017 the NSW Government announced the target of doubling the representation of people with disability in the NSW public sector from an estimated 2.7% to 5.6% by 2027. More information can be found at: [Jobs for People with Disability: A plan for the NSW public sector](#). The benchmark for 'People with Disability Requiring Work-Related Adjustment' was not updated

Trends in the Distribution of Workforce Diversity Groups				
Workforce Diversity Group	Benchmark	2022	2023	2024
Women	<b>100</b>	100	N/A	N/A
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander People	<b>100</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
People whose First Language Spoken as a Child was not English	<b>100</b>	96	N/A	N/A
People with Disability	<b>100</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
People with Disability Requiring Work-Related Adjustment	<b>100</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: A Distribution Index score of 100 indicates that the distribution of members of the Workforce Diversity group across salary bands is equivalent to that of the rest of the workforce. A score less than 100 means that members of the Workforce Diversity group tend to be more concentrated at lower salary bands than is the case for other staff. The more pronounced this tendency is, the lower the score will be. In some cases, the index may be more than 100, indicating that members of the Workforce Diversity group tend to be more concentrated at higher salary bands than is the case for other staff.

Note 2: The Distribution Index is not calculated when the number of employees in the Workforce Diversity group is less than 20 or when the number of other employees is less than 20.

## Financial Performance

### Audited financial statements for the NSW Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority

Refer to audited financial statements below.





## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

#### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (the Authority), which comprise the Statement by the Accountable Authority, the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a Statement of Material Accounting Policy Information and other explanatory information of the Authority and the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the Authority and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable financial reporting requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act), the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2024* (GSF Regulation) and the Treasurer's Directions
- presents fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Authority and the consolidated entity

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

#### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Authority and the consolidated entity in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### **Board's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the GSF Act, GSF Regulation and Treasurer's Directions. The Board's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the ability of the Authority and the consolidated entity / consolidated entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar3.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf). The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Authority and the consolidated entity carried out their activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the assumptions used in formulating the budget figures disclosed in the financial statements
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Mary Yuen  
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

4 October 2024  
SYDNEY



**Consolidated Financial Statements  
for the year ended  
30 June 2024**

**Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority**  
**Statement by the Accountable Authority**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2024**

Pursuant to section 7.6(4) of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* ("the Act"), we state that these financial statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable requirements of the Act, the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2024* and the Treasurer's directions; and
- present fairly the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority and its controlled entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.



---

Caroline Lamb  
Chairperson



---

Sarah Dinning  
Deputy Chairperson

Date: 02/10/2024

**Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2024**

	Notes	Consolidated			Parent	
		Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
		2024	2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>Continuing operations</b>						
<b>Expenses excluding losses</b>						
Employee related expenses	2(a)	2,232	1,654	568	-	-
Personnel services	2(b)	-	-	-	1,606	500
In-kind personnel services	2(c)	-	-	1,142	-	1,142
Board members' remuneration		-	938	718	938	718
Other operating expenses	2(d)	2,643	1,835	2,973	1,835	2,973
<b>Total expenses excluding losses</b>		<b>4,875</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>5,401</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>5,333</b>
<b>Revenue</b>						
Grants and contributions	3(a)	4,856	4,621	4,078	4,621	4,078
In-kind contribution	3(b)	-	-	1,142	-	1,142
Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits and other liabilities	3(c)	-	48	68	-	-
Other revenue	3(d)	-	128	1,502	128	1,502
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>4,856</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>6,722</b>
<b>Operating result</b>		<b>(19)</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,389</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>(19)</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,389</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>(19)</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,389</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.*

**Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	Consolidated			Parent	
		Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
		2024	2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,673	4,133	1,692	4,133	1,692
Receivables	5	1,632	57	1,638	57	1,638
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,305</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,330</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,305</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,330</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Payables	6	318	752	325	752	325
Provisions	7	111	172	110	172	110
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>429</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>435</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Provisions		-	2	1	2	1
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>429</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,876</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>2,894</b>
<b>Equity</b>						
Accumulated funds		2,876	3,264	2,894	3,264	2,894
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,876</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>2,894</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.*

**Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2024**

	Notes	Consolidated Accumulated Funds \$'000	Parent Accumulated Funds \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2023</b>		<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,894</b>
Net result for the year		370	370
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>370</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>			
Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers	8	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2024</b>		<b>3,264</b>	<b>3,264</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2022</b>			
		<b>1,568</b>	<b>1,568</b>
Net result for the year		1,389	1,389
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,389</b>
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners			
Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers	8	(63)	(63)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>		<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,894</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.*

**Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2024**

	Notes	Consolidated			Parent	
		Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
		2024	2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>						
<b>Payments</b>						
Employee related expenses		(2,232)	(1,531)	(426)	-	-
Board remuneration		-	(938)	(718)	(938)	(718)
Other payments		(2,643)	(1,571)	(3,762)	(3,102)	(4,188)
<b>Total payments</b>		<b>(4,875)</b>	<b>(4,040)</b>	<b>(4,906)</b>	<b>(4,040)</b>	<b>(4,906)</b>
<b>Receipts</b>						
Grants and contributions		4,856	4,621	4,078	4,621	4,078
Refund of GST		-	151	734	151	734
Other receipts		-	1,709	1,328	1,709	1,328
<b>Total receipts</b>		<b>4,856</b>	<b>6,481</b>	<b>6,140</b>	<b>6,481</b>	<b>6,140</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	12	<b>(19)</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>1,234</b>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(19)	2,441	1,234	2,441	1,234
Opening cash and cash equivalents		1,692	1,692	458	1,692	458
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>	4	<b>1,673</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>1,692</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.*



## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 1. Statement of material accounting policy information

##### (a) Reporting entity

The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority ("the Authority") is a NSW government entity that is controlled by the State of New South Wales which is the ultimate parent. The Authority is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units.

The Authority is a statutory body constituted under the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007* with probity, investigations, licensing, disciplinary and merit review powers for the purposes of the *Liquor Act 2007*, the *Gaming Machines Act 2001* and the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*.

*Administrative Arrangements (Second Perrottet Ministry—Transitional) Order 2021* dated 21 December 2021, transferred the Authority from the Department of Customer Service (DCS) cluster to the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT) cluster effective from 1 April 2022. DEIT provides corporate services including information management and systems support to the Authority through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Costs on charged to the Authority under the MOU are disclosed in Note 2 (d).

Pursuant to the *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes - Miscellaneous) Order 2023* dated 22 February 2023, the persons employed in the Office of Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority in DEIT were transferred to the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Staff Agency ('ILGA Staff Agency') effective from 27 February 2023.

The Authority as a reporting entity comprises all the entities under its control, namely the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority ('the Parent entity') and ILGA Staff Agency. ILGA Staff Agency's sole objective is to provide personnel services to the Parent entity.

In the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements for the reporting entity, consisting of the controlling and controlled entities, all inter-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated, and like transactions and other events are accounted for using uniform accounting policies.

These consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Authority on the date the accompanying Statement by the Accountable Authority is signed.

##### (b) Basis of preparation

The Authority's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with:

- the applicable requirements of Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations)
- the requirements of the Government Sector Finance Act 2018 (GSF Act), and
- Treasurer's Directions issued under the GSF Act.

Financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except where specified otherwise.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimates management have made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency, which is the Authority's presentation and functional currency.

##### (c) Statement of compliance

The Authority's financial statements and notes comply with the AAS, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

##### (d) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis.

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 1. Statement of material accounting policy information (continued)

##### (e) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except that the:

- amount of GST incurred by the Authority as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

##### (f) Comparative information

Except when an AAS permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous financial year for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

Where necessary, comparative disclosures in financial statements and in the notes to the financial statements have been amended to conform to the current year presentation.

##### (g) Changes in accounting policy, including new or revised Australian Accounting Standards

###### (i) Effective for the first time in FY2023-24

The accounting policies applied in 2023-24 are consistent with those of the previous financial year. New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the first time in 2023-24 do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

###### (ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new AAS unless Treasury determines otherwise.

The following new AAS relevant to the Authority have not been applied and are not yet effective, in accordance with the NSW Treasury mandate *TPG 24-06 Mandates of options and major policy decisions under Australian Accounting Standards*:

- AASB 2020-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- AASB 2022-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*
- AASB 2022-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities*
- AASB 2023-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Supplier Finance Arrangements*
- AASB 2023-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Non-current Liabilities with Covenants: Tier 2*

The Authority has assessed the potential impact of these and have determined they are unlikely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 2. Expenses excluding losses

##### (a) Employee related expenses

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages (including annual leave)	1,388	437	-	-
Long service leave	57	75	-	-
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	-	1	-	-
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	121	31	-	-
Payroll tax	88	24	-	-
	<b>1,654</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Pursuant to the *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes - Miscellaneous) Order 2023* dated 22 February 2023, the persons employed in the Office of Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority in DEIT were transferred to the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Staff Agency effective from 27 February 2023. Until this date, the Authority did not have staff and relied on personnel services provided in-kind by DEIT. Refer Note 2 (c).

##### (b) Personnel services

From ILGA Staff agency	-	-	1,606	500
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>500</b>

##### (c) In-kind personnel services

Provided by the principal department	-	1,142	-	1,142
	<b>-</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,142</b>

Expenses on behalf of the Authority, including employee related expenses and other operating costs were incurred by DEIT were not on-charged to the Authority in 2022-23. From 2023-24 onwards, these expenses are charged to the Authority and are disclosed in Note 2(d).

##### (d) Other operating expenses

Auditor's remuneration	31	30	31	30
Consultants	-	82	-	82
Contractors	122	-	122	-
Corporate services	504	-	504	-
Fees and charges	321	368	321	368
Information and communication technology	117	28	117	28
Legal expenses*	590	2,358	590	2,358
Subscriptions	33	36	33	36
Travel	33	38	33	38
Other	84	33	84	33
	<b>1,835</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>2,973</b>

\* Legal expenses for 2022-23 includes cost incurred for the Bell Inquiry which was a review conducted by the Authority on The Star Pty Limited ("The Star") under section 30 and 143 of the *Casino Control Act 1992*. The review considered how effectively The Star is complying with its statutory obligations and whether it remains suitable to hold a casino licence. The report on the review was issued on 31 August 2022.

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 3. Revenue

##### a) Grants and contributions

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations</b>				
Cluster grants	4,621	2,875	4,621	2,875
<b>Other grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations</b>				
Funding received to support Bell Inquiry	-	1,203	-	1,203
	<b>4,621</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>4,078</b>

##### Recognition and measurement

Income from grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised when the Authority obtains control over the granted assets (e.g., cash). The Authority is deemed to have assumed control when the grant is received or receivable.

Grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue upon cash receipt. Income from appropriations, other than deemed appropriations (of which the accounting treatment is based on the underlying transaction), does not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations as defined by AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Therefore, appropriations (other than deemed appropriations) are recognised as income when the entity obtains control over the assets comprising the appropriations. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

Revenue from grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised when the Authority satisfies a performance obligation by incurring promised services. As grants are provided for a specific funding purpose, revenue is not recognised until costs relevant to the funding project have been incurred. Hence revenue is recognised as an expense is incurred.

The grant was recognised as revenue in accordance with AASB 1058 *Income for Not-for-Profit Entities*.

##### b) In-kind contribution

Expenses incurred that have not been on-charged to the Authority	-	1,142	-	1,142
	<b>-</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,142</b>

In-kind contributions were provided by DEIT. Refer to note 2(c).

##### c) Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits and other liabilities

Long service leave provision	48	67	-	-
Superannuation - defined benefit	-	1	-	-
	<b>48</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

##### d) Other revenue

Recovery from legal settlement	128	1,500	128	1,500
Other	-	2	-	2
	<b>128</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1,502</b>

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 3. Revenue (continued)

##### e) Summary of compliance

The *Appropriation Act 2023 (Appropriations Act)* (and the subsequent variations, if applicable) appropriates the sum of \$1.7 billion to the Minister for Jobs and Tourism out of the Consolidated Fund for the services of Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT), for the year 2023–24. The spending authority of the Minister from the *Appropriations Act* has been delegated or subdelegated to officers of DEIT and entities that it is administratively responsible for, including the Authority.

The lead minister for the Authority being the Minister for Jobs and Tourism, is taken to have been given an appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund under the authority section 4.7 of the GSF Act, at the time the Authority receives or recovers any deemed appropriation money, for an amount equivalent to the money that is received or recovered by the Authority. These deemed appropriations are taken to have been given for the services of DEIT.

A summary of compliance is disclosed in the financial statements of the Annual Report of DEIT. It has been prepared by aggregating the spending authorities of the Minister for Jobs and Tourism for the services of DEIT. It reflects the status at the point in time this disclosure statement is being made. The Authority's spending authority and expenditure is included in the summary of compliance.

The delegation/sub-delegations for 2023-24 and 2022-23, authorising officers of the Authority to spend Consolidated Fund money, impose limits on the amounts of individual transactions, but not the overall expenditure of the Authority. However, as they relate to expenditure in reliance on a sum appropriated by legislation, the delegation/sub-delegations are subject to the overall authority of DEIT to spend monies under relevant legislation. The individual transaction limits have been properly observed. The information in relation to the aggregate expenditure limit from the *Appropriations Act* and other sources is disclosed in the summary of compliance table included in the financial statements of the Annual Report of DEIT.

#### 4. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	4,133	1,692	4,133	1,692
	<b>4,133</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>1,692</b>

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank and cash on hand.

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled at the end of the financial year to the Statement of Cash Flows.

Refer to Note 13 for details regarding credit risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

#### 5. Receivables

GST receivable	53	85	53	85
Prepayments	4	30	4	30
Recovery from legal settlement	-	1,500	-	1,500
Other receivable	-	23	-	23
	<b>57</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,638</b>

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 5. Receivables (continued)

##### Recognition and measurement

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price. Short term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

##### Subsequent measurement

The Authority holds receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 6. Payables

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Current</b>				
Trade creditors and accruals	702	256	702	256
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	40	27	-	-
Other payables	10	42	50	69
	<b>752</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>325</b>

Refer to Note 13 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

##### Recognition and measurement

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Authority and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

#### 7. Provisions

##### Current

##### Employee benefit and related on-costs

Annual leave, including on-costs	154	100	-	-
Long Service leave on-costs	18	10	-	-
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>110</b>	-	-

##### Other

Provision for personnel services	-	-	172	110
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>110</b>

##### Non-Current

##### Employee benefit and related on-costs

Long Service leave on-costs	2	1	-	-
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-

##### Other

Provision for personnel services	-	-	2	1
<b>Total non-current provisions</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

##### Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs

Provisions – current	172	110	-	-
Provisions – non current	2	1	-	-
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (Note 6)	40	27	-	-
	<b>214</b>	<b>138</b>	-	-

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 7. Provisions (continued)

##### Recognition and measurement

##### Employee benefits and related on-costs

##### Salaries and wages, annual leave and sick leave

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As such, it is required to be measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* (although short-cut methods are permitted).

Actuarial advice obtained by NSW Treasury has confirmed that using the nominal annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave (calculated using 8.4% of the nominal value of annual leave) can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. The Authority has assessed the actuarial advice based on its circumstances and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial to annual leave.

All annual leave is classified as a current liability even where the Authority does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

##### Long service leave and superannuation

The Authority's long service leave and defined benefit superannuation liabilities are assumed by the Crown. The Authority accounts for the liabilities as having been extinguished, resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as 'Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits and other liabilities'.

Long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using Commonwealth Government bond rate at the reporting date.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (i.e., Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e., State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees' superannuation contributions.

##### Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 8. Net assets from equity transfers

There were no equity transfers in 2023-24.

#### 2022-23 comparative

Pursuant to the *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes - Miscellaneous) Order 2023*, the persons employed in the Office of Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority in DEIT were transferred to the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority Staff Agency effective from 27 February 2023. Assets and liabilities associated with the affected staff were also transferred on this date.

	\$'000
Current assets	-
Non-current assets	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>
Current liabilities	
Provisions	63
Non-current liabilities	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Decrease in net assets from equity transfer</b>	<b>(63)</b>

#### 9. Commitments

There are no commitments as at the reporting date.

#### 10. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

The Authority is involved in various legal proceedings arising out of the normal course of business. As at the reporting date, three judgements were delivered in the Authority's favour. The timing and amount of cost recovery cannot be reliably estimated.

#### 11. Budget review

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the financial year. Subsequent amendments to the original budget are not reflected in the budgeted amounts. Major variances between the original budgeted amounts and the actual amounts disclosed in the financial statements are explained below.

#### Net Result

The actual net result was a gain of \$0.4 million compared to the budgeted deficit of \$0.02 million. Key factors contributing to the favourable variance were:

- Total expenses were lower by \$0.4 million mainly driven by lower legal expenses. This was partially offset by higher Board members' remuneration and employee related expenses due to the appointment of new board member and additional staff during the year to manage the increase in workload.
- Total revenue was lower by \$0.1 million predominantly from the carry forward of Government contributions relating to the legal expenses into the next year.

#### Net assets

The net assets position of \$3.3 million was higher than budget by \$0.4 million mainly due to an increase in the cash balance of \$2.5 million which was partially offset by a decrease in receivables of \$1.6 million and an increase in payables of \$0.4 million.



## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 11. Budget review (continued)

##### Cash flows

The net cash inflow was higher by \$2.5 million mainly due to collection other receivables and GST refund of \$1.9 million and a decrease in payment for operating expenses of \$1.1 million. The increase in inflows was partially offset by increased payments in employee related costs of \$0.2m and lower drawdowns of \$0.2m.

#### 12. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to net result

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	2,441	1,234	2,441	1,234
Increase / (decrease) in receivables	(1,582)	174	(1,582)	174
(Increase) / decrease in payables	(427)	29	(427)	29
(Increase) / decrease in provisions	(62)	(48)	(62)	(48)
<b>Net result</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,389</b>

#### 13. Financial Instruments

The Authority's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from the Authority's operations or are required to finance its operations. The Authority does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The Authority's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with the Authority's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Authority's Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agreed policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Authority, to set risk limits, and to control and monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed by the Authority on a continuous basis.

##### (a) Financial instrument categories

Class	Notes	Category	Consolidated		Parent	
			2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalent:	4	Amortised cost	4,133	1,692	4,133	1,692
Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	5	Amortised cost	-	1,523	-	1,523
			<b>4,133</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>3,215</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Payables <sup>(2)</sup>	6	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	752	325	752	325
			<b>752</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>325</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (i.e., not within scope of AASB 7)

<sup>(2)</sup> Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e., not within scope of AASB 7)

The Authority determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 13. Financial Instruments (continued)

##### (b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if Authority transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- Authority has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- Authority has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the net result.

##### (c) Financial risks

###### i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Authority's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Authority. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Authority, including cash, receivables, and authority deposits. No collateral is held by the Authority. The Authority has not granted any financial guarantees.

###### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System.

###### **Receivables – trade debtors and other receivables**

All trade debtors are recognised at the amount receivable at balance date. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The entity applies the AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

###### ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Authority will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Authority continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows to ensure adequate holding of high-quality liquid assets.

The Authority's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on its portfolio funding arrangements, prior periods' data, and a current assessment of risk.

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 13. Financial Instruments (continued)

The liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether invoiced or not. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in NSW TC11/12 *Payment of Accounts*. For small business suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice.

For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise. For payments to other suppliers, the Authority may automatically pay the supplier simple interest.

No interest for late payment was made during the year (2023: Nil).

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Authority's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, together with the interest rate exposure.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest rate exposure			Maturity dates			
		Nominal amount \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	< 1 yr \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	> 5 yrs \$'000
<b>Actuals 2024</b>								
Payables		752	-	-	752	752	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>752</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Actuals 2023</b>								
Payables		325	-	-	325	325	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>325</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Exposure to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk. The Authority has no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through interest-bearing liabilities. The Authority does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as at fair value through other comprehensive income. Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change in interest rates would not affect profit or loss or equity.

As at the reporting date, the Authority does not hold any interest-bearing liabilities and as such does not have any interest rate risk.

#### (d) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Financial instruments are generally recognised at cost. The amortised cost of financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position approximates the fair value, because of the short-term nature of many of the financial instruments.

## Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 14. Related party disclosures

Key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Authority. The KMP for the Authority comprise of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Board and the Director of the Authority.

##### Compensation of key management personnel are as follows:

Short term employee benefits

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Salaries	641	476
Other long-term employee benefits	54	50
<b>Total remuneration</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>526</b>

Remuneration reflects a 20 October 2022 SCORT determination and a 1 July 2023 adjustment to full time equivalent status of board leadership roles to reflect additional responsibilities associated with the transition to staff agency status.

There were no transactions entered into during the year with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

During the year, the Authority entered into transactions on arm's length terms and conditions with other entities that are controlled / jointly controlled / significantly influenced by the NSW Government. These transactions in aggregate are a significant portion of the Authority's rendering of services and receiving of services. These transactions include :

Counterparty	Nature of transaction	2024 \$'000		2023 \$'000	
		Income / (expenses)	Net receivable/ (payable)	Income / (expenses)	Net receivable/ (payable)
<b>Revenue</b>					
DEIT	Cluster grants	4,621	-	2,875	-
	Reimbursement of legal fees for Bell Inquiry	-	-	1,203	-
	In-kind contribution	-	-	1,142	-
NICC	Reimbursement of legal fees, board fees and expenses	-	-	1,120	17
<b>Expenses</b>					
DEIT	Administrative, secretarial support and operational assistance	(734)	(556)	(1,593)	(72)
NSW Police Force	Police inspectors for casino regulation and compliance	-	-	(133)	-
NSW Department of Communities and Justice	Payments for Civil and Administrative Tribunal of New South Wales (NCAT)	(79)	-	(76)	-
Crown Solicitors Office (NSW)	Legal advice and services	(333)	-	(472)	(87)

#### 15. Events after the reporting period

There are no known events subsequent to the reporting date requiring disclosure.

#### End of audited financial statements

## Investment performance

The Authority has no investments other than bank balances within the Treasury Banking System. Interest income earned in the year ended 30 June 2024 was nil.

## Liability management performance

Nil.

