

PAGE 2: Part 2 - Key issues for stakeholder comment

Q1: The Lotteries and Art Unions Act 1901 aims to ensure that, on balance, Government and the community as a whole benefit from lottery activities. The Act seeks to protect players and the community by restricting who can conduct and benefit from lottery activities and ensuring that where such activities are conducted, they are done so fairly, with integrity and in a way that minimises community harm. Do the objects as set out in section 2 of the Act remain valid?

Q2: Do you agree with the proposed NSW model on page 10 of the discussion paper?

Yes

Yes.

Tell us why:

As a small business that assists other small businesses and startups with running competitions and giveaways, often the confusion and cost of licences is cited as the reason competitions do not go ahead or are redesigned as a game of skill. When you are a QLD-based small business giving away your \$25 product online, it seems hard to swallow to pay \$80 to the NSW government for a licence because NSW residents may enter. \$10,000 is a much more acceptable limit, implying that if you're able to afford a prize of that value, you are able to afford the licence too. The risk of fraud or foul play is much higher with higher value prizes which attract more entries.

Q3: Is there another approach that might be more suitable for regulating community gaming and lottery activities in NSW?

I think the price limit is very fair, but you could also consider a model like NT where if a licence is obtained in another state, it negates the need for a licence in NSW? Perhaps offering a service that assists small businesses in picking a winner would mean that you are able to assist businesses as well as maintaining a regulatory role in the fairness and accuracy of the competition running process?

Q4: Do the requirements of the proposed model adequately address the risk of harm to the community that may arise from community lotteries and trade promotions?

Yes

Q5: Without reducing the integrity of the regulatory measures, what changes could be made to the make the application process easier?

Compared to other states the NSW application process is actually pretty straight-forward, which is great. It really is mostly the price that puts a lot of the small businesses I talk to off of running a competition. One thing that could be made clearer is that licence turnaround times for an online application is actually usually within 24 hours, not the 21 days as specified on the fact sheets. As a lot of small businesses plan competitions on a tight timeline, the quick turnaround might encourage applications.

Review of the Lotteries and Art Unions Act 1901 Survey

Q6: How can Government further assist organisations and businesses conducting lottery activities and trade promotions to meet their regulatory obligations?

As above, providing a service that helps to store or draw winners would mean you can still supervise regulatory obligations whilst providing a useful and sought after service for businesses.

Q7: In section 8 of the discussion paper, it identifies that the Act does not provide for a civil penalty regime for breaches of conduct of lottery activities. Should a civil penalty regime be considered?

Yes.

If you answered yes, which of the current criminal offences, if any, should be addressed via civil penalties?

Currently, it is not clear what possible penalties and punishments may be enforced if a licence is not applied for when required. This means that a lot of businesses may just 'risk it' and avoid the paperwork and fees. The threat of a fine would lead to a lot higher rate of 'self-regulation'.

Q8: Are there any other matters that should be considered in this review of the Act and regulations?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 3: Part 3 – Tell us about you

Q9: Your contact details

Name

Organisation

Email Address

Q10: How did you find out about this review? Select option/s

S Harrison

OrigamiGlobe

Email from L&GNSW