



Interactive Gambling Amendment (Gambling Reform) Bill 2026

Bill overview

May 2026

On 2 April 2026, the Australian Government announced it would introduce a suite of reforms intended to break the connection between wagering and sport, minimise children’s exposure to wagering advertising and reduce its saturation across the internet, radio and TV channels.

The Interactive Gambling Amendment (Gambling Reform) Bill 2026 comprises four schedules that deliver on the Government’s commitments:

- Schedule 1 establishes new restrictions on wagering advertising, including banning wagering advertising content during live coverage of sports, alongside new requirements on online services to prevent restricted users (including under 18s) from accessing such content.
- Schedule 2 strengthens the framework for tackling illegal gambling services, including placing positive obligations on financial institutions and online services to prevent payments and access to illegal gambling services.
- Schedule 3 enhances the framework governing the National Self-Exclusion Register (known as BetStop), responding to recommendations arising from the Statutory Review of BetStop, tabled in February 2026.
- Schedule 4 prohibits online keno and foreign matched lotteries and clarifies the definition of trade promotion gambling services.

This document provides an overview of the provisions in the Bill. It is intended as an aid to the review of the Bill, including by outlining the policy and/or operational intent behind each of the provisions.

Schedule 1 – Wagering advertising restrictions

These amendments ban wagering advertising content during live coverage of sporting events, on radio during school drop off and pick up times, and more than 3 times in any 60-minute block.

Wagering advertising must not be available online unless the online content provider takes reasonable steps to prevent restricted users (including under 18s or users who have not confirmed age) from being exposed to the advertising. Online content providers must also only provide access to wagering advertising to logged-in users and to users who have not opted out of receiving the advertising.

These measures also require that:

- *wagering advertising content must not be displayed on sporting uniforms and sporting venues;*
- *athletes, celebrities and certain other people must not be used to promote wagering advertising content;*
- *it is prohibited to broadcast the promotion of odds; and*
- *wagering advertising content must not include harmful or misleading material.*

Exceptions to these provisions are provided for wagering advertising relating to racing, and for programs, channels and online services dedicated to wagering.

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Interactive Gambling Act 2001

10A	Aligns the meaning of a ‘sporting event’ with the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i>
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This provision repeals the existing section 10A and inserts a new definition of ‘sporting event’. The new definition is consistent with the definition in Schedule 8 of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* and takes a broad approach to ‘sporting event’.

Horse, harness and greyhound racing are explicitly excluded from the definition of ‘sporting event’. This has flow on effects across the Bill, such that the wagering advertising prohibitions do not apply to racing.

The provision also includes powers for the Minister to determine what is or is not taken to be a sporting event, through a disallowable instrument.

10C	Introduces a definition for ‘online content service’
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This section adds a new definition for ‘online content service’ to the *Interactive Gambling Act 2001* to support provisions in both Schedule 1 (wagering advertising) and Schedule 2 (illegal gambling services) of the Bill.

This definition is similar to the existing definition in Schedule 8 of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*, with some key changes to modernise and expand the scope of services covered in light of new and emerging technologies. The new definition relies on concepts currently defined in the *Online Safety Act 2021*, including for on-demand program services and social media services.

The ACMA will have the power to determine one or more services to be included or excluded from the definition of ‘online content services’ as required, providing flexibility as technologies evolve. These determinations are disallowable instruments.

16	Facilitates the lodging of complaints in relation to wagering advertising
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Section 16 of the *Interactive Gambling Act 2001* provides for the lodging of complaints with the ACMA about compliance/non-compliance with provisions in that Act. The Bill updates this section to include Part 7C, being the new wagering advertisement prohibitions. Complaints

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	will be handled consistent with the existing provisions in Part 3 of the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> .
21	<p>Allows the ACMA to investigate matters relating to wagering advertising</p> <p>Section 21 of the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> provides for the ACMA’s investigations, which can be self-initiated or arise as a result of complaints. The Bill updates this section to include Part 7C. Investigations will be handled consistent with the existing provisions in Part 3 of the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i>.</p>
61DA	<p>Increases the civil penalty for the broadcast or datacast of a designated interactive gambling service advertisement</p> <p>The civil penalty for breaching subsection 61DA(1A) and subsection 61DA(3) – the ban on broadcasting an advertisement for a designated interactive gambling services (i.e. an illegal gambling service) – will be increased from 180 penalty units to 1,000 penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>) consistent with the new penalties for licenced interactive wagering services in the new Part 7C.</p>
61EA	<p>Increases the civil penalty for publishing a designated interactive gambling service advertisement</p> <p>The civil penalty for breaching subsection 61EA(1A) and subsection 61EA(3) – the ban on publishing an advertisement for a designated interactive gambling services (i.e. an illegal gambling service) – will be increased from 180 penalty units to 1,000 penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>), consistent with the new penalties for licenced interactive wagering services in the new Part 7C.</p>
62B	<p>Introduces a range of new definitions to support the provisions included in the new Part 7C</p> <p>This section adds a series of new definitions to support the provisions included in the new Part 7C. While each definition is new for the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i>, they mirror or adapt well-accepted definitions in the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i>, the <i>Online Safety Act 2021</i> and the <i>Broadcasting Services (Online Content Service Provider Rules) 2018</i>.</p>
62C	<p>Introduces a definition for ‘wagering advertising content’ to the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i></p> <p>This provision creates a new definition for ‘wagering advertising content’, comprising any advertising, sponsorship, or promotional content that relates to a licensed interactive wagering service (as defined in section 61GB of the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i>).</p> <p>This is a broad definition that includes any content that has the purpose of directly or indirectly promoting a licenced interactive wagering service. It would apply to advertising spots, banner advertisements and sponsored segments.</p> <p>This definition is consistent with the scope of existing restrictions on wagering advertising under the co-regulatory broadcasting codes and Schedule 8 of the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i>.</p> <p>The term ‘wagering advertising content’ is fundamental to Part 7C and underpins each of the prohibitions.</p>
62D	<p>Outlines content that is not taken to be wagering advertising content</p>

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	<p>This provision provides carve-outs to the definition of ‘wagering advertising content’, where the new restrictions would not apply. This includes content that relates to political communication, ordinary business matters (e.g. a job ad for a wagering service), and anti-gambling content.</p> <p>This provision also provides a general exception for certain premises of licenced interactive wagering service providers. This has the effect of permitting the display of wagering advertising content in the offices of licenced interactive wagering service providers, provided those premises are not used in conjunction with a live sporting event (e.g. a corporate box at a sporting event is not allowed to display wagering advertising content).</p>
62E	<p>Outlines the meaning of ‘dedicated racing or wagering channels, programs, online content services and venues’</p> <p>This provision defines ‘dedicated racing and wagering channels, programs, online content services, and venues’. In line with the policy intent, individuals engaging with racing and dedicated wagering can reasonably be expected to be seeking out wagering advertising content, and advertising restrictions should not apply.</p> <p>The provision ties the definition to the concept of being ‘wholly or principally’ related to racing or wagering (i.e. only minor or incidental content other than wagering or racing would be permitted).</p> <p>The Minister will be able to determine that a specified racing or wagering service is either included or excluded for the purposes of Part 7C. The ACMA may provide advice to the Minister to support any determinations. These determinations are disallowable instruments.</p>
62F	<p>Introduces a definition for ‘notable persons’</p> <p>Part 7C introduces new restrictions on the sponsorship of notable persons and their use in wagering advertising content (see section 62T below).</p> <p>This provision provides a broad definition for what constitutes a ‘notable person’ for the purposes of this Part. This will include any current or former professional sports player or athlete, celebrity, social media influencer, or prominent individual.</p> <p>The Minister may determine that a specified class of persons are or are not considered to be a notable person for the purposes of this Part, provided it is in the public interest to do so. The ACMA may provide advice to the Minister to support any determinations of this kind. These determinations are disallowable instruments.</p> <p>The ACMA is empowered under section 62ZB to make written guidelines on the operation of Part 7C. This may include guidance on the interpretation of the notable persons definition at section 62F (such as what makes a person a ‘celebrity’ or ‘influencer’).</p>
62G	<p>Introduces definitions for ‘odds’ and ‘promotion of odds’</p> <p>This provision introduces definitions for odds and promotion of odds for the purposes of Part 7C. Notably, odds related to horse, harness or greyhound racing are excluded from the definition and therefore carved out of the restrictions.</p>
62H	<p>Outlines the meaning of ‘restricted user’</p> <p>Part 7C introduces new restrictions on wagering advertising content on online content services (see sections 62P-62R below).</p>

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	<p>This provision supports the restrictions on online content services (see section 62P below) – it provides that a restricted user for the purposes of these restrictions includes an individual in Australia who is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under 18 years of age (or has not confirmed their age); or • is not using a registered account (i.e. must be logged-in), or • has opted out from receiving wagering advertising content.
62J	<p>Additional constitutional basis</p> <p>This provision provides additional constitutional basis to support the authority of these restrictions.</p>
62K	<p>Introduces a prohibition on wagering advertising content during live coverage of sporting events during daytime hours</p> <p>This provision introduces a ban on wagering advertising content during the broadcast or datacast of live coverage of a sporting event that occurs during the daytime between 6:00am and 8:30pm (local time for the licence area of the broadcast or datacast).</p> <p>During this period, wagering advertising content will be banned during all live coverage of a sporting event. The live coverage includes the period 5 minutes before the scheduled start of the sporting event and 5 minutes after the conclusion of the sporting event and all scheduled and unscheduled breaks in the sporting event.</p> <p>This draws on existing restrictions in the co-regulatory broadcasting codes of practice.</p> <p>This provision establishes a dual obligation on broadcasters and licensed interactive wagering service providers to comply with the restrictions. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
62L	<p>Introduces a prohibition on wagering advertising content during live coverage of sporting events during overnight hours</p> <p>This provision introduces a legislative ban on wagering advertising content during the broadcast or datacast of live coverage of a sporting event that occurs overnight, between 8:30pm and 6:00am the following day (local time for the licence area of the broadcast or datacast).</p> <p>During this period, wagering advertising content will be banned during all live coverage of a sporting event. The live coverage includes the period between the scheduled start of the sporting event and the conclusion of the sporting event. However, unlike the daytime restrictions, wagering advertising content will be permitted during any scheduled or unscheduled breaks (e.g. halftime or a rain-delay).</p> <p>This enshrines existing restrictions in the co-regulatory broadcasting codes of practice in legislation.</p> <p>This provision establishes a dual obligation on broadcasters and licensed interactive wagering service providers to comply with these restrictions. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
62M	<p>Introduces a frequency cap for wagering advertising content on television during daytime hours</p> <p>This provision restricts the number of wagering advertising content on broadcast television to no more than 3 per 60-minute block per channel during the daytime, between 6:00am and 8:30pm (local time in the time zone for the licence area of the broadcast or datacast).</p> <p>The frequency cap applies to all instances of wagering advertising content, including advertising spots, banner advertisements, and sponsored segments. The per hour period is applied on a rolling 60-minute basis to ensure that each hour of viewing contains no more than 3 instances of wagering advertising content. This is intended to provide protections for viewers who watch 60-minute programs that fall across 2 clock hours (e.g. a program running from 7:30pm-8:30pm).</p> <p>Dedicated racing and wagering <u>channels</u> are exempt from the frequency cap. Dedicated racing and wagering <u>programs</u> will also be exempt during the period that it is broadcast. This includes during horse racing events broadcast on main channels (e.g. the Melbourne Cup).</p> <p>This provision establishes a dual obligation on broadcasters and licensed interactive wagering service providers to comply with the restrictions. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
62N	<p>Introduces a prohibition on wagering advertising content on radio during school drop off and pick up hours</p> <p>This provision introduces a ban on wagering advertising content on broadcast radio during the school drop off and pick up period. For the purposes of this section, the school drop off period begins at 8:00am and ends at 9:00am, and the school pick up period begins at 3:00pm and ends at 4:00pm.</p> <p>These restrictions only apply on a school day in the relevant licence area of the particular broadcast. This does not include weekends, public holidays or public school holidays.</p> <p>Dedicated racing and wagering channels are exempt from this ban. Dedicated racing and wagering <u>programs</u> will also be exempt from the ban during the period that they are broadcast.</p> <p>This provision establishes a dual obligation on broadcasters and licensed interactive wagering service providers to comply with the restrictions. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
62P	<p>Introduces a prohibition on wagering advertising content on online content services</p> <p>This provision introduces a complete ban on wagering advertising content on all online content services unless the online content service provider takes reasonable steps outlined below. This extends to social media platforms, streaming services, websites, and apps, among other services. See section 10C for the meaning of ‘online content service’.</p> <p>Online content services that take the following reasonable steps are permitted to display wagering advertising content (in line with the restrictions at section 62Q):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent restricted users from receiving wagering advertising content (see definition of restricted user in section 62H above);

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that individuals are using a registered account; and • ensure that individuals may opt out from receiving wagering advertising content. <p>Online content services will be expected to implement age assurance technologies, consistent with requirements under the Social Media Minimum Age, to ensure restricted users do not receive wagering advertising content.</p> <p>The ACMA may issue guidelines for the purposes of satisfying these reasonable steps obligations. This could model guidelines issued by the eSafety Commissioner to support the Social Media Minimum Age.</p> <p>Online content services that are dedicated to racing or wagering are exempt from this ban without needing to satisfy the reasonable steps prescribed above. This includes a website of a licensed interactive wagering service provider or a website that wholly or principally provides racing content.</p> <p>This provision establishes a dual obligation on online content service providers and licensed interactive wagering service providers to comply with the restrictions. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
62Q	<p>Outlines a civil penalty for providing wagering advertising content on online content services to restricted users</p> <p>Under this provision, an online content service that shows wagering advertising content to a restricted user will be subject to a maximum civil penalty of 1,000 penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>). This complements section 62H (definition of restricted user) and allows the ACMA to initiate proceedings against online content services for each occasion restricted users are exposed to wagering advertising content. It will be for the offending online content service to demonstrate that it took reasonable steps to prevent that from occurring.</p>
62R	<p>Outlines requirements for the use of certain identification material and services</p> <p>This provision prevents online content service providers from requiring users to use government-issued identification material (including drivers licences) for proving age. Online content services must always offer a reasonable alternative to government identification.</p> <p>The provision is adapted from the Social Media Minimum Age law. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
62S	<p>Introduces a prohibition on displaying wagering advertising content on uniforms and at sporting venues etc.</p> <p>This provision prohibits licensed interactive wagering service providers from authorising or causing wagering advertising content to be displayed on uniforms of participants or officials or on premises in connection with a sporting event.</p> <p>The ban on uniforms covers all participants and officials associated with a sporting event, including players, coaches, umpires and other support staff (such as trainers, security or venue staff). The ban on premises captures any on-field, external stadium and perimeter signage, as well as signage in coaches' boxes.</p>

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	<p>These restrictions apply in relation to any sporting event or activity related to a sporting event. This includes live sporting events, training, and press conferences. It does not apply if the display is not available to the public or a section of the public (within the meaning at section 62B).</p> <p><i>While not in the current Bill, an application provision will be drafted to give effect to the Government’s announced intention to grandfather existing contracts for wagering advertising content in premises and on uniforms in connection with a sporting event.</i></p> <p>The obligation for compliance with this restriction is <u>only</u> placed on the licensed interactive wagering service provider. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
62T	<p>Prevents licensed interactive wagering service providers from entering into an arrangement with a notable person for the purpose of promoting wagering advertising content</p> <p>This provision restricts licensed interactive wagering service providers from entering into contracts or arrangements with a notable person (within the meaning at section 62F) that relates to the promotion of wagering advertising content.</p> <p>This means licensed interactive wagering service providers will no longer be permitted to sponsor current or former sports players or athletes, celebrities, or social media influencers to promote their services.</p> <p>The obligation for compliance with this restriction is placed on the licensed interactive wagering service provider only. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
62U	<p>Introduces a prohibition on the promotion of odds</p> <p>This provision prohibits licensed interactive wagering service providers from authorising or causing the broadcast of wagering advertising content that includes promotion of odds. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p> <p>An exception applies to dedicated wagering channels and programs. It also does not apply to horse, harness or greyhound racing, as the definition of ‘odds’ excludes these types of events.</p> <p>The prohibition applies to broadcasting only. It does not include print publications or online content (noting the separate requirements applied to online content services at section 62P).</p>
62V	<p>Prevents representatives of wagering service providers from appearing in relation to wagering advertising content</p> <p>This provision restricts representatives or officials associated with a licensed interactive wagering service provider from appearing as a commentator, or at, or around a sporting event venue.</p> <p>This mirrors the existing legislative restrictions on online content service providers in the <i>Broadcasting Services (Online Content Service Provider Rules) 2018</i> and enshrines similar restrictions on broadcasters in primary legislation.</p> <p>This provision establishes a dual obligation on online content service providers and licensed interactive wagering service providers to comply with the restrictions. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty</p>

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	units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).
62W	<p>Prohibits wagering advertising content that contains harmful or misleading material</p> <p>This provision restricts wagering advertising content that is harmful or misleading. For example, wagering advertising content must not be directed at children or portray children as participating in wagering activities.</p> <p>This mirrors the existing legislative restrictions on online content service providers in the Online Content Service Provider Rules and enshrines similar restrictions on broadcasters in primary legislation.</p> <p>This provision establishes a dual obligation on online content service providers and licensed interactive wagering service providers to comply with the restrictions. Contraventions of this section can incur a penalty of up to 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
62X	<p>Outlines a general exception for conduct required by law etc.</p> <p>This provision provides a general exception for conduct that is required under a law of the Commonwealth or a state or territory, or the conduct is in compliance with a judgement or order of a court.</p> <p>This means content that is wagering advertising content is taken not to be wagering advertising content as far as it relates to the requirements under the law or court ruling (for example if a court requires a correct to be broadcast).</p>
62Y	<p>Outlines a general exception for accidental conduct etc.</p> <p>This provision provides a general exception for accidental and incidental conduct. This exception only applies if the person does not receive any direct or indirect benefit in connection with the conduct.</p> <p>This exception may apply in circumstances where a broadcaster accidentally or incidentally broadcasts wagering advertising content as part of its coverage of a sporting event, where the broadcaster does not receive a direct or indirect benefit and the inclusion of wagering advertising content is outside of the broadcasters control (e.g. if the broadcast includes wagering advertising content on the clothing of attendees at a sporting event).</p>
62Z	<p>Outlines a general exception for journalism</p> <p>This provision provides a general exception for wagering advertising content that relates to a news or current affairs report, provided the public interest outweighs any likely adverse effect and the person does not receive a benefit from the conduct.</p> <p>This provision is adapted from exceptions provided under the <i>Public Health (Tobacco and Other Products) Act 2023</i>.</p>
62ZA	<p>Outlines record keeping requirements for regulated entities</p> <p>This provision establishes new record keeping obligations on regulated entities for the purposes of supporting the ACMA's compliance and enforcement actions. Regulated entities for the purposes of this provision includes broadcasters, online content service providers, and licensed interactive wagering service providers.</p>

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	<p>Records under this provision must be retained for a period of 3 years. Contraventions of this provision will incur a maximum of 120 penalty units (or 600 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p> <p>The ACMA may request regulated entities make the records retained under this provision available to it. Failure to comply with a written request for records can incur a maximum of 120 penalty units (or 600 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p>
622B	<p>Allows the ACMA to make advisory guidelines</p> <p>This provision provides a general power for the ACMA to make written guidelines for the purpose of providing guidance about the operation of Part 7C. This provision also empowers the Minister to direct the ACMA to make guidelines.</p> <p>This enables the ACMA to publish guidelines on its website to support the implementation, interpretation and operationalisation of the wagering advertising restrictions. This includes the provision of guidelines in relation to the operation of restrictions on promotion of wagering advertising content by notable persons, as well as guidelines on implementing the restrictions on online content services (see section 62P).</p>
622C	<p>Outlines that Part 7C does not apply to the extent that it would infringe on a person’s implied freedom of political communication</p> <p>This provision provides that any provision in Part 7C does not apply to the extent that it would infringe on a persons implied freedom of political communication.</p>
622D	<p>Outlines that Part 7C does not apply to the extent that it would result in an acquisition of property other than on just terms</p> <p>This provision provides that any provision in Part 7C does not apply to the extent that it would result in an acquisition of property from a person otherwise than on just terms, within the meaning of paragraph 51(xxxi) of the Constitution.</p>
622E	<p>Prevents civil proceedings against a person for refusing or failing to show wagering advertising content prohibited by Part 7C</p> <p>This provision enshrines a legislative protection against civil proceedings where a person refuses to broadcast, display or provide wagering advertising content that would be in contravention of any restrictions in Part 7C.</p>
622F	<p>Clarifies that the restrictions in Part 7C are additional conditions for licences under the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i></p> <p>This provision provides that compliance with the restrictions in Part 7C constitute an additional licence condition for each of the broadcasting services referenced.</p>
64A	<p>Allows the ACMA to use formal warnings to enforce new civil penalties</p> <p>This provision enables the ACMA to use formal warnings to enforce the new civil penalty provisions added in Part 7C.</p>
64C	<p>Allows the ACMA to use infringement notices to enforce new civil penalties</p> <p>This provision enables the ACMA to use infringement notices to enforce the new civil penalty provisions added in Part 7C. These provisions are enforceable under Part 5 of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>.</p>

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64D Allows the ACMA to use injunctions to enforce new civil penalties

This provision enables the ACMA to use injunctions to enforce the new civil penalty provisions added in Part 7C. These provisions are enforceable under Part 7 of the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014*.

Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005

10(1) Outlines the ACMA’s remit in relation to broadcasting, content and datacasting functions

This section currently outlines the ACMA’s remit in relation to broadcasting and content services.

Subsection 10(1)(ma) provides that the ACMA can monitor compliance with the online content service provider rules. This subsection will be repealed, noting the online content service provider rules will also be repealed.

This section already confers all functions under the *Interactive Gambling Act 2001* on the ACMA (subsection 10(1)(o)(iii)). No amendment is needed to add responsibility for the new wagering advertising content restrictions.

Broadcasting Services Act 1992

Various Outlines a range of consequential amendments

Part 2 of the Gambling Reform Bill includes various consequential amendments to the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* to remove duplicative and outdated provisions.

For example, the ACMA’s power to determine a gambling promotion program standard under section 125A will be repealed. Similarly, Parts 2 to 6 of Schedule 8 will be repealed as these provisions are no longer required with the wagering advertising content restrictions in the *Interactive Gambling Act 2001*.

Part 1 of Schedule 8 will be retained as it provides a definition of online content service which is used in other parts of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

The *Broadcasting Services (Online Content Service Provider Rules) 2018* will also be repealed in full.

Schedule 2 – Disruption of illegal gambling services

There are existing tools to combat illegal gambling providers in the Interactive Gambling Act 2001. However, the regulatory requirements are onerous and inhibit the ability to investigate and respond rapidly. Implementing additional disruption methods will disrupt more illegal operators from targeting Australians.

These amendments in Schedule 2 will:

- place an obligation on financial institutions to block transfers from Australian bank accounts to accounts belonging to illegal gambling operators;
- enable ACMA to share information with financial institutions to assist their blocking of transactions; and
- place an obligation on digital services across the technology stack to block access to illegal gambling services online.

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Interactive Gambling Act 2001	
15J	<p>Prevents transactions from Australian bank accounts to designated interactive gambling services</p> <p>This provision requires financial institutions and payment facilitators to prevent, as far as is reasonably practicable to do so, a payment being made, or funds being transferred for or in connection with a designated interactive gambling service.</p> <p>It applies specifically to Authorised Deposit Taking Institutions (as defined in the <i>Banking Act 1959</i>) and a participant in a payment system (as defined in the <i>Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998</i>). It is a broad application of stakeholders, in recognition of the sophisticated methods used by some prohibited interactive gambling services to circumvent existing frameworks.</p> <p>The legislation deliberately does not prescribe a method for how transactions should be blocked, in recognition that the most effective methods may differ between different institutions and when targeting different designated interactive gambling services, such as ones based in Australia or overseas.</p> <p>This provision targets transactions from Australian accounts to designated interactive gambling services both in Australia and overseas. It deliberately does not target transactions from designated interactive gambling services to Australian bank accounts, as it is not illegal for an Australian to use a designated interactive gambling service, and that these transactions moving in this direction would likely represent collection of winnings.</p> <p>The provision targets designated interactive gambling service accounts through a broad range of ‘persons’ to ensure it covers third-party holding or mule accounts being used to circumvent the ban. This provision contains a civil penalty for non-compliance set at 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p> <p>It also gives the Minister the power to determine other entities to which the requirement to prevent transactions to designated interactive gambling services should apply. This offers a safeguard for the measure to adapt to new or evolving payment mechanisms as needed.</p>
15K	<p>Enables the ACMA to make guidelines about the transferring of funds related to designated interactive gambling services</p> <p>This provision gives the ACMA the power to make written guidelines about what is or is not considered ‘reasonably practicable’ for the purposes of the transaction blocking measure at section 15J. It is intended that the ACMA may use these guidelines to provide more detail on</p>

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	specific methods that the participants in the payment system may employ to meet their requirements under section 15J.
15L	<p>Additional constitutional basis</p> <p>This provision provides additional constitutional basis to support the authority of this Part.</p>
15M	<p>Outlines that Part 2C does not apply to the extent that it would result in an acquisition of property other than on just terms</p> <p>This provision provides that any provision in Part 2C does not apply to the extent that it would result in an acquisition of property from a person otherwise than on just terms, within the meaning of paragraph 51(xxxi) of the Constitution.</p>
61AB	<p>Clarifies when online designated interactive gambling service advertisements are taken to be published in Australia</p> <p>This provision modernises and updates concepts in the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> for publishing designated interactive gambling advertisements online. These amendments introduce a new definition for publishing in relation to an online content service (see provision 10C). Under this definition, a designated interactive gambling service advertisement is taken to be published on an online content service in Australia if it is accessed or available for access by an Australian end-user.</p> <p>This replaces the existing concept in the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> at 61EA(3), which currently only references websites, and requires the majority of a website’s users be physically present in Australia for a designated interactive gambling service advertisement to be considered published.</p> <p>The will enable the ACMA to target advertisements on large platforms (such as social media sites) which are not captured by the current rules. This will streamline and extend the enforcement action they can take against designated interactive gambling service websites published on online content services.</p>
15AB	<p>Prevents infrastructure being used for the provision of designated interactive gambling services to Australians</p> <p>This provision places a requirement on internet service providers, domain name system providers, app distribution service providers and internet search engine service providers to, as far as is reasonably practicable to do so, prevent their infrastructure, facilities and services from being used in connection with the provision of a designated interactive gambling service for Australians.</p> <p>This provision builds on the existing website blocking regime for designated interactive gambling services that currently operates under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> and applies only to internet service providers.</p> <p>Consistent with the approach taken to financial transaction blocking, this provision deliberately does not prescribe methods or approaches for how providers must prevent their services from being used for the provision of designated interactive gambling services, to enable flexibility and choice about how the required actions are implemented.</p> <p>It puts a proactive onus on the relevant providers to block and disrupt access to designated interactive gambling services through their services, and its scope will extend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alternate domain name system providers; - app stores; and - search engines.

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
	<p>This provision contains a civil penalty for non-compliance of 1,000 civil penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>).</p> <p>It also allows the Minister to determine services or providers to which the measure <u>does not</u> apply.</p>
15AC	<p>Enables the ACMA to make guidelines about the prevention of infrastructure being used for the provision of designated interactive gambling services</p> <p>This provision gives the ACMA the power to make written guidelines about what is or is not considered ‘reasonably practicable’ for the purposes of preventing infrastructure being used for the provision of designated interactive gambling services as required in 15AB. This is consistent with the approach proposed for financial transaction blocking.</p> <p>It is intended that the ACMA use these guidelines to provide more detail on specific methods that infrastructure providers may employ to meet their requirements under 15AB, as well as examples of designated interactive gambling services that are intended to be captured by financial transaction blocking.</p>
15AD	<p>Additional constitutional basis</p> <p>This provision provides additional constitutional basis to support the authority of this Part.</p>
15AE	<p>Outlines that provision 15AE does not apply to the extent that it would result in an acquisition of property other than on just terms</p> <p>This provides that provision 15AE does not apply to the extent that it would result in an acquisition of property from a person otherwise than on just terms, within the meaning of paragraph 51(xxxi) of the Constitution.</p>
61CA(1)(a)	<p>Clarifies definitions in relation to the publication of designated interactive gambling service advertisements</p> <p>Section sets out when a person is taken to ‘publish’ a designated interactive gambling service advertisement. This amendment broadens paragraph 61CA(1)(a) beyond publication on a website, such that publication on an online content service (see provision 10C) would meet the definition.</p>
61EG	<p>Establishes when a designated interactive gambling service advertisement is considered removed from an online content service</p> <p>This provision introduces a definition of when a designated interactive gambling service advertisement is considered to be removed from an online content service, stipulating that it is removed when it is neither accessible to, nor delivered to, any end-user in Australia using the online content service. The practical effect is an end-user not being able to see the content in Australia.</p>
61EH, 61EI, 61EJ	<p>Enables the ACMA to issue removal notices for designated interactive gambling service advertisements</p> <p>These three sections establish a removal notice regime for the ACMA, where removal notices may be issued to online content service providers, end users of those services and hosting service providers.</p> <p>These provisions are drafted in line with similar provisions in the <i>Online Safety Act 2021</i> which allow the eSafety Commissioner to issue removal notices for illegal or abusive content.</p> <p>This regime targets designated interactive gambling service advertisements and enables the ACMA to provide written removal notices requiring the receiver to take all reasonable steps to</p>

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
	remove the identified designated interactive gambling service advertisement within 24 hours (or a longer period if allowed by the ACMA).
61EK	<p>Establishes a penalty for failing to comply with a removal notice</p> <p>Failure to comply with a removal notice given under sections 61EH, 61EI or 61EJ is subject to a maximum civil penalty of 1,000 penalty units (or a maximum of 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>). It stipulates that this section only applies to the extent that a person is capable of complying with a removal notice.</p>
61EL	<p>Enables the ACMA to issue link deletion notices for designated interactive gambling service links</p> <p>This provision establishes a link deletion regime for the ACMA, where link deletion notices may be issued to an internet search engine service provider.</p> <p>This is drafted in line with the intent of a similar provision in the <i>Online Safety Act 2021</i> which allows the eSafety Commissioner to issue link deletion notices for links to illegal or abusive content.</p> <p>This provision targets designated interactive gambling services and enables the ACMA to provide written link deletion notices requiring the receiver to cease providing a link to the identified designated interactive gambling service within 24 hours or a longer period if allowed by the ACMA.</p>
61EM	<p>Establishes a penalty for failing to comply with a link deletion notice</p> <p>This provision establishes a civil penalty of up to 1,000 penalty units (or 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>) for failing to comply with a link deletion notice given under section 61EL. It stipulates that this section only applies to the extent that a person is capable of complying with a link deletion notice.</p>
61EN	<p>Enables the ACMA to issue app removal notices for designated interactive gambling services</p> <p>This provision establishes an app removal regime for the ACMA, where removal notices may be issued to app distribution service that enables Australian end-users to download an app that is associate with and facilitates the use of a designated interactive gambling service.</p> <p>This is drafted in line with the intent of a similar provision in the <i>Online Safety Act 2021</i> which allows the eSafety Commissioner to issue app removal notices for particular apps.</p> <p>This provision targets designated interactive gambling service apps and enables the ACMA to provide written app removal notices requiring the receiver to cease enabling Australian end-users to download the identified designated interactive gambling service app within 24 hours or a longer period if allowed by the ACMA.</p>
61EO	<p>Establishes a penalty for failing to comply with an app removal notice</p> <p>This provision establishes a civil penalty of up to 1,000 penalty units (or 5,000 penalty units for corporations, due to the application of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i>) for failing to comply with an app removal notice given under section 61EN. It stipulates that this section only applies to the extent that a person is capable of complying with an app removal notice.</p>
<i>Australian Communications and Media Authority 2005</i>	
59DC	<p>Enables the ACMA to disclose information relating to the transfer of funds to illegal gambling services</p>

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
	<p>This provision enables an ACMA official, with authorised in-writing permission by the Chair, to disclose authorised disclosure information to an authorised deposit-taking institution or a participant in a payment system (see section 15J above) for the purpose of assisting them to comply with requirements under section 15J.</p> <p>This would enable the ACMA to share information, such as bank account details of a designated interactive gambling service provider, that it discovers in the course of its investigations into such services which would assist with compliance with section 15J.</p> <p>This provision is modelled off existing information disclosure powers in the <i>Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005</i> relating to scams prevention.</p>

Schedule 3 – BetStop

Part 7B of the Interactive Gambling Act 2001 establishes the legislative framework for the National Self-Exclusion Register (BetStop), which enables individuals to self-exclude from all Australian-licensed online and telephone wagering providers for a period ranging from 3 months to a lifetime.

The measures in Schedule 3 strengthen the operation of BetStop, improving clarity, user experience and safety outcomes. They operationalise a number of recommendations of the recently completed Statutory Review into BetStop (the Review).

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
<i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i>	
61GB	<p>Enables the Register rules to recognise a broader range of counselling services that may be accessed by individuals affected by gambling harm (for example, Gamblers Help Services counsellors) (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>At present, section 61GB narrowly defines a ‘qualified counsellor’ as an individual who is a member of: (a) the Psychotherapy and Counselling Federation of Australia; or (b) the Australian Counselling Association. The amendments expand this definition.</p>
61GE	<p>Ensures that all messages to individuals registered with BetStop initiated at the control of wagering providers are captured by the legislation, including communication through emerging and future technologies (Review recommendation 6b)</p> <p>Section 61GE defines what counts as an ‘electronic message’ for the purposes of Part 7B. The amendment expands the current provision from traditional contact details (e.g. email) to a broader set of communication channels and delivery mechanisms – including apps, devices and push notifications – so that marketing (and other regulated communications) can be captured across modern digital platforms, not just email/SMS.</p>
61GF & 61GG	<p>Prohibits wagering providers from contacting individuals about any matter while they are on BetStop, aside from the limited purposes covered by legislation (Review recommendation 6c)</p> <p>Section 61GF defines the scope of a ‘regulated electronic message’, which are subject to restrictions in the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> (particularly the prohibition on sending marketing communications to an individual on BetStop). Section 61GG defines the scope of a ‘regulated telemarketing call’. The Bill amends these sections to expand the definitions to capture any form of communication sent, unless it is strictly required to comply with a law of the Commonwealth, a state or a territory.</p>

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
61HA	<p>Supports the ongoing operation and continuity of BetStop in the event the appointed Register operator can no longer operate it (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>At present, section 61HA requires the ACMA to arrange a body corporate to operate BetStop on behalf of the ACMA. This provision provides flexibility for BetStop to be operated by the ACMA or the Department, agency or authority of the Commonwealth.</p>
61JK(2)	<p>Ensures the application of the mandatory minimum 3-month self-exclusion period to all BetStop registrants, regardless of whether they have been on BetStop previously (Review recommendation 5b)</p> <p>At present, BetStop registrants can apply to cancel their self-exclusion early, after completing at least 3 months on the register. Individuals who have previously been on BetStop are exempt from this requirement and can cancel their exclusion at any time.</p> <p>This provision removes that exemption and ensures the minimum 3-month self-exclusion period applies to <u>all</u> registrants, regardless of prior registration, strengthening the integrity of the scheme and reducing harm associated with repeated cycling on and off the Register.</p>
61JK(5) & 61JKA	<p>Strengthens the process for individuals removing themselves from BetStop (Review recommendation 5a)</p> <p>At present, individuals seeking to cancel their self-exclusion must first discuss their decision with a counsellor, psychologist or general practitioner, and complete a statutory declaration confirming this has occurred. Where a nominated support person has been provided, that person must also be notified of the cancellation application. If the application is not withdrawn, the Register operator must remove the individual following a 7-day cooling-off period.</p> <p>The Review concluded that the cancellation process needs more friction, without disincentivising sign up or placing undue administrative burden on the Register operator.</p> <p>This provision introduces a cancellation confirmation step, so that an application to cancel registration does not take effect automatically at the end of the cooling-off period. Instead, it only takes effect if, at any time after that period, the individual actively re-confirms their intention to cancel their registration.</p>
61JM	<p>Clarifies the definition of ‘ordinarily a resident’ (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>At present, the Register operator must remove an individual from BetStop if satisfied that the individual is not ‘ordinarily a resident in Australia’. However, this term is not defined and there is no clear test to support its application.</p> <p>This provision clarifies the meaning of ‘ordinarily a resident’ by specifying that it includes either a permanent resident within the meaning of the <i>Australian Citizenship Act 2007</i>, or a person who has resided in Australia for 200 or more days in at least 3 of the past 5 calendar years.</p> <p>The strengthened definition is intended to support more consistent and defensible decision-making by the Register operator when determining whether an individual should be removed under this provision.</p>
61LA	<p>Streamlining section 61LA with related marketing provisions and reduces administrative burden in enforcing the provision (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>Current section 61LA prohibits using BetStop information for marketing. However, the section is difficult to enforce because it includes additional fault elements, such as requirements to prove knowledge or recklessness.</p>

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
	<p>The Bill brings the bar in line with sections 61LB and 61LC, improving consistency across the framework and making the restrictions easier for the ACMA to enforce in practice.</p>
<p>61MB</p>	<p>Streamlining requirements around the closure of accounts associated with Betstop individuals (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>Currently, the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> splits obligations across two provisions depending on whether a wagering account has pending or unsettled bets at the time an individual registers. This creates additional administrative complexity for industry and makes compliance and enforcement more difficult for the ACMA.</p> <p>This provision streamlines these arrangements into a more unified framework, improving efficiency for both wagering providers and the regulator.</p> <p>The changes also require that account closure be carried out in accordance with the Register rules, enabling the ACMA to take enforcement action where providers fail to meet associated requirements, including notification obligations.</p> <p>In addition, the provision replaces the open-ended requirement to act ‘as soon as practicable’ with a clearer timeframe of 7 days, providing greater certainty and consistency in when wagering accounts must be closed.</p>
<p>61MC</p>	<p>Requires wagering service providers to link old and new wagering accounts for individuals returning from self-exclusion (Review recommendation 7a)</p> <p>At present, the legislation requires wagering providers to permanently close a person’s wagering account when they register with BetStop. If the individual ends their self-exclusion, the account cannot be reopened, reactivated or reinstated. Instead, a new account must be created if the person chooses to resume wagering.</p> <p>The Review found that requiring providers to link old and new accounts would better support monitoring of individuals returning from self-exclusion, enabling providers to identify patterns or risk indicators that may not be apparent without access to historical account information.</p> <p>This provision implements that recommendation by requiring providers to link old and new accounts, including limits on how retained data may be used and sets a maximum retention period.</p>
<p>61NB(4)</p>	<p>Allows for the information of a registered individual to be provided to law enforcement or emergency services (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>This provision addresses a gap in the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i>, allowing information about a registered individual to be disclosed to law enforcement or emergency services, where there is a risk to the health or safety of the individual or others.</p>
<p>61NB(7)</p>	<p>Clarifies an existing disclosure clause (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>At present, section 61NB(7) states that the ACMA may ‘disclose personal information derived from protected information if the personal information is de-identified information.’ This provision clarifies that once information has been properly de-identified, it is no longer ‘personal information’.</p>
<p>61NC</p>	<p>Improves data matching and reduces opportunities for system circumvention (Review recommendation 3)</p> <p>The current Register Rules set out the information a wagering provider must include when making a request to check the Register, but it is not enforceable.</p> <p>As a result, providers are compliant with the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> even if they submit incomplete or low-integrity data (for example, omitting a phone number or using an incorrect date of birth). This weakens the effectiveness of data matching and creates opportunities for</p>

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
	<p>individuals to circumvent self-exclusion by using different personal details. Making this requirement enforceable is intended to improve the accuracy and consistency of Register checks, strengthen data matching, and reduce the risk of system circumvention. Contraventions are subject to a maximum criminal penalty of 120 penalty units or 180 civil penalty units.</p>
<p>61PDA</p>	<p>Ensures changes to a providers' licensing status are communicated to the Register operator in a timely manner (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>At present, there is no obligation on wagering providers to provide information to the ACMA or the Register operator about their State and Territory licensing status. Instead, the ACMA relies on this information being provided voluntarily by State and Territory regulators, which can result in delays. Timely access to accurate licensing information is important to ensure that only authorised providers can access the Register.</p> <p>This provision addresses this issue by supporting more direct and reliable information sharing, reducing the risk that changes in a provider's licensing status are not communicated promptly to the Register operator. Contraventions are subject to a maximum criminal penalty of 120 penalty units or 180 civil penalty units.</p>
<p>64B</p>	<p>Ensures multiple civil penalty orders cannot be made against a person under the Act in relation to conduct that is substantially the same</p> <p>This is a standard provision adopted for civil penalty double jeopardy.</p>
<p>64C</p>	<p>Increases the 12-month time limit for issuing infringement notices for breaches of the Act to 24 months (Review recommendation 10)</p> <p>Subsection 103(2) of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> provides that an infringement notice must be given within 12 months of when the contravention of the <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> occurred. This limits the ACMA's ability to issue infringement notices for breaches of the Act uncovered through long-running or complex investigations.</p> <p>Increasing the 12-month time limit for issuing infringement notices to 24 months will help ensure the ACMA can take enforcement action where investigations are complex, involve novel legal issues, or where complaints are made to the ACMA after a delay.</p>
<p><i>National Self-exclusion Register (Cost Recovery Levy) Act 2019</i></p>	
<p>6, 10</p>	<p>Supports the recovery of BetStop costs (both for the Department and the ACMA) (Review recommendation 1)</p> <p>The <i>National Self-Exclusion Register (Cost Recovery Levy) Act 2019</i> requires wagering providers to fund BetStop through a levy to support the ongoing operation of the service.</p> <p>Under the current framework, cost recovery arrangements are limited to costs incurred by the ACMA. This provision expands the framework to also support recovery of BetStop-related costs incurred by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts, and to clarify that promotion and awareness activities for BetStop fall within the scope of recoverable costs.</p> <p>This ensures the levy appropriately covers the full range of activities necessary to operate and support the effectiveness of the Register.</p>

Schedule 4 – Online lottery products

New products are being offered and promoted to Australian consumers that are inconsistent with the intent of the Interactive Gambling Act 2001. These amendments will prohibit online keno and foreign matched lotteries, and address identified regulatory gaps by clarifying the definition of trade promotion gambling services.

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
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Interactive Gambling Act 2001	
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4	Introduces definitions for ‘foreign matched lottery’ and ‘keno-type lottery’
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Foreign matched lotteries have not previously been defined in the *Interactive Gambling Act 2001*, but are treated as an ‘excluded lottery service’ at section 8D. Foreign matched lotteries typically allow consumers to participate in overseas lottery draws via an intermediary service, which purchases and holds the underlying ticket and pays prizes based on the outcome of the offshore draw. The definition is intended to reflect these key characteristics.

At present, keno-type lotteries are noted in section 4 of the *Interactive Gambling Act 2001* in connection with the definition of a ‘lottery’. The proposed definition focuses on the product’s core features – participants select numbers from a specified range, numbers are randomly drawn, and prizes depend on how many selections match – together with high-frequency, rapid, repetitive play conducted remotely. By requiring participation for keno-type lotteries to occur via a carriage service and that participants are not physically present, the definition is intended to exclude land-based keno offered in licensed venues. It also allows flexibility by enabling similar rapid, repetitive lottery-type services to be prescribed by regulation, so the definition can adapt over time.

8BB	Distinguishes legitimate trade promotion gambling services from lottery products being offered under the guise of ‘trade promotions’
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Many organisations in Australia operate genuine trade promotion reward club or loyalty programs. However, concerns have emerged that some operators are using these models to offer lottery-style products under the guise of trade promotions. These services typically involve ongoing membership fees and frequent prize draws for high-value items such as cars, houses or large cash prizes.

Trade promotion lotteries are currently captured in the *Interactive Gambling Act 2001* through the definition of a ‘trade promotion gambling service’ at section 8BB and are excluded from being an ‘interactive gambling service’ for the purposes of the prohibitions under section 5(3)(bb).

This provision is intended to more clearly distinguish genuine trade promotion gambling services which are incidental to the overall business of those offering the service, compared to those services that are relying on this exemption for their overall business model, by clarifying that a service does not fall within the definition where: participants must pay a membership, subscription or other fee to take part; that fee provides entry (including ongoing or multiple entries) into one or more draws or games; and the payment is not solely for the provider’s own goods or services, but is effectively for access to the gambling service itself.

As a result of this provision, services that meet these criteria would be classified as interactive gambling services and therefore prohibited, unless authorised under section 15AA (for example, under an appropriate State or Territory lottery licence). Feedback is invited on

Section	Purpose of amendment(s)
	<p>whether allowing such services to be operated under a state or territory authorisation is appropriate.</p> <p>The intent is that charity and other not-for-profit lotteries are not captured by this exclusion.</p>
8D(2)	<p>Removes online keno and foreign matched lotteries from falling under the definition of an ‘excluded lottery service’</p> <p>Keno-type lotteries and foreign matched lotteries are currently treated as ‘excluded lottery services’ under section 8D, meaning they can be offered under the IGA.</p> <p>This provision removes this exemption, so these services will instead be treated as designated interactive gambling services and therefore prohibited.</p> <p>To support this change, new definitions of ‘keno-type lottery’ and ‘foreign matched lottery’ will be included at section 4 of the IGA.</p>