

British Columbia Lottery Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025

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Statement of Management’s Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The consolidated financial statements of BCLC have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The consolidated financial statements present fairly the consolidated financial position of BCLC as at March 31, 2025, and the results of its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Management is responsible for the integrity of the consolidated financial statements and has established systems of internal control to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly authorized and financial records are properly maintained to facilitate the preparation of reliable financial information in a timely manner.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of our financial reporting responsibilities and has approved the consolidated financial statements and other financial information included in this annual report and service plan.

The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in discharging its responsibilities. The committee reviews and recommends approval of the consolidated financial statements. It meets periodically with management, and internal and external auditors concerning internal controls and all other matters relating to our financial reporting.

KPMG LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, have performed an independent audit of BCLC and expressed an unqualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements of BCLC.



Alan Kerr

CFO & Vice-President

Finance and Corporate Services



Pat Davis

President & CEO

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of and Minister Responsible for British Columbia Lottery Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of British Columbia Lottery Corporation (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025
- the consolidated statement of net income and comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**" section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Independent Auditor's Report continued

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Kamloops, Canada
June 26, 2025

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash (note 6)	\$ 46,716	\$ 44,408
Accounts receivable (note 7)	48,636	89,657
Prepaid and deferred expenses	24,208	21,893
Inventories (note 8)	10,731	10,152
Commission advances (note 9)	—	5,140
Gaming cash floats (note 10)	—	8,884
Current assets	130,291	180,134
Prepaid and deferred expenses	3,109	3,468
Right-of-use assets (note 11)	54,489	55,323
Property and equipment (note 12)	324,354	306,504
Intangible assets (note 13)	38,480	33,787
Employee benefits (note 14)	109,795	82,746
Non-current assets	530,227	481,828
Total assets	\$ 660,518	\$ 661,962

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position continued

At March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
LIABILITIES		
Prizes payable (note 15)	\$ 32,678	\$ 38,017
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities (note 16)	148,185	116,442
Short-term financing (note 17)	130,229	110,297
Deferred revenue (note 18)	3,987	24,805
Unsettled wagers (note 19)	5,774	6,929
Lease liabilities (note 11)	5,389	5,122
Due to the Government of British Columbia (note 20)	136,738	190,104
Current liabilities	462,980	491,716
Lease liabilities (note 11)	53,131	53,580
Provisions (note 21)	2,926	3,173
Employee benefits (note 14)	55,544	49,772
Non-current liabilities	111,601	106,525
Total liabilities	574,581	598,241
EQUITY		
Accumulated deficit (note 22)	(17,850)	(17,850)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	103,787	81,571
Total equity	85,937	63,721
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 660,518	\$ 661,962

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
Commitments and contingencies are outlined in notes 11, 12 and 26.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Greg Moore
Chair, Board of Directors



Christine Dacre
Chair, Audit Committee

Consolidated Statement of Net Income and Comprehensive Income

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Revenue (note 23)	\$ 2,803,327	\$ 2,871,296
Expenses		
Commissions and fees	737,955	744,595
Employee costs	193,542	173,525
Gaming equipment leases and licenses	117,863	102,627
Systems, maintenance, and ticket distribution	83,357	71,305
Amortization and depreciation (notes 11, 12 and 13)	81,092	74,922
Advertising, marketing, and promotions	42,002	40,253
Professional fees and services	27,775	15,901
Ticket printing	15,950	15,234
Cost of premises	7,416	6,942
Net financing costs (note 24)	2,466	2,064
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	912	799
Other	10,273	4,209
	1,320,603	1,252,376
Income from operations before the undernoted	1,482,724	1,618,920
Indirect tax expense (note 28)	75,166	70,529
Net income	1,407,558	1,548,391
Other comprehensive (loss) income		
Item that will never be reclassified to net income:		
Net defined benefit plan actuarial gain (loss) (note 14)	22,216	(7,079)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 1,429,774	\$ 1,541,312

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Balance, April 1, 2023	\$ (17,850)	\$ 88,650	\$ 70,800
Net income	1,548,391	—	1,548,391
Net defined benefit plan actuarial loss (note 14)	—	(7,079)	(7,079)
Total comprehensive income	1,548,391	(7,079)	1,541,312
Payments to the Government of Canada on behalf of the Government of British Columbia (note 25)	(12,403)	—	(12,403)
Distributions to the Government of British Columbia (note 20)	(1,535,988)	—	(1,535,988)
Balance, March 31, 2024	\$ (17,850)	\$ 81,571	\$ 63,721
Net income	1,407,558	—	1,407,558
Net defined benefit plan actuarial gain (note 14)	—	22,216	22,216
Total comprehensive income	1,407,558	22,216	1,429,774
Payments to the Government of Canada on behalf of the Government of British Columbia (note 25)	(12,731)	—	(12,731)
Distributions to the Government of British Columbia (note 20)	(1,394,827)	—	(1,394,827)
Balance, March 31, 2025	\$ (17,850)	\$ 103,787	\$ 85,937

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,407,558	\$ 1,548,391
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation (notes 11 and 12)	74,215	66,564
Amortization (note 13)	6,877	8,358
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	912	799
Net benefit plan expense (note 14)	16,938	13,057
Net financing costs (note 24)	2,466	2,064
	1,508,966	1,639,233
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	40,690	(24,948)
Prepaid and deferred expenses	(1,956)	896
Inventories	(579)	(1,236)
Commission advances	5,140	30,051
Gaming cash floats	8,884	38,927
Employee benefits	(15,999)	(15,248)
Prizes payable	(5,339)	4,428
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	20,653	2,951
Deferred revenue	(20,818)	1,596
Unsettled wagers	(1,155)	(181)
Provisions	(247)	(315)
Interest received	3,809	4,351
Net cash from operating activities	1,542,049	1,680,505
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Short-term financing (note 17)	20,039	(29,913)
Interest paid (notes 11 and 17)	(6,703)	(9,561)
Payments on lease liabilities (note 11)	(5,936)	(6,298)
Payments to the Government of Canada on behalf of the Government of British Columbia (note 25)	(12,731)	(12,403)
Distributions paid to the Government of British Columbia (note 20)	(1,448,193)	(1,523,118)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,453,524)	(1,581,293)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property and equipment	(81,560)	(77,892)
Additions to intangible assets	(4,892)	(8,471)
Net proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	235	666
Net cash used in investing activities	(86,217)	(85,697)
Net increase in cash	2,308	13,515
Cash, beginning of year	44,408	30,893
Cash, end of year (note 6)	\$ 46,716	\$ 44,408

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

1 Corporate information

British Columbia Lottery Corporation (BCLC or the Corporation) is a crown corporation of British Columbia (B.C.) incorporated under the *Company Act* (B.C.) on October 25, 1984 and continued under the *Gaming Control Act* (B.C.). The Government of British Columbia has delegated BCLC the responsibility to develop, undertake, organize, conduct, manage and operate provincial gaming on behalf of the government. Gaming activities include lottery, casino, bingo, and internet gaming (iGaming).

BCLC is also the B.C. regional marketing organization for national lottery games, which are collective undertakings by the provinces of Canada acting through the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation (ILC).

The address of BCLC's registered office is 74 West Seymour Street, Kamloops, B.C., Canada.

As an agent of the crown, BCLC is not subject to federal or provincial corporate income taxes.

These consolidated financial statements (hereinafter referred to as the 'financial statements') include B.C. Lottotech International Inc., a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary of BCLC.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by BCLC's Board of Directors (the Board) on June 26, 2025.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for unsettled wagers and employee benefit plan assets, which are measured at fair value as explained in note 3(b) and note 3(c) respectively.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(d) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying accounting policies and to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

i. Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements includes:

- the determination of the presence of control, as defined under IFRS for the basis of consolidation, over gaming facility service providers and lottery retailers (note 3(a));
- whether the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise extension options under lease agreements (note 3(d)).

ii. Estimates

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year includes:

- key actuarial assumptions used in the measurement of defined benefit obligations for the Corporation's pension and post-retirement benefit plans (note 14(e)(i));
- the valuation of private equity and infrastructure investments in the measurement of plan assets for the Corporation's pension plan (note 14(d)).

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Corporation's risk management commitments where appropriate. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3 Material accounting policies

The Corporation and its subsidiary have consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements:

(a) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation. Control exists when the Corporation is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with an entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. The Corporation does not control gaming facility service providers or lottery retailers and therefore these financial statements do not include the financial results of those entities.

(b) Financial instruments

Financial instrument	Classification	Initial measurement	Subsequent measurement
Financial assets			
Cash	AC ¹	FV ²	AC ¹
Accounts receivable	AC ¹	TP ³	AC ¹
Commission advances	AC ¹	FV ²	AC ¹
Gaming cash floats	AC ¹	FV ²	AC ¹
Financial liabilities			
Prizes payable	AC ¹	FV ²	AC ¹
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	AC ¹	FV ²	AC ¹
Short-term financing	AC ¹	FV ²	AC ¹
Unsettled wagers	FVPL ⁴	FV ²	FVPL ⁴
Lease liabilities	AC ¹	FV ²	AC ¹
Due to the Government of British Columbia	AC ¹	FV ²	AC ¹

¹ For accounting recognition and measurement purposes, classified as amortized cost (AC). Financial assets and financial liabilities are subsequently measured using the effective interest method, less any allowances for expected losses. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, or the amortized cost of the financial liability.

² For initial recognition purposes, measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs (FV). Financial assets are initially measured at the present value of future cash flows under the contractual terms plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs.

³ For initial recognition purposes, measured at transaction price (TP).

⁴ For accounting recognition and measurement purposes, classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

i. Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized initially on the trade dates, which is when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are those held in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment are recognized in profit or loss.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Gains or losses on derecognition are recognized in profit or loss.

ii. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade dates, which are the dates the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Net gains and losses, including any interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognized in profit or loss.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations expire, are discharged, or are cancelled. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

iii. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Corporation has a current, legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(c) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Corporation's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, as outlined in note 14, is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of the benefit, payable in the future, that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is then discounted to determine its present value. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the obligation to determine the net defined benefit liability (asset). When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Corporation, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of future economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), which are comprised of actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest), and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. BCLC determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying a discount rate. This discount rate aligns with the one used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the start of the annual period, factoring in the then-net defined benefit liability (asset) and considering any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss as employee costs.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting gain or loss with respect to a change in benefits that relates to past service, or the gain or loss on curtailment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss as employee costs. The Corporation recognizes gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(d) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Corporation determines whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Corporation has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases with terms of less than 12 months. The Corporation recognizes the payments associated with these leases as an expense, on a straight-line basis, over the lease term.

i. Right-of-use asset

The Corporation recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and any estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

A right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, which includes the initial lease term and any optional renewal period if the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise an option, using the straight-line method. A right-of-use asset will be reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for the remeasurement of the lease liability.

ii. Lease liability

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Corporation determines its incremental borrowing rate on a lease-by-lease basis by obtaining Government of Canada bond rates that consider both the term of the lease and the liquidity of lease payments.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; and
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

Variable lease payments based on revenues or usage are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the expenses are incurred.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an applicable index or rate, if the Corporation changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset; or if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, the adjustment is recorded in profit or loss.

The Corporation has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components within a contract and accounts for these as a single lease component.

(e) Property and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

The Corporation's property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and bringing the asset to the location and condition for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a suitable condition for their intended use. Borrowing costs related to the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized.

When major components of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Corporation.

iii. Depreciation

Land and assets under construction are not depreciated. When property and equipment are available for use, they are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. Depreciation is based on cost less estimated residual value and based on the following estimated useful lives:

Asset	Rate
Corporate facilities and equipment	
Building	5 to 20 years
Equipment	2 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 30 years
Lottery gaming	
Equipment	3 to 10 years
Retail kiosks	2 to 10 years
Casino and community gaming	
Equipment	2 to 8 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(f) Intangible assets

Expenditures incurred in the development or acquisition of computer software products or systems that will contribute to future economic benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalized as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Development expenditures are capitalized only if the expenditures can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Corporation intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset.

The cost of computer software and systems that are acquired by the Corporation includes the purchase price and any expenditures directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Borrowing costs related to the development of qualifying assets are capitalized.

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Assets under development are not amortized. When intangible assets are available for use they are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives (2 to 10 years). Amortization methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(g) Impairment

i. Financial assets

Financial assets not classified at fair value through profit or loss are assessed under an expected credit loss model, which requires the recognition of an allowance for expected losses upon recognition of the asset. The Corporation measures loss allowances at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses, which are the losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the cash flows due to the Corporation in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Corporation expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. If the amount of the credit loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the expected credit loss was recognized, then the previously recognized credit loss is reversed through profit or loss.

When estimating expected credit losses and determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Corporation's historical experience and informed credit assessment, which includes forward-looking information. The Corporation assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

At each reporting date, the Corporation assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The Corporation considers expected credit risk for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for expected credit losses. Assets that are not individually significant are assessed collectively for expected credit losses by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In the statement of financial position, loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

ii. Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets, other than inventories and employee benefit plan assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows (cash generating units). An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's or cash generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit. Impairment losses are recognized in income and are reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(h) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized in profit or loss.

(i) Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Gaming revenue is earned through various distribution channels as either an Administered or Wagered game. Gaming revenue is recognized net of prizes as outlined below.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

i. Administered games

In transactions in which the Corporation administers a game amongst players (“Administered Games”), the Corporation recognizes the portion of the wagers retained, and not distributed as prizes, as revenue from operating the game.

Product	Channel	Revenue recognition policy
Lottery draw-based games	LR ¹ and PN ²	Revenue is recognized at the date of the draw. Receipts for lottery tickets sold before March 31 for draws held subsequent to that date are recorded as deferred revenue (note 18) with a financial liability recorded for the portion to be paid as prizes.
Lottery instant tickets	LR ¹	Revenue is recognized at the point of sale to a player. Instant ticket prizes are recorded as a financial liability at the expected prize percentage concurrently with the recognition of revenue.
Sports betting	LR ¹ and PN ²	Revenue is recognized in the period in which the bets settle. Receipts for bets that are received before March 31 for events that occur subsequent to that date are recorded as deferred revenue with a financial liability recorded for the portion to be paid as prizes.
Bingo games	GF ³ and PN ²	Revenue is recognized in the same period in which the games are played.

¹ Revenue is generated through contracted lottery retailers (LR).

² Revenue is generated online at PlayNow.com (PN).

³ Revenue is generated through contracted gaming facility service providers (GF).

ii. Wagered games

In transactions in which the Corporation and players are wagering against a specific outcome of an event (“Wagered Games”), the Corporation is exposed to gains or losses, which are recognized in revenue.

Product	Channel	Revenue recognition policy
Slot and table games	GF ³ and PN ²	Revenue is recognized, net of financial liabilities under customer loyalty programs, in the same period in which the games are played.
Lottery draw-based games	LR ¹ and PN ²	Revenue is recognized at the date of the draw. Receipts for lottery tickets sold before March 31 for draws held subsequent to that date are recorded as unsettled wagers (note 19).
Sports betting	LR ¹ and PN ²	Revenue is recognized in the period in which the bets settle. Receipts for bets that are received before March 31 for events that occur subsequent to that date are recorded as unsettled wagers.

¹ Revenue is generated through contracted lottery retailers (LR).

² Revenue is generated online at PlayNow.com (PN).

³ Revenue is generated through contracted gaming facility service providers (GF).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

In Administered Games where the Corporation earns a variable commission, the variable commission exposes the Corporation to a gain or loss depending on the actual amount of the payout to the player versus the expected prize percentage, which is initially accounted for as a financial liability.

Gains on unclaimed prizes arising from regional lottery games are recognized as revenue when they expire. Unclaimed prizes arising from national lottery games are administered by ILC and, accordingly, are not recognized by the Corporation.

Liabilities under customer loyalty programs are reported as unsettled wagers due to their potential to be discharged through the redemption of free play on Wagered Games.

iii. Non-gaming revenue

Under IFRS 15, revenue earned from the provision of gaming solutions to third parties is recognized in the period it is earned.

(j) Commissions

Commissions paid to lottery retailers are based on revenue generated and prize payments to players, in accordance with underlying lottery retailer agreements. BCLC recognizes commission expenses at the point of sale to a player for revenue-based commissions and at the point of ticket validation for prize payment-based commissions.

Commissions paid to gaming facility service providers, including commissions for facility investment, are based on revenue generated in accordance with underlying operational services agreements. BCLC recognizes commission expenses in the same period in which the revenues are generated.

4 Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The Corporation plans to adopt this standard for its fiscal year ending March 31, 2028.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

IFRS 18, published in April 2024, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Corporation is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Corporation's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Corporation is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled as 'other'.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

5 Financial risk management and fair value

The Corporation has exposure to the following financial risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk.

This note presents information on how the Corporation manages those financial risks.

	Risks		
	Credit	Liquidity	Market
Cash	x		
Accounts receivable	x		
Commission advances	x		
Gaming cash floats	x		
Prizes payable		x	
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities		x	
Short-term financing		x	x
Unsettled wagers		x	
Lease liabilities		x	
Due to the Government of British Columbia		x	

(a) Risk management

The Corporation's Board of Directors has the responsibility to manage the affairs of the Corporation.

The Board's role includes oversight of the Corporation's enterprise risk management program, and the integrity of the Corporation's internal control and management systems. The Board, with the support of its Strategy Committee, monitors the Corporation's risk tolerance and risk capacity levels and considers strategic risks as part of the annual strategic planning process. The Board, with support of the Audit Committee, provides oversight of the effectiveness of the Corporation's systems of internal control over financial information.

The Corporation's enterprise risk management services (ERMS) department supports the assessment, monitoring and reporting of strategic and operational risks that may impact the ability of the Corporation to deliver on its objectives. The ERMS department reports quarterly on its activities and on the Corporation's risk profile for review by management and the Strategy Committee of the Board of Directors. The Director of ERMS has a direct reporting relationship to the Chair of the Strategy Committee.

The Corporation's internal audit department provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of BCLC's risk management processes and internal controls. The department advises management on risk mitigation strategies and improvements to enhance the overall control environment. The Director of internal audit has a direct reporting relationship to the Chair of the Audit Committee.

The recent announcements by the U.S. government to levy tariffs on Canadian goods and the potential retaliatory response from the Canadian government has created considerable economic uncertainty. The Corporation is proactively assessing the direct and indirect impacts to its business of such measures and is considering mitigation strategies as this situation develops.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Corporation will suffer a financial loss due to a third party failing to meet its contractual obligations to the Corporation. The following table summarizes the Corporation's credit risk by financial asset:

Financial asset	Credit risk
Cash	Cash is held with a bank that has high credit rating and minimal market risk. As such, management does not expect the bank to fail to meet its obligations.
Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable relates to credit provided to lottery retailers and gaming facility service providers. Normal credit terms for accounts receivable are payment within 30 days or less. As at March 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no significant invoiced accounts receivable outstanding for more than 30 days.
Commission advances	Commission advances resulted from the Corporation providing eligible gaming facility service providers with the option to receive an advance of future commissions to support facility reopening after the extended period of closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The balance as of March 31, 2024 has been fully collected in the current fiscal year.
Gaming cash floats	Gaming cash floats were temporarily provided to certain gaming facility service providers under amendments to operational services agreements. The balance as of March 31, 2024 has been fully collected in the current fiscal year.

The Corporation's net exposure to credit risk for cash, accounts receivable, commission advances and gaming cash floats at the reporting date is represented by the carrying amounts less any irrevocable standby letters of credit or security deposits. These amounts are listed as follows:

	2025	2024
Maximum exposure	\$ 95,352	\$ 148,089
Collateral	(3,800)	(4,131)
Net exposure	\$ 91,552	\$ 143,958

Expected credit losses

Accounts receivable are net of expected credit losses, which consist of a specific allowance estimated based on assessment of the current economic environment and past experience.

The Corporation's exposure to credit losses is primarily due to amounts owing from lottery retailers and gaming facility service providers.

i. Lottery retailers

The Corporation has arrangements with approximately 3,400 (2024: 3,400) lottery retailers but is not materially exposed to any individual lottery retailer. The objectives of the Corporation's lottery retailer credit policies are to provide retailers with adequate time to sell lottery products before payment is required, while not exposing the Corporation to unacceptable risks. Credit assessments are completed for new retailers and may also be completed for retailers who have experienced insufficient fund occurrences on bank sweeps, or in cases where there are concerns that retailers might be experiencing financial difficulties. Security is obtained from lottery retailers who are considered to be of high financial risk or from lottery retailers where minimal credit information is available. Security may include irrevocable standby letters of credit, security deposits, or personal guarantees.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The Corporation has assessed the expected credit loss for lottery retailers and no credit losses are expected as the balances outstanding continue to be short-term in nature and collected through bank sweeps without any material losses.

ii. Gaming facility service providers

The Corporation has operating agreements with 14 (2024: 13) gaming facility service providers. The Corporation has a concentrated credit risk exposure with its 3 (2024: 3) largest gaming facility service providers. Concentrated credit risk exists when the outstanding balance owing from an individual gaming facility service provider represents more than 10% of the total owed from all gaming facility service providers. As at March 31, 2025, the total balance of financial assets subject to a concentration of credit risk was \$19,550 (2024: \$39,959), which represents 76% (2024: 87%) of the total amount due from gaming facility service providers.

At any time, accounts receivable from gaming facility service providers includes balances relating to outstanding chips. These balances, which represent the Corporation's liability to players, are held in trust and are not invoiced because they will be relieved through the normal course of operations.

The Corporation monitors gaming facility service providers' financial health by reviewing their revenue levels, cash position and ability to service external debt obligations. The Corporation has not experienced any material collection issues related to accounts receivable, commission advances and gaming cash floats from gaming facility service providers. The Corporation has considered its historical experience and current collection of accounts receivable, commission advances, and gaming cash floats in the assessment of credit risk.

At March 31, 2025, an allowance for expected credit losses of nil (2024: nil) has been recognized as no material losses are expected. The estimated allowance for impairment loss is reflective of the related credit risk.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of accounts receivable, commission advances and gaming cash floats during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at April 1	\$ —	\$ 1,820
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	—	(1,820)
Balance at March 31	\$ —	\$ —

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by forecasting and assessing cash flow requirements on an ongoing basis to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet the Corporation's financial obligations.

To manage cash flow requirements, the Corporation has a short-term financing agreement with the Government of British Columbia under its Fiscal Agency Loan program (note 17). Under this agreement, the Corporation may borrow up to \$250 million. The Government of British Columbia uses reasonable efforts to meet the borrowing requirements of the Corporation by securing funds at market rates; however, the interest rate on any loan will be determined at the sole discretion of the Government of British Columbia. Loans are unsecured and there are no pre-established repayment terms other than the requirement that loans must have a short term duration. The terms are set by the Government of British Columbia each time a loan is requested under this agreement. To date, the durations of the loans have not exceeded 90 days.

The contractual maturities of all financial liabilities except lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 are 90 days or less. The contractual maturities of the Corporation's lease liabilities are included in note 11.

The Corporation also has an unused \$10 million unsecured demand operating credit facility with a Canadian commercial bank. Interest is payable at the bank's commercial prime lending rate (2024: prime rate).

(d) Market risk

Market risk, including interest rate risk, is the risk that changes in market prices will affect the fair value of, or future cash flows from, a financial instrument. The Corporation is subject to interest rate risk when it renews its short-term financing at rates determined by current market conditions.

The Corporation does not account for any fixed-rate financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and does not utilize interest rate swaps. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect income.

(e) Fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities not classified as fair value through profit or loss approximate their fair values at the reporting date. This is due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these items or because they are due on demand.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

6 Cash

	2025	2024
Cash ¹	\$ 15,401	\$ 16,011
Funds held for player accounts	27,662	24,642
Funds held for security deposits	3,653	3,755
	\$ 46,716	\$ 44,408

¹ The description 'cash and cash equivalents' used in the prior year has been updated to 'cash' as the Corporation does not hold any cash equivalents.

Funds held for player accounts represent funds provided to the Corporation through player accounts on PlayNow.com. These amounts are deposited into a separate bank account and are internally restricted by the Corporation exclusively for funding the player accounts liability. A corresponding player accounts liability in the amount of \$27,662 (2024: \$24,642) is included in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities (note 16).

Funds held for security deposits include security deposit amounts provided by lottery retailers and gaming facility service providers to the Corporation. These funds are deposited into a separate bank account. All security deposit amounts are internally restricted by the Corporation exclusively for funding the security deposit liability. A corresponding security deposit liability in the amount of \$3,653 (2024: \$3,755) is included in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities (note 16).

Select gaming facility service providers are responsible for holding and accounting for player funds held in Patron Gaming Accounts (gaming accounts). These gaming accounts are administered in accordance with the Corporation's casino and community gaming centre standards, policies and procedures, as well as in accordance with the regulations of Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch (GPEB). No amounts are recorded in the Corporation's financial statements for these gaming accounts. The gaming facility service providers are legally liable for the player funds held in these accounts.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

7 Accounts receivable

As at March 31, 2025	Gross amounts	Amounts offset in the statement of financial position ¹	Net amounts presented in the statement of financial position
Gaming facility service providers	\$ 41,961	\$ (16,283)	\$ 25,678
Lottery retailers	33,208	(17,118)	16,090
Due from Interprovincial Lottery Corporation	2,498	(317)	2,181
Other	9,003	(4,316)	4,687
	\$ 86,670	\$ (38,034)	\$ 48,636

As at March 31, 2024	Gross amounts	Amounts offset in the statement of financial position ¹	Net amounts presented in the statement of financial position
Gaming facility service providers	\$ 47,177	\$ (15,338)	\$ 31,839
Lottery retailers	54,341	(17,976)	36,365
Due from Interprovincial Lottery Corporation	17,010	(890)	16,120
Other	9,777	(4,444)	5,333
	\$ 128,305	\$ (38,648)	\$ 89,657

¹ Impacts of offsetting to liabilities are disclosed in note 16.

The Corporation has an enforceable right to offset certain liabilities payable with accounts receivable and intends to settle the amounts on a net basis.

The accounts receivable balance includes revenue generated from both Administered Games and Wagered Games.

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses related to accounts receivable is disclosed in note 5(b).

8 Inventories

The major components of inventories are as follows:

	2025	2024
Lottery instant tickets	\$ 5,497	\$ 3,995
Consumables and other	3,219	3,573
Slot machine spare parts	2,015	2,584
	\$ 10,731	\$ 10,152

For the year ended March 31, 2025, inventories recognized as an expense amounted to \$19,310 (2024: \$19,348), which includes write-downs of \$2,525 (2024: \$1,691).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

9 Commission advances

	2025	2024
Balance at April 1	\$ 5,140	\$ 35,191
Repayments	(5,198)	(32,090)
Service fees accrued	58	1,321
Reversal of expected credit losses		718
Balance at March 31	\$ —	\$ 5,140

Commission advances are subject to a monthly service fee of 0.5% to be applied on the aggregate outstanding amount. Collection of the aggregate amount outstanding began in April 2023 and was completed in September 2024.

10 Gaming cash floats

	2025	2024
Balance at April 1	\$ 8,884	\$ 47,811
Repayments	(9,292)	(40,959)
Service fees accrued	408	132
Accretion income	—	1,114
Reversal of expected credit losses	—	786
Balance at March 31	\$ —	\$ 8,884

Gaming cash floats of \$49,711 were advanced to gaming facility service providers in fiscal year 2022 with \$40,959 repaid in fiscal year 2024. The remaining balance was due from gaming facility service providers who accepted a revised repayment date of December 31, 2024. Under the amended terms, the remaining gaming cash floats were subject to a monthly service fee of 0.5% on the aggregate outstanding amount from January 1, 2024 until repayment was made.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11 Leases

The Corporation leases office and warehouse real estate, lottery retail locations, vehicles and equipment. Leases of real estate have lease terms between 8 and 30 years, while lottery retail locations, vehicles, and equipment generally have lease terms of 5 years. Real estate and lottery retail location lease agreements frequently include extension options, which have been included in the term of the leases after consideration of the likelihood of the Corporation exercising the options. Generally, the lease payments under the extensions will be negotiated upon exercise of the option.

The Corporation leases casino and community gaming equipment with lease terms between less than one year and two years. The Corporation has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the leases of less than one year.

The Corporation leases space within the casino and community gaming service provider facilities for gaming purposes. Lease payments for the gaming floors are based on gaming revenue and fully variable; as such, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have not been recognized and lease payments are expensed as incurred.

Information about leases for which the Corporation is a lessee is presented below.

i. Right-of-use assets

	Real estate	Lottery retail locations	Gaming equipment	Fleet vehicles and other	Total
Balance at April 1, 2023	\$ 49,101	\$ 7,779	\$ 175	\$ 321	\$ 57,376
Additions	1,857	2,372	2,561	190	6,980
Depreciation	(3,208)	(2,887)	(461)	(171)	(6,727)
Derecognition	—	(17)	(2,275)	(14)	(2,306)
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 47,750	\$ 7,247	\$ —	\$ 326	\$ 55,323
Additions	—	5,074	—	749	5,823
Depreciation	(3,091)	(3,248)	—	(249)	(6,588)
Derecognition	(46)	(15)	—	(8)	(69)
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 44,613	\$ 9,058	\$ —	\$ 818	\$ 54,489

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

ii. Lease liabilities

	2025	2024
Balance at April 1	\$ 58,702	\$ 60,301
Additions	5,823	6,980
Interest expense	1,211	1,112
Derecognized	(69)	(2,306)
Interest paid	(1,211)	(1,087)
Principal payments	(5,936)	(6,298)
Balance at March 31	\$ 58,520	\$ 58,702

Lease liabilities are presented on the statement of financial position as follows:

	2025	2024
Current	\$ 5,389	\$ 5,122
Non-current	53,131	53,580
Balance at March 31	\$ 58,520	\$ 58,702

Maturity analysis – undiscounted cash flows	2025	2024
Less than one year	\$ 6,579	\$ 7,386
One to five years	21,585	20,803
More than five years	38,528	42,152
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at March 31	\$ 66,692	\$ 70,341

iii. Amounts recognized in profit or loss

	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 21,265	\$ 22,587
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6,588	6,727
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities ¹	3,129	3,088
Interest on lease liabilities	1,211	1,112

¹ These amounts do not include variable lease payments for the use of the gaming floors as they are recorded as part of the total commissions paid to gaming facility service providers.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

12 Property and equipment

2025	Land	Corporate facilities & equipment	Lottery gaming	Casino & community gaming	Assets under construction	Total
Cost						
Balance at April 1, 2024	\$ 5,265	\$ 134,199	\$ 106,792	\$ 606,236	\$ 69,033	\$ 921,525
Additions	32	4,083	12,427	45,895	24,187	86,624
Transfers	—	3,143	57,741	3,369	(64,253)	—
Disposals and retirements	—	(3,607)	(29,626)	(33,961)	—	(67,194)
Balance at March 31, 2025	5,297	137,818	147,334	621,539	28,967	940,955
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at April 1, 2024	—	114,797	93,038	407,186	—	615,021
Depreciation for the year	—	6,862	10,580	50,185	—	67,627
Disposals and retirements	—	(3,598)	(29,613)	(32,836)	—	(66,047)
Balance at March 31, 2025	—	118,061	74,005	424,535	—	616,601
Carrying amounts						
At March 31, 2025	\$ 5,297	\$ 19,757	\$ 73,329	\$ 197,004	\$ 28,967	\$ 324,354

2024	Land	Corporate facilities & equipment	Lottery gaming	Casino & community gaming	Assets under construction	Total
Cost						
Balance at April 1, 2023	\$ 5,227	\$ 132,695	\$ 131,770	\$ 575,572	\$ 74,686	\$ 919,950
Additions	38	1,287	615	46,481	20,656	69,077
Transfers	—	3,331	2,268	20,709	(26,308)	—
Disposals and retirements	—	(3,114)	(27,861)	(36,526)	(1)	(67,502)
Balance at March 31, 2024	5,265	134,199	106,792	606,236	69,033	921,525
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at April 1, 2023	—	111,591	114,672	394,958	—	621,221
Depreciation for the year	—	6,316	6,183	47,338	—	59,837
Disposals and retirements	—	(3,110)	(27,817)	(35,110)	—	(66,037)
Balance at March 31, 2024	—	114,797	93,038	407,186	—	615,021
Carrying amounts						
At March 31, 2024	\$ 5,265	\$ 19,402	\$ 13,754	\$ 199,050	\$ 69,033	\$ 306,504

As of March 31, 2025, the Corporation is committed to incur capital expenditures relating to property and equipment and intangible assets of \$15,195 (2024: \$7,804). These commitments are expected to be settled within the next 12 months.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

13 Intangible assets

The intangible assets balance represents purchased and internally-generated software assets.

2025	Software	Assets under development	Total
Cost			
Balance at April 1, 2024	\$ 214,132	\$ 14,824	\$ 228,956
Acquisitions - separately acquired	6,691	945	7,636
Acquisitions - internally generated	648	3,286	3,934
Transfers	12,733	(12,733)	—
Disposals and retirements	(339)	—	(339)
Balance at March 31, 2025	233,865	6,322	240,187
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at April 1, 2024	195,169	—	195,169
Amortization for the year	6,877	—	6,877
Disposals and retirements	(339)	—	(339)
Balance at March 31, 2025	201,707	—	201,707
Carrying amounts at March 31, 2025	\$ 32,158	\$ 6,322	\$ 38,480

2024	Software	Assets under development	Total
Cost			
Balance at April 1, 2023	\$ 209,143	\$ 11,754	\$ 220,897
Acquisitions - separately acquired	3,012	4,559	7,571
Acquisitions - internally generated	—	522	522
Transfers	2,011	(2,011)	—
Disposals and retirements	(34)	—	(34)
Balance at March 31, 2024	214,132	14,824	228,956
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at April 1, 2023	186,845	—	186,845
Amortization for the year	8,358	—	8,358
Disposals and retirements	(34)	—	(34)
Balance at March 31, 2024	195,169	—	195,169
Carrying amounts at March 31, 2024	\$ 18,963	\$ 14,824	\$ 33,787

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

14 Employee benefits

The Corporation, as the plan sponsor and plan administrator, contributes to and controls the following pension and post-retirement defined benefit plans:

i. Registered Pension Plan (Plan A)

Plan A is a registered final average salaried defined benefit pension plan in the Province of B.C. under the *Pension Benefits Standards Act (British Columbia)* (PBSA). Plan A covers substantially all of the Corporation's employees. Plan A entitles an employee to receive an annual pension payment after retirement based on length of service and their final average salary, defined as the average of the 60 consecutive months of highest pensionable earnings. The pension benefits are partially indexed for inflation after retirement.

ii. Supplementary Pension Plan (Plan B)

Plan B covers employees designated by the Corporation. The pension benefits under Plan B provide designated employees a top-up to Plan A benefits to the extent, if any, that they are limited by the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* maximum pension rules.

iii. Post-Retirement Benefit Plan – Non-Pension (Plan C)

Plan C covers qualifying employees for post-retirement medical, dental and life insurance benefits.

(a) Risk management

These plans expose the Corporation to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk, inflation risk, and other market price risk.

The Board of Directors provides governance oversight of the plans through the Audit Committee and People Committee. Additionally, a member of the Audit Committee serves as the Board Representative for the Pension Committee. The Pension Committee, consisting of designated management and employee representatives, is delegated specific responsibilities for the administration and oversight of the plans.

Plan A's strategic asset mix outlined in section (d) of this note is integral to risk management. Investment policies are reviewed at least annually, and asset-liability studies are conducted every three to five years. In accordance with the relevant regulations, the Corporation follows the investment guidelines of the PBSA for defining permissible investment activities for money held in trust, including investment in assets subject to foreign currency risk.

(b) Funding

Plan A is funded by investment returns, employer contributions, and employee contributions. The Corporation funds Plan A in accordance with the PBSA based on the advice of an actuary. The funding provides for the cost of the benefits accruing under the plan and for the proper amortization of any unfunded liability or applicable solvency deficiency after taking into account the assets of the plan, employee contributions and all other relevant factors. The actuarial assumptions used to determine funding requirements, which are based on a separate actuarial valuation for funding purposes, may differ from the assumptions outlined in section (e)(i) of this note.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

If at any time the actuary certifies that the net assets available for benefits under Plan A exceed the actuarially-determined present value of the accrued pension benefit obligation, such surplus, or any portion thereof, may be used by the Corporation at its discretion, to improve the benefits provided by Plan A or reduce contribution obligations, subject to PBSA restrictions and *Income Tax Act (Canada)* requirements.

The Corporation expects to contribute \$14,757 to Plan A in the year ending March 31, 2026.

Plans B and C are unfunded. As such, the Corporation pays all benefits thereunder as they become due.

(c) Movement in net defined benefit liability (asset)

A reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit liability (asset) and its components is as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit liability (asset)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance at April 1	\$ 419,645	\$ 358,601	\$ (452,619)	\$ (396,056)	\$ (32,974)	\$ (37,455)
Included in income						
Current service cost	17,622	14,146	—	—	17,622	14,146
Interest cost (income)	21,241	18,397	(22,276)	(19,829)	(1,035)	(1,432)
Administration cost	—	—	351	343	351	343
	38,863	32,543	(21,925)	(19,486)	16,938	13,057
Included in other comprehensive income						
Re-measurements loss (gain):						
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
Demographic assumptions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assumptions	12,613	9,213	—	—	12,613	9,213
Experience adjustments	6,000	30,933	—	—	6,000	30,933
(Return) loss on plan assets excluding interest income	—	—	(40,829)	(33,067)	(40,829)	(33,067)
	18,613	40,146	(40,829)	(33,067)	(22,216)	7,079
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	—	—	(15,999)	(15,655)	(15,999)	(15,655)
Contributions paid by the employee	4,292	4,080	(4,292)	(4,080)	—	—
Benefits paid	(13,357)	(15,725)	13,357	15,725	—	—
	(9,065)	(11,645)	(6,934)	(4,010)	(15,999)	(15,655)
Balance at March 31	\$ 468,056	\$ 419,645	\$ (522,307)	\$ (452,619)	\$ (54,251)	\$ (32,974)
Represented by:					2025	2024
Net defined benefit asset (Plan A)					\$ (109,795)	\$ (82,746)
Net defined benefit liability (Plans B and C)					55,544	49,772
					\$ (54,251)	\$ (32,974)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(d) Plan assets

Plan assets are comprised of:

	2025	2024
Global equities		
Information technology	\$ 58,261	\$ 46,450
Financials	54,374	43,209
Health care	28,874	28,830
Consumer discretionary	28,233	21,984
Industrials	22,162	29,162
Communication services	16,414	15,560
Consumer staples	15,806	13,265
Other	29,556	26,969
	253,680	225,429
Private equities	96,607	77,103
Infrastructure	53,304	45,662
Long term bonds		
Government	53,708	44,269
Corporate	19,037	18,353
	72,745	62,622
Real return bonds		
Government	45,183	41,159
Cash and accruals	788	644
Total Plan Assets	\$ 522,307	\$ 452,619

Global equities are held in pooled funds and are valued at the unit values supplied by the pooled fund administrator, which represent Plan A's proportionate share of the underlying net investments at fair values determined using closing share prices in active public markets.

Private equities and infrastructure assets are held in funds with external investment managers and are valued based on provided valuation statements, which represent Plan A's proportionate share of the estimated fair value of the underlying assets. For private equities, fair values of the underlying assets are determined using valuation models incorporating data from recent transactions and comparable public market investments, discounted cash flow analysis, and valuations of partner capital statements. For infrastructure assets, the fair value of the underlying investments is determined through a process undertaken with an independent third-party external valuator on a quarterly basis, with each investment undergoing a full independent valuation at least once per year.

The fair values of long-term bonds and real return bonds are determined based on price quotations; however, in the underlying market where these instruments are traded, the trade frequency for a substantial portion of these investments is not considered active.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

With consideration of the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, and the shorter-term liquidity needs for payments to retirees, the Corporation has a general target allocation of 60% return seeking assets and 40% liability hedging assets. Overall, the portfolio of Plan A's assets is managed within the parameters of the strategic asset mix comprising of 50% to 70% return seeking assets, 30% to 50% liability hedging assets, and up to 5% cash and cash equivalents.

Recent geopolitical uncertainty and the resulting economic volatility may impact other market price risk. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could occur due to legal, political, regulatory, economic or other developments and may impair the investment manager's ability to carry out the objectives of the funds or cause the funds to incur losses. Neither the duration nor ultimate effect of any such market conditions, nor the degree to which such conditions may worsen can be predicted. The investment managers adhere to the parameters of the strategic asset mix in relation to asset class and diversification, thus minimizing exposure to other market price risk.

(e) Defined benefit obligation

i. Actuarial valuation and assumptions

An actuarial valuation for funding purposes is required by the PBSA, at a minimum, every three years to assess the financial position of Plan A. An actuarial valuation of Plan A for funding purposes was performed as at December 31, 2022, by TELUS Health (Canada) Ltd., an independent firm of consulting actuaries. The defined benefit obligation for Plan A has been based on this valuation, with adjustments for accounting policies as described in note 3(c). These adjustments include revisions for cash flows and material events since December 31, 2022. In addition, assumptions have been reviewed and assessed at the reporting date. The discount rate has been updated to use a rate reflective of high quality bonds and market conditions as at March 31, 2025. The next required actuarial valuation for funding purposes is as of December 31, 2025 with a determination of the funded status of the pension plan available in mid-2026.

There is no statutory actuarial valuation requirement for Plan B. The defined benefit obligation for Plan B is based on census data for those members as at March 31, 2025.

There is no statutory actuarial valuation requirement for Plan C; however, a full actuarial valuation is completed every three years on Plan C. A full actuarial valuation of Plan C was performed by HUB International Ltd. as at November 1, 2024. The defined benefit obligation for Plan C has been based on this valuation, with adjustments made for cash flows and material events to March 31, 2025. In addition, assumptions have been reviewed and assessed at the reporting date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages) were as follows:

	Plans A and B		Plan C	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate:				
Defined benefit obligation	4.70 %	4.90 %	4.70 %	4.90 %
Benefit cost	4.90 %	5.00 %	4.90 %	5.00 %
Rate of compensation increase for the fiscal year	3.25 %	3.25 %	—	—
Future compensation increases	3.25 %	3.25 %	—	—
Inflation	2.00 %	2.00 %	—	—
Initial weighted-average health care trend rate	—	—	4.85 %	4.87 %
Ultimate weighted-average health care trend rate	—	—	3.97 %	3.97 %
Year ultimate weighted-average health care trend rate reached	—	—	2040	2040
Assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65				
Current pensioners				
Male	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
Female	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.2
Retiring in 20 years				
Male	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
Female	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.1

At March 31, 2025, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 14.2 years (2024: 14.2 years).

ii. Sensitivity analysis

Changes at March 31, 2025 to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding the other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the following amounts:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2025		2024	
	Increase in	Decrease in	Increase in	Decrease in
Discount rate (1% movement)	\$ (60,142)	\$ 76,483	\$ (53,589)	\$ 67,622
Future compensation increase (1% movement)	18,230	(16,316)	14,493	(13,032)
Inflation (1% movement)	23,644	(21,661)	22,996	(21,056)
Health care cost trend rate (1% movement)	6,514	(5,269)	3,519	(3,508)
Future mortality (10% movement)	(7,926)	9,458	(6,636)	7,221

In practice, it is unlikely that one assumption would change while all other assumptions remained constant, since changes in some of the assumptions are interdependent; however, this analysis does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

iii. Composition by plan membership

The defined benefit obligation relates to three member groups: active employees, former employees who have not yet started receiving a pension (deferred vested), and former employees and other beneficiaries currently receiving a pension (retirees). The breakdown of the defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2025 by member group, expressed as a percentage, is as follows:

Defined benefit obligation	2025	2024
Active members	54 %	54 %
Deferred vested members	5 %	5 %
Retirees	41 %	41 %
	100 %	100 %

15 Prizes payable

	2025	2024
Lottery games	\$ 23,404	\$ 28,453
Progressive jackpots	9,274	9,477
Other	—	87
	\$ 32,678	\$ 38,017

16 Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities

	2025	2024
Accrued expenses	\$ 59,581	\$ 44,272
Trade payables	28,952	15,073
Player accounts liability (note 6)	27,662	24,642
Gaming chips and vouchers liability	20,557	19,342
Indirect tax payable	5,897	5,134
Security deposits payable (note 6)	3,653	3,755
Due to Interprovincial Lottery Corporation	1,883	4,224
	\$ 148,185	\$ 116,442

Under agreements with its counterparties, the Corporation has an enforceable right to offset certain liabilities payable with accounts receivable and intends to settle the amounts on a net basis (note 7). As at March 31, 2025, gross accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities of \$186,219 (2024: \$155,090) were offset against accounts receivable in the amount of \$38,034 (2024: \$38,648), resulting in a net balance of \$148,185 (2024: \$116,442) presented in the statement of financial position.

The Corporation's exposure to liquidity risk related to accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities is disclosed in note 5(c).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

17 Short-term financing

2025						
Type	Repayment	Principal	Interest	Rate	Maturity	Outstanding
Government of British Columbia loans (unsecured)	Single installment	\$ 49,975	\$ 125	2.60 %	April 9, 2025 ¹	\$ 50,068
	Single installment	30,033	67	2.45 %	April 16, 2025 ¹	30,068
	Single installment	50,082	95	2.47 %	April 25, 2025 ¹	50,093
		\$ 130,090	\$ 287			\$ 130,229

¹ Repaid and refinanced within the normal course of operations subsequent to March 31, 2025

2024						
Type	Repayment	Principal	Interest	Rate	Maturity	Outstanding
Government of British Columbia loans (unsecured)	Single installment	\$ 40,014	\$ 186	4.85 %	April 10, 2024	\$ 40,147
	Single installment	39,980	190	4.81 %	April 18, 2024	40,075
	Single installment	30,059	116	4.85 %	April 25, 2024	30,075
		\$ 110,053	\$ 492			\$ 110,297

Reconciliation of the movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	2025	2024
Balance at April 1	\$ 110,297	\$ 140,274
Changes from financing cash flows		
Proceeds from borrowings	1,615,777	1,875,751
Repayment of borrowings	(1,595,738)	(1,905,664)
Total changes from financing cash flows	20,039	(29,913)
Other changes		
Interest expense net of capitalized borrowing costs	\$ 4,733	\$ 5,484
Interest paid	(5,492)	(8,474)
Capitalized borrowing costs	652	2,926
Total other changes	(107)	(64)
Balance at March 31	\$ 130,229	\$ 110,297

The Corporation's exposure to liquidity risk related to short-term financing is disclosed in note 5(c).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

18 Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue includes revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the reporting date. These performance obligations pertain to Administered Games as described in note 3(i). The amounts recorded below are expected to be recognized as revenue by the Corporation within 12 months. All deferred revenue at March 31, 2024 has been recognized as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2025.

	2025	2024
Lottery games	\$ 3,327	\$ 23,962
Other	660	843
	\$ 3,987	\$ 24,805

19 Unsettled wagers

Unsettled wagers include revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to outcomes on Wagered Games as well as customer loyalty programs, as described in note 3(i), that have not yet occurred at the reporting date. The amounts recorded below are expected to be recognized as revenue by the Corporation within 12 months.

	2025	2024
Customer loyalty programs	\$ 3,197	\$ 3,371
Sports betting	1,209	1,432
Lottery games	1,089	1,151
Other	279	975
	\$ 5,774	\$ 6,929

20 Due to the Government of British Columbia

Each fiscal year the Corporation's net income, after deducting payments the Corporation has made to the Government of Canada on behalf of the Government of British Columbia (note 25), is paid into the consolidated revenue fund of the Government of British Columbia in the manner directed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in accordance with the Gaming Control Act (B.C.) ("the Act"). These distributions are inclusive of the 7% of "actual net income" as defined in the Act, that is remitted by the Government of British Columbia to the BC First Nations Gaming Revenue Sharing Limited Partnership as outlined in section 14.3 of the Act. The Government of British Columbia has also established various agreements that further distribute the Corporation's net income, including payments to host local governments of gaming facilities and the horse racing industry. The Corporation's transfer of distributions to the Government of British Columbia occurs after each fiscal month-end. The Corporation does not retain any earnings.

	2025	2024
Balance at April 1	\$ 190,104	\$ 177,234
Distributions to the Government of British Columbia	1,394,827	1,535,988
Distributions paid to the Government of British Columbia	(1,448,193)	(1,523,118)
Balance at March 31	\$ 136,738	\$ 190,104

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

21 Provisions

The Corporation recognizes provisions for liabilities associated with the decommissioning or environmental remediation of property and equipment when obligations result from acquisition, construction, development and/or normal operation of assets. The Corporation expects that the cash outflows for provisions will occur near the dates the related assets are retired or remediated.

	2025	2024
Balance at April 1	\$ 3,173	\$ 3,488
Additions and effect of discounting	38	35
Uses	(285)	(350)
Balance at March 31	\$ 2,926	\$ 3,173

22 Accumulated deficit

Upon adoption of IFRS, subsequent adoption of new or amended IFRS standards, and retrospective application of changes to accounting policies, the Corporation was required to adjust amounts previously reported in its financial statements. These adjustments did not reduce or increase the amounts distributed to the Government of British Columbia and therefore have resulted in the Corporation recognizing an accumulated deficit.

	Fiscal year adopted	Accumulated deficit
Adoption of IFRS	2012	\$ (17,728)
Adoption of amended IAS 19 Employee Benefits	2014	584
Adoption of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2019	(8,319)
Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) clarifying guidance on IAS 19 Employee Benefits	2022	7,613
		\$ (17,850)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

23 Revenue

The Corporation's revenue is disaggregated by major product lines as follows:

2025	Wagered Games	Administered Games	Total
Slot and table games	\$ 2,090,550	\$ 32,388	\$ 2,122,938
Lottery games	215,146	374,303	589,449
Sports betting	30,088	698	30,786
Bingo games	—	19,046	19,046
Gaming revenue	\$ 2,335,784	\$ 426,435	\$ 2,762,219
Non-gaming revenue	—	—	41,108
Total revenue			\$ 2,803,327

2024	Wagered Games	Administered Games	Total
Slot and table games	\$ 2,138,823	\$ 31,364	\$ 2,170,187
Lottery games	217,481	393,734	611,215
Sports betting	35,459	1,557	37,016
Bingo games	—	17,922	17,922
Gaming revenue	\$ 2,391,763	\$ 444,577	\$ 2,836,340
Non-gaming revenue			34,956
Total revenue			\$ 2,871,296

For the year ended March 31, 2025, gains on the expiry of prizes payable of \$10,508 (2024: \$9,175) are included in revenue.

24 Net financing costs

	2025	2024
Interest on short-term financing	\$ 5,385	\$ 8,410
Interest on lease liabilities	1,211	1,112
Capitalized borrowing costs	(652)	(2,926)
Interest income	(3,478)	(4,532)
	\$ 2,466	\$ 2,064

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

25 Payments to the Government of Canada on behalf of the Government of British Columbia

The Corporation makes payments to ILC, which are then paid to the Government of Canada as a result of an agreement between the provincial and federal governments following the withdrawal of the Government of Canada from the lottery field. The agreement requires the provinces, on a combined basis, to make on-going payments of \$24 million in 1979 dollars annually on an inflation adjusted basis. The Corporation, as the B.C. regional marketing organization of ILC, remits the Government of British Columbia's portion of the payments based on current population statistics.

26 Contingencies

From time to time, the Corporation is party to legal proceedings, regulatory matters and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. The Corporation recognizes a provision for these contingencies when it is probable that there will be an outflow of economic benefits and the amount can be estimated reliably.

The Corporation periodically enters into agreements with suppliers that include limited indemnification obligations, which must be approved by B.C. Government Risk Management Branch. These indemnifications typically require the Corporation to compensate the other party for certain damages and costs incurred as a result of third-party claims. Due to the nature of these agreements, the Corporation cannot reasonably estimate the maximum amount it could be required to pay its suppliers; therefore, no amount has been recognized in the financial statements for these indemnifications. Historically, the Corporation has not made any significant indemnification payments under such agreements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

27 Related party transactions

BCLC, as a wholly-owned crown corporation, is controlled by the Government of British Columbia. Included in these financial statements are transactions with various ministries, agencies, and crown corporations related to the Corporation by virtue of common control.

All transactions with the Government of British Columbia ministries, agencies, and crown corporations occurred in the normal course of operations. Transactions that are considered to be individually or collectively significant include real estate leases (note 11), loan agreements (note 17), and distributions to the Government of British Columbia (note 20). The Corporation pays Provincial Sales Tax on its taxable purchases and also collects and remits Provincial Sales Tax to the Government of British Columbia on its taxable sales (note 28).

Key management personnel have been defined as the members of the Board of Directors, the President & CEO, and the Corporation's Officers. The compensation for key management personnel is shown below:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits ¹	\$ 2,783	\$ 2,406
Post-retirement benefits ²	260	240
	\$ 3,043	\$ 2,646

¹ Salaries and non-cash benefits

² Contributions to the Registered Pension Plan and amounts for the Supplementary Pension Plan outlined in note 14

The Corporation is also related to the pension and post-retirement defined benefits plans. Transactions with these plans are disclosed in note 14.

28 Indirect tax expense

As a provincial gaming authority, BCLC is a prescribed registrant under the *Games of Chance Goods and Services Tax (GST)/Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) Regulations* of the *Excise Tax Act* (the Regulations). The Corporation makes GST remittances to the Government of Canada pursuant to the Regulations. The Corporation's net tax for a reporting period is comprised of net tax attributable to both gaming and non-gaming activities. Imputed tax on gaming expenses is calculated according to a formula set out in the Regulations, resulting in the direct payment of additional GST at the applicable statutory rate. The net tax attributable to non-gaming activities is calculated similarly to that for other GST registrants.

Provincial Sales Tax is calculated and remitted to the Province of B.C. pursuant to the *Provincial Sales Tax Act*.