



**AUDITED CONSOLIDATED  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**MARCH 31, 2025**

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## Management Responsibilities for Financial Reporting

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the management of Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation ("NSGC"). They have been approved by its Deputy Minister of the Finance and Treasury Board.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial information contained in the Summary of Results is consistent with the data presented in the consolidated financial statements.

The gaming activities of NSGC are undertaken by operators acting on its behalf. These gaming activities are audited by independent auditors. The Corporation relies on the audit opinions of these independent auditors. The responsibility of Doane Grant Thornton is to express an independent opinion on whether the consolidated financial statements of NSGC are stated fairly, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Independent Auditor's Report outlines the scope of the audit examination and provides the audit opinion.

NSGC maintains books of accounts and systems of financial and management control, which provide reasonable assurance that accurate financial information is available, that assets are protected, and that resources are managed efficiently.

The Deputy Minister of the Finance and Treasury Board oversees audit activities through its audit committee. The committee reviews matters related to accounting, auditing and internal control systems, and the consolidated financial statements and audit reports of the auditors of the Corporation and its operators.



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**Brad Conrad**  
Executive Director



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**Allison Connors, CPA**  
Director, Finance

## Independent auditor's report

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To the Honourable John Lohr – Minister, Finance and Treasury Board

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation ("the Corporation"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation as at March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### 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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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.

### Emphasis of Matter – Ongoing matter with the Canada Revenue Agency

We draw attention to Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes an ongoing matter between the Corporation and the Canada Revenue Agency with respect to Harmonized Sales Tax on revenues from video lottery machines operating on First Nation reserves in Nova Scotia. During the year ended March 31, 2025, a formal approval process has begun with the Canada Revenue Agency and the amount outstanding of \$8,855,000 is management's best estimate of the ultimate amount recoverable of the remaining amount remitted, on a without prejudice basis, to the Canada Revenue Agency. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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. 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 these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 consolidated 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 Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Corporation to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- 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 audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We 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.

*Doane Grant Thornton LLP*

Halifax, Canada  
July 7, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants



**NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
AS AT MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

	2025	2024
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 28,274	\$ 10,500
Cash – restricted (Note 5)	6,731	6,521
Cash – casino capital replacement reserve (Note 11)	19,127	15,180
Trade and other receivables (Note 6)	11,599	10,831
Prepays	588	630
Inventories (Note 7)	4,255	4,705
	<u>70,574</u>	<u>48,367</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	72,602	67,806
Intangible assets (Note 9)	1,701	2,151
Right-of-use assets (Note 10)	2,624	706
Disputed HST assessments (Note 12)	8,855	66,136
Investment in Atlantic Lottery Corporation Inc. (Note 13)	27,684	24,196
Investment in Interprovincial Lottery Corporation	1	1
	<u>113,467</u>	<u>160,996</u>
	<b>\$ 184,041</b>	<b>\$ 209,363</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	\$ 24,730	\$ 22,080
Deferred revenue	835	575
Liabilities for unclaimed prizes (Note 15)	6,731	6,521
Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited (Note 16)	6,026	5,359
Current-portion of lease liability (Note 10)	279	573
Other liabilities (Note 17)	1,702	1,622
Due to Province of Nova Scotia	60,839	104,218
	<u>101,142</u>	<u>140,948</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited (Note 16)	25,616	21,027
Long-term lease liability (Note 10)	2,421	177
Other long-term liabilities	109	174
	<u>28,146</u>	<u>21,378</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Casino capital replacement reserve (Note 11)	27,069	22,841
Accumulated other comprehensive income	27,684	24,196
	<u>54,753</u>	<u>47,037</u>
	<b>\$ 184,041</b>	<b>\$ 209,363</b>

Contingencies (Note 21)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Approved by:



**Kelliann Dean**  
Executive Deputy Minister

**NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF NET INCOME**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

	2025	2024
Revenue (Note 22)	\$ 371,291	\$ 364,454
Cost of sales (Note 22)	150,559	190,244
Gross profit	220,732	174,210
<i>Expenses</i>		
Depreciation and amortization	(7,109)	(7,139)
Finance costs (Note 18)	(1,757)	(1,628)
Other expenses (Note 19)	(17,580)	(16,501)
Profit before the following	194,286	148,942
Share of overhead costs from equity method investee (Note 13)	(23,151)	(22,190)
Interest income	10,638	70
Other income	14,344	5,631
Net income before Win tax	196,117	132,453
Win tax (Note 3.14.2)	-	14,530
Net income	\$ 196,117	\$ 146,983
Other comprehensive income		
Share of other comprehensive income of equity method investee (Note 13)	3,488	812
Comprehensive income	\$ 199,605	\$ 147,795

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Casino capital replacement reserve	Total
Balance at April 1, 2023	\$ -	\$ 23,384	\$ 19,172	\$ 42,556
Net income	146,983	-	-	146,983
Other comprehensive loss	-	812	-	812
Contributions or distributions				
Change in reserve	-	-	3,669	3,669
Profit to the Province	(146,983)	-	-	(146,983)
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ 24,196	\$ 22,841	\$ 47,037
Net income	196,117	-	-	196,117
Other comprehensive income	-	3,488	-	3,488
Contributions or distributions				
Change in reserve	-	-	4,228	4,228
Profit to the Province	(196,117)	-	-	(196,117)
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ 27,684	\$ 27,069	\$ 54,753

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

**NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

	2025	2024
<b>OPERATING</b>		
Net income	\$ 196,117	\$ 146,983
Share of overhead costs from equity method investee	23,151	22,190
Depreciation and amortization	7,109	7,139
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	37	141
Net transfers of property, plant and equipment	(248)	(1,201)
Interest paid on lease liability	119	44
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Disputed HST assessments	57,282	27,388
Trade and other receivables	(768)	(4,144)
Other assets	42	218
Inventories	450	(1,206)
Trade and other payables	2,651	6,969
Deferred revenue	259	(51)
Other liabilities	80	(24)
	<u>286,297</u>	<u>204,446</u>
<b>FINANCING</b>		
Distribution of profit to the Province	(196,117)	(146,983)
Due to Province of Nova Scotia	(43,379)	(30,378)
Repayment of lease liability	(552)	(701)
Net change in Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited	5,191	(2,459)
	<u>(234,857)</u>	<u>(180,521)</u>
<b>INVESTING</b>		
Purchases of capital assets	(14,072)	(8,399)
Contributions to equity method investee	(23,151)	(22,190)
Change in Casino Capital Replacement Reserve, net of cash	3,573	7,066
	<u>(33,650)</u>	<u>(23,523)</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>17,774</b>	<b>402</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,098</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 28,274</b>	<b>\$ 10,500</b>

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements*



## 1. Reporting entity

The Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation was incorporated on February 15, 1995, by Chapter 4 of the Acts of 1994-95, the *Gaming Control Act*. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 1723 Hollis Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. The consolidated financial statements comprise those of the individual entity, Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation, its subsidiaries and its interest in associates and jointly controlled entities (collectively referred to as "the Corporation").

The principal activities of Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation is to develop, undertake, organize, conduct and manage casinos, other lottery schemes and related businesses on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Corporation is exempt from income tax under Section 149 of the *Income Tax Act*.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Deputy Minister and authorized for issue on June 24, 2025.

## 2. Basis of presentation

### A. Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

### B. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets at the time of acquisition.

### C. Functional and presentation currency

The Corporation's presentation and functional currency is Canadian dollars. All financial information presented in Canadian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

### D. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Corporation's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses when such amounts are not readily apparent. The estimates and related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and related assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements and assumptions concerning the future that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are contained in the various notes to the statements as follows:

- accounting for arrangements with Atlantic Lottery Corporation (see Note 3.2 and 13).
- estimates of gaming revenue (see Note 3.3);
- valuation of casino award credits (see Note 3.3.1);
- useful lives of property, plant and equipment (see Note 3.7);
- impairment of property, plant and equipment (see Note 3.8);
- right-of-use assets and lease liability (see Note 3.4.2);
- estimates of employee benefits cost (see Note 3.6); and
- estimate of disputed HST assessments (see Note 12).

### 3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies followed by the Corporation are summarized as follows:

#### **3.1 Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Corporation, and entities controlled by the Corporation from the date that control commences until the date whereby control ceases.

The Corporation controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The entities controlled by the Corporation are as follows:

#### **Nova Scotia Gaming Equipment Limited**

Nova Scotia Gaming Equipment Limited is the Corporation's 100%-owned subsidiary and is fully consolidated in these statements.

#### **Casino Nova Scotia**

Casino Nova Scotia is the registered entity created as a result of the Amended and Restated Operating Contract with Metropolitan Entertainment Group (referred to as "MEG"), (now a partnership between 6364942 Canada Inc. and MEG Holdings Corp.) to operate casinos in Halifax and Sydney for a period expiring on June 30, 2035. Casino Nova Scotia is fully consolidated as the Corporation is the party with the authority to operate casinos in Nova Scotia under the *Criminal Code* (Canada) and *Gaming Control Act* (Nova Scotia), and the Amended and Restated Operating Contract provides the Corporation with the authority to set annual operating and capital budgets and to stipulate or review and/or approve other aspects of the casino operations.

All Casino Nova Scotia intra-Corporation transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

#### **3.2 Accounting for arrangements with Investees**

#### **Atlantic Lottery Corporation Inc. ("ALC")**

#### **Deemed separate entity ("silo")**

The Corporation entered into an Agency Agreement with ALC in 2000, whereby revenues are required to be kept in a separate account and not co-mingled with those of the other provinces. Costs are to be deducted from this account, and assets acquired or liabilities incurred by ALC exclusively for the operation of lotteries in Nova Scotia are paid through this account and belong to the Corporation. Under the Agency Agreement, ALC cannot make any material change relating to the conduct and management of lotteries in Nova Scotia without the approval of the Corporation.

The Corporation's Agency Agreement with ALC results in the creation of a deemed separate entity or silo within ALC related to the Corporation's ticket lotteries and video lotteries in Nova Scotia. A deemed separate entity arises when the specific assets of the investee are the only source of payment for specific liabilities of, or specified other interests in, the investee; parties other than those with the specified liability do not have rights or obligations related to the specified assets; none of the returns from the specified assets can be used by the remaining investees, and; none of the liabilities of the deemed separate entity are payable from the assets of the remaining investees. The Corporation consolidates its share of the silo assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses as applicable.

#### **Investment in an associate**

In 1976, ALC was set up by the four Atlantic Provinces to operate lottery and gaming activities in the region. ALC is the Corporation's exclusive agent to operate ticket lotteries and video lotteries in Nova Scotia. Each of the Corporation, Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick Lotteries and Gaming Corporation and Prince Edward Island Lotteries Commission own 25% of ALC.



The Corporation accounts for its 25% interest in ALC after accounting for the silo as described above as an investment in associate which is accounted for using the equity method. The carrying amount of the investment in associate is increased or decreased to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The carrying amount is also increased by the Corporation's contributions to the associate and decreased for distributions from the associate. The investment in associate is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The net investment in an associate is impaired and impairment losses are recorded if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. Impairment losses are permitted to be reversed. If an indication of impairment exists, the Corporation will estimate the recoverable amount of the investment and will record an impairment loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

### **Interprovincial Lottery Corporation**

The Interprovincial Lottery Corporation ("ILC") was incorporated on August 16, 1976, under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Interprovincial Lottery Corporation owns and operates nation-wide lottery games (Lotto 6/49, Daily Grand, Lotto Max, various national instant games). Nova Scotia holds one of ten shares of this Corporation and appoints one of 21 directors to the Board of Directors of the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation.

The Corporation's share of revenue and ticket printing costs for nation-wide lottery games is recognized in revenue and cost of sales, respectively in accordance with the recognition of revenue. The Corporation's share of ILC's interest income less operating expenses is included in the Corporation's consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income.

### **3.3 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts and free tickets. Revenue is earned through various distribution channels.

The Corporation's revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Income from major product lines includes both revenue transactions and transactions that are accounted for, and meet the definition of gains or losses under IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

Transactions in which the Corporation and player are wagering against a specific outcome of an event are accounted for as gains or losses under IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

Transactions in which the Corporation administers a game amongst players are accounted for as revenue under IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. In these games the Corporation recognizes the portion of the wagers retained, and not distributed as prizes, as revenue from operating the game.

Transactions in which the Corporation administers a game amongst players and may earn variable commission are accounted for under both IFRS 9 and IFRS 15. In these games the variable commission exposes the Corporation to a gain or loss depending on the actual amount of the payout versus the expected prize percentage, initially recorded as a financial liability.

#### **3.3.1 Casino revenue**

Revenue from slot machines, table games and food, beverage and other at the Corporation's casinos are recognized net of amounts recognized as financial liabilities under customer loyalty programs in the same period in which the games are played and services provided.

Liabilities under customer loyalty programs are reported as deferred revenue due to their potential to be discharged through redemption of award credits that are accounted for as gain and losses under IFRS 9.

#### **3.3.2 Net ticket revenue**

Revenue from lottery draw-based games and the corresponding direct expenses are recognized at the date of the draw. Receipts for lottery tickets sold on or before March 31 for draws held subsequent to that date, are recorded as deferred revenue with a corresponding financial liability for the portion to be paid as prizes.

Gains on unclaimed prizes are recognized as revenue when they legally expire.

Revenue for all lottery instant games is recognized at the time of activation, which determines the transfer of legal ownership to the retailer. Instant ticket game prizes are recorded as a financial liability as a percentage of ticket sales in line with the theoretical prize payout for that game.

In addition to cash prizes, the Corporation also awards free tickets on both lottery and instant tickets. The value ascribed to these prizes is equal to the sale price.

Revenue from sports betting is recognized in the period in which the bets settle. Receipt for bets that are received on or before March 31 for events that occur subsequent to that date are recorded as deferred revenue with a corresponding financial liability for the portion to be paid as prizes.

Revenue from digital interactive games and the corresponding direct expense are recognized at the time of play.

### 3.3.3 Video lottery revenue

Revenue from video lottery and the corresponding direct expense are recognized at the time of play and are recorded net of credits paid out.

### 3.3.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

## 3.4 *Right of use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities*

### 3.4.1 The Corporation as lessor

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items.

The Corporation recognizes lease payments from operating leases on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 3.4.2 The Corporation as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether a 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 identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control of the use of an identified asset throughout the period of use is determined if the Corporation has both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Corporation recognizes a ROU asset and a lease liability, at the lease commencement date. The ROU 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 an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made.

The ROU asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of lease liability.

The 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. 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;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Corporation is reasonably certain not to terminate early.



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 index or rate, if there is a change in the Corporation's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Corporation changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revise in-substance fixed lease payment.

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

#### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Corporation has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for software leases and leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (less than 12 months). The payments for these leases will be recognized as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### **3.5 Foreign currencies**

Transactions in currencies other than the Corporation's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

### **3.6 Employee benefit costs**

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. Liabilities recognized in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognized in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Corporation in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

### **3.7 Property, plant and equipment**

Property plant and equipment, including buildings and leasehold improvements held for use in the supply of goods, services or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less subsequent depreciation and impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Corporation's accounting policies described below. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Construction in progress is stated at cost. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment other than land over their estimated useful lives and after taking into account their estimated residual value, using both the straight-line method and declining balance method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income in the year in which the item is derecognized.

Depreciation of the Corporation's Halifax and Sydney casinos, and lottery businesses' property, plant and equipment is charged based on the straight line method of depreciation. Depreciation of casino assets and casino building and leasehold improvements purchased through the casino capital replacement reserve is expensed through the reserve on the consolidated statement of financial position. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the remaining lease term, including one renewal period. The following annual rates are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Casino assets	3% - 20%
Lottery assets	4% - 33%

### **3.8 Impairment of long-lived assets**

At each reporting date, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

### **3.9 Intangible assets**

#### **3.9.1 Intangible assets acquired separately**

Acquired intangible assets are primarily software, patents and licenses on technologies. Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software and licenses	3 – 15 years
Gaming software	3 – 7 years

The Corporation only has intangible assets acquired with a finite useful life. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income in the expense category of depreciation and amortization. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

#### **3.9.2 Intangible assets internally generated – research and development expenditure**

Expenditures on research activities are recognized as expenses in the period in which it is incurred. Development costs relating primarily to the development of new gaming or lottery software are recognized as an intangible asset when the Corporation can demonstrate that all conditions required by IAS 38 are met.

The amount initially recognized for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the acquisition and manufacturing costs that can be directly attributed to the development process as well as a reasonable portion of the development-related fixed costs. If the internally generated intangible asset does not meet the conditions of IAS 38, the development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it was incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use. During the period of development, the intangible asset is tested for impairment annually. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit on a straight-line basis. The current useful lives applied are:



Computer software and licenses	3 – 15 years
Gaming software	3 – 7 years

### 3.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on an average cost basis, and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing condition and location. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

### 3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Corporation will be required to settle the obligation; and, a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

The Corporation records a provision for the fair value of asset decommissioning in the year during which it is incurred and can be reasonably estimated. This provision is associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. The Corporation also records a corresponding asset that is amortized over the life of the asset.

### 3.12 Financial instruments

#### 3.12.1 Recognition and derecognition

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial asset or liability.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Corporation neither transfers nor substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Corporation recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Corporation retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Corporation continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

The Corporation derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Corporation's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

#### 3.12.2 Classification

The Corporation classifies its financial assets into the following specified categories after initial recognition: subsequently measured at: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); amortized cost; or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). The classification for financial assets depends on the Corporation's business model, management of the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets are classified as amortized cost only if both the following criteria are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Corporation designates a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

The Corporation's financial assets and liabilities are classified into the following categories:

Financial instrument	Classification	Measurement
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	Initial: Fair value Subsequent: Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Amortized cost	
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost	
Disputed HST assessment	Amortized cost	
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost	
Liabilities for unclaimed prizes	Amortized cost	
Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited	Amortized cost	
Other liabilities	Amortized cost	
Due to Province of Nova Scotia	Amortized cost	

### 3.12.3 Measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs (as applicable). Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Net and Comprehensive Income.

### 3.12.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation assesses expected direct losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost on a forward-looking basis. In applying this approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ("Stage 1");
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ("Stage 2"); and
- financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date ("Stage 3").

For trade receivables, the Corporation applies the simplified approach which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Corporation considers the probability of default on a specific account basis, which involves assessing whether there was a significant increase in credit risk. Indicators include actual or expected changes in the debtor's ability to pay based on information that is available each reporting period; monitoring past due accounts and other external factors.

### 3.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take greater than nine months to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.



### 3.14 Taxes

#### 3.14.1 Sales tax

As a prescribed registrant for HST, the Corporation makes HST remittances to the Government of Canada pursuant to the *Games of Chance Regulations* of the *Excise Tax Act* ("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 expense is calculated according to a formula set out in the Regulations resulting in the direct payment of additional HST at the applicable statutory rate. The net tax attributable to non-gaming activities is calculated similar to any other HST registrant.

#### 3.14.2 Win tax

As of February 1, 2024, win tax was removed from Section 31 of the *Casino Regulations*, made under Section 127 of the *Gaming Control Act*, which prescribes that the Corporation is required to make daily payment to the Province of an amount equal to 20 percent of casino gaming revenue, otherwise known as win tax. Win tax is no longer distributed on a daily basis and is paid monthly as part of the payment to Province.

#### 3.15 Disputed HST assessment

Tax assessments that are disputed by the Corporation are accounted for as a non-current financial asset. Voluntary payments of self-assessed HST related to a dispute with the Canada Revenue Agency (Note 12) are accounted for as a non-current asset until resolution of the dispute, at which time, if resolved favourably are fully recoverable by the Corporation.

### 3.16 Changes in accounting standards

Except for the changes below, the Corporation has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (effective on or after January 1, 2021 with early adoption permitted) were made to refine the definition of material in IAS 1 and align the definitions used across IFRS standards and other publications. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition and the threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. These amendments did not impact the Corporation's financial information.

### 3.17 Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, the application of which is effective for periods beginning on or after April 1, 2024. The Corporation intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

#### IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements*, replacing IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and a defined operating profit sub-total in the consolidated statement of net income, and also requires disclosure of management defined performance measures in a single note in the financial statements. The standard also introduces new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

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.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and must be applied retrospectively. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

## 4. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

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Under the Amended and Restated Casino Operating Contract, total casino revenues are the Corporation's revenue and the casino bank accounts and Capital Reserve accounts are owned by the Corporation. The Corporation included \$4,771 in cash from the casino accounts on the consolidated statement of financial position at March 31, 2024 (2024 - \$4,676).

**5. Cash – restricted**

Cash is restricted for unclaimed prizes. Unclaimed prizes from regional lottery games are retained in a prize fund for 12 months from the announced beginning date of the draw and sports games are retained in the prize fund for 365 days from the last event on the ticket. Unclaimed prizes remaining after the respective periods are transferred to a special prize fund and are recorded as a reduction to prize expense and/or used for prizes in subsequent draws.

Prizes of national lottery games are funded by the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation, with the exception of prizes for free tickets, which are paid out of general prize funds as incurred. Unclaimed prizes of national games are administered by the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation.

Prizes from Scratch 'N Win lottery games have an expiry date of one year. For any prizes that expire, all unclaimed prizes will be retained for 12 months from the launch of the game. Unclaimed prizes remaining after the prize claiming period ends are transferred to a special prize fund and are recorded as a reduction to prize expense and/or used for prizes in subsequent draws.

**6. Trade and other receivables**

	2025	2024
Lottery retailers	\$ 9,282	\$ 7,001
Due from Operators		
ALC	1,832	3,359
MEG	97	98
Total due from operators	1,929	3,457
Other receivables	388	373
	<b>\$ 11,599</b>	<b>\$ 10,831</b>

Lottery retailers' receivables are collected on a weekly basis. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Corporation had a bad debt expense of \$nil (2024 - \$nil) related to lottery retailer receivables.

**7. Inventories**

	2025	2024
Food, beverage and merchandise	\$ 234	\$ 423
Lottery tickets	4,021	4,282
	<b>\$ 4,255</b>	<b>\$ 4,705</b>

During the year, the Corporation recorded an expense of \$155 (2024 - \$119) in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value, and was included in ticket printing and costs.



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**8. Property, plant and equipment**

	Land & Leaseholds	Automobiles	Operational Equipment	Lottery Gaming Equipment	Casino Gaming Equipment	Casino Buildings	Not Ready for Use	Total
<b>Cost</b>								
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 9,968	\$ 760	\$ 157	\$ 67,866	\$ 80,386	\$ 79,498	\$ 1,286	\$ 239,921
Additions	-	-	-	72	5,880	955	1,455	8,362
Disposals	-	(151)	(118)	(5,904)	-	-	-	(6,173)
Transfers	-	-	-	2,113	-	-	(1,374)	739
<b>Balance at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 9,968</b>	<b>\$ 609</b>	<b>\$ 39</b>	<b>\$ 64,147</b>	<b>\$ 86,266</b>	<b>\$ 80,453</b>	<b>\$ 1,367</b>	<b>\$ 242,849</b>
Additions	-	487	-	74	3,351	444	9,697	14,053
Disposals	-	(208)	-	(3,322)	-	-	-	(3,530)
Transfers	-	-	8	1,484	-	-	(1,393)	99
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 9,968</b>	<b>\$ 888</b>	<b>\$ 47</b>	<b>\$ 62,383</b>	<b>\$ 89,617</b>	<b>\$ 80,897</b>	<b>\$ 9,671</b>	<b>\$ 253,471</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>								
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 38	\$ 373	\$ 122	\$ 42,454	\$ 76,643	\$ 51,772	\$ -	\$ 171,402
Disposals	-	(120)	(105)	(5,814)	-	-	-	(6,039)
Transfers	-	-	-	(95)	-	-	-	(95)
Depreciation	-	83	14	4,567	2,981	2,130	-	9,775
<b>Balance at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 38</b>	<b>\$ 336</b>	<b>\$ 31</b>	<b>\$ 41,112</b>	<b>\$ 79,624</b>	<b>\$ 53,902</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 175,043</b>
Disposals	-	(158)	-	(3,306)	-	-	-	(3,464)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	89	7	4,517	2,574	2,104	-	9,291
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 38</b>	<b>\$ 267</b>	<b>\$ 38</b>	<b>\$ 42,323</b>	<b>\$ 82,198</b>	<b>\$ 56,006</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 180,870</b>
<b>Net book value</b>								
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 9,930	\$ 273	\$ 8	\$ 23,035	\$ 6,642	\$ 26,551	\$ 1,367	\$ 67,806
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 9,930</b>	<b>\$ 621</b>	<b>\$ 9</b>	<b>\$ 20,060</b>	<b>\$ 7,419</b>	<b>\$ 24,891</b>	<b>\$ 9,671</b>	<b>\$ 72,602</b>

Transfers may include movement of assets from not-ready-for-use to in-use and between shareholders of ALC.

During the year, the Corporation carried out an assessment for indicators of impairment of the recoverable amount of assets. This review led to no indicators of impairment or reversals of impairment identified.

As at March 31, 2025, assets classified as not ready for use included video lottery terminals \$9,557 (2024: \$1,237) and retail equipment \$114 (2024: \$156).



## 9. Intangible assets

	Software Licenses	Gaming Software	Not Ready for Use	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 3,324	\$ 5,520	\$ 93	\$ 8,937
Disposals	-	(1,151)	-	(1,151)
Transfers	261	(3)	(26)	232
<b>Balance at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 3,585</b>	<b>\$ 4,366</b>	<b>\$ 67</b>	<b>\$ 8,018</b>
Disposals	-	(595)	-	(595)
Transfers	72	-	77	149
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 3,657</b>	<b>\$ 3,771</b>	<b>\$ 144</b>	<b>\$ 7,572</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment</b>				
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 1,237	\$ 5,421	\$ -	\$ 6,658
Disposals	-	(1,145)	-	(1,145)
Transfers	(128)	(7)	-	(135)
Amortization	446	43	-	489
<b>Balance at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 1,555</b>	<b>\$ 4,312</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 5,867</b>
Disposals	-	(593)	-	(593)
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Amortization	558	39	-	597
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 2,113</b>	<b>\$ 3,758</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 5,871</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At March 31, 2024	\$ 2,030	\$ 54	\$ 67	\$ 2,151
<b>At March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 1,544</b>	<b>\$ 13</b>	<b>\$ 144</b>	<b>\$ 1,701</b>

Transfers may include movement of assets from not-ready-for-use to in-use and between shareholders of ALC.

During the year, the Corporation carried out an assessment for indicators of impairment of the recoverable amount of assets. This review led to no indicators of impairment or reversals of impairment identified.

## 10. Right-of-use assets and lease liability

The Corporation leases retail and casino premises. The leases typically run for periods between two and ten years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Information about leases for which the Corporation is a lessee is presented below:

	Corporate Properties	Lottery Properties	Casino Properties	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 888	\$ 593	\$ 1,634	\$ 3,115
Additions	-	35	-	35
Disposals	-	(58)	-	(58)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 888</b>	<b>\$ 570</b>	<b>\$ 1,634</b>	<b>\$ 3,092</b>
Additions	-	467	-	467
Disposals	(888)	(594)	-	(1,482)
Remeasurement	-	-	2,104	2,104
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 443</b>	<b>\$ 3,738</b>	<b>\$ 4,181</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment</b>				
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 459	\$ 321	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,812
Disposals	-	(58)	-	(58)
Amortization	177	197	258	632
<b>Balance at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 636</b>	<b>\$ 460</b>	<b>\$ 1,290</b>	<b>\$ 2,386</b>
Disposals	(725)	(617)	-	(1,253)
Amortization	89	198	226	424
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 41</b>	<b>\$ 1,516</b>	<b>\$ 1,557</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At March 31, 2024	\$ 252	\$ 110	\$ 344	\$ 706
<b>At March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 403</b>	<b>\$ 2,222</b>	<b>\$ 2,624</b>

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Corporation remeasured the ROU assets to the extension of the lease terms based on the extension of the contract to June 30, 2035, which affected the lease held at the Sydney Casino. The Casino Properties are related to the property lease for the Sydney Casino.

Some leases contain extension options exercisable up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Corporation seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Corporation and not by the lessors.

The Corporation assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Corporation reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

#### **Lease liability**

	2025	2024
Lease of property containing ROU assets payable monthly with leases ending at varying times in the next ten years. The last lease currently ends June 30, 2035.	\$ 2,700	\$ 750
Current portion of long-term lease	279	573
<b>Non-current portion of long-term lease</b>	<b>\$ 2,421</b>	<b>\$ 177</b>

The aggregate payment of long-term lease liability for each of the five years subsequent to March 31, 2025 are approximately as follows: 2026 - \$279; 2027 - \$386; 2028 - \$675; 2029 - \$678; 2030 - \$682.

### **11. Cash – casino capital replacement reserve**

The casino capital replacement reserve is intended to provide funds for replacement of casino capital assets. The approved budget shall estimate an appropriate amount for annual contribution to the Capital Reserve. Cash has been segregated on the consolidated statement of financial position in the amount of \$19,127 (March 31, 2024 - \$15,180) for this purpose. The balance in the casino capital replacement reserve represents the balance of the cash and net book value of the casino capital assets purchased from the fund.

	2025	2024
Cash balance, beginning of year	\$ 15,180	\$ 14,819
Funding	6,500	6,368
Interest	794	800
Capital asset purchases	(3,427)	(6,165)
Reimbursements to MEG for capital asset purchases	(226)	(198)
HST related to capital asset purchases and reimbursements	(342)	(670)
Capital assets purchased by MEG	648	226
<b>Cash balance, end of year</b>	<b>19,127</b>	<b>15,180</b>
Add: cumulative capital asset purchases	94,844	91,048
Less: accumulated depreciation	(86,202)	(83,136)
Less: HST payable	(52)	(25)
Less: capital assets purchased by MEG	(648)	(226)
<b>Casino capital replacement reserve balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 27,069</b>	<b>\$ 22,841</b>

### **12. Disputed HST assessments**

ALC received Notices of Assessment from Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") for Harmonized Sales Tax in respect of the operation of video lottery terminals located on First Nation reserves in the province of Nova Scotia for the periods June 1, 2009 to October 31, 2013. Through ALC, the Corporation has remitted, on a without prejudice basis, the amount of the assessments solely to avoid the accumulation of interest and penalties. Remittances up to and including March 31, 2023, total \$94,100. The CRA agreed to a settlement of 80 percent recovery of remittances during the year ended March 31, 2024. As a result, ALC adjusted periods beginning April 1, 2023 ensuring that no further recoveries would be required.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, amounts totaling \$55,600 were received from CRA as recovery of amounts previously remitted for the periods June 1, 2009 to October 31, 2013 and some periods between November 1, 2013 to March 31, 2023. The total amount remitted with an expected recovery up to March 31, 2025 is \$8,855 and is presented on the consolidated statement of financial position as a non-current asset and \$1,669 is presented on the consolidated statement of net income in cost of sales. Interest received from CRA on the recovery amounts totaled \$10.4 million and is presented as interest income on the consolidated statement of net income. Settlement discussions are ongoing for the remaining periods.



### 13. Investment in ALC

In accordance with the Unanimous Shareholders Agreement of ALC, 30% of the profit (loss) shall be allocated to the Corporation and 30% of other comprehensive income shall be allocated on the same basis. In accordance with this agreement, the Corporation's equity interest is representative of the 30%.

	2025	2024
Opening balance	\$ 24,196	\$ 23,384
Contributions by the Corporation – ALC overhead costs	23,151	22,190
Share of ALC overhead costs for the period	(23,151)	(22,190)
Share of ALC other comprehensive income	3,488	812
	<b>\$ 27,684</b>	<b>\$ 24,196</b>

The Corporation is responsible for funding overhead expenditures of ALC which are accounted for as contributions to ALC. Using the equity method accounting, the Corporation accounts for its equity interest in the share of ALC's loss, which is equivalent to the overhead expenses funded via the contributions.

The Corporation is also responsible for funding supplemental payments to ALC's pension plan to reduce the pension plan solvency deficit. The supplemental payments, and respective repayment schedules, are approved by the Board of Directors of ALC when required. The Corporation accounts for the supplemental pension payments as contributions to ALC. On an annual basis, management assesses whether the contributions, and therefore the investment in ALC, is recoverable. There were no amounts paid for special payments during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

The table below sets out summarized ALC balance sheet information:

	2025	2024
Non-current assets	\$ 288,721	\$ 251,271
Current assets (i)	92,258	156,019
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 380,979</b>	<b>\$ 407,290</b>
Non-current liabilities (ii)	\$ 71,293	\$ 94,422
Current liabilities (iii)	176,666	191,516
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 247,959</b>	<b>\$ 285,938</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>\$ 133,020</b>	<b>\$ 121,352</b>
(i) Includes cash and cash equivalents	11,718	11,919
(ii) All financial liabilities		
(iii) Includes financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	30,622	29,020

The table below sets out summarized ALC income statement and comprehensive income information:

	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 890,863	\$ 872,680
Gross profit	729,564	713,502
Net profit	498,769	487,028
Other comprehensive income	11,628	2,707
Comprehensive income	510,397	489,735
Depreciation and amortization	27,596	27,789
Interest expense	5,619	5,040

No dividends were received from ALC during the fiscal years 2025 and 2024.  
ALC is a private company; therefore no quoted market prices are available for its shares.

**14. Trade and other payables**

	2025	2024
Trade payables	\$ 6,673	\$ 6,193
Harmonized Sales Tax	810	792
Due to Operators:		
ALC	15,499	13,817
MEG	1,748	1,278
	<b>\$ 24,730</b>	<b>\$ 22,080</b>

**15. Liabilities for unclaimed prizes**

	2025	2024
Unclaimed prizes		
Current prizes	\$ 6,741	\$ 6,521
Special prize fund	(10)	-
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 6,731</b>	<b>\$ 6,521</b>
	2025	2024
Special prize fund		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ (9)
Unclaimed prizes expired during the year	1,835	2,325
Prize payouts	(1,845)	(2,316)
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ (10)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

**16. Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited ("AGEL")**

	2025	2024
<i>Unsecured – at amortized cost</i>		
Current	\$ 6,026	\$ 5,359
Non-current	25,616	21,027
<b>Total loans from AGEL</b>	<b>\$ 31,642</b>	<b>\$ 26,386</b>

The amount due to AGEL, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ALC, is the amount owing for purchases of lottery gaming and other related equipment made on the Corporation's behalf. The amount owing has no fixed terms of repayment, is non-interest bearing, and is due on demand if the Corporation withdraws from the ALC Unanimous Shareholders Agreement. The current portion represents the budgeted amount to be repaid to AGEL in the next twelve months.

**17. Other liabilities**

	2025	2024
Outstanding chips	\$ 196	\$ 233
Progressive jackpot liabilities	1,506	1,389
	<b>\$ 1,702</b>	<b>\$ 1,622</b>

**18. Finance costs**

	2025	2024
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	\$ 1,757	\$ 1,628

**19. Other expenses**

	2025	2024
Distributions to community programs	\$ 10,982	\$ 10,364
Responsible gambling programs	6,598	6,137
	<b>\$ 17,580</b>	<b>\$ 16,501</b>

Other expenses include payments required by legislation, as follows:

#### 19.1 Harness racing

The Corporation annually contributes to the Nova Scotia Harness Racing industry amounts as directed by the Minister of Finance and Treasury Board. At the time of these statements, the Minister approved a contribution of \$1,350 in 2025 (2024 - \$1,350) to support the harness racing industry in Nova Scotia.

#### 19.2 Special payments

The Corporation is obligated to make direct payments annually to three provincial government bodies as follows:

	2025	2024
The Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage (in support of the Cultural Federation of Nova Scotia)	\$ 50	\$ 50
(in support of Sport Nova Scotia)	100	100
The Department of Agriculture (in support of the Exhibition Association of Nova Scotia)	50	50
	\$ 200	\$ 200

These payments are special funds under the Provincial *Finance Act* established by the Minister of Finance and Treasury Board under Section 14(1) of the *Atlantic Lottery Regulations* as made under the *Gaming Control Act*.

#### 19.3 Responsible Gambling payments

The Government of Nova Scotia approved a contribution to the Department of Health and Wellness as part of its 2005 Gaming Strategy to fund problem gambling treatment of \$3,000 in 2025 (2024 - \$3,000) and as part of its 2011 Gaming Strategy to fund youth gambling prevention of \$500 in 2025 (2024 - \$500).

## 20. Financial instruments

### 20.1 Capital risk management

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Corporation will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Corporation's overall strategy remains unchanged from the prior year.

The capital structure of the Corporation consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Corporation, comprising capital replacement reserves (as disclosed in Note 11) and retained earnings.

The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Corporation's objectives are to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk levels. The Corporation manages its capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Corporation's operations. The Corporation's major capital allocation decisions include a comparison of whether the expected financial returns from those investments exceed its estimated weighted average cost of capital.

### 20.2 Financial risk management

The Corporation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including market (interest rate) risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Corporation's overall risk management program recognizes the nature of these risks and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Corporation's financial performance.



### 20.3 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Corporation's assets and liabilities will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Corporation currently does not have any interest bearing debt; however is indirectly exposed to interest rate risk through its investment in ALC who obtains debt financing to fund the purchase of specific assets on behalf of the Corporation.

### 20.4 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Corporation. In the normal course of business, the Corporation is subject to credit risk from trade debtors in the gaming and lotteries industry, and transactions with their operators. The Corporation applies standard credit practices, which limit exposure to credit risk. The Corporation does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk. Trade debtors are monitored closely for compliance with terms of trade. The Corporation does not expect the non-performance of any obligations at balance date. The maximum credit risk is the carrying values of accounts receivables, bank accounts and short-term deposits.

### 20.5 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk represents the Corporation's ability to meet its contractual obligations. The Corporation evaluates its liquidity requirements on an ongoing basis by monitoring its capital structure, regularly monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and managing the maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities. In general, the Corporation generates sufficient cash flows from its operating activities to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Corporation's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other payables	\$ -	\$ 24,730	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities for unclaimed prizes	-	6,731	-	-
Due to AGEL	-	6,026	25,616	-
Lease liabilities	-	279	2,421	-
Other liabilities	-	1,702	34	75
Due to Province of Nova Scotia	60,855	-	-	-
	\$ 60,855	\$ 39,468	\$ 28,071	\$ 75

### 20.6 Fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments are considered to approximate the carrying amounts. The carrying values of the financial liabilities approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these items.

The carrying value of amounts due to AGEL and due to Province of Nova Scotia approximates fair value as both are recorded at the amount that would be required to be paid to settle the obligation at the reporting date

Levels 1 to 3 are defined based on the degree to which fair value inputs are observable or unobservable, as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs are based on inputs which have a significant effect on fair value that are observable, either directly or indirectly from market data; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity)

During the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 classified assets and liabilities. The fair value of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The Corporation does not have any financial instruments classified as level 2 or 3.

## 21. Contingencies

From time to time the Corporation is involved in various legal proceedings of a character normally incidental to its business. The Corporation believes that the outcome of these outstanding claims will not have a material impact on its consolidated statement of financial position; however, due to the uncertainty of potential legal outcomes this cannot be predicted with any assurance. Estimates, where appropriate, have been included in the consolidated statement of financial position, however additional settlements, if any, concerning these contingencies will be accounted for as a charge to the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income in the period in which the settlement occurs.

## 22. Segmented Statement of Operations

The Corporation identifies the operations of the casinos and lotteries as its operating segments. These segments are monitored by the Corporation's chief operating decision maker and strategic decisions are made on the basis of the segmented operating results summarized below.

*For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025*

	Casinos	Lotteries	Corporate	Total
Revenue (i), (ii)	\$ 94,509	\$ 276,782	\$ -	\$ 371,291
Cost of sales	60,284	86,743	3,532	150,559
Gross profit	\$ 34,225	\$ 190,039	\$ (3,532)	\$ 220,732
Depreciation and amortization	(1,611)	(5,409)	(89)	(7,109)
Other expenses	-	-	(17,580)	(17,580)
Segment operating profit	\$ 32,614	\$ 184,630	\$ (21,201)	\$ 196,043
Finance costs	-	(1,754)	(3)	(1,757)
Equity method income (loss)	-	(23,151)	-	(23,151)
Interest income (iii)	-	-	10,638	10,638
Other income (iv)	9,013	5,331	-	14,344
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 41,627</b>	<b>\$ 165,056</b>	<b>\$ (10,566)</b>	<b>\$ 196,117</b>

(i) Casinos' revenue is comprised of gaming revenue of \$85,391 plus food, beverage, and other revenue.

(ii) Lotteries' revenue includes Ticket Lottery of \$155,050 and Video Lottery \$121,732.

(iii) Corporate interest income includes \$10.3 million in interest revenue received from the recovery of First Nations HST.

(iv) Casinos' other income includes \$9.0 million contribution received from the Casino Operator.

*For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024*

	Casinos	Lotteries	Corporate	Total
Revenue (i), (ii)	\$ 92,913	\$ 271,541	\$ -	\$ 364,454
Cost of sales (iii)	74,012	86,357	29,875	190,244
Gross profit	\$ 18,901	\$ 185,184	\$ (29,875)	\$ 174,210
Depreciation and amortization	(1,611)	(5,342)	(186)	(7,139)
Other expenses	-	-	(16,501)	(16,501)
Segment operating profit	\$ 17,290	\$ 179,842	\$ (46,562)	\$ 150,570
Finance costs	-	(1,618)	(10)	(1,628)
Equity method income (loss)	-	(22,190)	-	(22,190)
Interest	-	-	70	70
Other income	11	5,620	-	5,631
Net income before Win tax	\$ 17,301	\$ 161,654	\$ (46,502)	\$ 132,453
Win tax	14,530	-	-	14,530
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 31,831</b>	<b>\$ 161,654</b>	<b>\$ (46,502)</b>	<b>\$ 146,983</b>

(i) Casinos' revenue is comprised of gaming revenue of \$84,343 plus food, beverage, and other revenue.

(ii) Lotteries' revenue includes Ticket Lottery of \$145,994 and Video Lottery \$125,547.

(iii) Corporate cost of sales includes \$29,300 in First Nations HST expense.



# NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION

## SCHEDULE OF CASINO AND LOTTERY INCOME

AS AT MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

### Schedule 1 – Casinos

The schedule below presents the reconciliation of the results from the Corporation's casinos segment to the amount paid to the Province for remittance of its profits, exclusive of Win tax.

	2025	2024
<b>Revenue</b>		
Casino revenue	\$ 85,391	\$ 84,343
Beverage, food and other revenue	9,118	8,570
	94,509	92,913
<b>Expenses</b>		
Lease and depreciation	1,611	1,611
Reserves	6,500	6,356
Operating Expenses	344	143
Other income <sup>1</sup>	(9,013)	(11)
Harmonized Sales Tax	3,566	3,592
Operator fee	49,874	49,391
Win tax	-	14,530
	52,882	75,612
<b>Net income</b>	<b>41,627</b>	<b>17,301</b>
<b>Win tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,530</b>
<b>Payment to Province</b>	<b>\$ 41,627</b>	<b>\$ 31,831</b>

<sup>1</sup> \$9.0 million contribution was received from the Casino Operator.

### Schedule 2 - Lotteries

The schedule below presents the reconciliation of the results from the Corporation's lotteries before application of equity accounting (including share of special pension payments from equity method investee and presentation of share of overhead costs from equity method investee).

	Ticket	Video	Total 2025	Total 2024
<b>Revenue</b>	\$ 155,050	\$ 121,732	\$ 276,782	\$ 271,541
Retailer commissions	13,373	21,129	34,502	35,523
Ticket costs	12,575	64	12,639	10,831
	25,948	21,193	47,141	46,354
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>129,102</b>	<b>100,539</b>	<b>229,641</b>	<b>225,187</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Salaries and benefits	10,517	5,034	15,551	16,689
Training and development	192	98	290	290
Meetings and travel	285	273	558	432
Employee services	182	133	315	250
Costs of premises	297	256	553	519
Fleet expense	164	107	271	259
Consumable supplies	32	29	61	62
Terminal maintenance	9	364	373	260
Telecommunications	584	8	592	614
Technology maintenance	4,384	1,845	6,229	6,103
Outsourced services	2,742	846	3,588	3,420
Technology infrastructure services	897	748	1,645	1,607
Marketing	7,143	714	7,857	7,362
Social responsibility/Communications	440	384	824	1,016
Retailer training and support	619	26	645	494
Financial services	196	166	362	393
Lease, depreciation and amortization	3,106	6,481	9,587	9,381
Interest expense	793	1,271	2,064	1,920
Other distributions	12,016	6,536	18,552	18,082
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>44,598</b>	<b>25,319</b>	<b>69,917</b>	<b>69,153</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>84,504</b>	<b>75,220</b>	<b>159,724</b>	<b>156,034</b>
<b>Other income</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>5,620</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 84,817</b>	<b>\$ 80,239</b>	<b>\$ 165,056</b>	<b>\$ 161,654</b>