

Queensland

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation

Wagering Rule 2010

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Queensland

Wagering Rule 2010

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[as notified in the Queensland Government Gazette on 30 July 2010]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This rule may be cited as the Wagering Rule 2010.

2 Commencement

This rule commences on 30 July 2010.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 2 defines words used in this rule.

4 Meaning of wagering option

- (1) A *wagering option*, for an event, is a group of possible selections for wagering on the event.
- (2) There may be more than 1 wagering option for the event.

5 Application of rule

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), this rule applies to approved wagering, on a fixed odds basis or using a totalisator, on events.
- (2) For an internationally pooled totalisator, the local betting rules applying to that totalisator will apply for all investments made on that totalisator to the extent of any inconsistency with this rule.
- (3) In this rule, a reference to an authority operator in association with a reference, whether direct or indirect, to an event is a reference to the authority operator conducting approved wagering on the event.

Part 2 Events

6 Identification of selection

- (1) Each selection for an event, on which a licence operator is conducting fixed odds wagering, is identified by a number (a *sportsbet number*) given to the selection by the licence operator.
- (2) For an investment, if a selection and its sportsbet number for an event do not correspond, the number prevails.
- (3) A number identifying a selection may consist of 1 or more numbers and 1 or more letters of the alphabet.

7 Identification of match or sporting event

Each match or sporting event, on which a licence operator is conducting a sports totalisator, is identified by a symbol or code given to the match or sporting event by the licence operator.

8 Identification of race meeting, runner and race

- (1) Each race meeting is identified by a code (a *race meeting code*) decided for the race meeting by the authority operator conducting a race totalisator for the race meeting.
- (2) Each race at a race meeting is identified by a number decided for the race by the authority operator conducting a race totalisator on the race.
- (3) Each runner in a race at a race meeting is identified by a number given to the runner by the authority operator conducting a race totalisator on the race.
- (4) For an investment, if a runner's name and number for a race do not correspond, the runner's number prevails.
- (5) A code identifying a race meeting or a number identifying a race or a runner may consist of numbers or letters of the alphabet.

9 Event information

- (1) An authority operator must make available correct information about an event on which the authority operator is conducting wagering.

- (2) A person who wishes to make an investment on the event must satisfy himself or herself about the correctness of the information made available.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), the authority operator has no obligation to the person for information made available by the authority operator if—
 - (a) the authority operator acted in good faith; and
 - (b) because of circumstances beyond the authority operator's control, the information is no longer correct.

Part 3 Investments

10 Definitions for pt 3

In this part—

2 dividend race see section 21.

3 dividend race see section 21.

11 Events on which wagering conducted

An authority operator may decide the events on which the authority operator conducts wagering.

12 Deciding the odds for fixed odds wagering

- (1) A licence operator conducting fixed odds wagering may, from time to time, decide the odds on which the licence operator accepts investments on a selection for an event.
- (2) The odds offered by the licence operator need not relate to the total amount of investments already accepted by the licence operator on the selection.
- (3) A licence operator who accepts an investment at particular odds on a selection for an event is not obliged to accept another investment on the same selection for the same event at the same or similar odds.

13 Licence operator may publish descriptions of wagering options

- (1) A licence operator may publish a description of a wagering option for an event (a *description*), in a way that is likely to bring to the notice of an investor who invests on the wagering option, information about the following—
 - (a) when the licence operator will refund in full an investment on the wagering option;
 - (b) how the result of the event is decided.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if—
 - (a) a licence operator does not publish a description with the information mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b); or
 - (b) a description relating to an investment mentioned in any of sections 24 to 36, 49 to 56 or 65, does not deal with a matter mentioned in the section.
- (3) The section applies to the investment, or applies to the extent the description of the wagering option does not deal with the matter.

14 Authority operator need not accept investments

An authority operator may, at any time, decline to accept an investment on an event or a particular result for an event.

15 How to make an investment

- (1) A person may make an investment with a licence operator in 1 of the following ways—
 - (a) using an investment ticket;
 - (b) by telephone;
 - (c) using an automated device;
 - (d) using the internet;
 - (e) asking the licence operator to enter the details of the investment into the licence operator's computer system;
 - (f) using another method approved by the chief executive.
- (2) A person may make an investment with a permit holder in 1 of the following ways—
 - (a) using an investment ticket;

- (b) asking the permit holder to enter the details of the investment into the permit holder's computer system;
 - (c) using another method approved by the chief executive.
- (3) A person who uses an investment ticket to make an investment must not, without the approval of the authority operator with whom the person makes the investment, make a mark on the investment ticket by mechanical or electronic means.

16 Fixed odds investments—general

A fixed odds investment is a winning investment if it is made on a selection for an event that is the result for the event.

17 Investment for a win—fixed odds

An investment for a win is a winning investment if the competitor selected for the investment wins the event.

18 Investment for a place—fixed odds

- (1) An investment for a place is a winning investment if the competitor selected for the investment finishes in a place selected by the person making the investment for the event.
- (2) However, for a 2 dividend race, an investment for a place is a winning investment if the runner selected for the investment finishes first or second in the race.
- (3) Also, for a 3 dividend race, an investment for a place is a winning investment if the runner selected for the investment finishes first, second or third in the race.

19 Multi-leg investments—fixed odds

A licence operator may offer a fixed odds investment on a multi-leg event.

20 Multi-bet investments—fixed odds

A licence operator may offer a fixed odds investment on a multi-bet event.

21 Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race—fixed odds

- (1) This section applies to an authority operator conducting fixed odds wagering.
- (2) A race is a **2 dividend race** for this part if—
 - (a) there are 5, 6 or 7 runners in the race at the time the authority operator is notified, by the race club conducting the race, of scratchings for the race; and
 - (b) at least 2 runners start in the race.
- (3) A race is a **3 dividend race** for this part if—
 - (a) there are at least 8 runners in the race at the time the authority operator is notified, by the race club conducting the race, of scratchings for the race; and
 - (b) at least 3 runners start in the race.
- (4) If the number of runners in a race mentioned in subsection (3)(a) is reduced by late scratchings to 2 starters, the race is a 2 dividend race.

22 Making an investment

- (1) An investment may be made with a licence operator by using 1 or more of the following—
 - (a) cash;
 - (b) a credit ticket;
 - (c) funds from the investor's deposit account with the licence operator;
 - (d) another method approved by the chief executive.
- (2) An investment may be made with a permit holder by using—
 - (a) cash; or
 - (b) another method approved by the chief executive.

23 Minimum investment

An authority operator may decide the minimum investment the authority operator will accept for an investment on an event.

24 Refund of investment—fixed odds—jockeys' challenge

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), all fixed odds investments made on selections for a jockeys' challenge are made on a play and pay basis.
- (2) If a licence operator accepts an investment on a selection for a jockeys' challenge after a jockey that is part of the selection withdraws from the challenge, the licence operator must refund the investment in full.
- (3) Also, a licence operator must refund in full all investments received on selections for a jockeys' challenge, if—
 - (a) the jockeys' challenge is postponed or cancelled before it starts; or
 - (b) at least 1 horse race in the jockeys' challenge is cancelled and at the conclusion of the challenge—
 - (i) the leading jockey does not hold an unassailable lead; or
 - (ii) if there is more than 1 leading jockey—the leading jockeys do not hold an unassailable lead.

- (4) In this section—

jockeys' challenge means a contest—

- (a) consisting of a series of horse races involving a particular group of jockeys; and
- (b) the result for which is decided according to each jockey's results in the races in the contest; and
- (c) for which a licence operator conducts fixed odds wagering.

leading jockey, for a jockeys' challenge, means a jockey with the highest score in the challenge.

unassailable lead, for a leading jockey in a jockeys' challenge in which at least 1 horse race was cancelled, means a lead—

- (a) held by the leading jockey over a jockey with the second highest score in the challenge; and
- (b) that would have allowed the leading jockey to win the challenge if every race scheduled for the challenge had been completed, regardless of any result that another jockey might have achieved for any cancelled race.

24A Refund of investment—fixed odds—trainer’s challenge

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), all fixed odds investments made on selections for a trainers’ challenge are made on a play and pay basis.
- (2) If a licence operator accepts an investment on a selection for a trainers’ challenge after a trainer that is part of the selection withdraws from the challenge, the licence operator must refund the investment in full.
- (3) Also, a licence operator must refund in full all investments received on selections for a trainers’ challenge, if—
 - (a) the trainers’ challenge is postponed or cancelled before it starts; or
 - (b) at least 1 race in the trainers’ challenge is cancelled and at the conclusion of the challenge—
 - (i) the leading trainer does not hold an unassailable lead; or
 - (ii) if there is more than 1 leading trainer—the leading trainers do not hold an unassailable lead.
- (4) In this section—

trainers’ challenge means a contest—

 - (a) consisting of a series of races involving a particular group of trainers; and
 - (b) the result for which is decided according to each trainers’ results in the races in the contest; and
 - (c) for which a licence operator conducts fixed odds wagering.

leading trainer, for a trainers’ challenge, means a trainer with the highest score in the challenge.

unassailable lead, for a leading trainer in a trainers’ challenge in which at least 1 race was cancelled, means a lead—

- (a) held by the leading trainer over a trainer with the second highest score in the challenge; and
- (b) that would have allowed the leading trainer to win the challenge if every race scheduled for the challenge had been completed, regardless of any result that another trainer might have achieved for any cancelled race.

25 Refund of investment—fixed odds—multi-leg event

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (5), all fixed odds investments made on selections for a multi-leg event are made on a play and pay basis.
- (2) If a licence operator accepts an investment on a selection for a multileg event after a competitor that is part of the selection withdraws from the event, the licence operator must refund the investment in full.
- (3) If the venue for a leg of a multi-leg event, other than a race, changes from the venue published by the entity controlling the event after the investment is received by the licence operator, the licence operator must refund the investment in full.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the investment is a futures option.
- (5) Also, a licence operator must refund in full all investments received on selections for a multi-leg event, if—
 - (a) before the multi-leg event starts, the event is postponed for more than 3 days from the day it was due to start; or
 - (b) before a leg of the multi-leg event starts, the leg is postponed for more than 3 days from the day the leg was due to start; or
 - (c) the multi-leg event or a leg of the event is cancelled before the event or leg starts; or
 - (d) for a match, other than a tennis match, that is a leg of the multi-leg event—
 - (i) a competitor starts competing in the match but later stops competing before the match can be completed; and
 - (ii) the result of the match is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the match; or
 - (e) for a tennis match that is a leg of the multi-leg event—a competitor starts competing in the match but later stops competing before the match can be completed; or
 - (f) the result of a leg of the event is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the leg and paragraph (d) does not apply; or
 - (g) the result of the multi-leg event is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the event.

- (6) Despite subsection (5)(c), a licence operator is not required to refund an investment received on a selection for a multi-leg event, if—
 - (a) a match that is a leg of the multi-leg event is cancelled because a competitor that is part of the selection for the event withdraws before the match starts; and
 - (b) the investment is a futures option.
- (7) Despite subsection (5)(d) or (e), a licence operator is not required to refund an investment received on a selection for a multi-leg event if—
 - (a) the investment has been decided before the conclusion of the match; or
 - (b) the investment is a futures option.

26 Refund of investment—fixed odds—multi-bet event

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), all multi-bet investments are made on a play and pay basis.
- (2) A licence operator must refund in full a multi-bet investment made on 1 or more races if the investment was received by the licence operator—
 - (a) after the time for final acceptances for all of the races in the multi-bet event and—
 - (i) the selected runner in each race is a scratching or late scratching; or
 - (ii) each race is postponed; or
 - (b) before the time for final acceptances for all of the races in the multi-bet event and all of the following apply—
 - (i) each race is postponed until another day;
 - (ii) each race is not held within 7 days after the day on which the race was to start;
 - (iii) the selected runner in each race is a final acceptor for the race for which the runner is selected.

26A Refund of investment – fixed odds – total trio

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) and (3), all fixed odds investments made on selections for a total trio are made on a play and pay basis.

- (2) A licence operator must refund in full all total trio investments made on a race, if-
- (a) the race is postponed until another day;
 - (b) the race is cancelled before it starts;
 - (c) fewer than 8 runners start in the race; or
 - (d) fewer than 3 runners finish the race.
- (3) A licence operator must refund an investment received on a number range for a total trio, if the number range is no longer a possible outcome as a result of a scratching.
- (4) In this section –
- Total trio*** means a wager—
- (a) where an investor selects a number range, being the number range that includes the total sum of the numbers of the runners to place 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the race; and
 - (b) subject to section 57B, the result for which is decided by the total sum of the numbers of the runners which place 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the race; and
 - (c) for which a licence operator conducts fixed odds wagering.

27 Refund of investment—fixed odds—other than jockeys’ challenge, trainers’ challenge, multi-bet event, multi-leg event or total trio investment

- (1) Subject to subsections (2), (3) and (6), all fixed odds investments made on selections for an event are made on a play and pay basis.
- (2) If a licence operator accepts an investment on a selection for an event after a competitor that is part of the selection withdraws from the event, the licence operator must refund the investment in full.
- (3) A licence operator must refund in full all investments received on selections for an event, if—
- (a) the event is postponed, before it starts, for more than 3 days from the day the event was due to start; or
 - (b) the event is cancelled before it starts; or

Example for paragraph (b)—

An event is cancelled because a competitor for the event withdraws before the event is due to start.

- (c) for an event that is a match, other than a tennis match—
 - (i) a competitor starts competing in the match but later stops competing before the match can be completed; and
 - (ii) the result of the match is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the match; or
 - (d) for an event that is a tennis match—a competitor starts competing in the match but later stops competing before the match can be completed; or
 - (e) the result of the event is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the event and paragraph (c) does not apply.
- (4) Despite subsection (3)(b), a licence operator is not required to refund an investment on a selection for a match if—
- (a) the match is cancelled because a competitor that is part of the selection withdraws before the match starts; and
 - (b) the investment is a futures option.
- (5) Despite subsection (3)(c) or (d), a licence operator is not required to refund an investment received on a selection for an event if—
- (a) the investment has been decided before the conclusion of the match; or
- Example for paragraph (a)—*
- A makes an investment that player X will win the first set of a tennis match. Player X wins the first set but retires because of injury in the second set. A's investment has been decided.
- (b) the investment is a futures option.
- (6) A licence operator must refund in full an investment for a win or an investment for a place received on a runner selected for a race if the investment was received by the licence operator—
- (a) after the time for final acceptances for the race and—
 - (i) the selected runner is a scratching or late scratching; or
 - (ii) the race is postponed; or

- (b) before the time for final acceptances for the race and all of the following apply—
 - (i) the race is postponed until another day;
 - (ii) the race is not held within 7 days after the day on which the race was to start; and
 - (iii) the selected runner in the race is a final acceptor for the race.
- (7) Subsection (8) applies to a fixed odds investment, other than an investment on a race or a futures option, if, after the investment is made, the venue for the event on which the investment is made changes from the venue published by the entity controlling the event.
- (8) The licence operator who accepted the investment must refund the investment in full.
- (9) This section does not apply to a jockeys' challenge, trainers' challenge, multi-bet event, multi-leg event or total trio investment.
- (10) This section is subject to sections 31 to 36.

28 Refund of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping)

- (1) A licence operator conducting a sports totalisator (sports tipping) on a match may decide a period of time after which the licence operator declares a postponed match to be postponed for the purposes of this section.
- (2) If a match is declared to be postponed, the licence operator must refund in full all investments received on the totalisator for the match.

29 Refund of investment—certain sports totalisators

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) for an investment on a pick the margins, pick the winners or pick the score totalisator—each match in the series of matches is abandoned or postponed until a day after the Tuesday following the day on which the match was scheduled to be held; or
 - (b) for an investment on a pick the margins or pick the winners totalisator—fewer than 3 matches in the series of matches are completed on or before the Tuesday following the day on which the match was scheduled to be held; or

- (c) for an investment on a pick the result totalisator—the sporting event is postponed until another day.
- (2) The licence operator must refund in full all investments received on the totalisator.

30 Refund of investment—race totalisator

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if a race is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run; or
 - (e) a walkover.
- (2) The authority operator must refund in full all investments received on runners in the race.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies unless part 8 provides that investments are not refunded in particular circumstances.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply to a race that is re-run before the start of the next race at the race meeting.

31 Refund of investment—fixed odds—baseball

- (1) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a *major league baseball* game if either or both of the nominated pitchers for the game do not play at the start of the game.
- (2) Subsection (1) also applies to other baseball games if the authority operator advises investors before or at the time an investment is made.
- (3) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a baseball game if—
 - (a) the entity controlling the game calls off the game before it is complete; and
 - (b) the selection relates to the number of runs scored in the game.

Examples—

an investment that is a line bet or flat line bet

an investment that is a total runs over/under bet

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to an investment if it has been decided before or when the game is called off.

- (5) If the entity controlling a baseball game calls off the game before it is complete and declares a result for the game, selections relating to the result of the game are decided by the result declared for the game.
- (6) In this section—
complete, means that the game has been played for the scheduled number of innings (including where the final inning is shortened because the home team does not need any or all of its half of the final inning to win the game).

Example—

a nine-innings game is complete even if it ends after 8.5 innings because the home team does not need to play the bottom half of the ninth inning to win the game.

32 Refund of investment—fixed odds—boxing

A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a boxing contest if—

- (a) the contest is postponed, other than to a later time on the day the contest is scheduled to take place; or
- (b) a contestant is replaced by another contestant; or
- (c) the scheduled number of rounds in the contest is changed.

33 Refund of investment—fixed odds—cricket

(1) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on any cricket match if—

- (a) the match is abandoned before a ball is bowled; or
- (b) for next batsman out wagering—
 - (i) the batting partnership involving the batsman on whom the investment is made is unbroken at the end of the relevant innings; or
 - (ii) the batsman on whom the investment is made retires injured and does not resume batting in the innings; or
- (c) for head-to-head wagering on the number of runs scored, if either of the relevant batsman for the investment is not at the wicket when at least 1 ball is bowled.

(2) For subsection (1)(c), it is irrelevant whether or not the batsman faces a ball.

- (3) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a limited-overs match if—
- (a) for wagering on which batsman, in either of the teams in the match, is the highest scoring batsman in the match—the match is abandoned and a result is not declared by the entity controlling the match; or
 - (b) for wagering on which batsman in a team is the highest scoring batsman, in that team, in the match—the team's innings is not completed because the match is abandoned and a result is not declared by the entity controlling the match; or
 - (c) for wagering on which bowler, in either of the teams in the match, is the highest wicket-taker in the match—no wicket is taken by a bowler in the match; or
 - (d) for wagering on which bowler in a team is the highest wicket-taker, in that team, in the match—no wicket is taken by a bowler in that team; or
 - (e) for wagering on the total number of runs scored in an innings of the match—the innings is not completed because the match is abandoned and an official result is not declared.
 - (f) for wagering on which team scores the most sixes in a match – either or both innings is shortened by the entity controlling the match other than –
 - (a) for a penalty for a slow over rate; or
 - (b) if the team batting second exceeds the target to win the match at the time the second innings is shortened (regardless of the number of overs bowled).
 - (g) for wagering on total sixes in a match – either or both innings is shortened by the entity controlling the match other than –
 - (a) for a penalty for a slow over rate: or
 - (b) when the total sixes wagered by the investment has been exceeded at the time either or both innings is shortened.
- (4) For wagering on cricket, other than limited-overs cricket, a licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a series of matches, a match, or an innings of a match if—
- (a) for wagering on which batsman, in a team in the series, match or innings, is the highest scoring batsman in the series, match or innings—no run is

scored off the bat by a batsman in the series, match or innings; or

- (b) for wagering on which batsman in a team in the series, match or innings is the highest scoring batsman, in that team, in the series, match or innings—no run is scored off the bat by a batsman in that team in the series, match or innings; or
- (c) for wagering on which bowler, in a team in the series, match or innings, is the highest wicket-taker in the series, match or innings—no wicket is taken by a bowler in the series, match or innings; or
- (d) for wagering on which bowler in a team in the series, match or innings, is the highest wicket-taker, in that team, in the series, match or innings—no wicket is taken by a bowler in that team in the series, match or innings; or
- (e) for wagering on the total number of runs scored in an innings of the match—no ball is bowled in the innings.

34 Refund of investment—fixed odds—golf

- (1) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a golf tournament if the tournament is abandoned and—
 - (a) for a tournament scheduled for 72 holes—less than 36 holes have been completed; or
 - (b) for a tournament scheduled for 90 holes—less than 54 holes have been completed.
- (2) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a golf tournament, or any part of a golf tournament, if—
 - (a) the tournament is abandoned before the scheduled number of holes have been completed; and
 - (b) the investment was made after play stopped in the tournament.
- (3) A licence operator must refund in full an investment for 2 or 3 ball (player) group wagering over 18 holes if any player in the group does not complete the 18 holes.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if—
 - (a) a golf tournament (a *suspended tournament*) is suspended by the entity controlling the tournament before it is completed; and

- (b) a result is not declared for the suspended tournament by the entity; and
 - (c) the entity intends to reschedule the uncompleted part of the suspended tournament; and
 - (d) an investment (an *undecided investment*) made on the suspended tournament has not been decided when the tournament is suspended.
- (5) A licence operator must—
- (a) hold the undecided investment for the investor until the entity controlling the suspended tournament declares a result for the tournament; or
 - (b) if the entity does not declare a result within 1 month after the day the suspended tournament started, refund the investment in full.

35 Refund of investment—fixed odds—soccer

- (1) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a soccer match if—
- (a) the entity controlling the match calls off the match before it is complete; and
 - (b) the entity controlling the match does not declare a result for the match; and
 - (c) the investment has not been decided before the match is called off.
- (2) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a soccer match if—
- (a) the entity controlling the match calls off the match before it is complete; and
 - (b) the entity controlling the match declares a result for the match; and
 - (c) the selection relates to the number of goals scored in the match.

Example—

an investment that is a line bet

- (3) If the entity controlling a soccer match calls off the match before it is complete and declares a result for the match, selections relating to the result of the match are decided by the result declared for the match.

36 Refund of investment—fixed odds—tennis

- (1) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a tennis match if the match starts but is not completed for any reason, including, for example, because a competitor in the match, whether a singles player or a doubles team—
 - (a) withdraws from the match; or
 - (b) is disqualified from the match.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an investment if it—
 - (a) has been decided before or when the competitor withdraws or is disqualified; or
 - (b) is a futures option.
- (3) For this section, a tennis match starts when the ball is first served in the match.

37 Damaged printed tickets

An authority operator may refuse to make a payout, pay a dividend, make a refund or correct an alleged error on a printed ticket if—

- (a) the printed ticket is damaged or altered; and
- (b) the authority operator is unable to verify the information on the printed ticket.

38 Payment on destroyed, lost or stolen printed ticket

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a printed ticket issued by an authority operator to an investor entitles the investor to a payout, dividend or refund; and
 - (b) within 14 days after the event to which the printed ticket relates, a person who claims to be the investor (the *claimant investor*) gives the authority operator a notice under subsection (2)—
 - (i) advising the authority operator the printed ticket is destroyed, lost or stolen; and
 - (ii) asking the authority operator to make the payout or pay the dividend or refund to the claimant investor.
- (2) The notice must—

- (a) contain enough information for the authority operator to properly identify the printed ticket; and
 - (b) be on the form supplied by the authority operator; and
 - (c) be accompanied by a search fee of—
 - (i) if the chief executive approves an amount—the approved amount; or
 - (ii) if the chief executive does not approve an amount—\$5.
- (3) The authority operator may stop payment on the printed ticket.
- (4) The authority operator must not make payment on the printed ticket to the claimant investor unless the authority operator—
- (a) has investigated the ownership of the printed ticket; and
 - (b) is reasonably satisfied the claimant investor is entitled to payment on the printed ticket.
- (5) If the authority operator makes payment on the printed ticket to the claimant investor, the authority operator must immediately record the cancellation of the printed ticket.
- (6) Subsection (7) applies if the authority operator has already made payment on the printed ticket.
- (7) The authority operator must—
- (a) immediately advise the claimant investor the authority operator has already made payment on the printed ticket; and
 - (b) if there is a police investigation into the payment—
 - (i) help in the investigation; and
 - (ii) give the investigating police officer details of the name and address of the person to whom the payment was made that are known to the authority operator.

Part 4 Deposit accounts and investments by telephone, automated device or internet

Division 1 Preliminary

39 Acceptance of telephone, automated device or internet investments

This part states the ways in which a licence operator may accept investments made by telephone, automated device or the internet.

Division 2 Deposit accounts

40 Deposit account transactions

- (1) A licence operator may credit the following to an investor's deposit account—
- (a) an amount deposited by the investor;
 - (b) a payout, dividend or refund;
 - (c) an amount under a promotion conducted by the licence operator (a *promotional credit*);
 - (d) another amount approved by the chief executive.

Example for paragraph (d)—

an amount arising from an error by an employee of the licence operator

- (2) A licence operator may debit the following against an investor's deposit account—
- (a) the amount of an investment made by the investor;
 - (b) the amount of a fee or charge outlaid by the licence operator that is directly related to the operation of the investor's deposit account;

Example for paragraph (b)—

a fee for a dishonoured cheque given to the licence operator for deposit to the account

- (c) another amount allowed under this division.

41 Investments only against funds in deposit accounts

- (1) An investor may make an investment by telephone, an automated device that is regulated wagering equipment or the internet against funds—
 - (a) in a deposit account, in the investor's name, with a licence operator; and
 - (b) shown in the licence operator's records as cleared funds available for use for investment.
- (2) However, if an investor attempts to make an investment for an amount greater than the amount of cleared funds in the account, the licence operator must not accept the investment.

42 Changes in information for deposit accounts

- (1) To change the information held by a licence operator in relation to an investor's deposit account, the investor must—
 - (a) complete a change of details form supplied by the licence operator; and
 - (b) lodge the form with the licence operator.
- (2) If the change required is a change in the investor's name, the investor must show the licence operator appropriate documents to explain the change.
- (3) An investor is not required to complete a change of details form if the change required is a change in the investor's address, or the correction of a typographical error.

43 Depositing funds in deposit account

To deposit funds in an investor's deposit account, the investor must give to the licence operator—

- (a) at least the minimum deposit amount decided by the licence operator; and
- (b) the deposit account number and name.

**Division 3 Other provisions about investments
by telephone, automated device or
the internet**

44 Making a telephone investment

- (1) An investor making an investment by telephone must give the licence operator the following information—
 - (a) the number of the deposit account and the account code;
 - (b) for fixed odds wagering—
 - (i) the sportsbet number for the investment; and
 - (ii) whether the investment required includes an investment for a place;
 - (c) for sports totalisator wagering—
 - (i) the class of totalisator; and
 - (ii) the match or sporting event symbol or code; and
 - (iii) the selection made;
 - (ca) for race totalisator wagering—
 - (i) the race meeting code; and
 - (ii) the class of totalisator; and
 - (iii) the race number; and
 - (iv) the number of the runner selected;
 - (d) the amount of the investment;
 - (e) any other information the licence operator requires to identify the investment.
- (2) The information given by the investor must be repeated back to the investor to enable the investor to correct any mistakes in the information.
- (3) If the investor does not make any corrections, or asks for the information not to be repeated, the investor is taken to have confirmed the information held by the licence operator is correct.

45 Making an investment by automated device

- (1) An investor making an investment using an automated device must give the licence operator the following information—
 - (a) the number of the deposit account and the investor's PIN;
 - (b) for fixed odds wagering—
 - (i) the sportsbet number for the investment; and
 - (ii) whether the investment required includes an investment for a place;
 - (c) for sports totalisator wagering—
 - (i) the class of totalisator; and
 - (ii) the match or sporting event symbol or code; and
 - (iii) the selection made;
 - (ca) for race totalisator wagering—
 - (i) the race meeting code; and
 - (ii) the class of totalisator; and
 - (iii) the race number; and
 - (iv) the number of the runner selected;
 - (d) the amount of the investment;
 - (e) any other information the licence operator requires to identify the investment.
- (2) The licence operator must confirm to the investor the acceptance of the investment.

46 Making an investment by the internet

- (1) An investor making an investment using the internet must give the licence operator the following information—
 - (a) the number of the deposit account and the investor's password;
 - (b) for fixed odds wagering—
 - (i) the sportsbet number for the investment; and
 - (ii) whether the investment required includes an investment for a place;
 - (c) for sports totalisator wagering—
 - (i) the class of totalisator; and

- (ii) the match or sporting event symbol or code; and
 - (iii) the selection made;
 - (ca) for race totalisator wagering—
 - (i) the race meeting code; and
 - (ii) the class of totalisator; and
 - (iii) the race number; and
 - (iv) the number of the runner selected;
 - (d) the amount of the investment;
 - (e) any other information the licence operator requires to identify the investment.
- (2) The licence operator must confirm to the investor the acceptance of the investment.

47 Licence operator need not accept investment by telephone, automated device or the internet

The licence operator may refuse to accept an investment by telephone, automated device or the internet—

- (a) if the licence operator does not have sufficient information to place the investment; or
- (b) in any other circumstances the licence operator considers appropriate.

Part 5 Credit tickets

48 Making an investment using a credit ticket

- (1) An investor makes an investment using a credit ticket by giving the credit ticket and a completed investment ticket to the licence operator.
- (2) An investor can not use a credit ticket to make an investment for an amount greater than the amount of credit established.

Part 6 Results and payouts

49 Result of event

- (1) Subject to sections 50 to 57B, 65 and 65A, for the purpose of making payouts or paying dividends, the result of an event is the result announced, at the conclusion of the event, by the entity controlling the event.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies—
 - (a) even if a protest is lodged or an inquiry is held after the result is announced or a match is replayed; and
 - (b) whether or not the entity later amends the result.
- (3) For subsection (1), if 1 of the following contingencies, or another contingency, happens to decide the result of an event, the event concludes at the end of the contingency—
 - (a) playing extra time;
 - (b) replaying the event.
- (4) For an investment on a pick the margins, pick the winners or pick the score totalisator—
 - (a) if a match is postponed to a day on or before the Tuesday following the day on which the match was scheduled to be held, the result of a series of matches which includes the match is the result announced after the match is decided; and
 - (b) if a match is abandoned or postponed to a day after the Tuesday following the day on which the match was scheduled to be held, the result of a series of matches which includes the match is the result of matches completed before the Tuesday.
- (5) For an investment on a pick the margins, pick the winners, pick the score or pick the result totalisator, if a match in a series of matches or an event extends into extra time, the result of the match or event does not include any points scored during the extra time.
- (6) For an investment on a race totalisator, the result is not taken to be announced until the steward has declared correct weight or given the all clear signal.

50 Result of event—boxing

A boxing contest is taken to have ended—

- (a) if a points decision is awarded to 1 of the contestants before the scheduled number of rounds is completed—in the round in which the fight is stopped; or
- (b) if 1 of the contestants fails to answer the bell for the start of the next round of the contest—in the last round that was completed.

51 Result of event—cricket

- (1) A player in a cricket match who retires for a reason other than illness or injury is taken to be out when the player retires.
- (2) A mankad dismissal is taken not to be a dismissal by a bowler.
- (3) For deciding the result of wagering on the performance of a player or team over a series of matches, if a match in the series is abandoned, the performance of the player or team in the abandoned match is included for deciding the player's or team's performance over the series.

Example—

A player takes a catch in an abandoned match of a series. For an investment for the most catches in the series, that catch counts in the total catches taken by that player.

- (4) For deciding the result of wagering on a limited-overs cricket match, the following apply—
 - (a) if the match is shortened, the result of the match is the result decided by the entity controlling the match under the rules for the match;
 - (b) for wagering on which batsman in a team is the highest scoring batsman, in that team's innings, in the match—
 - (i) it is irrelevant that 1 or more batsmen have not faced a ball in the innings; and
 - (ii) if an innings is shortened, the result is decided according to the most runs scored in the shortened innings, but only if a result is declared for the match by the entity controlling the match;
 - (c) for wagering on which bowler, in either of the teams in the match, is the highest wicket-taker in the match, it is

- irrelevant that not all the wickets in the match have been taken;
- (d) for wagering on which bowler in a team is the highest wicket-taker, in that team, in the match, it is irrelevant that not all the wickets in the relevant innings have been taken;
 - (e) for wagering on the total number of runs scored in an innings of the match, if the innings is shortened the result is decided according to the runs scored in the shortened innings, but only if a result is declared for the match by the entity controlling the match;
 - (f) if play in the match is postponed to a reserve day, any investments that are not decided when the postponement is made are decided when the match continues on the reserve day, as if play has not been postponed.
- (5) For deciding the result of wagering on a series of matches, a match or an innings of a match, other than a series, match or innings of limited-overs cricket, the following apply—
- (a) for wagering on which batsman, in a team in the series, match or innings, is the highest scoring batsman in the series, match or innings, it is irrelevant that 1 or more batsmen have not faced a ball in the series, match or innings;
 - (b) for wagering on which batsman in a team in the series, match or innings is the highest scoring batsman, in that team, in the series, match or innings, it is irrelevant that 1 or more batsmen in the team have not faced a ball in the series, match or innings;
 - (c) for wagering on which bowler, in either of the teams in the series, match or innings is the highest wicket-taker in the series, match or innings, it is irrelevant that not all the wickets in the series, match or innings have been taken;
 - (d) for wagering on which bowler in a team is the highest wicket-taker, in that team, in the series, match or innings, it is irrelevant that not all the wickets in the relevant series, match or innings have been taken;
 - (e) for wagering on the total number of runs scored in an innings, it is irrelevant how the innings ends, including, for example, because all the wickets have been taken or the innings is declared;

- (f) for wagering on which team will win a match or for a draw, if the match is a tie—
 - (i) an investment for the win is a winning investment and is paid at one-half the value of the investment; and
 - (ii) an investment for the draw is not a winning investment.

52 Result of event—golf

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) a golf tournament is abandoned before the scheduled number of holes for the tournament have been completed; and
 - (b) a result of the tournament is declared by the entity controlling the tournament.
- (2) For deciding the result of wagering on the tournament, the result declared by the entity controlling the tournament is taken to be the result for the wagering if—
 - (a) the tournament is scheduled for less than 72 holes; or
 - (b) for a tournament scheduled for 72 holes—at least 36 holes have been completed; or
 - (c) for a tournament scheduled for 90 holes—at least 54 holes have been completed.
- (3) For wagering on which player wins a golf tournament, if a player is, after a play-off, declared by the entity controlling the tournament to be the winner, an investment on that player is a winning investment.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if, after the scheduled number of holes are completed, a player is tied with 1 or more other players for a place in the tournament.
- (5) For deciding the result of an investment for a place on the player, section 64 applies as if the tie were a dead heat.
- (6) For deciding the result of group wagering on a tournament of more than 18 holes the following apply—
 - (a) if all the players in the group complete the same number of holes, an investment on a player with the lowest score is a winning investment;
 - (b) if some of the players complete the equal highest number of holes, an investment on a player with the lowest score is a winning investment;

- (c) if none of the players in the group complete the scheduled number of holes, an investment on a player who completes the most holes is a winning investment.
- (7) For subsection (6), if 2 or more players tie, section 64 applies as if the tie were a dead heat.

53 Result of event—motor racing

- (1) If the driver of 1 or more cars in a motor race is not known by the licence operator 48 hours before the scheduled start time for the race, wagering on the race is on cars in the race, not on drivers in the race.
- (2) For deciding the result of head-to-head wagering on 2 drivers or 2 cars, if both cars or drivers do not finish the race—
 - (a) an investment on the driver or car that completes the most laps is a winning investment; or
 - (b) if both drivers or cars complete the same number of laps, section 64 or 65 applies as if there were a dead heat between the drivers or cars.

54 Result of event—rugby league

- (1) Subsection (2) applies for deciding the result of wagering on which player in a game of rugby league is—
 - (a) the first, or next, player to score a try; or
 - (b) the player to make the next scoring play.
- (2) Unless the licence operator offers odds for an investment for a penalty try, a penalty try can not be—
 - (a) the first or next try; or
 - (b) the next scoring play.
- (3) It is irrelevant whether or not a player who is the subject of an investment under this section has, in the game, taken the field, left the field or been dismissed from the game.

55 Result of event—rugby union

- (1) Subsection (2) applies for deciding the result of wagering on which player in a game of rugby union is—
 - (a) the first, or next, player to score a try; or
 - (b) the player to make the next scoring play.

- (2) Unless the licence operator offers odds for an investment for a penalty try, a penalty try can not be—
 - (a) the first or next try; or
 - (b) the next scoring play.
- (3) It is irrelevant whether or not a player who is the subject of an investment under this section has, in the game, taken the field, left the field or been dismissed from the game.

56 Result of event—soccer

- (1) For deciding the result of wagering on which team is the winner of a soccer match, the result at the end of normal time is the result for the wagering.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies for deciding the result of wagering on which player in a soccer match is the first, or next, player to score a goal.
- (3) Unless the licence operator offers odds for an investment for an own goal, the first or next goal is the first or next goal other than an own goal.
- (4) In this section—

normal time means the time for which the game is scheduled to be played, including time provided by the entity controlling the match for stoppages, but not including extra time played because the scores are equal at the end of the scheduled time.

57 Result of multi-bet investments

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to a multi-bet investment if—
 - (a) 1 or more legs of the multi-bet event are void legs for the investment; and
 - (b) the other legs of the event are winning selections.
- (2) A void leg is not used to calculate the payout for the multi-bet investment.
- (3) The payout for the multi-bet investment is calculated by multiplying the investment by the \$1 payout amount for the investment.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies to the investment if—
 - (a) a dead heat happens in 1 or more legs of the multi-bet event for the investment; and

- (b) a dead heat is not offered as a selection for the multi-bet event; and
 - (c) the other legs of the event are winning selections.
- (5) Section 64 applies to a leg in which a dead heat happens.
- (6) Subsection (7) applies to the investment if—
 - (a) the legs of the multi-bet event are 1 or more races; and
 - (b) a runner (the *scratched runner*) in a leg is a scratching or late scratching; and
 - (c) another runner in the leg is selected for a multi-bet investment made on the event—
 - (i) after the time for final acceptances for the race; and
 - (ii) before the scratched runner became a scratching or late scratching.
- (7) Section 59 applies to the leg in which there is a scratching.
- (8) A leg of a multi-bet event is a **void leg** for an investment made on the multi-bet event if—
 - (a) a licence operator accepts the investment after a leg of the event has concluded; or
 - (b) for a leg other than a race—
 - (i) the published venue for the leg of the event is changed after the investment is made; or
 - (ii) 1 or more legs of the event are cancelled or postponed for more than 3 days; or
 - (c) for a leg that is a race—
 - (i) the investment is made after the time for final acceptances and—
 - (A) the selected runner for the race is a scratching or late scratching; or
 - (B) the race is postponed until another day and not held within 1 day after the day on which the race was to start; or
 - (ii) the investment is made before the time for final acceptances for the race and all of the following apply—
 - (A) the race is postponed until another day;

- (B) the race is not held within 7 days after the day on which the race was to start;
- (C) the selected runner in the race is a final acceptor for the race.
- (d) for a flat line investment—the result under section 57A is a dead heat.
- (9) This section applies despite section 58.
- (10) In this section—
 - \$1 payout amount*, for a multi-bet investment, means the payout that would be payable if the multi-bet investment was a \$1 investment made as follows—
 - (a) for each winning selection for each leg of the event;
 - (b) when the multi-bet investment was made.

57A Result of event for flat line investments

For the purpose of calculating payouts, dividends or refunds for a flat line investment, the result of an event is the result under section 49 adjusted by adding the flat line value of a competitor to the points scored by the competitor in the event.

57B Result of event for total trio investments

For each total trio there is only one winning number range. For deciding the result of a total trio investment where there is a dead heat for any of the first three placings in the relevant race, the result is calculated as the sum of the numbers of the runners of all the dead heaters and the other placings.

Example—

Runner numbers 6 and 8 dead heat for third placing in a race. Runner numbers 1 and 2 place 1st and 2nd. For the purpose of calculating payout on this event the total trio required is the sum of all four numbers being 17. Therefore, the winning number range is the number range that includes 17.

58 Amount of payout for fixed odds wagering

- (1) The amount of the payout for a winning investment for a win or a place is the amount shown on the investor's

printed ticket as the payout figure for a win or a place, whichever applies.

- (2) The amount of the payout for a winning fixed odds investment, other than an investment mentioned in subsection (1), is the amount shown on the investor's printed ticket as the payout figure for the selection on which the investment was made.
- (3) This section is subject to sections 26, 59, 64 and 65A.

58A Amount of payout for split handicap investments

For calculating the amount of the payout for a split handicap investment, the amount invested is taken to be split equally between the 2 fixed odds investments making up the split handicap investment.

58B Cash out payments for fixed odds investments

- (1) For a fixed odds investment, the licence operator may offer the investor the opportunity to 'cash out' or partially 'cash out' the investment where, if accepted by the investor—
 - (a) a payment is made to the investor in accordance with the terms and conditions of the offer (*cash out payment*); and
 - (b) the investment or part of the investment is finalised prior to the conclusion of the event or events to which the investment relates.
- (2) The licence operator will make sufficient information available to the investor, including all terms and conditions relevant to the offer, to enable the investor to make an informed decision as to whether to accept the offer.
- (3) The licence operator may make a cash out payment—
 - (a) in cash or by cheque; or
 - (b) by depositing the amount of the cash out payment in the investor's account with a financial institution; or
 - (c) in accordance with section 62.

59 Reduction of payout if there is a scratched runner—fixed odds

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a runner (the *scratched runner*) in a race is a scratching or late scratching; and

- (b) an investment for a win or an investment for a place was made on another runner in the race—
- (i) after the time for final acceptances for the race; and
 - (ii) before the scratched runner became a scratching or late scratching.
- (2) The amount of the payout for the investment for a win is reduced by an amount calculated using the following formula—

$$\frac{\mathbf{PIW} \times \mathbf{WDF}}{\mathbf{100}}$$

where—

PIW means the amount of the payout for the investment for a win.

WDF means the win deduction factor mentioned in schedule 1, column 2 shown opposite the odds range mentioned in schedule 1, column 1 that includes the odds for the scratched runner.

- (3) The amount of the payout for the investment for a place is reduced by an amount calculated using the following formula—

$$\frac{\mathbf{PPI} \times \mathbf{PDF}}{\mathbf{100}}$$

where—

PDF means the place deduction factor mentioned in schedule 1, column 3 or 4, whichever applies, shown opposite the odds range mentioned in schedule 1, column 1 that includes the odds for the scratched runner.

PPI means the amount of the payout for the each way option.

60 Payment of payout, dividend or refund

- (1) An investor may claim a payout, dividend or refund by giving the printed ticket for the investment to the authority operator.
- (2) The authority operator may make the payout or pay the dividend or refund—
 - (a) in cash or by cheque;

- (b) by depositing the amount of the payout, dividend or refund in the investor's account with a financial institution; or
 - (c) in accordance with section 62.
- (3) An investor may claim a payout, dividend or refund by giving the printed ticket for the investment to a wagering agent at the wagering agent's place of operation—
 - (a) for an investment on a sports tipping totalisator—for up to 13 weeks immediately after the event on which the investment was made; and
 - (b) for any other investment—for up to 52 weeks immediately after the event on which the investment was made.
- (4) This section does not apply to payments made under section 58B.

61 Payout, dividend or refund may be sent to investor

- (1) An investor entitled to receive a payout, dividend or refund may ask the authority operator to send the payout, dividend or refund by post to the investor.
- (2) An authority operator who sends a payout, dividend or refund by post—
 - (a) must send it to the address given to the authority operator by the investor; and
 - (b) may deduct from the payout, dividend or refund a fee for postage or handling of—
 - (i) if the chief executive approves an amount—the approved amount; or
 - (ii) if the chief executive does not approve an amount—\$1.
- (3) The chief executive must not approve an amount that is more than the reasonable cost of postage or handling.

62 Payout, dividend, cash out payment or refund made to deposit account or credit ticket

A licence operator may credit a payout, dividend, cash out payment or refund to an investor's deposit account or credit ticket.

63 Draw result for sports totalisator (sports tipping) wagering

If the result of an event on which a licence operator conducts sports totalisator (sports tipping) wagering is a draw and a further event is conducted between the competitors involved in the draw, the result of the further event does not affect the declaration of dividends for the event in which the draw happened.

64 Dead heat not a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

- (1) This section applies to a payout if—
 - (a) a dead heat result is not offered as a selection for fixed odds wagering; and
 - (b) the investment for the payout was not a flat line investment.
- (2) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more competitors in an event in which a payout is made for only 1 result, the payout is calculated by dividing the payout amount shown on the winning printed ticket by the number of competitors involved in the dead heat.
- (3) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more competitors in an event in which a payout is made for more than 1 result, the payout for each result is calculated by—
 - (a) dividing the payout amount shown on the winning printed ticket by the number of competitors involved in the dead heat; and
 - (b) multiplying the amount calculated under paragraph (a) by the number of places filled by the competitors involved in the dead heat on which payouts are to be made.
- (4) This section is subject to section 59.

65 Dead heat as a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

- (1) If a licence operator offers a dead heat result as part of a fixed odds wagering option on an event, the result of the event, for the purpose of making a payout under the wagering option is the result at the conclusion of the scheduled period of play for the event.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies even if the result is a dead heat and the event then continues until a result other than a dead heat happens.
- (3) If a dead heat is offered as a selection within a fixed odds wagering option, an investment made on a selection, other than a dead heat, involving a competitor is not a winning investment if the competitor is involved in a dead heat.

65A Dead heat for flat line investments

A licence operator must refund in full a flat line investment made if—

- (a) the result of the event under section 57A is a dead heat; and
- (b) the event is not a leg of a multi-bet event.

Part 7 Totalisators (sports wagering)

Division 1 Preliminary

66 Application of pt 7

- (1) This part applies to wagering conducted under a sports wagering licence using a totalisator.
- (2) A licence operator may use any name the licence operator considers appropriate for a class of totalisator mentioned in this part.

Division 2 Sports tipping totalisator

67 Definitions for div 2

In this division—

bonus prize reserve see section 14Y of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

highest margin investment see section 82.

highest scoring half investment see section 85.

margins investment see section 75.

multi-tip investment see section 70.

points spread investment see section 79.

totalisator pool, for a type of investment, means the total of all investments made on the totalisator for the type of investment, less any amount put aside as part of a bonus prize reserve.

unit of investment means—

- (a) for a winners investment—\$2; and
- (b) for a margins investment—\$2; and
- (c) for a points spread investment—\$2; and
- (d) for a highest margin investment—\$1; and
- (e) for a highest scoring half investment—\$1.

winners investment see section 71.

68 Types of investment

A person may make 1 of the following types of investment on a sports tipping totalisator—

- (a) a winners investment;
- (b) a margins investment;
- (c) a points spread investment;
- (d) with a winners or margins investment—a highest margin investment;
- (e) with a points spread investment—a highest scoring half investment.

69 Computer pick

- (1) An investor may make an investment mentioned in section 68 by computer pick.
- (2) In subsection (1)—
computer pick means a random selection made by the licence operator's computer.

70 Multi-tip investment

- (1) An investor who makes a winners or margins investment may also make a multi-tip investment.
- (2) The maximum number of multi-tip investments an investor may make for each investment is—
 - (a) for a winners investment—twice the number of matches on the match list; and
 - (b) for a margins investment—3 times the number of matches on the match list.
- (3) In this section—
multi-tip investment means an additional investment on 1 of the matches on the match list.

71 Winners investment

- (1) To make a winners investment, the investor selects, for each match on the match list, a home win, away win or a draw.
- (2) A totalisator pool for winners investments provides the following dividends for investors who select—
 - (a) the correct result for all the matches on the match list—level 1 dividend;
 - (b) the correct result for all but 1 of the matches on the match list—level 2 dividend.
- (3) If there is only 1 match on the list, only a level 1 dividend is paid.

72 Calculation of dividends—winners investments

- (1) The level 1 dividend payable is calculated by dividing the totalisator pool for payment of level 1 dividends by the number of units of investment made on the correct winners result for all the matches on the match list.
- (2) The level 2 dividend payable is calculated by dividing the pool for payment of level 2 dividends by the number of units of investment made on the correct winners result for all but 1 of the matches on the match list.

73 Distribution of totalisator pool—winners investments

- (1) The totalisator pool for winners investments must be distributed as follows—

- (a) level 1 dividends—60% of the pool;
 - (b) level 2 dividends—40% of the pool.
- (2) If there are no investors eligible for a level 1 dividend, the part of the pool for payment of level 1 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 2 dividends.
 - (3) If there are no investors eligible for a level 2 dividend, the part of the pool for payment of level 2 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 1 dividends.
 - (4) Subsections (5) and (6) apply if there are no investors eligible for levels 1 or 2 dividends.
 - (5) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there is a further round of matches to be played in the series, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the winners totalisator operated on the further round of matches.
 - (6) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select the correct result for all but 2 of the matches on the match list.
 - (7) If there are no investors eligible for levels 1 or 2 dividends, or eligible under subsection (5) or (6), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

74 Distribution if match becomes a void match—winners investments

- (1) If 1 match on the match list becomes void—
 - (a) the parts of the winners investment totalisator pool for payment of level 1 and level 2 dividends are combined to become the pool for payment of level 1 dividends; and
 - (b) no level 2 dividend is paid.
- (2) If more than 1 match becomes a void match, the licence operator must refund all investments received for winners investments to the investors.

75 Margins investment

- (1) To make a margins investment, the investor selects the winning margin or a draw for each match on the match list.

- (2) A totalisator pool for margins investments provides the following dividends for investors who select—
 - (a) the correct result for all the matches on the match list—level 1 dividend;
 - (b) the correct result for all but 1 of the matches on the match list—level 2 dividend;
 - (c) the correct result for all but 2 of the matches on the match list—level 3 dividend.
- (3) If there is only 1 match on the match list, only a level 1 dividend is paid.
- (4) If there are only 2 matches on the match list, only levels 1 and 2 dividends are paid.

76 Calculation of dividends—margins investments

- (1) The level 1 dividend payable is calculated by dividing the margins investments totalisator pool for payment of level 1 dividends by the number of units of investment made on the correct margins result for all the matches on the match list.
- (2) The level 2 dividend payable is calculated by dividing the pool for payment of level 2 dividends by the number of units of investment made on the correct margins result for all but 1 of the matches on the match list.
- (3) The level 3 dividend payable is calculated by dividing the pool for payment of level 3 dividends by the number of units of investment made on the correct margins result for all but 2 of the matches on the match list.

77 Distribution of totalisator pool—margins investments

- (1) The totalisator pool for margins investments must be distributed as follows—
 - (a) level 1 dividends—35% of the pool;
 - (b) level 2 dividends—35% of the pool;
 - (c) level 3 dividends—30% of the pool.
- (2) If there are no investors eligible for a level 1 dividend, the part of the margins investments totalisator pool that is for payment of level 1 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 2 dividends.
- (3) If there are no investors eligible for a level 2 dividend, the part of the pool for payment of level 2 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 3 dividends.

- (4) If there are no investors eligible for a level 3 dividend, the part of the pool for payment of level 3 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 2 dividends.
- (5) If there are no investors eligible for levels 2 or 3 dividends, the part of the pool for payment of levels 2 and 3 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 1 dividends.
- (6) Subsections (7) and (8) apply if there are no investors eligible for levels 1, 2 or 3 dividends.
- (7) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there is a further round of matches to be played in the series, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the margins totalisator operated on the further round of matches.
- (8) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select the correct result for all but 3 of the matches on the match list.
- (9) If there are no investors eligible for levels 1, 2 or 3 dividends, or eligible under subsection (7) or (8), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

78 Distribution if match becomes a void match—margins investments

- (1) If 1 match on the match list becomes void—
 - (a) the part of the margins investment totalisator pool for payment of both level 1 and level 2 dividends is combined to become the pool for payment of level 1 dividends; and
 - (b) the part of the margins investment totalisator pool for payment of level 3 dividends becomes the pool for payment of level 2 dividends; and
 - (c) no level 3 dividend is paid.
- (2) If 2 matches on the match list become void—
 - (a) the margins investment totalisator pool for payment of level 1, 2 and 3 dividends is combined to become the pool for payment of level 1 dividends; and
 - (b) no level 2 or 3 dividend is paid.
- (3) If more than 2 matches become void matches, the licence operator must refund all investments received for margins investments to the investors.

79 Points spread investment

- (1) To make a points spread investment, the investor selects, for each match on the match list, the points spread in which each competitor's score will fall, for each half of the match and for the whole match.
- (2) The totalisator pool for points spread investments provides dividends for investors who select, for each match on the match list, the correct points spread for each competitor for each half of the match and for the whole match.

80 Calculation of dividends—points spread investments

The dividend payable to an investor who selects, for each match on the match list, the correct points spread for each competitor for each half of the match and for the whole match is calculated by dividing the totalisator pool for points spread investments by the number of units of investment made on the correct selection.

81 Distribution of totalisator pool—points spread investments

- (1) If there are no investors eligible to receive a dividend from the points spread totalisator pool, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the next points spread totalisator decided by the licence operator.
- (2) If, after the last match in a series of matches, there are no investors eligible to receive a dividend, the totalisator pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select all but 1 correct result.
- (3) If there are no investors eligible under subsection (2), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

82 Highest margin investment

To make a highest margin investment, the investor—

- (a) makes a winners investment or a margins investment; and
- (b) selects the match that will be won by the highest margin.

83 Calculation of dividend—highest margin investments

The dividend payable is calculated by dividing the highest margin totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the match that is won by the highest margin.

84 Distribution of totalisator pool—highest margin investments

- (1) Dividends are payable to investors who—
 - (a) receive a level 1 dividend for a winners investment or a margins investment; and
 - (b) select the match that is won by the highest margin.
- (2) Subsections (3) and (4) apply if there are no investors eligible to receive a dividend.
- (3) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there is a further round of matches to be played in the series, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the highest margin totalisator operated on the further round of matches.
- (4) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select the match that is won by the second highest margin.
- (5) If there are no investors eligible under subsection (1), (3) or (4), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

85 Highest scoring half investment

To make a highest scoring half investment, the investor—

- (a) makes a points spread investment; and
- (b) selects—
 - (i) the competitor that will score the highest number of points in a half of a match; and
 - (ii) whether the competitor will score the points in the first or second half of the match.

86 Calculation of dividend—highest scoring half investments

The dividend payable is calculated by dividing the highest scoring half totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on—

- (a) the competitor that scores the highest number of points in a half of a match; and
- (b) the half of the match in which the points are scored.

87 Distribution of totalisator pool—highest scoring half investments

- (1) Dividends are payable to investors who—
 - (a) receive a dividend for a points spread investment; and
 - (b) select—
 - (i) the competitor that scores the highest number of points in a half of a match; and
 - (ii) the half of the match in which the points are scored.
- (2) Subsections (3) and (4) apply if there are no investors eligible to receive a dividend.
- (3) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there is a further round of matches to be played in the series, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the points spread totalisator operated on the further round of matches.
- (4) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select—
 - (a) the competitor that scores the second highest number of points in a half of a match; and
 - (b) the half of the match in which the points are scored.
- (5) If there are no investors eligible under subsection (1), (3) or (4), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

88 Minimum dividend

- (1) A licence operator may decide the minimum dividend the licence operator will pay for an investment.
- (2) The minimum dividend may be, for example, the same amount as the minimum investment the licence operator will accept on the event.
- (3) If, in the part of the totalisator pool that is for payment of the relevant level dividend, there is not enough money to pay a minimum dividend, the licence operator must use

money from the bonus prize reserve to make up the shortfall.

- (4) If there is not enough money in the bonus prize reserve to make up the shortfall, the licence operator must adjust the other levels of dividends payable from the totalisator pool to pay at least the minimum dividend for each level.

89 Payment of dividends or refunds in cash

A licence operator may decide the maximum amount of a dividend or refund that the licence operator will pay in cash.

90 Use of security codes and other tests to check printed tickets and dividends

- (1) A licence operator may record security codes on, or put into effect other tests for, printed tickets—
 - (a) for making sure forged or fraudulently altered printed tickets are not taken to be tickets for winning investments; and
 - (b) for deciding—
 - (i) whether a printed ticket is a ticket for a winning investment; and
 - (ii) if a ticket is a ticket for a winning investment—the amount of the dividend.
- (2) If a licence operator decides that a printed ticket does not display a valid security code or satisfy other tests for the ticket, the licence operator must not pay a dividend for the ticket.
- (3) Subsection (2) has effect even though the ticket appears to be valid.

91 When a printed ticket is void

- (1) A printed ticket is void if—
 - (a) the printed ticket is recorded in the licence operator's computer system as cancelled; or
 - (b) information forming part of the printed ticket is changed other than with the authority of the licence operator.
- (2) A person does not have a claim against a licence operator for a prize based on a void printed ticket.

Division 3 Pick the margins totalisator

92 Pick the margins investment

- (1) An investor makes a pick the margins investment by selecting 1 of the following for each match in a series of matches—
 - (a) home team wins by 13 or more points;
 - (b) home team wins by between 1 and 12 points;
 - (c) draw;
 - (d) away team wins by 13 or more points;
 - (e) away team wins by between 1 and 12 points.
- (2) An investor may make a pick the margins investment by marking the pick the margins panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.
- (3) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for each match in the series.

93 Calculation of dividend

- (1) A pick the margins totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the correct result for each match in the series.
- (2) The dividend payable is calculated by dividing the pick the margins totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the correct result for all matches in the series.

94 Distribution of totalisator pool

- (1) If no investors select the correct result for each match in the series, the totalisator pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the next pick the margins totalisator decided by the licence operator.
- (2) However, if the match is the last match in the series of matches, the totalisator pool must be used to pay dividends to investors who select the highest number of correct results.

95 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

If 1 team in a match forfeits the match, all selections that favour the other team are taken to be correct selections for the payment of dividends.

Division 4 Pick the winners totalisator**96 Pick the winners investment**

- (1) An investor makes a pick the winners investment by selecting a home win or an away win for each match in a series of matches.
- (2) Also, an investor may make a pick the winners investment by marking the pick the winners panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.
- (3) The licence operator may allocate a points start of half a point, or a number of points ending in half a point, to 1 team in each match in the series.
- (4) If the licence operator allocates a points start, the points start must be stated on the match list displayed at the licence operator's place of operation.
- (5) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for each match in the series.

97 Calculation of dividend

- (1) A pick the winners totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the correct result for each match in the series.
- (2) The dividend payable is calculated by dividing the pick the winners totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the correct result for all matches in the series.

98 Distribution of totalisator pool

If no investors select the correct result for each match in the series, the totalisator pool must be used to pay dividends to investors who select the highest number of correct results.

99 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

If 1 team in a match forfeits the match, the other team is taken to have won the match.

Division 5 Pick the score totalisator**100 Pick the score investment**

- (1) An investor makes a pick the score investment by selecting the final score of both the home team and the away team in a match shown on a match list, displayed at the licence operator's place of operation, as a designated match for pick the score investments.
- (2) Also, an investor may make a pick the score investment by marking the pick the score panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.
- (3) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for either team in a designated match.

101 Calculation of dividend

- (1) A pick the score totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the correct result for the designated match.
- (2) The dividend payable is calculated by dividing the pick the score totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the correct result for the designated match.

102 Distribution of totalisator pool

- (1) If, for a designated match other than a match in which the result is a draw, no investors select the correct result, the totalisator pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who make 1 of the following selections, in the following order of priority—
 - (a) the winning team's score and the losing team's score plus or minus 1 point;
 - (b) the winning team's score plus or minus 1 point and the losing team's score;
 - (c) the winning team's score plus or minus 1 point and the losing team's score plus or minus 1 point;

- (d) the winning team's score and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
 - (e) the winning team's score plus or minus 2 points and the losing team's score;
 - (f) the winning team's score plus or minus 1 point and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
 - (g) the winning team's score plus or minus 2 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 1 point;
 - (h) the winning team's score plus or minus 2 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
 - (i) the winning team's score and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
 - (j) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score;
 - (k) the winning team's score plus or minus 1 point and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
 - (l) the winning team's score plus or minus 2 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
 - (m) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 1 point;
 - (n) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
 - (o) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
 - (p) the winning team's score and any score for the losing team;
 - (q) any score for the winning team and the losing team's score;
 - (r) any score for either team.
- (2) If, for a designated match in which the result is a draw, no investors select the correct result, the totalisator pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who make 1 of the following selections, in the following order of priority—
- (a) a draw plus or minus 1 point from the correct result;
 - (b) a draw plus or minus 2 points from the correct result;
 - (c) a draw plus or minus 3 points from the correct result;
 - (d) the home team's score and the away team's score plus or minus 1 point;

- (e) the home team's score plus or minus 1 point and the away team's score;
- (f) the home team's score plus or minus 1 point and the away team's score plus or minus 1 point but not a draw;
- (g) the home team's score and the away team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (h) the home team's score plus or minus 2 points and the away team's score;
- (i) the home team's score plus or minus 1 point and the away team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (j) the home team's score plus or minus 2 points and the away team's score plus or minus 1 point;
- (k) the home team's score plus or minus 2 points and the away team's score plus or minus 2 points but not a draw;
- (l) the home team's score and the away team's score plus or minus 3 points;
- (m) the home team's score plus or minus 3 points and the away team's score;
- (n) the home team's score plus or minus 1 point and the away team's score plus or minus 3 points;
- (o) the home team's score plus or minus 2 points and the away team's score plus or minus 3 points;
- (p) the home team's score plus or minus 3 points and the away team's score plus or minus 1 point;
- (q) the home team's score plus or minus 3 points and the away team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (r) the home team's score plus or minus 3 points and the away team's score plus or minus 3 points but not a draw;
- (s) the home team's score and any score for the away team;
- (t) any score for the home team and the away team's score;
- (u) any score for either team.

103 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

If 1 team in a match forfeits the match, the licence operator must refund all investments to the investors.

Division 6 Pick the result totalisator**104 Pick the result investments**

- (1) An investor makes a pick the result investment by selecting, for a sporting event—
 - (a) the winning contestant; and
 - (b) the winning margin.
- (2) Also, an investor may make a pick the result investment by marking the pick the result panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.
- (3) The winning margin may be—
 - (a) a number between 1 and 23; or
 - (b) 24 or more; or
 - (c) a draw.

105 Calculation of dividends

- (1) A pick the result totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the correct result for the sporting event.
- (2) The dividend payable is calculated by dividing the pick the result totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the correct result for the event.

106 Distribution of totalisator pool

- (1) If there are only 2 contestants in an event in which the result is a draw, the totalisator pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select a draw as a winning margin, whether or not the investors select the winning contestant.
- (2) If there are more than 2 contestants in an event in which the result is a draw, the totalisator pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select—
 - (a) the winning contestants; and

- (b) a draw as a winning margin.
- (3) If there are no investors eligible to receive a dividend, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the next pick the result totalisator decided by the licence operator.

107 Distribution of totalisator pool if contestant or contestants forfeit

- (1) If there are only 2 contestants in the event and 1 of the contestants forfeits the event, the licence operator must refund all investments to the investors.
- (2) If there are more than 2 contestants in the event and 1 or more of the contestants forfeits the event, the licence operator—
 - (a) must refund to the investors all investments on the contestants who forfeit; and
 - (b) may continue to operate the totalisator if there are at least 2 contestants remaining in the event.

Division 7 Sporting event totalisator

108 Sporting event totalisator

A licence operator may operate the following sporting event totalisators for a sporting event or a series of sporting events by applying the following provisions of part 8—

- (a) for a win sports totalisator—part 8, division 2;
- (b) for a place sports totalisator—part 8, division 3;
- (c) for a trifecta sports totalisator—part 8, division 7;
- (d) for a quinella sports totalisator—part 8, division 8.

109 Application of expressions used in pt 8

For applying part 8, divisions 2, 3, 7 and 8—

- (a) a reference to a race is taken to be a reference to a sporting event; and
- (b) a reference to a race club is taken to be a reference to the entity controlling a sporting event; and
- (c) a reference to a runner is taken to be a reference to a competitor in a sporting event.

110 Bracketed competitors

- (1) Despite sections 153(4) and 158(4), a licence operator may operate a trifecta totalisator or a quinella totalisator on a sporting event for which 2 or more competitors are bracketed together.
- (2) If 2 or more competitors in a bracket are placegetters in a sporting event—
 - (a) all investments on the competitors in the bracket are taken to be invested on the highest placed competitor; and
 - (b) for an investment on a trifecta sports totalisator, dividends are payable to investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of the highest placed bracketed competitor and the other 2 competitors that place first, second and third in the event, but not including the other placegetting competitors in the bracket; and
 - (b) for an investment on a quinella sports totalisator, dividends are payable to investors who select, in any order, the combination of the highest placed bracketed competitor and the other competitor that place first and second in the event, but not including the other placegetting competitors in the bracket.

Part 8 Totalisators (race wagering)**Division 1 Preliminary****111 Definitions for pt 8**

In this part—

backed runner means a runner on which an investment is made.

fractional unit of investment see section 115.

totalisator pool means the amount left from the investments and any pool top-up amount subsequently added by the operator as a minimum pool amount after—

- (a) making allowances for refunds of investments; and
- (b) deducting commission for the conduct of the totalisator.

112 Application of pt 8

This part applies to wagering conducted under a race wagering licence using a totalisator.

113 Names for totalisators

An authority operator may use any name the authority operator considers appropriate for a class of totalisator mentioned in this part.

114 Minimum dividend

- (1) An authority operator may decide a minimum dividend the authority operator will pay for an investment on a race totalisator.
- (2) If the authority operator has decided a minimum dividend, the minimum dividend applies for all investments on a race totalisator unless a provision of this rule states that it does not apply in a particular case.
- (3) If there is not enough money in the totalisator pool to pay the minimum dividend, the authority operator must make available the shortfall for the dividend from the authority operator's own funds.

115 Fractional unit of investment

- (1) A *fractional unit of investment*—
 - (a) is an investment based on the maximum amount nominated by an investor to invest on an investment; and
 - (b) for a winning investment, results in a proportion of the dividend payable on a \$1 investment.
- (2) The cost of a fractional unit of investment is calculated by—
 - (a) dividing the maximum amount nominated by the investor for the investment by the cost of the investment on a \$1 investment; and

- (b) rounding down to the nearest cent the amount calculated under paragraph (a) and multiplying the rounded amount by the number of combinations in the investment; and
 - (c) rounding up to the nearest 10 cents the amount calculated under paragraph (b).
- (3) The difference, if any, between the cost calculated under subsection (2) and the maximum amount nominated by the investor for the investment is returned to the investor.
 - (4) Any difference resulting from rounding up under subsection (2)(c) forms part of the pool for the totalisator on which the investment is made.
 - (5) An authority operator may, with the chief executive's approval, decide which race totalisator an investor may invest a fractional unit of investment on.

116 Name for fractional unit of investment

An authority operator may, with the approval of the chief executive, use another name for a fractional unit of investment.

Division 2 Win totalisator

117 Win totalisator pool

- (1) A win totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner or runners that place first in a race.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a win totalisator on a race unless there are at least 2 runners in the race.

118 Calculating a dividend

- (1) The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects the runner that places first in a race is calculated by dividing the win totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner.
- (2) If there are no investments made on the runner that places first in the race, the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the win totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner that places second; and
 - (b) is paid for each \$1 investment made by each investor who selects the runner that places second in the race.
- (3) If there are no investments made on the runners that place first and second in the race, the dividend—
- (a) is calculated by dividing the win totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner that places third in the race; and
 - (b) is paid for each \$1 investment made by each investor who selects the runner that places third in the race.
- (4) If there are no investments made on the runners that place first, second and third in the race, the dividend—
- (a) is calculated by dividing the win totalisator pool by the total number of dollars in the pool; and
 - (b) is paid for each \$1 investment made by each investor in the race.
- (5) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (4).

119 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

If there is a dead heat for first place in a race, the dividend is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the win totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and
- (b) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
- (c) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

Division 3 Place totalisator

120 Place totalisator pool

- (1) A place totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runners that place—

- (a) first and second in a 2 dividend race; or
 - (b) first, second and third in a 3 dividend race.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a place totalisator on a race unless there are at least 5 runners in the race.
- (3) However, an authority operator may continue to operate a place totalisator if—
- (a) at the time the authority operator is notified of scratchings for the race by the race club conducting the race, there are at least 5 runners in the race; and
 - (b) after late scratchings, at least 4 runners start in the race.

121 Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race

- (1) A race is a **2 dividend race**, for this division if—
- (a) there are 5, 6 or 7 runners in the race at the time the authority operator is notified, by the race club conducting the race, of scratchings for the race; and
 - (b) at least 4 runners start in the race.
- (2) A race is a **3 dividend race**, for this division if—
- (a) there are at least 8 runners in the race at the time the authority operator is notified, by the race club conducting the race, of scratchings for the race; and
 - (b) at least 7 runners start in the race.
- (3) If the number of runners in a race mentioned in subsection (2)(a) is reduced by late scratchings to 4, 5 or 6 starters, the race is a 2 dividend race.
- (4) If, after late scratchings, the number of runners in a race is reduced to fewer than 4, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.

122 Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race

- (1) In a 2 dividend race, the dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects the runners that place first or second in the race is calculated by—
- (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into 2 equal parts; and
 - (b) allotting 1 part to the runner that places first in the race and dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner; and

- (c) allotting the other part to the runner that places second in the race and dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner.
- (2) If the runner that places first in the race is not a backed runner, the dividend—
 - (a) is calculated by dividing the place totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner that places second; and
 - (b) is paid for each \$1 investment made by each investor who selects the runner that places second in the race.
- (3) If the runner that places second in the race is not a backed runner, the dividend—
 - (a) is calculated by dividing the place totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner that places first; and
 - (b) is paid for each \$1 investment made by each investor who selects the runner that places first in the race.
- (4) If the runners that place first and second in the race are not backed runners, the dividend—
 - (a) is calculated by dividing the place totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner that places third in the race; and
 - (b) is paid for each \$1 investment made by each investor who selects the runner that places third in the race.

123 Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race if there is a dead heat

- (1) If there is a dead heat for first place in a 2 dividend race and at least 1 of the runners involved in the dead heat is a backed runner, the dividend is calculated by—
 - (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and
 - (b) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
 - (c) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.
- (2) If there is a dead heat for second place in a 2 dividend race and the runner that places first in the race is a backed runner, the dividend is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into 2 equal parts; and
 - (b) allotting 1 part to the backed runner that places first in the race and dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner; and
 - (c) allotting the other part to the backed runners that place second in the race and dividing the part into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and
 - (d) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
 - (e) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.
- (3) If there is a dead heat for second place in a 2 dividend race and the runner that places first in the race is not a backed runner, the dividend is calculated by—
- (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and
 - (b) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
 - (c) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

124 Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race

- (1) In a 3 dividend race, the dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects the runners that place first, second or third in the race is calculated by—
- (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into 3 equal parts; and
 - (b) allotting 1 part each to the runners that place first, second and third in the race; and
 - (c) dividing each part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.
- (2) If a runner that places first, second or third in the race is not a backed runner, dividends for the backed runners that place in the race are calculated by—
- (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into as many equal parts as there are backed runners; and

- (b) allotting a part to each runner; and
- (c) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

125 Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race if there is a dead heat

- (1) If there are 2 backed runners in a dead heat for first place in a 3 dividend race, dividends are calculated by—
 - (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into 3 equal parts; and
 - (b) allotting 1 part each to the backed runners in the dead heat and the other part to the runner that places third in the race; and
 - (c) dividing each part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.
- (2) If there are more than 2 backed runners in a dead heat for first place in a 3 dividend race, dividends are calculated by—
 - (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and
 - (b) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
 - (c) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.
- (3) If there are 2 or more backed runners in a dead heat for second place in a 3 dividend race and the runner that places first in the race is a backed runner, dividends are calculated by—
 - (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into 3 equal parts; and
 - (b) allotting 1 part to the backed runner that places first in the race and dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner; and
 - (c) allotting the remaining parts to the backed runners in the dead heat and dividing the total of the parts into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and

- (d) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
 - (e) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.
- (4) If there are 2 or more backed runners in a dead heat for third place in a 3 dividend race and the runners that place first and second in the race are backed runners, dividends are calculated by—
- (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into 3 equal parts; and
 - (b) allotting 1 part to the backed runner that places first in the race and dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner; and
 - (c) allotting another part to the backed runner that places second in the race and dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner; and
 - (d) allotting the remaining part to the backed runners that place third in the race and dividing the part into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and
 - (e) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
 - (f) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

126 No investments made on runners that place in a 2 or 3 dividend race

- (1) If there are no investments made on the runners that place in a 2 or 3 dividend race, the dividend—
- (a) is calculated by dividing the place totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors in the pool; and
 - (b) is paid for each \$1 investment made by each investor in the race.
- (2) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (1).

127 Circumstances in which investments must be refunded

- (1) This section applies despite any other provision of this division.
- (2) The authority operator must refund to the investors all investments made on a runner that places in a race and for which a dividend would otherwise be paid if—
 - (a) for a 2 dividend race—more than 75% of the amount of all investments made on the place totalisator pool are made on the runner; or
 - (b) for a 3 dividend race—more than 50% of the amount of all investments made on the place totalisator pool are made on the runner.

Division 4 Double totalisator

128 Definitions for div 4

In this division—

double means a totalisator operated on 2 races, selected by the authority operator, and conducted at the same race meeting on the same day.

double totalisator means a totalisator conducted on a double, a feature double or a special double.

double totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the double totalisator.

feature double means a totalisator operated on 2 races, selected by the authority operator, and conducted at different race meetings on different days.

special double means a totalisator operated on 2 races, selected by the authority operator, and conducted at different race meetings on the same day.

winning double combination see section 130.

129 Double totalisator pool

- (1) A double totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner that places first in each of the 2 races in a double, feature double or special double.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a double totalisator unless there are at least 2 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the double totalisator.

- (3) The authority operator must specify 1 race as the first race for the double totalisator and the other race as the second race for the double totalisator.

Editor's note—

See section 134 (Races in special double may be run in any order).

- (4) The authority operator must not accept investments for the double totalisator after the start of the race of the double totalisator that is run first.
- (5) A printed ticket issued for an investment on a double totalisator must indicate the numbers or letters of the alphabet identifying the runner selected by the investor for each race.

130 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects the runners that place first in each of the 2 races on which a double totalisator is conducted (the ***winning double combination***) is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{DTP}{TAI}$$

where—

DTP means the double totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) \$1;
- (b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning double combination.

131 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a double totalisator pool (the ***first pool***)—
- (a) no investment is made on the winning double combination; or
- (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning double combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 130 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another double totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.

- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a double totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A double totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

131A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a double totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the first race in the double, feature double or special double as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the double totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount..

132 Runner selected by investor is scratched

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a runner in a race selected by an investor as part of an investment on a double totalisator is a scratching; and
 - (b) the investor does not ask for the investment to be cancelled.
- (2) For a combination for the investment, an investment on the scratching is taken to be an investment on the substitute for the scratching.

133 Race that is part of a double, feature double or special double is abandoned etc.

- (1) This section applies, despite section 30, if a race (the *cancelled race*) that is part of a double, feature double or special double is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) (other than for a special double) postponed until a time later than the start of the next race; or

- (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) declared a no-race and re-run after the start of the next race; or
 - (e) a walkover.
- (2) The cancelled race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the cancelled race.
- (3) All investments on a double totalisator are refunded in full if all races in the double, feature double or special double are—
- (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run.
- (4) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (2).

134 Races in special double may be run in any order

- (1) Despite section 129(3), the races selected by the authority operator for a special double may be run in any order.
- (2) If the race specified by the authority operator as the first race is run second, it remains the first race for the application of the provisions of this division.
- (3) If the race specified by the authority operator as the second race is run first, it remains the second race for the application of the provisions of this division.

135 Dead heat for first place in a race on which a double totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for first place in a race on which a double totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The double totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning double combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the double totalisator pool for sections 130 and 131.

136 Race forming part of double, feature double or special double is a walkover

- (1) Despite section 30, investments received on a double totalisator are not refunded if 1 of the races in the double, feature double or special double is a walkover.
- (2) The race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the walkover.

Division 5 Treble totalisator**137 Definitions for div 5**

In this division—

feature treble means a totalisator operated on 3 races, selected by the authority operator, and conducted at different race meetings on different days.

special treble means a totalisator operated on 3 races, selected by the authority operator, and conducted at different race meetings on the same day.

treble means a totalisator operated on 3 races, selected by the authority operator, and conducted at the same race meeting on the same day.

treble totalisator means a totalisator conducted on a treble, feature treble or special treble.

treble totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the treble totalisator.

winning treble combination see section 139.

138 Treble totalisator pool

- (1) A treble totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner that places first in each of the 3 races in a treble, feature treble or special treble.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a treble totalisator unless there are at least 2 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the treble totalisator.
- (3) The authority operator must specify 3 races as the first, second and third races for the treble totalisator.

Editor's note—

See section 142 (Races in special treble may be run in any order).

- (4) The authority operator must not accept investments for the treble totalisator after the start of the race of the treble totalisator that is run first.
- (5) A printed ticket issued for an investment on a treble totalisator must indicate the numbers or letters of the alphabet identifying the runner selected by the investor for each race.

139 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects the runners that place first in each of the 3 races on which a treble totalisator is conducted (the *winning treble combination*) is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{TTP}{TAI}$$

where—

TTP means the treble totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) \$1;
- (b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning treble combination.

140 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a treble totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning treble combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning treble combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 139 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another treble totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a treble totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A treble totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

140A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a treble totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the first race in the treble, feature treble or special treble as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the treble totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

141 Runner selected by investor is scratched

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a runner selected by an investor as part of an investment on a treble totalisator is a scratching; and
 - (b) the investor does not ask for the investment to be cancelled.
- (2) For a combination for the investment, an investment on the scratching is taken to be an investment on the substitute for the scratching.

142 Races in special treble may be run in any order

- (1) Despite section 138(3), the races selected by the authority operator for a special treble may be run in any order.
- (2) For the application of the provisions of this division, a race specified as the first, second or third race for a treble totalisator remains the first second or third race, as the case may be, irrespective of the order in which the races are run.

143 Dead heat for first place in a race on which a treble totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for first place in a race on which a treble totalisator is being conducted.

- (2) The treble totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning treble combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the treble totalisator pool for sections 139 and 140.

144 Race that is part of treble, feature treble or special treble is abandoned etc.

- (1) This section applies, despite section 30, if a race that is part of a treble, feature treble or special treble is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) (other than for a special treble) postponed until a time after the start of the next race; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) declared a no-race and re-run after the start of the next race; or
 - (e) a walkover.
- (2) The race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the race.
- (3) However, if a race that is part of a special treble is abandoned before the start of any race in the special treble, all investments received for the special treble are refunded in full.
- (4) All investments on a treble totalisator are refunded in full if all races in the treble, feature treble or special treble are—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or
 - (c) declared no-races; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run.
- (5) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (2).

Division 6 Quadrella totalisator

145 Definitions for div 6

In this division—

quadrella means a totalisator operated on 4 races, selected by the authority operator, and conducted at the same race meeting on the same day.

quadrella totalisator means a totalisator conducted on a quadrella.

quadrella totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the quadrella totalisator.

winning quadrella combination see section 147.

146 **Quadrella totalisator pool**

- (1) A quadrella totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner that places first in each of the 4 races in a quadrella.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a quadrella totalisator unless there are at least 2 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the quadrella totalisator.
- (3) The authority operator must specify 4 races as the first, second, third and fourth races for the quadrella totalisator.
- (4) The authority operator must not accept investments for the quadrella totalisator after the start of the race of the quadrella totalisator that is run first.
- (5) A printed ticket issued for an investment on a quadrella totalisator must indicate the numbers or letters of the alphabet identifying the runner selected by the investor for each race.

147 **Calculating a dividend**

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects the runners that place first in each of the 4 races on which a quadrella totalisator is conducted (the **winning quadrella combination**) is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{QTP}{TAI}$$

where—

QTP means the quadrella totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) \$1;

(b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning quadrella combination.

148 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a quadrella totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning quadrella combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning quadrella combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 147 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another quadrella totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a quadrella totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A quadrella totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

148A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a quadrella totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the first race in the quadrella as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the quadrella totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

149 Dead heat for first place in a race on which a quadrella totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for first place in a race on which a quadrella totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The quadrella totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning quadrella combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the quadrella totalisator pool for sections 147 and 148.

150 Runner selected by investor is scratched

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a runner in a race selected by an investor as part of an investment on a quadrella totalisator is a scratching; and
 - (b) the investor does not ask for the investment to be cancelled.
- (2) For a combination for the investment, an investment on the scratching is taken to be an investment on the substitute for the scratching.

151 Race that is part of quadrella is abandoned etc.

- (1) This section applies, despite section 30, if a race (the *cancelled race*) that is part of a quadrella is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until a time after the start of the next race; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) declared a no-race and re-run after the start of the next race; or
 - (e) a walkover.
- (2) The cancelled race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the cancelled race.
- (3) All investments on a quadrella totalisator are refunded in full if all races in the quadrella are—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or

- (c) declared no-races; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run.
- (4) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (2).

Division 7 Trifecta totalisator

152 Definition for div 7

In this division—

trifecta totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the trifecta totalisator.

winning trifecta combination see section 154.

153 Trifecta totalisator pool

- (1) A trifecta totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in a race.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a trifecta totalisator on a race unless there are at least 3 runners in the race.
- (3) If fewer than 3 runners start in a race, or fewer than 3 starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) An authority operator must not operate a trifecta totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

154 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in a race on which a trifecta totalisator is conducted (the *winning trifecta combination*) is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{\text{TRTP}}{\text{TAI}}$$

where—

TRTP means the trifecta totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) \$1;
- (b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning trifecta combination.

155 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a trifecta totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning trifecta combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning trifecta combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 154 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another trifecta totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a trifecta totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A trifecta totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

155A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a trifecta totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the race as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the trifecta totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

156 Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which a trifecta totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which a trifecta totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The trifecta totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning trifecta combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the trifecta totalisator pool for sections 154 and 155.

Division 8 Quinella totalisator

157 Definition for div 8

In this division—

quinella totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the quinella totalisator.

winning quinella combination see section 159.

158 Quinella totalisator pool

- (1) A quinella totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in any order, the combination of runners that place first and second in a race.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a quinella totalisator on a race unless there are at least 3 runners in the race.
- (3) If fewer than 3 runners start in a race, or fewer than 2 starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) An authority operator must not operate a quinella totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

159 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects, in any order, the combination of runners that place first and second in a race on which a quinella totalisator is conducted (the *winning quinella combination*) is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{QTP}{TAI}$$

where—

QTP means the quinella totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) \$1;
- (b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning quinella combination.

160 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a quinella totalisator pool (the **first pool**)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning quinella combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning quinella combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 159 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another quinella totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a quinella totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A quinella totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

160A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a quinella totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the race as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the quinella totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

161 Dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which a quinella totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which a quinella totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The quinella totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning quinella combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the quinella totalisator pool for sections 159 and 160.

Division 9 Six pic totalisator**162 Definition for div 9**

In this division—

pick 6 totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the pick 6 totalisator.

straight 6 totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the straight 6 totalisator.

162A Six pic totalisator

A six pic totalisator may be a pick 6 totalisator or a straight 6 totalisator.

163 Pick 6 totalisator pool

- (1) A pick 6 totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place in the first 6 places in a race.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a pick 6 totalisator on a race unless there are at least 6 runners in the race.
- (3) If fewer than 6 runners start in a race, or fewer than 6 starters finish the race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) An authority operator must not operate a pick 6 totalisator on a race if—
 - (a) there are more runners in the race than there are numbers available on the totalisator for the race; or

- (b) there are bracketed runners in the race.
- (5) If a steward orders or permits a runner to be withdrawn from a race, the authority operator of a pick 6 totalisator for the race must refund to the investors all investments received on any combination of runners that includes the withdrawn runner.
- (6) The authority operator of a pick 6 totalisator for a race must refund all investments received for the race to the investors if the race is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run (unless the race is re-run before the start of the next race at the race meeting).

164 Straight 6 totalisator pool

- (1) A straight 6 totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner that places first in each of 6 consecutive races at the same race meeting on the same day.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a straight 6 totalisator unless there are at least 2 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the straight 6 totalisator.
- (3) If a steward orders or permits a runner to be withdrawn from a race that is 1 of the 6 races on which an authority operator is conducting a straight 6 totalisator, the authority operator must refund to the investors all investments received on any combination of runners that includes the withdrawn runner.
- (4) A race that is 1 of the 6 races on which an authority operator is conducting a straight 6 totalisator is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners on which investments have been made are taken to have included the winner of the race if the race is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run (unless the race is re-run before the start of the next race at the race meeting).

- (5) The authority operator of a straight 6 totalisator must refund all investments received to the investors if a result is not announced for all the races on which the totalisator is being operated.

165 Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place in the first 6 places in a race is calculated by dividing the pick 6 totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the combination.

166 Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects the combination of runners that place first in each of 6 consecutive races is calculated by dividing the straight 6 totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the combination.

167 Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator if there is a dead heat

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 or more of the first 6 places in a race on which a pick 6 totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects, in the correct order, a combination of the first 6 runners to finish the race (a *winning pick 6 combination*) is calculated by dividing the pick 6 totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on all winning pick 6 combinations.

168 Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator if there is a dead heat

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for first place in 1 of the 6 races on which a straight 6 totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects a combination of runners that place first in each of 6 consecutive races (a *winning straight 6 combination*) is calculated by dividing the straight 6 totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on all winning straight 6 combinations.

169 Jackpot—pick 6 totalisator

- (1) If no dividend is payable under section 165 or 167, the pick 6 totalisator pool (the *first pool*) jackpots and forms part of the pool for a pick 6 totalisator, selected by the authority operator, operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (2) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a pick 6 totalisator pool within 10 days after the first pool jackpots.
- (3) A pick 6 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

170 Jackpot—straight 6 totalisator

- (1) If no dividend is payable under section 166 or 168, the straight 6 totalisator pool (the *first pool*) jackpots and forms part of the pool for a straight 6 totalisator, selected by the authority operator, operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (2) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a straight 6 totalisator pool within 10 days after the first pool jackpots.
- (3) A straight 6 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

170A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a pick 6 totalisator pool or a straight 6 totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount):
 - (a) For the pick 6 totalisator pool – prior to the race; or
 - (b) For the straight 6 totalisator pool – prior to the first race in the straight 6; and
 - (c) as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the pick 6 totalisator pool or straight 6 totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will

not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

Division 10 First four totalisator

171 Definition for div 10

In this division—

first four totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the first four totalisator.

winning first four combination see section 173.

172 First four totalisator pool

- (1) A first four totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first, second, third and fourth in a race.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a first four totalisator on a race unless there are at least 4 runners in the race.
- (3) If fewer than 4 runners start in a race, or fewer than 4 starters finish the race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) An authority operator must not operate a first four totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.
- (5) If a steward orders or permits a runner to be withdrawn from a race, the authority operator of a first four totalisator for the race must refund to the investors all investments received on any combination of runners that includes the withdrawn runner.

173 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first, second, third and fourth in a race on which a first four totalisator is conducted (the *winning first four combination*) is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{\text{FFTP}}{\text{TAI}}$$

where—

FFTP means the first four totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) 25c;
- (b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning first four combination.

174 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a first four totalisator pool (the **first pool**)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning first four combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning first four combination for the first pool is less than 25c.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 173 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another first four totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a first four totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A first four totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

174A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a first four totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the race as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the first four totalisator pool are refunded under any provision

of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

175 Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 4 places in a race on which a first four totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 or more of the first 4 places in a race on which a first four totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The first four totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning first four combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the first four totalisator pool for sections 173 and 174.

Division 11 Forecast totalisator

176 Definition for div 11

In this division—

forecast totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the forecast totalisator.

winning forecast combination see section 178.

177 Forecast totalisator pool

- (1) A forecast totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first and second in a race.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a forecast totalisator on a race unless there are at least 3 runners in the race.
- (3) If fewer than 3 runners start in a race, or fewer than 2 starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) An authority operator must not operate a forecast totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

178 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first and second in a race on which a forecast totalisator is conducted (the *winning forecast combination*) is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{\mathbf{FTP}}{\mathbf{TAI}}$$

where—

FTP means the forecast totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) \$1;
- (b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning forecast combination.

179 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a forecast totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning forecast combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning forecast combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 178 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another forecast totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a forecast totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A forecast totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

179A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a forecast totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the race as a

total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.

- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the forecast totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

180 Dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which a forecast totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which a forecast totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The forecast totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning forecast combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the forecast totalisator pool for sections 178 and 179.

Division 12 Sweepstake totalisator

181 Definitions for div 12

In this division—

entry number means a number given, by the authority operator operating a sweepstake totalisator, to an investment on the totalisator.

race includes a number of races.

182 Sweepstake totalisator pool

- (1) A sweepstake totalisator pool provides a dividend for each investor whose entry number is allocated to a runner in a race.

- (2) An authority operator must not accept investments for a sweepstake totalisator after the stated time for drawing entry numbers.

183 Drawing entry numbers

- (1) An authority operator must draw the entry numbers for a sweepstake totalisator on a race before the start of the race.
- (2) At the drawing, the authority operator's computer system randomly selects entry numbers and allocates an entry number to each runner in the race.

184 Entry not made in time for drawing

- (1) An investment is taken not to have been made if it is not recorded by the authority operator's computer system as an investment at the stated time for drawing entry numbers.
- (2) An investment taken not to have been made is refunded in full and does not form part of the sweepstake totalisator pool.

185 Distribution of sweepstake totalisator pool

- (1) The sweepstake totalisator pool is distributed as follows—
 - (a) 5% of the pool is shared equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to runners in the race;
 - (b) 75% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the winner of the race;
 - (c) 15% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the runner placed second in the race;
 - (d) 5% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the runner placed third in the race.
- (2) The sweepstake totalisator pool is distributed as stated in subsection (1) even if there is a scratching or late scratching of a runner.

186 Distribution if there is a dead heat for a place in a race

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat between 2 or more runners for first, second or third place in a race.

- (2) If there is a dead heat between 2 runners for first place, the parts of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 185(1)(b) and (c) must be combined and the combined pool divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.
- (3) If there is a dead heat among 3 or more runners for first place, the parts of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 185(1)(b), (c) and (d) must be combined and the combined pool divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.
- (4) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more runners for second place, the parts of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 185(1)(c) and (d) must be combined and the combined pool divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.
- (5) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more runners for third place, the part of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 185(1)(d) must be divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.

187 Refund of investments

Despite section 30, investments received on a sweepstake totalisator operated on a race are refunded in full only if the race is—

- (a) abandoned; or
- (b) postponed until a day more than 7 days after the day on which the race is intended to be held.

Division 13 Double trio totalisator

188 Definition for div 13

In this division—

double trio totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the double trio totalisator.

winning double trio combination see section 190.

189 Double trio totalisator pool

- (1) A double trio totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in any order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in each of 2 races.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a double trio totalisator unless there are at least 5 runners.
- (3) An authority operator may continue to operate a double trio totalisator only if—
 - (a) at the time the authority operator begins operating the double trio totalisator, there are at least 5 runners in each race; and
 - (b) after late scratchings, at least 4 runners start in each race.
- (4) If fewer than 4 runners start in either race, or fewer than 3 starters finish either race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the double trio totalisator to the investors.
- (5) An authority operator must not operate a double trio totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.
- (6) If a steward orders or permits a runner to be withdrawn from a race, the authority operator of a double trio totalisator for the race must refund to the investors all investments received that include the withdrawn runner.

190 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects, in any order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in each of 2 races on which a double trio totalisator is conducted (the *winning double trio combination*) is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{DTTP}{TAI}$$

where—

DTTP means the double trio totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) 25c;
- (b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning double trio combination.

191 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a double trio totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning double trio combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning double trio combination for the first pool is less than 25c.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 190 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another double trio totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a double trio totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A double trio totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

191A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a double trio totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the first race in the double trio as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the double trio totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

192 Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which a double trio totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which a double trio totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The double trio totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning double trio combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the double trio totalisator pool for sections 190 and 191.

193 Race abandoned etc.

Section 30(2) applies to either of the races involved in a double trio totalisator.

Division 14 Any 2 totalisator**195 Definition for div 14**

In this division—

any 2 totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the Any 2 totalisator.

winning any 2 combination means any combination mentioned in column 2 of the table in section 200(2) and, for the avoidance of doubt, does not include the selection of 2 runners that dead heat in third place.

196 Any 2 totalisator pool

- (1) An any 2 totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select any 2 of the runners that place first, second and third in a race, regardless of the order in which the selected runners place in the race.
- (2) An authority operator may operate an any 2 totalisator on a race only if—
 - (a) there are at least 8 runners in the race at the time the authority operator starts operating the any 2 totalisator; and
 - (b) after late scratchings, at least 7 runners start in the race.

-
- (3) If fewer than 7 runners start in a race or fewer than 3 starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all any 2 totalisator investments received for the race to the investors.
 - (4) An authority operator must not operate an any 2 totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

197 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects a winning any 2 combination is calculated using the formula—

$$\frac{A2P}{TAI}$$

where—

A2P means the any 2 totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) \$1;
- (b) the total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning any 2 combination.

198 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for any part of an any 2 totalisator pool—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning any 2 combination to which the part is allocated under section 200; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning any 2 combination to which the part is allocated under section 200 is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the any 2 totalisator pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 197 jackpots and forms part of the pool for an any 2 totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in an any 2 totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after any part of the pool jackpots.
- (4) An any 2 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

198A Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to an any 2 totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount) prior to the race and as a total pool amount and separate to jackpot amounts.
- (3) The authority operator must pay a pool top-up amount at the time of calculating dividends if the total number of dollars invested by investors on the pool is less than the advertised minimum pool amount.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), in the event all investments in the any 2 totalisator pool are refunded under any provision of this Rule, the refunds will not include the minimum pool amount and the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount.

199 Allocation of any 2 totalisator pool

- (1) The any 2 totalisator pool is divided into parts under section 200.
- (2) Each part under subsection (1) is taken to be a part of the any 2 totalisator pool for sections 197 and 198.

200 How the any 2 totalisator pool is divided

- (1) The following table states how an any 2 totalisator pool is to be allocated to winning any 2 combinations.
- (2) For a race with a result mentioned in column 1—
 - (a) the combinations mentioned in column 2 opposite the column 1 result are winning any 2 combinations; and
 - (b) the any 2 totalisator pool for the race is allocated to the winning any 2 combinations in the proportions mentioned in column 3 opposite the winning any 2 combinations.

Table		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Race result	Winning any 2 combinations	Allocation of pool to winning any 2 combinations
1 1st—1 2 nd —2 3rd—3	1+2 1+3 2+3	one-third to each combination
2 1st—1 and 2 dead heat 3rd—3	1+2 1+3 2+3	one-third to each combination
3 1st—1 and 2 dead heat 3rd—3 and 4 dead heat	1+2 1+3 1+4 2+3 2+4	1+2—one-third 1+3 and 1+4—one-third 2+3 and 2+4—one-third
4 1st—1 and 2 dead heat 3rd—3, 4 and 5 dead heat	1+2 1+3 1+4 1+5 2+3 2+4 2+5	1+2—one-third 1+3, 1+4 and 1+5—one-third 2+3, 2+4 and 2+5—one-third
5 1st—1, 2 and 3 dead heat	1+2 1+3 2+3	one-third to each combination
6 1st—1 2nd—2 and 3 dead heat	1+2 1+3 2+3	one-third to each combination
7 1st—1 2nd—2, 3 and 4 dead heat	1+2 1+3 1+4 2+3 2+4 3+4	1+2, 1+3 and 1+4—two-thirds 2+3, 2+4 and 3+4—one-third

8	1st—1	1+2	1+2—one-third
	2nd—2	1+3	1+3 and 1+4—one-third
	3rd—3 and 4 dead heat	1+4	2+3 and 2+4—one-third
		2+3	
	2+4		
9	1st—1	1+2	1+2—one-third
	2nd—2	1+3	1+3, 1+4 and 1+5—one-third
	3rd—3, 4 and 5 dead heat	1+4	2+3, 2+4 and 2+5—one-third
		1+5	
		2+3	
		2+4	
	2+5		

(3) In the table—

1st, 2nd and *3rd*, in column 1, means the first, second and third placings in a race.

1, 2, 3, 4, and *5* means the horses or greyhounds in a race that finish in first, second or third place in the race, as the case may be, allowing for a dead heat that happens in the race.

Division 15 **Mystery pick**

201 **Mystery pick**

- (1) A mystery pick is an investment on 1 or more totalisators.
- (2) An investor's selections for a mystery pick are made, at random, by the authority operator's computer system.

202 **Types of mystery pick**

An authority operator may decide to accept mystery pick investments on stated—

- (a) totalisators; or
- (b) combinations of totalisators; or
- (c) numbers of selections on stated totalisators; or
- (d) races.

203 Investment on next racing event

- (1) An authority operator who accepts a mystery pick investment must place the investment on the next racing event of the same type on which the authority operator is conducting race wagering.
- (2) However, the authority operator may allow the investor to choose the racing event on which the investment is invested.

204 Circumstances in which investment may be cancelled

Section 30 of the *Wagering Rule 2010* and section 14D of the *Wagering Regulation 1999* do not apply to a mystery pick investment unless the investor has chosen the race on which the investment is made.

205 Investment on trifecta totalisator or combination of trifecta and quinella totalisators

If an authority operator accepts a mystery pick investment on a trifecta totalisator or a combination of trifecta and quinella totalisators for a race, the 3 runners selected must include—

- (a) 2 runners randomly selected from the group of runners in the race decided in advance by the authority operator; and
- (b) another runner randomly selected from the remaining runners in the race.

206 Investment on first four totalisator

If an authority operator accepts a mystery pick investment on a first four totalisator for a race, the 4 runners selected must include—

- (a) 2 runners randomly selected from the group of runners in the race decided in advance by the authority operator; and
- (b) another 2 runners randomly selected from the remaining runners in the race.

Division 16 All-up investments

207 All-up investments

An all-up investment is an investment made on—

- (a) more than 1 race at the same race meeting; and
- (b) the totalisators decided by the authority operator; and
- (c) the number of races decided by the authority operator.

208 Making an investment

An investor making an all-up investment must indicate to the authority operator—

- (a) that the investment required is an all-up investment; and
- (b) for each investment in the series of investments that make up the all-up investment—
 - (i) the runner or runners selected; and
 - (ii) the number of the race or races; and
 - (iii) the class of totalisator on which the investment is required.

209 Cancellation of investment

- (1) This section applies if 1 of the runners selected for an all-up investment is scratched.
- (2) Despite section 14D(4) of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*, the investor may cancel the investment and obtain a refund of the investment only if the investment is presented for cancellation in time to allow the cancellation to be effected before the closing time for the first of the races on which the investment is made.

210 Scratchings

- (1) This section applies if 1 of the runners selected for an all-up investment is scratched but the investor does not obtain a refund of the investment.
- (2) The amount of the investment on the scratched runner is carried forward and added to the investment on the selected runner in the next race selected for the all-up investment.

- (3) However, if the scratching happens in the final race of the races selected for the all-up investment, the amount of the investment on the scratched runner becomes the final dividend for the all-up investment.
- (4) Despite section 30, investments on runners in a race are dealt with under subsections (2) and (3) as if the runners had been scratched if the race is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run; or
 - (e) a walkover.
- (5) If, because of scratchings in a race that is part of an all-up investment, the authority operator does not operate a place totalisator on the race, the race is treated as abandoned for carrying forward, under subsection (2) or (3), investments made on the place totalisator for the race.
- (6) If all the runners selected for an all-up investment are scratched, the investment must be refunded in full.

Division 17 Brackets

211 Bracketing runners

If there are more runners in a race than there are numbers available on a totalisator, the authority operator may bracket runners together so that 2 or more runners share the same number.

212 Allocating numbers to bracketed runners

- (1) An authority operator allocating numbers to bracketed runners must allocate the highest number available on the totalisator.
- (2) The first-named runner in a bracket must be shown with the number followed by the letter 'A'.
- (3) The second-named and any further runners in the bracket must be shown with the same number followed by letters of the alphabet in sequence.

213 Investment on bracketed runners

- (1) A record of investments on runners included in a bracket must refer to all the runners by the same number.
- (2) For calculating a dividend, the total number of dollars invested by investors on all runners included in a bracket is taken to be the number of dollars invested on any 1 of the runners.

214 Calculating dividend if investors on more than 1 runner in a bracket entitled to dividend

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) 2 or more runners are bracketed together for a race; and
 - (b) investors on 2 or more of the runners in the bracket would have been entitled to a separate dividend if the runners had not been bracketed.
- (2) The dividend payable to the investors is calculated by dividing the relevant part of the totalisator pool by the number of dollars invested by investors on the bracketed runners.

215 Bracketed runner scratched

Despite section 14D of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*, if a bracketed runner is scratched, all investments on the runner remain on the other runner or runners in the bracket.

216 Bracketed runner is part of winning combination

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) 2 or more runners are bracketed together for a race; and
 - (b) 1 or more of the bracketed runners are part of a winning combination.
- (2) An investor who selects any of the runners in the bracket is taken to have selected the runner or runners that are part of the winning combination.

Division 18 Substitutes

217 Deciding a substitute

- (1) If this rule provides for an investment to be transferred to a substitute in a race, the substitute must be—
 - (a) if the authority operator conducts a win totalisator on the race—the runner on which the highest amount is invested on the win totalisator at closing time for the totalisator; or
 - (b) if the authority operator does not conduct a win totalisator on the race—the runner on which the highest amount is invested on the totalisator on which the investment to be transferred was made at closing time for the totalisator.
- (2) If, at the time the authority operator is required to decide the substitute, more than 1 runner qualifies to be the substitute, the substitute is the runner whose name appears before the other qualified runners on the list of runners for the race issued by the authority operator.

218 Investors to be advised of substitute

As soon as practicable after the authority operator decides which runner is the substitute, the authority operator must make the information about the substitute available to investors.

Division 19 Triple Trio

219 Definitions for Div 19

In this Division –

triple trio totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the triple trio totalisator.

Winning triple trio combination see section 221.

220 Triple Trio totalisator pool

- (1) A triple trio totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in any order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in each of 3 races.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a triple trio totalisator unless there are at least 5 runners in each race.
- (3) An authority operator may continue to conduct a triple trio totalisator only if:
 - a. At the time the authority operator begins operating the triple trio totalisator, there are at least 5 runners in each race; and
 - b. After late scratchings, at least 4 runners start in each race.
- (4) If fewer than 4 runners start in a race, or fewer than 3 starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the triple trio totalisator to the investors.
- (5) An authority operator must not operate a triple trio totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.
- (6) If a steward orders or permits a runner to be withdrawn from a race, the authority operator of a triple trio totalisator for the race must refund to the investors all investments received that include the withdrawn number.

221 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects, in any order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in each of 3 races on which a triple trio totalised in conducted (*the winning triple trio combination*) is calculated using the formula:

TTTP

TAI

Where –

TTTP means the triple trio totalisator pool for the triple trio totalisator

TAI means the greater of the following:

- (a) 25c;

(b) The total number of dollars invested by investors on the winning triple trio combination.

222 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a triple trio totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning triple trio combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning triple trio combination for the first pool is less than 25c.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 221 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another triple trio totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a triple trio totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A triple trio totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

223 Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which a triple trio totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which a triple trio totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The triple trio totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning triple trio combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the triple trio totalisator pool for sections 221 and 222.

224 Race abandoned etc.

Section 30(2) applies to either of the races involved in a triple trio totalisator.

Schedule 1**Deductions for scratched runners**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Odds range \$	Win deduction factor	Place deduction factor 3 dividend race	Place deduction factor 2 dividend race
1.01-1.16	80	30	44
1.17-1.18	79	30	44
1.19-1.20	78	30	44
1.21-1.22	77	30	44
1.23-1.24	75	29	43
1.25-1.26	74	29	43
1.27-1.28	73	29	43
1.29-1.30	72	29	42
1.31-1.35	69	29	42
1.36-1.40	67	28	41
1.41-1.45	64	28	41
1.46-1.50	62	28	40
1.51-1.55	60	27	39
1.56-1.60	58	27	39
1.61-1.65	57	27	38
1.66-1.70	55	27	38
1.71-1.75	53	26	37
1.76-1.80	52	26	37
1.81-1.85	51	26	36
1.86-1.90	49	25	36
1.91-1.95	48	25	35
1.96-2.00	47	25	35
2.01-2.05	46	25	35

2.06-2.10	45	24	34
2.11-2.15	43	24	34
2.16-2.25	42	24	33
2.26-2.30	41	24	33
2.31-2.35	40	23	32
2.36-2.40	39	23	32
2.41-2.45	38	23	32
2.46-2.50	37	23	31
2.51-2.60	36	22	30
2.61-2.70	35	22	30
2.71-2.80	33	21	29
2.81-2.90	32	21	29
2.91-3.00	31	21	28
3.01-3.10	30	20	27
3.11-3.20	29	20	27
3.21-3.30	28	20	26
3.31-3.40	27	19	26
3.41-3.50	27	19	25
3.51-3.60	26	19	25
3.61-3.70	25	19	25
3.71-3.80	25	18	24
3.81-3.90	24	18	24
3.91-4.00	23	18	23
4.01-4.20	22	17	23
4.21-4.40	21	17	22
4.41-4.60	20	16	21
4.61-4.80	19	16	21
4.81-5.00	19	16	20
5.01-5.50	17	15	19
5.51-6.00	16	14	18
6.01-6.50	14	13	16
6.51-7.00	13	12	16
7.01-7.50	12	12	15

Wagering Rule 2010

7.51-8.00	12	11	14
8.01-8.50	11	11	13
8.51-9.00	10	10	13
9.01-9.50	10	10	12
9.51-10.00	9	10	12
10.01-11.00	8	9	11
11.01-12.00	8	8	10
12.01-13.00	7	8	9
13.01-14.00	7	7	9
14.01-16.00	6	7	8
16.01-19.00	5	6	7
19.01-20.00	5	5	6
20.01-21.00	4	5	6
21.01-26.00	3	4	5
26.01-31.00	3	3	4
31.01-41.00	2	3	3
41.01-51.00	2	2	2

For odds above \$51.00—no deduction

Schedule 2

Dictionary

2 dividend race—

- (a) for part 3, see section 21; or
- (b) for part 8, division 3, see section 121.

3 dividend race—

- (a) for part 3, see section 21; or
- (b) for part 8, division 3, see section 121.

acceptor means a runner that is admitted to participate in a race.

account code means a code, consisting of numbers or letters of the alphabet, supplied by an investor to a licence operator for use by the investor in making a telephone investment.

automated device see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

away team, for a match, means a team shown on a match list as the away team by the word 'away' or the letter 'A'.

away win, for a match, means the away team has, or is taken to have, scored a higher number of points than the home team in the match.

backed runner, for part 8, see section 111.

cash out payment see section 58B.

class of totalisator means a class of totalisator mentioned in part 7 or 8.

competitor see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

credit ticket see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

dead heat, for an event, means 2 or more competitors place in the same position in the event.

deposit account see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

draw, for an event on which a sports totalisator is conducted, means 2 or more competitors place in the same position in the event.

entry number, for part 8, division 12, see section 181.

event see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

final acceptor, for a race, means an acceptor that remains an acceptor for 7 days after the day on which the race was to start.

fixed odds investment means an investment made on a fixed odds basis on a selection for an event.

fixed odds wagering is wagering conducted on a fixed odds basis under a wagering licence.

flat line investment means a fixed odds investment for an event with 2 competitors, 1 of which has a flat line value.

flat line value, of a competitor in an event, means a whole number assigned to the competitor by the licence operator conducting wagering on an event.

fractional unit of investment, for part 8, see section 111.

futures option, means a fixed odds investment that a competitor in a sporting event will progress to a certain stage of, or win, the event.

Example—

an investment that player A will progress to the semi-finals of a tennis tournament

home team, for a match, means a team shown on a match list as the home team by the word ‘home’ or the letter ‘H’.

home win, for a match, means the home team has, or is taken to have, scored a higher number of points than the away team in the match.

internationally pooled totalisator means a totalisator that is on an event conducted in a foreign jurisdiction and where the licence operator accepts investments and transmits investments for inclusion in the totalisator pool conducted by an operator in a foreign jurisdiction.

investment for a place means a fixed odds investment for which a competitor is selected to place, in an event, in accordance with a wagering option for the event.

investment for a win means a fixed odds investment for which a competitor is selected to win an event.

investment ticket means a form used by an investor to supply, to a licence operator, details of the investment the investor wishes to make.

jockeys’ challenge see section 24(4).

late scratching, for a runner in a race—

- (a) means a runner that has been scratched after the time, stated by the race club conducting the race, for notifying scratchings but before the race has started; and
- (b) includes a runner that has not been scratched but does not become a starter in the race.

leg means—

- (a) for a multi-bet event—an event that is one of the events that make up the multi-bet event; or
- (b) for a multi-leg event—an event that is one of the events that make up the multi-leg event.

local betting rules, for an internationally pooled totalisator, means the wagering rules applying to the totalisator for the event in the jurisdiction where the event is conducted.

major league baseball means the entity controlling the conduct of professional baseball games in North America

match means a sporting event—

- (a) between 2 or more competitors; and
- (b) on which a licence operator conducts a sports totalisator.

match list means a list of matches—

- (a) prepared by the licence operator conducting a sports totalisator on the matches; and
- (b) stating—
 - (i) the home team and the away team for each match; and
 - (ii) if a points start has been allocated to a team for a match—the amount of the points start.

multi-bet event means an event—

- (a) consisting of 2 or more events selected by an investor from the fixed odds investments offered by a licence operator; and
- (b) the result for which is decided on the results of the events selected by the investor.

multi-leg event means an event—

- (a) consisting of a series of events; and
- (b) the result for which is decided on the results of the legs of the event.

no-race means a race declared by a steward not to be a race for investments.

odds see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

limited-overs cricket means cricket in which each side plays one innings of a set number of overs.

Limited-overs cricket match means a cricket match that—

- (a) is limited-overs cricket; and
- (b) a licence operator classifies as a limited-overs match for the purpose of wagering on the match.

password means a code, consisting of numbers or letters of the alphabet, supplied by an investor to a licence operator for use by the investor in making an internet investment.

payout see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

PIN means a code, consisting of numbers or letters of the alphabet, supplied by an investor to a licence operator for use by the investor in making an investment by automated device.

play and pay or an ‘all in investment’ means the forfeiture to the licence operator of an investment made on a selection if a competitor that is part of the selection withdraws from the event after the investment is made.

printed ticket see section 15E of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

promotional credit see section 40(1)(c).

published means published to the public in a paper form or by the internet.

quadrella, for part 8, division 6, see section 145.

quadrella totalisator, for part 8, division 6, see section 145.

race see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

race meeting code see section 8.

race totalisator see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

result see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

runner see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

scoring play, for a game of rugby league or rugby union, means a play that results in a score.

scratching, for a runner in a race, means a runner that has been scratched before the time, stated by the race club conducting the race, for notifying scratchings.

selection see section 3 of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

split handicap investment means a fixed odds investment made on the basis that the investment amount is divided into 2 equal amounts and invested on the same selection in—

- (a) 2 flat line investments; or
- (b) 1 flat line investment and 1 traditional line investment.

Example—

A split handicap investment may be offered for a match between Team A and Team B stated as 'Team A +0.5/+1'. An investment of \$10 is taken to be 2 separate \$5 investments with a traditional line value of 0.5 for the first \$5 investment and a flat line value of 1 for the second \$5 investment.

sportsbet number see section 6.

sports totalisator is a totalisator used for conducting wagering under a sports wagering licence.

steward means the person responsible for supervising the conduct of racing at a race meeting.

time for final acceptances, for a race on which fixed odds wagering is conducted by a licence operator, means the time, however described, published by the licence operator, from which no more runners may be entered in the race.

total trio, see section 26A(4).

totalisator pool, for part 8, see section 111.

totalisator wagering is wagering conducted, using a totalisator, under a wagering licence.

trainers' challenge see section 24A(4).

type of racing event means—

- (a) a horse race; or
- (b) a trotting race; or
- (c) a greyhound race.

void leg see section 57(8).

void match means a match—

- (a) declared void by the entity controlling the sport; or
- (b) declared void, for sports totalisator investments on the match, by the licence operator conducting the totalisator.

wagering option see section 4.

walkover, for a race, means a race in which only 1 runner is a starter.

winning any 2 combination, for part 8, division 14, see section 195.

winning double combination, for part 8, division 4, see section 128.

winning double trio combination, for part 8, division 13, see section 188.

winning first four combination, for part 8, division 10, see section 171.

winning forecast combination, for part 8, division 11, see section 176.

winning margin means the number of points by which an event is won.

winning quadrella combination, for part 8, division 6, see section 145.

winning quinella combination, for part 8, division 8, see section 157.

winning treble combination, for part 8, division 5, see section 137.

winning trifecta combination, for part 8, division 7, see section 152.

winning triple trio combination, for part 8, division 19, see section 219.

withdraw, for a competitor in an event, means the competitor does not compete in the event.

Table of versions

Version No.	Amendments include	Effective
1	none	1 July 2010
2	Amendment Rule (No.1) 2011	18 February 2011
3	Amendment Rule (No.1) 2012	24 August 2012
3.1	Amendment Rule (No.2) 2012	30 November 2012
3.2	Amendment Rule (No.3) 2012	21 December 2012
4	Amendment Rule (No.1) 2013	5 April 2013
4.1	Amendment Rule (No.2) 2013	16 August 2013
5	Amendment Rule (No.1) 2014	6 June 2014
6	Amendment Rule (No.1) 2015	13 June 2015
7	Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2016	22 January 2016
7.1	Amendment Rule (No. 2) 2016	20 May 2016
7.2	Amendment Rule (No. 3) 2016	14 October 2016
7.3	Amendment Rule (No. 4) 2016	30 November 2016