

Queensland

Wagering Rule

[Section 198 of the *Wagering Act 1998*]

These rules are made on 7 April 2025 and are effective from 7 April 2025.

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This rule may be cited as the Wagering Rule.

2 Commencement

These rules are made on 7 April 2025 and are effective from 7 April 2025.

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 Part 3

In this part—

2 dividend race see section 26.

3 dividend race see section 26.

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 29 to 46, 59 to 66 or 81, 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 Base unit of investment

- (1) The base unit of investment for all types of investment will be 50c.
- (2) For totalisators where flexi bets are available, any amounts bet which are less than a whole base unit of investment are to be included in the calculation of the dividend payable on a single base unit of investment by the division of the relevant totalisator pool.

17 Dividends

- (1) The dividend calculated by the authority operator will be for an investment of 1 base unit.
- (2) The dividend declared, displayed and notified to investors may be expressed on 1 base unit or 2 base units.

18 Flexi bet

- (1) A *flexi bet*—
 - (a) is an investment on a totalisator where the amount of the investment on each combination covered by the investment is a percentage of a \$1 investment; and
 - (b) for a winning investment, results in a percentage of the dividend payable on a \$1 investment.
- (2) The amount invested on each combination covered by a flexi bet is calculated by dividing the total amount of the flexi bet by the number of combinations in the flexi bet (with any fractions rounded down to the nearest ten thousandth of a cent (i.e. four decimal places)).
- (3) Any difference resulting from rounding down under subsection (2) forms part of the pool for the totalisator on which the investment is made.
- (4) An authority operator may, with the chief executive's approval, decide which race totalisator an investor may invest a flexi bet on.

19 Name for flexi bet

An authority operator may, with the approval of the chief executive, use another name for a flexi bet.

20 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.

21 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.

22 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.

23 Multi-leg investments—fixed odds

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

24 Multi-bet investments—fixed odds

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

25 Bundle-bet investments – fixed odds

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

26 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.

27 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.

28 Minimum investment

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

29 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.

30 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.

31 Refund of investment—fixed odds—drivers' challenge

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), all fixed odds investments made on selections for a drivers' challenge are made on a play and pay basis.
- (2) If a licence operator accepts an investment on a selection for a drivers' challenge after a driver 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 drivers' challenge, if—
 - (a) all horse races of the drivers' challenge are postponed or cancelled before the race meeting starts; or
 - (b) at least 1 horse race in the drivers' challenge is cancelled and at the conclusion of the challenge—
 - (i) the leading driver does not hold an unassailable lead; or
 - (ii) if there is more than 1 leading driver—the leading drivers do not hold an unassailable lead.
- (4) In this section—

drivers' challenge means a contest—

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

leading driver, for a drivers' challenge, means a driver with the highest score in the challenge.

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

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

32 Refund of investment—fixed odds—greyhound box challenge

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

greyhound box challenge means a contest—

 - (a) consisting of a series of greyhound races involving a set of starting greyhound boxes; and
 - (b) the result for which is decided according to each greyhounds' results in the races in the contest; and
 - (c) for which a licence operator conducts fixed odds wagering.

leading greyhound box, for a greyhound box challenge, means a greyhound box with the highest score in the challenge.

unassailable lead, for a leading greyhound box in a greyhound box challenge in which at least 1 greyhound race was cancelled, means a lead—

- (a) held by the leading greyhound box over a greyhound box with the second highest score in the challenge; and

- (b) that would have allowed the leading greyhound box to win the challenge if every race scheduled for the challenge had been completed, regardless of any result that another greyhound box might have achieved for any cancelled race.

33 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 multi-leg 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) 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, badminton or squash 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.
- (5) Subsections (3) and (4) does not apply if the investment: —
- (a) is received on a tennis match and where for any reason, the venue for a tennis match is changed but does not involve a change in the type of playing surface; or
 - (b) is received on a tennis match or surfing event and where a tennis match or surfing event that is a leg of a multi-leg event, the leg is postponed for more than 3 days, the scheduled leg is within a tournament and is played prior to the completion of the tournament; or
 - (c) is on a soccer match and where for any reason, the venue for a soccer match which is part of an international soccer tournament involving national teams is changed to a venue within the same country; or
 - (d) is a futures option.
- (6) Despite subsection (4)(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 (4)(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.
- (8) This section is subject to sections 41 to 46.

34 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.

35 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 70, 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.

36 Refund of investment – fixed odds – bundle bet

- (1) Subject to subsection (3) and (4), all fixed odds investments made on selections for a bundle bet which are received by the licence operator before the time for final acceptances are made on a play and pay basis.
- (2) If a bundle bet investment was received by the licence operator after the time for final acceptances for the race in the bundle bet and-
 - (a) one (or more) selected runners in the race is a scratching or late scratching, but more than one selected runner remains in the race, a licence operator must set a new bundle price for the investment (including to remove any additional multiple or factor from the new bundle price) having regard to the price of the remaining selected runners at the time the investment was received by the licence operator and subject to any deduction factor mentioned in schedule 1; or
 - (b) all but one selected runner in the race is a scratching or late scratching, the bundle price must be reverted by the licence operator to the price for that remaining selected runner at the time the investment was received by the licence operator, excluding any additional multiple or factor applied to the bundle price and subject to any deduction factor mentioned in schedule 1.
- (3) A licence operator must refund in full a bundle bet investment made on a race if the investment was received by the licence operator–
 - (a) before the time for final acceptances for the race and none of the selected runners in the race are, at any time before the time for final acceptances for the race, is an acceptor for the race;
 - (b) after the time for final acceptances for the race and all of the selected runners in the race are a scratching or late scratching; or
 - (c) before or after the time for final acceptances for the race and, due to one (or more) scratchings or late scratchings from the race, the selected runners in the bundle bet make up all remaining runners in that race, except if the bundle bet is within a multi-bet, in which

event that leg of the multi-bet will be ignored for the purpose of calculating the payout of the multi-bet.

- (4) If a bundle bet investment was received by the licence operator before the time for final acceptances for the race and one (or more) selected runners in the race is a scratching or late scratching and one (or more) selected runner remains in the bundle bet, the investment will stand and no adjustment will be made to the bundle price.
- (5) If a bundle bet was received by the licence operator before the time for final acceptances for a race and is within a multi-bet investment:
 - (a) if a selected runner in the bundle bet is a scratching or late scratching and one (or more) selected runners remains in the bundle bet, subsection (4) will apply;
 - (b) except if subsection (3)(c) applies, if all selected runners of the bundle bet are scratchings or late scratchings, the multi-bet is deemed to have lost; and
 - (c) if subsection (3)(a) or (3)(c) applies, that leg of the multi-bet will be ignored for the purpose of calculating the payout of the multi-bet.
- (6) If a bundle bet was received by the licence operator after the time for final acceptances for a race and is within a multi-bet investment:
 - (a) if a selected runner in the bundle bet is a scratching or late scratching and more than one selected runner remains in the bundle bet, subsection (2)(a) applies;
 - (b) if all but one selected runner of the bundle bet are scratchings or late scratchings, subsection (2)(b) applies;
 - (c) if all selected runners of the bundle bet are scratchings or late scratchings or subsection (3)(c) applies, that leg of the multi-bet will be ignored for the purpose of calculating the payout of the multi-bet; and
 - (d) any payout by the licence operator following a scratching or late scratching may be subject to any deduction factor mentioned in schedule 1.

- (7) In addition to the matters set out in this section, section 80 may apply.

37 Refund of investment—fixed odds—other than jockeys' challenge, trainers' challenge, drivers' challenge, greyhound box 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, badminton or squash 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, badminton or squash 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) Despite subsection (3)(a), a licence operator is not required to refund an investment received on a selection for a tennis match or a surfing event if the scheduled event is postponed for more than 3 days, the scheduled event is within a tournament and is played prior to the completion of the tournament.
- (7) 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.
- (8) Subsection (11) applies to a fixed odds investment, other than an investment on a race or a futures option, or in accordance with subsections (9) or (10), 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.
- (9) Where, for any reason, the venue for a soccer match which is part of an international soccer tournament involving national teams is changed to a venue within the same country, subsection (8) does not apply.

- (10) Where, for any reason, the venue for a tennis match is changed but does not involve a change in the type of playing surface, then subsection (8) does not apply. This subsection applies equally to investments on matches and tournament betting.
- (11) The licence operator who accepted the investment must refund the investment in full.
- (12) This section does not apply to a jockeys' challenge, trainers' challenge, drivers' challenge, greyhound box challenge, multi-bet event, multi-leg event or total trio investment.
- (13) This section is subject to sections 41 to 46.

38 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.

39 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.

40 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.

41 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 the baseball game is postponed to another day.
- (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.

42 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.

43 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 declared 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 declared completed because the match is abandoned and an official result is not declared; or
 - (f) if a match is shortened in accordance with section 61(4)(a) —
 - (i) in the case of one-day cricket, a minimum of 20 overs are not completed; and
 - (ii) in the case of Twenty 20 matches, a minimum of 5 overs are not completed.
- (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.

44 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.

45 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.

46 Refund of investment—fixed odds—tennis, badminton and squash

- (1) A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a tennis, badminton or squash 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 match is deemed to have commenced with the first serve.

47 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.

48 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

49 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

50 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.

51 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.

52 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.

53 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

54 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.

55 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.

56 Making an investment by the internet

- (1) An investor making an investment using the internet must give the licence operator sufficient information to accurately link the investor with the investor's deposit account.

- (2) An investor making an investment using the internet must give the licence operator the following information—
 - (a) for fixed odds wagering—
 - (i) the sportsbet number for the investment; and
 - (ii) whether the investment required includes an investment for a place;
 - (b) for sports totalisator wagering—
 - (i) the class of totalisator; and
 - (ii) the match or sporting event symbol or code; and
 - (iii) the selection made;
 - (c) 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.
- (3) The licence operator must confirm to the investor the acceptance of the investment.

57 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

58 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

59 Result of event

- (1) Subject to sections 60 to 70, 81 and 82, 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, if a match is abandoned or postponed to another day, the result of the game will be declared and the dividend calculated on those matches completed, provided however that if a match is subsequently completed prior to midnight on the date on which the last match for that round was originally scheduled, then the result of the game may be declared on that day.
- (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.

60 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.

61 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.

62 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 80 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 80 applies as if the tie were a dead heat.

63 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 80 or 81 applies as if there were a dead heat between the drivers or cars.

64 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.

65 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.

66 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.

67 Result of event - Australian Federal Elections

- (1) The winning political party will be determined by the party that forms either a Minority Government or Majority Government in the House of Representatives as determined by the Australian Electoral Commission.
- (2) The Prime Minister is determined by a vote of the members of the political party that has successfully formed government at an election and is appointed by the Governor-General.
- (3) The total number of Labor seats will be determined by the total number of seats won by the Australian Labor Party in the House of Representatives.
- (4) The total number of Coalition seats will be determined by the total number of seats won by the Liberal and National Parties in the House of Representatives.
- (5) Seat Winner will be determined by the House of Representative candidate that has gained more than 50 per cent of the formal vote in the relevant Electorate/Division, as announced by the Australian Electoral Commission.
- (6) In this section -

Australian Electoral Commission means The Commonwealth agency responsible for providing Australians with an independent electoral service

ALP means the Australian Labour Party

Coalition means the Liberal Party and Nationals Party

Majority government means government is formed by a party or a coalition of parties, that wins 76 or more House of Representative Seats

Minority government means government is formed by the party or the coalition of parties that has the most seats where neither party wins 76 or more House of Representative Seats to form a majority government

Seat means another term for an electorate or division – used because the candidate elected then has a seat in parliament.

Division/Electorate means a geographical area of Australia (known as an electoral division or electorate) represented by a member of Parliament elected at a House of Representatives election.

68 Result of multi-bet investments

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to a multi-bet investment if—
 - (a) the multi-bet investment is not a same event multi-bet; and
 - (b) 1 or more legs of the multi-bet event are void legs for the investment; and
 - (c) 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 79 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 74 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 69 is a dead heat.
 - (e) the licence operator must otherwise refund investments for the leg under any other section of these rules.
- (9) Subsection (10) applies to a same event multi-bet investment if—
- (a) the same event multi-bet investment does not form part of a multi-bet involving other events or other multi-bet investments on the same event; and
 - (b) 1 or more legs of the same event multi-bet event are void legs for the investment.
- (10) The same event multi-bet investment is void and the investment must be refunded.
- (11) Subsections (12) and (13) apply to a multi-bet investment if—
- (a) a same event multi-bet event forms part of the multi-bet investment;
 - (b) 1 or more legs of the same event multi-bet event are void legs for the investment; and
 - (c) the other legs of the multi-bet investment are winning selections.
- (12) The same event multi bet event is void and not used to calculate the payout for the multi-bet investment.
- (13) The payout for the multi-bet investment is calculated by multiplying the investment by the \$1 payout amount for the investment.
- (14) This section applies despite section 71.
- (15) 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.

69 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 59 adjusted by adding the flat line value of a competitor to the points scored by the competitor in the event.

70 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.

71 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 34, 75, 80 and 82.

72 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.

73 Cash out payments for fixed odds or totalisator investments

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- (1) For a fixed odds or totalisator 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
 - (4) In accordance with section 78.

74 Multiplied payout for fixed odds or totalisator investments

For a fixed odds or totalisator investment, the licence operator may offer the investor the opportunity to apply a multiplier feature to an investment. The licence operator will make sufficient information available to investors, including all terms and conditions relevant to the multiplier feature to enable investors to make an informed decision as to whether to use the multiplier feature.

75 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 no more than the 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 no more than the 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.

- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, the authority operator may (in its absolute discretion) choose to apply no deduction or may apply a deduction that is lower than the amount calculated in accordance with the formula set out in subsection (2) and (3) as applicable.

76 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 78.

- (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 73.

77 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.

78 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.

79 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.

80 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 75.

81 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.

82 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 69 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

83 Application of Part 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 Pick the margins totalisator

84 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 mystery pick on the investment ticket.
 - (3) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for each match in the series.

85 Calculation of dividend

- (1) The dividend payable on a base unit of investment to an investor who selects the correct result for each match in the series on which a pick the margins totalisator is conducted (the winning pick the margins combination) is calculated using the formula —

MTP

TAI

where—

MTP means the pick the margins totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) 1 base unit;
 - (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning pick the margins combination.
- (2) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

86 Jackpot 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.
- (3) If the total amount invested by investors on the correct result for the first pool is less than 1 base unit, any part of the totalisator pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 85 will jackpot onto the next pick the margin totalisator pool decided by the licence operator. If the match is the last match in the series of matches, the full dividend pool is to be distributed to investors.

- (4) A pick the margins totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

87 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits or game abandoned

- (1) 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.
- (2) Where a match is abandoned or postponed to another date, the result of the game will be declared and dividend calculated on those matches completed, provided that if a match is subsequently completed prior to midnight on the date on which the last match for that round was originally scheduled, the result of the game may be declared on that day.
- (3) A pick the margins series will be terminated and refunds will be made to all investors where:
 - (a) all the matches in the series are abandoned or postponed to another date; or
 - (b) less than 3 matches in the series are completed prior to midnight on the date on which the last match for that round was originally scheduled.

Division 3 Pick the winners totalisator

88 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) An investor may make a pick the winners investment by marking mystery pick on the 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.

89 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 on a base unit of investment to an investor is calculated by dividing the pick the winners totalisator pool by the number of base units of investment made on the correct result for all matches in the series.
- (3) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

90 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.

91 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits or game abandoned

- (1) If 1 team in a match forfeits the match, the other team is taken to have won the match.
- (2) Where a match is abandoned or postponed to another date, the result of the game will be declared and the dividend calculated on those matches completed, provided that if a match is subsequently completed prior to midnight on the date on which the last match for the round was originally scheduled, the result of the game may be declared on that day.
- (3) A pick the winners series will be terminated and refunds will be made to all investors where:
 - (a) all the matches in the series are abandoned or postponed to another date; or
 - (b) less than 3 matches in the series are completed prior to midnight on the date on which the last match for that round was originally scheduled.

Division 4 Pick the score totalisator

92 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) An investor may make a pick the score investment by marking mystery pick on the investment ticket.
- (3) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for either team in a designated match.

93 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 on a base unit of investment to an investor is calculated by dividing the pick the score totalisator pool by the number of base units of investment made on the correct result for the designated match.
- (3) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

94 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.

95 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits or game is abandoned or postponed

If 1 team in a match forfeits the match, the match is abandoned or the match is postponed to another date, the licence operator must refund all investments to the investors.

Division 5 Pick the result totalisator

96 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) An investor may make a pick the result investment by marking mystery pick on the investment ticket.
- (3) The winning margin may be—
 - (a) a number between 1 and 23; or
 - (b) 24 or more; or
 - (c) a draw.

97 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 on a base unit of investment to an investor is calculated by dividing the pick the result totalisator pool by the number of base units of investment made on the correct result for the event.

98 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.

99 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.

Part 8 Totalisators (race wagering)

Division 1 Preliminary

100 Definitions for Part 8

In this part—

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

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.

101 Application of Part 8

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

102 Names for totalisators

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

103 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 a dividend calculated to \$1.
- (4) The minimum dividend is not payable:
 - (a) where 2 or more runners dead heat in a race and the totalisator pool or part of the totalisator pool is to be divided among the runners that dead heat; or
 - (b) if as a result of the minimum dividend being paid, the dividend in respect of one or more parts of a totalisator pool, the total amount of dividends would exceed the total investments in respect of that race (less any refunds); or
 - (c) where specified in the relevant section.

104 Seeded jackpots

For the purpose of treble, first four, quaddie, triple trio, or BIG6 totalisators—

- (1) the authority operator may include a seeded jackpot amount in a jackpot pool at the sole discretion of the authority operator;
- (2) subject to subsection (3), if a jackpot pool includes a seeded jackpot amount and there is no winner, the seeded jackpot amount remains in the jackpot pool and cannot be reclaimed by the authority operator;
- (3) in the event that all bets in a totalisator pool, which is subject to a seeded jackpot amount, are refunded to investors, the authority operator will reclaim the seeded jackpot amount (if any) from the associated jackpot pool, prior to any refunds.

Division 2 Win totalisator

105 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.

106 Calculating a dividend

- (1) The dividend payable on a base unit of 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 base units invested by investors on the runner.
- (2) If there are no investments made on the runner that places first in the race, the win totalisator pool is refunded to the investors in the win totalisator pool.
- (3) If there are no finishers in the race, the win totalisator pool is refunded to the investors in the win totalisator pool.

107 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 base units invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

Division 3 Place totalisator

108 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) The place totalisator pool operated by the authority operator:
 - (a) must not be operated for a race if the number of runners in the race is less than 5; and
 - (b) must be terminated if the number of runners in the race falls below 5 at any time or if there are no finishers in the race.

109 Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race

- (1) A race is a **2 dividend race**, for this division if 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.
- (2) A race is a **3 dividend race**, for this division if 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
- (3) If, after late scratchings, the number of runners in a race is reduced to fewer than 5, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) If the race has no finishers or is determined as a walkover, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to investors.

110 Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race

- (1) In a 2 dividend race, the dividend payable on a base unit of 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 base units 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 base units 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 base units invested by investors on the runner that places second; and
 - (b) is paid for each base unit 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 base units invested by investors on the runner that places first; and

- (b) is paid for each base unit 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 authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to investors.
- (5) A minimum dividend does not apply in the case that all investments made on a winning combination are more than 50% of the amount of all investments made on the place totalisator pool.

111 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 base units 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 base units 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 base units 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 base units invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

112 Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race

- (1) In a 3 dividend race, the dividend payable on a base unit of 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 base units 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 base units invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

- (3) A minimum dividend does not apply in the case that all investments made on a winning combination are more than 40% of the amount of all investments made on the place totalisator pool.

113 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 base units 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 base units 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 base units 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 base units 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 base units 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 base units 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 base units invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

114 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 base units invested by investors in the pool; and
 - (b) is paid for each base unit investment made by each investor in the race.
- (2) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (1).

115 Deficiency in one part of a place totalisator pool

- (1) If:
 - (a) the place totalisator pool is divided in accordance with section 110, 111, 112, 113 or 114; and

- (b) in not more than one part (in this subsection (1) referred to as the '**deficient part**') of the place totalisator pool there is insufficient money to enable a dividend equal to the base unit to be declared in respect of that part; and
- (c) the amount of the deficiency is greater than the amount deducted as commission for the conduct of the totalisator;

then, there must, before any dividend is declared, be deducted:

- (d) from the part, other than the deficient part; or
 - (e) if there are 2 or more parts that are not deficient parts, from those parts in proportion to the amounts standing in those parts, an amount sufficient to enable a dividend equal to the base unit to be declared in respect of the deficient part, less the commission for the conduct of the totalisator.
- (2) The amount deducted under subsection (1) is to be added to the deficient part so that, if the commission for the conduct of the totalisator were also added to the deficient parts, there would be produced in each of the deficient parts an amount not greater than the amount required in each of those parts to declare a dividend equal to the base unit.
 - (3) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

116 **Deficiency in two or more parts of a place totalisator pool**

- (1) If:
 - (a) the place totalisator pool is divided in accordance with section 110, 111, 112, 113 or 114; and
 - (b) in each of 2 or more parts (in this subsection (2) referred to as the '**deficient parts**') of the place totalisator pool there is insufficient money to enable dividends equal to the base unit of investment to be declared in respect of those parts; and
 - (c) the aggregate of the amounts of those deficiencies is greater than the amount deducted as commission for the conduct of the totalisator;

then, there must, before any dividend is declared, be deducted:

- (d) from the part, other than the deficient part; or

- (e) if there are 2 or more parts that are not deficient parts, from those parts in proportion to the amounts standing in those parts, an amount equal to the aggregate of the amounts of the deficiencies in the deficient parts, less the commission for the conduct of the totalisator.
- (2) The amount so deducted is to be added to the deficient parts so that, if the commission for the conduct of the totalisator were also added to the deficient parts, there would be produced in each of the deficient parts an amount not greater than the amount required in each of those parts to declare a dividend equal to the base unit of investment.
- (3) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

Division 4 Double totalisator

117 Definitions for Division 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 running 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.

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

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 119.

118 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, running 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 125 (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.

119 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a base unit of 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 base unit;
- (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning double combination.

120 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 a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 119 will jackpot and form 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 365 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.

121 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, running 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the double totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the double totalisator pool being backed for less than 1 base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit of investment to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

122 Timing of cancellation of a double investment

- (1) A double investment may be cancelled up until the jump of the race prior to the first race of the double totalisator.

- (2) Cancellations requested after the jump of the race prior to the first race of the double totalisator may be cancelled in accordance with section 15C(3)(a), (b) and (c) of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the first race of the double totalisator is the first race of the meeting. In this case, the investment may be cancelled 30 minutes prior to the advertised starting time of the first race of the meeting.

123 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.

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

- (1) This section applies, despite section 40, if a race (the *cancelled race*) that is part of a double, running 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, running 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).

125 Races in special double may be run in any order

- (1) Despite section 118(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.

126 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 119 and 120.

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

- (1) Despite section 40, investments received on a double totalisator are not refunded if 1 of the races in the double, running 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.
- (3) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

Division 5 Treble totalisator

128 Definitions for Division 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 130.

129 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 135 (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.

130 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a base unit 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—

TTP
TAI

where—

TTP means the treble totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) 1 base unit;
- (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning treble combination.

131 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 a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 130 will jackpot and form 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 365 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.
- (5) A treble totalisator pool may include a seeded jackpot amount under section 104.

132 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the treble totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the treble totalisator pool being backed less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

133 Timing of cancellation of a treble investment

- (1) A treble investment may be cancelled up until the jump of the race prior to the first race of the treble totalisator.
- (2) Cancellations requested after the jump of the race prior to first race of the treble totalisator may be cancelled in accordance with section 15C(3)(a), (b) and (c) of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the first race of the treble totalisator is the first race of the meeting. In this case, the investment may be cancelled 30 minutes prior to the advertised starting time of the first race of the meeting.

134 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.

135 Races in special treble may be run in any order

- (1) Despite section 129(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.

136 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) Subject to subsection (4), 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 130 and 131.
- (4) If at any time during the operation of the treble totalisator, the number of winning combinations exceeds 8, for the purpose of the calculation of dividend:
 - (a) that race and any subsequent race in that treble will not be taken into account; and
 - (b) the dividend will be calculated as per subsections (2) and (3).

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

- (1) This section applies, despite section 40, 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.

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- (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 Quaddie totalisator

138 Definitions for Division 6

In this division—

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

quaddie totalisator means a totalisator conducted on a quaddie.

quaddie totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the quaddie totalisator.

winning quaddie combination see section 140.

139 Quaddie totalisator pool

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

140 Calculating a dividend

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

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

where—

QTP means the quaddie totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) 1 base unit;
- (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning quaddie combination.

141 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a quaddie totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning quaddie combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning quaddie combination for the first pool is less than a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 140 will jackpot and form part of the pool for another quaddie 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 quaddie totalisator pool within 365 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A quaddie totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.
- (5) A quaddie totalisator pool may include a seeded jackpot amount under section 104.

142 Minimum pool amount

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

the quaddie 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 quaddie 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the quaddie totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the quaddie totalisator pool being backed less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

143 Timing of cancellation of a quaddie investment

- (1) A quaddie investment may be cancelled up until the jump of the race prior to the first race of the quaddie totalisator.
- (2) Cancellations requested after the jump of the race prior to the first race of the quaddie totalisator may be cancelled in accordance with section 15C(3)(a), (b) and (c) of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the first race of the quaddie totalisator is the first race of the meeting. In this case, the investment may be cancelled 30 minutes prior to the advertised starting time of the first race of the meeting.

144 Dead heat for first place in a race on which a quaddie totalisator is being conducted

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for first place in a race on which a quaddie totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4), the quaddie totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning quaddie combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the quaddie totalisator pool for sections 140 and 141.

- (4) If at any time during the operation of the quaddie totalisator and the number of winning combinations exceeds 8, for the purpose of the calculation of dividends:
 - (a) that race and any subsequent race in that quaddie will not be taken into account; and
 - (b) the dividend is to be calculated in accordance with subsections (2) and (3).

145 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 quaddie 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.

146 Race that is part of quaddie is abandoned etc.

- (1) This section applies, despite section 40, if a race (the *cancelled race*) that is part of a quaddie 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 quaddie totalisator are refunded in full if all races in the quaddie 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

147 Definition for Division 7

In this division—

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

winning trifecta combination see section 149.

148 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 no starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) If only two starters finish a race:
 - (a) the jackpot pool for that trifecta race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the trifecta totalisator conducted on the succeeding trifecta race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the trifecta totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection (4)(a), and excluding any applicable minimum pool amount, is to be divided among the investors who select a combination comprising the first 2 placed finishers in the race in the correct order, together with any other starter.
- (5) If only one starter finishes a race:
 - (a) the jackpot pool for that trifecta race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the trifecta totalisator conducted on the succeeding trifecta race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the trifecta totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection (5)(a), and excluding any applicable minimum pool amount, is to be divided amongst the investors who select a combination comprising, in the correct order, the one finisher in the race together with any other starters.

- (6) An authority operator must not operate a trifecta totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

149 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a base unit of 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 base unit;
- (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning trifecta combination.

150 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 a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 149 will jackpot and form 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 365 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.

151 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the trifecta totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the trifecta totalisator pool being backed less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

152 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 149 and 150.

Division 8 Quinella totalisator

153 Definition for Division 8

In this division—

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

winning quinella combination see section 155.

154 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 no starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) If only one starter finishes a race,
 - (a) the jackpot pool for that quinella race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the quinella totalisator conducted on the succeeding quinella race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the quinella totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection (4)(a) is to be divided among the investors on the combination of the winner and any other runner in the event irrespective of order.
- (5) An authority operator must not operate a quinella totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

155 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a base unit of 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 base unit;
- (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning quinella combination.

156 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 a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 155 will jackpot and form 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 365 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.

157 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the quinella totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the quinella totalisator pool being backed less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

158 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 155 and 156.

Division 9 BIG6 totalisator

159 Definition for Division 9

In this division—

BIG6 totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the BIG6 totalisator.

cross code BIG6 totalisator means a BIG6 totalisator operating across meetings from different racing codes, for example, thoroughbred and harness race meetings.

major dividend means the dividend of the BIG6 totalisator relative to a combination containing the winning selections in 6 races.

substitute see section 163(2)

supplementary dividend means that dividend of the BIG6 relative to a combination containing winning selections in the first 5 scheduled races of a BIG6 totalisator and a losing selection in the remaining race of the BIG6 totalisator and excludes any investments entitled to a major dividend.

160 BIG6 totalisator pool

- (1) A BIG6 totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner that places first in each of 6 races nominated by the authority operator on the same day. A BIG6 totalisator is able to operate across meetings and racing codes.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a BIG6 totalisator unless there are at least 2 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the BIG6 totalisator.
- (3) If any races selected to form part of a BIG6 totalisator are abandoned, the authority operator must not accept any further investments.

- (4) The races nominated by the authority operator for a BIG6 totalisator may be run in any order.
- (5) The races in the BIG6 totalisator, including the order of the races, are as nominated by the authority operator and may differ from the order in which the races are run or numbered.
- (6) If the start time of the scheduled first race of the BIG6 totalisator is delayed or a race is run out of order, the investment close time of the BIG6 totalisator is the investment close time of the first BIG6 race run for that BIG6 totalisator.

161 Major and supplementary BIG6 totalisator pools

- (1) For each BIG6 totalisator, there is to be a totalisator pool into which is to be paid:
 - (a) money invested in the investment pool for the totalisator (less commission deducted); and
 - (b) any amount in the jackpot pool for that totalisator; and
 - (c) the minimum pool amount shortfall (if any) for that totalisator.
- (2) Notwithstanding sections 165(3) and 167(4), the BIG6 totalisator pool dividend is to be divided among investors in accordance with the percentages listed below:
 - (a) 90% of the amount in the totalisator pool plus 100% of the jackpot pool plus 100% of the minimum pool amount (from section 168) shortfall (if any) will be the major totalisator pool; and
 - (b) 10% of the amount in the totalisator pool will be the supplementary totalisator pool.
- (3) If one or two races in a BIG6 totalisator are abandoned (as per section 164(1)), 100% of the BIG6 totalisator pool will be available for major dividends and all selections in the affected BIG6 races will be deemed to be winners.

162 Timing of cancellation of a BIG6 investment

- (1) A BIG6 investment may be cancelled up until the jump of the race prior to the first race of the BIG6 totalisator at that meeting.
- (2) Cancels requested after the jump of the race prior to first race of the BIG6 totalisator may be cancelled in accordance with section 15C(3)(a), (b) and (c) of the *Wagering Regulation 1999*.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the first race of the BIG6 totalisator is the first race of the meeting. In this case, the investment may be cancelled 30 minutes prior to the advertised starting time of the first race of the meeting.

163 Runner selected by investor in BIG6 totalisator is scratched

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a runner selected by an investor as part of an investment on a BIG6 totalisator is a scratching; and
 - (b) the investor does not ask for the investment to be cancelled.
- (2) Where the authority operator receives BIG6 totalisator investments on a runner that is a non-starter in any race in a BIG6 totalisator, the BIG6 totalisator investments made on that non-starter will be deemed to be invested on the runner in that same race (*'the substitute'*) which has the greatest amount of money invested on it on that same race in the BIG6 totalisator pool.
- (3) The substitute will be declared by the authority operator when the win dividend is declared payable on the race.
- (4) Where two or more runners have equal BIG6 totalisator pool investments, the runner with the lower runner number will be deemed to be the substitute selection for that race.
- (5) Any determination made by the authority operator as to the runner to be substituted for a runner which is a non-starter in a race in a BIG6 totalisator will be final and conclusive.

164 Race that is part of BIG6 is abandoned etc.

- (1) This section applies, despite section 40, if a race that is part of a BIG6 is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) 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) If three or more races in a BIG6 totalisator are abandoned or postponed until another day, all investments will be refunded.

- (4) The investments referred to in section (3) will not include any amount in the BIG6 jackpot pool for that BIG6 totalisator and will form part of the totalisator pool for another BIG6 totalisator pool nominated by the authority operator and conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (5) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (2).

165 Calculating a dividend for a BIG6 totalisator

- (1) The major totalisator pool is to be divided among the number of base units invested by investors who select a combination comprising the first placed finishers in each of the 6 races of the BIG6 totalisator.
- (2) The supplementary totalisator pool is to be divided among the number of base units invested by investors who select a combination comprising the first placed finishers in each of the first 5 scheduled races of the BIG6 totalisator, and a losing selection in the remaining race of the BIG6 totalisator.
- (3) The dividend payable on a base unit of investment to an investor who selects the runners that place first in each of the 5 or 6 races on which a BIG6 totalisator is conducted (the *winning BIG6 combination*) is calculated using the formula—

BTP

TAI

where—

BTP means the major or the supplementary totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) 1 base unit;
 - (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning BIG6 combination (major or supplementary).
- (4) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (3).

166 Calculating a dividend for a BIG6 totalisator if there is a dead heat

- (1) Where as a result of a dead heat in any race to which the BIG6 totalisator relates, investors on 2 or more combinations of first placed finishers become entitled to a major dividend,

the major totalisator pool is to be divided into as many equal parts as there are combinations.

- (2) Each part under subsection (1) is taken to be the BIG6 totalisator pool for sections 160 and 165.
- (3) Where as the result of a dead heat in any race in a BIG6 totalisator, investors on two or more combinations of first placed finishers become entitled to a supplementary dividend, the supplementary dividend will be calculated by dividing the supplementary totalisator pool as described in section 161(2) equally amongst the base units on each backed combination.

167 Jackpot—BIG6 totalisator

- (1) This section applies if, for a BIG6 totalisator pool (the *first pool*) for either the major or supplementary dividends—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning BIG6 combination(s); or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning BIG6 combination for the first pool is less than a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 165 or 166 will jackpot and form part of the pool for another BIG6 totalisator pool, nominated by the authority operator and conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a BIG6 totalisator pool within 365 days after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A BIG6 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.
- (5) A BIG6 totalisator pool may include a seeded jackpot amount under section 104.
- (6) Any jackpots resulting from a cross code BIG6 totalisator will transfer to a meeting with the code that corresponded to the first scheduled leg of that BIG6 totalisator.

168 Minimum pool amount

- (1) The authority operator may apply a minimum pool amount at the sole discretion of the authority operator. The minimum pool amount will apply to the major totalisator pool, in accordance with subsection 161(2).
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the advertised minimum pool amount):

- (a) for the BIG6 totalisator pool – prior to the first race in the BIG6; and
 - (b) 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 BIG6 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.
 - (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the BIG6 totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
 - (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the BIG6 totalisator pool being backed for less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

Division 10 First four totalisator

169 Definition for Division 10

In this division—

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

winning first four combination see section 171.

170 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 no starters finish the race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) If only three starters finish a race:

- (a) the jackpot pool for that first four race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the first four totalisator conducted on the succeeding first four race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection (4)(a), and excluding any relevant minimum pool amount, is to be divided among the investors who select a combination comprising the first three placed finishers in the race in the correct order, together with any other starter.
- (5) If only two starters finish a race:
 - (a) the jackpot pool for that first four race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the first four totalisator conducted on the succeeding first four race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection (5)(a), and excluding any relevant minimum pool amount, is to be divided among the investors who select a combination comprising the first two placed finishers in the race in the correct order, together with any other two starters.
- (6) If only one starter finishes a race:
 - (a) the jackpot pool for that first four race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the first four totalisator conducted on the succeeding first four race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection (6)(a), and excluding any relevant minimum pool amount, is to be divided among the investors who select a combination comprising, in the correct order, the one finisher in the race together with any other starters.
- (7) An authority operator must not operate a first four totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.
- (8) 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.

The dividend payable on a base unit 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) 1 base unit;
- (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning first four combination.

172 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 a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 171 will jackpot and form 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 365 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.
- (5) A first four totalisator pool may include a seeded jackpot under section 104.

173 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the first four totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the first four totalisator pool being backed for less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

174 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 171 and 172.
- (4) Where a dead heat occurs within any of the first 4 places which results in there being more than 12 winning combinations in a first four totalisator, for the purpose of the declaration of dividends:
 - (a) that placing and any subsequent placing in that first four totalisator will not be taken into account; and
 - (b) the totalisator pool is to be divided into as many equal parts as there are combinations for the placings

that are being taken into account in respect of which a dividend is to be distributed under subsection (1), (2) and (3).

Division 11 Exacta totalisator

175 Definition for Division 11

In this division—

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

winning exacta combination see section 177

176 Exacta totalisator pool

- (1) An exacta 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 an exacta totalisator on a race unless there are at least 2 runners in the race.
- (3) If only one starter finishes a race:
 - (a) the jackpot pool for the exacta totalisator race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the exacta totalisator conducted on the succeeding exacta race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the exacta totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection 3(a) is to be divided amongst the investors on the combination of the winner and any other runner in the race irrespective of order.
- (4) If no starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (5) An authority operator must not operate an exacta totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

177 Calculating a dividend

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

$$\frac{ETP}{TAI}$$

where—

ETP means the exacta totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) 1 base unit;
- (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning exacta combination.

178 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for an exacta totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning exacta combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning exacta combination for the first pool is less than a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 177 will jackpot and form part of the pool for another exacta 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 exacta totalisator pool within 365 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) An exacta totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

179 Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to an exacta 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 exacta 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the exacta totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.

- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the exacta totalisator pool being backed for less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

200 Dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which an exacta 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 an exacta totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The exacta totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning exacta combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the exacta totalisator pool for sections 177 and 178.

Division 12 Duet totalisator

181 Definition for Division 12

In this division—

duet totalisator pool means the totalisator pool for the duet totalisator.

winning duet combination means any combination mentioned in column 2 of the table in section 186(2) and, for the avoidance of doubt, does not include the selection of 2 runners that dead heat in third place.

182 Duet totalisator pool

- (1) A duet 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 a duet 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 duet totalisator; and
 - (b) after late scratchings, at least 5 runners start in the race.

- (3) If only two starters finish a race,
 - (a) the jackpot pool for that duet race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the duet totalisator conducted on the succeeding duet race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the duet totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection (3)(a) is to be divided among the investors who select the winning combination comprising the first and second placed finishers in the race.
- (4) If only one starter finishes a race,
 - (a) the jackpot pool for that duet race is carried forward to the jackpot pool for the duet totalisator conducted on the succeeding duet race; and
 - (b) the remainder of the duet totalisator pool after carrying forward the jackpot pool in accordance with subsection (4)(a) is to be divided among the investors who select the winning combination comprising the runner that placed first in the race and any other starter.
- (5) An authority operator must not operate a duet totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

183 Calculating a dividend

- (1) The duet totalisator pool is allocated equally across the winning combinations in accordance with section 186.
- (2) The dividend payable on a base unit of investment to an investor who selects a winning duet combination is calculated using the formula—

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

where—

DTP means the duet totalisator pool.

TAI means the greater of the following—

- (a) 1 base unit;
 - (b) the total number of base units invested by investors on the winning a duet combination.
- (3) A minimum dividend does not apply in the case that all investments made on a winning combination are more than 40% of the amount of all investments made on the duet totalisator pool.

184 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for any part of a duet totalisator pool—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning duet combination to which the part is allocated under section 186; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning duet combination to which the part is allocated under section 186 is less than a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the duet totalisator pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 183 will jackpot and form part of the pool for a duet 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 duet pool within 365 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after any part of the totalisator pool jackpots.
- (4) A duet totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

185 Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a duet 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 duet 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the duet totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the duet totalisator pool being backed for less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is

required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

- (7) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

186 How the duet totalisator pool is divided

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

Table		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Race result	Winning duet combinations	Allocation of pool to winning duet 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 2nd—2 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
9	1st—1 2nd—2 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

(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.

187 Deficiency in one part of a duet totalisator pool

- (1) If:
- (a) the duet totalisator pool is divided in accordance with section 183, 184, and 186; and
 - (b) in not more than one part (in this subsection (1) referred to as the 'deficient part') of the duet totalisator pool there is insufficient money to enable a dividend equal to the base unit of investment to be declared in respect of that part; and
 - (c) the amount of the deficiency is greater than the amount deducted as commission for the conduct of the totalisator;
- then, there must, before any dividend is declared, be deducted:
- (d) from the part, other than the deficient part; or
 - (e) if there are 2 or more parts that are not deficient parts, from those parts in proportion to the amounts standing in those parts, an amount sufficient to enable a dividend equal to the base unit of investment to be declared in respect of the deficient part, less the commission for the conduct of the totalisator.
- (2) The amount deducted under subsection (1) is to be added to the deficient part so that, if the commission for the conduct of the totalisator were also added to the deficient parts, there would be produced in each of the deficient parts an amount not greater than the amount required in each of those parts to declare a dividend equal to the unit of investment.
- (3) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

188 Deficiency in two parts of a duet totalisator pool

- (1) If:
- (a) the duet totalisator pool is divided in accordance with sections 183, 184 and 186; and
 - (b) in each of 2 or more parts (in this subsection (3) referred to as the 'deficient parts') of the duet totalisator pool there is insufficient money to enable dividends equal to the unit of investment to be declared in respect of those parts; and
 - (c) the aggregate of the amounts of those deficiencies is greater than the amount deducted as commission for the conduct of the totalisator;

then, there must, before any dividend is declared, be deducted:

- (d) from the part, other than the deficient part; or
 - (e) if there are 2 or more parts that are not deficient parts, from those parts in proportion to the amounts standing in those parts, an amount equal to the aggregate of the amounts of the deficiencies in the deficient parts, less the commission for the conduct of the totalisator.
- (2) The amount deducted is to be added to the deficient parts so that, if the commission for the conduct of the totalisator were also added to the deficient parts, there would be produced in each of the deficient parts an amount not greater than the amount required in each of those parts to declare a dividend equal to the base unit of investment.
- (3) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under this section.

Division 13 Mystery pick

189 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.

190 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.

191 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.

Division 14 Parlay investments

192 Parlay investments

- (1) A parlay 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.

193 Making an investment

- (1) In subsection (2), the formula number denotes the number of races in which the selections in the parlay must result in a dividend or refund in order for the parlay to be successful. An investment may be referred to as ‘all-up’ when the formula number is the same as the number of races selected.
- (2) An investor making a parlay investment must indicate to the authority operator—
 - (a) that the investment required is a parlay investment; and
 - (b) for each investment in the series of investments that make up the parlay 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; and
 - (iv) the formula number that is to be applied to that investment, which must be a whole number, not less than 1 and not greater than the total number of races in the parlay.

194 Dividend on parlay investments

- (1) A *parlay betting record* means the record of investments, dividends, refunds and re-investments against a specific parlay investment.
- (2) Investment to the full amount of the parlay must be added to the relevant pool for the first race to which the parlay relates.
- (3) After a dividend or refund is paid on the second or any subsequent race or event to which a parlay relates, the amount to be credited to the parlay betting record for the parlay is to be calculated as follows:

$$A = C \times D / U$$

Where –

A means the amount to be credited;

C means the amount credited to the parlay in respect of the previous race to which the parlay relates;

D means the dividend declared for the base unit of investment in respect of the second or subsequent race;

U means the base unit of investment.

195 Cancellation of investment

- (1) This section applies if 1 of the runners selected for a parlay is scratched.
- (2) Despite section 15C 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.

196 Scratchings

- (1) The amount of the investment on a scratched runner is carried forward and added to the investment on the selected runner in the next race selected for the parlay investment.
- (2) However, if the scratching happens in the final race of the races selected for the parlay investment, the amount of the investment on the scratched runner becomes the final dividend for the parlay investment.

- (3) Despite section 40, investments on runners in a race are dealt with under subsections (1) and (2) 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; or
 - (f) run out of sequence.
- (4) If, because of scratchings in a race that is part of a parlay investment, the authority operator does not operate the nominated totalisator on the race, the race is treated as abandoned for carrying forward, under subsection (1) or (2), investments made on the nominated totalisator for the race.
- (5) If all the runners selected for a parlay investment are scratched, the investment must be refunded in full.

Division 15 Brackets

197 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.

198 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.

199 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.

200 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.

201 Bracketed runner scratched

Despite section 15C 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.

202 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 16 Substitutes

203 Deciding a substitute

- (1) This division does not apply to the BIG6 totalisator.
- (2) If this rule provides for an investment to be transferred to a substitute in a race and the authority operator conducts a win totalisator on the race, the substitute must be the runner on

which the highest amount is invested on the win totalisator at closing time for the totalisator.

- (3) 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.

204 Investors to be advised of substitute

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

Division 17 Triple Trio

205 Definitions for Division 17

In this Division –

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

winning triple trio combination see section 207.

206 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.

207 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable on a base unit of 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) 1 base unit;
- (b) The total number of base units invested by investors on the winning triple trio combination.

208 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 a base unit.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 207 will jackpot and form 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 365 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.
- (5) A triple trio totalisator pool may include a seeded jackpot amount under section 104.

209 Minimum pool amount

- (1) This section applies if an authority operator decides to apply a minimum pool amount to a triple trio totalisator pool.
- (2) The minimum pool amount must be advertised (the *advertised minimum pool amount*) prior to the first race in the triple 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 triple 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.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the triple trio totalisator pool being unbacked under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is not required to pay the pool top-up amount applicable to the unbacked combinations.
- (6) Despite subsection (4), in the event of combinations in the triple trio totalisator pool being backed for less than a base unit under any provision of this rule, the authority operator is required to pay the full base unit to the pool top-up amount applicable to those backed runners.

210 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 207 and 208.
- (4) If at any time during the operation of the triple trio totalisator, the number of winning combinations exceeds 8, then for the purpose of the calculation of dividends –
 - (a) that race and any subsequent race in the triple trio will not be taken into account; and
 - (b) the dividend will be calculated as per subsections (2) and (3).

211 Race abandoned etc.

Section 40(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

Wagering Rule

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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
7.51-8.00	12	11	14

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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 26; or
- (b) for part 8, division 3, see section 109.

3 dividend race—

- (a) for part 3, see section 26; or
- (b) for part 8, division 3, see section 109.

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 see section 100.

base unit of investment, for all types of investment will be 50c.

bundle bet event means an event –

- (a) consisting of a series of fixed price events on the same event; and
- (b) where the investor has selected multiple runners to win (or any other betting option offered by the licence operator from time to time); and
- (c) where the investor is offered a bundle price set by the licence operator (including any additional multiple or factor); and
- (d) the result for which is decided on the results of the multiple selected runners of that same event.

bundle price means the price set by the licence operator and applied at the time of investment on a bundle bet, including any additional multiple or factor applied by the licence operator.

cash out payment see section 73.

class of totalisator means a class of totalisator mentioned in part 7, 8, 13 or 14.

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

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

cross code BIG6 totalisator see section 159.

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.

drivers' challenge see section 31(4).

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.

flexi bet, see section 18.

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

greyhound box challenge see section 32(4).

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 Australia or 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 29(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.

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

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.

multiplier feature means a feature offered by a licence operator that allows an investor to elect to multiply the payout of their investment on certain events.

national TAB technology platform means the system used across each jurisdiction to record and process bets made by investors along with other associated functions.

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*.

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 50(1)(c).

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

quaddie see section 138.

quaddie totalisator see section 138.

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*.

same event multi-bet event means a multi-bet event—

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

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.

seeded jackpot, means additional funds which have been added to jackpot pools at selected times at the sole discretion of the wagering operator in accordance with section 104.

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 35(4).

totalisator pool see section 100.

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

trainers' challenge see section 30(4).

type of racing event means—

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

void leg see section 68(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 double combination see section 117.

winning duet combination see section 181.

winning exacta combination see section 175.

winning first four combination see section 169.

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

winning quaddie combination see section 138.

winning quinella combination see section 153.

winning treble combination see section 128.

winning trifecta combination see section 147.

winning triple trio combination see section 205.

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