



Wagering Act 1998

Wagering Rule 1999

Reprinted as in force on 14 May 2010

Reprint No. 4A

This reprint is prepared by
the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel
Warning—This reprint is not an authorised copy

Information about this reprint

This rule is reprinted as at 14 May 2010. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes. Also see list of legislation for any uncommenced amendments.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

Spelling

The spelling of certain words or phrases may be inconsistent in this reprint or with other reprints because of changes made in various editions of the Macquarie Dictionary (for example, in the dictionary, ‘lodgement’ has replaced ‘lodgment’). Variations of spelling will be updated in the next authorised reprint.

Dates shown on reprints

Reprints dated at last amendment All reprints produced on or after 1 July 2002, authorised (that is, hard copy) and unauthorised (that is, electronic), are dated as at the last date of amendment. Previously reprints were dated as at the date of publication. If an authorised reprint is dated earlier than an unauthorised version published before 1 July 2002, it means the legislation was not further amended and the reprint date is the commencement of the last amendment.

If the date of an authorised reprint is the same as the date shown for an unauthorised version previously published, it merely means that the unauthorised version was published before the authorised version. Also, any revised edition of the previously published unauthorised version will have the same date as that version.

Replacement reprint date If the date of an authorised reprint is the same as the date shown on another authorised reprint it means that one is the replacement of the other.



Queensland

Wagering Rule 1999

Contents

		Page
Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Short title	11
2	Commencement	11
3	Dictionary	11
4	Meaning of wagering option	11
5	Application of rule	11
Part 2	Events	
6	Identification of selection	12
6A	Identification of match or sporting event	12
6B	Identification of race meeting, runner and race	12
7	Event information	13
Part 3	Investments	
7A	Definitions for pt 3	13
8	Events on which wagering conducted	13
9	Deciding the odds for fixed odds wagering	13
9A	Licence operator may publish descriptions of wagering options	14
10	Authority operator need not accept investments	14
11	How to make an investment	15
12	Fixed odds investments—general	15
12A	Investment for a win—fixed odds	15
13	Investment for a place—fixed odds	16
13AA	Multi-leg investments—fixed odds	16
13AB	Multi-bet investments—fixed odds	16
13A	Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race—fixed odds	16
14	Making an investment	17
15	Minimum investment	17
15A	Limit on amount invested	17

Contents

15B	Refund of investment—fixed odds—jockeys’ challenge	18
15C	Refund of investment—fixed odds—multi-leg event	19
15D	Refund of investment—fixed odds—multi-bet event	21
16	Refund of investment—fixed odds—other than jockeys’ challenge, multi-bet event or multi-leg event	21
16A	Refund of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping)	24
16B	Refund of investment—certain sports totalisators	24
16C	Refund of investment—race totalisator	24
16D	Refund of investment—fixed odds—baseball	25
16E	Refund of investment—fixed odds—boxing	25
16F	Refund of investment—fixed odds—cricket	25
16G	Refund of investment—fixed odds—golf	27
16H	Refund of investment—fixed odds—soccer	28
16I	Refund of investment—fixed odds—tennis	29
17	Cancellation of investment—fixed odds	29
17A	Cancellation of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping) . .	30
17B	Cancellation of investment—race totalisator	30
18	Closing time for accepting investments	31
19	Printed tickets	31
21	Damaged printed tickets	32
22	Payment on destroyed, lost or stolen printed ticket	32
Part 4	Deposit accounts and investments by telephone, automated device or internet	
Division 1	Preliminary	
23	Acceptance of telephone, automated device or internet investments	34
Division 2	Deposit accounts	
23A	Deposit account transactions	34
24	Investments only against funds in deposit accounts	35
25	Application to open deposit account	35
26	Registration as a restricted investor	35
26A	Registration as an unrestricted investor	36
26B	End of registration as a restricted investor	36
27	Changes in information for deposit accounts	36
28	Depositing funds in deposit account	37
28AA	Limit on deposits by restricted investors	37

28AB	Restricted investors may not make withdrawals or close accounts	37
28AC	Withdrawals by unrestricted investors	37
28AD	Refusal to accept a deposit or investment	38
28A	Closing an unrestricted investor's deposit account.	38
28B	Accounting for account balances for restricted investors	39
Division 3	Other provisions about investments by telephone, automated device or the internet	
29	Making a telephone investment	39
30	Making an investment by automated device.	40
31	Making an investment by the internet.	41
32	Licence operator need not accept investment by telephone, automated device or the internet	42
33	Cancelling an investment made by telephone, automated device or the internet	42
Part 5	Credit tickets	
34	Depositing funds for credit with licence operator	43
35	Making an investment using a credit ticket	44
36	Use of funds at credit on credit ticket	44
37	Issue of replacement credit ticket	44
38	Damaged credit tickets	45
39	Request to stop payment on credit ticket	45
Part 6	Results and payouts	
40	Result of event	46
40A	Result of event—boxing	47
40B	Result of event—cricket	47
40C	Result of event—golf	49
40D	Result of event—motor racing	51
40E	Result of event—rugby league	51
40F	Result of event—rugby union	51
40G	Result of event—soccer	52
40H	Result of multi-bet investments	52
41	Payouts, dividends or refunds as soon as practicable	54
42	Amount of payout for fixed odds wagering	55
42A	Reduction of payout if there is a scratched runner—fixed odds	55
43	Payment of payout, dividend or refund	56
44	Payout, dividend or refund may be sent to investor	57

Contents

45	Payout, dividend or refund made to deposit account or credit ticket	57
45A	Draw result for sports totalisator (sports tipping) wagering	57
46	Dead heat not a separate selection for fixed odds wagering	58
47	Dead heat as a separate selection for fixed odds wagering	58
48	Publication of results	59
Part 7	Totalisators (sports wagering)	
Division 1	Preliminary	
49	Application of pt 7	59
Division 2	Sports tipping totalisator	
50	Definitions for div 2	59
51	Types of investment	60
52	Bonus prize reserve	61
52A	Payment of bonus prize reserve into the consolidated fund	61
53	Computer pick	61
54	Multi-tip investment	61
55	Winners investment	62
56	Calculation of dividends—winners investments	62
57	Distribution of totalisator pool—winners investments	63
58	Distribution if match becomes a void match—winners investments	63
59	Margins investment	64
60	Calculation of dividends—margins investments	64
61	Distribution of totalisator pool—margins investments	65
62	Distribution if match becomes a void match—margins investments	66
63	Points spread investment	66
64	Calculation of dividends—points spread investments	67
65	Distribution of totalisator pool—points spread investments	67
66	Highest margin investment	67
67	Calculation of dividend—highest margin investments	67
68	Distribution of totalisator pool—highest margin investments	68
69	Highest scoring half investment	68
70	Calculation of dividend—highest scoring half investments	69
71	Distribution of totalisator pool—highest scoring half investments	69
72	Minimum dividend	70
73	Payment of dividends or refunds in cash	70

74	Use of security codes and other tests to check printed tickets and dividends	70
75	When a printed ticket is void	71
Division 3	Pick the margins totalisator	
76	Pick the margins investment	71
77	Calculation of dividend	72
78	Distribution of totalisator pool	72
79	Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits	72
Division 4	Pick the winners totalisator	
80	Pick the winners investment	72
81	Calculation of dividend	73
82	Distribution of totalisator pool	73
83	Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits	73
Division 5	Pick the score totalisator	
84	Pick the score investment	74
85	Calculation of dividend	74
86	Distribution of totalisator pool	74
87	Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits	77
Division 6	Pick the result totalisator	
88	Pick the result investments	77
89	Calculation of dividends	77
90	Distribution of totalisator pool	78
91	Distribution of totalisator pool if contestant or contestants forfeit	78
Division 7	Sporting event totalisator	
92	Sporting event totalisator	79
93	Application of expressions used in pt 8	79
94	Bracketed competitors	79
Part 8	Totalisators (race wagering)	
Division 1	Preliminary	
95	Definitions for pt 8	80
96	Application of pt 8	81
96A	Names for totalisators	81
97	Minimum dividend	81
97A	Fractional unit of investment	81
97B	Name for fractional unit of investment	82

Contents

Division 2	Win totalisator	
98	Win totalisator pool	82
99	Calculating a dividend	82
100	Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat.	83
Division 3	Place totalisator	
101	Place totalisator pool	84
102	Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race	84
103	Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race.	85
104	Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race if there is a dead heat	86
105	Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race.	87
106	Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race if there is a dead heat	87
107	No investments made on runners that place in a 2 or 3 dividend race	89
108	Circumstances in which investments must be refunded.	89
Division 4	Double totalisator	
109	Definitions for div 4.	90
110	Double totalisator pool	90
111	Calculating a dividend	91
112	Jackpots	91
113	Runner selected by investor is scratched.	92
114	Race that is part of a double, feature double or special double is abandoned etc.	92
115	Races in special double may be run in any order.	93
116	Dead heat for first place in a race on which a double totalisator is being conducted	93
117	Race forming part of double, feature double or special double is a walkover.	94
Division 5	Treble totalisator	
118	Definitions for div 5.	94
119	Treble totalisator pool	94
120	Calculating a dividend	95
120A	Jackpots	95
121	Runner selected by investor is scratched.	96
122	Races in special treble may be run in any order	96
123	Dead heat for first place in a race on which a treble totalisator is being conducted	96

124	Race that is part of treble, feature treble or special treble is abandoned etc.	97
Division 5A	Quadrella totalisator	
124A	Definitions for div 5A.	98
124B	Quadrella totalisator pool	98
124C	Calculating a dividend	98
124D	Jackpots	99
124E	Dead heat for first place in a race on which a quadrella totalisator is being conducted.	99
124F	Runner selected by investor is scratched.	100
124G	Race that is part of quadrella is abandoned etc.	100
Division 6	Trifecta totalisator	
125AA	Definition for div 6.	101
125	Trifecta totalisator pool	101
126	Calculating a dividend	101
126A	Jackpots	102
127	Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which a trifecta totalisator is being conducted	102
Division 7	Quinella totalisator	
127A	Definition for div 7.	103
128	Quinella totalisator pool	103
129	Calculating a dividend	103
129A	Jackpots	104
130	Dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which a quinella totalisator is being conducted	104
Division 8	Six pic totalisator	
131	Six pic totalisator	105
132	Pick 6 totalisator pool	105
133	Straight 6 totalisator pool	106
134	Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator	107
135	Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator	107
136	Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator if there is a dead heat	107
137	Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator if there is a dead heat	107
138	Jackpot—pick 6 totalisator	108
138A	Jackpot—straight 6 totalisator	108

Contents

Division 9	First four totalisator	
138B	Definition for div 9.	108
139	First four totalisator pool.	108
140	Calculating a dividend	109
141	Jackpots	109
142	Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 4 places in a race on which a first four totalisator is being conducted	110
Division 10	Forecast totalisator	
142A	Definition for div 10.	110
143	Forecast totalisator pool.	111
144	Calculating a dividend	111
144A	Jackpots	111
145	Dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which a forecast totalisator is being conducted	112
Division 11	Sweepstake totalisator	
146	Definitions for div 11.	112
147	Sweepstake totalisator pool	113
148	Drawing entry numbers	113
149	Entry not made in time for drawing.	113
150	Distribution of sweepstake totalisator pool	113
151	Distribution if there is a dead heat for a place in a race	114
152	Refund of investments	115
Division 12	Double trio totalisator	
152A	Definition for div 12.	115
153	Double trio totalisator pool	115
154	Calculating a dividend	116
155	Jackpots	116
156	Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which a double trio totalisator is being conducted	117
157	Race abandoned etc.	117
158	Runner scratched.	117
Division 12A	Any 2 totalisator	
158AA	Definition for div 12A	118
158A	Any 2 totalisator pool	118
158B	Calculating a dividend	118
158C	Jackpots	119

158D	Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which an any 2 totalisator is being conducted	119
158E	Dead heats—how pool is divided	120
Division 13	Mystery pick	
159	Mystery pick	122
160	Types of mystery pick	122
161	Investment on next racing event	122
162	Circumstances in which investment may be cancelled.	122
163	Investment on trifecta totalisator or combination of trifecta and quinella totalisators.	123
164	Investment on first four totalisator.	123
Division 14	All-up investments	
165	All-up investments	123
166	Making an investment.	123
167	Cancellation of investment	124
168	Scratchings.	124
Division 15	Brackets	
169	Bracketing runners	125
170	Allocating numbers to bracketed runners	125
171	Investment on bracketed runners	125
172	Calculating dividend if investors on more than 1 runner in a bracket entitled to dividend.	126
173	Bracketed runner scratched	126
174	Bracketed runner is part of winning combination	126
Division 16	Substitutes	
175	Deciding a substitute	127
176	Investors to be advised of substitute	127
Part 9	Repeals	
177	Repeal, and rules and provisions superseded	127
Schedule 1	Deductions for scratched runners	129
Schedule 2	Dictionary	132
Endnotes		
1	Index to endnotes.	139
2	Date to which amendments incorporated.	139
3	Key	139

Contents

4	Table of reprints	140
5	Tables in earlier reprints	140
6	List of legislation	140
7	List of annotations	142

Wagering Rule 1999

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 14 May 2010]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This rule may be cited as the *Wagering Rule 1999*.

2 Commencement

This rule commences on 1 September 1999.

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) This rule applies to approved wagering, on a fixed odds basis or using a totalisator, on events.
- (2) 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.

6A 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.

6B 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.

7 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

7A Definitions for pt 3

In this part—

2 dividend race see section 13A.

3 dividend race see section 13A.

8 Events on which wagering conducted

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

9 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.

[s 9A]

- (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.

9A 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 15B to 16I, 40 to 40G or 47, 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.

10 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.

11 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.
- (1A) 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.
- (2) 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.

12 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.

12A 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.

[s 13]

13 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.

13AA Multi-leg investments—fixed odds

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

13AB Multi-bet investments—fixed odds

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

13A 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.

14 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.

15 Minimum investment

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

15A Limit on amount invested

- (1) A person may, by written notice to a licence operator, set a limit on the amount the person may invest by telephone, automated device or the internet.

Examples—

- 1 The person might set a limit by reference to a stated maximum for all events on which wagering is conducted by the licence operator over a stated period (e.g. a limit of \$100 over 1 month).
- 2 The person might set the limit at zero thus effectively preventing the person from investing on events on which wagering is

[s 15B]

conducted by the licence operator until the limit is relaxed or removed.

- (2) A person who has set a limit under this section may change or revoke the limit by written notice given to the licence operator.
- (3) A notice increasing or revoking the limit does not have effect unless—
 - (a) 7 days have passed since the licence operator received the notice; and
 - (b) the person has not notified the licence operator of an intention to withdraw the notice.
- (4) A notice reducing the limit has effect on its receipt by the licence operator.
- (5) A licence operator must not accept a wager from a person contrary to a limit set for the person under this section.

15B 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 before the race starts, 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 before the race started, 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 started, regardless of any result that another jockey might have achieved for any cancelled race.

15C Refund of investment—fixed odds—multi-leg event

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (3), 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.
- (2A) 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.

[s 15C]

- (2B) Subsection (2A) does not apply if the investment is a futures option.
- (3) Also, a licence operator must refund in full all investments received on selections for a multi-leg event, if—
- (a) before the multi-leg event starts, the event is postponed for more than 3 days from the day it was due to start; or
 - (b) before a leg of the multi-leg event starts, the leg is postponed for more than 3 days from the day the leg was due to start; or
 - (c) the multi-leg event or a leg of the event is cancelled before the event or leg starts; or
 - (d) for a match, other than a tennis match, that is a leg of the multi-leg event—
 - (i) a competitor starts competing in the match but later stops competing before the match can be completed; and
 - (ii) the result of the match is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the match; or
 - (e) for a tennis match that is a leg of the multi-leg event—a competitor starts competing in the match but later stops competing before the match can be completed; or
 - (f) the result of a leg of the event is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the leg and paragraph (d) does not apply; or
 - (g) the result of the multi-leg event is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the event.
- (4) Despite subsection (3)(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.

-
- (5) Despite subsection (3)(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.

15D 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 until another day and not held within 1 day after the day on which the race was to start; 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.

16 Refund of investment—fixed odds—other than jockeys' challenge, multi-bet event or multi-leg event

- (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.

[s 16]

- (2) If a licence operator accepts an investment on a selection for an event after a competitor that is part of the selection withdraws from the event, the licence operator must refund the investment in full.
- (3) A licence operator must refund in full all investments received on selections for an event, if—
 - (a) the event is postponed, before it starts, for more than 3 days from the day the event was due to start; or
 - (b) the event is cancelled before it starts; or
Example for paragraph (b)—

An event is cancelled because a competitor for the event withdraws before the event is due to start.
 - (c) for an event that is a match, other than a tennis match—
 - (i) a competitor starts competing in the match but later stops competing before the match can be completed; and
 - (ii) the result of the match is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the match; or
 - (d) for an event that is a tennis match—a competitor starts competing in the match but later stops competing before the match can be completed; or
 - (e) the result of the event is not announced within 3 days after the conclusion of the event and paragraph (c) does not apply.
- (4) Despite subsection (3)(b), a licence operator is not required to refund an investment on a selection for a match if—
 - (a) the match is cancelled because a competitor that is part of the selection withdraws before the match starts; and
 - (b) the investment is a futures option.
- (5) Despite subsection (3)(c) or (d), a licence operator is not required to refund an investment received on a selection for an event if—

-
- (a) the investment has been decided before the conclusion of the match; or

Example for paragraph (a)—

A makes an investment that player X will win the first set of a tennis match. Player X wins the first set but retires because of injury in the second set. A's investment has been decided.

- (b) the investment is a futures option.
- (6) A licence operator must refund in full an investment for a win or an investment for a place received on a runner selected for a race if the investment was received by the licence operator—
 - (a) after the time for final acceptances for the race and—
 - (i) the selected runner is a scratching or late scratching; or
 - (ii) the race is postponed until another day and not held within 1 day after the day on which the race was to start; 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;
 - (iii) the selected runner in the race is a final acceptor for the race.
 - (7) Subsection (8) applies to a fixed odds investment, other than an investment on a race or a futures option, if, after the investment is made, the venue for the event on which the investment is made changes from the venue published by the entity controlling the event.
 - (8) The licence operator who accepted the investment must refund the investment in full.
 - (9) This section does not apply to a jockeys' challenge, multi-bet event or multi-leg event.
 - (10) This section is subject to sections 16D to 16I.

[s 16A]

16A 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.

16B 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.

16C 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.

16D Refund of investment—fixed odds—baseball

A licence operator must refund in full an investment made on a baseball game if either or both of the nominated pitchers for the game do not play at the start of the game.

16E 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.

16F 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

[s 16F]

- (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 one-day cricket match if—
 - (a) for wagering on which batsman, in either of the teams in the match, is the highest scoring batsman in the match—the match is abandoned and a result is not declared by the entity controlling the match; or
 - (b) for wagering on which batsman in a team is the highest scoring batsman, in that team, in the match—the team's innings is not completed because the match is abandoned and a result is not declared by the entity controlling the match; or
 - (c) for wagering on which bowler, in either of the teams in the match, is the highest wicket-taker in the match—no wicket is taken by a bowler in the match; or
 - (d) for wagering on which bowler in a team is the highest wicket-taker, in that team, in the match—no wicket is taken by a bowler in that team; or
 - (e) for wagering on the total number of runs scored in an innings of the match—the innings is not completed because the match is abandoned and an official result is not declared.
- (4) For wagering on cricket, other than one-day 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.

16G 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

[s 16H]

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.

16H 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.

16I Refund of investment—fixed odds—tennis

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

17 Cancellation of investment—fixed odds

- (1) A licence operator conducting fixed odds wagering must cancel an investment if—
 - (a) the investment made is not the investment the investor intended; and
 - (b) the investor's request to cancel the investment is made within 2 minutes of making the investment; and

[s 17A]

- (c) the cancellation can be effected before the closing time for accepting investments on the event on which the investment is made.
- (2) If an investment is cancelled, the investment must be refunded in full.

17A Cancellation of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping)

- (1) A licence operator is under no obligation to make sure a sports totalisator (sports tipping) investment is the investment the investor intended.
- (2) The licence operator must cancel the investment, at the investor's request, if the cancellation can be effected before the closing time for accepting investments on the totalisator on which the investment is made.
- (3) The money used to make the investment must be refunded or, at the investor's request, may be used to make another investment.

17B Cancellation of investment—race totalisator

- (1) This section applies to a race on which an investment is made or, if the investment is made on more than 1 race, the first of the races on which the investment is made.
- (2) The investment may be cancelled at any time up until 40 minutes before the advertised starting time for the race.
- (3) An authority operator must cancel an investment presented for cancellation less than 40 minutes before the advertised starting time if—
 - (a) the investor advises the investment made is not the investment the investor intended; and
 - (b) the investor's request to cancel the investment is made within 5 minutes after making the investment; and

- (c) the cancellation can be effected before the closing time for accepting investments on the totalisator on which the investment is made.
- (4) An investment may be cancelled at any time before the closing time if the investment—
 - (a) involves a scratching; and
 - (b) is presented for cancellation in time to allow the cancellation to be effected before the closing time.
- (5) This section applies unless part 8 provides that investments may not be cancelled in particular circumstances.
- (6) If an investment is cancelled, the investment must be refunded in full.

18 Closing time for accepting investments

- (1) An authority operator may decide the time after which the operator will not accept investments (the *closing time*)—
 - (a) on stated selections; or
 - (b) on stated wagering options; or
 - (ba) on stated classes of totalisator; or
 - (c) on stated events or classes of events; or
 - (d) at stated times during an event; or
 - (e) at stated premises.
- (2) An investment accepted after the closing time must be refunded in full.

19 Printed tickets

- (1) If an investor makes an investment using cash or a credit ticket, the authority operator must issue a ticket (a *printed ticket*) to the investor.
- (1A) More than 1 investment may be recorded on a printed ticket if the investment is made using a totalisator.

[s 21]

- (2) It is the investor's responsibility to make sure the details on the printed ticket are in accordance with the investment details requested by the investor.
- (3) The investment is taken to have been made when the investment is paid for and the printed ticket issues to the investor.
- (4) The investor may use the printed ticket to claim a payout, dividend or refund due to the investor in relation to the investment.

21 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.

22 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

23 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

23A 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.

24 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.

25 Application to open deposit account

- (1) A person may apply to a licence operator to open a deposit account with the licence operator by giving the licence operator the information required for an account under the licence operator's approved control system.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by funds to deposit in the account in the amount of at least the minimum deposit amount decided by the licence operator.
- (3) Subject to sections 26 and 26A, the licence operator may register the person as a restricted or an unrestricted investor.

26 Registration as a restricted investor

- (1) A licence operator must not register a person as a restricted investor unless the licence operator—
- (a) carries out the registration in accordance with the licence operator's approved control system; and

[s 26A]

- (b) informs the person of the effect of sections 26A, 26B, 28AA, 28AB, 28AD(2) and 28B(1) and (2).
- (2) If the licence operator registers a person as a restricted investor, the licence operator must, as soon as practicable after registering the person, give the person a written notice stating the effect of sections 26A, 26B, 28AA, 28AB, 28AD(2) and 28B(1) and (2).

26A Registration as an unrestricted investor

The licence operator must not register a person as an unrestricted investor, unless the licence operator—

- (a) carries out the registration in accordance with the licence operator's approved control system; and
- (b) in accordance with the licence operator's approved control system, authenticates the person's identity and verifies the person is at least 18.

26B End of registration as a restricted investor

- (1) A person who is registered as a restricted investor may subsequently be registered as an unrestricted investor.
- (2) If a restricted investor is subsequently registered as an unrestricted investor, the person's registration as a restricted investor is cancelled.
- (3) If a person's registration as a restricted investor is not sooner cancelled under subsection (2), the registration ends 90 days after the day the person was registered.

27 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.

28 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.

28AA Limit on deposits by restricted investors

A licence operator must not allow a restricted investor to deposit to the investor's deposit account more than the amount, not more than \$1000, stated in the licence operator's approved control system for this section.

28AB Restricted investors may not make withdrawals or close accounts

A restricted investor may not make a withdrawal from or close the investor's deposit account with a licence operator.

28AC Withdrawals by unrestricted investors

An unrestricted investor may only make the following withdrawals from the investor's deposit account with a licence operator—

- (a) a withdrawal of the whole or part of a payout, dividend or refund credited by the licence operator to the account;

[s 28AD]

- (b) a withdrawal of funds deposited by the investor, if the withdrawal is authorised under the licence operator's approved control system;
- (c) a withdrawal of the balance of funds in the account, other than funds consisting of a promotional credit, to close the account.

28AD Refusal to accept a deposit or investment

- (1) A licence operator may refuse to accept a deposit to, or an investment from, an investor's deposit account if the licence operator reasonably believes the account is being, has been, or is about to be used in contravention of a law of a State or the Commonwealth.
- (2) A licence operator must refuse to accept a deposit to, or an investment from, a restricted investor's deposit account if the licence operator reasonably believes it will not be able, under section 26A(b), to authenticate the investor's identity or verify the investor's age.

28A Closing an unrestricted investor's deposit account

- (1) A licence operator may close an unrestricted investor's deposit account at any time.
- (2) If a licence operator closes an unrestricted investor's account, the licence operator—
 - (a) may deduct the amount of a promotional credit standing to the credit of the investor's account; and
 - (b) must send the balance of funds in the account, after any deduction under paragraph (a), to the investor.
- (3) If, after any deduction under subsection (2)(a), there is less than \$20 in the account, the licence operator may send the balance of funds from the account to the investor by credit ticket.

-
- (4) A licence operator who closes an unrestricted investor's deposit account may deduct an account closing fee of \$5 from the balance of funds sent to the investor.
 - (5) This section does not apply to the extent the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988* (Cwlth) applies.

28B Accounting for account balances for restricted investors

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person's registration as a restricted investor ends under section 26B(3); and
 - (b) when the registration ends, an amount (the *account balance*) is standing to the credit of a deposit account established by a licence operator in the name of the person.
- (2) The licence operator must pay the account balance to the chief executive.
- (3) If an amount of the account balance is not paid under subsection (2) by the licence operator, the State may recover the amount from the licence operator as a debt.
- (4) This section does not apply to the extent the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988* (Cwlth) applies.

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

29 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

[s 30]

- (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.

30 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.

31 Making an investment by the internet

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

[s 32]

- (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.

32 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.

33 Cancelling an investment made by telephone, automated device or the internet

- (1) The licence operator must cancel an investment made by telephone, automated device or the internet if—
 - (a) the investment made is not the investment the investor intended; and
 - (b) the investor's request to cancel the investment is made during the telephone call, or transmission by automated device or the internet, used to make the investment; and
 - (c) the cancellation can be effected before the closing time for accepting investments on the event on which the investment is made.

-
- (2) An investment may be cancelled at any time before the closing time if—
 - (a) a competitor that was part of the selection on which the investment was made had withdrawn from the event before the investment was made; and
 - (b) cancellation is requested in time to allow the cancellation to be effected before the closing time.
 - (3) If an investment is cancelled, the investment must be refunded in full.

Part 5 Credit tickets

34 Depositing funds for credit with licence operator

- (1) An investor may deposit funds with a licence operator to establish a credit for making investments with the licence operator.
- (2) A person who wishes to establish a credit with a licence operator must, if asked by the licence operator, produce evidence of a kind required by the chief executive that the person is at least 18 years of age.
- (3) The amount of funds deposited to establish a credit must be at least—
 - (a) if the chief executive approves an amount—the approved amount; or
 - (b) if the chief executive does not approve an amount—\$5.
- (4) The licence operator must give the investor a credit ticket.
- (5) The credit ticket must have the following printed on it—
 - (a) the date the ticket was issued;
 - (b) the amount of credit established;

[s 35]

- (c) the number allocated to the ticket by the licence operator;
- (d) the expiry date of the ticket.

35 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.

36 Use of funds at credit on credit ticket

- (1) The licence operator may credit payouts, dividends or refunds from the investor's investments to the credit ticket.
- (2) The investor may have direct access to funds at credit on the credit ticket only—
 - (a) to obtain the balance of funds at credit and cancel the ticket; or
 - (b) to obtain the whole or part of the amount credited to the ticket as a payout, dividend or refund on an investment; or
 - (c) as authorised by the licence operator or the chief executive.

37 Issue of replacement credit ticket

Each time the amount at credit on a credit ticket (the *original ticket*) changes, the licence operator must—

- (a) issue a new credit ticket stating the current amount at credit; and
- (b) retain the original ticket.

38 Damaged credit tickets

A licence operator may refuse to pay funds at credit on a credit ticket or correct an alleged error on a credit ticket if—

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

39 Request to stop payment on credit ticket

- (1) An investor may ask a licence operator to stop payment on a credit ticket entitling a claimant to the balance of funds at credit on the ticket or a payout or refund on the basis that the ticket has been lost or stolen.
- (2) The request to stop payment must—
 - (a) be on the form supplied by the licence operator; and
 - (b) contain enough information for the licence operator to properly identify the credit ticket; 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 chief executive must not approve an amount that is more than the reasonable cost of conducting the search.
- (4) The licence operator may stop payment on the credit ticket.
- (5) If payment is made before the licence operator is able to stop payment, the licence operator—
 - (a) must tell the investor that the payment has already been made; and
 - (b) must help in any police investigation; and
 - (c) if the licence operator knows the name and address of the person to whom the payment was paid—may tell an investigating police officer the name and address.

[s 40]

- (6) If the licence operator stops payment on a credit ticket under subsection (4), the licence operator must not make a payment until it investigates the ownership of the credit ticket.

Part 6 Results and payouts

40 Result of event

- (1) Subject to sections 40A to 40H and 47, for the purpose of making payouts or paying dividends, the result of an event is the result announced, at the conclusion of the event, by the entity controlling the event.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies—
 - (a) even if a protest is lodged or an inquiry is held after the result is announced or a match is replayed; and
 - (b) whether or not the entity later amends the result.
- (3) For subsection (1), if 1 of the following contingencies, or another contingency, happens to decide the result of an event, the event concludes at the end of the contingency—
 - (a) playing extra time;
 - (b) replaying the event.
- (4) For an investment on a pick the margins, pick the winners or pick the score totalisator—
 - (a) if a match is postponed to a day on or before the Tuesday following the day on which the match was scheduled to be held, the result of a series of matches which includes the match is the result announced after the match is decided; and
 - (b) if a match is abandoned or postponed to a day after the Tuesday following the day on which the match was scheduled to be held, the result of a series of matches

which includes the match is the result of matches completed before the Tuesday.

- (5) For an investment on a pick the margins, pick the winners, pick the score or pick the result totalisator, if a match in a series of matches or an event extends into extra time, the result of the match or event includes 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.

40A 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.

40B 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.

[s 40B]

- (4) For deciding the result of wagering on a one-day 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 one-day 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.

40C 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

[s 40C]

- (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 46 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 46 applies as if the tie were a dead heat.

40D 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 46 or 47 applies as if there were a dead heat between the drivers or cars.

40E 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.

40F 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.

[s 40G]

- (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.

40G 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.

40H Result of multi-bet investments

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to a multi-bet investment if—
 - (a) 1 or more legs of the multi-bet event are void legs for the investment; and
 - (b) the other legs of the event are winning selections.
- (2) A void leg is not used to calculate the payout for the multi-bet investment.

-
- (3) The payout for the multi-bet investment is calculated by multiplying the investment by the \$1 payout amount for the investment.
 - (4) Subsection (5) applies to the investment if—
 - (a) a dead heat happens in 1 or more legs of the multi-bet event for the investment; and
 - (b) a dead heat is not offered as a selection for the multi-bet event; and
 - (c) the other legs of the event are winning selections.
 - (5) Section 46 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 42A 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—

[s 41]

- (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.
- (9) This section applies despite section 42.
- (10) In this section—
\$1 payout amount, for a multi-bet investment, means the payout that would be payable if the multi-bet investment was a \$1 investment made as follows—
 - (a) for each winning selection for each leg of the event;
 - (b) when the multi-bet investment was made.

41 Payouts, dividends or refunds as soon as practicable

- (1) As soon as practicable after the result of an event is announced, the authority operator conducting wagering on the event must make payouts or pay dividends for winning investments and pay refunds.
- (2) However, the authority operator must not pay a race totalisator dividend before the steward has declared the correct weight and given the all clear signal.

42 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 15D, 42A and 46.

42A Reduction of payout if there is a scratched runner—fixed odds

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

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

where—

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

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

[s 43]

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

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

where—

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

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

43 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; or
 - (b) by depositing the amount of the payout, dividend or refund in the investor's account with a financial institution.
- (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.

44 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.

45 Payout, dividend or refund made to deposit account or credit ticket

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

45A 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.

[s 46]

46 Dead heat not a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

- (1) This section applies if a dead heat result is not offered as a selection for fixed odds wagering.
- (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 42A.

47 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.

48 Publication of results

- (1) As soon as practicable after the result of an event is announced by the entity controlling the event, the authority operator must make the result available—
 - (a) at the authority operator's and all wagering agents' places of operation; and
 - (b) for enquiries by telephone or the internet.
- (2) Also, if the authority operator conducts totalisator wagering for the event, the authority operator must make the amount of the dividend and the selection on which the dividend is declared available as soon as practicable after the dividend is declared.

Part 7 Totalisators (sports wagering)

Division 1 Preliminary

49 Application of pt 7

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

Division 2 Sports tipping totalisator

50 Definitions for div 2

In this division—

bonus prize reserve see section 52.

[s 51]

highest margin investment see section 66.

highest scoring half investment see section 69.

margins investment see section 59.

multi-tip investment see section 54.

points spread investment see section 63.

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

unit of investment means—

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

winners investment see section 55.

51 Types of investment

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

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

52 Bonus prize reserve

- (1) For each type of investment, 3.75% of the total of all investments made on the totalisator is to be put aside as part of a reserve fund (the *bonus prize reserve*).
- (2) The bonus prize reserve must be distributed from time to time in payment of dividends.
- (3) The licence operator must identify the bonus prize reserve in the licence operator's accounting records as a bonus prize reserve until it is dealt with under subsection (2).

52A Payment of bonus prize reserve into the consolidated fund

- (1) This section applies if a person who is a licence operator—
 - (a) ceases conducting wagering under a sports wagering licence using a totalisator; or
 - (b) ceases being a licence operator.
- (2) The person must pay to the chief executive the amount of a bonus prize reserve that has not been distributed under section 52.
- (3) The chief executive must pay the amount received under subsection (2) into the consolidated fund.

53 Computer pick

- (1) An investor may make an investment mentioned in section 51 by computer pick.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

computer pick means a random selection made by the licence operator's computer.

54 Multi-tip investment

- (1) An investor who makes a winners or margins investment may also make a multi-tip investment.

[s 55]

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

multi-tip investment means an additional investment on 1 of the matches on the match list.

55 Winners investment

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

56 Calculation of dividends—winners investments

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

57 Distribution of totalisator pool—winners investments

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

58 Distribution if match becomes a void match—winners investments

- (1) If 1 match on the match list becomes void—
 - (a) the parts of the winners investment totalisator pool for payment of level 1 and level 2 dividends are combined to become the pool for payment of level 1 dividends; and

[s 59]

- (b) no level 2 dividend is paid.
- (2) If more than 1 match becomes a void match, the licence operator must refund all investments received for winners investments to the investors.

59 Margins investment

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

60 Calculation of dividends—margins investments

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

of investment made on the correct margins result for all but 2 of the matches on the match list.

61 Distribution of totalisator pool—margins investments

- (1) The totalisator pool for margins investments must be distributed as follows—
 - (a) level 1 dividends—35% of the pool;
 - (b) level 2 dividends—35% of the pool;
 - (c) level 3 dividends—30% of the pool.
- (2) If there are no investors eligible for a level 1 dividend, the part of the margins investments totalisator pool that is for payment of level 1 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 2 dividends.
- (3) If there are no investors eligible for a level 2 dividend, the part of the pool for payment of level 2 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 3 dividends.
- (4) If there are no investors eligible for a level 3 dividend, the part of the pool for payment of level 3 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 2 dividends.
- (5) If there are no investors eligible for levels 2 or 3 dividends, the part of the pool for payment of levels 2 and 3 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 1 dividends.
- (6) Subsections (7) and (8) apply if there are no investors eligible for levels 1, 2 or 3 dividends.
- (7) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there is a further round of matches to be played in the series, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the margins totalisator operated on the further round of matches.
- (8) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select the correct result for all but 3 of the matches on the match list.

[s 62]

- (9) If there are no investors eligible for levels 1, 2 or 3 dividends, or eligible under subsection (7) or (8), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

62 Distribution if match becomes a void match—margins investments

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

63 Points spread investment

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

64 Calculation of dividends—points spread investments

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

65 Distribution of totalisator pool—points spread investments

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

66 Highest margin investment

To make a highest margin investment, the investor—

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

67 Calculation of dividend—highest margin investments

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

68 Distribution of totalisator pool—highest margin investments

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

69 Highest scoring half investment

To make a highest scoring half investment, the investor—

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

70 Calculation of dividend—highest scoring half investments

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

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

71 Distribution of totalisator pool—highest scoring half investments

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

[s 72]

- (5) If there are no investors eligible under subsection (1), (3) or (4), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

72 Minimum dividend

- (1) A licence operator may decide the minimum dividend the licence operator will pay for an investment.
- (2) The minimum dividend may be, for example, the same amount as the minimum investment the licence operator will accept on the event.
- (3) If, in the part of the totalisator pool that is for payment of the relevant level dividend, there is not enough money to pay a minimum dividend, the licence operator must use money from the bonus prize reserve to make up the shortfall.
- (4) If there is not enough money in the bonus prize reserve to make up the shortfall, the licence operator must adjust the other levels of dividends payable from the totalisator pool to pay at least the minimum dividend for each level.

73 Payment of dividends or refunds in cash

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

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

- (1) A licence operator may record security codes on, or put into effect other tests for, printed tickets—
 - (a) for making sure forged or fraudulently altered printed tickets are not taken to be tickets for winning investments; and
 - (b) for deciding—
 - (i) whether a printed ticket is a ticket for a winning investment; and

-
- (ii) if a ticket is a ticket for a winning investment—the amount of the dividend.
- (2) If a licence operator decides that a printed ticket does not display a valid security code or satisfy other tests for the ticket, the licence operator must not pay a dividend for the ticket.
 - (3) Subsection (2) has effect even though the ticket appears to be valid.

75 When a printed ticket is void

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

Division 3 Pick the margins totalisator

76 Pick the margins investment

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

[s 77]

- (3) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for each match in the series.

77 Calculation of dividend

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

78 Distribution of totalisator pool

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

79 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

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

Division 4 Pick the winners totalisator

80 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.

- (1A) Also, an investor may make a pick the winners investment by marking the pick the winners panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for each match in the series.

81 Calculation of dividend

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

82 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.

83 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

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

Division 5 Pick the score totalisator

84 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.
- (1A) Also, an investor may make a pick the score investment by marking the pick the score panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.
- (2) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for either team in a designated match.

85 Calculation of dividend

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

86 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

[s 86]

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.

87 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

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

Division 6 Pick the result totalisator

88 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.
- (1A) Also, an investor may make a pick the result investment by marking the pick the result panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.
- (2) The winning margin may be—
 - (a) a number between 1 and 23; or
 - (b) 24 or more; or
 - (c) a draw.

89 Calculation of dividends

- (1) A pick the result totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the correct result for the sporting event.

[s 90]

- (2) The dividend payable is calculated by dividing the pick the result totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the correct result for the event.

90 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.

91 Distribution of totalisator pool if contestant or contestants forfeit

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

Division 7 Sporting event totalisator

92 Sporting event totalisator

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

- (a) for a win sports totalisator—part 8, division 2;
- (b) for a place sports totalisator—part 8, division 3;
- (c) for a trifecta sports totalisator—part 8, division 6;
- (d) for a quinella sports totalisator—part 8, division 7.

93 Application of expressions used in pt 8

For applying part 8, divisions 2, 3, 6 and 7—

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

94 Bracketed competitors

- (1) Despite sections 125(4) and 128(4), a licence operator may operate a trifecta totalisator or a quinella totalisator on a sporting event for which 2 or more competitors are bracketed together.
- (2) If 2 or more competitors in a bracket are placegetters in a sporting event—
 - (a) all investments on the competitors in the bracket are taken to be invested on the highest placed competitor; and

[s 95]

- (b) for an investment on a trifecta sports totalisator, dividends are payable to investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of the highest placed bracketed competitor and the other 2 competitors that place first, second and third in the event, but not including the other placegetting competitors in the bracket; and
- (b) for an investment on a quinella sports totalisator, dividends are payable to investors who select, in any order, the combination of the highest placed bracketed competitor and the other competitor that place first and second in the event, but not including the other placegetting competitors in the bracket.

Part 8 Totalisators (race wagering)

Division 1 Preliminary

95 Definitions for pt 8

In this part—

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

fractional unit of investment see section 97A.

totalisator pool, for a type of investment, means the total of all investments made on the totalisator for the type of investment, less—

- (a) any amount deducted as commission; and
- (b) the amount of any investments refunded.

96 Application of pt 8

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

96A Names for totalisators

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

97 Minimum dividend

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

97A Fractional unit of investment

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

[s 97B]

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

97B Name for fractional unit of investment

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

Division 2 Win totalisator

98 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.

99 Calculating a dividend

- (1) The dividend payable on a \$1 investment to an investor who selects the runner that places first in a race is calculated by

dividing the win totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner.

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

100 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

[s 101]

- (c) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

Division 3 Place totalisator

101 Place totalisator pool

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

102 Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race

- (1) A race is a **2 dividend race**, for this division if—
 - (a) there are 5, 6 or 7 runners in the race at the time the authority operator is notified, by the race club conducting the race, of scratchings for the race; and
 - (b) at least 4 runners start in the race.
- (2) A race is a **3 dividend race**, for this division if—
 - (a) there are at least 8 runners in the race at the time the authority operator is notified, by the race club conducting the race, of scratchings for the race; and
 - (b) at least 7 runners start in the race.

- (3) If the number of runners in a race mentioned in subsection (2)(a) is reduced by late scratchings to 4, 5 or 6 starters, the race is a 2 dividend race.
- (4) If, after late scratchings, the number of runners in a race is reduced to fewer than 4, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.

103 Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race

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

[s 104]

- (a) is calculated by dividing the place totalisator pool by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner that places third in the race; and
- (b) is paid for each \$1 investment made by each investor who selects the runner that places third in the race.

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

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

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

105 Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race

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

106 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

[s 106]

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

- (b) allotting 1 part to the backed runner that places first in the race and dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner; and
- (c) allotting another part to the backed runner that places second in the race and dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner; and
- (d) allotting the remaining part to the backed runners that place third in the race and dividing the part into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and
- (e) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
- (f) dividing the part by the total number of dollars invested by investors on the runner to which the part is allotted.

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

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

108 Circumstances in which investments must be refunded

- (1) This section applies despite any other provision of this division.
- (2) The authority operator must refund to the investors all investments made on a runner that places in a race and for which a dividend would otherwise be paid if—

[s 109]

- (a) for a 2 dividend race—more than 75% of the amount of all investments made on the place totalisator pool are made on the runner; or
- (b) for a 3 dividend race—more than 50% of the amount of all investments made on the place totalisator pool are made on the runner.

Division 4 Double totalisator

109 Definitions for div 4

In this division—

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

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

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

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

winning double combination see section 111.

110 Double totalisator pool

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

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

Editor's note—

See section 115 (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.

111 Calculating a dividend

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

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

where—

DTP means the double totalisator pool for the double totalisator.

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

112 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

[s 113]

- (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning double combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 111 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another double totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a double totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A double totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

113 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.

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

- (1) This section applies, despite section 16C, if a race (the *cancelled race*) that is part of a double, feature double or special double is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) (other than for a special double) postponed until a time later than the start of the next race; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) declared a no-race and re-run after the start of the next race; or

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

115 Races in special double may be run in any order

- (1) Despite section 110(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.

116 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 111 and 112.

[s 117]

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

- (1) Despite section 16C, investments received on a double totalisator are not refunded if 1 of the races in the double, feature double or special double is a walkover.
- (2) The race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the walkover.

Division 5 Treble totalisator

118 Definitions for div 5

In this division—

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

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

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

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

winning treble combination see section 120.

119 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 122 (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.

120 Calculating a dividend

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

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

where—

TTP means the treble totalisator pool for the treble totalisator.

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

120A Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a treble totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
- (a) no investment is made on the winning treble combination; or
- (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning treble combination for the first pool is less than \$1.

[s 121]

- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 120 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another treble totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a treble totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A treble totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

121 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.

122 Races in special treble may be run in any order

- (1) Despite section 119(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.

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

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

- (2) The treble totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning treble combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the treble totalisator pool for sections 120 and 120A.

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

- (1) This section applies, despite section 16C, if a race that is part of a treble, feature treble or special treble is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) (other than for a special treble) postponed until a time after the start of the next race; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) declared a no-race and re-run after the start of the next race; or
 - (e) a walkover.
- (2) The race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the race.
- (3) However, if a race that is part of a special treble is abandoned before the start of any race in the special treble, all investments received for the special treble are refunded in full.
- (4) All investments on a treble totalisator are refunded in full if all races in the treble, feature treble or special treble are—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or
 - (c) declared no-races; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run.
- (5) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (2).

Division 5A Quadrella totalisator

124A Definitions for div 5A

In this division—

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

quadrella totalisator means a totalisator conducted on a quadrella.

winning quadrella combination see section 124C.

124B Quadrella totalisator pool

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

124C Calculating a dividend

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

QTP
TAI

where—

QTP means the quadrella totalisator pool for the quadrella totalisator.

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

124D Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a quadrella totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning quadrella combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning quadrella combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 124C jackpots and forms part of the pool for another quadrella totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a quadrella totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A quadrella totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

124E Dead heat for first place in a race on which a quadrella totalisator is being conducted

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

[s 124F]

- (2) The quadrella totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning quadrella combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the quadrella totalisator pool for sections 124C and 124D.

124F Runner selected by investor is scratched

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

124G Race that is part of quadrella is abandoned etc.

- (1) This section applies, despite section 16C, if a race (the *cancelled race*) that is part of a quadrella is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until a time after the start of the next race; or
 - (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) declared a no-race and re-run after the start of the next race; or
 - (e) a walkover.
- (2) The cancelled race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the cancelled race.
- (3) All investments on a quadrella totalisator are refunded in full if all races in the quadrella are—
 - (a) abandoned; or

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

Division 6 Trifecta totalisator

125AA Definition for div 6

In this division—

winning trifecta combination see section 126.

125 Trifecta totalisator pool

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

126 Calculating a dividend

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

[s 126A]

TRTP
TAI

where—

TRTP means the trifecta totalisator pool for the trifecta totalisator.

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

126A Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a trifecta totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning trifecta combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning trifecta combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 126 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another trifecta totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a trifecta totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A trifecta totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

127 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 126 and 126A.

Division 7 Quinella totalisator

127A Definition for div 7

In this division—

winning quinella combination see section 129.

128 Quinella totalisator pool

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

129 Calculating a dividend

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

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

[s 129A]

where—

QTP means the quinella totalisator pool for the quinella totalisator.

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

129A Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a quinella totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning quinella combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning quinella combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 129 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another quinella totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a quinella totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) A quinella totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

130 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 129 and 129A.

Division 8 Six pic totalisator

131 Six pic totalisator

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

132 Pick 6 totalisator pool

- (1) A pick 6 totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place in the first 6 places in a race.
- (2) An authority operator must not operate a pick 6 totalisator on a race unless there are at least 6 runners in the race.
- (3) If fewer than 6 runners start in a race, or fewer than 6 starters finish the race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) An authority operator must not operate a pick 6 totalisator on a race if—
- (a) there are more runners in the race than there are numbers available on the totalisator for the race; or
 - (b) there are bracketed runners in the race.
- (5) If a steward orders or permits a runner to be withdrawn from a race, the authority operator of a pick 6 totalisator for the race must refund to the investors all investments received on any combination of runners that includes the withdrawn runner.
- (6) The authority operator of a pick 6 totalisator for a race must refund all investments received for the race to the investors if the race is—
- (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or

[s 133]

- (c) declared a no-race; or
- (d) ordered to be re-run (unless the race is re-run before the start of the next race at the race meeting).

133 Straight 6 totalisator pool

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

134 Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator

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

135 Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator

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

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

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

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

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

[s 138]

total number of dollars invested by investors on all winning straight 6 combinations.

138 Jackpot—pick 6 totalisator

- (1) If no dividend is payable under section 134 or 136, the pick 6 totalisator pool (the *first pool*) jackpots and forms part of the pool for a pick 6 totalisator, selected by the authority operator, operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (2) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a pick 6 totalisator pool within 10 days after the first pool jackpots.
- (3) A pick 6 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

138A Jackpot—straight 6 totalisator

- (1) If no dividend is payable under section 135 or 137, the straight 6 totalisator pool (the *first pool*) jackpots and forms part of the pool for a straight 6 totalisator, selected by the authority operator, operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (2) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a straight 6 totalisator pool within 10 days after the first pool jackpots.
- (3) A straight 6 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

Division 9 First four totalisator

138B Definition for div 9

In this division—

winning first four combination see section 140.

139 First four totalisator pool

- (1) A first four totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners

that place first, second, third and fourth in a race.

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

140 Calculating a dividend

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

$$\frac{\mathbf{FFTP}}{\mathbf{TAI}}$$

where—

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

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

141 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a first four totalisator pool (the *first*

[s 142]

pool)—

- (a) no investment is made on the winning first four combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning first four combination for the first pool is less than 25c.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 140 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another first four totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
 - (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a first four totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
 - (4) A first four totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

142 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 140 and 141.

Division 10 Forecast totalisator

142A Definition for div 10

In this division—

winning forecast combination see section 144.

143 Forecast totalisator pool

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

144 Calculating a dividend

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

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

where—

FTP means the forecast totalisator pool for the forecast totalisator.

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

144A Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a forecast totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—

[s 145]

- (a) no investment is made on the winning forecast combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning forecast combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 144 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another forecast totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
 - (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a forecast totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
 - (4) A forecast totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

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

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which a forecast totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The forecast totalisator pool is divided into as many equal parts as the number of different winning forecast combinations for the totalisator.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the forecast totalisator pool for sections 144 and 144A.

Division 11 Sweepstake totalisator

146 Definitions for div 11

In this division—

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

race includes a number of races.

147 Sweepstake totalisator pool

- (1) A sweepstake totalisator pool provides a dividend for each investor whose entry number is allocated to a runner in a race.
- (2) An authority operator must not accept investments for a sweepstake totalisator after the stated time for drawing entry numbers.

148 Drawing entry numbers

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

149 Entry not made in time for drawing

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

150 Distribution of sweepstake totalisator pool

- (1) The sweepstake totalisator pool is distributed as follows—
 - (a) 5% of the pool is shared equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to runners in the race;
 - (b) 75% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the winner of the race;
 - (c) 15% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the runner placed second in the race;

[s 151]

- (d) 5% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the runner placed third in the race.
- (2) The sweepstake totalisator pool is distributed as stated in subsection (1) even if there is a scratching or late scratching of a runner.

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

- (1) This section applies if there is a dead heat between 2 or more runners for first, second or third place in a race.
- (2) If there is a dead heat between 2 runners for first place, the parts of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 150(1)(b) and (c) must be combined and the combined pool divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.
- (3) If there is a dead heat among 3 or more runners for first place, the parts of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 150(1)(b), (c) and (d) must be combined and the combined pool divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.
- (4) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more runners for second place, the parts of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 150(1)(c) and (d) must be combined and the combined pool divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.
- (5) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more runners for third place, the part of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 150(1)(d) must be divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.

152 Refund of investments

Despite section 16C, investments received on a sweepstake totalisator operated on a race are refunded in full only if the race is—

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

Division 12 Double trio totalisator

152A Definition for div 12

In this division—

winning double trio combination see section 154.

153 Double trio totalisator pool

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

[s 154]

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

154 Calculating a dividend

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

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

where—

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

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

155 Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for a double trio totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on the winning double trio combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on the winning double trio combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 154 jackpots and forms part of the pool for another double trio totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.

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

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

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

157 Race abandoned etc.

Section 16C(2) applies to an investment on a double trio totalisator if either of the races involved in the double trio 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.

158 Runner scratched

Section 17B applies to an investment on a double trio totalisator if a runner that is part of a combination on which the investment is made is scratched.

[s 158AA]

Division 12A Any 2 totalisator

158AA Definition for div 12A

In this division—

winning any 2 combination see section 158B.

158A Any 2 totalisator pool

- (1) An any 2 totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select any 2 of the runners that place first, second and third in a race, regardless of the order in which the selected runners place in the race.
- (2) An authority operator may operate an any 2 totalisator on a race only if—
 - (a) there are at least 8 runners in the race at the time the authority operator starts operating the any 2 totalisator; and
 - (b) after late scratchings, at least 7 runners start in the race.
- (3) If fewer than 7 runners start in a race or fewer than 3 starters finish a race, the authority operator must refund all any 2 totalisator investments received for the race to the investors.
- (4) An authority operator must not operate an any 2 totalisator on a race if there are bracketed runners in the race.

158B Calculating a dividend

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

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

where—

A2P means the any 2 totalisator pool for the any 2 totalisator.

TAI means the greater of the following—

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

158C Jackpots

- (1) This section applies if, for an any 2 totalisator pool (the *first pool*)—
 - (a) no investment is made on a winning any 2 combination; or
 - (b) the total amount invested by investors on a winning any 2 combination for the first pool is less than \$1.
- (2) Any part of the first pool that is not paid as a dividend under section 158B jackpots and forms part of the pool for an any 2 totalisator, selected by the authority operator, conducted by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.
- (3) The authority operator must include the jackpot in an any 2 totalisator pool within 30 days, or a longer period approved by the chief executive, after the first pool jackpots.
- (4) An any 2 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

158D Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which an any 2 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 an any 2 totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) The any 2 totalisator pool is divided into parts under section 158E.
- (3) Each part under subsection (2) is taken to be the any 2 totalisator pool for sections 158B and 158C.

[s 158E]

158E Dead heats—how pool is divided

- (1) The following table states how an any 2 totalisator pool is to be allocated to winning any 2 combinations if a dead heat happens in 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which an any 2 totalisator is being conducted.
- (2) For a race with a result mentioned in column 1—
 - (a) the combinations mentioned in column 2 opposite the column 1 result are winning any 2 combinations; and
 - (b) the any 2 totalisator pool for the race is allocated to the winning any 2 combinations in the proportions mentioned in column 3 opposite the winning any 2 combinations.

Table

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Race result	Winning any 2 combinations	Allocation of pool to winning any 2 combinations
1 1st—1 and 2 dead heat 3rd—3	1+2 1+3 2+3	one-third to each combination
2 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
3 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

[s 158E]

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Race result	Winning any 2 combinations	Allocation of pool to winning any 2 combinations
4 1st—1, 2 and 3 dead heat	1+2 1+3 2+3	one-third to each combination
5 1st—1 2nd—2 and 3 dead heat	1+2 1+3 2+3	one-third to each combination
6 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
7 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
8 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.

Division 13 Mystery pick

159 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.

160 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.

161 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.

162 Circumstances in which investment may be cancelled

Sections 16C and 17B do not apply to a mystery pick investment unless the investor has chosen the race on which the investment is made.

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

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

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

164 Investment on first four totalisator

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

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

Division 14 All-up investments

165 All-up investments

An all-up investment is an investment made on—

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

166 Making an investment

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

[s 167]

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

167 Cancellation of investment

- (1) This section applies if 1 of the runners selected for an all-up investment is scratched.
- (2) Despite section 17B(4), 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.

168 Scratchings

- (1) This section applies if 1 of the runners selected for an all-up investment is scratched but the investor does not obtain a refund of the investment.
- (2) The amount of the investment on the scratched runner is carried forward and added to the investment on the selected runner in the next race selected for the all-up investment.
- (3) However, if the scratching happens in the final race of the races selected for the all-up investment, the amount of the investment on the scratched runner becomes the final dividend for the all-up investment.
- (4) Despite section 16C, investments on runners in a race are dealt with under subsections (2) and (3) as if the runners had been scratched if the race is—
 - (a) abandoned; or
 - (b) postponed until another day; or

-
- (c) declared a no-race; or
 - (d) ordered to be re-run; or
 - (e) a walkover.
- (5) If, because of scratchings in a race that is part of an all-up investment, the authority operator does not operate a place totalisator on the race, the race is treated as abandoned for carrying forward, under subsection (2) or (3), investments made on the place totalisator for the race.
- (6) If all the runners selected for an all-up investment are scratched, the investment must be refunded in full.

Division 15 Brackets

169 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.

170 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.

171 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.

[s 172]

- (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.

172 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.

173 Bracketed runner scratched

Despite section 17B, if a bracketed runner is scratched, all investments on the runner remain on the other runner or runners in the bracket.

174 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

175 Deciding a substitute

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

176 Investors to be advised of substitute

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

Part 9 Repeals

177 Repeal, and rules and provisions superseded

- (1) The following instruments are repealed—

[s 177]

- (a) rules in force under the *Racing and Betting Act 1980*, section 193 immediately before 1 July 1999 and continued in operation under the Act, section 329(1);
 - (b) the *Racing and Betting Regulation 1981*, sections 63 to 68 and part 7 as in force immediately before 1 July 1999 and continued in operation under the Act, section 329(2).
- (2) This rule supersedes the rules mentioned in subsection (1)(a) and the provisions mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

Schedule 1 Deductions for scratched runners

section 42A

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

Wagering Rule 1999

Schedule 1

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
2.01-2.05	46	25	35
2.06-2.10	45	24	34
2.11-2.15	43	24	34
2.16-2.25	42	24	33
2.26-2.30	41	24	33
2.31-2.35	40	23	32
2.36-2.40	39	23	32
2.41-2.45	38	23	32
2.46-2.50	37	23	31
2.51-2.60	36	22	30
2.61-2.70	35	22	30
2.71-2.80	33	21	29
2.81-2.90	32	21	29
2.91-3.00	31	21	28
3.01-3.10	30	20	27
3.11-3.20	29	20	27
3.21-3.30	28	20	26
3.31-3.40	27	19	26
3.41-3.50	27	19	25
3.51-3.60	26	19	25
3.61-3.70	25	19	25
3.71-3.80	25	18	24
3.81-3.90	24	18	24
3.91-4.00	23	18	23
4.01-4.20	22	17	23
4.21-4.40	21	17	22
4.41-4.60	20	16	21
4.61-4.80	19	16	21

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
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
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

section 3

2 dividend race—

- (a) for part 3, see section 13A; or
- (b) for part 8, division 3, see section 102.

3 dividend race—

- (a) for part 3, see section 13A; or
- (b) for part 8, division 3, see section 102.

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 means a device to transmit investments to the licence operator electronically.

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

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

backed runner, for part 8, see section 95.

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

competitor, for an event, means a person, team of persons, animal or object that the licence operator conducting wagering on the event expects to compete in the event.

credit ticket means a voucher for use in place of money to make an investment.

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

deposit account means an account in the name of an investor with a licence operator.

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

entry number, for part 8, division 11, see section 146.

event means—

- (a) for an event on which wagering is conducted by a licence operator under a race wagering licence, an event that—
 - (i) is, or relates to, a horse, trotting or greyhound race; and
 - (ii) is scheduled to be held at a race meeting at a racing venue; and
- (b) for an event on which wagering is conducted by a licence operator under a sports wagering licence—
 - (i) a sporting event or contingency (whether in Australia or elsewhere); or
 - (ii) another event or contingency that is an approved event or contingency for the licence operator.

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.

fractional unit of investment, for part 8, see section 95.

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

Example—

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

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

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

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 15B(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.

match means a sporting event—

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

match list means a list of matches—

- (a) prepared by the licence operator conducting a sports totalisator on the matches; and
- (b) stating—

-
- (i) the home team and the away team for each match; and
 - (ii) if a points start has been allocated to a team for a match—the amount of the points start.

multi-bet event means an event—

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

multi-leg event means an event—

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

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

odds, for an investment on a selection for an event, means the multiple of the investor's investment that decides the payout the investor receives if the investor correctly predicts the result of the event.

one-day cricket means cricket in which a match is scheduled to be played in single day.

one-day cricket match means a cricket match that—

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

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

payout includes the amount of the investment made.

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 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 19.

promotional credit see section 23A(1)(c).

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

quadrilla, for part 8, division 5A, see section 124A.

quadrilla totalisator, for part 8, division 5A, see section 124A.

race means an event that is a horse, trotting or greyhound race.

race meeting code see section 6B.

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

restricted investor means a person registered with a licence operator as a restricted investor under section 26(1).

result means the outcome of an event.

runner means a competitor in a race.

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

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

selection means a result on which an investment is made.

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.

totalisator pool, for part 8, see section 95.

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

type of racing event means—

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

unrestricted investor means a person registered with a licence operator as an unrestricted investor under section 26A.

void leg see section 40H(8).

void match means a match—

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

wagering option see section 4.

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

winning any 2 combination, for part 8, division 12A, see section 158AA.

winning double combination, for part 8, division 4, see section 109.

winning double trio combination, for part 8, division 12, see section 152A.

winning first four combination, for part 8, division 9, see section 138B.

winning forecast combination, for part 8, division 10, see section 142A.

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

winning quadrella combination, for part 8, division 5A, see section 124A.

winning quinella combination, for part 8, division 7, see section 127A.

winning treble combination, for part 8, division 5, see section 118.

winning trifecta combination, for part 8, division 6, see section 125AA.

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

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	139
3 Key	139
4 Table of reprints	140
5 List of legislation	140
6 List of annotations	142

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 14 May 2010. Future amendments of the Wagering Rule 1999 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	1 September 1999	1 October 1999
1A	2000 SL No. 11	2 February 2000	9 February 2000
1B	2000 SL No. 44	17 March 2000	28 March 2000
1C	2000 SL No. 188	1 July 2000	7 July 2000
1D	2000 SL No. 188	1 January 2001	5 January 2001
1E	2001 SL No. 44	14 May 2001	25 May 2001
2	2001 SL No. 44	14 May 2001	3 October 2001

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
2A	2002 SL No. 274	11 October 2002	
2B rv	2003 SL No. 275	10 November 2003	
2C rv	2004 SL No. 31	2 April 2004	
2D	2004 SL No. 183	10 September 2004	
2E	2006 SL No. 1	8 January 2006	
2F	2006 SL No. 36	8 March 2006	R2F withdrawn, see R3
3	—	8 March 2006	
3A	2007 SL No. 135	22 June 2007	
3B	2008 SL No. 40	29 February 2008	
3C	2008 SL No. 225	11 July 2008	
3D	2008 SL No. 408	5 December 2008	
3E	2008 SL No. 409	8 December 2008	R3E withdrawn, see R4
4	—	8 December 2008	
4A	2010 SL No. 88	14 May 2010	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	2

6 List of legislation

Wagering Rule 1999 SL No. 206

made by the Minister on 31 August 1999
notfd gaz 1 September 1999 pp 1–2
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 1999 (see s 2)
exp 31 August 2010 (see SIA s 56A(1)(b) and SIR s 5 sch 3)

Note—The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

amending legislation—

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 11

notfd gaz 1 February 2000 pp 289–90
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 2 February 2000 (see s 2)

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 2) 2000 SL No. 44

notfd gaz 17 March 2000 pp 1052–3
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 3) 2000 SL No. 188

notfd gaz 30 June 2000 pp 736–48
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
s 11 (to the extent it ins s 15A) commenced 1 January 2001 (see s 2(1))
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(2))

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2001 SL No. 44

notfd gaz 11 May 2001 pp 171–2
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 14 May 2001 (see s 2)

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 274

notfd gaz 11 October 2002 pp 526–7
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 275

notfd gaz 7 November 2003 pp 757–60
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 10 November 2003 (see s 2)

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 31

notfd gaz 2 April 2004 pp 1315–16
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 2) 2004 SL No. 183

notfd gaz 10 September 2004 pp 173–7
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2005 SL No. 1 of 2006

notfd gaz 8 January 2006 pp 45–6
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2006 SL No. 36

notfd gaz 8 March 2006 pp 897–8
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2007 SL No. 135

notfd gaz 22 June 2007 pp 1018–20
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2008 SL No. 40

notfd gaz 29 February 2008 pp 1012–14
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 2) 2008 SL No. 225

notfd gaz 11 July 2008 pp 1583–4
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 3) 2008 SL No. 408

notfd gaz 5 December 2008 pp 1840–3
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 4) 2008 SL No. 409

notfd gaz 8 December 2008 pp 1849–50
commenced on date of notification

Wagering Amendment Rule (No. 1) 2010 SL No. 88

notfd gaz 14 May 2010 pp 121–2
commenced on date of notification

7 List of annotations

Dictionary

s 3 amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 4

Application of rule

s 5 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 4; 2000 SL No. 188 s 4

Identification of selection

s 6 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 5

Identification of match or sporting event

s 6A ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 6

Identification of race meeting, runner and race

s 6B ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 5

Event information

s 7 amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 6
sub 2010 SL No. 88 s 3

Definitions for pt 3

s 7A ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 3

Events on which wagering conducted

s 8 amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 7

Deciding the odds for fixed odds wagering

prov hdg sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 7(1)
s 9 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 7(2)

Licence operator may publish descriptions of wagering options

s 9A ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 4

Authority operator need not accept investments

s 10 sub 2000 SL No. 188 s 8

How to make an investment

s 11 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 8; 2000 SL No. 188 s 9

Fixed odds investments—general

s 12 sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 9; 2003 SL No. 275 s 4

Investment for a win—fixed odds

s 12A ins 2003 SL No. 275 s 4

Investment for a place—fixed odds

prov hdg sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 10(1)
s 13 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 10(2); 2002 SL No. 274 s 3
sub 2006 SL No. 36 s 5

Multi-leg investments—fixed odds

s 13AA ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 6

Multi-bet investments—fixed odds

s 13AB ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 6

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

s 13A ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 4
amd 2006 SL No. 36 s 7

Making an investment

s 14 amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 10

Minimum investment

s 15 sub 2000 SL No. 188 s 11

Limit on amount invested

s 15A ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 11
amd 2003 SL No. 275 s 5

Refund of investment—fixed odds—jockeys' challenge

s 15B ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 5
amd 2003 SL No. 275 s 6; 2006 SL No. 36 s 8; 2008 SL No. 408 s 3

Refund of investment—fixed odds—multi-leg event

s 15C ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 5
amd 2006 SL No. 1 s 3; 2006 SL No. 36 s 9; 2008 SL No. 225 s 3

Refund of investment—fixed odds—multi-bet event

s 15D ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 10
amd 2008 SL No. 225 s 4; 2010 SL No. 88 s 4

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

- prov hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 11(1)
amd 2002 SL No. 274 s 6(1); 2006 SL No. 36 s 11(1)
- s 16** amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 11(2); 2000 SL No. 44 s 3
sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 5
amd 2002 SL No. 274 s 6(2)–(3); 2003 SL No. 275 s 7; 2006 SL No. 1 s 4;
2006 SL No. 36 s 11(2)–(7); 2008 SL No. 225 s 5; 2010 SL No. 88 s 5

Refund of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping)

- s 16A** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 12

Refund of investment—certain sports totalisators

- s 16B** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 12

Refund of investment—race totalisator

- s 16C** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 12

Refund of investment—fixed odds—baseball

- s 16D** ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 12

Refund of investment—fixed odds—boxing

- s 16E** ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 12

Refund of investment—fixed odds—cricket

- s 16F** ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 12

Refund of investment—fixed odds—golf

- s 16G** ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 12

Refund of investment—fixed odds—soccer

- s 16H** ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 12

Refund of investment—fixed odds—tennis

- s 16I** ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 12

Cancellation of investment—fixed odds

- prov hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 13(1)
s 17 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 13(2)

Cancellation of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping)

- s 17A** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 14

Cancellation of investment—race totalisator

- s 17B** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 13

Closing time for accepting investments

- s 18** amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 15; 2000 SL No. 188 s 14

Printed tickets

- s 19** amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 16; 2000 SL No. 188 s 15

Amount of investment shown on printed tickets

- s 20** amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 6
om 2008 SL No. 40 s 3

Damaged printed tickets

s 21 sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 17
amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 16

Payment on destroyed, lost or stolen printed ticket

prov hdg sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 7(1)
s 22 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 18; 2000 SL No. 188 s 17; 2001 SL No. 44 s 7(2)–(4)

**PART 4—DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AND INVESTMENTS BY TELEPHONE,
AUTOMATED DEVICE OR INTERNET****Division 1—Preliminary**

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 7

Division 2—Deposit accounts

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 8

Deposit account transactions

s 23A ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 8

Investments only against funds in deposit accounts

s 24 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 19; 2001 SL No. 44 s 8; 2002 SL No. 274 s 9

Application to open deposit account

s 25 amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 18; 2002 SL No. 274 s 10

Registration as a restricted investor

s 26 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 20
sub 2002 SL No. 274 s 11

Registration as an unrestricted investor

s 26A ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 11

End of registration as a restricted investor

s 26B ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 11

Limit on deposits by restricted investors

s 28AA ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 12

Restricted investors may not make withdrawals or close accounts

s 28AB ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 12

Withdrawals by unrestricted investors

s 28AC ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 12

Refusal to accept a deposit or investment

prov hdg sub 2003 SL No. 275 s 8(1)
s 28AD ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 12
amd 2003 SL No. 275 s 8(2)

Closing an unrestricted investor's deposit account

prov hdg amd 2002 SL No. 274 s 13(1)
s 28A ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 19
amd 2002 SL No. 274 s 13(2)–(5)

Accounting for account balances for restricted investors

s 28B ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 14

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

div hdg ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 15

Making a telephone investment

s 29 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 21; 2000 SL No. 188 s 20; 2006 SL No. 36 s 13

Making an investment by automated device

s 30 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 22; 2000 SL No. 188 s 21; 2006 SL No. 36 s 14

Making an investment by the internet

s 31 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 23; 2000 SL No. 188 s 22; 2006 SL No. 36 s 15

Making an investment using a credit ticket

s 35 amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 23

Use of funds at credit on credit ticket

s 36 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 24

Result of event

s 40 sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 25
amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 24; 2003 SL No. 275 s 9; 2006 SL No. 36 s 16

Result of event—boxing

s 40A ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 17

Result of event—cricket

s 40B ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 17

Result of event—golf

s 40C ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 17

Result of event—motor racing

s 40D ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 17

Result of event—rugby league

s 40E ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 17

Result of event—rugby union

s 40F ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 17

Result of event—soccer

s 40G ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 17

Result of multi-bet investments

s 40H ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 17
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 4; 2008 SL No. 225 s 6; 2010 SL No. 88 s 6

Payouts, dividends or refunds as soon as practicable

s 41 sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 25
amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 25

Amount of payout for fixed odds wagering

- prov hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 26(1)
s 42 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 26(2); 2001 SL No. 44 s 9
sub 2003 SL No. 275 s 10; 2006 SL No. 36 s 18

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

- prov hdg** sub 2003 SL No. 275 s 11(1)
s 42A ins 2001 SL No. 44 s 10
amd 2003 SL No. 275 s 11; 2006 SL No. 36 s 19

Payment of payout, dividend or refund

- s 43** sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 27
amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 26

Payout, dividend or refund may be sent to investor

- prov hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 28(1)
s 44 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 28(2); 2000 SL No. 188 s 27; 2001 SL No. 44 s 11

Payout, dividend or refund made to deposit account or credit ticket

- prov hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 29(1)
s 45 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 29(2)

Draw result for sports totalisator (sports tipping) wagering

- s 45A** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 30

Dead heat not a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

- prov hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 31(1)
s 46 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 31(2); 2006 SL No. 36 s 20

Dead heat as a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

- prov hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 32(1)
s 47 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 32(2)

Publication of results

- s 48** amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 33; 2000 SL No. 188 s 28; 2001 SL No. 44 s 12; 2003
SL No. 275 s 12

PART 7—TOTALISATORS (SPORTS WAGERING)

- pt hdg** prev pt hdg om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres pt hdg ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Division 1—Preliminary

- div hdg** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Application of pt 7

- s 49** prev s 49 om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 49 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Division 2—Sports tipping totalisator

- div hdg** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Definitions for div 2

s 50 prev s 50 om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 50 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
def “**expert pick**” om 2001 SL No. 44 s 13

Types of investment

s 51 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Bonus prize reserve

s 52 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
amd 2007 SL No. 135 s 3

Payment of bonus prize reserve into the consolidated fund

s 52A ins 2007 SL No. 135 s 4

Computer pick

prov hdg amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 14(1)
s 53 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 14(2)

Multi-tip investment

s 54 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Winners investment

s 55 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 29

Calculation of dividends—winners investments

s 56 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 30

Distribution of totalisator pool—winners investments

s 57 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Distribution if match becomes a void match—winners investments

s 58 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Margins investment

s 59 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 31

Calculation of dividends—margins investments

s 60 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 32

Distribution of totalisator pool—margins investments

s 61 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Distribution if match becomes a void match—margins investments

s 62 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Points spread investment

s 63 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Calculation of dividends—points spread investments

s 64 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Distribution of totalisator pool—points spread investments

s 65 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Highest margin investment

s 66 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Calculation of dividend—highest margin investments

s 67 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Distribution of totalisator pool—highest margin investments

s 68 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Highest scoring half investment

s 69 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Calculation of dividend—highest scoring half investments

s 70 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Distribution of totalisator pool—highest scoring half investments

s 71 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Minimum dividend

s 72 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Payment of dividends or refunds in cash

s 73 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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

s 74 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

When a printed ticket is void

s 75 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Division 3—Pick the margins totalisator

div 3 (ss 76–79) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Division 4—Pick the winners totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Pick the winners investment

s 80 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 15

Calculation of dividend

s 81 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Distribution of totalisator pool

s 82 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

s 83 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Division 5—Pick the score totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Pick the score investment

s 84 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 16

Calculation of dividend

s 85 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Distribution of totalisator pool

s 86 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

s 87 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Division 6—Pick the result totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Pick the result investments

s 88 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 17

Calculation of dividends

s 89 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Distribution of totalisator pool

s 90 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Distribution of totalisator pool if contestant or contestants forfeit

s 91 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Division 7—Sporting event totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Sporting event totalisator

s 92 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Application of expressions used in pt 8

s 93 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33
amd 2003 SL No. 175 s 13

Bracketed competitors

s 94 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

PART 8—TOTALISATORS (RACE WAGERING)

pt hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Definitions for pt 8

prov hdg sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 18(1)

s 95 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
def “fractional unit of investment” ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 5(2)

def “**unit of investment**” sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 18(2)
om 2008 SL No. 40 s 5(1)

Application of pt 8

s 96 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Names for totalisators

s 96A ins 2004 SL No. 31 s 3

Minimum dividend

s 97 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Fractional unit of investment

s 97A ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 6

Name for fractional unit of investment

s 97B ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 6

Division 2—Win totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Win totalisator pool

s 98 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend

s 99 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 7

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

s 100 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 8

Division 3—Place totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Place totalisator pool

s 101 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race

s 102 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2002 SL No. 274 s 16; 2006 SL No. 36 s 21

Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race

s 103 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 9

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

s 104 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 10

Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race

s 105 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 11

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

s 106 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 12

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

s 107 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 13

Circumstances in which investments must be refunded

s 108 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 4—Double totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Definitions for div 4

s 109 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
def “**winning double combination**” ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 14

Double totalisator pool

s 110 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 15

Calculating a dividend

s 111 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 16

Jackpots

s 112 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 16

Runner selected by investor is scratched

s 113 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 16

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

s 114 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 16

Races in special double may be run in any order

s 115 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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

s 116 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 19
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 17

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

s 117 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 5—Treble totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Definitions for div 5

s 118 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
def “**winning treble combination**” ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 18

Treble totalisator pool

s 119 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 19

Calculating a dividend

s 120 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 20

Jackpots

s 120A ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 20

Runner selected by investor is scratched

s 121 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 20

Races in special treble may be run in any order

s 122 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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

s 123 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 20; 2008 SL No. 40 s 21

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

s 124 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 5A—Quadrella totalisator

div 5A (ss 124A–124G) ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 22

Division 6—Trifecta totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Definition for div 6

s 125AA ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 23

Trifecta totalisator pool

s 125 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 24

Calculating a dividend

s 126 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 21
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 25

Jackpots

s 126A ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 25

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

s 127 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 22
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 25

Division 7—Quinella totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Definition for div 7

s 127A ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 26

Quinella totalisator pool

s 128 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 27

Calculating a dividend

s 129 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 28

Jackpots

s 129A ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 28

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

s 130 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 28

Division 8—Six pic totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Six pic totalisator

s 131 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Pick 6 totalisator pool

s 132 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Straight 6 totalisator pool

s 133 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator

s 134 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 29

Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator

s 135 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 30

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

s 136 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 31

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

s 137 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 32

Jackpot—pick 6 totalisator

s 138 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 23

Jackpot—straight 6 totalisator

s 138A ins 2001 SL No. 44 s 23

Division 9—First four totalisator**div hdg** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34**Definition for div 9****s 138B** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 33**First four totalisator pool****s 139** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 34**Calculating a dividend****s 140** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 35
amd 2008 SL No. 409 s 3**Jackpots****s 141** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 35
amd 2008 SL No. 409 s 4**Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 4 places in a race on which a first four totalisator is being conducted****s 142** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 24; 2008 SL No. 40 s 35**Division 10—Forecast totalisator****div hdg** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34**Definition for div 10****s 142A** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 36**Forecast totalisator pool****s 143** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 37**Calculating a dividend****s 144** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 25
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 38**Jackpots****s 144A** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 38**Dead heat for 1 of the first 2 places in a race on which a forecast totalisator is being conducted****s 145** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 38**Division 11—Sweepstake totalisator****div 11 (ss 146–152)** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34**Division 12—Double trio totalisator****div hdg** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Definition for div 12

s 152A ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 39

Double trio totalisator pool

s 153 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend

s 154 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 40

Jackpots

s 155 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 26
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 40

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

s 156 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 27
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 40

Race abandoned etc.

s 157 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Runner scratched

s 158 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 12A—Any 2 totalisator

div hdg ins 2004 SL No. 31 s 4

Definition for div 12A

s 158AA ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 41

Any 2 totalisator pool

s 158A ins 2004 SL No. 31 s 4
amd 2004 SL No. 183 s 3; 2008 SL No. 40 s 42

Calculating a dividend

s 158B ins 2004 SL No. 31 s 4
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 43

Jackpots

s 158C ins 2004 SL No. 31 s 4
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 43

Dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in a race on which an any 2 totalisator is being conducted

s 158D ins 2004 SL No. 31 s 4
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 43

Dead heats—how pool is divided

s 158E ins 2004 SL No. 31 s 4
sub 2008 SL No. 40 s 43

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

s 158F ins 2004 SL No. 31 s 4
om 2008 SL No. 40 s 43

Division 13—Mystery pick

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Mystery pick

s 159 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2004 SL No. 31 s 5

Types of mystery pick

s 160 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Investment on next racing event

s 161 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Circumstances in which investment may be cancelled

s 162 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Investment on trifecta totalisator or combination of trifecta and quinella totalisators

s 163 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Investment on first four totalisator

s 164 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 14—All-up investments

div 14 (ss 165–168) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 15—Brackets

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Bracketing runners

s 169 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Allocating numbers to bracketed runners

s 170 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Investment on bracketed runners

s 171 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 44

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

s 172 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2008 SL No. 40 s 45

Bracketed runner scratched

s 173 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Bracketed runner is part of winning combination

s 174 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 16—Substitutes

div 16 (ss 175–176) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

PART 9—REPEALS

pt 9 (s 177) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

SCHEDULE 1—DEDUCTIONS FOR SCRATCHED RUNNERS

sch hdg amd 2003 SL No. 275 s 14

sch 1 ins 2001 SL No. 44 s 28

sub 2006 SL No. 36 s 22

SCHEDULE 2—DICTIONARY

(prev sch) renum 2001 SL No. 44 s 29

def “**2 dividend race**” ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)

def “**3 dividend race**” ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)

def “**acceptor**” ins 2010 SL No. 88 s 7

def “**away team**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**away win**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**backed runner**” ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46

def “**class of totalisator**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(1)

def “**deposit account**” sub 2002 SL No. 274 s 17

def “**draw**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**each way option**” ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 17(2)

om 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(1)

def “**entry number**” ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46

def “**final acceptor**” ins 2010 SL No. 88 s 7

def “**fixed odds investment**” ins 2003 SL No. 275 s 15(1)

def “**fixed odds wagering**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**fractional unit of investment**” ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46

def “**futures option**” ins 2006 SL No. 1 s 5(1)

def “**home team**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**home win**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**investment for a place**” ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)

def “**investment for a win**” ins 2003 SL No. 275 s 15(1)

def “**jockeys’ challenge**” ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 17(2)

def “**late scratching**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)

def “**leg**” ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)

def “**match**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**match list**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**multi-bet event**” ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)

def “**multi-leg event**” ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 17(2)

amd 2006 SL No. 1 s 5(2)

sub 2006 SL No. 36 s 23

def “**no-race**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)

def “**one-day cricket**” ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)

def “**one-day cricket match**” ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)

def “**printed ticket**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

def “**promotional credit**” ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 17(2)

def “**published**” ins 2003 SL No. 275 s 15(1)

def “**quadrella**” ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46

def “**quadrella totalisator**” ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46

- def **“race”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“race meeting code”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“race totalisator”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“restricted investor”** ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 17(2)
- def **“runner”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“scoring play”** ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)
- def **“scratching”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“sports totalisator”** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
- def **“steward”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“time for final acceptances”** ins 2003 SL No. 275 s 15(1)
- def **“totalisator pool”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“totalisator wagering”** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
- def **“type of racing event”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“unrestricted investor”** ins 2002 SL No. 274 s 17(2)
- def **“void leg”** ins 2006 SL No. 36 s 23(2)
- def **“void match”** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
amd 2003 SL No. 275 s 15(2)
- def **“walkover”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“winning any 2 combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“winning double combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“winning double trio combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“winning first four combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“winning forecast combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“winning margin”** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
- def **“winning quadrella combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“winning quinella combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“winning treble combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46
- def **“winning trifecta combination”** ins 2008 SL No. 40 s 46