

Queensland



Wagering Act 1998

WAGERING RULE 1999

**Reprinted as in force on 5 January 2001
(includes amendments up to SL No. 188 of 2000)**

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This rule is reprinted as at 5 January 2001. 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.

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

Also see endnotes for information about—

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

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WAGERING RULE 1999

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 5 January 2001]

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

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

Commencement

2. This rule commences on 1 September 1999.

Dictionary

3. The dictionary in the schedule defines words used in this rule.

Meaning of “wagering option”

4.(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.

Application of rule

5.(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

Identification of selection

6.(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.

Identification of match or sporting event

6A. 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.

Identification of race meeting, runner and race

6B.(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.

Investor to satisfy self about event information

7.(1) A person who wishes to make an investment on an event must satisfy himself or herself about the correctness of information, provided by the authority operator conducting wagering on the event, about competitors and withdrawals for the event.

(2) The authority operator, acting in good faith, has no obligation to an investor for any of the following information, about the event, provided by the authority operator—

- (a) a competitor incorrectly omitted from the event;
- (b) a competitor incorrectly included in the event;
- (c) a competitor stated to be withdrawn when the competitor is not withdrawn;
- (d) a competitor not stated to be withdrawn when the competitor is withdrawn.

PART 3—INVESTMENTS**Events on which wagering conducted**

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

Deciding the odds for fixed odds wagering

9.(1) A licence operator conducting fixed odds wagering may, from time to time, decide the odds on which the licence operator accepts investments on a selection for an event.

(2) The odds offered by the licence operator need not relate to the total amount of investments already accepted by the licence operator on the selection.

(3) A licence operator who accepts an investment at particular odds on a selection for an event is not obliged to accept another investment on the same selection for the same event at the same or similar odds.

Authority operator need not accept investments

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

How to make an investment

11.(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.

Investment for a win—fixed odds

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

Investment for a place—fixed odds

13.(1) A licence operator may offer a fixed odds investment for a place (an “**each way option**”) as an additional selection to an investment for a win.

(2) To make an investment that includes an each way option, an investor who uses an investment ticket must mark the each way option box on the ticket.

(3) The investment for a place must be for the same amount as the investment for a win on an investment that includes an each way option.

Making an investment

14.(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.

Minimum investment

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

Limit on amount invested

15A.(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.

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Examples—

1. The person might set a limit in relation to a particular event on which the person is about to invest.
2. 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 (eg a limit of \$100 over 1 month).
3. The person might set the limit at zero thus effectively preventing the person from investing on events on which wagering is 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.

Refund of investment—fixed odds

16.(1) All fixed odds investments made on selections for an event are made on a play and pay basis.

(2) However, if a licence operator accepts an investment on a selection after a competitor that is part of the selection withdraws from the event, the licence operator must refund the investment in full.

(3) If an event is postponed to another day, abandoned or cancelled, the licence operator must refund in full all investments received on selections for the event.

(4) If an event that consists of more than 1 wagering option is abandoned after a result has been announced for 1 or more of the wagering options, the licence operator must—

- (a) make appropriate payouts for the wagering options on which a result has been announced; and
- (b) refund in full all investments made on the remaining wagering options for the event.

Refund of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping)

16A.(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.

Refund of investment—certain sports totalisators

16B.(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.

Refund of investment—race totalisator

16C.(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 8¹ 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.

Cancellation of investment—fixed odds

17.(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
- (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.

Cancellation of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping)

17A.(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.

¹ Part 8 (Totalisators (Race wagering))

Cancellation of investment—race totalisator

17B.(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 8² provides that investments may not be cancelled in particular circumstances.

(6) If an investment is cancelled, the investment must be refunded in full.

Closing time for accepting investments

18.(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

² Part 8 (Totalisators (Race wagering))

- (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.

Printed tickets

19.(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.

(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.

Amount of investment shown on printed tickets

20.(1) If, on a printed ticket, the amount of the investment is shown by a number, the number means the number of dollars invested.

(2) If the amount of the investment is shown by the fraction ‘ $1/2$ ’, the number ‘.5’ or the word ‘half’, the amount of the investment is 50 cents.

Damaged printed tickets

21. 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

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- (b) the authority operator is unable to verify the information on the printed ticket.

Request to stop payment on a printed ticket

22.(1) An investor may ask an authority operator to stop payment on a printed ticket entitling a claimant to a payout, dividend or refund on the basis that the printed ticket has been lost or stolen.

(2) The request to stop payment 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) If payment is made before the authority operator is able to stop payment, the authority 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 authority operator knows the name and address of the person to whom the payment was paid—must tell an investigating police officer the name and address.

(5) If the authority operator stops payment on a printed ticket under subsection (3), the authority operator must not make a payment until it investigates the ownership of the printed ticket.

PART 4—DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AND INVESTMENTS BY TELEPHONE, AUTOMATED DEVICE OR INTERNET

Acceptance of telephone, automated device or internet investments

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

Investments only against funds in deposit accounts

24.(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 the licence operator; and
- (b) shown in the licence operator's records as cleared funds available for use for investment.

(2) The funds may be funds deposited by the investor or payouts, dividends or refunds credited by the licence operator to the account.

(3) If an investor attempts to make an investment for an amount greater than the amount of cleared funds in the deposit account, the investment is valid only for the amount of cleared funds.

Application to open deposit account

25.(1) A person may apply to a licence operator to open a deposit account with the licence operator by—

- (a) giving the licence operator the information required for the account; and
- (b) producing evidence of a kind required by the chief executive—
 - (i) of the person's identity; and
 - (ii) that the person is at least 18 years of age.

(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.

Deposit account

26.(1) A “**deposit account**” is an account—

- (a) in the name of an investor; and
- (b) with the licence operator; and
- (c) against which the licence operator has a right to debit the amount of an investment or to credit payouts, dividends or refunds.

(2) An investor may have direct access to funds in the investor’s deposit account only—

- (a) to withdraw the balance of funds in the account and close the account; or
- (b) to obtain the whole or part of the amount paid into the account as a payout, dividend or refund on an investment; or
- (c) as authorised by the licence operator or the chief executive.

Changes in information for deposit accounts

27.(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.

Depositing funds in deposit account

28. 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.

Closing deposit accounts

28A.(1) A licence operator may close an investor's deposit account at any time.

(2) If a licence operator closes an investor's account, the licence operator must send the balance of funds in the account to the investor.

(3) If 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 investor's deposit account may deduct an account closing fee of \$5 from the balance of funds sent to the investor.

Making a telephone investment

29.(1) An investor making an investment by telephone must give the licence operator the following information—

- (a) the number of the deposit account and the account code;
- (b) for fixed odds wagering—
 - (i) the sportsbet number for the investment; and
 - (ii) whether the investment required includes an each way option;
- (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.

Making an investment by automated device

30.(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 each way option;
- (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.

Making an investment by the internet

31.(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 each way option;
- (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.

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

32. 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.

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

33.(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

Depositing funds for credit with licence operator

34.(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;

(c) the number allocated to the ticket by the licence operator;

(d) the expiry date of the ticket.

Making an investment using a credit ticket

35.(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.

Use of funds at credit on credit ticket

36.(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.

Issue of replacement credit ticket

37. 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.

Damaged credit tickets

38. 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.

Request to stop payment on credit ticket

39.(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.

(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

Result of event

40.(1) 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 body or organisation 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 body or organisation later amends the result.

(3) 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

Wagering Rule 1999

- (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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

Payouts, dividends or refunds as soon as practicable

41.(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.

Amount of payout for fixed odds wagering

42.(1) The amount of the payout for a win investment made on a fixed odds basis is the amount shown as the payout figure for a win on the investor's printed ticket.

(2) If the investment includes an each way option, the amount of the payout for the place investment—

- (a) is the amount shown as the payout figure for a place on the investor's printed ticket; and
- (b) is based on odds of 1 quarter of the odds for the win investment.

Payment of payout, dividend or refund

43.(1) An investor may claim a payout, dividend or refund by giving the printed ticket for the investment to the authority operator.

Wagering Rule 1999

(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.

Payout, dividend or refund may be sent to investor

44.(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) A 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.

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

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

Draw result for sports totalisator (sports tipping) wagering

45A. 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.

Dead heat not a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

46.(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 results on which payouts are to be made.

Dead heat as a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

47.(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.

Publication of results

48.(1) As soon as practicable after the result of an event is announced by the body or organisation controlling the event, the authority operator must make the result available—

- (a) at the licence 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

Application of pt 7

49.(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**Definitions for div 2**

50. In this division—

“bonus prize reserve” see section 52.

“expert pick” see section 53.

“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.

Types of investment

51. 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.

Bonus prize reserve

52.(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.

Expert pick

53.(1) An investor may make an investment mentioned in section 51 by expert pick.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**expert pick**” means a random selection made by the licence operator’s computer.

Multi-tip investment

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

(2) The maximum number of multi-tip investments an investor may make for each investment is—

- (a) for a winners investment—twice the number of matches on the match list; and
- (b) for a margins investment—3 times the number of matches on the match list.

(3) In this section—

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

Winners investment

55.(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.

Calculation of dividends—winners investments

56.(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.

Distribution of totalisator pool—winners investments

57.(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 subsections (5) or (6), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

Distribution if match becomes a void match—winners investments

58.(1) If 1 match on the match list becomes void—

- (a) the parts of the winners investment totalisator pool for payment of level 1 and level 2 dividends are combined to become the pool for payment of level 1 dividends; and
- (b) no level 2 dividend is paid.

(2) If more than 1 match becomes a void match, the licence operator must refund all investments received for winners investments to the investors.

Margins investment

59.(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.

Calculation of dividends—margins investments

60.(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.

Distribution of totalisator pool—margins investments

61.(1) The totalisator pool for margins investments must be distributed as follows—

(a) level 1 dividends—35% of the pool;

(b) level 2 dividends—35% of the pool;

(c) level 3 dividends—30% of the pool.

(2) If there are no investors eligible for a level 1 dividend, the part of the margins investments totalisator pool that is for payment of level 1 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 2 dividends.

(3) If there are no investors eligible for a level 2 dividend, the part of the pool for payment of level 2 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 3 dividends.

(4) If there are no investors eligible for a level 3 dividend, the part of the pool for payment of level 3 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 2 dividends.

(5) If there are no investors eligible for levels 2 or 3 dividends, the part of the pool for payment of levels 2 and 3 dividends must be added to the pool for payment of level 1 dividends.

(6) Subsections (7) and (8) apply if there are no investors eligible for levels 1, 2 or 3 dividends.

(7) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there is a further round of matches to be played in the series, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the margins totalisator operated on the further round of matches.

(8) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select the correct result for all but 3 of the matches on the match list.

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

Distribution if match becomes a void match—margins investments

62.(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.

Points spread investment

63.(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.

Calculation of dividends—points spread investments

64. 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.

Distribution of totalisator pool—points spread investments

65.(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.

Highest margin investment

- 66.** 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.

Calculation of dividend—highest margin investments

67. 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.

Distribution of totalisator pool—highest margin investments

- 68.(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.

Highest scoring half investment

- 69.** 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.

Calculation of dividend—highest scoring half investments

70. 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.

Distribution of totalisator pool—highest scoring half investments

71.(1) Dividends are payable to investors who—

- (a) receive a dividend for a points spread investment; and
- (b) select—
 - (i) the competitor that scores the highest number of points in a half of a match; and
 - (ii) the half of the match in which the points are scored.

(2) Subsections (3) and (4) apply if there are no investors eligible to receive a dividend.

(3) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there is a further round of matches to be played in the series, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the points spread totalisator operated on the further round of matches.

(4) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select—

- (a) the competitor that scores the second highest number of points in a half of a match; and

(b) the half of the match in which the points are scored.

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

Minimum dividend

72.(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.

Payment of dividends or refunds in cash

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

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

74.(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.

When a printed ticket is void

75.(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

Pick the margins investment

76.(1) An investor makes a pick the margins investment by selecting 1 of the following for each match in a series of matches—

- (a) home team wins by 13 or more points;
- (b) home team wins by between 1 and 12 points;
- (c) draw;
- (d) away team wins by 13 or more points;
- (e) away team wins by between 1 and 12 points.

(2) An investor may make a pick the margins investment by marking the pick the margins panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.

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

Calculation of dividend

77.(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.

Distribution of totalisator pool

78.(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.

Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

79. 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***Pick the winners investment**

80.(1) An investor makes a pick the winners investment by selecting a home win or an away win for each match in a series of matches.

(2) 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.

Calculation of dividend

81.(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.

Distribution of totalisator pool

82. 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.

Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

83. 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***Pick the score investment**

84.(1) An investor makes a pick the score investment by selecting the final score of both the home team and the away team in a match shown on a match list, displayed at the licence operator's place of operation, as a designated match for pick the score investments.

(2) An investor may make a multiple selection by making more than 1 selection for either team in a designated match.

Calculation of dividend

85.(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.

Distribution of totalisator pool

86.(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;

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- (n) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (o) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
- (p) the winning team's score and any score for the losing team;
- (q) any score for the winning team and the losing team's score;
- (r) any score for either team.

(2) If, for a designated match in which the result is a draw, no investors select the correct result, the totalisator pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who make 1 of the following selections, in the following order of priority—

- (a) a draw plus or minus 1 point from the correct result;
- (b) a draw plus or minus 2 points from the correct result;
- (c) a draw plus or minus 3 points from the correct result;
- (d) the home team's score and the away team's score plus or minus 1 point;
- (e) the home team's score plus or minus 1 point and the away team's score;
- (f) the home team's score plus or minus 1 point and the away team's score plus or minus 1 point but not a draw;
- (g) the home team's score and the away team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (h) the home team's score plus or minus 2 points and the away team's score;
- (i) the home team's score plus or minus 1 point and the away team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (j) the home team's score plus or minus 2 points and the away team's score plus or minus 1 point;
- (k) the home team's score plus or minus 2 points and the away team's score plus or minus 2 points but not a draw;
- (l) the home team's score and the away team's score plus or minus 3 points;

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- (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.

Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

87. 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***Pick the result investments**

88.(1) An investor makes a pick the result investment by selecting, for a sporting event—

- (a) the winning contestant; and
 - (b) the winning margin.
- (2)** The winning margin may be—
- (a) a number between 1 and 23; or

- (b) 24 or more; or
- (c) a draw.

Calculation of dividends

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

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

Distribution of totalisator pool

90.(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.

Distribution of totalisator pool if contestant or contestants forfeit

91.(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

Sporting event totalisator

92. 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 8³—

- (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.

Application of expressions used in pt 8

93. 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 body or organisation controlling a sporting event; and
- (c) a reference to a runner is taken to be a reference to a competitor in a sporting event.

Bracketed competitors

94.(1) Despite sections 125(4) and 128(4),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.

³ Part 8 (Totalisators (Race wagering))

⁴ Sections 125 (Trifecta totalisator pool) and 128 (Quinella totalisator pool)

(2) If 2 or more competitors in a bracket are placegetters in a sporting event—

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

PART 8—TOTALISATORS (RACE WAGERING)

Division 1—Preliminary

Definition for pt 8

95. In this part—

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

“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.

“unit of investment” means an investment of 50c.

Application of pt 8

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

Minimum dividend

97.(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.

Division 2—Win totalisator**Win totalisator pool**

98.(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.

Calculating a dividend

99.(1) The dividend payable to an investor who selects the runner that places first in a race is calculated by dividing the win totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made on the runner that places second; and
- (b)** is paid for each unit of 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 number of units of investment made on the runner that places third in the race; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of 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 units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor in the race.

(5) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (4).

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

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

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

Division 3—Place totalisator

Place totalisator pool

101.(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.

Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race

102.(1) A race is a 2 dividend race 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 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) 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.

Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race

103.(1) In a 2 dividend race, the dividend payable 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

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- (b) allotting 1 part to the runner that places first in the race and dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the runner; and
- (c) allotting the other part to the runner that places second in the race and dividing the part by the number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made on the runner that places second; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of 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 number of units of investment made on the runner that places first; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor who selects the runner that places first in the race.

(4) If the runners that place first and second in the race are not backed runners, the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the place totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the runner that places third in the race; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor who selects the runner that places third in the race.

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

104.(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

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- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made on the runner to which the part is allotted.

Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race

105.(1) In a 3 dividend race, the dividend payable 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 number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made on the runner to which the part is allotted.

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

106.(1) If there are 2 backed runners in a dead heat for first place in a 3 dividend race, dividends are calculated by—

- (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into 3 equal parts; and
- (b) allotting 1 part each to the backed runners in the dead heat and the other part to the runner that places third in the race; and
- (c) dividing each part by the number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made 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

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- (b) allotting 1 part to the backed runner that places first in the race and dividing the part by the number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made on the runner; and
- (c) allotting another part to the backed runner that places second in the race and dividing the part by the number of units of investment made 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 number of units of investment made on the runner to which the part is allotted.

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

107.(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 units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor in the race.

(2) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (1).

Circumstances in which investments must be refunded

108.(1) This section applies despite any other provision of this division.

(2) The authority operator must refund to the investors all investments made on a runner that places in a race and for which a dividend would otherwise be paid if—

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

Division 4—Double totalisator

Definitions for div 4

109. 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.

Double totalisator pool

110.(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.⁵

(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 include the numbers or letters of the alphabet identifying the runner selected by the investor for each race.

Calculating a dividend

111.(1) The dividend payable 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 by dividing the double totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the winning double combination.

(2) If there are no investments made on the winning double combination, the dividend is calculated by dividing the double totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the first of the following combinations of runners on which an investment is made—

- (a) the runners that place first in the first race and second in the second race;
- (b) the runners that place first in the first race and third in the second race;
- (c) the runners that place second in the first race and first in the second race;

⁵ See section 115 (Races in special double may be run in any order).

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- (d) the runners that place second in the first race and second in the second race;
- (e) the runners that place second in the first race and third in the second race;
- (f) the runners that place third in the first race and first in the second race;
- (g) the runners that place third in the first race and second in the second race;
- (h) the runners that place third in the first race and third in the second race;
- (i) the runner that places first in the first race and any runner in the second race.

(3) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1) or (2), the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the double totalisator pool by the total number of units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor on the double totalisator.

(4) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (3).

Runner selected by investor is scratched

112.(1) This section applies if a runner selected by an investor as part of an investment on a double totalisator is scratched.

(2) If the investor does not ask for the investment to be cancelled—

- (a) an investment on a combination that includes a runner that is scratched from the first race of the double or special double is taken to be an investment on a combination that includes the substitute for the scratched runner in the first race; and
- (b) an investment on a combination that includes the winner of the first race of the double or special double and a runner that is scratched from the second race of the double or special double is

taken to be an investment on a combination that includes the winner of the first race of the double or special double and the substitute for the scratched runner in the second race.

- (3) If the scratched runner is part of an investment on a feature double—
- (a) the investment is not taken to be an investment on a combination that includes a substitute for the scratched runner; and
 - (b) despite section 17B(6), no refund is payable.

Calculating a dividend if first race of double, feature double or special double is abandoned etc.

113.(1) Despite section 16C, investments received on a double totalisator are not refunded if the first race of a double, feature double or special double is abandoned, declared a no-race or (other than for a special double) postponed until a time later than the start of the second race.

(2) The dividend for the double totalisator is calculated by dividing the double totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the first of the following combinations of runners on which an investment is made—

- (a) any runner in the first race and the runner that places first in the second race;
- (b) any runner in the first race and the runner that places second in the second race;
- (c) any runner in the first race and the runner that places third in the second race.

(3) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1) or (2), the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the double totalisator pool by the total number of units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor on the double totalisator.

(4) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (3).

Calculating a dividend if second race of double, feature double or special double is abandoned etc.

114.(1) Despite section 16C, investments received on a double totalisator are not refunded if the second race of a double, feature double or special double is abandoned, declared a no-race or postponed until another day.

(2) The dividend for the double totalisator is calculated by dividing the double totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the first of the following combinations of runners on which an investment is made—

- (a) the runner that places first in the first race and any runner in the second race;
- (b) the runner that places second in the first race and any runner in the second race;
- (c) the runner that places third in the first race and any runner in the second race.

(3) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1) or (2), the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the double totalisator pool by the total number of units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor on the double totalisator.

(4) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (3).

Races in special double may be run in any order

115.(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.

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

116.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) there is a dead heat for first place in 1 of the races on which a double totalisator is being conducted; or
- (b) there is a dead heat in a situation to which section 111(2) applies.

(2) The dividend payable to an investor who selects 1 of the winning double combinations is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the double totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed winning double combinations; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

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

117.(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***Definitions for div 5**

118. In this division—

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

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

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

“**treble totalisator**” means a totalisator conducted on a treble, feature treble or special treble.

Treble totalisator pool

119.(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.⁶

(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 include the numbers or letters of the alphabet identifying the runner selected by the investor for each race.

Calculating a dividend

120.(1) The dividend payable 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 by dividing the treble totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the winning treble combination.

(2) If there are no investments made on the winning treble combination, the dividend is calculated by dividing the treble totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the first of the following combinations on which an investment is made—

⁶ See section 122 (Races in special treble may be run in any order).

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- (a) the runners that place first in the first race, first in the second race and second in the third race;
- (b) the runners that place first in the first race, first in the second race and third in the third race;
- (c) the runners that place first in the first race, first in the second race and any runner in the third race;
- (d) the runners that place first in the first race, second in the second race and any runner in the third race;
- (e) the runners that place first in the first race, third in the second race and any runner in the third race;
- (f) the runner that places first in the first race and any runner in the second and third race;
- (g) the runner that places second in the first race and any runner in the second and third race;
- (h) the runner that places third in the first race and any runner in the second and third race.

(3) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1) or (2), the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the treble totalisator pool by the total number of units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor on the treble totalisator.

(4) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (3).

Runner selected by investor is scratched

121.(1) This section applies if a runner selected by an investor as part of an investment on a treble totalisator is scratched.

(2) If the investor does not ask for the investment to be cancelled—

- (a) an investment on a combination that includes a runner that is scratched from the first race of the treble or special treble is taken to be an investment on a combination that includes the substitute for the scratched runner in the first race; and
 - (b) an investment on a combination that includes the winner of the first race of the treble or special treble and a runner that is scratched from the second race of the treble or special treble is taken to be an investment on a combination that includes the winner of the first race of the treble or special treble and the substitute for the scratched runner in the second race; and
 - (c) an investment on a combination that includes the winners of the first and second races of the treble or special treble and a runner that is scratched from the third race of the treble or special treble is taken to be an investment on a combination that includes the winners of the first and second races of the treble or special treble and the substitute for the scratched runner in the third race.
- (3) If the scratched runner is part of an investment on a feature treble—
- (a) the investment is not taken to be an investment on a combination that includes a substitute for the scratched runner; and
 - (b) despite section 17B(6), no refund is payable.

Races in special treble may be run in any order

122.(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.

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

123.(1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for first place in 1 of the races on which a treble totalisator is being conducted.

(2) The dividend payable to an investor who selects 1 of the combinations of runners that place first in each of the 3 races is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the treble totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed winning treble combinations; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

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

124.(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 6—Trifecta totalisator

Trifecta totalisator pool

125.(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, 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.

Calculating a dividend

126.(1) The dividend payable to an investor who selects, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in a race is calculated by dividing the trifecta totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the combination of runners.

(2) If there are no investments made on the combination mentioned in subsection (1), the dividend is calculated by dividing the trifecta totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the combination of runners that place first, second and third in any order.

(3) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1) or (2), the dividend is calculated by dividing the trifecta totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on any combination of 2 runners that place in the race and any other runner.

(4) For subsection (3), if 2 or more runners dead heat for third place, the combination of 2 runners that place may only include 2 of the runners in the dead heat if no investments have been made on the runners that placed first or second in the race.

(5) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1), (2) or (3), the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the trifecta totalisator pool by the total number of units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor in the trifecta.

(6) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (5).

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

127.(1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for a place in a race and the place is part of a combination for which a dividend is payable.

(2) If there are investments made on 2 or more combinations of 3 runners for which a dividend is payable, the dividend is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the trifecta totalisator pool into as many equal parts as there are combinations for which a dividend is payable; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

(3) If there are no investments made on the combination of runners that place first, second and third, in the correct order, in a race, the dividend is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the trifecta totalisator pool into as many equal parts as there are backed combinations of runners that place first, second and third in any order; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

(4) If there are no investments made on the combinations of runners that place first, second and third in any order in a race, the dividend is calculated by—

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- (a) dividing the trifecta totalisator pool into as many equal parts as there are backed combinations of 2 runners that place in the race and any other runner; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

(5) For subsection (4)(a), if 2 or more runners dead heat for third place, the combination of 2 runners that place may only include 2 of the runners in the dead heat if no investments have been made on the runners that placed first or second in the race.

*Division 7—Quinella totalisator***Quinella totalisator pool**

128.(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, 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.

Calculating a dividend

129.(1) The dividend payable to an investor who selects the runners that place first and second in a race (the “**winning quinella combination**”) is calculated by dividing the quinella totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the winning quinella combination.

(2) If there are no investments made on the winning quinella combination, the dividend is calculated by dividing the quinella totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the first of the following combinations of runners on which an investment is made—

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- (a) the runners that place first and third in the race;
- (b) the runners that place second and third in the race;
- (c) the runner that places first and any other runner in the race;
- (d) the runner that places second and any other runner in the race;
- (e) the runner that places third and any other runner in the race.

(3) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1) or (2), the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the quinella totalisator pool by the total number of units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor.

(4) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (3).

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

130.(1) If there is a dead heat for first place in a race, the dividend is calculated by dividing the quinella totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the combination of runners in the dead heat.

(2) If there is a dead heat for second place in a race, the dividend payable to an investor who selects 1 of the combinations of runners that place first and second in the race is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the quinella totalisator pool into as many equal parts as there are backed winning quinella combinations; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

*Division 8—Six pic totalisator***Six pic totalisator**

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

Pick 6 totalisator pool

132.(1) A pick 6 totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place in the first 6 places in a race.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a pick 6 totalisator on a race unless there are at least 6 runners in the race.

(3) If fewer than 6 runners start in a race, or fewer than 6 starters finish the race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.

(4) An authority operator must not operate a pick 6 totalisator on a race if—

- (a) there are more runners in the race than there are numbers available on the totalisator for the race; or
- (b) there are bracketed runners in the race.

(5) If a steward orders or permits a runner to be withdrawn from a race, the authority operator of a pick 6 totalisator for the race must refund to the investors all investments received on any combination of runners that includes the withdrawn runner.

(6) The authority operator of a pick 6 totalisator for a race must refund all investments received for the race to the investors if the race is—

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

Straight 6 totalisator pool

133.(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.

Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator

134. The dividend payable 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 number of units of investment made on the combination.

Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator

135. The dividend payable 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 number of units of investment made on the combination.

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

136.(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 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 number of units of investment made on all winning pick 6 combinations.

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

137.(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 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 number of units of investment made on all winning straight 6 combinations.

Jackpot

138. If no dividend is payable under section 134, 135, 136 or 137, the totalisator pool jackpots and forms part of—

- (a) for a pick 6 totalisator pool—the pool for the next pick 6 totalisator operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event; or
- (b) for a straight 6 totalisator pool—the pool for the next straight 6 totalisator operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.

Division 9—First four totalisator**First four totalisator pool**

139.(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—

- (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 first four 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 first four totalisator for a race must refund all investments received for the race to the investors if the race is—

- (a) abandoned; or
- (b) postponed until another day; or
- (c) declared a no-race; or
- (d) ordered to be re-run (unless the race is re-run before the start of the next race at the race meeting); or
- (e) a walkover.

Calculating a dividend

140. The dividend payable to an investor who selects, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first, second, third and fourth in a race is calculated by dividing the first four totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the combination of runners.

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

141.(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 dividend payable to an investor who selects, in the correct order, 1 of the combinations of the first 4 runners to finish the race (a “**winning first four combination**”) is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the first four totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed winning first four combinations; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

Jackpot

142. If no dividend is payable under section 140 or 141, the first four totalisator pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the next first four totalisator operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.

*Division 10—Forecast totalisator***Forecast totalisator pool**

143.(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, 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.

Calculating a dividend

144.(1) The dividend payable to an investor who selects, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first and second in a race (the “**winning forecast combination**”) is calculated by dividing the forecast totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the combination of runners.

(2) If there are no investments made on the winning forecast combination, the dividend is calculated by dividing the forecast totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the combination of runners that place first and second, but not in the correct order.

(3) If there are no investments made on either of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1) or (2), the dividend is calculated by dividing the forecast totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the first of the following combinations of runners, in the correct order, on which an investment is made—

- (a) the runners that place first and third in the race;
- (b) the runners that place second and third in the race;
- (c) the runner that places first and any other runner in the race;
- (d) the runner that places second and any other runner in the race;
- (e) the runner that places third and any other runner in the race.

(4) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsections (1), (2) or (3), the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the forecast totalisator pool by the total number of units of investment in the pool; and
- (b) is paid for each unit of investment made by each investor.

(5) A minimum dividend does not apply to a payment under subsection (4).

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

145.(1) If there is a dead heat for first place in a race, the dividend is calculated by dividing the forecast totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the combination of runners in the dead heat.

(2) If there is a dead heat for second place in a race, the dividend payable to an investor who selects 1 of the combinations of runners that place first and second in the race is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the forecast totalisator pool into as many equal parts as there are backed winning forecast combinations; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

Division 11—Sweepstake totalisator**Definitions for div 11**

146. 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.

Sweepstake totalisator pool

147.(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.

Drawing entry numbers

148.(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.

Entry not made in time for drawing

149.(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.

Distribution of sweepstake totalisator pool

150.(1) The sweepstake totalisator pool is distributed as follows—

- (a) 5% of the pool is shared equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to runners in the race;
- (b) 75% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the winner of the race;
- (c) 15% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the runner placed second in the race;
- (d) 5% of the pool is paid to the investor whose entry number is allocated to the runner placed third in the race.

(2) The sweepstake totalisator pool is distributed as stated in subsection (1) even if there is a scratching or late scratching of a runner.

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

151.(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.

Refund of investments

152. 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

Double trio totalisator pool

153.(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.

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

Calculating a dividend

154. The dividend payable to an investor who selects the combination of runners that place first, second and third, in any order, in each of 2 races (a **“winning double trio combination”**) is calculated by dividing the double trio totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the winning double trio combination.

Jackpot

155.(1) If no dividend is payable under section 154, the double trio totalisator pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the next double trio totalisator operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.

(2) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a double trio totalisator pool within 10 days after the pool jackpots.

(3) A double trio totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

156.(1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 or more of the first 3 places in either of the races on which a double trio totalisator is being conducted.

(2) The dividend payable to an investor who selects 1 of the combinations of the first 3 runners to place in each of the 2 races on which a double trio totalisator is being conducted is calculated by—

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- (a) dividing the double trio totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed winning double trio combinations; and
- (b) allotting a part to each combination; and
- (c) dividing the part by the number of units of investment made on the combination to which the part is allotted.

Race abandoned etc.

157. Section 16C(2)⁷ 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.

Runner scratched

158. Section 17B⁸ 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.

*Division 13—Mystery pick***Mystery pick**

159.(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.

⁷ Section 16C (Refund of investment—race totalisator)

⁸ Section 17B (Cancellation of investment—race totalisator)

(3) An authority operator may use any name the authority operator considers appropriate for mystery pick.

Types of mystery pick

160. 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.

Investment on next racing event

161.(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.

Circumstances in which investment may be cancelled

162. Sections 16C and 17B⁹ do not apply to a mystery pick investment unless the investor has chosen the race on which the investment is made.

Investment on trifecta totalisator or combination of trifecta and quinella totalisators

163. 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

⁹ Sections 16C (Refund of investment—race totalisator) and 17B (Cancellation of investment—race totalisator)

- (b) another runner randomly selected from the remaining runners in the race.

Investment on first four totalisator

164. 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

All-up investments

165. 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.

Making an investment

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

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

Cancellation of investment

167.(1) This section applies if 1 of the runners selected for an all-up investment is scratched.

(2) Despite section 17B(4),¹⁰ 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.

Scratchings

168.(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,¹¹ 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.

¹⁰ Section 17B (Cancellation of investment—race totalisator)

¹¹ Section 16C (Refund of investment—race totalisator)

(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

Bracketing runners

169. 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.

Allocating numbers to bracketed runners

170.(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.

Investment on bracketed runners

171.(1) A record of investments on runners included in a bracket must refer to all the runners by the same number.

(2) For calculating a dividend, the total number of units of investment on all runners included in a bracket is taken to be the units of investment on any 1 of the runners.

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

172.(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 units of investment made on the bracketed runners.

Bracketed runner scratched

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

Bracketed runner is part of winning combination

174.(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**Deciding a substitute**

175.(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.

Investors to be advised of substitute

176. 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

Repeal, and rules and provisions superseded

177.(1) The following instruments are repealed—

- (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**DICTIONARY**

section 3

“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.

“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” see section 26.

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

“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

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (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.

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

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

“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.

“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

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (ii) if a points start has been allocated to a team for a match—the amount of the points start.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“printed ticket” see section 19.

“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.

“result” means the outcome of an event.

“runner” means a competitor in a race.

“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.

SCHEDULE (continued)

“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.

“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.

“void match” means a match—

- (a) declared void by the body or organisation 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 margin” means the number of points by which an event is won.

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

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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 5 January 2001. 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

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	s	=	section
notfd	=	notified	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
om	=	omitted	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
orig	=	original	SIR	=	Statutory Instruments Regulation 1992
p	=	page	SL	=	subordinate legislation
para	=	paragraph	sub	=	substituted
prec	=	preceding	unnum	=	unnumbered
pres	=	present			
prev	=	previous			

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	none	1 October 1999
1A	to SL No. 11 of 2000	9 February 2000
1B	to SL No. 44 of 2000	28 March 2000
1C	to SL No. 188 of 2000	7 July 2000

5 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 1 September 2009 (see SIA s 54)

as amended by—

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))

6 List of annotations

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

Investor to satisfy self about event information

s 7 amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 6

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)

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

Investment for a win—fixed odds

s 12 sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 9

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)

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

Refund of investment—fixed odds

prov hdg sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 11(1)

s 16 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 11(2); 2000 SL No. 44 s 3

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

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

Damaged printed tickets

s 21 sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 17

amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 16

Request to stop payment on a printed ticket

s 22 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 18; 2000 SL No. 188 s 17

Investments only against funds in deposit accounts

s 24 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 19

Application to open deposit account

s 25 amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 18

Deposit account

s 26 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 20

Closing deposit accounts

s 28A ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 19

Making a telephone investment

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

Making an investment by automated device

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

Making an investment by the internet

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

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

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)

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

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)

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

PART 7—TOTALISATORS (SPORTS WAGERING)

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- def **“draw”** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
- def **“fixed odds wagering”** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
- def **“home team”** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
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- def **“late scratching”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
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- def **“match list”** ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
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- def **“race totalisator”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
- def **“runner”** ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
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