

SUPPLEMENTARY GAZETTE



**THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ALL PUBLIC ACTS appearing in this GAZETTE are to be considered official, and obeyed as such

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY, 10 JANUARY 2002

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SA TAB PTY LTD



SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

BETTING OPERATIONS RULES

and

ON-COURSE BETTING OPERATIONS RULES

**(Approved by the Liquor and Gambling
Commissioner of South Australia)**

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**BETTING OPERATIONS RULES
AND
ON-COURSE BETTING OPERATIONS RULES**

Part A below establishes the rules that govern the betting operations of SA TAB Pty Ltd ACN 097 719 107, being the holder of the major betting operations license under the Authorised Betting Operations Act 2000 (the "Act") as in force from time to time. Part B below establishes the rules that govern the betting operations of Thoroughbred Racing S.A. Ltd, Harness Racing SA Ltd and Greyhound Racing SA Ltd being the holders of on-course totalisator betting licences under the Act. Part A and Part B of these Rules have been approved by the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner of South Australia.

PART A - BETTING OPERATIONS RULES

1. GENERAL

1.1 Citation

The rules established under this Part A may be cited as the "**Betting Operations Rules**".

1.2 Interpretation

In these Betting Operations Rules, unless the contrary intention appears, "**Queensland Wagering Rule**" means the Wagering Rule 1999 of the State of Queensland as in force from time to time except for sections 1, 2, 11(1A), 14(2), 15A, 16A, 17A, 42A, 43(3)(a), 45A, 49 to 75 (inclusive) and 177 of the Queensland Wagering Rule or a section of the Queensland Wagering Rule (if any) as in force from time to time after the commencement of these Betting Operations Rules that re-enacts, whether with or without modification, one or more of those sections.

1.3 Commencement

These Betting Operations Rules commence operation on 14 January 2002.

2. APPLICATION OF QUEENSLAND WAGERING RULE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

2.1 Incorporation of Queensland Wagering Rule

The Queensland Wagering Rule is incorporated as part of these Betting Operations Rules and, subject to section 2.2 applies as part of these Betting Operations Rules.

2.2 References

The Queensland Wagering Rule applies and has force in South Australia as it would if :

- (a) an expression defined in the Act and used in the Queensland Wagering Rule were to have the same meaning as in the Act;
- (b) a reference in it to the "**chief executive**" were a reference to the "**Commissioner**";

- (c) a reference in it to an **"event, sporting event or contingency"** were a reference to an **"approved contingency"** (which expression shall be deemed to include races conducted within South Australia by licensed racing clubs);
- (d) a reference in it to an **"investor"** were a reference to a person who makes a bet;
- (e) a reference in it to an **"authority operator"** or **"licence operator"** were a reference to the licensee holding the major betting operations licence;
- (f) a reference in it to **"approved wagering"** were a reference to wagering conducted upon an approved contingency;
- (g) a reference in it to **"event"** were a reference to **"approved contingency"**;
- (h) a reference in it to a **"race wagering licence"**, **"sports wagering licence"** or **"wagering licence"** were a reference to the major betting operations licence;
- (i) a reference in it to **"race wagering"** and **"sports wagering"** were a reference to any form of betting permitted under the major betting operations licence;
- (j) a reference in it to **"wagering agent"** were a reference to a person appointed under an agreement with the Licensee as agent for the acceptance of wagers on behalf of the Licensee.

2.3 Definitions

Unless the context requires otherwise and except as is provided in section 2.2, in these Betting Operations Rules:

"Licensee" means the person holding the major betting operations licence.

"pick the margins totalisator pool" means the total of all investments made on the totalisator for that type of investment, less:

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

"pick the result totalisator pool" means the total of all investments made on the totalisator for that type of investment, less:

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

"pick the score totalisator pool" means the total of all investments made on the totalisator for that type of investment, less:

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

"pick the winners totalisator pool" means the total of all investments made on the totalisator for that type of investment, less:

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

"**totalisator**" means a system used:

- (a) to enable persons to invest money on approved contingencies with a view to successfully predicting specified outcomes of the approved contingencies; and
- (b) to enable the totalisator pool to be divided and distributed among the persons who successfully predict the outcomes, and includes an instrument, machine or device under which such a system is operated.

"**wagering**" means:

- (a) betting conducted by means of a totalisator;
- (b) betting conducted on a fixed odds basis (other than on races within Australia on which licenced bookmakers are authorised to conduct betting);
- (c) other betting prescribed under regulation,

and "**wager**" has a corresponding meaning.

Other terms defined in the Queensland Wagering Rule have the meaning there ascribed.

3. AMOUNT TO BE PAID AS DIVIDEND

3.1 Dividends

The total amount that under these Betting Operations Rules is to be paid out by the Licensee as dividends with respect to totalisator betting is the amount that equals B – C.

3.2 Definition of "B" and "C"

In section 3.1:

"B" means the total amount of bets made with respect to a particular totalisator less the amount of the bets that are refunded;

"C" means the commission deducted in relation to those bets.

For the avoidance of doubt the total amount of bets made may include bets pooled with the Licensee by third parties approved by the Authority and may include the bets in a pool conducted by a third party approved by the Authority with which the bets accepted by the Licensee are pooled.

3.3 Fractions

In calculating a dividend:

- (a) a fraction of 10¢ less than 5¢ is to be disregarded; and
- (b) a fraction of 10¢ equal to or greater than 5¢ is to be taken to be 5¢.

3.4 Retention of Fractions

An amount that, apart from section 3.3, would be required to be included in a dividend may be retained by the Licensee.

4. CLAIM FOR PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

4.1 Claim for Dividend within 1 year

A claim for the payment of a dividend on a bet is to be made within 1 year after the race, sport, event or activity to which the dividend relates occurred.

4.2 Procedure for Claiming Dividend

A claim for the payment of a dividend is to be made by giving to the Licensee, Licensee's agent or employee of the Licensee or agent the ticket in respect of the bet on which the dividend is to be paid.

4.3 Unclaimed Dividends

If the payment of a dividend is not claimed within the period of 1 year referred to in section 4.1, the amount of the dividend may be retained by the Licensee with whom the bet was made.

5. COMMISSION

The Licensee may, in respect of each totalisator conducted by the Licensee, deduct as commission the amount that is not more than 25% of the total amount of each totalisator pool excluding the amount of bets that are refunded.

6. RULES SUPERSEDED

These Betting Operations Rules supersede the rules in force under the Act immediately before 14 January 2002.

PART B - ON-COURSE BETTING OPERATIONS RULES

7. GENERAL

7.1 Citation

The rules established under this Part B may be cited as the "On-Course Betting Operations Rules".

7.2 Interpretation

In these On-Course Betting Operations Rules, unless the contrary intention appears, "Queensland Wagering Rule" means the Wagering Rule 1999 of the State of Queensland as in force from time to time except for sections 1, 2, 6, 6A, 9, 11(1A), 12, 13, 14(2), 15A, 16, 16A, 16B, 17, 17A, 29(1)(b), 29(1)(c), 30(1)(b), 30(1)(c), 31(1)(b), 31(1)(c), 40(3), 40(4), 42, 42A, 43(3)(a), 45A, 46, 47, 49 to 94 (inclusive) and 177 of the Queensland Wagering Rule or a section of the Queensland Wagering Rule (if any) as in force from time to time after the commencement of these On-Course Betting Operations Rules that re-enacts, whether with or without modification, one or more of those sections.

7.3 Commencement

These On-Course Betting Operations Rules commence operation on 14 January 2002.

8. APPLICATION OF QUEENSLAND WAGERING RULE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

8.1 Incorporation of Queensland Wagering Rule

The Queensland Wagering Rule is incorporated as part of these On-Course Betting Operations Rules and, subject to section 8.2 applies as part of these Rules.

8.2 References

The Queensland Wagering Rule applies and has force in South Australia as it would if :

- (a) an expression defined in the Act and used in the Queensland Wagering Rule were to have the same meaning as in the Act;
- (b) a reference in it to the "**chief executive**" were a reference to the "**Commissioner**";
- (c) a reference to a "**contingency**" were a reference to an "**approved contingency**" (which expression shall be deemed to include races conducted within South Australia by licensed racing clubs);
- (d) a reference in it to an "**investor**" were a reference to a person who makes a bet;
- (e) a reference in it to an "**authority operator**" or "**licence operator**" were a reference to the On-Course Licensee holding an on-course totalisator betting licence;
- (f) a reference in it to "**approved wagering**" were a reference to wagering conducted upon an approved contingency;
- (g) a reference in it to "**event**" were a reference to "**approved contingency**";
- (h) a reference in it to a "**race wagering licence**", or "**wagering licence**" were a reference to an on-course totalisator betting licence; and
- (i) a reference in it to "**race wagering**" and "**sports wagering**" were a reference to any form of betting permitted under the on-course totalisator betting licence.

8.3 Definitions

Unless the context requires otherwise and except as is provided in section 8.2, in these On-Course Betting Operations Rules:

"**On-Course Licensee**" means Thoroughbred Racing S.A. Ltd, Harness Racing SA Ltd or Greyhound Racing SA Ltd, as applicable, each being the holder of an on-course totalisator betting licence under the Act.

"**totalisator**" means a system used:

- (a) to enable persons to invest money on approved contingencies with a view to successfully predicting specified outcomes of the approved contingencies; and

- (b) to enable the totalisator pool to be divided and distributed among the persons who successfully predict the outcomes, and includes an instrument, machine or device under which such a system is operated.

"wagering" means betting conducted by means of a totalisator and "wager" has a corresponding meaning.

Other terms defined in the Queensland Wagering Rule have the meaning there ascribed.

9. AMOUNT TO BE PAID AS DIVIDEND

9.1 Dividends

The total amount that under these On-Course Betting Operations Rules is to be paid out by the On-Course Licensee as dividends with respect to totalisator betting is the amount that equals B – C.

9.2 Definition of "B" and "C"

In section 9.1:

"B" means the total amount of bets made with respect to a particular totalisator less the amount of the bets that are refunded;

"C" means the commission deducted in relation to those bets.

For the avoidance of doubt the total amount of bets made may include the bets in a pool conducted by the holder of the major betting operations licence with which the bets accepted by the On-Course Licensee are pooled.

9.3 Fractions

In calculating a dividend:

- (a) a fraction of 10¢ less than 5¢ is to be disregarded; and
(b) a fraction of 10¢ equal to or greater than 5¢ is to be taken to be 5¢.

9.4 Retention of Fractions

An amount that, apart from section 9.3, would be required to be included in a dividend may be retained by the On-Course Licensee.

10. CLAIM FOR PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

The On-Course Licensee will not, after the expiration of the period of 1 year commencing on the day on which a race is held, be liable to pay any dividend on a totalisator bet made with it in respect of that race.

11. COMMISSION

The On-Course Licensee may, in respect of each totalisator conducted by the On-Course Licensee, deduct as commission the amount that is not more than 25% of the total amount of each totalisator pool excluding the amount of bets that are refunded.

12. HOW TO MAKE AN INVESTMENT

Section 11 of the Queensland Wagering Rule 1999 shall apply only if the bet is made within a racecourse.

13. RULES SUPERSEDED

These On-Course Betting Operations Rules supersede the rules in force under the Act immediately before 14 January 2002.

Queensland



Wagering Act 1998

WAGERING RULE 1999

**Reprinted as in force on 3 October 2001
(includes amendments up to SL No. 44 of 2001)**

Reprint No. 2

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Queensland



WAGERING RULE 1999

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WAGERING RULE 1999

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 3 October 2001]

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Short title

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

2 Commencement

This rule commences on 1 September 1999.

3 Dictionary

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

4 Meaning of “wagering option”

(1) A “wagering option”, for an event, is a group of possible selections for wagering on the event.

(2) There may be more than 1 wagering option for the event.

5 Application of rule

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

(2) In this rule, a reference to an authority operator in association with a reference, whether direct or indirect, to an event is a reference to the authority operator conducting approved wagering on the event.

PART 2—EVENTS

6 Identification of selection

(1) Each selection for an event, on which a licence operator is conducting fixed odds wagering, is identified by a number (a “**sportsbet number**”) given to the selection by the licence operator.

(2) For an investment, if a selection and its sportsbet number for an event do not correspond, the number prevails.

(3) A number identifying a selection may consist of 1 or more numbers and 1 or more letters of the alphabet.

6A Identification of match or sporting event

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

6B Identification of race meeting, runner and race

(1) Each race meeting is identified by a code (a “**race meeting code**”) decided for the race meeting by the authority operator conducting a race totalisator for the race meeting.

(2) Each race at a race meeting is identified by a number decided for the race by the authority operator conducting a race totalisator on the race.

(3) Each runner in a race at a race meeting is identified by a number given to the runner by the authority operator conducting a race totalisator on the race.

(4) For an investment, if a runner’s name and number for a race do not correspond, the runner’s number prevails.

(5) A code identifying a race meeting or a number identifying a race or a runner may consist of numbers or letters of the alphabet.

7 Investor to satisfy self about event information

(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

8 Events on which wagering conducted

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

9 Deciding the odds for fixed odds wagering

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

(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.

10 Authority operator need not accept investments

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

11 How to make an investment

(1) A person may make an investment with a licence operator in 1 of the following ways—

- (a) using an investment ticket;
- (b) by telephone;
- (c) using an automated device;
- (d) using the internet;
- (e) asking the licence operator to enter the details of the investment into the licence operator's computer system;
- (f) using another method approved by the chief executive.

(1A) A person may make an investment with a permit holder in 1 of the following ways—

- (a) using an investment ticket;
- (b) asking the permit holder to enter the details of the investment into the permit holder's computer system;
- (c) using another method approved by the chief executive.

(2) A person who uses an investment ticket to make an investment must not, without the approval of the authority operator with whom the person makes the investment, make a mark on the investment ticket by mechanical or electronic means.

12 Investment for a win—fixed odds

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

13 Investment for a place—fixed odds

(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.

14 Making an investment

(1) An investment may be made with a licence operator by using 1 or more of the following—

- (a) cash;
- (b) a credit ticket;
- (c) funds from the investor's deposit account with the licence operator;
- (d) another method approved by the chief executive.

(2) An investment may be made with a permit holder by using—

- (a) cash; or
- (b) another method approved by the chief executive.

15 Minimum investment

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

15A Limit on amount invested

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

Examples—

1. The person might set a limit 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.

16 Refund of investment—fixed odds

(1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4), all fixed odds investments made on selections for an event are made on a play and pay basis.

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

(3) If, before an event starts, the event is postponed or cancelled, a licence operator must refund in full all investments received on selections for the event.

(4) A licence operator must refund all investments received, on the day of a race, on a late scratching in the race.

16A Refund of investment—sports totalisator (sports tipping)

(1) A licence operator conducting a sports totalisator (sports tipping) on a match may decide a period of time after which the licence operator declares a postponed match to be postponed for the purposes of this section.

(2) If a match is declared to be postponed, the licence operator must refund in full all investments received on the totalisator for the match.

16B Refund of investment—certain sports totalisators

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

- (a) for an investment on a pick the margins, pick the winners or pick the score totalisator—each match in the series of matches is

abandoned or postponed until a day after the Tuesday following the day on which the match was scheduled to be held; or

- (b) for an investment on a pick the margins or pick the winners totalisator—fewer than 3 matches in the series of matches are completed on or before the Tuesday following the day on which the match was scheduled to be held; or
- (c) for an investment on a pick the result totalisator—the sporting event is postponed until another day.

(2) The licence operator must refund in full all investments received on the totalisator.

16C Refund of investment—race totalisator

(1) Subsection (2) applies if a race is—

- (a) abandoned; or
- (b) postponed until another day; or
- (c) declared a no-race; or
- (d) ordered to be re-run; or
- (e) a walkover.

(2) The authority operator must refund in full all investments received on runners in the race.

(3) Subsection (2) applies unless part 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.

17 Cancellation of investment—fixed odds

(1) A licence operator conducting fixed odds wagering must cancel an investment if—

- (a) the investment made is not the investment the investor intended; and

1 Part 8 (Totalisators (Race wagering))

- (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.

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

(1) A licence operator is under no obligation to make sure a sports totalisator (sports tipping) investment is the investment the investor intended.

(2) The licence operator must cancel the investment, at the investor's request, if the cancellation can be effected before the closing time for accepting investments on the totalisator on which the investment is made.

(3) The money used to make the investment must be refunded or, at the investor's request, may be used to make another investment.

17B Cancellation of investment—race totalisator

(1) This section applies to a race on which an investment is made or, if the investment is made on more than 1 race, the first of the races on which the investment is made.

(2) The investment may be cancelled at any time up until 40 minutes before the advertised starting time for the race.

(3) An authority operator must cancel an investment presented for cancellation less than 40 minutes before the advertised starting time if—

- (a) the investor advises the investment made is not the investment the investor intended; and
- (b) the investor's request to cancel the investment is made within 5 minutes after making the investment; and
- (c) the cancellation can be effected before the closing time for accepting investments on the totalisator on which the investment is made.

(4) An investment may be cancelled at any time before the closing time if the investment—

- (a) involves a scratching; and
- (b) is presented for cancellation in time to allow the cancellation to be effected before the closing time.

(5) This section applies unless part 8² provides that investments may not be cancelled in particular circumstances.

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

18 Closing time for accepting investments

(1) An authority operator may decide the time after which the operator will not accept investments (the “closing time”)—

- (a) on stated selections; or
- (b) on stated wagering options; or
- (ba) on stated classes of totalisator; or
- (c) on stated events or classes of events; or
- (d) at stated times during an event; or
- (e) at stated premises.

(2) An investment accepted after the closing time must be refunded in full.

19 Printed tickets

(1) If an investor makes an investment using cash or a credit ticket, the authority operator must issue a ticket (a “printed ticket”) to the investor.

(1A) More than 1 investment may be recorded on a printed ticket if the investment is made using a totalisator.

(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.

2 Part 8 (Totalisators (Race wagering))

(4) The investor may use the printed ticket to claim a payout, dividend or refund due to the investor in relation to the investment.

20 Amount of investment shown on printed tickets

(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 $\frac{1}{2}$, the number $\text{'}.5\text{'}$ or the word 'half' , the amount of the investment is 50 cents.

(3) If the amount of the investment is shown by the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$, the number $\text{'}.25\text{'}$ or the word 'quarter' , the amount of the investment is 25 cents.

21 Damaged printed tickets

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

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

22 Payment on destroyed, lost or stolen printed ticket

(1) This section applies if—

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

(2) The notice must—

- (a) contain enough information for the authority operator to properly identify the printed ticket; and

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

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

23 Acceptance of telephone, automated device or internet investments

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

24 Investments only against funds in deposit accounts

(1) An investor may make an investment by telephone, an automated device that is regulated wagering equipment or the internet against funds—

- (a) in a deposit account, in the investor's name, with 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) However, if an investor attempts to make an investment for an amount greater than the amount of cleared funds in the account, the licence operator must not accept the investment.

25 Application to open deposit account

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

- (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.

26 Deposit account

(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.

27 Changes in information for deposit accounts

(1) To change the information held by a licence operator in relation to an investor’s deposit account, the investor must—

- (a) complete a change of details form supplied by the licence operator; and
- (b) lodge the form with the licence operator.

(2) If the change required is a change in the investor’s name, the investor must show the licence operator appropriate documents to explain the change.

(3) An investor is not required to complete a change of details form if the change required is a change in the investor’s address, or the correction of a typographical error.

28 Depositing funds in deposit account

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

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

28A Closing deposit accounts

(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.

29 Making a telephone investment

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

- (a) the number of the deposit account and the account code;
- (b) for fixed odds wagering—
 - (i) the sportsbet number for the investment; and
 - (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.

30 Making an investment by automated device

(1) An investor making an investment using an automated device must give the licence operator the following information—

- (a) the number of the deposit account and the investor's PIN;
- (b) for fixed odds wagering—
 - (i) the sportsbet number for the investment; and
 - (ii) whether the investment required includes an 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.

31 Making an investment by the internet

(1) An investor making an investment using the internet must give the licence operator the following information—

- (a) the number of the deposit account and the investor's password;
- (b) for fixed odds wagering—
 - (i) the sportsbet number for the investment; and
 - (ii) whether the investment required includes an 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.

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

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

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

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

(1) The licence operator must cancel an investment made by telephone, automated device or the internet if—

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

(2) An investment may be cancelled at any time before the closing time if—

- (a) a competitor that was part of the selection on which the investment was made had withdrawn from the event before the investment was made; and
- (b) cancellation is requested in time to allow the cancellation to be effected before the closing time.

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

PART 5—CREDIT TICKETS

34 Depositing funds for credit with licence operator

(1) An investor may deposit funds with a licence operator to establish a credit for making investments with the licence operator.

(2) A person who wishes to establish a credit with a licence operator must, if asked by the licence operator, produce evidence of a kind required by the chief executive that the person is at least 18 years of age.

(3) The amount of funds deposited to establish a credit must be at least—

- (a) if the chief executive approves an amount—the approved amount; or

- (b) if the chief executive does not approve an amount—\$5.
- (4) The licence operator must give the investor a credit ticket.
- (5) The credit ticket must have the following printed on it—
 - (a) the date the ticket was issued;
 - (b) the amount of credit established;
 - (c) the number allocated to the ticket by the licence operator;
 - (d) the expiry date of the ticket.

35 Making an investment using a credit ticket

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

36 Use of funds at credit on credit ticket

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

37 Issue of replacement credit ticket

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

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

38 Damaged credit tickets

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

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

39 Request to stop payment on credit ticket

(1) An investor may ask a licence operator to stop payment on a credit ticket entitling a claimant to the balance of funds at credit on the ticket or a payout or refund on the basis that the ticket has been lost or stolen.

(2) The request to stop payment must—

- (a) be on the form supplied by the licence operator; and
- (b) contain enough information for the licence operator to properly identify the credit ticket; and
- (c) be accompanied by a search fee of—
 - (i) if the chief executive approves an amount—the approved amount; or
 - (ii) if the chief executive does not approve an amount—\$5.

(3) The chief executive must not approve an amount that is more than the reasonable cost of conducting the search.

(4) The licence operator may stop payment on the credit ticket.

(5) If payment is made before the licence operator is able to stop payment, the licence operator—

- (a) must tell the investor that the payment has already been made; and
- (b) must help in any police investigation; and
- (c) if the licence operator knows the name and address of the person to whom the payment was paid—may tell an investigating police officer the name and address.

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

PART 6—RESULTS AND PAYOUTS

40 Result of event

(1) 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
- (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.

41 Payouts, dividends or refunds as soon as practicable

(1) As soon as practicable after the result of an event is announced, the authority operator conducting wagering on the event must make payouts or pay dividends for winning investments and pay refunds.

(2) However, the authority operator must not pay a race totalisator dividend before the steward has declared the correct weight and given the all clear signal.

42 Amount of payout for fixed odds wagering

(1) The amount of the payout for a 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.

(3) This section is subject to section 42A.

42A Amount of payout if there is a late scratching—fixed odds

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a runner in a race is a late scratching; and
- (b) a win investment or place investment, made on a fixed odds basis, on another runner in the race is made—
 - (i) on the day of the race; and
 - (ii) before the late scratching is scratched.

(2) The amount of the payout for the win investment is reduced by an amount calculated using the following formula—

$$\frac{\text{PWI} \times \text{WDF}}{100}$$

100

where—

“PWI” means the amount of the payout for the win investment.

“WDF” means the win deduction factor mentioned in schedule 1, column 2 shown opposite the odds mentioned in schedule 1, column 1 that are the same as, or nearest to, the final odds for the late scratching.

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

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

100

where—

“**PDF**” means the place deduction factor mentioned in schedule 1, column 3 shown opposite the odds mentioned in schedule 1, column 1 that are the same as, or nearest to, the final odds for the late scratching.

“**PPI**” means the amount of the payout for the place investment.

(4) Subsection (5) applies if the final odds for the late scratching—

- (a) are not mentioned in schedule 1, column 1; and
- (b) are midway between the next higher and lower odds mentioned in schedule 1, column 1.

(5) For the definition “**WDF**” in subsection (2) and the definition “**PDF**” in subsection (3), the next lower odds are taken to be nearest to the final odds for the late scratching.

(6) In this section—

“**final odds**”, for a late scratching, means the odds for the late scratching offered by the authority operator immediately before the late scratching was scratched.

43 Payment of payout, dividend or refund

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

(2) The authority operator may make the payout or pay the dividend or refund—

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

(3) An investor may claim a payout, dividend or refund by giving the printed ticket for the investment to a wagering agent at the wagering agent’s place of operation—

- (a) for an investment on a sports tipping totalisator—for up to 13 weeks immediately after the event on which the investment was made; and
- (b) for any other investment—for up to 52 weeks immediately after the event on which the investment was made.

44 Payout, dividend or refund may be sent to investor

(1) An investor entitled to receive a payout, dividend or refund may ask the authority operator to send the payout, dividend or refund by post to the investor.

(2) An authority operator who sends a payout, dividend or refund by post—

- (a) must send it to the address given to the authority operator by the investor; and
- (b) may deduct from the payout, dividend or refund a fee for postage or handling of—
 - (i) if the chief executive approves an amount—the approved amount; or
 - (ii) if the chief executive does not approve an amount—\$1.

(3) The chief executive must not approve an amount that is more than the reasonable cost of postage or handling.

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

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

45A Draw result for sports totalisator (sports tipping) wagering

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

46 Dead heat not a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

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

(2) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more competitors in an event in which a payout is made for only 1 result, the payout is calculated by

dividing the payout amount shown on the winning printed ticket by the number of competitors involved in the dead heat.

(3) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more competitors in an event in which a payout is made for more than 1 result, the payout for each result is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the payout amount shown on the winning printed ticket by the number of competitors involved in the dead heat; and
- (b) multiplying the amount calculated under paragraph (a) by the number of results on which payouts are to be made.

47 Dead heat as a separate selection for fixed odds wagering

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

(2) Subsection (1) applies even if the result is a dead heat and the event then continues until a result other than a dead heat happens.

(3) If a dead heat is offered as a selection within a fixed odds wagering option, an investment made on a selection, other than a dead heat, involving a competitor is not a winning investment if the competitor is involved in a dead heat.

48 Publication of results

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

- (a) at the authority operator's and all wagering agents' places of operation; and
- (b) for enquiries by telephone or the internet.

(2) Also, if the authority operator conducts totalisator wagering for the event, the authority operator must make the amount of the dividend and the selection on which the dividend is declared available as soon as practicable after the dividend is declared.

PART 7—TOTALISATORS (SPORTS WAGERING)

Division 1—Preliminary

49 Application of pt 7

(1) This part applies to wagering conducted under a sports wagering licence using a totalisator.

(2) A licence operator may use any name the licence operator considers appropriate for a class of totalisator mentioned in this part.

Division 2—Sports tipping totalisator

50 Definitions for div 2

In this division—

“**bonus prize reserve**” see section 52.

“**highest margin investment**” see section 66.

“**highest scoring half investment**” see section 69.

“**margins investment**” see section 59.

“**multi-tip investment**” see section 54.

“**points spread investment**” see section 63.

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

“**unit of investment**” means—

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

“**winners investment**” see section 55.

51 Types of investment

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

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

52 Bonus prize reserve

(1) For each type of investment, 3.75% of the total of all investments made on the totalisator is to be put aside as part of a reserve fund (the “**bonus prize reserve**”).

(2) The bonus prize reserve must be distributed from time to time in payment of dividends.

53 Computer pick

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

(2) In subsection (1)—

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

54 Multi-tip investment

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

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

- (a) for a winners investment—twice the number of matches on the match list; and

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

(3) In this section—

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

55 Winners investment

(1) To make a winners investment, the investor selects, for each match on the match list, a home win, away win or a draw.

(2) A totalisator pool for winners investments provides the following dividends for investors who select—

- (a) the correct result for all the matches on the match list—level 1 dividend;
- (b) the correct result for all but 1 of the matches on the match list—level 2 dividend.

(3) If there is only 1 match on the list, only a level 1 dividend is paid.

56 Calculation of dividends—winners investments

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

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

57 Distribution of totalisator pool—winners investments

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

- (a) level 1 dividends—60% of the pool;
- (b) level 2 dividends—40% of the pool.

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

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

(4) Subsections (5) and (6) apply if there are no investors eligible for levels 1 or 2 dividends.

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

(6) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select the correct result for all but 2 of the matches on the match list.

(7) If there are no investors eligible for levels 1 or 2 dividends, or eligible under subsection (5) or (6), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

58 Distribution if match becomes a void match—winners investments

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

(a) the parts of the winners investment totalisator pool for payment of level 1 and level 2 dividends are combined to become the pool for payment of level 1 dividends; and

(b) no level 2 dividend is paid.

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

59 Margins investment

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

(2) A totalisator pool for margins investments provides the following dividends for investors who select—

(a) the correct result for all the matches on the match list—level 1 dividend;

- (b) the correct result for all but 1 of the matches on the match list—level 2 dividend;
- (c) the correct result for all but 2 of the matches on the match list—level 3 dividend.

(3) If there is only 1 match on the match list, only a level 1 dividend is paid.

(4) If there are only 2 matches on the match list, only levels 1 and 2 dividends are paid.

60 Calculation of dividends—margins investments

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

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

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

61 Distribution of totalisator pool—margins investments

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

- (a) level 1 dividends—35% of the pool;
- (b) level 2 dividends—35% of the pool;
- (c) level 3 dividends—30% of the pool.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

62 Distribution if match becomes a void match—margins investments

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

- (a) the part of the margins investment totalisator pool for payment of both level 1 and level 2 dividends is combined to become the pool for payment of level 1 dividends; and
- (b) the part of the margins investment totalisator pool for payment of level 3 dividends becomes the pool for payment of level 2 dividends; and
- (c) no level 3 dividend is paid.

(2) If 2 matches on the match list become void—

- (a) the margins investment totalisator pool for payment of level 1, 2 and 3 dividends is combined to become the pool for payment of level 1 dividends; and
- (b) no level 2 or 3 dividend is paid.

(3) If more than 2 matches become void matches, the licence operator must refund all investments received for margins investments to the investors.

63 Points spread investment

(1) To make a points spread investment, the investor selects, for each match on the match list, the points spread in which each competitor's score will fall, for each half of the match and for the whole match.

(2) The totalisator pool for points spread investments provides dividends for investors who select, for each match on the match list, the correct points spread for each competitor for each half of the match and for the whole match.

64 Calculation of dividends—points spread investments

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

65 Distribution of totalisator pool—points spread investments

(1) If there are no investors eligible to receive a dividend from the points spread totalisator pool, the pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the next points spread totalisator decided by the licence operator.

(2) If, after the last match in a series of matches, there are no investors eligible to receive a dividend, the totalisator pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select all but 1 correct result.

(3) If there are no investors eligible under subsection (2), the pool must be added to the bonus prize reserve.

66 Highest margin investment

To make a highest margin investment, the investor—

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

67 Calculation of dividend—highest margin investments

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

68 Distribution of totalisator pool—highest margin investments

(1) Dividends are payable to investors who—

- (a) receive a level 1 dividend for a winners investment or a margins investment; and
- (b) select the match that is won by the highest margin.

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

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

(4) If the matches on the list are part of a series that involves rounds of matches and there are no further rounds of matches to be played in the series, the pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select the match that is won by the second highest margin.

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

69 Highest scoring half investment

To make a highest scoring half investment, the investor—

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

70 Calculation of dividend—highest scoring half investments

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

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

71 Distribution of totalisator pool—highest scoring half investments

(1) Dividends are payable to investors who—

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

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

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

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

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

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

72 Minimum dividend

(1) A licence operator may decide the minimum dividend the licence operator will pay for an investment.

(2) The minimum dividend may be, for example, the same amount as the minimum investment the licence operator will accept on the event.

(3) If, in the part of the totalisator pool that is for payment of the relevant level dividend, there is not enough money to pay a minimum dividend, the licence operator must use money from the bonus prize reserve to make up the shortfall.

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

73 Payment of dividends or refunds in cash

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

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

(1) A licence operator may record security codes on, or put into effect other tests for, printed tickets—

- (a) for making sure forged or fraudulently altered printed tickets are not taken to be tickets for winning investments; and
- (b) for deciding—
 - (i) whether a printed ticket is a ticket for a winning investment; and
 - (ii) if a ticket is a ticket for a winning investment—the amount of the dividend.

(2) If a licence operator decides that a printed ticket does not display a valid security code or satisfy other tests for the ticket, the licence operator must not pay a dividend for the ticket.

(3) Subsection (2) has effect even though the ticket appears to be valid.

75 When a printed ticket is void

(1) A printed ticket is void if—

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

Division 3—Pick the margins totalisator

76 Pick the margins investment

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

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

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

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

77 Calculation of dividend

(1) A pick the margins totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the correct result for each match in the series.

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

78 Distribution of totalisator pool

(1) If no investors select the correct result for each match in the series, the totalisator pool jackpots and forms part of the pool for the next pick the margins totalisator decided by the licence operator.

(2) However, if the match is the last match in the series of matches, the totalisator pool must be used to pay dividends to investors who select the highest number of correct results.

79 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

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

Division 4—Pick the winners totalisator

80 Pick the winners investment

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

(1A) Also, an investor may make a pick the winners investment by marking the pick the winners panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.

(2) The licence operator may allocate a points start of half a point, or a number of points ending in half a point, to 1 team in each match in the series.

(3) If the licence operator allocates a points start, the points start must be stated on the match list displayed at the licence operator's place of operation.

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

81 Calculation of dividend

(1) A pick the winners totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the correct result for each match in the series.

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

82 Distribution of totalisator pool

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

83 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

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

Division 5—Pick the score totalisator

84 Pick the score investment

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

(1A) Also, an investor may make a pick the score investment by marking the pick the score panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.

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

85 Calculation of dividend

(1) A pick the score totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the correct result for the designated match.

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

86 Distribution of totalisator pool

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

- (a) the winning team's score and the losing team's score plus or minus 1 point;
- (b) the winning team's score plus or minus 1 point and the losing team's score;
- (c) the winning team's score plus or minus 1 point and the losing team's score plus or minus 1 point;
- (d) the winning team's score and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (e) the winning team's score plus or minus 2 points and the losing team's score;
- (f) the winning team's score plus or minus 1 point and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (g) the winning team's score plus or minus 2 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 1 point;
- (h) the winning team's score plus or minus 2 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (i) the winning team's score and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
- (j) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score;
- (k) the winning team's score plus or minus 1 point and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
- (l) the winning team's score plus or minus 2 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
- (m) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 1 point;
- (n) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (o) the winning team's score plus or minus 3 points and the losing team's score plus or minus 3 points;
- (p) the winning team's score and any score for the losing team;
- (q) any score for the winning team and the losing team's score;
- (r) any score for either team.

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

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

- (q) the home team's score plus or minus 3 points and the away team's score plus or minus 2 points;
- (r) the home team's score plus or minus 3 points and the away team's score plus or minus 3 points but not a draw;
- (s) the home team's score and any score for the away team;
- (t) any score for the home team and the away team's score;
- (u) any score for either team.

87 Distribution of totalisator pool if team forfeits

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

Division 6—Pick the result totalisator

88 Pick the result investments

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

- (a) the winning contestant; and
- (b) the winning margin.

(1A) Also, an investor may make a pick the result investment by marking the pick the result panel on a mystery pick investment ticket.

(2) The winning margin may be—

- (a) a number between 1 and 23; or
- (b) 24 or more; or
- (c) a draw.

89 Calculation of dividends

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

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

90 Distribution of totalisator pool

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

(2) If there are more than 2 contestants in an event in which the result is a draw, the totalisator pool must be used to pay a dividend to investors who select—

- (a) the winning contestants; and
- (b) a draw as a winning margin.

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

91 Distribution of totalisator pool if contestant or contestants forfeit

(1) If there are only 2 contestants in the event and 1 of the contestants forfeits the event, the licence operator must refund all investments to the investors.

(2) If there are more than 2 contestants in the event and 1 or more of the contestants forfeits the event, the licence operator—

- (a) must refund to the investors all investments on the contestants who forfeit; and
- (b) may continue to operate the totalisator if there are at least 2 contestants remaining in the event.

Division 7—Sporting event totalisator

92 Sporting event totalisator

A licence operator may operate the following sporting event totalisators for a sporting event or a series of sporting events by applying the following provisions of part 8³—

- (a) for a win sports totalisator—part 8, division 2;

3 Part 8 (Totalisators (Race wagering))

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

93 Application of expressions used in pt 8

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

- (a) a reference to a race is taken to be a reference to a sporting event;
and
- (b) a reference to a race club is taken to be a reference to the 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.

94 Bracketed competitors

(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.

(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.

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

PART 8—TOTALISATORS (RACE WAGERING)

Division 1—Preliminary

95 Definitions for pt 8

In this part—

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

“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—

- (a) for division 9—an investment of 25 cents; or
- (b) otherwise—an investment of 50 cents.

96 Application of pt 8

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

97 Minimum dividend

(1) An authority operator may decide a minimum dividend the authority operator will pay for an investment on a race totalisator.

(2) If the authority operator has decided a minimum dividend, the minimum dividend applies for all investments on a race totalisator unless a provision of this rule states that it does not apply in a particular case.

(3) If there is not enough money in the totalisator pool to pay the minimum dividend, the authority operator must make available the shortfall for the dividend from the authority operator's own funds.

Division 2—Win totalisator

98 Win totalisator pool

(1) A win totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner or runners that place first in a race.

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

99 Calculating a dividend

(1) The dividend payable 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).

100 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

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

- (a) dividing the win totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed runners in the dead heat; and
- (b) allotting a part to each backed runner; and
- (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

101 Place totalisator pool

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

- (a) first and second in a 2 dividend race; or
- (b) first, second and third in a 3 dividend race.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a place totalisator on a race unless there are at least 5 runners in the race.

(3) However, an authority operator may continue to operate a place totalisator if—

- (a) at the time the authority operator is notified of scratchings for the race by the race club conducting the race, there are at least 5 runners in the race; and
- (b) after late scratchings, at least 4 runners start in the race.

102 Whether race is a 2 dividend or 3 dividend race

(1) A race is a 2 dividend race 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.

103 Calculating a dividend for a 2 dividend race

(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
- (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.

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

(1) If there is a dead heat for first place in a 2 dividend race and at least 1 of the runners involved in the dead heat is a backed runner, the dividend is calculated by—

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

105 Calculating a dividend for a 3 dividend race

(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.

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

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

- (a) dividing the place totalisator pool into 3 equal parts; and
- (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
- (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.

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

(1) If there are no investments made on the runners that place in a 2 or 3 dividend race, the dividend—

- (a) is calculated by dividing the place totalisator pool by the total number of 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).

108 Circumstances in which investments must be refunded

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

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

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

Division 4—Double totalisator

109 Definitions for div 4

In this division—

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

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

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

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

110 Double totalisator pool

(1) A double totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner that places first in each of the 2 races in a double, feature double or special double.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a double totalisator unless there are at least 2 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the double totalisator.

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

111 Calculating a dividend

(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;

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

- (c) the runners that place second in the first race and first in the second race;
- (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 subsection (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).

112 Runner selected by investor is scratched

(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),⁶ no refund is payable.

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

(1) Despite section 16C,⁷ 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 subsection (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).

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

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

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

(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 subsection (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).

115 Races in special double may be run in any order

(1) Despite section 110(3), the races selected by the authority operator for a special double may be run in any order.

(2) If the race specified by the authority operator as the first race is run second, it remains the first race for the application of the provisions of this division.

(3) If the race specified by the authority operator as the second race is run first, it remains the second race for the application of the provisions of this division.

116 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

(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 under section 111(1) or (2) is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the double totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed winning combinations under the subsection; 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.

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

(1) Despite section 16C, investments received on a double totalisator are not refunded if 1 of the races in the double, feature double or special double is a walkover.

(2) The race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the walkover.

Division 5—Treble totalisator

118 Definitions for div 5

In this division—

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

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

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

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

119 Treble totalisator pool

(1) A treble totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner that places first in each of the 3 races in a treble, feature treble or special treble.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a treble totalisator unless there are at least 2 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the treble totalisator.

(3) The authority operator must specify 3 races as the first, second and third races for the treble totalisator.⁸

(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.

120 Calculating a dividend

(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—

- (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;

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

- (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 subsection (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).

121 Runner selected by investor is scratched

(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.

122 Races in special treble may be run in any order

(1) Despite section 119(3), the races selected by the authority operator for a special treble may be run in any order.

(2) For the application of the provisions of this division, a race specified as the first, second or third race for a treble totalisator remains the first second or third race, as the case may be, irrespective of the order in which the races are run.

123 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) there is a dead heat for first place in 1 of the races on which a treble totalisator is being conducted; or
- (b) there is a dead heat in a situation to which section 120(2) applies.

(2) The dividend payable to an investor under section 120(1) or (2) is calculated by—

- (a) dividing the treble totalisator pool into as many equal parts as the number of backed winning combinations under the subsection; 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.

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

(1) This section applies, despite section 16C, if a race that is part of a treble, feature treble or special treble is—

- (a) abandoned; or
- (b) (other than for a special treble) postponed until a time after the start of the next race; or
- (c) declared a no-race; or
- (d) declared a no-race and re-run after the start of the next race; or
- (e) a walkover.

(2) The race is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners are taken to have included the winner of the race.

(3) However, if a race that is part of a special treble is abandoned before the start of any race in the special treble, all investments received for the special treble are refunded in full.

(4) All investments on a treble totalisator are refunded in full if all races in the treble, feature treble or special treble are—

- (a) abandoned; or
- (b) postponed until another day; or
- (c) declared no-races; or
- (d) ordered to be re-run.

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

Division 6—Trifecta totalisator

125 Trifecta totalisator pool

(1) A trifecta totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in a race.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a trifecta totalisator on a race unless there are at least 3 runners in the race.

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

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

126 Calculating a dividend

(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 subsection (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) However, if 2 or more runners dead heat for third place, a combination of 2 runners that place mentioned in subsection (3) may include only 1 of the runners involved in the dead heat.

(5) If there are no investments made on any of the combinations mentioned in subsection (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).

127 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

(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 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.

(5) However, if 2 or more runners dead heat for third place, a combination of 2 runners that place mentioned in subsection (4) may include only 1 of the runners involved in the dead heat.

Division 7—Quinella totalisator

128 Quinella totalisator pool

(1) A quinella totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in any order, the combination of runners that place first and second in a race.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a quinella totalisator on a race unless there are at least 3 runners in the race.

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

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

129 Calculating a dividend

(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—

- (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 subsection (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).

130 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

(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

131 Six pic totalisator

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

132 Pick 6 totalisator pool

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

133 Straight 6 totalisator pool

(1) A straight 6 totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select the runner that places first in each of 6 consecutive races at the same race meeting on the same day.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a straight 6 totalisator unless there are at least 2 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the straight 6 totalisator.

(3) If a steward orders or permits a runner to be withdrawn from a race that is 1 of the 6 races on which an authority operator is conducting a straight 6 totalisator, the authority operator must refund to the investors all investments received on any combination of runners that includes the withdrawn runner.

(4) A race that is 1 of the 6 races on which an authority operator is conducting a straight 6 totalisator is taken to have been run and all combinations of runners on which investments have been made are taken to have included the winner of the race if the race is—

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

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

134 Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator

The dividend payable 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.

135 Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator

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.

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

(1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for 1 or more of the first 6 places in a race on which a pick 6 totalisator is being conducted.

(2) The dividend payable 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.

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

(1) This section applies if there is a dead heat for first place in 1 of the 6 races on which a straight 6 totalisator is being conducted.

(2) The dividend payable 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.

138 Jackpot—pick 6 totalisator

(1) If no dividend is payable under section 134 or 136, the pick 6 totalisator pool (the **“first pool”**) jackpots and forms part of the pool for a pick 6 totalisator, selected by the authority operator, operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.

(2) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a pick 6 totalisator pool within 10 days after the first pool jackpots.

(3) A pick 6 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

138A Jackpot—straight 6 totalisator

(1) If no dividend is payable under section 135 or 137, the straight 6 totalisator pool (the **“first pool”**) jackpots and forms part of the pool for a

straight 6 totalisator, selected by the authority operator, operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.

(2) The authority operator must include the jackpot in a straight 6 totalisator pool within 10 days after the first pool jackpots.

(3) A straight 6 totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

Division 9—First four totalisator

139 First four totalisator pool

(1) A first four totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first, second, third and fourth in a race.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a first four totalisator on a race unless there are at least 4 runners in the race.

(3) If fewer than 4 runners start in a race, or fewer than 4 starters finish the race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the race to the investors.

(4) An authority operator must not operate a first four totalisator on a race if—

- (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.

140 Calculating a dividend

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.

141 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

(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.

142 Jackpot

(1) If no dividend is payable under section 140 or 141, the first four totalisator pool (the “**first pool**”) jackpots and forms part of the pool for a first four totalisator, selected by the authority operator, operated by the authority operator on the same type of racing event.

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

(3) A first four totalisator pool may include more than 1 jackpot.

Division 10—Forecast totalisator

143 Forecast totalisator pool

(1) A forecast totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in the correct order, the combination of runners that place first and second in a race.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a forecast totalisator on a race unless there are at least 3 runners in the race.

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

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

144 Calculating a dividend

(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 winning forecast combination.

(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 subsection (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 subsection (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).

145 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

(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

146 Definitions for div 11

In this division—

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

“**race**” includes a number of races.

147 Sweepstake totalisator pool

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

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

148 Drawing entry numbers

(1) An authority operator must draw the entry numbers for a sweepstake totalisator on a race before the start of the race.

(2) At the drawing, the authority operator's computer system randomly selects entry numbers and allocates an entry number to each runner in the race.

149 Entry not made in time for drawing

(1) An investment is taken not to have been made if it is not recorded by the authority operator's computer system as an investment at the stated time for drawing entry numbers.

(2) An investment taken not to have been made is refunded in full and does not form part of the sweepstake totalisator pool.

150 Distribution of sweepstake totalisator pool

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

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

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

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

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

(2) If there is a dead heat between 2 runners for first place, the parts of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 150(1)(b) and (c) must be combined and the combined pool divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.

(3) If there is a dead heat among 3 or more runners for first place, the parts of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 150(1)(b), (c) and (d) must be combined and the combined pool divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.

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

(5) If there is a dead heat between 2 or more runners for third place, the part of the sweepstake totalisator pool mentioned in section 150(1)(d) must be divided equally among the investors whose entry numbers are allocated to the runners involved in the dead heat.

152 Refund of investments

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

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

Division 12—Double trio totalisator

153 Double trio totalisator pool

(1) A double trio totalisator pool provides dividends for investors who select, in any order, the combination of runners that place first, second and third in each of 2 races.

(2) An authority operator must not operate a double trio totalisator unless there are at least 5 runners in each race at the time the authority operator starts operating the double trio totalisator.

(3) An authority operator may continue to operate a double trio totalisator if—

- (a) at the time the authority operator begins operating the double trio totalisator, there are at least 5 runners in each race; and
- (b) after late scratchings, at least 4 runners start in each race.

(4) If fewer than 4 runners start in either race, the authority operator must refund all investments received for the double trio totalisator to the investors.

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

154 Calculating a dividend

The dividend payable 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.

155 Jackpot

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

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

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

156 Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

(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 dividing the

double trio totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the combinations of the first 3 runners to place in each of the 2 races.

157 Race abandoned etc.

Section 16C(2)⁹ applies to an investment on a double trio totalisator if either of the races involved in the double trio is—

- (a) abandoned; or
- (b) postponed until another day; or
- (c) declared a no-race; or
- (d) ordered to be re-run; or
- (e) a walkover.

158 Runner scratched

Section 17B¹⁰ 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

159 Mystery pick

(1) A mystery pick is an investment on 1 or more totalisators.

(2) An investor's selections for a mystery pick are made, at random, by the authority operator's computer system.

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

160 Types of mystery pick

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

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

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

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

161 Investment on next racing event

(1) An authority operator who accepts a mystery pick investment must place the investment on the next racing event of the same type on which the authority operator is conducting race wagering.

(2) However, the authority operator may allow the investor to choose the racing event on which the investment is invested.

162 Circumstances in which investment may be cancelled

Sections 16C and 17B¹¹ do not apply to a mystery pick investment unless the investor has chosen the race on which the investment is made.

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

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

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

164 Investment on first four totalisator

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

¹¹ Sections 16C (Refund of investment—race totalisator) and 17B (Cancellation of investment—race totalisator)

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

Division 14—All-up investments

165 All-up investments

An all-up investment is an investment made on—

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

166 Making an investment

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

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

167 Cancellation of investment

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

(2) Despite section 17B(4),¹² 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.

¹² Section 17B (Cancellation of investment—race totalisator)

168 Scratchings

(1) This section applies if 1 of the runners selected for an all-up investment is scratched but the investor does not obtain a refund of the investment.

(2) The amount of the investment on the scratched runner is carried forward and added to the investment on the selected runner in the next race selected for the all-up investment.

(3) However, if the scratching happens in the final race of the races selected for the all-up investment, the amount of the investment on the scratched runner becomes the final dividend for the all-up investment.

(4) Despite section 16C,¹³ investments on runners in a race are dealt with under subsections (2) and (3) as if the runners had been scratched if the race is—

- (a) abandoned; or
- (b) postponed until another day; or
- (c) declared a no-race; or
- (d) ordered to be re-run; or
- (e) a walkover.

(5) If, because of scratchings in a race that is part of an all-up investment, the authority operator does not operate a place totalisator on the race, the race is treated as abandoned for carrying forward, under subsection (2) or (3), investments made on the place totalisator for the race.

(6) If all the runners selected for an all-up investment are scratched, the investment must be refunded in full.

Division 15—Brackets

169 Bracketing runners

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

¹³ Section 16C (Refund of investment—race totalisator)

170 Allocating numbers to bracketed runners

(1) An authority operator allocating numbers to bracketed runners must allocate the highest number available on the totalisator.

(2) The first-named runner in a bracket must be shown with the number followed by the letter 'A'.

(3) The second-named and any further runners in the bracket must be shown with the same number followed by letters of the alphabet in sequence.

171 Investment on bracketed runners

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

(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.

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

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

- (a) 2 or more runners are bracketed together for a race; and
- (b) investors on 2 or more of the runners in the bracket would have been entitled to a separate dividend if the runners had not been bracketed.

(2) The dividend payable to the investors is calculated by dividing the relevant part of the totalisator pool by the number of units of investment made on the bracketed runners.

173 Bracketed runner scratched

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

174 Bracketed runner is part of winning combination

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

- (a) 2 or more runners are bracketed together for a race; and
- (b) 1 or more of the bracketed runners are part of a winning combination.

(2) An investor who selects any of the runners in the bracket is taken to have selected the runner or runners that are part of the winning combination.

Division 16—Substitutes

175 Deciding a substitute

(1) If this rule provides for an investment to be transferred to a substitute in a race, the substitute must be—

- (a) if the authority operator conducts a win totalisator on the race—the runner on which the highest amount is invested on the win totalisator at closing time for the totalisator; or
- (b) if the authority operator does not conduct a win totalisator on the race—the runner on which the highest amount is invested on the totalisator on which the investment to be transferred was made at closing time for the totalisator.

(2) If, at the time the authority operator is required to decide the substitute, more than 1 runner qualifies to be the substitute, the substitute is the runner whose name appears before the other qualified runners on the list of runners for the race issued by the authority operator.

176 Investors to be advised of substitute

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

PART 9—REPEALS

177 Repeal, and rules and provisions superseded

(1) The following instruments are repealed—

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

(2) This rule supersedes the rules mentioned in subsection (1)(a) and the provisions mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

SCHEDULE 1**DEDUCTIONS FOR LATE SCRATCHINGS**

section 42A

	Column 1 Odds	Column 2 Win deduction factor	Column 3 Place deduction factor
1.	21	4	5
2.	17	5	6
3.	16	6	7
4.	15	6	7
5.	13	7	8
6.	12	8	8
7.	11	9	9
8.	10	9	10
9.	9	11	11
10.	8	12	12
11.	7.5	12	12
12.	7	14	13
13.	6.5	14	13
14.	6	16	14
15.	5.5	17	17
16.	5	19	16
17.	4.5	21	17
18.	4	23	18
19.	3.75	25	19
20.	3.5	27	20
21.	3.25	29	20
22.	3	31	21
23.	2.75	34	22

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

	Column 1 Odds	Column 2 Win deduction factor	Column 3 Place deduction factor
24.	2.65	35	23
25.	2.5	37	23
26.	2.35	39	24
27.	2.25	41	24
28.	2.1	44	25
29.	2	47	26
30.	1.9	51	27
31.	1.8	51	27
32.	1.75	54	27
33.	1.65	56	27
34.	1.55	59	28
35.	1.5	62	28
36.	1.45	64	29
37.	1.4	66	29
38.	1.33	69	30
39.	1.3	71	30
40.	1.25	74	30

SCHEDULE 2

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
 - (ii) is scheduled to be held at a race meeting at a racing venue; and

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

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

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

“**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.

“**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.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

“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.

ENDNOTES

1 Index to endnotes

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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 3 October 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

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

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
1D	to SL No. 188 of 2000	5 January 2001
1E	to SL No. 44 of 2001	25 May 2001

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))

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

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

6 List of annotations

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s 16A ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 12

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s 16B ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 12

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s 17 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 13(2)

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s 20 amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 6

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

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s 36 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 24

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s 41 sub 2000 SL No. 11 s 25
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s 42 amd 2000 SL No. 11 s 26(2); 2001 SL No. 44 s 9

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s 42A ins 2001 SL No. 44 s 10

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 pres pt hdg ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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- s 50 prev s 50 om R1 (see RA s 40)
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- s 52 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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- prov hdg amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 14(1)
s 53 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
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- s 54 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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

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

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- s 57 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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- s 58 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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

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- s 60 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34
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- s 61 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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- s 62 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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- s 63 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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- s 64 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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- s 65 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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s 66 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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s 67 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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s 68 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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s 69 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Calculation of dividend—highest scoring half investments

s 70 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

Distribution of totalisator pool—highest scoring half investments

s 71 ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 34

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When a printed ticket is void

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div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

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

Calculation of dividend

s 81 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

Distribution of totalisator pool

s 82 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

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s 83 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

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div 5 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

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amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 16

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Division 6—Pick the result totalisator

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s 88 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 17

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s 90 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

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div 7 (ss 92–94) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 33

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

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s 97 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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div 2 (ss 98–100) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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div 3 (ss 101–108) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 4—Double totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Definitions for div 4

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Double totalisator pool

s 110 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend

s 111 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Runner selected by investor is scratched

s 112 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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

s 113 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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

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Races in special double may be run in any order

s 115 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

s 116 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 19

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

s 117 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 5—Treble totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Definitions for div 5

s 118 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Treble totalisator pool

s 119 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend

s 120 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Runner selected by investor is scratched

s 121 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Races in special treble may be run in any order

s 122 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

s 123 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 20

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

s 124 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 6—Trifecta totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Trifecta totalisator pool

s 125 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend

s 126 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 21

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

s 127 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
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Division 7—Quinella totalisator

div 7 (ss 128–130) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 8—Six pic totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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Pick 6 totalisator pool

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s 133 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend for a pick 6 totalisator

s 134 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend for a straight 6 totalisator

s 135 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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

s 136 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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

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sub 2001 SL No. 44 s 23

Jackpot—straight 6 totalisator

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div 9 hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

First four totalisator pool

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Calculating a dividend

s 140 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

s 141 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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s 142 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
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Division 10—Forecast totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Forecast totalisator pool

s 143 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend

s 144 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34
amd 2001 SL No. 44 s 25

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

s 145 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 11—Sweepstake totalisator

div 11 (ss 146–152) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 12—Double trio totalisator

div hdg ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Double trio totalisator pool

s 153 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Calculating a dividend

s 154 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Jackpot

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

Calculating a dividend if there is a dead heat

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

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s 157 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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s 158 ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

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Division 14—All-up investments

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

Division 15—Brackets

div 15 (ss 169–174) ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 34

Division 16—Substitutes

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

PART 9—REPEALS

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ins 2001 SL No. 44 s 28

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

def “**class of totalisator**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
 amd 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(1)
 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
 def “**home win**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
 def “**late scratching**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**match**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
 def “**match list**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
 def “**no race**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**printed ticket**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
 def “**race**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**race meeting code**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**race totalisator**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**runner**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**scratching**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**sports totalisator**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
 def “**steward**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**totalisator wagering**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
 def “**type of racing event**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**void match**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35
 def “**walkover**” ins 2000 SL No. 188 s 35(2)
 def “**winning margin**” ins 2000 SL No. 11 s 35

7 Table of corrected minor errors

TABLE OF CORRECTED MINOR ERRORS under the Reprints Act 1992 s 44

Provision	Description
section 57(7)	om ‘subsections (5) or (6)’ ins ‘subsection (5) or (6)’
section 61(9)	om ‘subsections (7) or (8)’ ins ‘subsection (7) or (8)’
section 111(3)	om ‘subsections (1) or (2)’ ins ‘subsection (1) or (2)’
section 113(3)	om ‘subsections (1) or (2)’ ins ‘subsection (1) or (2)’
section 114(3)	om ‘subsections (1) or (2)’ ins ‘subsection (1) or (2)’
section 120(3)	om ‘subsections (1) or (2)’ ins ‘subsection (1) or (2)’
section 126(3)	om ‘subsections (1) or (2)’ ins ‘subsection (1) or (2)’
section 126(5)	om ‘subsections (1), (2) or (3)’ ins ‘subsection (1), (2) or (3)’
section 129(3)	om ‘subsections (1) or (2)’ ins ‘subsection (1) or (2)’
section 144(3)	om ‘subsections (1) or (2)’ ins ‘subsection (1) or (2)’
section 144(4)	om ‘subsections (1), (2) or (3)’ ins ‘subsection (1), (2) or (3)’

ORDER**SECTION 18 TAB (DISPOSAL) ACT 2000**

I, **ROBERT IVAN LUCAS**, the Minister for Government Enterprises, make the following order under s.18(1) of the Act.

1. DEFINITIONS

In this order:-

“**Act**” means the *TAB (Disposal) Act 2000*;

“**Business Sale Agreement**” means the agreement made in writing on 15 August 2001 between the Minister for Government Enterprises, UNITAB and TAB Queensland Limited for the sale to UNITAB of SATAB’s business;

“**Completion**” means completion of the transfer of assets and liabilities under the Business Sale Agreement;

“**Declaration**” means a final and binding declaration made by the Court in Action No. 1234 of 2001 in the Supreme Court of South Australia;

“**Fund**” means the Superannuation Fund known as South Australian Totalizator Agency Board Staff Superannuation Fund;

“**Governing Rules**” means the rules by which the Fund is governed;

“**Memoranda of Understanding**” means:-

- (a) the Memorandum of Understanding made between the South Australian Government and the Employee Ombudsman on 5 December 2000 relating to the sale of the South Australian Totalizator Agency Board; and
- (b) the Memorandum of Understanding covering the same subject matter and made between the South Australian Government, the Public Service Association of South Australia Incorporated and the Australian Municipal, Administrative, Clerical and Services Union, South Australian Clerical and Administrative Branch on 10 April 2001;

“**SATAB**” means SA TAB Pty Ltd ACN 096 604 170;

“**Transferred Employees**” means those employees whose employment is transferred to UNITAB by an Employee Transfer Order made under either of subsections 16(3) or 16(4) of the Act;

“UNITAB” means UNITAB Pty Ltd ACN 097 719 107.

2. EMPLOYMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

I direct UNITAB to give effect to the terms of the Memoranda of Understanding in respect of Transferred Employees as if UNITAB were a party to each of the Memoranda of Understanding.

3. AMENDMENT TO THE GOVERNING RULES

If the effect of a Declaration is that the Business Sale Agreement does not amend the Governing Rules so that:-

- (a) a Transferred Employee who is a Member of the Fund will maintain membership in the Fund in accordance with the Governing Rules; and
- (b) employees of SATAB who are Members of the Fund and who elect to participate in the career transition program approved by the Minister under s.16(4) of the Act will be permitted to maintain contributory membership in the Fund in accordance with the Governing Rules

then, but not otherwise, the Governing Rules are amended by this order as follows:-

First, by revoking the amendments (if any) validly made by the Business Sale Agreement other than the amendments made by the insertion of clause 20A into the Governing Rules and the insertion of the definition of “Surplus”.

Second, by adding the following new definitions:-

“**Employer**” means:-

- (a) a Sponsor who, for the time being, employs a Member; and
- (b) in respect of a Member, the Sponsor that is, for the time being, the employer of that Member;

“**Principal Employer**” means SATAB until it no longer employs any Members and from then on it means UNITAB;

“**Sponsors**” means SATAB, UNITAB, and every other body that:-

- (a) either:-
 - (i) is related to either SATAB or UNITAB within the meaning of s.3 of the *Long Service Leave Act 1987 (SA)* and employs a Member; or

- (ii) employs a Member whilst he or she participates in a career transition program approved by the Minister under s.16(4) of the *TAB (Disposal) Act 2000*; and
- (b) executes a binding undertaking to be bound by the terms of this Deed as a Sponsor and an Employer; and
- (c) makes a contribution to the Fund for the benefit of Member.

Third, by making the following amendments:-

- in the definitions of “**Employee**” and “**Permanent Employee**” replace “the Board” with “a Sponsor”;
- in clause 4.2(d), replace “the Board” with “each Employer” and add after the word “Members” the additional words “who are employed by that Employer”;
- in clause 12.2 (a) replace “the Board” with “each Employer” and in the rest of 12.2 replace “the Board” with “the Employers”;
- in clause 12.5 replace “the Board” with “the Employers will jointly”;
- in clause 13.2(e) replace “the Board” with “an Employer”;
- in clause 13.7 replace “the Board” with “the Employers”;
- in clause 13.8 replace “the Board” with “each Sponsor”;
- in clause 14.1(iv) and (v) replace “the Board” with “an Employer”;
- in clause 15.4 replace “the Board” with “each Employer”;
- in clause 16.1(b) replace “the Board” with “each Employer” and then, in the rest of clause 16.1:-
 - where the phrase “the Board” next appears, replace it with “an Employer”; and
 - where it subsequently appears replace it with “that Employer”;
- in clause 19.1 replace “the Board” where it first appears with “an Employer”;
- in clause 19.2 replace “the Board” where it first appears with “an Employer” and where it appears thereafter with “that Employer”;
- amend clause 20.1 to read:-

“If:-

- (a) at any time there is only one Employer and either:-
- (i) an order is made or a resolution is passed for the winding up of that Employer unless such winding up is for the purposes of reconstruction or amalgamation and the new organisation then formed has the necessary power and agrees with the Trustee to take the place of the Employer and the new reconstructed or amalgamated organisation will be deemed to be the Employer; or
 - (ii) that Employer ceases to carry on business for any reason whatsoever; or
- (b) the Employers elect by giving 3 months notice in writing to the Trustee, to terminate the Fund,

the Fund will be terminated from such date as is determined by the Trustee (“**Termination Date**”);

- in clause 20A (if it has been validly inserted by the Business Sale Agreement) replace both “Principal Employer” and “TABCO” with “SATAB”;
- in clause 21.1 replace “the Board” wherever it appears with “the Principal Employer”;
- in clause 22.1 replace “the Board” where it first appears with “an Employer”;
- in clause 23 replace “the Board” with “the Sponsors”;
- otherwise, wherever the phrase “the Board” appears, replace it with “the Employer”.

4. **WHEN THE SUPERANNUATION FUND AMENDMENTS TAKE EFFECT**

If the Governing Rules are amended by paragraph 3 of this order, those amendments take effect as and from Completion immediately after any amendments validly made by the Business Sale Agreement have been effected.

5. **FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE GOVERNING RULES**

For the removal of doubt, I declare that nothing in this order is intended to prevent the Governing Rules from being amended in future according to law.

DATED the 9th day of January 2002.

R.I. Lucas
Minister for Government Enterprises

EMPLOYEE TRANSFER ORDER**SECTION 16(3) TAB (DISPOSAL) ACT 2000**

I, **ROBERT IVAN LUCAS**, Minister for Government Enterprises ('**Minister**'), hereby Order that the following employees of SA TAB Pty Ltd (ACN 096 604 170) ('**SA TAB**') are transferred to the employment of Unitab Pty Ltd (ACN 097 719 107) ('**Unitab**'):

- those employees who have been notified that their positions are key positions, pursuant to subsection 16(2) of the *TAB (Disposal) Act, 2000* and whose names appear in Schedule 1 below; and
- those employees who have been notified that their positions are required positions other than key positions and have, in the manner and within the period specified in the notice, elected to be transferred employees, pursuant to subsection 16(2) of the *TAB (Disposal) Act, 2000* and whose names appear in Schedule 2 below.

This Order is made pursuant to subsection 16(3) of the *TAB (Disposal) Act, 2000* and, provided that Completion (as defined in the Business Sale Agreement relating to SA TAB between the Minister, Unitab and TAB Queensland Limited ('**Sale Agreement**')) occurs at 00:01 on 14 January 2001 ('**Effective Date**'), takes effect on the Effective Date. For the avoidance of doubt, if Completion does not occur under the Sale Agreement on the Effective Date, this Order will have no force and effect and will be taken never to have been made.

SCHEDULE 1**Temporarily Transferred**

BRAMLEY	DANIEL
DAWSON-RYAN	ANDREW
KERWOOD	DARREN
MUNN	TIMOTHY
MURPHY	GRANTLEY
O'BOYLE	CHRISTOPHER
PEUT	PETER
SALT	BRIAN
THOMPSON	SONN
WASHYN	COLLEEN

SCHEDULE 2**Head Office**

CHRISTIE	SPENCER
DMITRIEFF	ADRIAN
HELBIG	PHILIP
HOWDEN	ALAN
KALIONIS	SUE
OWEN	FRANCES
SIMONS	DIANE
SNELLING	RODNEY

Sales Outlet Managers

BLACKWELL	CYNTHIA
BRYANT	JUDITH
BUNKER	MARY
COX	KAYLEEN
GREEN	SALLY
HEYER	JULIE
HUTTON	SHARON
JAMIESON	BARBARA
LEHMANN	SANDRA
MAIR	LAURA
MCALISTER HAMMOND	BEATE
POLLHEIM	LYNETTE
RICHARDSON	ANNE
SMITH	GAIL
WELCH	CHERYL

Sales Outlet Regular Casuals

ARTHUR	LEANNE
ASHFORTH	GLORIA
BARNETT	JOY
BEGGS	TREENA
BEST	JANE
BETTS	BARBARA
BOWN	PATRICIA
BROWN	MARGARET
BROWNRIGG	SUSANNE
BURGES	MARIA
CAIN	KRYSTINA
CARTER	KYLIE
CHAPMAN	GREGORY
CLARKE	DAWN
CROUCH	DARREN
CROUCH	GLENYS
CUNNEEN	CAROLYN
DAY	PAMELA
DAY	MICHELLE
GRIMES	GAYLE
IOANNOU	CHRISSIE
JEFFERY	MELISSA
LANGFORD	LINDA
LEWIS	KAY

SCHEDULE 2 (cont'd)**Sales Outlet Regular Casuals**

MASTERS	NANETTE
MEYER	LORINA
O'KEEFFE	ANNE
O'LOUGHLIN	MARILYN
O'RIELLY	ANJA
PERUSINI	JULIE
PHILLIPS	ELAINE
POUND	LESLEY
RAE	JOAN
ROSSI	SOFIE
RYAN	JULIE
SANSON	LORAINNE
SATTERLEY	WILMA
SCOTT	BELINDA
TILDEN	LEANNE
TRICKER	CHRISTINE
TURNER	LYNETTE
UDYCZ	PETER
VUCKOVIC	ANN
WESTON	MARGARET
WILLIAMS	VALERIE
WILLIAMS	SUSAN
WINTERFIELD	MARGARET
ZARKO	VALERIE

Call Centre

ANDERSON	LOUISE
ARNOLD	NOEL
CARUSI	MARGARET
CASTLE	BROOK
CONNELL	SUSAN
CUDMORE	JOANNE
DAY	JACQUELINE
DAY	DOREEN
STEVENSON	PATRICIA
KING	RUSSEL
MAZZAROLO	ANNA
MCCLEAVE	CATHERINE
PRESSWELL	MICHAEL
SCHELLER	SAMUEL
SHARKEY	RENEE
TAYLOR	LIANNE

On Course

ANTONIAZZI	VERONICA
CARMAN	PETER
CLIFT	KYLIE
COCK	BRADLEY
CRUSE	AMANDA
DUDSON	JENNIFER
GLASTONBURY	HELENE

SCHEDULE 2 (cont'd)**On Course**

GLEESON	THERESA
GREGORY	CRAIG
HENDERSON	MARILYN
JONES	JENNIFER
KERIN	IRENE
LANE	REBECCA
MCROSTIE	COLIN
MURRAY	JENINE
NEVILLE	SALLY
NEWTON	PATRICK
NOACK	MARILYNNE
PARKHILL	KAREN
ROBINSON	ROBIN
SEWELL	REBECCA
SIFKUS	OLGA
SPENCER	ANNA
TAVENER	ASHLEY
WHITMARSH	PAMELA
WOOD	CAROLE

SIGNED: ROBERT IVAN LUCAS
Minister for Government Enterprises

DATED: 9th January 2002

ORDER**SECTION 16(4) TAB (DISPOSAL) ACT 2000**

I, **ROBERT IVAN LUCAS**, the Minister for Government Enterprises, make the following order under s.16(4) of the TAB (Disposal) Act ("the Act").

I hereby approve that the employees listed in the Schedule below, who have elected, in terms of s.16(4) of the Act, to participate in a career transition program ("CTP"), the following rights:

- The right to continue to be employed by SATAB Pty Ltd (ACN 096 604 170) for a period not exceeding twelve months after the Completion of the Business Sale Agreement relating to SATAB Pty Ltd (ACN 096 604 170) between myself, Unitab Pty Ltd (ACN 097 719 107) and TAB Queensland Limited (ACN 085 691 738) dated 15 August 2001, as amended, and
- The right to participate in the CTP managed by the Department of Administrative and Information Services and to be conducted on the terms set out in Schedule 2 to the Memorandums of Understanding between
 - the South Australian Government and the Public Service Association of South Australia Incorporated and the Australian Municipal, Administrative, Clerical and Services Union, South Australian Clerical and Administrative Branch dated 10 April 2001 and
 - the South Australian Government and the Employee Ombudsman dated 10 April 2001.

SCHEDULE

BAMBER	ANN
BARONE	FRANCO
BAYZAND	VICKI
BESSELL	DIANNE
BIGLAND	MARGARET
BUCHHEIM	CHRISTOPHER
BUCHHEIM	JASON
FORRESTAL	SHARON
HARVEY	CHARMAINE
HEFFERNAN	SUZANNE
HOSNE	KALIOPI
JAEHNE	AMANDA
JOHNS	PETER
KLAU	ROSEMARY
MARAUN	PAUL
MARTIN	ROBYN

MARTIN	CALLAN
MILLER	COLIN
MURTON	TERENCE
PASSINGHAM	IAN
PRIEST	PAUL
REAICHE	MATTHEW
ROUTLEY	KATRINA
SCHOLLAR	DEBRA
SKINN	PETER
VOWELS	GRAHAM
WILSON	VAUGHAN
WINKLEY	MAXINE
ZAWADZKI L	LORNA

SIGNED: ROBERT IVAN LUCAS
Minister for Government Enterprises

DATED: 9th January 2002