



The Rules of Racing of Racing Queensland

Constituted by:

Australian Rules of Racing

and the

Local Rules (Thoroughbred Racing)

both as made by Racing Queensland as at [insert date]



Local Rules (Thoroughbred Racing)

[insert date]

The Local Rules shall be read, interpreted, and construed together with the Australian Rules as amended [and in force in Queensland](#) from time to time.

DEFINITIONS

LR.1. In the interpretation of these Rules the following words unless the context otherwise requires shall have and include meanings as follows:

“Act” means the Racing Act 2002.

“Appeals Secretary” means the secretary of the First Level Appeal Committee.

“Apprentice Jockey” also includes a person employed as an apprentice rider by a Trainer, owner, corporation or group training employer approved by the Principal Racing Authority while the person holds a Queensland licence as an apprentice rider, or is a visiting licensed apprentice.

“Australian Rules” means [the Australian Rules of Racing \(including the Schedules to it\) which have been made in accordance with s.112 of the Racing Act 2002 \(Qld\) and remain in force, as set out in these Rules.](#)

“Betting Sheet” means a record in relation to bets made by a Bookmaker and to be provided pursuant to the Rules as prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority.

“Betting Ticket” means a record in relation to a bet made by a Bookmaker and to be provided pursuant to the Rules as prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority.

“Bookmaker” means a person Licensed by the Principal Racing Authority as a Racing Bookmaker. (See also “Person”)

“Bookmaker’s Agent” or **“Remote Clerk”** means a person authorised by the Principal Racing Authority or Stewards to act in such a capacity pursuant to the Act or the Rules.

“Bookmaker’s Clerk” means a person Licensed by the Principal Racing Authority as a bookmaker’s clerk.

“Chairman of Stewards” means the person appointed by the Principal Racing Authority or Chief Steward to be in control of Stewards at a Race Meeting.

“Chief Steward” means the person appointed by the Principal Racing Authority as the chief stipendiary steward of Queensland.

“Control Body” means a body of persons which by convention or recognition or a legislative enactment is or is deemed to be in control of thoroughbred racing, harness racing, or greyhound racing, in any state, territory, country or region.

“Country or Country Area” means a Race Meeting not defined as Metropolitan or Provincial.

“Feature Race” means [a race with advertised prize money \(excluding bonuses\) of at least \\$100,000.](#)

“Impaired mental functioning” means:

- (a) a mental illness within the meaning of the Mental Health Act 2000 (Qld); or
- (b) a disability within the meaning of the Disability Services Act 2006 (Qld); or
- (c) an acquired brain injury; or
- (d) autism spectrum disorder; or
- (e) a neurological impairment, including but not limited to dementia.

“Jump-out” includes [a barrier test.](#)

“Metropolitan or Metropolitan Area” means, unless otherwise determined by the Principal Racing Authority, the following Race Meetings:

- (a) all Race Meetings at Doomben and Eagle Farm;
- (b) the Magic Millions and Prime Minister’s Cup Race Meeting at the Gold Coast;
- (c) the Ipswich Cup Meeting at Ipswich; and
- (d) the Caloundra Cup Meeting at the Sunshine Coast; and
- (e) any other meeting declared by the Principal Racing Authority to be a Metropolitan Race Meeting.

“Nominations Exclusion List” [has the meaning given to it in LR 39\(2\).](#)

“Official” means a member of the Committee of a Club, a person employed by the Principal Racing Authority, or with the approval of the Principal Racing Authority a person employed by a Club, for any matter pursuant to the Rules.

“Person” for the purpose of the definition of “Bookmaker” means a natural person or a corporation, the directors, executive officers and shareholders, of which comply with all requirements imposed by the Principal Racing Authority on a Bookmaker that is a natural person. All provisions of the Rules applicable to a Bookmaker as natural person shall apply to the directors, executive officers, and shareholders of a corporation Licensed as a Bookmaker.

“Provincial or Provincial Area” means a Race Meeting conducted on the following racecourses:

- (a) Gold Coast - except meetings designated Metropolitan;
- (b) Ipswich - except meetings designated Metropolitan;
- (c) Sunshine Coast - except meetings designated Metropolitan;
- (d) Toowoomba - except meetings designated Metropolitan;
- (e) Rockhampton;
- (f) Townsville;
- (g) Mackay Cup meeting;
- (h) Cairns Cup meeting; and
- (i) Cairns Amateur Cup Raceday.

“Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal” means the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal under the Act to hear specific levels of appeals.

“Queensland Racing Integrity Commission” [means the Queensland Racing Integrity Commission established under the Racing Integrity Act.](#)

“Racing Queensland” means Racing Queensland Board or any other body which carries out the role of Control Body for thoroughbred racing in Queensland.

“Racecourse” means a racecourse, training ground or property of which the Principal Racing Authority or a Club has control, management, or use for the time being whether such control, management or use is permanent, temporary, or intermittent.

“Race Meeting” means a meeting held for the purpose of carrying out a program for the running of horse races, or a betting meeting.

“Racing Australia Service Centre” [means the service provided by Racing Australia which assists in the management of race fields information and the performance of other administrative functions on behalf of the Principal Racing Authority.](#)

“Racing Integrity Act” [means the Racing Integrity Act 2016.](#)

“Rider” means in addition to as defined in AR 2, any person Licensed to carry out any function specified in that definition.

“Rules” means the whole of the Australian Rules together with the Local Rules.

“**TAB Meeting**” means a Race Meeting on which an off course betting service is provided by a body appointed by legislative enactment to have control and general supervision of investments on its totalisators (and Non-TAB Meeting has the corresponding meaning).

~~“**Trial**” means an event held for the purpose of testing or training a horse for which no prize money, trophy, or other reward, gratuity or privilege of more than a nominal value is offered and, where the context permits, includes a barrier test and jump-out.~~

INTERPRETATION

LR.2. In the interpretation of any provision of the Rules the interpretation that will best achieve the purpose of the Rules is to be preferred to any other interpretation and those terms defined in the Australian Rules shall have the same meaning in the Local Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Local Rules.

LR.2.A All Race Meetings in Queensland are held under, and are subject to, the Rules.

LR.3. The repeal of “The Rules of Racing of Racing Queensland” hitherto in force shall not:

- (a) affect the previous operation of any rule so annulled or anything duly done or suffered there under; or
- (b) affect any right privilege obligation or liability accrued or incurred under any rule so annulled; or
- (c) affect any penalty or disqualification incurred in respect of any offence committed against any rule so annulled; or
- (d) affect any investigation, proceeding or remedy in respect of any such rights, privilege, obligation, liability or penalty as aforesaid. Any such investigation, proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty or disqualification may be imposed as if the Rules had not been passed.

GENERAL COURSE REQUIREMENTS

LR.4. Training track regulations

A person included in the training care, management, control or superintendence of a horse on a racecourse shall comply with any:

- (a) any by-law, direction of any entity which has the use, occupation, control or superintendence thereof prescribing the time, manner and conditions for the use of the racecourse or any facility thereon. Notice of a by-law or direction may be by way of in writing, a notice wherever situated upon the racecourse;
- (b) the situation of all hats, hurdles, false rails and all guide lines or objects of any kind on the racecourse;
- (c) any verbal instruction from any servant or agent of the entity referred to in (a)

LR.5. Firearms and weapons

A person shall not bring on to or have in his or her possession on any racecourse, without the permission of the Committee of the Club or the Stewards, any firearm or weapon.

POWERS OF A PRINCIPAL RACING AUTHORITY

LR.6. The Racing Calendar

- (1) The Principal Racing Authority may publish in the Racing Calendar such matters as in its opinion may concern or be beneficial to racing.
- (2) Notification in the Racing Calendar by authority of the Principal Racing Authority shall be deemed to be full notice to any and every person and any Club concerned of all rules, matters and things so notified.

LR.6.A Warning off

The control body has the power to warn off any or all racecourses within its control any person whose presence thereon is in the opinion of the Board or the control body not desirable.

LR.7. Licensing

A person shall not:

- (a) train a horse for any race;
- (b) ride a horse in any race, [official Trial](#), [jump-out](#) or trackwork;
- (c) carry on bookmaking;
- (d) be employed or engaged by a Bookmaker at a Race Meeting;
- (e) be employed or engaged as a stable hand;
- (f) be employed or engaged as stable foreperson;
- (g) be employed or engaged as an assistant trainer;
- (h) be employed as a Rider's Agent for a Rider; or
- (i) operate as a racing employee contractor;

unless that person is the holder of a current appropriate Licence, permit or registration issued by the Principal Racing Authority.

LR.8. Licences, Permits and Registrations

Licences, permits and registrations that may be issued by the Principal Racing Authority include:

- (a) No 1 Trainer;
- (b) No 2 Trainer;
- (c) Open Trainer;
- (d) Owner-Trainer - permitting the holder to train only a horse owned or leased solely or in partnership with a member of the person's own family. For the purpose of this Rule "family" shall mean: parents, spouse - including a de facto, children, brothers and sisters over 18 years;
- (e) QCRS Trainer –permitting the holder to train a horse to compete at a Queensland Community Racing Scheme (QCRS Race Meetings);
- (f) Metropolitan Jockey - permitting the holder to ride at any Race Meeting;
- (g) Metropolitan Apprentice [Jockey](#) - permitting the holder to ride at any Race Meeting;
- (h) Provincial Jockey - permitting the holder to ride at any Race Meeting other than a Metropolitan Race Meeting;
- (i) Provincial Apprentice Jockey - permitting the holder to ride at any Race Meeting other than a Metropolitan Race Meeting;
- (j) Country Jockey – permitting the holder to ride at any Race Meeting other than a Metropolitan or Provincial Race Meeting;
- (k) Country Apprentice [Jockey](#) – permitting the holder to ride at any Race Meeting other than a Metropolitan or Provincial Race Meeting;
- (l) Trainee Apprentice - permitting the holder, to ride in an official [Trial](#) but not in a race;
- (m) Rider's Agent - permitting the holder to act as Agent of the Rider for the purpose of securing an engagement to ride in a Race at a Race Meeting;
- (n) Approved Rider - permitting the holder to ride at a Race Meeting at which a person other than a person Licensed as a Jockey may also ride;
- (o) Stable Foreperson - permitting the holder to act on behalf of the Trainer;
- (p) Trackwork Rider - permitting the holder to ride trackwork;
- (q) Stable Hand - permitting the holder to do be employed and assist with the training, maintenance, care and control, and assist with the pre-race preparation of and post race procedures affecting a horse;
- (r) Bookmaker - permitting the holder to carry on bookmaking at a Race Meeting;
- (s) Bookmaker's Clerk - permitting the holder to be employed by a Bookmaker at a Race Meeting;
- (t) Racing Employee Contractor - permitting the holder to directly employ Trackwork Riders and/or Stable Hands; and
- (u) Dual Trainer/Jockey - permitting the holder to operate as a Trainer and Rider.

LR.9. Procedure for applying for a Licence

A person applying for a Licence or renewal of Licence shall:

- (a) do so in the form prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority;
- (b) comply with any conditions printed on the application form; and
- (c) shall forward with the application such fee as the Principal Racing Authority shall prescribe.

LR.10. Dual Trainer/Jockey conditions

A Dual Trainer/Jockey Licence contains the following conditions:

- (a) the holder of the licence is not permitted to train a horse in any area prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority; and
- (b) unless the permission of the Stewards is granted the holder shall not:
 - (i) perform any of the functions of a Trainer at a Race Meeting at which he is engaged to ride or proposes to ride from one hour before the starting time of the first race until the conclusion of the Race Meeting;
 - (ii) ride in a race in which two or more horses trained by him are engaged; or
 - (iii) in a race in which a horse trained by him is running, ride a horse other than a horse trained by him.

LR.11. Bookmakers/Clerks Licence conditions

- (1) A person holding a Trainer's or Rider's Licence shall not be eligible to be granted a Bookmaker's, or Bookmaker's Clerk's Licence.
- (2) A person holding a Bookmaker's Clerk's Licence shall not be eligible to be granted a Trainer's or Rider's Licence.
- (3) A person under the age of 21 years shall not be eligible to be granted a Bookmaker's Licence and a person under the age of 18 shall not be eligible to be granted a Bookmaker's Clerk's Licence.
- (4) A Bookmaker's Licence is granted on the condition that the person to whom it is granted does not act as a Bookmaker at a thoroughbred, harness or greyhound race meeting outside the jurisdiction of the Principal Racing Authority, if that meeting or part thereof coincides with a thoroughbred meeting being held within the jurisdiction of the Principal Racing Authority, at which the Bookmaker is entitled to field, unless the permission of the Principal Racing Authority has been obtained.

LR.12. Clearance to be obtained

- (1) A person who has applied for or proposes to apply for a Licence and was previously licensed in another state or country must be the subject of a clearance from the Principal Racing Authority of the former state, or Control Body in the former country, in which the person was last licensed.
- (2) A person who has applied for or proposes to apply for a Licence, and is the holder of, or previously held, a Licence issued by a Control Body responsible for harness racing or greyhound racing must be the subject of a clearance from the relevant Control Body.
- (3) Without effecting the operation of (1) or (2) the Principal Racing Authority may require a person to provide a clearance from a Principal Racing Authority or Control Body of a state or country in which the person was previously licensed.
- (4) Should a person fail to obtain a clearance, the Principal Racing Authority will take this into account when considering the application for a Licence.
- (5) For the purpose of this Rule, "clearance" means a certificate that indicates that a person is under no encumbrance.

LR.13. Licence expiry date

Unless otherwise determined by the Principal Racing Authority a Licence shall expire on 30 June each year.

LR.14. Interim Licence

The Principal Racing Authority or Stewards may grant an interim Licence and may cancel an interim Licence at any time.

LR.15. Person to have a rule book

A person having been granted a Licence or the renewal thereof must have access to a current version of the Rules.

LR.16. Renewal of Licence

A person desiring to renew a Licence shall do so in the form prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority and shall forward with the application such fee as the Principal Racing Authority shall prescribe.

LR.17. Application for Licence after a refusal of Licence

A person who has had an application for a Licence refused shall not make a further application until the expiration of twelve months from the date of such refusal, or such other period prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority.

LR.18. Return of Licence

Should the holder of a Licence be Disqualified or if a Licence is revoked, the holder of the Licence shall forthwith forward the Licence to the Principal Racing Authority.

LR.19. Change of address

The holder of a Licence shall immediately notify in writing the Principal Racing Authority of any change of address.

LR.20. Identification

Licencees shall at all times when present on a racecourse in connection with the care, control, supervision or training of a horse have in their possession the appropriate identification card and display or produce it as prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority or Stewards.

LR.21. Accreditation

Clubs shall provide all media representatives and industry association representatives who are accredited by the Principal Racing Authority with:

- (a) free entry to its Racecourse; and
- (b) access to those areas of the Racecourse as are specified in the accreditation or identification document.

STEWARDS**LR.21A. Appointment of Stewards**

- (1) The Principal Racing Authority may appoint Stewards of such categories as it may think fit.
- (2) Should the Steward appointed to be Chairman of Stewards of a Race Meeting not be present at a Race Meeting or not willing or competent to act then a Steward acting at the Race Meeting shall be appointed by the Chief Steward, Director of Integrity Operations or the Stewards present as Chairman of Stewards.
- (3) Should an appointed Steward or Stewards not be present at a Race Meeting or not be willing or competent to act the Chief Steward, Director of Integrity Operations or the Stewards present who are willing and competent to act may appoint deputy Stewards to act at the Race Meeting.
- (4) When panel of Stewards is convened unless otherwise provided for by the Rules the majority of the Stewards on that panel shall have and may exercise all the powers, duties and authorities conferred upon the Stewards by the Rules.
- (5) A Steward or deputy Steward being the sole Steward at a Race Meeting shall have and may exercise all the powers vested in the Stewards under the Rules.
- (6) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of the Rules the Chief Steward of Queensland or the Senior Steward of a regional area may appoint a Steward or Stewards.
- (7) A Steward appointed pursuant to (1) or (7) may exercise all the powers vested in the Stewards by the Rules of racing to inquire into, adjudicate upon and deal with any matter or incident.

LR.22. Stewards – General Provisions

The Stewards may:

- (a) exclude and eject from all racecourses and places under their control:
 - (i) a Disqualified person;
 - (ii) a person warned off the course;
 - (iii) a person whose name is on the Forfeit List and who has not fulfilled his obligations in that regard to their satisfaction;
 - (iv) a person who has been declared by the authorities of any racing, harness racing or greyhound racing club or Control Body in Australia or in any other country to be a defaulter or Disqualified; or
 - (v) a person who is liable to expulsion under the Rules or under any resolution of the authorities of any racing, harness racing or greyhound racing club or controlling body in Australia or in any other country whether such resolution applies to general classes of persons or offences or to particular persons or offences;
- (b) consider and determine any dispute relating to betting;
- (c) delegate all or any of their powers under this rule relating to betting disputes to a betting supervisor provided that either party to a dispute if dissatisfied with the decision given by a betting supervisor may have the dispute brought before the Stewards for their determination;
- (d) direct a Rider not to ride on any racecourse or in any race designated by them;

- (e) defer for a period of no longer than 9 days, the commencement of a suspension, which they have imposed on a Rider;
- (f) Intentionally deleted;
- (g) further to AR 283, in addition to or in place of any penalty imposed, order that a person undertakes a course of action pertaining to rehabilitation;
- (h) in the interest of safety increase or decrease the distance of a race or transfer the race to another track on the racecourse on which it is to be conducted. A horse that has been accepted for the race shall be deemed to have been accepted for the race to be run over the altered distance or transfer of track;
- (i) determine in such manner as they may think fit any matter arising in connection with a Race Meeting for which no provision is made by the Rules, or to make a recommendation to the Principal Racing Authority, or to refer the matter to the Principal Racing Authority for a decision;
- (j) permit accredited representatives of the press to be present at, or exclude from, any inquiry subject to any conditions as they may impose.

LR.23. Official Trials and Jump-Outs

- (1) An official ~~T~~trial or jump-out shall be under the control of a Steward or other official approved by the Principal Racing Authority.
- (2) A Steward or other official being the sole officiating Steward or official at an official ~~T~~trial or jump-out shall have and may exercise all the powers vested in Stewards pursuant to the Rules.

LR.24. Local authority orders

A horse shall not be trained out of a stable where in the opinion of the Stewards a local authority's health orders have not been satisfactorily complied with.

LR.25. Inconsistent or unsatisfactory performance

The Stewards may review and consider the running of a horse competing at a Race Meeting or Race Meetings. If the Stewards are satisfied that the performance or performances is or are inconsistent or unsatisfactory even though any performance has already been dealt, they may declare it ineligible to start in a race, for such time as they may think fit, and if satisfied that a member of the connections of the horse was involved in its inconsistent or unsatisfactory performance they may punish the person and may also disqualify the horse.

FIRST LEVEL APPEAL COMMITTEE

LR.26. *Replaced by Racing Queensland Local Rule (All Codes) 1.*

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS AND MEETINGS

LR.27. Clubs

- (1) A Club shall not conduct a Race Meeting unless registered by the Principal Racing Authority.
- (2) Unless with the permission of the Principal Racing Authority:
 - (a) the Committee of a Club shall not contain more than two Licensed persons as members; and
 - (b) a Licensed person shall not hold office as Secretary of a Club.
- (3) For the purposes of this sub-rule an owner-trainer shall not be deemed to be a Licensed person. A Club intending to conduct race day promotions or novelty events involving use of the race track or the centre of the Racecourse, must prior to acceptance time for the Race Meeting, obtain the permission of the Stewards to do so. While such permission may not be unreasonably withheld, approval may be granted subject to such conditions as the Stewards deem appropriate.

REGISTRATION OF HORSES

LR.28. Possession of Document of Description or Thoroughbred Identification Card

- (1) Unless ordered otherwise by the Principal Racing Authority or Stewards the Document of Description or Thoroughbred Identification Card issued for a horse in training shall at all times be in the possession of the Trainer of the horse or a person authorised by the Trainer.
- (2) When a horse is transferred to the care of another Trainer the former Trainer shall without delay forward the Document of Description or Thoroughbred Identification Card to the new Trainer.

REGISTRATION OF COLOURS

LR.29. Racing colours – registration and use of

- (1) A person shall not at any Race Meeting start a horse unless the Rider appears in colours:
 - (a) registered in the name of the owner or partnership;
 - (b) registered in the name of the Trainer;
 - (c) authorised or directed by the Stewards;
 - (d) on the request of the Club, depicting the sponsor of a race;
 - (e) in a race the conditions of which provide that the horses or Riders have been selected to participate by reason of interstate, intrastate or international competition, colours distinctive of the state, region or country represented; or
 - (f) the Club's colours.
- (2) The Principal Racing Authority shall keep a register of all colours registered.
- (3) A person desiring to register colours for the period ending 30th June next or such other period of years as desired and acceptable to the Principal Racing Authority shall make application to the Principal Racing Authority on the prescribed application form accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (4) The registration of colours shall be renewed on or before the first day of July for the ensuing twelve months or such other period of years acceptable to the Principal Racing Authority by lodging an application together with the prescribed fee.
- (5) An owner or trainer temporarily visiting a region shall not be required to register colours to be used provided the colours are registered in the name of the person with the controlling body in the person's local area.
- (6) No two or more Riders in a race shall wear the same colours.
- (7) Where the same colours have been declared for two or more horses:
 - (a) some distinguishing colour or mark approved by the Stewards shall be affixed to all but one of the colours or the Stewards may direct that the Club's colours be used; and
 - (b) the owner or the Trainer may declare at the time of acceptance the horse which shall carry the colours without any distinguishing mark.
- (8) A Club shall have available one or more sets of colours to be known as the Club's colours and may charge a fee prescribed by the Club for the use of the colours.
- (9) A Rider shall be provided with the appropriate colours in an acceptable condition.
- (10) After use a Rider shall, without undue delay, return the colours to the provider.
- (11) If there is a dispute concerning the registration or use of colours, the matter shall be determined by the Principal Racing Authority.

RACE MEETINGS

LR.30. Time for runner to be ~~on course – Metropolitan~~ in the saddling paddock

- ~~(1) A horse intended to be run at a metropolitan Race Meeting, or such other Race Meeting as declared by the Principal Racing Authority, shall be brought into the designated area on the racecourse at least 2 hours before the time appointed for the start of the race except for a runner engaged in the first race which shall be brought into the designated area no later than 1.5 hours prior to the appointed starting time.~~
- ~~(2) A horse intended to be a runner in a race at a Provincial Race Meeting shall be brought to the designated area on the race course at least 1 hour before the time appointed for the start of the race.~~
- ~~(3) A horse intended to be run in a race at a provincial or country Race Meeting shall be brought into the designated area on the racecourse at least 1 hour before the time appointed for the start of the race.~~
- (1) Further to the provisions of AR 165 and subject to LR 30(2), all horses intended to be run in any race must be brought into the saddling paddock in accordance with the following timeframes:
 - (a) at a Metropolitan Race Meeting, at least 2 hours prior to the time appointed for the start of the race unless:
 - (i) the runner is engaged in the first race, in which case it is required to be brought into the saddling paddock at least 1.5 hours prior to the time appointed for the start of the race; or
 - (ii) the runner is engaged in a Group race, in which case it is required to be brought into the saddling paddock at least 3 hours prior to the time appointed for the start of the race;
 - (b) at a Provincial TAB Meeting or Country TAB Meeting, at least 1.5 hours prior to the time appointed for the start of the race unless the runner is engaged in a Listed, Restricted Listed or Feature Race, in which case it is required to be brought into the

saddling paddock at least 2 hours prior to the time appointed for the start of the race;
and

(c) at a Country Non-TAB Meeting, at least 1 hour prior to the time appointed for the start of the race.

(2) The Stewards may, by notice from time to time, amend the times prescribed for the arrival of runner to the saddling paddock.

(3) For the purposes of this Local Rule, "saddling paddock" includes the racecourse.

LR.31. Two years old horses not to race before stipulated time

- (1) A two-years-old horse shall not start in a race before the second Saturday in September.
- (2) Until the thirty-first day of December, a two-year-old may start in a race, at other than a Metropolitan Race Meeting, for which horses over the age of two years are eligible, provided such a race is not run over a distance in excess of 1000 metres.

LR.32. Conduct of "Grass Fed" races

- (1) A Club other than a "Picnic Race Club" scheduling a "Grass Fed" race shall provide paddocking for 3 weeks or more.
- (2) If the Club is unable to provide paddocking, the conditions shall provide for all horses to be eligible, and the term "Grass Fed" is to be deleted.
- (3) A horse paddocked for "Grass Fed" racing shall be appropriately inspected by a responsible person appointed by the Club prior to entering into, and being released from the approved paddock.
- (4) A certificate of paddocking, signed by the appointed person, shall be lodged with the Club not later than 3 clear days prior to the Race Meeting.
- (5) A certificate pursuant to the Rules to sub-rule (4) shall contain the name, pedigree, colour, sex, brands and all markings of all horses.
- (6) A horse that has been paddocked in accordance with LR32(1) for a "Grass Fed" race meeting, shall be ineligible to be entered for any thoroughbred race, other than a "Grass Fed" race, for a period of 21 days from the date of that said meeting.

NOMINATIONS AND ENTRIES

LR.33. Barrier Certificate of tractability to be obtained

- (1) Prior to a horse being permitted to start in ~~a region~~ Queensland a barrier certificate of tractability or an interstate clearance from the authority in whose region the horse last raced or was barrier tested must be obtained prior to the declaration of acceptances.
- (2) Prior to an unraced horse being permitted to start in a Metropolitan race, the horse must complete an official ~~barrier~~ trial to the satisfaction of Stewards prior to the declaration of acceptances.

LR.34. Pre-training

A horse having been in the care of a person for pre-training shall not be eligible to start in an official ~~Trial~~ or race unless the horse had been placed in the care of the notified Trainer at the registered stables of the Trainer no later than two weeks prior to trialling and no later than one month prior to racing. For the purpose of this rule a horse engaged in "pre-training" shall mean a horse being in the care of and exercised, worked or trained by a person, whether the holder of a Trainer's Licence or not, on or from a property other than the registered stables of the notified Trainer.

LR.35. Notifiable disease or condition

- (1) Further to the provisions of AR 89(1), the Principal Racing Authority may declare an infectious or contagious disease or condition to be a notifiable disease or condition.
- (2) Where a declaration has been made under the Rules the Stewards may:
 - (a) take any measure in their opinion necessary for the purpose of containing or eradicating the disease or condition on a racecourse, training centre, registered stable premises, or other premises where a racehorse is located or trained;
 - (b) require a Licensed person or other relevant person having care or control of a racehorse to;
 - (i) implement biosecurity precautions in the care, control, transport, stabling, handling, riding or training of a racehorse or any other equine located on the premises or likely to have contact with the racehorse or other equine;

- (ii) vaccinate or comply with the vaccination of a racehorse or other equine stabled or located on the premises or nearby premises or controlled by the person, or that may be located, trained or racing on the premises at any future time; or
 - (iii) restrict or control the access of an unvaccinated racehorse or other equine, person, vehicle or service;
- (3) Intentionally deleted.
- For the purpose of this Rule, a racehorse shall mean a thoroughbred horse of whatever age that is registered or capable of being registered.

LR.36. Nomination – Declaration of acceptance - scratching

- (1) A nomination, declaration of acceptance or scratching shall be made to ~~RISA~~[the Racing Australia Service Centre](#).
- (2) If unable to lodge scratchings with ~~RISA~~[the Racing Australia Service Centre](#) the details of the matter shall be notified to the Stewards forthwith.
- (3) The time and date by which the declaration of acceptance shall be made shall be as advertised in the approved program for the Race Meeting [as prescribed in the Racing Calendar](#).
- (4) A declaration of acceptance shall be made before the time and date on the day as advertised.
- (5) The nomination of any horse not declared an acceptor at the prescribed time and date shall lapse.
- (6) Where a horse is accepted for more than one race at the same Race Meeting, and provided that horse makes the field in more than one race, it must be scratched out of all but one of those races, irrespective of rating, weight, performance or qualification status [as follows](#):
 - (a) [if the Race Meeting is a TAB Meeting](#), prior to 5pm on the day of acceptances;
 - ~~(b)~~ [otherwise, prior to the advertised scratching time](#).
- (7) Subject to subrule (9), where a horse makes the field for a race [at a TAB Meeting](#) after 5pm on the day of acceptances, and it is already in the field for another race at the same Race Meeting, then it must be scratched out of all but one of those races, irrespective of rating, weight, performance or qualification status by:
 - (a) 5pm on the day it is confirmed to have made the field for both races; or
 - (b) the advertised scratching time,
 whichever is earlier.
- (8) Where subrule (6) or subrule (7) is not complied with, the Stewards must scratch the horse from all but one race in which the horse has been accepted as determined in their sole discretion.
- (9) Where a horse is declared an emergency runner in a ~~f~~Feature ~~r~~Race and is nominated as an acceptor in another race on the program, the horse must start in the feature race if a position is made available.
- ~~(10) For the purposes of this Rule, "feature race" means a race with advertised prize money (excluding bonuses) of at least \$100,000.~~

LR.37. Re-nomination if race abandoned or cancelled

- (1) Subject to the approval of Stewards and notwithstanding the provisions of AR 177, in the following instances a horse may be renominated for a Race Meeting for which the weights have been released but which the acceptance deadline has not expired:
 - (a) a horse nominated for a race that was abandoned at closure of nominations; or
 - (b) a horse declared an emergency or balloted from a race at the closure of acceptances; or
 - (c) a horse accepted for a race that was abandoned at closure of acceptances; or
 - (d) a horse declared an emergency which was eliminated at the final scratching deadline.
 - (e) a horse accepted for a race that was later abandoned or declared a no race; or
 - (f) the conditions of a race are amended.
- (2) For the purposes of this rule, the following conditions apply:
 - (a) the handicapper shall weight each nominated horse in accordance with the same weight scale issued at the time of initial declaration of weights; and
 - (b) in the event that a ballot is required in the race for which the horse has been subsequently nominated the horse shall be treated in the same manner as a later nomination.

LR.38. Nomination solely to affect the number of horses available for the race

A person shall not nominate or declare a horse an acceptor or cause a horse to be nominated or declared an acceptor for a race with the sole purpose of affecting the number of horses available for the race.

THE FORFEIT LIST

LR.39. Nominations Exclusion List

- (1) Without limiting its powers under AR 55, the Principal Racing Authority may decline to receive or after receiving reject the nomination of a horse where a forfeit or other liability incurred by an owner, trainer or lessee (if the horse is leased) of the horse, or any authorised representative of any of those persons, remains unpaid to a Club or a Principal Racing Authority or the Queensland Racing Integrity Commission.
- (2) The Principal Racing Authority may keep a list of persons in respect of whom nominations may be refused or rejected in accordance with subrule (1) ("**Nominations Exclusion List**") and may publish this list or distribute it to any other Principal Racing Authorities or other bodies as it sees fit.

LR.39. LR.39.A Forfeit list Notification of a debt

- (1) A notification from a Club or a Principal Racing Authority or the Queensland Racing Integrity Commission containing a record of a debt claimed, ~~which is directly related to racing, be as~~ due to the ~~Club person or body giving the notice~~ or any organisation conducting business in conjunction with the ~~m Club~~ shall be a sufficient authority to the Principal Racing Authority to record the ~~forfeit debt~~ in the Nominations Exclusion List or, for the purposes of AR 95, the Forfeit List and an indemnity to it in respect of any publication.
- (2) The Principal Racing Authority may require a bond or indemnity to be given by the person or body making the application to include a ~~forfeit debt~~ in the Nominations Exclusion List or the Forfeit List.

TRAINERS

LR.40. Trainer to identify horse

A Trainer shall, before commencing to train a horse:

- (a) take possession of its Document of Description or Thoroughbred Identification Card;
- (b) inspect the horse and, by reference to its Document of Description or Thoroughbred Identification Card, ensure that the horse is the same as the horse referred to in the Document of Description or Thoroughbred Identification Card;
- (c) report to the Chief Steward any doubt as to the identity of the horse; and
- (d) in the case of an un-named horse a Trainer shall take whatever steps are necessary to satisfy himself of the identity of the horse.

LR.41. Location of horse

A Trainer shall not, without first having obtained the consent of the Stewards or the Principal Racing Authority, stable any horse trained by him and currently in work in any location other than his registered stable address.

LR.42. Stable returns

- (1) No later than 48 hours prior to the closing time of nominations for a race or official Trial in which it is intended that a horse will be starting for the first time for the Trainer, the Trainer shall lodge a completed stable return with ~~RISA~~ the Racing Australia Service Centre.
- (2) If there be any alteration in any particular included in a stable return lodged, the Trainer shall lodge an amended stable return with ~~RISA~~ the Racing Australia Service Centre not later than 48 hours prior to the closing time of nominations for a race or official Trial.
- (3) If, within 48 hours of a race or official Trial, there be any alteration in any particular included in a stable return lodged, the Trainer shall lodge with ~~RISA~~ the Racing Australia Service Centre forthwith an amended stable return.
- (4) If unable to lodge a stable return with ~~RISA~~ the Racing Australia Service Centre the details of the matter shall be notified to the Stewards forthwith.

LR.43. Unlicensed person not to be employed

Unless with the permission of the Principal Racing Authority a Trainer shall not employ an unlicensed person or allow an unlicensed person to work in or about any training establishment in any role involving the training working or custody or management of any racehorse trained, owned or leased by him.

LR.44. Trainer not present at Race Meeting

If a Trainer is unable to attend a Race Meeting at which a horse trained by him is to be a runner, not less than one hour before the advertised starting time of the race the Stewards shall receive a letter

signed by the Trainer authorising another Trainer or a stable hand approved of by the Stewards and mentioned in the letter to manage and control the horse at the Race Meeting. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply when the management and control of the horse rests with the Trainer's foreperson.

LR.45. Racing Employee Contractor

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision in the Rules to the contrary a Trainer may enter into a contract with a Racing Employee Contractor whereby the Racing Employee Contractor will supply the Trainer with the services of a trackwork rider and/or stable hand employed by the Racing Employee Contractor.
- (2) The contract shall be registered with the Principal Racing Authority.
- (3) A Racing Employee Contractor shall exercise all such responsibility for the actions of the trackwork rider or stable hand employed by the Contractor as a Trainer does for such trackwork riders or stable hands employed directly by the Trainer.
- (4) A Racing Employee Contractor shall supply the Principal Racing Authority with such information concerning a trackwork rider or stable hand employed by the Contractor as may be specified by the Principal Racing Authority.

JOCKEYS AND RIDERS

LR.46. Approved Riders

- (1) A person may upon application to the Principal Racing Authority be approved to ride at a Queensland Community Racing Scheme meeting in accordance with any relevant Principal Racing Authority policy.
- (2) A Club at which an approved Rider rides shall pay to the Principal Racing Authority a prescribed fee representing the cost of public liability insurance covering the approved Rider.

LR.47. Riders Agents

- (1) A person representing a Queensland resident and licensed rider as a Rider's Agent must be licensed by the Principal Racing Authority as a Rider's Agent regardless of where the person is resident and any engagements or arrangements made by a person not licensed as such may be cancelled by the Stewards.
- (2) Intentionally deleted.
- (3) A Rider's Agent may only represent a rider in respect of whom a written agreement has been approved by the Principal Racing Authority. Any variation to an agreement must be lodged with the Principal Racing Authority for approval.
- (4) A Rider's Agent must, within 2 working days, provide written notice to the Principal Racing Authority of the termination of a contract or agreement with a rider or an Apprentice [Jockey](#)'s employer.
- (5) Unless authorised by the Chairman of Stewards, a Rider's Agent is prohibited from communicating in any way with the rider or any other Rider while the Rider is in the mounting enclosure during a Race Meeting.
- (6) A Rider's Agent shall not solicit riding engagements or information for or from his client while in the mounting enclosure during a Race Meeting, or be a party to any other person soliciting for riding engagements or information for or from his client in the mounting enclosure during a Race Meeting.
- (7) The employer of an Apprentice [Jockey](#) who engages a Rider's Agent to manage his responsibilities in relation to the riding engagements of his Apprentice [Jockey](#) is responsible for the fees payable to the Rider's Agent.
- (8) Intentionally deleted.
- (9) Unless permission is granted by the Stewards a Rider shall honour an engagement made by the Rider's Agent.

LR.48. Leaving the racecourse

A Rider must seek the permission of the Stewards before leaving the racecourse.

LR.49. Restrictions on suspended or Disqualified Rider

Unless specifically allowed by Stewards, a Rider Disqualified or Suspended shall not be entitled to ride trackwork.

LR.50. Entry to Racecourse

- (1) The production of a current Licence to the Secretary or other staff official of a Club shall entitle a Rider to free admission to its Racecourse for the purpose of obtaining employment.

- (2) Further to the provisions of AR 115(1)(c) a Rider including a Rider under suspension, unless with the permission of the Stewards, shall not during the conduct of a Race Meeting be present in or in the immediate vicinity of the betting ring or other designated area of the Racecourse on which the Race Meeting is being conducted.

LR.51. Riders control of horse

While mounted or during the process of mounting or dismounting, a Rider shall not smoke or carry out any other matter that may be capable of jeopardising the Rider's control of the horse.

LR.52. Engagement to ride

- (1) If a Rider claims to have been engaged to ride a horse in a race and the engagement is withdrawn by the connections or if the horse is scratched for any reason, on application by the Rider, if the Stewards find that the Rider was so engaged, they shall determine whether or not the Rider should be paid a fee and, if so, the amount.
- (2) The Stewards may require that a Rider make himself available to ride in a race, in [trackwork](#) or in [an official Trials or jump-out](#).

LR.53. Handling horse with safety

A person when riding or attendant upon a horse at a Race Meeting or training track owned, operated or controlled by any Club or on land connected therewith, shall at all times wear footwear of a material and design approved by the Stewards.

LR.53A. Reflective vest or shirt

Every licensed or registered person or permit holder shall when mounted on a horse during darkness wear a reflective vest or shirt of a type approved by the Stewards. However, this Rule does not apply at any location where Stewards have ruled that sufficient artificial lighting exists.

LR.54. Properly affixed helmet

For the purpose of AR 122(1) "properly affixed helmet" shall mean that the chinstrap is effectively fastened before a Rider mounts and remains fastened until the Rider dismounts.

LR.55. Unapproved safety vest

A Rider shall not at any time be in possession of an unapproved safety vest.

APPRENTICE [JOCKEYS](#) ALLOWANCES

LR.56. Weight allowance

- (1) In accordance with AR 143, an Apprentice [Jockey](#) may claim a weight allowance in a race unless the program stipulates that an apprentice may not claim.
- (2) For the purpose of calculating an allowance under AR 143:
- (a) for a race at a Metropolitan Race Meeting, only wins at a Metropolitan Race Meeting shall be taken into account;
 - (b) for a race at a Provincial Race Meeting, only wins at Metropolitan and Provincial Race Meetings shall be taken into account; or
 - (c) for a race at a Country Race Meeting, all wins shall be taken into account.
- (3) Intentionally deleted.

RIDING SKILLS PANELS APPRENTICE JOCKEY TRAINING

LR.57. Permission to employ an Apprentice Jockey

- (1) A Trainer, owner, corporation or group training employer, shall not employ an Apprentice Jockey without the permission of the Principal Racing Authority.
- (2) A Trainer, owner, corporation or group training employer desiring to employ an Apprentice Jockey shall make application to the Principal Racing Authority on the prescribed form.

LR.58. Employment records of Apprentice Jockey

A Trainer, Owner, corporation or group training employer, shall keep and make available for inspection on demand by the Principal Racing Authority, the Stewards or a person authorised by the Principal Racing Authority employment records of every Apprentice Jockey employed by that person.

LR.59. Compliance with employment conditions of a Apprentice Jockey

If an Apprentice Jockey or an Apprentice Jockey's employer fails to comply with the employment conditions of an Apprentice Jockey or engages in conduct as a result of which the Principal Racing Authority considers it undesirable for the apprenticeship to continue, the Principal Racing Authority may:

- (a) cancel the apprenticeship arrangement; and/or
- (b) punish the aApprentice Jockey or the employer.

STABLEHANDS AND APPRENTICE JOCKEYS

LR.60. Permission for an Apprentice Jockey to ride in races

- (1) The Principal Racing Authority may grant an Apprentice Jockey permission to ride in a race following an application from the Apprentice Jockey's employer.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of (1), unless with the permission of the Stewards an Apprentice Jockey shall not be permitted to ride in a race for two-years-olds until having ridden in at least 10 races.

LR.61. Absence of employer at Race Meeting

- (1) Where it is intended that an Apprentice Jockey is to ride at a Race Meeting in the absence of his employer, ~~written permission~~ the Stewards shall be given notice in writing by the employer placing the Apprentice Jockey in the care of a Trainer, or a person approved of by the Stewards for that Race Meeting. The notice shall be lodged with the Stewards prior to the aApprentice Jockey being weighed out.
- (2) If an Apprentice ~~rider~~ Jockey is involved in an inquiry the employer or person in whose care the Apprentice Jockey has been placed shall attend the inquiry unless excused by the Stewards, ~~or whose attendance is not required at the specific instruction of the Apprentice.~~

LICENSED PERSONS GENERALLY

LR.62. Provision of samples by Licensed persons

- (1) If a licensed person at a Race Meeting:
 - (a) has physical control of a horse;
 - (b) is responsible for the actual placement of gear on a horse; or
 - (c) assists with the pre race or post race management or care of a horse;and the Stewards are of the opinion that the faculties of the Licensed person may be impaired by any substance banned by AR 136(1), the Stewards may require the Licensed person to provide a sample of breath or urine for the purposes of analysis.
- (2) A Licensed person commits an offence and may be penalised if:
 - (a) a sample taken from the Licensed person is found upon analysis to contain a substance banned by AR 136(1); or
 - (b) the Licensed person refuses or fails to provide a sample as directed by the Stewards or tampers with or in any way hinders the collection of such a sample.
- (3) A person required to provide a sample is deemed to have failed to provide a sample if:
 - (a) the sample is not sufficient to enable an analysis to be performed; or
 - (b) the sample is provided in such a manner as would prevent an analysis being satisfactorily performed.

LR.63. Approval of Instrument

For the purpose of the analysis of breath, the Principal Racing Authority may:

- (a) use such instrument; and
- (b) adopt such procedures as it considers appropriate.

LR.64. Conclusiveness of Result

Where a sample of breath is analysed or a sample of blood is analysed in accordance with procedures adopted by the Principal Racing Authority it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that:

- (a) the result of analysis is evidence of the presence and level of alcohol or drug or its metabolites or artefacts at such level as indicated; and
- (b) all relevant procedures for the use of such instrument or conduct of such analysis have been complied with.

WEIGHTS, PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES

LR.64 A. (1) For all handicap races (with the exclusion of Group 1 and Group 2 Handicap races), if the highest weighted horse at acceptance time has less than 4kg above the minimum weight designated in the conditions of the race, then its weight shall be raised to the weight that is 4kg above the minimum weight and any horses weighted on or below the minimum shall have their weight increased by the same number of kilograms using the allocated true weight (handicap weight relative to a horses rating in the absence of the required minimum) except that no horse will have a weight below the designated minimum weight.

- (2) For Group 2 handicap races, if the highest weighted horse at acceptance time has less than 5kg above the minimum weight in a Group 2 handicap, its weight shall be raised to the weight that is 5kg above the minimum weight and any horses weighted on or below the minimum shall have their weight increased by the same number of kilograms, using the allocated true weight (handicap weight relative to horses rating in the absence of the required minimum) except that no horse will have a weight below the designated minimum weight.

LR.65. Maximum runners – Field limits

- (1) The Principal Racing Authority may prescribe the maximum number of runners permitted in any race.
- (2) On a racecourse having a moveable running rail the Stewards may reduce the number of runners permitted in a race in accordance with the location of the moveable rail.
- (3) At any time, in the interest of safety, the Stewards may reduce the number of runners to be started in a race.

LR.66. Barrier draw

- (1) Barrier positions for all runners shall be drawn for by lot by means of a device or system approved by the Principal Racing Authority.
- (2) As far as is practicable, the barrier draw for a race shall take place within two hours after the declaration of acceptances.
- (3) The draw for barrier positions for the runners shall be carried out in a manner that permits public scrutiny by at least two persons nominated for that purpose by either the Club conducting the race or the Principal Racing Authority:
 - (a) at the place where the Club or Principal Racing Authority normally transacts its public business; or
 - (b) in a public place.
- (4) If a horse which should not have been included in the draw is included or if a horse is scratched or if any horse is withdrawn by the Stewards or if the entry of any horse is rejected after the draw, the runners shall take their relative positions determined by the draw.
- (5) If a horse which should have been included in the draw is not included and the omission is in the opinion of the Stewards discovered within a reasonable time after declaration of acceptances, on the order of the Stewards it may be included and its barrier position shall be determined by lot drawn from the total number of horses which may start in the race. The horse in the original draw with the same barrier position and all horses drawn outside that horse shall be moved out one position to accommodate the inclusion.
- (6) Should it be established following the barrier draw that a horse has been listed in the incorrect race field order, no alteration shall be made to the barrier draw of any horse irrespective of whether or not any alteration is subsequently made to the race field order.

- (7) None of the foregoing shall prevent the Stewards from ordering that all barriers be re-drawn in circumstances they deem appropriate.

LR.67. Declaration of Rider

- (1) An owner or Trainer of a horse intended to be run in a race shall declare to [RISA the Racing Australia Service Centre](#) the name of the Rider not later than the time advertised in the approved program for the Race Meeting and/or advertised in the Racing Calendar.
- (2) The Stewards may extend the time provided by this Rule.
- (3) Provided that for an emergency runner, riders must be declared by 9:30am on the morning of the race.

SCRATCHING

LR.68. After acceptance withdrawal

- (1) Further to the provisions of AR 181 if it is intended to withdraw a final acceptor from any race notice of withdrawal of the horse shall be given to [RISA the Racing Australia Service Centre](#) not later than the time advertised in the approved program for the Race Meeting and thereafter a horse shall not be withdrawn except by permission of the Stewards.
- (2) A declared acceptor shall not be withdrawn after final declaration of acceptance from a [Feature Race](#) as determined by the Principal Racing Authority without the permission of the Stewards.
- ~~(3) For the purpose of this Rule, "feature race" means a race with advertised prize money (excluding bonuses) of at least \$75,000.~~

LR.69. Withdrawal from race after the scratching time due to the condition of the track

Should the Stewards allow the withdrawal of a horse from a race after scratching time due to the condition of the track, they may declare the horse ineligible to start on a track of similar condition until such time as they are satisfied that the embargo should be lifted.

WEIGHING-OUT

LR.70. Entry to weighing and jockeys rooms

A person other than an official authorised by the Stewards shall not, without permission of the Stewards, be admitted to the:

- (a) weighing room except the Rider and Trainer or other person for the time being (in the absence of the Trainer) in charge of a horse engaged in the race; and
- (b) jockeys' room except Riders engaged to ride at the Race Meeting and [Apprentice Jockeys](#) receiving tuition under an authorised training program.

STARTING

LR.71. Race run over incorrect distance

If a race is run over a distance other than the advertised distance and the Stewards are of the opinion that:

- (a) the occurrence did not materially prejudice the chance of the runners, order that the race shall be deemed to have been run over the proper distance; or
- (b) the occurrence did materially prejudice the chances of the runners, declare the race void.

PRIZEMONEY

LR.71A. Prizemoney

- (1) The prize including any bonuses in relation to a race shall be paid in respect of finally declared place getters in accordance with the conditions (if any) of that race.
- (2) The prize shall be distributed as follows in relation to a horse placed first, second, third, fourth or fifth:
 - (a) where the prize for a placing is \$300 or more:
 - (i) 10% of the value of the prize shall be paid to the trainer;
 - (ii) 5% of the value of the prize shall be paid to the jockey;
 - (iii) 85% of the value of the prize shall be paid to the Managing Owner;
 - (b) where the prize for a placing is less than \$300:
 - (i) 10% of the value of the prize shall be paid to the trainer;

- (ii) 90% of the value of the prize shall be paid to the Managing Owner.
 - (3) The distribution of a prize to a trainer and a jockey shall be in addition to any training fees or riding fees payable to such trainer and jockey.
 - (4) For the purposes of determining the prize in accordance with this Rule, no account shall be taken of rewards available for a horse successful in a series of races or for an unplaced runner in a race and no account shall be taken of any trophies, vendor bonuses or trainer bonuses.
 - (5) In accordance with this Rule, the prize shall be distributed within 15 days of the conclusion of a meeting unless:
 - (a) an action at law is pending in respect of the prize;
 - (b) an objection has been lodged in respect of the placing of a horse and has not yet been determined;
 - (c) an appeal has been lodged against the placing of a horse and has not yet been determined;
 - (d) a swab sample taken from a placed horse has not yet been cleared by the Stewards; and
 - (e) the Stewards have ordered a prize not to be paid prior to the completion of an investigation,
- (e) [in which case the Principal Racing Authority may withhold payment of the prize.](#)

BOOKMAKERS, BOOKMAKER'S CLERKS, BETTING

LR.72. "Bookmaker"

- (1) For the purposes of Rules relating to Bookmakers and betting, a reference to a Bookmaker shall where relevant apply to a Bookmaker company and a Bookmaker's Remote Clerk or Bookmaker's Agent.
- (2) A Bookmaker shall be responsible for any breach of the Rules by such Bookmaker's Agent, Bookmaker's Remote Clerk and Bookmaker's Clerk, which responsibility shall be in addition to the individual responsibility of each such Bookmaker's Agent, Bookmaker's Remote Clerk and Bookmaker's Clerk.

LR.73. Possession or use of any unauthorised mobile phone or device not permitted

A Bookmaker or Bookmaker's Clerk working in a Licensed Bookmaker's business at a racing venue shall not have in their possession or use a mobile phone, or any device capable of receiving or transmitting information which has not been approved by the Principal Racing Authority.

LR.74. Advertising by Bookmaker

A publication by a Bookmaker shall be approved by the Principal Racing Authority.

LR.75. Intentionally deleted

LR.76. Betting limits

A Club conducting a Race Meeting shall publish in the race book for the Race Meeting details of the betting limits prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority.

LR.77. Bookmaker's stand

A Bookmaker's stand shall be allotted at the discretion of the Club.

LR.78. Bookmaker's Clerk's identification

When on duty at a Race Meeting, a Bookmaker's Clerk shall carry an official identification card.

LR.79. Bookmaker's Clerk not to act as Bookmaker

A Bookmaker's Clerk shall not act as a Bookmaker except when approved to act as a Bookmaker's Agent or a Bookmaker's Remote Clerk.

LR.80. Absence of Bookmaker's Clerk

- (1) If a Bookmaker's Clerk is unavailable, or deemed unacceptable by the Stewards, a provisional Licence may be granted by the Stewards or an authorised person to a person to act as a clerk to a Bookmaker for one day only upon payment of a fee prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority.
- (2) A Bookmaker shall not act as a Bookmaker's Clerk for another Bookmaker unless permitted by Stewards.

LR.81. Absence/Leave of absence – Bookmaker

- (1) A Bookmaker intending to be absent, from a usual place of operation shall apply in writing to the Principal Racing Authority and inform the relevant Club in writing as soon as possible, specifying the reason and a definite period of the intended absence.
- (2) An agent shall not be permitted to conduct the business during the absence unless approval in writing has been sought from and given by the Principal Racing Authority.
- (3) In case of unforeseen circumstances a Bookmaker shall be deemed to have made the necessary application if the application is made to the Stewards either verbally or in writing.
- (4) Leave of absence shall be granted on the condition that the Bookmaker does not act as a Bookmaker on a Racecourse, harness racing or greyhound racing meeting during the currency of the leave.

LR.82. Signallers not permitted

A Bookmaker shall not employ the services of a signaller and no person shall act as a signaller for a Bookmaker.

LR.83. Collection of prices

A Bookmaker may with the approval of the Betting Steward employ a Bookmaker's Clerk to assist in the collection of prices.

LR.84. Bookmaker's remote clerk

- (1) A Bookmaker's Clerk, nominated by the Bookmaker, may act as the Bookmaker's Remote Clerk for the purpose of conducting a part of the Bookmaker's business in a different location at the same racing venue.
- (2) A Bookmaker's Remote Clerk shall not conduct part of a Bookmaker's business at a Race Meeting unless:
 - (a) a bet made by the Bookmaker's Remote Clerk is made on behalf of the Bookmaker and shall be aggregated with all other bets made by or on behalf of the Bookmaker; and
 - (b) a means of communication between the Bookmaker and the Bookmaker's Remote Clerk has been approved by Principal Racing Authority.
- (3) A Bookmaker's remote clerk shall be deemed to be the Bookmaker for the purposes of the Rules and the Bookmaker shall be absolutely liable for all actions of the Bookmaker's Remote Clerk.
- (4) A Bookmaker's Remote Clerk shall bet to lose the minimum wager limit applicable to the non-rails area of a betting ring.

LR.85. Bookmaker's conduct of business

- (1) A Bookmaker shall:
 - (a) attach to the top of his stand a board prominently displaying his name;
 - (b) bet on each and every race on the program at the Race Meeting;
 - (c) be on the allotted betting stand and commence betting at least one-half hour before the scheduled starting time of the first race at the venue where the Race Meeting is being conducted. A Bookmaker betting on a Race Meeting conducted at another venue shall at least commence betting on the venue when the first fluctuation call is received;
 - (d) remain on the betting stand until the starting signal for a race has been displayed or announced and, if leaving the stand, return within a reasonable time;
 - (e) commence betting on the next race following the announcement of the correct weight, or, in the event of the notification of a protest or inquiry, immediately after such notification is made;
 - (f) remain on the stand until at least 15 minutes after the declaration of correct weight for the last race on the program.
- (2) A Bookmaker shall not:
 - (a) At a Race Meeting make a bet on any event or contingency other than:
 - (i) a race to be run at that Race Meeting;
 - (ii) a race to be run at another meeting; or
 - (iii) any other sporting contingency declared under the Act;
 - (b) carry on his business on behalf of, or in conjunction with any other person;
 - (c) employ an unlicensed clerk;
 - (d) allow a person to remain in the vicinity of his betting stand during the conduct of a Race Meeting, unless such person is a Licensed clerk and is directly engaged in the betting operations by the Bookmaker on the day of the Race Meeting;
 - (e) bet on a photo finish;

- (f) bet with a person who is under the age of 18 years;
- (g) bet with a person who the Bookmaker, knows is betting on behalf of a person who is under the age of 18 years;
- (h) procure a person to make on the Bookmaker's behalf or on behalf of another Bookmaker a bet that, if made by the Bookmaker, would be contrary in any respect to the Rules;
- (i) make a record or note of a bet, whether in writing or in any other manner, unless prior thereto the Bookmaker has entered complete, accurate and legible particulars of the bet in his betting records; or
- (j) make a bet whereby the bookmaker agrees to pay to the bettor, if the latter should win the bet, a sum of money the amount of which is dependent upon or related to any dividend declared and paid by a totalisator; save that a bet for place only may relate to a dividend declared and paid by a totalisator.

LR.86. Betting type offered

- (1) A Bookmaker shall elect before each and every race the type of betting to which the dividends on offer relate and shall exhibit in a prominent position on his stand a notice defining the type of betting to which the dividends relate e.g.: "Win Only", "Win and Place" or "Each Way", "Place Only".
- (2) A Bookmaker may bet doubles as may be determined by the Principal Racing Authority.
- (3) A bet shall not be accepted until the Bookmaker exhibits on his stand in a prominent place the type of bets to be accepted in accordance with the Rules as approved by the Betting Steward or Stewards.
- (4) Where a Bookmaker elects to bet "Win Only" or "Win and Place" or "Each Way", the Bookmaker may, during the course of accepting bets, then elect-
 - (a) if accepting "Win Only" bets, to accept "Win and Place" or "Each Way" bets from the time of such election to the cessation of betting on the race; or
 - (b) if accepting "Win and Place" or "Each Way" bets, to accept "Win Only" bets from the time of such election to the cessation of betting on the race provided that a Bookmaker shall make only one change during the course of accepting bets on the race.
- (5) Where a Bookmaker under sub-rule (4) offers a bet at a dividend of less than \$5.00 to win then the Bookmaker may offer an each way bet on all other runners in the race that he offers a dividend of \$5.00 or over to win.
- (6) A Bookmaker betting "Win Only" or "Each Way" shall not be permitted to bet "Place Only" on any event on which a "Place Only" Bookmaker is operating.
- (7) The Stewards may direct a Bookmaker to cease or suspend operations on any mode of betting and may make such rulings as to bets laid they deem appropriate.

LR.87. Display of runners and dividends

- (1) Except with the permission of the Betting Steward, a person other than a Bookmaker or Bookmaker's Clerk shall not alter the price of any runner shown on a betting board other than a direct feed from the prices network.
- (2) Before commencing betting, a Bookmaker shall:
 - (a) exhibit a dividend for every runner with a blank space opposite a scratching;
 - (b) exhibit the dividends on offer in respect of runners in the order in which they appear in the official program in any manner approved by the Principal Racing Authority;
 - (c) if offering to lay double event bets exhibit in writing the names of all runners in each of the events concerned in the order in which they appear in the official program and the dividends being offered in respect of each double;
 - (d) while setting or altering dividends, betting charts shall remain projecting from the betting board until a dividend has been exhibited about every runner. On completion thereof, the chart is to be placed flush with the right-hand side of the betting board, and the Bookmaker shall then be bound by the dividends exhibited;
 - (e) not obliterate the name of any runner and the dividends shall remain exhibited until the starting signal is displayed or announced.

LR.88. Bookmaker to lay dividends offered

- (1) A Bookmaker offering a dividend about a runner shall be compelled to lay the dividend if demanded by a bettor but shall not be compelled to stand to lose more than the amounts prescribed by the Principal Racing Authority.
- (2) In the event of a bettor wanting to bet for an amount greater than that which the Bookmaker is willing to accept and which is greater than that required to be accepted, as prescribed by the Principal Racing

Authority, the Bookmaker shall inform the bettor of the maximum amount which is required to be accepted and shall offer to accommodate the bettor to at least that amount.

- (3) A Bookmaker shall not be compelled to accept a bet of in aggregate less than \$1.
- (4) Money taken by a Bookmaker or his Bookmaker's Clerk in respect of any runner shall be deemed to have been accepted at the dividend on offer at the time the money was taken.
- (5) All winning bets that involve payment of a fractional part of one \$1 shall be paid in full.

LR.89. Telephone betting

- (1) Subject to sub-rule (2) a Bookmaker shall not make a bet with a person who is not at the material time present at the racing venue where that Race Meeting is being held.
- (2) A Bookmaker may make a bet with a person (the "bettor") who is not present at the racing venue where the Race Meeting is being held if:
 - (a) the Bookmaker is specifically authorised to do so by the Principal Racing Authority;
 - (b) the Bookmaker having the permission of the Club to operate at the Race Meeting, does so within the prescribed hours and within the area prescribed for the operation;
 - (c) bets are made only via a telecommunications system which has been approved by the Principal Racing Authority on a race, sporting contingency or event upon which the Bookmaker has the specific approval of the Club conducting the Race Meeting to operate;
 - (d) only the Bookmaker or his nominated clerks specifically approved by the Stewards or Betting Steward to do so are authorised to make bets via a telecommunications system;
 - (e) all bets and communications are made through a telephone bookmaking system approved pursuant to the Rules and the bettor consents that all activity which occurs via the telecommunications system will be recorded;
 - (f) the Bookmaker or his nominated clerk shall confirm all details of every bet with the bettor before the betting transaction ends, clearly identifying the bettor, the type of bet and amount of the agreed bet;
 - (g) the amount of the bet shall be in accordance with minimum bet limits prescribed by the Authority;
 - (h) any bets placed by a Bookmaker via a telecommunications system during the currency of a Race Meeting shall only be with a Bookmaker operating at another registered race meeting or Government licensed auditorium within Australia and for whom specific approval has been given by the Principal Racing Authority for such facility. Such bets may only be for the express purpose of reducing the liability on bets already laid by the Bookmaker against the particular runner in such race on which he is currently fielding. Full details of the transaction including the name of the Bookmaker with whom such bet is made must be recorded separately and shall be lodged with the Betting Steward at the conclusion of the Race Meeting concerned;
 - (i) the Bookmaker whether as a bettor or the layer restricts any inquiries made or information given to the current prices being offered or sought during the currency of betting and ensures such betting operations using a telecommunications system might not be regarded in the opinion of the Principal Racing Authority or the Stewards as a prices service. Information of a general nature must not be given or received via telephone; or
 - (j) the details of all bets received via an approved telecommunications system shall be recorded separately and shall be lodged with the Betting Steward at the conclusion of the Race Meeting concerned;
- (3) A Bookmaker committing any breach of, or failing to fulfil any condition of these Rules may be punished and permission to participate in betting activity using a telecommunications system may be suspended or withdrawn.

BETTING TICKETS

LR.90. Approval of betting tickets

The Principal Racing Authority shall approve the form of a betting ticket.

LR.91. Bookmaker's name to be on betting ticket

A betting ticket issued by a Bookmaker shall bear the Bookmaker's name on the face thereof.

LR.92. Betting details to be shown on and issue of betting ticket.

- (1) Excepting a telephone bet, upon making a bet, including a credit bet, a betting ticket, clearly showing thereon particulars of the bet as are prescribed, shall be issued to the bettor.
- (2) A betting ticket issued in respect of a horse race shall show clearly on the face of the ticket:
 - (a) the name of the runner or runners in respect of which the bet was made; and
 - (b) the amount bet by the bettor and the amount bet by the Bookmaker.
 - (c) where win and place bets in respect of one runner backed each way are recorded on the one ticket, two amounts must be shown, each being the sum of the amount backed and the amount bet by the Bookmaker in relation to each bet.
- (3) A Bookmaker shall not issue a betting ticket whereon a symbol or mark has been made to represent the type of bet, an amount of money or the dividends at which the bet was made. Provided that where the betting ticket is issued in respect of a credit bet, the symbol "Cr" may be made on the reverse of the ticket to represent that the bet is a credit bet.
- (4) A betting ticket shall be used and issued in proper consecutive order and, save as is otherwise provided in the Rules, the last three digits of the serial number shall be recorded beside the details of the relevant bet on the betting records.
- (5) The full serial number of the first ticket issued on each race at a Race Meeting shall be written on the betting sheet on which details of the bet concerned are recorded.
- (6) The full serial number of every betting ticket shall be recorded beside details of the relevant bet for which it is issued where the last two digits of the number are zeros.
- (7) A separate betting ticket shall be issued in respect of each bet. However, where a Bookmaker makes a win bet and a place bet at the same time in respect of the same runner one betting ticket may be issued.
- (8) A Bookmaker shall not:
 - (a) issue a betting ticket previously used in respect of some other bet;
 - (b) sell or transfer a betting ticket to another person; or
 - (c) destroy a betting ticket presented to the Bookmaker for payment of a winning bet claimed to be payable to the bettor before that bettor has satisfied himself or herself as to the correctness or other wise of the bettor's claim or of the amount paid or payable to the bettor, and where the bettor is not so satisfied, the Bookmaker shall return the ticket intact to the bettor. The bettor shall be deemed to have been satisfied if the bettor leaves the immediate area where the Bookmaker normally effects payment of winning bets without that ticket unless prior thereto the bettor has disputed an adjudication given by or on behalf of that Bookmaker and that Bookmaker has refused or failed to return the ticket to the bettor intact.

LR.93. Betting records to be made

- (1) The Principal Racing Authority shall approve the method of recording betting transactions.
- (2) A Bookmaker shall:
 - (a) ensure that a complete record of a betting transaction is available at any time; and
 - (b) produce on demand and deliver to any Steward or racing official any book, document, card, paper ticket, record, equipment, device or thing of any kind which the Steward or racing official has reasonable grounds for believing is being or has been used in any way for the purpose of making records covering betting transactions.
- (3) A Bookmaker using a computerised system shall ensure that the system is capable of and operated to generate data that reflects the purpose of the Rules relevant to a non-computerised system.
- (4) A Bookmaker using a non-computerised system shall:
 - (a) ensure that a person shall not erase or obliterate, alter or amend an entry on a betting record. An incorrect entry shall be ruled through by a single line so that details of the entry can still be clearly ascertained. The correct entry shall be made on the line immediately below the incorrect entry.
 - (b) when choosing to record details of bets in respect of more than one race on the one betting sheet, draw a single horizontal line across the betting sheet to separate each race from any other race on that sheet and shall show clearly the following details relating to the betting transactions in respect of each such race:
 - (i) the name of the racing venue where the race is being conducted;
 - (ii) the race number; and
 - (iii) the serial number of the first ticket issued in that race.
 - (c) show on top of each page in the betting records:
 - (i) the name of the Club conducting the Race Meeting;

- (ii) the enclosure in which he is operating at the Race Meeting;
 - (iii) the date of such Race Meeting;
 - (iv) the name and number of each race; and
 - (v) the hold and take out on each race.
- (5) Details of a bet shall be recorded in the following manner on the prescribed form of betting records below the name of the runner to which the bet relates:
- (a) the amount bet by the Bookmaker in column 2;
 - (b) the amount bet by the bettor in column 3;
 - (c) the serial number or part thereof, as prescribed in LR.92 (4), (5) and (6) of the Rules, of the betting ticket issued in column 5 - the full serial number of every betting ticket shall be recorded beside details of the relevant bet for which it is issued where the last two digits of the number are zeros.
 - (d) if a computerised system is being used, the time the bet was made;
 - (e) the progressive hold in respect of each runner in column 4; and
 - (f) the progressive liability of the Bookmaker in respect of each runner in column 1; and
 - (g) where the bet is a credit bet, the correct name of the bettor shall be recorded on the line immediately below that on which the details of the bet are recorded;
- (6) Only one entry per line shall be recorded under the name of each runner.
- (7) A bet claimed by a Bookmaker to have been made but which is denied by the bettor and which is not recorded in accordance with the requirements of Local Rules 93 is void.
- (8) A Bookmaker shall record any bet made personally, through any agent, bookmakers clerk, or placed by any private entity in which they have any financial interest into his betting records immediately, clearly stating the name of the Bookmaker with whom the bet was made, and in case of a cash bet the number of the relevant betting ticket and if such bet is placed on the totalisator, it must indicate when and where such bet was made.
- (9) A bookmaker shall record in his betting records any bets made, while he is fielding, by a third party on the bookmaker's account held with another bookmaker, a totalisator, betting exchange or corporate bookmaker.

LR.94. Approval of Clerks to Make Bets

Unless making his own bets a Bookmaker shall request the approval of the Betting Steward for one nominated clerk to be authorised to act for the Bookmaker in the placing of bets with other Bookmakers and/or totalisator. Should the nominated clerk not be present at a Race Meeting, application may be made to the Betting Steward for a substitute clerk to be appointed to act on that day only.

LR.95. Bookmaker Reducing Liability

Where a Bookmaker reduced his liability in respect of a runner by backing that runner with another Bookmaker, he shall make an entry on the betting sheet under the name of that runner in the following manner:

- (a) the amount bet with the other Bookmaker in column 2;
- (b) the amount bet by the other Bookmaker in column 3;
- (c) the full serial number of the betting ticket issued by the other Bookmaker in column 5;
- (d) the name of the Bookmaker with whom the bet was made shall be recorded on the line immediately below that on which details of the bet are recorded;
- (e) it is optional whether or not the progressive totals in columns 1 or 4 are reduced. However, if the progressive hold shown in column 4 is reduced, the amount of the reduction must be added back after the last recorded bet on that runner so that an aggregate of all bets made on that runner is shown; and
- (f) if the bet is placed on a totalisator, it must be indicated when the bet was made and full details must be shown in the betting records;

LR.96. Fictitious Bets

Under no circumstances shall a fictitious bet be recorded.

LR.97. Credit Bets

A credit bet shall be recorded in the true name of the person with whom, or on whose behalf, the bet is made.

LR.98. Paying Bets

When a Bookmaker pays a bet, that payment shall immediately be recorded by the Bookmaker or his clerk by drawing a single line through that part of the ticket serial number recorded in respect of that bet on all copies of the relevant betting records then in that Bookmaker's possession.

LR.99. Betting Records

A Bookmaker shall deliver to the offices of the Club conducting the Race Meeting or Betting Steward a copy of every entry made in the betting records.

LR.100. Conditions applicable to all modes of betting

- (1) For the purpose of the Rules relating to betting, "withdrawal" or "withdrawn runner" means a runner that has been scratched or withdrawn after the declaration of final acceptances or declared by the Stewards to be a non-starter.
- (2) A bet is void if there was not a possibility of winning and a possibility of losing at the time of making the bet.
- (3) A bet stands, subject to the Rules, notwithstanding the death of either party to the bet.
- (4) A bet made on a runner before the declaration of final acceptances is forfeited to the Bookmaker if the runner is later scratched at any time.
- (5) A bet made after the declaration of final acceptances shall be refunded if the runner is scratched at any time. If the withdrawal in the opinion of the Stewards has had a material effect on the dividends of the remaining runners then all successful fixed price wagers must be paid subject to deductions calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board or at the discretion of the Stewards may be paid at the starting price.
- (6) If a race is abandoned, postponed to another day, for any reason declared a no-race, ordered to be re-run, or in the event of a walk-over, a bet made after the declaration of final acceptances race shall be refunded.
- (7) The result of a race shall be determined in accordance with the Rules. Provided that no alteration to any places made after the declaration of all correct weight shall affect the result of a race for the purpose of betting with Bookmakers.

LR.101. Each Way betting

Where a Bookmaker bets "Each Way", the dividend for the place bet shall be at least 25% of the dividend for the win bet when there are 8 or more runners in the race at the time the bet is made and at least 33.3% of the dividend for the win bet when there are 5, 6 or 7 runners in the race at the time the bet is made.

LR.102. Place betting

- (1) A place bet shall be refunded to the bettor if there was less than 5 runners in the race.
- (2) Subject to (1), place bets shall be payable on the basis of runners filling:
 - (a) first, second and third places where there was to be 8 or more runners in the race at the time the bet was made; and
 - (b) first and second places where there was to be 5, 6 or 7 runners in the race at the time the bet was made.

LR.103. Forecast betting

A Bookmaker shall not bet on a runner to run first and another to run second (hereinafter referred to as forecast betting) unless the dividend for the runner backed to run first is less than \$2.00 for a win bet.

LR.104. Quinella betting

A Bookmaker shall not bet on two runners to run first and second irrespective of order (hereinafter referred to as quinella betting) unless the dividend for one of the runners is less than \$2.00 for a win bet.

LR.105. Concession betting

Concession bets shall be payable as follows-

- (a) if there were 8 or more runners in the race at the time the bet was made, a bet on the winner shall be paid at the dividend laid and a bet on the second or third placegetter shall be returned to the bettor; or

(b) if there were 5, 6 or 7 runners in the race at the time the bet was made, a bet on the winner shall be paid at the dividend laid and a bet on the second placegetter shall be returned to the bettor.

LR.106. Doubles, Trebles & Quadrella betting

- (1) In doubles, trebles and quadrella betting:
- (a) the bet is determined when the first race is lost, unless otherwise provided in the Rules;
 - (b) all bets made prior to the day of the first race shall stand. Provided that if one of the runners backed had been scratched at the time the bet was made the amount bet by the bettor shall be refunded;
 - (c) all bets made on the day of the race stand unless:
 - (i) the runner backed in the first race does not start in that race;
 - (ii) the runner backed in the second race or any subsequent race is scratched before the first race is run;
 - (iii) the runner backed in the second race or any subsequent race is precluded from participating in the race by the Rules of Racing, or the conditions of a race after the first race is run;
 - (iv) the first race is postponed to a date or a time beyond the date or the time the second race is run;
 - (v) the first race is abandoned or declared a no-race (even though re-run); or
 - (vi) the first race is divided into two or more divisions in accordance with the Rules after the bet has been made;
 - (d) where all races of a double trebles or quadrella are to be decided on the same day-
 - (i) if the runner backed in the first or any subsequent race wins but the runner backed in the next race is withdrawn after the start of the first and subsequent race, or the second race is postponed to another day, bets on the winner of the first and any subsequent race of the double, trebles or quadrella shall be paid at the dividend originally taken and shown on the betting ticket of the winner and any subsequent winner;
 - (ii) if a runner in either race is withdrawn and bets for a win become subject to a deduction calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board, bets on the winners of all races shall be subject to the same rate of deduction calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board as applies to win bets. If runners in any races are withdrawn, the rate of deduction calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board shall be the sum of the rates of deduction calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board for win bets on each such runner; or
 - (iii) if a runner in any race is withdrawn prior to the commencement of straight-out betting on the first event of a double, trebles or quadrella, the dividend for that leg will be calculated on the relative totalisator dividend;
 - (e) if the second or any subsequent race is divided into two or more divisions in accordance with the Rules, all bets made on the day of the first race shall stand, but the amount payable on bets made on the winner of the first race and the winner of 1 of the divided races shall be determined by dividing the face value of the ticket by the number of divisions of the divided race.

LR.107. 4 Placed Runners Betting

4 placed runners betting is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) A bettor selects a runner from each of 4 races displayed on the Bookmaker's betting board on which each runner's win dividend is displayed.
- (b) The dividends are added to achieve bet value.
- (c) In the event of a withdrawal preventing a winning bet, the remaining three runners are paid at the product of the relative totalisator place dividends.
- (d) In the event of two withdrawals, the remaining two runners are paid at the product of the relative totalisator place dividends.
- (e) In the event of three withdrawals, the remaining runner is paid at the relative totalisator place dividend.
- (f) All withdrawals must occur after the starting time of the first leg for payment to be made on this basis.

- (g) Where a scratching has occurred deductions as calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board shall apply to the runner.
- (h) The bettor's stake is returned if any 1 or more of the selected runners are withdrawn prior to the running of the first leg.

LR.108. Field-Against-Favourite

- (1) Field-Against-Favourite betting means a Bookmaker may offer dividends to win to cover all of the runners in a field apart from the runner displayed at the time on the Bookmaker's betting board as the shortest priced runner.
- (2) Field-Against-Favourite betting is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) If the favourite on the Bookmaker's betting board at the time of the bet being laid be withdrawn, all bets laid when the runner was the favourite shall be declared off.
 - (b) If any runner other than the favourite be withdrawn a premium on all winning bets may be added by the Stewards as calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board. .
 - (c) All betting tickets issued by a Bookmaker must nominate the name of the favourite runner on the Bookmaker's betting board at the time the bet was made.
 - (d) If two or more runners be equal favourites the dividend of the field displayed on the Bookmaker's betting board shall relate to the equal favourite nominated by the bettor at the time the bet is made and the name of such runner shall appear on the betting ticket issued.
 - (e) Each betting ticket issued by the Bookmaker shall clearly outline the type of bet between the Bookmaker and the bettor and where applicable the names of the horses nominated in the bet.
 - (f) A Bookmaker operating "Field-Against-Favourite" must continue to operate in that same mode for the duration of betting on a particular event unless otherwise ruled by the Betting Supervisor or Stewards
 - (g) In the case of a dead-heat bets shall be determined in accordance with LR 112.

LR.109. Favourite Out

- (1) Favourite-Out betting means a Bookmaker may bet on a race whilst excluding from that betting the favourite where that favourite is to pay a dividend of less than \$2 for a win bet, and where subsequently the finishing position of such runner or the withdrawal of such runner will have no bearing on how the Bookmaker will settle bets for such event.
- (2) A Bookmaker must prior to the commencement of betting on an event obtain the approval of the Betting Steward or the Stewards to operate Favourite-Out betting.
- (3) Favourite Out betting is subject to the conditions that if a runner other than the runner excluded from betting be withdrawn the Stewards shall declare that deductions to winning bets be made in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board.

LR.110. Head To Head

- (1) Head-To-Head betting means a Bookmaker may offer dividends on the chances of one runner being placed above another runner in the finishing order.
- (2) Head-To-Head betting is subject to the condition that if both runners fail to finish in the first five placegetters the bet shall be declared off.
- (3) A Bookmaker operating Head-To-Head betting may quote rather than display the dividends of runners.

LR.111. Jockey of the day

- (1) Jockey of the day betting means Bookmakers may offer dividends on a Jockey achieving the highest aggregate points scored in accordance with this rule for achieving a place in races conducted at a particular Race Meeting.
- (2) Points shall be allocated in accordance with this rule to each Jockey achieving a placing in races conducted at a particular Race Meeting in accordance with the following:
 - First Place - 3 points
 - Second Place - 2 points
 - Third Place - 1 points

In the event of a dead heat for a placing, the number of points to be allocated to an individual Jockey shall be the points for that place divided by the number of contingencies in the dead heat.

- (3) Points shall be allocated only where not less than 75% of the races scheduled for that Race Meeting are conducted. If less than 75% of races scheduled are conducted, all moneys wagered shall be refunded.
- (4) All bets shall be based upon a named Jockey only. If a Jockey is replaced after declaration of Riders, points for a place shall be allocated only to the Jockey who ultimately rides in the race.
- (5) If at the conclusion of a Race Meeting more than one Jockey has accumulated an equal number of points, winning bets in respect of each Jockey shall be paid as follows:

Number of Jockeys	% of face value of winning ticket
2	50
3	33.3
4	25
5	20

If a greater number of Jockeys than 5 accumulate an equal number of points the % of the face value of winning ticket that shall be paid shall be 100% divided by that number of Jockeys.

- (6) No points shall be allocated in relation to a race scheduled to be conducted if that race is postponed to another Race Meeting, abandoned or declared a no race by the Stewards.
- (7) A Bookmaker offering "Jockey of the day" betting must continue to offer that type of bet until the completion of at least 50% of the races scheduled to be conducted at the Race Meeting.

LR.112. Dead heats

- (1) In win or place betting, if:
 - (a) a runner is backed to win and it runs a dead heat with another runner for first place; or
 - (b) a runner is backed for a place and it runs a dead heat with another runner/s for third where 3 places are payable or for second place where only 2 places are payable; the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are runners that dead heat and one such part shall be paid to the bettor.
- (2) If a runner is backed for a place in a race where 2 places are payable and it runs a dead heat with 2 or more other runners, the amount payable to the bettor in respect of such a runner shall be-
 - (a) 66 cents in the dollar on the face value of the ticket where 3 runners dead heat for first place;
 - (b) 50 cents in the dollar on the face value of the ticket where 4 runners dead heat for first place; and where there are more than 4 runners in a dead heat for first place such amount as the Stewards may determine in the particular case.
- (3) In forecast betting-
 - (a) if the runner that is to pay a dividend at less than \$2 for a win bet wins and the other runner runs a deadheat with another for second place the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are runners that run the dead heat and 1 such part shall be paid to the bettor;
 - (b) if both backed runners run a dead heat for first, the bet shall be decided in favour of the bettor, provided that if another runner is also involved in the dead heat for first, the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be halved. Provided further that if 2 or more other runners are also involved in the dead heat for first the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are runners that run the dead heat, less 1 and 1 such part shall be paid to the bettor.
- (4) In quinella betting-
 - (a) if the runner that is to pay a dividend of less than \$2 for a win bet wins and the other runner runs a dead heat with another for second place the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are runners that run the dead heat and 1 such part shall be paid to the bettor;
 - (b) if both backed runners run a dead heat for first, the bet shall be decided in favour of the bettor, provided that if another runner is also involved in the dead heat for first, the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be halved. Provided further that if 2 or more runners are also involved in the dead heat for first the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are runners that run the dead heat, less 1, and 1 such part shall be paid to the bettor.
- (5) In concession betting:
 - (a) if 2 runners dead heat for first place, the amount payable to a bettor in respect of a bet on any 1 of those runners shall be determined by dividing the winnings by the number of runners in the dead heat and adding the result to the amount bet by the bettor;

- (b) if there are 3 or more runners in a dead heat for first place, the amount payable to the bettor in respect of a bet on such a runner shall be-
 - (i) where there are 3 runners in the dead heat, two-thirds of the amount bet by the bettor plus one-third the winnings otherwise payable;
 - (ii) where there are 4 runners in the dead heat, one half of the amount bet by the bettor plus one-fourth the winnings otherwise payable; or
 - (iii) where there are more than 4 runners in the dead heat for first place, such amount as the Stewards may determine in the particular case.
 - (c) if 2 or more runners dead heat for third place where there were 8 or more runners in the race at the time the bet was made, or for second place where there were 5, 6 or 7 runners in the race at the time the bet was made, the amount payable to a bettor in respect of a bet on any 1 of the runners in the dead heat shall be determined by dividing the amount bet by the bettor by the number of runners in the dead heat;
- (6) In doubles, trebles and quadrella betting: If all other races are decided in the bettor's favour and the other results in a dead heat between 2 or more runners, the amount payable to the bettor in respect of a bet on the winner of the dead heat shall be determined by dividing the face value of the ticket by the number of winners in the dead heat.
- (7) In 4 placed betting: If, in a race with 8 or more horses at the time the bet was made, there be a dead heat for a third placing or if, in a race with more than 5 but less than 8 horses at the time the bet was made, there be a dead heat for a second placing the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are horses that dead heated and 1 such part be paid to the bettor.
- (8) In field against favourite betting: If there be a dead heat for first between the favourite at the time the bet was made and any other horse, the amount otherwise payable to the bettor shall be divided into two equal parts and 1 such part shall be paid to the bettor.

LR.113. Withdrawals/ Deductions

- (1) If the Stewards permit or order a runner to be withdrawn from a race or if it be declared a non-starter in the race, the Stewards at a Race Meeting where betting is conducted on that race shall prior to the declaration of all clear or the correct weight signal, as the case shall be, declare that-
- (a) all bets made on that runner on the day of the race be refunded; and
 - (b) bets on the remaining runners in the race, made on the day of the race and before such happening shall stand, but that:
 - (i) bets for a win;
 - (ii) bets for a place;
 - (iii) bets on 1 runner to win and another to run second (forecast bets);
 - (iv) bets on 2 runners to run first and second irrespective of order (quinella bets);
 - (v) concession bets on the winner; and
 - (vi) double bets,
- shall be subject to a variation to be determined by the Stewards in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board from time to time.
- (2) If in their opinion such late withdrawal has had a material effect on the dividends already bet on the remaining runners, they may also make such further order, in accordance with this Rule as is considered necessary as to the settlement of successful bets on the race. Provided however, should they deem appropriate, and where there is sufficient time:
- (a) the Stewards may declare void all bets on the remaining runners and order that betting on the race be re-opened; or
 - (b) they may order all bets be paid at totalisator dividends.
- Further provided that, except in the case of a dead-heat no order must be made the effect of which would oblige a backer to receive less than the stake.
- (3) Subject to LR.100(7), no bettor shall receive in settlement of any successful bet an amount less than an amount which represents a dividend of \$1.05:
 Provided that where a bet has been made at a dividend of less than \$1.05 the amount payable to a bettor shall not be less than the amount bet by him in respect of that bet.
- (4) Where Stewards make a declaration pursuant to this Rule a Bookmaker shall-
- (a) draw a line on his betting sheet immediately below the last bet taken on each runner in the race; and
 - (b) settle all bets on the race in accordance with the decision of the Stewards.

- (5) When 2 or more runners are withdrawn simultaneously during betting on a race, successful wagers made prior to the withdrawal time must be paid the face value of the ticket less the deduction calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board.
- (6) Where runners are withdrawn at 2 or more different times during betting on a race, successful wagers placed prior to each withdrawal must be paid the face value of the ticket, less deductions calculated in accordance with the algorithm approved by the Australian Racing Board:
- (7) Where the deduction service is for any reason not available the Stewards may at their discretion;
 - (a) order that deductions be made according to the Schedule of Deductions
 - (b) order that all bets be paid at totalisator odds.

LR.114. Sports Betting

- (1) For the purpose of the Rules a sporting contingency includes:
 - (a) a contest, contingency, or event relating to animals other than a thoroughbred horse race; or
 - (b) a contest, contingency or event relating to an athletic meeting, exercise, fight, game pastime or sport.
- (2) This Rule applies only to betting on declared sporting contingencies other than greyhound and horse races.
- (3) A Bookmaker conducting bookmaking on a declared sporting contingency shall exhibit in writing on or about his betting stand-
 - (a) the name of the sporting contingency;
 - (b) the type or types of betting offered;
 - (c) the points start if relevant; and
 - (d) the dividends on offer, in respect of that contingency.
- (4) The purpose of Rules relative to a Bookmaker and betting shall, with the necessary changes being made, apply to betting on a sporting contingency.
- (5) The result of a declared sporting contingency shall be determined by the Principal Racing Authority for the purpose of deciding a bet.
- (6) If an approved sporting contingency is abandoned or no result is declared, all bets are off and the amount bet by bettors shall be refunded.

OFFENCES

LR.115. Inquiry may be held in the absence of the person

Should a person required to attend an inquiry fail or refuse to attend after reasonable due notice of the time and place of the inquiry, the Principal Racing Authority or Stewards may proceed to hear the inquiry in the absence of the person or may adjourn the inquiry as they may see fit.

LR.116. Adoption of penalty

- (1) If the holder of a Licence is Disqualified, suspended or has any Licence revoked (other than at the person's own request) by a Controlling Body, the Principal Racing Authority may withdraw any Licence it has issued to the person.
- (2) A disqualification or warning off notice issued or imposed on a person by a Controlling Body may be adopted by the Principal Racing Authority and the person shall be under the same disabilities as a person who is Disqualified or warned off under the Rules.

LR.117. Horse involved in offence

Where a horse is involved in an offence arising under the Rules, the Principal Racing Authority may take such action with respect to the horse as it may determine.

PENALTIES

LR.117A. Effect of stay on disqualification

Where a Trainer has been disqualified but continues to train on the basis of a stay granted by an appeal body, the Trainer shall not:

- (a) Transfer any horses into the care of another Trainer other than with the prior written approval of the Stewards; or
- (b) Transfer any ownership interest in a horse other than with the prior written approval of the Stewards.

LR.117B.

For the purposes of these Rules and the imposition of a penalty under AR 283(6), a special circumstance may be found if:

- (a) the person has
 - i. pleaded guilty at an early stage; and
 - ii. assisted the Stewards and/or Racing Queensland, after the imposition of a penalty on that person, in the investigation or prosecution of a breach of the Rules; or
- (b) the person proves on the balance of probabilities that at the time of the commission of the offence, he or she:
 - i. had impaired mental functioning; or
 - ii. was under duress

that is causally linked to the breach of the Rule and substantially reduces his or her culpability.
- (c) in the case of offences under AR 249, the medication in the opinion of the Stewards does not contain a prohibited substance, is of an insignificant nature and is for the welfare of the horse.
- (d) the person proves, on the balance of probabilities that, he did not know, ought not to have known or would not have known had he made all reasonable inquiries, that his conduct was in breach of the Rules of Racing.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

LR.118. Prohibited Substances detected in horse engaged in Official Trials

Where a horse is brought to a racecourse or recognised training track to engage in an official trial and a prohibited substance is detected in any sample taken from it either prior to or following the official trial, the trainer or any other person who was in charge of the horse at the relevant time may be penalised.

TRAINING DISPUTES TRIBUNAL

LR 119 Interpretation

- (1) In LR 120 - 128, the following words have the meaning shown unless the context requires otherwise:

Affected by Bankruptcy Action has the meaning given to that term in the Racing Act 2002 (Qld).

Disqualifying Conviction has the meaning given to that term in the Racing Act 2002 (Qld).

Eligible Individual means a person who:

- (a) is not Affected by Bankruptcy Action;
- (b) does not have a Disqualifying Conviction;
- (c) is not subject to an Exclusion Action;
- (d) is not licensed by, or is not an executive officer of a corporation that is licensed by, the Queensland Racing Integrity Commission;
- (e) is not a member of a committee, or employee, of:

- (i) a licensed club; or
 - (ii) an association formed in Australia to promote the interests of 1 or more participants in a code of racing;
- (f) is not disqualified from managing corporations, under part 2D.6 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth); and
- (g) has not, at any time, had a licence cancelled under the Racing Act 2002 (Qld) or the Racing Integrity Act 2016 (Qld).

Exceptional Circumstances means:

- (a) whether a party to a proceeding is acting in a way that unnecessarily disadvantages another party to the proceeding, including by:
 - (i) not complying with a direction of the TDT without reasonable excuse;
 - (ii) attempting to deceive another party or the TDT;
 - (iii) vexatiously conducting the proceeding; or
 - (iv) failing to attend any oral hearing of the proceeding without reasonable excuse;
- (b) the nature and complexity of the dispute the subject of the proceeding;
- (c) the relative strengths of the claims made by each of the parties to the proceeding;
- (d) the financial circumstances of the parties to the proceeding; and
- (e) anything else the TDT considers relevant.

Exclusion Action has the meaning given to that term in the Racing Act 2002 (Qld).

General Counsel means the person employed by Racing Queensland in the capacity of general counsel, [or another legal capacity of a substantially similar nature](#), from time to time.

Principal Racing Authority has the meaning given to that term in the Australian Rules of Racing.

Queensland Racing Integrity Commission means the Queensland Racing Integrity Commission established under section 7 of the Racing Integrity Act 2016 (Qld).

- (2) Unless otherwise defined in this local rule, all capitalised terms within LR 120 - 128 have the same meaning as in the Trainer and Owner Reform Rules (**TOR**) which appear as Schedule 2 to the Rules.
- (3) Except as set out below, the TOR applies to all matters before the TDT.

LR 120 Appointment and function

- (1) The TDT is to be constituted by:
 - (a) the General Counsel; and

- (b) such other legal advisers as may be engaged by Racing Queensland or the General Counsel from time to time who must each be a solicitor or barrister with not less than 5 years' experience post-qualification and who, while holding office, must be an Eligible Individual.
- (2) The function of the TDT is to hear and determine disputes in relation to Training Fees and/or Training Disbursements, as provided for in the TOR (as amended by LR 119 - 128) and in the STA (as amended by LR 119 - 128).

LR 121 Constitution for hearing proceedings

- (1) To hear and determine any matter referred to in LR 120(2), the TDT must be constituted by the General Counsel. Matters are to be heard by the General Counsel or may be allocated by the General Counsel to another TDT members (if any).
- (2) A dispute is deemed to have been allocated to the TDT once:
- (a) The TDT has received formal notice from Racing Australia that Racing Australia has allocated a matter to the TDT under the TOR Rules (and specifically TOR Rule 5(4)); and
 - (b) Racing Queensland has received the Filing Fee (as defined in the TOR Rules and referred to in TOR Rule 8(1)) from Racing Australia.
- (3) Upon receipt of the allocation of a matter to the TDT under LR 121(2), the TDT must as soon as is reasonably practicable notify the parties to confirm that the matter has been allocated to the TDT.

LR 122 Hearing proceedings

- (1) The TDT may make directions in relation to the preparation of a proceeding for hearing as the TDT sees fit, which must involve each party providing written submissions for consideration by the TDT.
- (2) Subject to LR 122(3) below, notwithstanding any rule to the contrary set out in the TOR, all proceedings will be heard and determined on the papers except:
- (a) where the amount in dispute is greater than \$5,000 but no greater than \$10,000, a proceeding may be the subject of oral hearing if:
 - (i) both parties agree that the proceeding should be the subject of an oral hearing; and
 - (ii) the TDT considers that the proceeding is appropriate to be dealt with by way of oral hearing; or
 - (b) where the amount in dispute is greater than \$10,000, a proceeding may be the subject of oral hearing if both parties agree that the proceeding should be heard in that manner.
- (3) In the event that the TDT considers, acting in its absolute discretion, that an oral hearing is necessary in order to resolve the dispute, the TDT may conduct an oral hearing even where the criteria for an oral hearing set out in LR 122(2) above are not otherwise met.
- (4) Unless otherwise directed by the TDT, all proceedings the subject of oral hearings will be heard by the TDT in Brisbane. Teleconference or videoconference facilities will be made available for parties who are unable to attend a hearing of the TDT in person.

LR 123 Evidence

- (1) The TDT may order each party to submit within a specified time to the TDT and to the other party statutory declarations by each witness of fact on whose testimony it intends to rely.
- (2) Any statutory declaration provided by a party must contain a full and detailed description of the facts, and the source of the witness's information as to those facts, sufficient to serve as the evidence of that witness in the dispute. Any documents on which the witness relies that have not already been submitted to the TDT shall be attached to the statutory declaration.
- (3) If a proceeding before the TDT is the subject of an oral hearing, then, within the time ordered by the TDT, each party shall inform the TDT and the other parties of the witnesses whose appearance it requests. Each witness shall, subject to LR 123(5), appear to give evidence at the hearing if such person's appearance has been requested.
- (4) If a witness whose appearance has been requested pursuant to LR 123(3) fails without a valid reason to appear to give evidence at a hearing, the TDT shall disregard any statutory declaration related to the proceeding by that witness, except in Exceptional Circumstances, the TDT may decide otherwise.
- (5) The TDT shall at all times have complete control over the hearing. The TDT may limit or exclude any question to, answer by, or appearance of a witness, if it considers such question, answer or appearance to be irrelevant, immaterial or unreasonably burdensome.
- (6) Except with the consent of the TDT, no party is entitled to submit or rely on expert evidence in any proceeding before the TDT.

LR 124 Decisions of TDT

- (1) The TDT will deliver written reasons for its decision in relation to any proceeding before it.

LR 125 Costs of proceedings

- (1) The TDT may order that a party (the **First Party**) pay some or all of the costs of the other party if the TDT is satisfied that:
 - (a) the First Party commenced or responded to the TDT proceedings vexatiously; or
 - (b) the First Party's commencement of, or response to, the TDT proceedings had no reasonable prospect of success.

LR 126 Confidentiality

- (1) Unless the parties to a dispute expressly agree in writing to the contrary, the parties undertake to keep confidential:
 - (a) all decisions and orders of the TDT;
 - (b) all materials submitted by another party in any proceeding of the TDT; and
 - (c) any matters the subject of any oral hearing before the TDT,

where such materials and matters are not otherwise in the public domain, except to the extent that disclosure may be required of a party by a legal duty, to protect or pursue a legal right or to enforce or challenge a decision in legal proceedings before a court.

LR 127 Limitation of liability

- (1) The TDT, any of its members (including the General Counsel and any other legal advisers engaged from time to time) and Racing Queensland shall not be liable to any person for any act or omission in connection with any proceeding before the TDT, except to the extent such limitation of liability is prohibited by law.

LR 128 Applicable law

- (1) The TDT shall apply the laws in force in Queensland to disputes referred to the TDT.

NEW RULES

LR 129 Limit on races

No horse may compete in more than one race on any one day.

LR.155.

Definitions: In this Rule '**Intercode Agreement**' means the Racing Queensland Industry Intercode Agreement signed in June 1999 between Queensland Thoroughbred Racing Board (now Racing Queensland), Queensland Harness Racing Board and Greyhound Racing Authority. '**Product and Program Agreement**' means the agreement described by that name dated 9 June 1999 entered into by Product Co, Queensland Thoroughbred Racing Board (now Racing Queensland), Queensland Harness Racing Board, Greyhound Racing Authority and TABQ, a copy of which has been provided to the Club and identified by the certificate of the Chief Executive Officer of the Racing Queensland Board. The following terms have the meanings assigned to them in the Product and Program Agreement

Australian Racing Information
Australian Racing Product
Audio Visual Television Coverage
Marketing Rights
Product Fee
Queensland Control Body
Racing Queensland Calendar
Racing Queensland Entity
Racing Queensland Program
Race Meeting
TABQ
Wagering Program

LR.156. Support for Product Co

- (1) At all times during the term of the Product and Program Agreement each Registered Club will do all things necessary or as directed by the QPC from time to time (including providing Product Co with such Australian Racing Product and Australian Racing Information as required by Product Co from time to time) to ensure Product Co and the QPC meet their obligations under the Product and Program Agreement.
- (2) Without limiting clause 1, each Registered Club -
 - (a) will do all things necessary on its part or as directed by the QPC from time to time to enable Product Co and the QPC, in consultation with the other Queensland Control Bodies, to prepare the Racing Queensland Calendar and Racing Queensland Programs.
 - (b) will conduct each Race Meeting assigned to it in the Racing Queensland Calendar, and, without limitation, will conduct each Race in the Wagering Program to be run at a Race Meeting assigned to it in accordance with the Racing Queensland Program, and in accordance with the rules of racing, and;
 - (c) will provide to Product Co and to the QPC information about the Club, its constitution, office holders and operations as Product Co or the QPC requires from time to time.
- (3) In meeting its obligations under this Rule in relation to the provision of Australian Racing Product and Australian Racing Information or other information, the Registered Club must not place any restriction

- or condition on Product Co or the QPC which might prevent them from passing that information to TABQ in order to meet their respective obligations under the Product and Program Agreement.
- (4) Each Registered Club will provide Australian Racing Information to Product Co or the QPC, as required under this Rule, in a format reasonably required by Product Co or the QPC, as the case may be, to enable Product Co to meet its obligations under the Product and Program Agreement.
 - (5) Subject to clause 6 a Registered Club will not supply the Racing Queensland Calendar or the Racing Queensland Program to any person other than Product Co, the QPC or TABQ at the direction of Product Co or the QPC, for any use directly or indirectly relating to wagering on Racing.
 - (6) A Registered Club is permitted to provide the Racing Queensland Calendar and the Racing Queensland Program to -
 - (a) any person specified in Schedule 4 of the Product and Program Agreement, where the Club is directed to do so by Product Co or the QPC, and
 - (b) any other person, where the Registered Club is directed to do so by Product Co or the QPC and the direction states that TABQ has given its consent to that supply under clause 7.5(b) of the Product and Program Agreement.
 - (7) Subject to clause 6 a Registered Club will not supply or grant any rights in relation to Australian Racing Product, Australian Racing Information, Audiovisual Television Coverage or the Marketing Rights to any person for any use directly or indirectly relating to wagering on Racing without the written consent of TABQ, Product Co and the QPC.
 - (8) Nothing in clause 7 will prohibit a Registered Club from providing Australian Racing Product, Australian Racing Information, Audiovisual Television Coverage or the Marketing Rights in the circumstances set out in clauses 9.4(c) and 9.4(d) of the Product and Program Agreement.
 - (9) If a Registered Club is a party to a contract with Sky Channel Pty Ltd existing as at 14 October 1997, and that contract expires or is terminated, the Registered Club must supply the Audiovisual Television Coverage, the Australian Racing Product and/or the Australian Racing Information associated with the Audiovisual Television Coverage and the Marketing Rights to an Approved Race Telecaster as directed by Product Co or the QPC and on terms and conditions approved by TABQ.
 - (10) In all matters arising under this Rule or the Product and Program Agreement, each Registered Club must communicate and deal with Product Co and the QPC only, and the Registered Club must not communicate or deal direct with TABQ unless directed to do so by Product Co or the QPC.
 - (11) Each Registered Club irrevocably appoints Product Co to be its agent for all the purposes of the Product and Program Agreement and for all dealings with TABQ and the receipt of the Product Fee from TABQ.
 - (12) Each Registered Club acknowledges that if it breaches any obligation under this Rule, Product Co and the QPC will be entitled to retain any distribution of money to which the Registered Club might be entitled, to be applied towards remedying the breach, and/or towards any payment they or either of them might be required to make in relation to the breach, including without limitation -
 - (a) any amount which they or either of them are required to pay to TABQ;
 - (b) any amount deducted by TABQ from the Product Fee in accordance with the provisions of clause 10.2 of the Product and Program Agreement, as a result of the breach by the Registered Club, and;
 - (c) any amount which Product Co or the QPC is required to pay to the Queensland Harness Racing Board or the Greyhound Racing Authority or any Racing Queensland Entity registered by either of them, pursuant to any indemnity contained in the Intercode Agreement or the Product and Program Agreement.
 - (13) A Registered Club will not be liable for any delay in performing or failure to observe or perform any of its obligations under this Rule (other than a delay or failure to make a payment of any amount payable under this Rule) if -
 - (a) the delay or failure arises from a cause beyond its reasonable control including act of God, strike, lock out or other labour difficulty, act of public enemy, war, blockade, revolution, riot, insurrection, civil commotion, lightning, storm, flood, cancellation of a race meeting due to rain or other natural causes, fire, earthquake, explosion, or any action, inaction, demand, order, restraint, restriction, requirement, prevention, frustration or hindrance by or of any person, government or other competent authority, embargo, unavailability of essential equipment or other material, lack of transportation or any other cause whether specifically referred to above or otherwise which is beyond its reasonable control;
 - (b) it has taken all proper precautions, due care and reasonable alternative measures with the object and intent of avoiding the delay or failure and of carrying out its obligations under this Rule, provided that nothing in this clause 13 requires a person to settle or compromise a

labour dispute if the person in its sole discretion considers that to do so will be contrary to its best interest; and

- (c) as soon as possible after the beginning of the occurrence which affects the ability of a Registered Club to observe or perform any of its duties or obligations under this Rule, the Registered Club gives notice to the QPC of the specific nature of the occurrence and as far as possible estimating its duration and the probable extent to which the Registered Club will be unable to observe or perform its obligations.
- (14) If a Registered Club claims the benefit of clause 13 it must use all reasonable endeavours promptly to overcome the adverse consequences and effects of the cause in question, subject always to the proviso in clause 13(b).
- (15) Each Registered Club will enter into any agreements and sign any undertakings, deeds, covenants or other documents reasonably required by the QPC to ensure that the Product and Program Agreement and this Rule are fully and properly implemented and supported by all Registered Clubs.

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