

**Explanatory notes on ‘coupled bets’ on fixed odds betting on Mauritian Horse Racing**

**1.1 Definition**

Coupled Bets is betting mechanism whereby a punter/player has the possibility to bet on a group (two or more) horses satisfying a common criteria. The Gambling Regulatory Board has approved coupled bets on horses in the same race **for horses of the same stable.**

Examples of ‘coupled bets’, including different possible scenarios are illustrated hereunder:

**1.2 Odds in a race:**

	<b>Horse</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>Odds</b>	<b>Book Value</b>
1	A	Henry	250	200
2	B	Maigrot	550	91
3	C	Peertaub	5000	10
4	D	Peertaub	500	100
5	E	Cayeux	600	83
6	F	Cayeux	6000	8
7	G	Fok	1000	50
8	H	Fok	3000	17
9	I	Maigrot	2500	20
		<b>Total</b>		<b>579</b>

*Table 1: Odds for a Horse Race*

In the above example (Table 1), there are 9 horses from five different stables in a race. In coupled bets, beyond the traditional method of gambling on each horse based on the odds affixed by the Bookmaker, the punter will have an additional option to bet on the stable to win the race based on their respective odds. If either horse of that stable wins, the punter will win the coupled bet. The odds of the stable will be extrapolated from the initial odds of the horse and will be affixed by the Bookmaker as illustrated below:

**1.3 Odds for Coupled Bets**

<b>Combination</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>Odds</b>	<b>Basis for Computation of Odds based on book value</b>
1	Henry	250	200
2	Maigrot	450	91+20= 111
3	Peertaub	455	10+100=110
4	Cayeux	550	83+8=91
5	Fok	750	50+17=67

*Table 2: Odds for Coupled Bets*

*Note: Bookmakers shall have the option to set their odds for coupled bets provided that the odds does not exceed the combined book value of the horses forming part of the coupled bets. In the case of Maigrot stable in Table 2 above, a bookmaker shall set the odds greater or equal to 450 but not less than 450.*

If a punter places a bet of X amount, his amount bet is placed in a proportional way to enable each horse in the coupled bet is covered to enable the payout to be equal whichever horse wins.

In cases whereby the bookmaker opts to set his own odds, the stakes will be split proportionally based on the initial odds of the horse.

Example: A bookmaker set the odds of Maigrot stable Rs 500 instead of Rs450

Basis of calculation on a bet of Rs 100 will be as follows:

(i)  $(91/111) \times 100 = 81.98\% \times \text{Rs } 100 = \text{Rs } 81.98$  on horse B of Maigrot stable

(ii)  $(20/111) \times 100 = 18.02\% \times \text{Rs } 100 = \text{Rs } 18.02$  on horse I of Maigrot stable

The calculation of payout amount is based on the odds affixed for the Coupled bets.

#### **1.4 Example of calculation of Payout in Coupled Bet**

If we consider a Rs 100 bet on Cayeux stable at the odds of Rs 550 considering that there are two horses of Cayeux Stable namely Horse E and F.

**The bet amount on horse E :**  $((83/91 \times 100) = 91.2\% \times \text{Rs } 100)$  gross bet is Rs 91 and net bet is  $(91 \times 100/110) = \text{Rs } 82.7$

**The bet amount on horse F:**  $((8/91 \times 100) = 8.8\% \times \text{Rs } 100)$  gross bet is Rs 9 and net bet is  $(9 \times 100/110) = \text{Rs } 8.2$

#### **2.0 Rules of Coupled Bets:**

A. Any withdrawal of a horse as declared by the horse racing organiser, before the first trumpet (la première trompette) in respect of any particular race will entail the cancellation and a refund of all bets placed on the horses including coupled bets in respect of that race.

Betting including coupled bets will then start anew and all receipts issued should bear the word "special".

B. Any withdrawal of a horse, as declared by the horse-racing organiser, after the first trumpet (la première trompette) will entail:

(a) a refund of the proportion of bet placed on the withdrawn horse (if the withdrawn horse is in the coupled combination played by the punter);

(b) a percentage deduction on the winning amounts in the coupled bet (if a horse in the coupled combination played by the punter wins) in accordance with the scale of deduction established by the Horse Racing Organiser. The percentage deduction will be determined by the Horse Racing Organiser.

## 2.1 Case Scenario A

Horse E from Cayeux stable is withdrawn from race **before first trumpet**.

**Answer :**

No Adjustment is required on payments since betting will start with fresh odds and all receipts will have a 'SPECIAL' tag.

## 2.2 Case Scenario B

Horse E from Cayeux stable is withdrawn from race **after first trumpet** and Horse B from Maigrot stable wins. MTC declares 10 cents per rupee deduction on winning bets.

A punter bets Rs100 on coupled combination E + F of Cayeux Stable at 550/100 with an expected win of Rs 500.00 (after tax) if the Cayeux Stable wins the race.

**Answer :**

- (i). **The bet amount on horse E** :  $((83/91 \times 100) = 91.2\% \times \text{Rs } 100)$  gross bet is Rs 91 and net bet is  $(91 \times 100/110) = \text{Rs } 82.7$
- (ii). **The bet amount on horse F**:  $((8/91 \times 100) = 8.8\% \times \text{Rs } 100)$  gross bet is Rs 9 and net bet is  $(9 \times 100/110) = \text{Rs } 8.2$
- (iii). Bookmaker refunds Rs 91 for bet placed on horse E to the punter.
- (iv). Betting Tax collected further to sale of horse E is  $(\text{Rs } 9 - 8.2)\text{Rs } 0.8$

## 2.3 Case Scenario C

Horse F from Cayeux stable is withdrawn from race after first trumpet and Horse E from Cayeux stable wins. MTC declares 10 cents per rupee deduction on winning bets.

A punter bets Rs100 on coupled combination E + F of Cayeux Stable at 550/100 with an expected win of Rs550.00 (after tax) if Cayeux Stable wins the race.

**Answer :**

- (i). **The bet amount on horse E** :  $((83/91 \times 100) = 91.2\% \times \text{Rs } 100)$  gross bet is Rs 91 and net bet is  $(91 \times 100/110) = \text{Rs } 82.7$
- (ii). **The bet amount on horse F**:  $((8/91 \times 100) = 8.8\% \times \text{Rs } 100)$  gross bet is Rs 9 and net bet is  $(9 \times 100/110) = \text{Rs } 8.2$
- (iii). Bookmaker refunds Rs 9 for horse F to the punter
- (iv). Punter wins Rs 409.  
(Net Bet X Odds) less Deduction by MTC  
 $(82.7 \times 550/100) - 10\% \text{ of winnings} = \text{Rs } 409$
- (v). Betting Tax collected further to sale of horse E is  $(\text{Rs } 91 - 82.7)\text{Rs } 8.3$