

Investigation report no. BI-751

Summary	
Provider [service]	Special Broadcasting Service Corporation [SBS]
Type of service	Commercial television broadcasting service
Relevant legislation	<i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992 (BSA)</i> <i>SBS code of practice 2022 (SBS Code)</i> <i>Commercial Television Industry Code of Practice 2015 (Commercial TV Code)</i> <i>Broadcasting Services (Online Content Service Provider Rules) 2018 (Online Rules)</i>
Findings	Breach of clause 3.4 of Appendix 3 of the Commercial TV Code, with which the SBS is required to comply in accordance with clause 4.2.1 of the SBS Code
Date Finalised	31 March 2026
Live sporting events	Tour de France (TDF)
Date of broadcast	05/07/2025 to 27/07/2025
Attachments	A – Relevant provisions in the codes B – SBS submission to the ACMA

Background

1. The Australian Communications and Media Authority (**ACMA**) conducts monitoring activities in respect of compliance with applicable restrictions on gambling advertising. As part of these activities, ACMA staff monitored Stage 2 of the TDF broadcast on SBS on 6 July 2025 in Sydney. ACMA staff observed advertising for the casino operator, Crown Resorts Limited (Crown), both in a 30 second advertisement focusing on Crown's dining/food and entertainment services but ending with the line 'Sydney's premier casino resort', and in references to Crown as the sponsor of the program Plat du Tour with Guillaume Brahimi (PDT).
2. In September 2025, the ACMA commenced an investigation into SBS' compliance with clause 3.4 of Appendix 3 to the Commercial TV Code, which the SBS is required to follow in accordance with clause 4.2.1 of the SBS Code. Relevant extracts of the Commercial TV Code and SBS Code are at **Attachment A**.

Determining whether the gambling advertising restrictions applied to the broadcast of the Crown advertisements and if those restrictions were contravened

3. The ACMA investigated whether the Crown advertisements shown during the live broadcast of the TDF on SBS, which predominantly occurred overnight between 8:30pm to 5:30am, were in breach of clause 3.4 of the Commercial TV Code.
4. From information provided by SBS, the ACMA understands that:
 - > SBS entered into a partnership and sponsorship arrangement with Crown to support the production of PDT in 2025 in line with the provisions set out in the SBS Commercial, Funding and External Relationships Guidelines which allow for such arrangements.
 - > Crown purchased advertising across SBS's broadcasting and digital platforms which played during live coverage of the TDF.
5. There was different advertising shown for different markets and the Sydney/NSW market was the only one where the 30 second advertisement tagline 'Sydney's premier casino resort', included the word 'casino'.
6. The ACMA considered each of 3 types of Crown advertisements (Crown Ad 1,2 and 3) shown during the TDF:
 - > **Crown Ad 1** – Crown ad (30 sec) shown during the TDF for Crown Sydney/NSW markets with the tagline 'Sydney's premier casino resort'. The ad also included Crown PlaySafe messaging for Sydney in its footer on the final frame: 'Crown PlaySafe / A more enjoyable way to play / Crown PlaySafe Centre 1800 801 098 / Help is close at hand / GambleAware 1800 858 858 / gambleaware.nsw.gov.au.'
 - > **Crown Ad 2** – Crown ad (30 sec) shown during the TDF for other market locations but without the 'premier casino resort' tagline. The ad broadcast in the Perth/WA market included Crown PlaySafe messaging for Perth in its footer on the final frame: 'Crown PlaySafe / A more enjoyable way to play / Crown PlaySafe Centre 1800 801 098 / Helpline 1800 858 858 / gamblinghelponline.org.au.'
 - > **Crown Ad 3** - The use of the 'Crown' logo in line with SBS partnership and sponsorship arrangement with Crown to support production of PDT, in the opening title card for PDT, sponsorship billboards at the beginning and end of each episode of PDT during the TDF and program promotions for PDT.

7. Given that the TDF was broadcast live on the SBS free-to-air channel and also streamed live on SBS's online content service, the latter is likely to be an exempt simulcast under clause 4 of Schedule 8 to the BSA. Accordingly, the ACMA has assessed compliance with the SBS Code (which requires compliance with the provisions relating to gambling advertisements in the Commercial TV Code) rather than the Online Rules.

Findings

8. The ACMA finds that, by its broadcast of Crown Ad 1 during the live coverage of the TDF, SBS breached clause 3.4 of Appendix 3 to the Commercial TV Code, with which it was required to comply in accordance with clause 4.2.1 of the SBS Code.
9. The ACMA finds that SBS did not breach clause 3.4 of Appendix 3 to the Commercial TV Code (with which it was required to comply in accordance with clause 4.2.1 of the SBS Code), by its broadcast of Crown Ad 2 and Crown Ad 3 during the live coverage of the TDF.

Reasons

10. To assess compliance with the prohibition, in clause 3.4 of Appendix 3 to the Commercial TV Code, on commercials relating to betting and gambling being shown during the broadcast of live sporting events between 8:30pm and 5.00am, the ACMA asks the following questions:
 - > Was the relevant broadcast a Live Sporting Event for the purposes of the Commercial TV Code?
 - > Did an advertisement, shown during the Live Sporting Event, fall within the definition of a 'Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling'?
 - > If yes, then:
 - What were the relevant gambling advertising restrictions that applied to the coverage of the Live Sporting Event?
 - Was the Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling shown at prohibited times during coverage of the Live Sporting Event?

Was the relevant broadcast a Live Sporting Event for the purposes of the Commercial TV Code?

11. Under the Commercial TV Code, Live Sporting Event means live-to-air coverage of a sporting event that includes Play. A Live Sporting Event includes a Long Form Live Sporting Event.
12. Live-to-air includes:
 - (a) a delay of less than 90 minutes where broadcast as plausible live without reformatting; and
 - (b) replay material during Play and any Unscheduled Break in Play.
13. Relevantly, Long Form Live Sporting Events include sporting events of extended duration, such as golf, cricket (excluding 20/20 cricket) and motor sports events. Play, in respect of Long Form Live Sporting Events over multiple days and/or involving multiple concurrent events, commences at the formal commencement of the first match, game or race or each day, and ends at the conclusion of active play of each day.
14. The ACMA is satisfied that the SBS broadcast of the TDF fell within the definition of a Long Form Live Sporting Event for the purposes of the Commercial TV Code because it was live-to-

air coverage of a sporting event (cycling) of extended duration over 23 consecutive days and 21 stages, that included Play at each stage. Play, or the period of each stage, commenced at the formal commencement for that stage each day and ended at the conclusion of active play on that day (when all cyclists had finished).

15. Consequently, the SBS broadcast of the TDF was subject to the restrictions on gambling advertising for live sporting events as set out in Appendix 3 to the Commercial TV Code, that applied during Play at all stages of the TDF event.

Did the gambling advertisement broadcast during the Live Sporting Event fall within the definition of a Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling?

16. Under the Commercial TV Code, a Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling is defined, in its second limb, to mean a distinct promotional reference to a gambling or betting organisation that provides generic information about the organisation's brand, business or services.
17. The ACMA is of the view that each of the Crown Ads 1, 2, and 3 satisfy the second limb of this definition, as distinct promotional references to a gambling or betting organisation (Crown) that provide generic information about Crown's brand, business or services.
18. There are exceptions within the definition: relevantly for this case, the exception for 'a commercial relating to entertainment or dining facilities at places where betting or gambling takes place, or a tourism commercial which incidentally refers to betting or gambling, provided in each case that the contents do not draw attention to betting or gambling in a manner calculated to directly promote their use' (the Dining and Entertainment Exception).
19. SBS argues that if Crown Ads 1, 2 and 3 satisfy the definition of a Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling, then they all meet the Dining and Entertainment Exception, being advertisements about entertainment or dining facilities at Crown (a place where betting or gambling takes place) that do not draw attention to betting or gambling in a manner calculated to directly promote their use.
20. In the case of Crown Ad 3, SBS argues that the inclusion of the Crown logo functioned as a disclosure of Crown's sponsorship involvement as required under the SBS Commercial, Funding and External Relationships Guidelines, and did not involve any references to gambling or betting.
21. Having carefully considered the contents of all 3 advertisements, the ACMA considers that Crown Ads 2 and 3 fall within the Dining and Entertainment Exception. While, as noted above, they include a distinct promotional reference to a gambling or betting organisation, they only focus on dining/food preparation and entertainment located in Crown establishments. There are no visual or audio references to gambling or betting, and the tagline 'premier casino resort' is not used. We note from SBS's submission that specific action was taken to prevent any references to the casino being in shot during filming of the PDT episodes.

Does Crown Advertisement 1 fall with the Dining and Entertainment Exception?

22. SBS submits that Crown Ad 1 falls within the Exception and is therefore excluded from the definition of a Commercial Relating to Betting or Gambling. SBS's submissions include the following:
 - > The advertisement promotes only dining, accommodation and entertainment services and is focused solely on dining, accommodation and entertainment. There is no depiction or allusion to gambling, table games, gaming floors, betting interfaces, gaming staff or gambling related language or references to play, winning, excitement, thrills or other emotions associated with gambling
 - > The overall tone of the ad is low and slow with audio and visual elements emphasising sophisticated dining, an accommodation environment conducive to relaxing, views from the

venue and lounging in the pool. The narrative structure repeatedly emphasises Crown's accommodation, hospitality and entertainment environment

- > The ACMA has indicated that the word 'casino' in a written strapline for three seconds at the end of the ad 'immediately focuses the mind of the viewer on the casino ... and in doing so, promotes gambling activities' and 'reminds the viewer that this venue provides a casino and in so doing promotes a casino'. SBS submits that this applies a lower test than that set out in the Code – the relevant question is not whether the content notes the existence of a casino but whether it draws attention to gambling in a manner calculated to directly promote its use
 - > Even if the word, 'casino' were taken to draw some implicit attention to gambling (as the ACMA contends and SBS disagrees) it does not draw attention to it in a manner calculated to directly promote gambling
 - > A single unspoken word in a final strapline of a 30 second advertisement cannot reasonably be characterised as drawing attention to gambling and this construction gives undue weight to a single written word without consideration of the advertisement as a whole, or how the ordinary reasonable viewer would view and understand it
 - > Nothing in the strapline contains a call to action to gamble, encourages attendance at the casino, references gambling availability, offers inducements, or invites wagering or gambling activity
 - > The term 'casino resort' is a standard descriptor for a multi-facility venue combining hospitality, food, entertainment, shopping and (among other services) a casino
 - > The Dining and Entertainment Exception is directed to commercials about entertainment or dining facilities at 'places where betting or gambling takes place' – stating that a venue is a 'casino-resort' or a 'casino hotel' cannot and should not prevent its coverage by the Exception – if these venues cannot be simply, discreetly and factually described or indeed the name of their venue used without a finding that gambling is being directly promoted in a calculated manner, then the Exception is unreasonably and unexpectedly narrowed in its application
 - > The ACMA's view of Crown's public brand perception and the inclusion of Crown's Playsafe messaging are not relevant considerations – a small Crown PlaySafe logo in the final three seconds cannot transform the non-gambling content presented in the Ad into a calculated and direct gambling promotion
 - > The ACMA has relied on considerations about the audience's understanding of the Crown brand and logo that are not supported by evidence or relevant to the Code – this includes the preliminary findings about the ordinary reasonable viewers' contemporary understanding of what is 'synonymous with the Crown logo/brand' or what viewers understand are available at a casino resort
 - > A construction of the Dining and Entertainment Exception which gives undue weight to a single written word 'casino' without consideration of the advertisement as a whole or how the ordinary reasonable viewer would view and understand the advertisement, applies a lower test and unduly narrows the Exception in a way that departs from its text and intent, frustrating its purpose. This is inconsistent with industry understanding of the intent and effect of the provision and may lead to inconsistent outcomes.
23. The ACMA has carefully considered SBS's submissions and is not persuaded.
24. Consequently, the ACMA maintains its view that the content of Crown Ad 1 does not qualify for the Dining and Entertainment Exception.
25. In particular, the ACMA disagrees with SBS's contention that the ACMA's finding rests solely on a 3 second strapline or the reference to a single descriptive word. The ACMA has considered the content in its entirety. The ACMA has already found that the reference to Crown (in all three pieces of content) amounts to a distinct promotional reference to a gambling or betting

organisation. This takes into account the fact that, in the ACMA's considered view, the ordinary reasonable viewer in Australia associates Crown with betting and gambling activities. Crown Ads 2 and 3 reference only the dining and entertainment facets of the facility and make no explicit reference to activities associated with gambling. On balance, this allows these advertisements to qualify for the Exception.

26. Conversely, Crown Ad 1 takes the additional step of including a reference to 'Sydney's premier casino resort'. This reference, in the context of and in addition to the other information in the advertisement, draws attention to the fact that betting or gambling is available at the venue and for that reason draws the attention to betting or gambling in a manner calculated to directly promote their use.
27. The mention of 'casino' immediately focuses the mind of the viewer on the casino (gambling) activities provided by Crown along with any dining, entertainment or accommodation (also featured in the ad) and in so doing promotes gambling activities, which in the ACMA's view continue to be synonymous in the community's understanding with the Crown logo/brand. It is not just a descriptor of the venue. It reminds the viewer that this venue provides a casino and in so doing, promotes the casino and its gambling facilities as an additional activity that viewers can do, along with dining and entertainment, when they visit Crown establishments.
28. In the ACMA's view, the link between Crown, its logo/brand and its casino operations are widely known among adults in Australia, following decades of Crown promoting its brand as a casino operator. In recent years, there have been efforts by Crown to re-align its brand with more focus on dining and general entertainment activities at Crown establishments. However, the ACMA is satisfied that ordinary reasonable viewers understand that the Crown brand/logo is linked to the operation of casinos, and the description of a Crown venue as a casino resort would be understood as drawing attention to a venue where betting and gambling is available.
29. In the ACMA's view, the use of 'casino' in the tagline was calculated to directly promote gambling as another activity at Crown Sydney, not available at other venues offering dining, accommodation and entertainment. Crown did not have to use 'casino resort' in the tagline. It could have used different wording that aligns with its re-brand such as referring to 'hotel resort'¹ or taken the same approach as in the Crown Ads 2 and 3 shown for Perth/WA and other markets which instead just show the Crown name and logo.
30. In the ACMA's view, the Dining and Entertainment Exception cannot be satisfied if any part of an advertisement has the effect of drawing attention to betting or gambling in a manner calculated to directly promote those activities. The inclusion of Crown PlaySafe messaging for the Sydney market in the footer of the final frame of Crown Ad 1 is not definitive in this regard but does add some support for the ACMA's finding that the use of 'casino' (gambling activity) in the tagline 'Sydney's premier casino resort' displayed at the same time, was calculated to directly promote gambling as another activity at Crown Sydney. We note the SBS submission that the Crown PlaySafe messaging was 'included at the discretion of the advertiser as the advertisements do not fall under the definition of a gambling advertisement under the Free TV Code'.
31. The Crown PlaySafe messaging was also displayed in the footer of the final frame of Crown Ad 2 for the Perth/WA market. However, the ad does not use the 'premier casino resort' tagline. The ACMA accepts Crown Ad 2 for the Perth/WA market falls within the Dining and Entertainment Exception for the reasons set out above. The Crown PlaySafe messaging is in small font and may have been included out of an abundance of caution. In contrast, it was appropriate to Crown Ad 1 which advertises the gambling activities that ordinary reasonable viewers understand are available at a casino resort. We did not consider the Crown PlaySafe

¹ The Crown Resorts website refers to Crown Sydney as 'Sydney's latest premium hotel resort and dining precinct': see [About Us - Crown Resorts](#). Compare this to the Crown Sydney website which refers to Crown Sydney as 'Sydney's premier casino' next to a picture depicting people sitting at a gaming table placing chips: see [Explore the Resort. Casino. Restaurants and Bars - Crown Sydney](#).

message itself was drawing attention to gambling in a manner calculated to directly promote gambling.

32. The ACMA is satisfied that the content of Crown Ad 1 included promotional references to a gambling or betting organisation (Crown casino) and no exceptions applied. Therefore, these advertisements fell within the definition of a Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling for the purposes of the Commercial TV Code.

What were the relevant gambling advertising restrictions that applied to the coverage of the Live Sporting Event?

33. The TDF is held in France and so was predominately broadcast live overnight in Australia between 8:30pm and 5:00am.
34. During these times, Clause 3.4 of Appendix 3 to the Commercial TV Code essentially only permits Commercials relating to Betting or Gambling during the coverage of Live Sporting Events at the following times:
- (a) before Play;
 - (b) during Scheduled Breaks;
 - (c) during Unscheduled Breaks; and
 - (d) after Play.
35. For each stage of the TDF, Play commenced at the formal commencement of that stage (day) in France and ended at the conclusion of active play on that day (when all cyclists had finished).
36. The ACMA is of the view that stoppages in Play (or Scheduled Breaks) during the TDF occurred between each day (or stage) of Play and on the 2 rest days.
37. Accordingly, the ACMA is satisfied that the gambling advertising restrictions in clause 3.4 of the Commercial TV Code applied during the live coverage of the TDF.

Were the Commercials Relating to Betting or Gambling shown at prohibited times during coverage of the Live Sporting Event?

38. The SBS has provided information that either Crown Ad 1 or Crown Ad 2 was broadcast into each market/location in Australia (that is, Crown Ad 1 for Sydney/NSW and Crown Ad 2 for other locations) around each PDT episode during each stage of the TDF live coverage.
39. The ACMA is satisfied that the Crown Ad 1 commercials relating to betting or gambling were broadcast at prohibited times.

Conclusion

The ACMA is satisfied that the broadcast by SBS of the Crown Ad 1 gambling advertisements for Crown at prohibited times between 8:30pm to 5:00am during live coverage of the TDF was in breach of clause 3.4 of Appendix 3 to the Commercial TV Code, with which the SBS was required to comply in accordance with clause 4.2.1 of the SBS Code.

Attachment A

Relevant provisions

SBS Code: 4.2.1 Restrictions on the promotion of odds and commercials relating to betting and gambling in live sports coverage

SBS television and radio broadcasting services

SBS follows the provisions in the:

Commercial Television Industry Code of Practice which restrict the promotion of odds and commercials relating to betting and gambling which are broadcast during a live sporting event on SBS television broadcasting services (Appendix 3: Restrictions on Promotion of Odds and Commercials relating to Betting and Gambling which are broadcast during a Live Sporting Event (30 March 2018)); and

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For the purposes of the application of these provisions to SBS:

- any reference to a 'Licensee' is to be read as a reference to SBS;
- any reference to a 'licence area' is to be read as a reference to an SBS commercial market (see 'Note').

Note: For national markets, or where geographically targeted time-shifted advertising cannot be delivered in the case of live-to-air coverage of a sporting event, the time zone is AEST or AEDT (as applicable).

Some programs may be broadcast or received outside their local time zone including where individuals choose to access the broadcast signal outside of their local area.

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Commercial TV Code: Appendix 3: Commercials relating to Betting or Gambling during a Live Sporting Event**5:00am to 8:30pm**

- 3.1 From 5:00am to 8:30pm a Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling during the broadcast by the Licensee of a Live Sporting Event is not permitted:

from:

3.1.1 five minutes before the Scheduled Start of Play of the Live Sporting Event, where live-to-air coverage of Play commences no earlier than the Scheduled Start of Play;

3.1.2 in all other cases, five minutes before the broadcast of the first Program that includes the Live Sporting Event;

to:

3.1.3 five minutes after the conclusion of live-to-air coverage of Play by the Licensee or 8:30pm, whichever is sooner.

...

8.30pm to 5.00am

- 3.4 From 8.30pm to 5.00am a Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling during the broadcast by the Licensee of a Live Sporting Event is permitted only:

- (a) before Play;
- (b) during Scheduled Breaks;
- (c) during Unscheduled Breaks; and
- (d) after Play.

...

Time Zones

3.20 Where a Live Sporting Event is broadcast simultaneously across more than one licence area, the relevant time-zone for the application of this Appendix 3 is the time-zone that applies in the licence area.

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Commercial TV Code: Appendix 3: Definitions

Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling means a distinct promotional reference to:

- (a) a gambling or betting service; or
- (b) a gambling or betting organisation that provides generic information about the organisation's brand, business or services.

A Commercial relating to Betting or Gambling does not include:

- a commercial relating to such things as Government sanctioned lotteries, lotto, keno or competitions;
- a commercial relating to entertainment or dining facilities at places where betting or gambling takes place, or a tourism commercial which incidentally refers to betting or gambling, provided in each case that the contents do not draw attention to betting or gambling in a manner calculated to directly promote their use;
- a reference that is Accidental; or
- a reference that is an Incidental Accompaniment.

Incidental Accompaniment means a reference or other material which occurs in the normal course of broadcasting a Live Sporting Event for which the Licensee does not receive any direct or indirect benefit (whether financial or not, and in addition to any direct or indirect benefit that the Licensee receives for broadcasting the Live Sporting Event) and includes:

- (a) the name of a sporting venue; and
- (b) a player's or official's uniform; and
- (c) advertising or signage at the venue of the Live Sporting Event, for example, on a field barrier, big screen or scoreboard.

Live Sporting Event means live-to-air coverage of a sporting event that includes Play. A Live Sporting Event includes a Long Form Live Sporting Event.

Live-to-air includes:

- (a) a delay of less than 90 minutes where broadcast as plausible live without reformatting; and
- (b) replay material during Play and any Unscheduled Break in Play.

Long Form Live Sporting Events include:

- sporting events of extended duration, such as golf, cricket (excluding 20/20 cricket) and motor sports events;
- tournaments for single sports that involve concurrent games or matches, such as tennis championships; and
- multi-sport events, such as the Olympic and Commonwealth Games.

Play means the period of the actual run of play or active progress of the sporting event which is the subject of a Live Sporting Event. It commences at the formal commencement of the relevant match/game, race or similar (for example, first siren, whistle, coin toss or the commencement of active play as applicable), and concludes at the formal conclusion of play (for example, final siren, whistle or the conclusion of active play) for the relevant match, game, race or similar. In respect of Long Form Live Sporting Events over multiple days and/or

involving multiple concurrent matches or events, Play commences at the formal commencement of the first match, game or race or each day, and ends at the conclusion of active play of each day.

Play includes ad hoc unscheduled breaks such as:

- stoppages for injuries; and
- stoppages for adjudication by third or TV umpires/referees; and
- time outs and substitutions in games such as basketball.

Scheduled Breaks means stoppages in a sporting event or game that is the subject of a Live Sporting Event. A Scheduled Break will differ depending on the sporting event or game that is the subject of the broadcast, for example:

Sport	Scheduled Break
Test Cricket	Between each Session (ie., lunch break and tea break) Drinks break Change of innings
One Day International Cricket	Between each Session / Change of innings Drinks break
T20 Cricket	Between each Session / Change of innings Between the conclusion of second innings and Super Overs Between Super Overs
Rugby League	Half time Between full time and commencement of extra time
Rugby Union	Half time Between full time and commencement of extra time
Soccer	Half time Between full time and extra time Between extra time and the commencement of a penalty shoot-out
AFL	Quarter time, half time and three-quarter time Between full time and extra time
Tennis	Between each set In a break of at least 90 seconds between two matches during a Session (including when during a Session the broadcast switches from one match still in Play to another match in Play at the same time)

Formula 1, Moto GP and Supercars (non-endurance races)	Between each practice round, qualifying round and race
Basketball	Between each quarter Between full time and overtime
Netball	Quarter time, half time and three-quarter time Between full time and overtime
Golf, Supercars (endurance races), Swimming Championships	Not more than once every hour as part of a distinct break of at least 90 seconds
Olympic and Commonwealth Games	Between each day, twilight and night Session Not more than once every two hours as part of a distinct break of at least 90 seconds (including when during a Session the broadcast switches from one event still in Play to another event in Play at the same time)

This is not an exhaustive list and sporting events or games may also contain other Scheduled Breaks, as determined by the rules and regulations of the sport, or if the sport does not provide for breaks, then a Scheduled Break will be not more than once every hour as part of a distinct break of at least 90 seconds.

Scheduled Start of Play means the scheduled commencement of live-to-air coverage of Play as:

- a) listed in the Licensee's EPG at least 24 hours prior to the broadcast of the program; or
- b) published by the Licensee on its website at least 24 hours prior to broadcast and notified to the Licensee's EPG provider(s) at least 24 hours prior to broadcast.

Session means:

- in relation to tennis, the day, twilight or evening session of matches as scheduled by the organisers of the relevant tournament or competition; and
- in relation to Olympic or Commonwealth Games, the day, twilight and night group of events as scheduled by the organisers; and
- in relation to test cricket, the three distinct sessions of a match that are divided by lunch, tea or dinner breaks; and
- in relation to one-day cricket, each innings; and
- in relation to motorsport, an individual race or practice session or qualifying session.

Unscheduled Break means a break when Play is suspended or delayed due to weather or other uncontrollable events, and participants are yet to enter the area of Play or have left the area of Play.