



*Following review of key stakeholder and public consultation feedback on the proposed Greyhounds Australasia Rules*

# National Rule Changes Report

Greyhounds Australasia  
Rules Sub-Committee

13 September 2021

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## 1. Introduction

The rules governing Australia's greyhound racing industry, the Greyhounds Australasia Rules (GARs) have undergone a review. The review was prepared and overseen by a GA rules sub-committee with key representatives from all jurisdictions as well as independent legal advice. The review sought to address a range of both historical and emerging issues, but the main purpose was to:

- improve the structure of the GARs;
- make the GARs easier to read for people in the greyhound racing industry; and
- simplify and/or modernise the language used in the rules where possible.

The objectives of the revised Greyhounds Australasia Rules are to:

- promote, enhance, and protect the welfare of greyhounds.
- regulate greyhound racing so that public confidence in its integrity is upheld.
- provide for a level playing field and greater transparency in greyhound racing.
- record the rules which, together with the Local Rules of Controlling Bodies, regulate greyhound racing in Australia and New Zealand; and
- promote the long term viability of greyhound racing and the conduct of it in a socially responsible manner.

## 2. Consultation and rule making process

A draft of the new rules was provided to key stakeholders as a first stage of consultation. Based on preliminary feedback some changes were made and an amended draft was made available for public consultation in May 2021.

The consultation period was extended at the request of key stakeholders, in recognition of the impacts of COVID-19 and the general complexity of some of the rules and their specific content. GA project managers and jurisdictional leads were available to field questions and queries with key stakeholders and participants. Several meetings were held to assist key stakeholders to understand or clarify information provided in the draft rules.

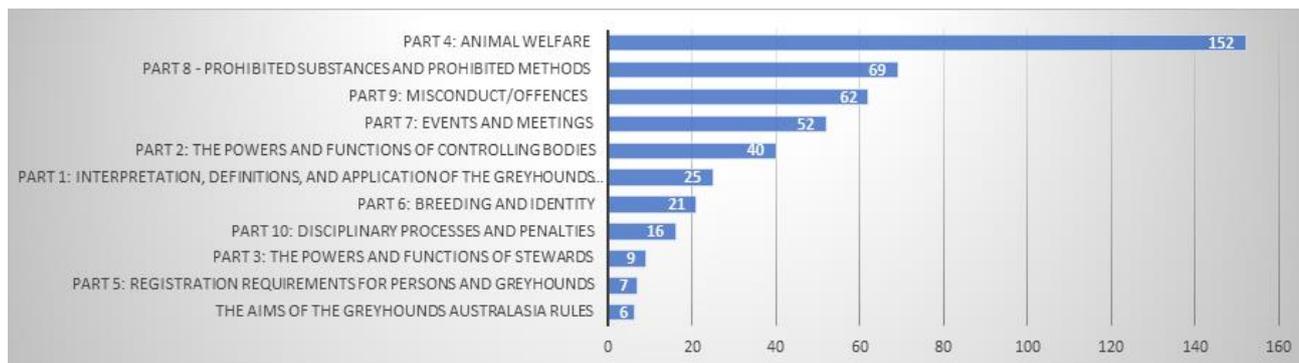
Over the course of consultation GA received over 30 submissions inclusive of over 500 rule suggestions/proposals. Themes of the feedback are provided in Figure 1 and specific rules that feedback was provided are listed in Appendix 1. All submissions were carefully considered by the GA rules sub-committee and copies of all submissions were made available to the GA Board. A more detailed summary of the consultation process can be found on the GA website at: [News - \(galtd.org.au\)](https://www.galtd.org.au/news). After the consultation process

had concluded, final submissions were considered by the GA rules sub-committee and recommendations and options were provided to the GA Board for its determination.

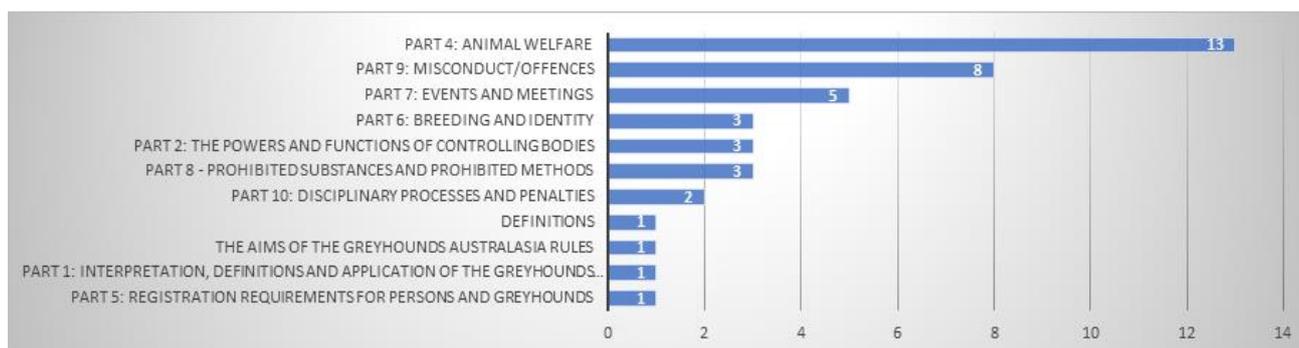
Figure 1: Summary of feedback received during consultation periods

<b>Round One: <u>459</u></b>	<b>Round Two: <u>41</u></b>	<b>Total: <u>500</u></b>
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**Round One**



**Round Two**



The GA Board has now endorsed the new national rules which aim to take effect nationally from 31 January 2022, however individual jurisdictions may vary in that implementation date due to differing local requirements prior to any approval. The GA Board consists of representatives from each jurisdiction and has made decisions about the updated rules which will make improvements that drive greater consistency across the jurisdictions and help ensure the long-term viability and prosperity of greyhound racing. Therefore, when making its determination about particular rules, the GA Board made the rules with the aims to meet the objectives of the revised rule book which were considered and amended after feedback from stakeholders and the public and as published in the Rules are to:

- promote, enhance and protect the welfare of greyhounds;
- regulate greyhound racing so that public confidence in its integrity is upheld;
- provide for a level playing field and greater transparency in greyhound racing;

- record the rules which, together with the Local Rules of Controlling Bodies, regulate greyhound racing in Australia and New Zealand; and
- promote the long term sustainability of greyhound racing and the conduct of it in a socially responsible manner.

### 3. Resources

There has been substantial discussion and consideration given to clarifying certain existing rules, as well as considering the appropriateness at the national level of introducing some new rules to apply across all Controlling Bodies. There has been minimal change to the substance or effect of the vast majority of existing rules; however, there have been more substantial changes in some rules, particularly those relating to animal welfare and integrity.

To assist with understanding the changes, and to respond to all those who provided submissions, GA has developed the following resources:

- a. a copy of the rules including a new table of contents and a new Schedule at the end of the rules document containing comparative tables. These comparative tables cross-reference the existing (where present) and new version of all rules.
- b. Table 1 – New and/or Substantially Amended Rules, and
- c. this document.

### 4. Implementation

During the consultation phase of the rule review project, GA received a great deal of feedback regarding the application of the rules throughout each jurisdiction. This important feedback has been provided to all of the Controlling Bodies through the GA Board and jurisdictional leads for the project.

Nothing has changed with regard to how the national rules are adopted and applied in each jurisdiction. The national rules are an agreed set of rules intended to drive consistency; however, the Controlling Body of each jurisdiction is responsible for adopting and implementing the national rules.

As participants may be aware, each of the greyhound racing jurisdictions differ slightly in their approach to regulation and enforcement, based on their own jurisdiction's most pressing or emerging risks. This is no different to other industries regulated by the States and Territories. Sometimes jurisdictions will have priority areas of focus to improve the regulation of the sport. This is why each jurisdiction also makes local rules to

complement or take the place of the national rules. To the extent that there is any conflict, the jurisdiction's local rules and any applicable legislation or regulations will prevail.

Controlling Bodies must meet their legislative obligations to regulate the sport, and meet community and Government expectations, while also fostering a positive relationship with participants. Controlling Bodies aim to achieve this by building a strong culture of voluntary compliance across the sport.

The majority of amendments are considered to be logical, non-controversial changes or reflect current industry practices. Many significant changes are listed and explained within the document Table 1 – New and/or Substantially Amended Rules, and several substantive changes are addressed in the explanatory memorandum within this document.

There will continue to be the normal requirement for persons bound by these rules to ensure they are aware of those rules that relate to any activities they undertake in greyhound racing. Therefore everyone is encouraged to familiarise themselves with the new national rules and seek clarification from their Controlling Body or Stewards if they are unsure about how a particular rule might apply to them.

## 5. Explanatory memorandum (key changes or clarification points)

### 5.1 Why does the definition of greyhound include retired greyhounds?

The definition of "greyhound" used in the new rules includes all greyhounds that are under the control, or in the custody of, greyhound racing participants. The reason that retired greyhounds are included is to make it clear (as per existing practice) that participants with greyhounds are responsible for the care of all greyhounds in their possession. This includes greyhounds that are no longer racing and are retired. This definition is also consistent with the definition used in legislation or Codes of Practice relating to greyhounds in some jurisdictions.

GA considered submissions that proposed retired greyhounds kept as pets by registered participants should not be captured under the definition on the basis that they are no longer racing and that it is unfair on participants to be held to a higher standard of care than people in the community. This position is not accepted by GA, including for some of the following reasons:

- the standards of keeping those greyhounds are already being met before they are retired and it is important that the industry continue to uphold those standards while registered participants are in control and custody of those greyhounds, particularly while they reside on the same premises as racing greyhounds.

- if a registered participant was found to be neglecting animal welfare standards for any retired greyhound in their control or custody then it would not be acceptable that they be allowed to continue to race other greyhounds until those matters are dealt with. These are matters that should be directly considered as part of that person's registration and it is much more effective for the Controlling Bodies to be able to act swiftly under the rules than to have to rely solely on a separate process to be undertaken under State-based legislation before a person's registration is affected in those circumstances. It is also not uncommon for racing controlling bodies to have higher standards of welfare than those contained in legislation in some jurisdictions.
- The welfare standards of a greyhound should not have lesser application merely because the status of a greyhound goes from racing to retirement. All greyhounds should be treated to the same high welfare standards.
- Feedback was received that highlighted concerns retired greyhounds under the care of a registered person would not be allowed off lead in a public place for example, and clarification has been added to related rules to allow this where permitted by legislation or regulations. No other reasonable examples or scenarios of how this change would cause a problem or concern for participants were provided through the consultation phase.

## 5.2 What does the use of the term 'reasonable' mean in the rules?

What is '*reasonable*' will depend on the circumstances of what is required. It is an objective standard. The term '*reasonable*' has its ordinary and common meaning.

For each of the times the word 'reasonable' is used, an objective assessment of the relevant circumstances of a case or scenario will need to be made as to what steps, endeavours or time were taken. It is a legal test and when making decisions under the rules as to what is reasonable, the circumstances of each matter will be taken into account by the decision makers.

Although some feedback was received regarding the use of this term, GA considers that this description does not require any further explanation, and it will depend on the relevant circumstances.

## 5.3 What is the proposed change regarding the identification record and the Digital Footprint about?

New definitions have been proposed to reduce the repetition of wording and restrictions in the rules in relation to identification and records of a greyhound, enabling the future enablement of digital recording e.g. weight cards or ID cards.

The Digital Footprint refers to any part of a greyhound's identification record which is stored electronically or digitally and the identification record means one or more relevant identifying documents or records in relation

to a greyhound, whether stored in hard copy or electronically. It includes the documents and/or information contained on a, *greyhound identification card, weight record card, and/or in the greyhound's Digital Footprint.*

#### 5.4 Do any proposed changes impact officials?

Many changes will affect the way officials apply the rules, but some will directly affect officials to enhance the integrity of the sport.

For example, proposed new R75(7)(d) increases the prohibition on Steward's betting directly or indirectly on greyhound racing to a complete ban on betting on greyhound racing rather than limiting it to a ban on betting when a Steward officiates at a meeting, which is similar to current policies of several Controlling Bodies.

R75(6) also makes it clear that officials that have the capacity to affect the result of an Event must not directly or indirectly place a bet on that Event or provide information that is not publicly available. Some feedback queried what the non-public information could be, and examples may include private trial information, injury or health status, anticipated scratchings, testing results, etc of any greyhound engaged in an Event.

R75(1) also places restrictions on officials that are in a close personal relationship with an *owner, trainer or attendant* of a *greyhound* competing at a meeting, to not act as an official at a meeting unless approved. While some feedback raised concerns about how this rule may be applied, Controlling Bodies have considerable experience applying local procedures that deal with such conflicts of interest.

#### 5.5 What are screening limits and therapeutic substances?

The concept of screening limits for specified therapeutic substances (R146) has long been applied in other racing codes in Australia and internationally and definitions for each are provided within the proposed new rules. Essentially a screening limit is a limit of detection applied by a laboratory to a screening test and below which the laboratory does not confirm the presence of a prohibited substance i.e. the sample will not be positive.

Improvement of analytical methods to detect banned performance modifying drugs is unambiguously a good thing for racing and other sport. However as analytical methods improve it becomes more likely that positives are called on either irrelevant levels of genuine therapeutic medications that are used legitimately for welfare reasons or contaminants from feed and environment. For laboratories to report the presence of certain therapeutic substances in a consistent manner, screening limits have been internationally harmonised with other greyhound regulatory bodies for these substances.

The screening limit is the urine or plasma concentration adopted for the screening of a specified therapeutic prohibited substance; it is derived from a review of administration studies followed by a risk analysis consisting of two components: a risk assessment (evaluation of the effect of the substance and factors related to its control) and a risk management (decision step for harmonisation).

Screening limits are harmonised detection limits agreed following input by international consensus and are conveyed by instruction from racing authorities to their laboratories. Screening limits are simply the detection limits to be used by the laboratories when screening for certain therapeutic substances as instructed by the authorities; they are not thresholds. When the screening procedure indicates the screening limit, in either urine or plasma, has been exceeded, all that is required is qualitative confirmatory analysis to confirm the presence or absence of the prohibited substance. Quantification is not required.

The proposed rules identify several potential screening limits for identified therapeutic substances and it is expected that more will be introduced in the future following appropriate review. The introduction of screening limits will ensure irrelevant levels of the specified therapeutic substances in a sample are not reported by laboratories e.g. flunixin and dexamethasone, while still maintaining the importance of drug free racing. The majority of the studies deriving these screening limits have been peer reviewed and published in scientific literature.

#### 5.6 What are residue limits and residue substances?

The concept of *residue limits for specified residue substances* (R147) is a concept similar to screening limits except the substances are identified as more likely to occur as a result of e.g. feed contamination rather than administration as a medication, even though they could be used by a veterinarian for therapeutic reasons.

The proposed rules identify several potential residue limits for identified residue substances and it is expected that further will be introduced in time following appropriate review. The introduction of residue limits will ensure irrelevant levels of the specified residue substances are not reported by laboratories e.g. morphine, ketamine and xylazine, while still maintaining the importance of drug free racing.

#### 5.7 What is the purpose of screening limits and residue limits, and do they affect liability?

Screening limits and residue limits are published within the rules for the purpose of objectivity, transparency and international harmonisation for certain specified therapeutic substances and residue substances so that increased sensitivity of analysis, as technology improves, does not result in a “moving of the goal posts” with the ability to detect the same substances at lower levels.

The publication of such limits, or therapeutic medication detection times arising from limited administration studies, does not replace the need for participants to obtain specific professional veterinary advice with respect to the treatment of their animals to ensure they comply with the obligations to present runners free of any prohibited substances. Accordingly, no reliance can be placed on notices publicising screening limits or residue limits for administrations that lead to the detection of a prohibited substance in a sample as a factor in mitigation on the grounds of such notices constituting advice to participants or veterinarians.

The publication of screening limits and residue limits serves merely as general information and does not replace specific veterinary advice for the treatment of greyhounds engaged to race. They also do not diminish the important onus on trainers to present greyhounds free of such prohibited substances or the objective seriousness of such detections when they arise.

Participants and veterinarians are advised that any such advice provided or received in relation to appropriate withholding periods for therapeutic medications prior to competition should always be conservative in nature and make allowance for individual variations between animals, and factor into account variable treatment dose rates and dose schedules.

Screening limits and residue limits do not affect liability.

Consistent with the overarching principles regarding screening limits and residue limits:

- The implementation of screening limits in racing is not intended and does not operate to mean that for the purpose of the rules the therapeutic substance or residue substance only becomes a prohibited substance if and when the screening limit or residue limit is exceeded.
- It shall not be a defence to any charge relating to the presentation of a racing animal with a prohibited substance detected that the initial screening test should have been below the screening limit or residue limit for the substance in question.
- In making any decision regarding the administration of a prohibited substance to an animal that is nominated to race, participants are reminded of their responsibility in undertaking the appropriate level of due diligence and risk analysis in researching the available information, including the seeking of veterinary advice and applying adequate safety margins to account for biological variability.
- A “detection time” is not the same as a “withdrawal time” - a withdrawal time must always be longer. A suitable safety margin dependent upon various factors including, but not limited to dose, length of treatment, route of administration and other relevant factors including allowance for biological variation between animals must be considered when calculating withdrawal times.
- To ensure the rules of racing are not breached, in adopting withdrawal times a conservative approach should be taken and include specific veterinary advice for the situation.

5.8 Is prohibited substance testing otherwise changing?

Other than the introduction of screening or residue limits, there will be no change in the practice by laboratories of which substances they report as a prohibited substance.

### 5.9 Why aren't prohibited substances proven to be performance enhancing first?

Some feedback proposed there should be rigorous testing to prove a substance is performance enhancing before declaring it a prohibited substance. Having either a positive or negative effect on performance has obvious integrity concerns but proving an effect on performance is not needed from a regulatory and integrity perspective and not remotely feasible for the many thousands of substances that exist and that will continue to be developed. GA has no intention to propose such a fundamental change to prohibited substance rules and testing.

Australian racing prides itself on having a 'zero tolerance' approach to prohibited substance use in racing animals, along with many other racing jurisdictions worldwide. This is what the public expects of racing codes. Regulatory bodies are not, and never have been, concerned with applying the racing rules unreasonably so as to capture the provision of food and water (or the vitamins and electrolytes (including potassium, bi-carb, etc.) present in normal foodstuffs). To do so is clearly not in the interests of the sport or the regulation of it.

### 5.10 Will the cobalt or arsenic thresholds change?

Some feedback proposed removal of cobalt and arsenic thresholds and that they no longer be classified as prohibited substances. Data from the largest Australian laboratory shows that from over 33,000 samples tested over a recent 2-year period, only 43 or 0.13% of samples breached either the cobalt or arsenic thresholds. 95% of samples measured an arsenic concentration of under 100 ng/mL compared to the threshold of 800 ng/mL, including 50% at 17 ng/mL or less. 96% of samples measured a cobalt concentration of under 10 ng/mL compared to the threshold of 100 ng/mL, including 50% at 1 ng/mL or less. These findings are consistent with similar population results in other international greyhound racing bodies. Although satisfied with the science of the thresholds, GA through its Veterinary & Analysts Sub-Committee anticipates doing a further review of these thresholds and information will be provided to participants.

### 5.11 Will other thresholds or limits be introduced?

Feedback supported the introduction of various screening limits and residue limits but proposed further thresholds/limits should be introduced for other prohibited substances including theobromine, caffeine, prednisolone and procaine. As outlined in the screening limits point above, a rigorous risk analysis needs to take place before introducing any specified limit for a prohibited substance. Each study takes considerable cost, time and effort to perform, but work on developing similar internationally harmonised limits is progressing and further limits for prednisolone, procaine, theobromine and ketoprofen are likely in future. Greyhounds Australasia will continue to review potential limits for therapeutic substances or residue substances and introduce them where appropriate.

Some feedback proposed that thresholds for illicit substances should be introduced due to concerns from supposed environmental contamination. Testing sensitivities for illicit substances has remained consistent in racing analytical laboratories for well over a decade and GA do not believe it would be appropriate to introduce thresholds for these illegal substances. During the last four years, data from Australia's largest racing laboratory confirmed that from approximately 90,000 samples, only 0.02% of samples tested positive to cocaine or amphetamines, and although of concern, reflect a very low proportion of samples, and even lower number of participants.

5.12 What does 'reliable means' in relation to the prohibited substances mean?

The anti-doping rules within Part 8 of the proposed new GARs introduce the notion that certain prohibited substance offences can be proved through a concept known as '*reliable means*'. Clarifying the methods of establishing facts or presumptions in relation to an offence under Part 8 of the GARs provides guidance as to how the regulators may approach these cases. The concept is informed by findings in, or practical learning from, previous cases.

'Reliable means' (the subject of proposed new R153) includes scientific analysis or testing, but may also include proof by admissions, through witness statements, documentary evidence and other analytical information which of itself does not satisfy all the requirements to scientifically establish a *prohibited substance* being in a *sample*.

5.13 What is a prohibited method?

Prohibited methods are the subject of a proposed new provision (R150) that prohibits certain identified doping methods that have no place in racing or other sport e.g. artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen or any method of intravascular manipulation of the blood or blood components by physical or chemical means.

5.14 What are the proposed new evidentiary provisions in relation to prohibited substances?

In addition to proposed new rule 153, there is a new proposed rule (R152) that contains provisions which provide clarity in relation to how prohibited substances matters can be established, and should assist the efficiency of the process of conducting disciplinary cases relating to *prohibited substances* offences. The evidentiary provisions generally reflect current legal precedent and industry practice in these types of cases and provides more clarity to participants and decision makers. Among other things, the rule provides that when there is a prohibited substance charge the person or body bringing the charge does not have to prove that:

- a person charged with an offence knew that a prohibited substance was in fact a prohibited substance;

- a person charged with an offence knew that a prohibited substance was a prohibited substance of a particular kind or name;
- a prohibited substance has a particular effect on a greyhound, such as a particular performance or behaviour effect;
- a prohibited substance has been scientifically proven to enhance the performance of either a greyhound or other mammal.

Some feedback proposed there should be rigorous testing to prove a substance is performance enhancing in a greyhound before declaring it a prohibited substance. The reasons why this suggestion is considered inappropriate by GA are referred to earlier at 5.8 of this document, and the additional clarity provided through this rule is considered uncontroversial and is not anticipated to change the way the rules are applied.

5.15 How is the evidentiary value of laboratory certificates of analysis proposed to change in the rules?

When a laboratory notifies of a positive swab it issues a *certificate of analysis*. The proposed rules clarify the testing requirements of samples in more detail than the current GARs and refer to the testing of the B portion of a sample occurring at either a different approved laboratory or by a different chemist where that is not possible. Also, under the existing rule only one certificate of analysis is specifically referred to and will be prima facie evidence of the matters contained in it, and there is no reference to a second certificate of analysis or its evidentiary effect.

It is proposed to provide that the result of two analyses contained in two signed certificates of analyses from one or more approved laboratories (in relation to an “A” portion and a reserve “B” portion) constitutes “conclusive evidence” of the matters contained in them regarding the presence of a prohibited substance (unless the certification, testing or analysis process which preceded the production of the certificate was “materially flawed”). This has been the approach taken in harness racing for some years and provides a more streamlined way to establish the presence of a prohibited substance in a sample. Some feedback suggested this rule change was proposed to make it easier for the Controlling Bodies, however protections for participants are now built into the rule including where the testing or certification is materially flawed.

Some prohibited substance matters are dealt with as absolute liability offences. Liability standards and what they mean are addressed below at 5.28 but for absolute liability offence there is no defence of ‘honest and reasonable mistake of fact’. This is how the ‘presentation’ rule is applied and a way for the Controlling Bodies to ensure a level playing field for all participants. Although feedback was received regarding the fairness of this rule, it is widely accepted in racing and other sport, and such a fundamental change to remove absolute liability is not considered appropriate for the GARs.

#### 5.16 Is the possession of prohibited substance rule proposed to change?

The equivalent of current GAR84 is made more detailed in R148, including to reflect in a clearer manner what the current regulations in relation to veterinary medicines are. It has been refined to not refer to just prohibited substances but also the possession of any exempted substance or other substance (including any other medication, medicine, injectable substance, supplement, herbal product or therapeutic good).

The rule addresses that any veterinary chemical product that claims to provide a therapeutic benefit to an animal including any product administered to an animal by injection must be approved and registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority (APVMA) before being legally manufactured, imported, sold, advertised or bought in Australia.

Sourcing these substances from overseas for use in animals may be considered as importation and you can be liable for penalty if the medications are not registered in Australia.

It is also clarified that the use of compounded substances can only be for the treatment of an animal if prescribed by a veterinarian. The active constituents of herbal products can lead to findings of a prohibited substance and are not exempt from regulation in the rules. The APVMA must approve herbal remedies that claim to treat animals and the Therapeutic Goods Administration must approve human remedies, unless exemptions apply.

It remains an offence to possess any permanently banned prohibited substance.

Some feedback proposed that only substances registered for use in canines by the APVMA should be possessed, however this was not considered appropriate as for example, a veterinarian can prescribe a human registered product 'off-label' to a greyhound under their care having established a therapeutic need for that substance.

Some feedback suggested removal of 'other substance' which would risk a gap in regulating unregistered veterinary medicines that are illegal but may not be confirmed to contain a prohibited substance due to insufficient labelling, or testing capabilities. Regulatory bodies are not, and never have been, concerned with applying the racing rules unreasonably so as to capture the provision of food, water, or appropriate vitamins, minerals or electrolytes including potassium, bi-carb, magnesium, calcium, etc. that are generally always sufficiently labelled and identified and present in normal foodstuffs. To do so is clearly not in the interests of the sport or the regulation of it.

#### 5.17 Why are there obligations to report matters affecting performance or health or welfare?

The current GAR 75 is largely unchanged (see proposed R122), and participants are encouraged to continue to report this information to Controlling Bodies. Although this rule is traditionally aimed at providing feedback to the punter, it also provides important feedback to Controlling Bodies, including regarding track safety. For

example, if multiple hock injuries occurred at a race meeting or trial session but were not diagnosed on track, unless the participant notified the Controlling Body, they are unable to take that information into account when reviewing the status of the track and identifying any issues for attention.

Although submissions were received concerning the reporting requirement of this rule, GA does not believe they are onerous requirements, and that they have existed within the current rules. While in many cases it will involve a Steward requesting the trainer report such information to Stewards (as generally recorded in the Stewards Report for the particular meeting), it is particularly helpful for a proactive response by participants if for example an injury of note is detected the following day that may explain a performance below expectations or a failure to pursue the lure, etc.

5.18 If my greyhound is scratched on track for illness, can I get a re-vet to have the penalty revoked?

Although the current GAR73 allows a greyhound scratched by the on-track veterinarian due to injury to be re-assessed at a subsequent meeting to have the penalty period revoked, this does not apply for illness or other condition and the penalty imposed must stand. The intent of this rule is not to allow ill, or recently ill greyhounds that may still be infectious, present on the racecourse with healthy greyhounds.

Although most of these scratchings receive a minor stand-down period, the rule is proposed to change to allow the Stewards, upon application of the trainer, to reduce a stand-down period to 10 days if a veterinarian certifies the greyhound is free of the illness or condition and is fit to start: see proposed R41.

Submissions received demonstrated the current rule was not understood by participants. However, in considering the feedback, GA decided to introduce a change to allow for some balance between the competing risks outlined above, accepting the initial veterinary diagnosis could warrant review.

5.19 What are minimum vaccination requirements?

The introduction of a stand-alone rule (R25) that specifies the minimum vaccination requirements for the entire lifecycle of a greyhound makes it clearer for a participant to navigate the requirements of vaccination. The only significant changes of substance to the current GARs are that a greyhound must remain protected to a C5 vaccination level throughout its life in the industry and unless a Controlling Body determines otherwise, a greyhound must not compete in an Event for seven days after being administered a vaccine, which has generally been advised by veterinarians anyway.

The intent of the vaccination rule changes is to ensure adequate protection for C5 diseases is maintained throughout the racing population, particularly given outbreaks of kennel cough that not only affect greyhound welfare, but also significantly affect race fields and increase costs to the industry. Although kennel cough vaccination will not prevent all forms of kennel cough, it will reduce the severity and spread of those specific forms of infectious kennel cough.

The proposed rule is intended to allow the flexibility to ensure a greyhound is not unnecessarily over-vaccinated, which causes unnecessary costs to participants and some increased risk to already protected greyhounds. Once an adult, vaccination review will be required annually, as is the case with most relevant Codes of Practice and most standard boarding kennel requirements, and if veterinarians follow WSAVA vaccination guidelines (as accepted by Controlling Bodies), not all components of the C5 vaccination will be required each year, thereby reducing the financial cost to participants.

A Controlling Body will also have the ability to increase the minimum vaccination requirements, which would be based on expert veterinary advice, most likely in response to a reportable disease such as an exotic disease or threat to the racing population (e.g. canine influenza).

Some feedback was concerned with over vaccination of greyhounds with C3 components. As outlined above, providing the veterinarian certifies the greyhound is vaccinated to a C5 level, it would be expected that routine vaccination of an adult greyhound involved 3-yearly C3 vaccinations and annual kennel cough vaccinations, i.e. the greyhound does not require each of the C5 components annually, as is current practice within Controlling Bodies. The veterinary opinion is required, as many vaccinations exist, and they may provide for different durations of immunity or require repeat doses.

Some feedback opposed mandatory kennel cough vaccination as they suggested they do not work. GA does not support this view based on the scientific literature that shows kennel cough vaccination will not prevent all forms of kennel cough, but it will reduce the severity and spread of those specific forms of infectious kennel cough it protects against.

#### 5.20 What is the list of reportable diseases?

There is now a clear list of reportable diseases in proposed R40 that includes already notifiable diseases under government legislation and others that have the potential for significant animal welfare, emotional and economic impacts and on that basis it is recommended that they be included as reportable diseases in order that effective control measures can be instituted in a timely manner.

A Reportable Disease Management Plan has been developed by Greyhounds Australasia and Controlling Bodies and the procedures within it outline the steps to be followed to minimise the impact on the industry, while limiting any burden on participants who in most cases will be able to manage mild illness. The list of diseases includes common illnesses such as kennel cough to ensure there is awareness early on in any outbreak so that the industry can minimise the impact and spread of any illness to protect the industry.

Some feedback did not believe it was necessary to include kennel cough, however given the potential impact infectious kennel cough can have (including the shutdown of racing), Controlling Bodies must have information from the field available as soon as possible. This ensures communication to other participants and Controlling

Bodies and allows for effective surveillance and more accurate diagnosis (with subsidized testing) that will all help to minimize the industry impact. Given it is already a requirement for most participants to keep records of such illness (e.g. Code of Practice), GA does not believe the requirement to report to the Controlling Body is particularly onerous, which may be as simple as a scratching due to kennel cough, or a separate email or phone call. A participant must always notify the Controlling Body when multiple dogs in a kennel are coughing, as infectious kennel cough is far more likely than when only one dog is coughing.

5.21 What are the proposed changes to the notification requirements for a greyhound retiring from racing?

There is no major change to the current application of these rules as outlined in R22 and R23 in that the owner or person responsible for a greyhound is required to notify a Controlling Body of the greyhound's activity after retiring from racing. Registered persons must be accountable for the greyhounds under their care and that includes reporting the whereabouts and activity of those greyhounds when retiring from racing. Further responsibilities may apply under Local Rules.

Proposed new R23 also makes it clear that a greyhound being retired for breeding purposes is not retired from the industry and Controlling Bodies need to be advised by their owner where it has not been registered for breeding purposes within 12 months.

Some feedback received from key stakeholders resulted in a change to proposed rule 22 so as to use the wording 'the owner or person responsible for the greyhound at the relevant time' in respect of who the obligation falls on for the relevant notification requirements dealt with in the rule. The application of this proposed rule 22 is unlikely to substantially change from what currently occurs under existing GAR 106.

5.22 What is the proposed requirement for mandatory sterilisation (de-sexing) of greyhounds retiring from the industry?

A similar rule to WA LR 106A has been proposed that makes sterilisation (desexing) of greyhounds retired as pets mandatory to ensure that greyhounds retired from the racing industry are rehomed responsibly. R24 provides that unless a greyhound is being accepted by a Controlling Body approved adoption agency that undertakes sterilisation, the owner or person responsible for the greyhound at the time of such retirement as a pet must ensure that the greyhound has been surgically sterilised by a veterinarian before allowing the greyhound to leave their care and custody, unless an exemption applies for medical reasons.

Various Codes of Practice also already stipulate that a greyhound must be desexed prior to rehoming.

Some feedback was received regarding the costs associated with such a change. GA (along with most submissions) consider this an appropriate rule, and a number of Controlling Bodies now have schemes to financially support this change.

### 5.23 What is proposed to change with the use of barking muzzles?

WA LR105A was introduced in 2017 following the NSW McHugh Report and banned the use of barking muzzles. The new provision (R30) proposed on a national basis makes it clear that except under circumstances approved by a Controlling Body, or when used by a veterinarian for the sole purpose of examination or treatment, a barking muzzle cannot be used on a greyhound.

Some restrictions already apply in other states including on hot weather days at race meetings, and the NSW Code of Practice prohibits their use. These decisions to prohibit the use of barking muzzles were due to their use being highlighted as a potential animal welfare issue as:

- barking muzzles have the potential to limit panting and heat exchange;
- muzzled greyhounds are not under close observation whilst kennelled;
- by restricting opening of the mouth there is risk of aspiration of vomit &/or suffocation; and
- they do not alleviate the underlying reason for barking and as such risk increasing a dog's anxiety and frustration by restricting its ability to perform a behavior that can be a coping mechanism (a displacement behavior).

For some participants accustomed to the use of barking muzzles in some limited circumstances this may be a significant change. Participants will need to identify and address underlying behaviours that trigger excessive barking from an early age, to reduce the underlying anxiety and frustration in those dogs that may have previously been thought to have required the use of barking muzzles, leading to improved welfare outcomes over the life of the animal.

Many strong submissions were received for and against this rule. Some feedback received supported the ban on possession and use of barking muzzles for welfare reasons. Other feedback did not support the introduction of this rule for welfare reasons and others supported reducing current restrictions in the Code of Practice or the introduction of Local Rules, which is beyond the scope of this project. GA have proposed a rule that allows balance and time to transition. In recognition of the practical impact of this ban, some jurisdictions are considering a phased in approach where Controlling Bodies would set out the circumstances in which barking muzzles could be used during a transition period (e.g. in line with a minimum requirement in an existing Code of Practice).

### 5.24 Is anything changing with ear tattooing?

Some feedback was received encouraging the industry to cease ear tattooing greyhounds. Greyhounds Australasia is conducting a review into alternate methods of satisfactory identification that ensures integrity, with a view to phasing out ear tattoos in future.

The proposed rules still require ear tattooing as a second and permanent form of identification, but all jurisdictions consider microchips as the primary identification method.

5.25 What happens if a person is not in a condition to handle a greyhound properly?

Similar to the application of the current rule (GAR45), if the Stewards are of the opinion that a person handling a greyhound is incapable of properly handling a greyhound by reason of intoxication, illness, or any other cause, they will order that the greyhound be handled by another registered person (see proposed R95) or otherwise the greyhound will be scratched. Stewards will take a reasonable and common-sense approach to this rule, and any sudden illness experienced on-track would not be a breach of this rule unless the person, after experiencing the illness, continues to or attempts to handle a greyhound. The same standards apply to officials in proposed R75 as applies to participants in proposed R95.

Although some feedback was concerned with how this rule may be enforced, based on past practice of Stewards, the application of this rule will generally only be as a temporary measure (i.e. on a one-off race day) to protect the health and safety of participants and their greyhounds.

5.26 The use of the term 'person' versus 'registered person' is common in the rules – Why would the rules apply to non-registered persons?

Throughout the rules, the terms '*person*' and '*registered person*' are used frequently. The reason the term '*person*' is used is that a person may conduct a specific activity that is captured by the rules of greyhound racing, even if they are not a registered person. It is not only registration which brings the person within the rules, but also the activity that they are conducting. The definition of a '*person*' is therefore broader than that of a '*registered person*'.

A small number of submissions argued that the rules do not have scope to apply to non-registered persons. However, GA disagrees with that position and no examples or scenarios of why this change would cause a problem or concern for participants were provided through the consultation phase.

The application of the rules to non-registered persons would only likely apply in limited circumstances depending on the rule in question, but the ability for Controlling Bodies to act against non-registered persons is important and in the best interests of the industry.

This ensures that people who are conducting activities related to greyhound racing and are doing the wrong thing - potentially putting the entire industry in jeopardy - can be appropriately captured under the rules. For example, where a non-registered third party is engaged by a registered person in conduct deliberately orchestrated to circumvent the rules, Controlling Bodies must be able to take action against both the registered participant *and* the non-registered person for a breach of the rules in those circumstances.

Further, it is a requirement of all Controlling Bodies that a person must be registered to conduct greyhound racing related activities. In circumstances where a person fails to become registered but continues to breed or train greyhounds a Controlling Body needs to have the regulatory powers to take action against these persons. It would also be inconsistent and unfair to participants who go through the process of registration for certain activities to be treated differently to a person who doesn't go through a registration process but is performing the same activity.

It is worth clarifying that examples of non-registered persons who may be conducting certain activities associated with greyhound racing also includes disqualified persons, persons who were registered previously and who never renewed or re-applied for their registrations following a suspension or disqualification, and persons whose registration has expired.

#### 5.27 What are the changes proposed to luring and live baiting rules?

A number of offences detailed in *Part 9: Offences, Division 2: Animal welfare offences relating to luring and baiting (including live baiting offences)*, have been changed from strict liability to absolute liability offences (for more information about the meaning of strict and absolute liability, see at 5.28 in relation to 'liability standards' below). A number of submissions sought to reject the proposal to create absolute or strict liability offences for serious baiting offences. However, GA rejects that position as these types offences have no place in the sport at all and the stronger regulatory approach promotes the long-term interests of the industry and its participants.

The baiting offences contained in proposed new subrules 159(1), (3) and (5) and 162(b) are proposed to be "absolute liability" offences in the sense that references to "live animal", "animal carcass", "part of an animal" and "animal material" refer to the fact of the existence of each of those conditions, whether or not the charged person knew or believed of the applicable condition.

Therefore in the case of a live animal the offence will be committed if the relevant animal is alive, whether or not a charged person knew or believed that it was alive. In addition, any person convicted in a Court for an offence relating to live baiting, baiting with an animal carcass, baiting with a part of an animal or baiting with anything containing "animal material", would be guilty of an offence under R159(1)(h), R159(3)(h) and R159(5)(h).

Amendments made in what is now rule 159 in part seek to address what various jurisdictions have learnt through decisions handed down by the relevant tribunals and courts in relation to baiting offences, and also clarify the position for all participants.

The 'three tiered' approach now contained in that provision, reflects the different levels of seriousness of baiting or luring offences that can occur. These are summarised as follows:

- baiting or luring offences with a live animal – minimum life disqualification; unable to be reduced;
- baiting or luring offences with an animal carcass, or part of an animal – a minimum 10 years disqualification; that minimum disqualification period can be reduced to a lesser period of disqualification if one or more special circumstances exists;
- baiting or luring offences with anything containing animal material – a minimum disqualification (but for no required specific period); this minimum penalty of a disqualification can be reduced to a lesser penalty which is within the decision maker’s discretion if one or more special circumstances exists.

This new approach deals with a number of issues raised through past prosecutions for baiting offences such as *proportionality* of offending and ensuring penalties are appropriate; *liability* for offences and whether or not they are considered absolute liability or strict liability, and whether or not the defence of *honest and reasonable mistake of fact* is available; *special circumstances*, including clarifying that special circumstances are matters of relevance that relate to the offending and were present at the time of offending, rather than a person’s general personal circumstances.

#### 5.28 What are liability standards and are they proposed to change?

There are three liability standards for offences under the rules. The ‘liability standard’ means the extent to which a charge must be proved. These are:

- *Absolute Liability* – meaning that if a relevant act (or omission) occurs, then by virtue of the relevant fact of it occurring (or not occurring), the charged person is guilty of an offence. No defence of “honest and reasonable mistake of fact” is permitted.
- *Strict Liability* – meaning that if a relevant act (or omission) occurs, then by virtue of the fact of it occurring (or not occurring), the charged person is guilty of an offence *except that* the person charged may claim that the offence occurred as a result of an “honest and reasonable mistake of fact”.
- *Ordinary Liability* – this means that for each of the relevant parts of an offence, a physical element (the relevant act or omission), and the relevant mental element (or “*mens rea*,” in legal terms) that relates to the relevant offence must be proved. In the case of greyhound racing rules, the standard of proof required is on the *balance of probabilities*, so that a relevant element of an offence (and/or offence itself) is only proved if a decision maker is satisfied that it is more likely than not that the element of the offence (and/or offence) has been established.

Some submissions received proposed that ordinary liability should apply to all the rules and that strict or absolute liability cannot apply to some; however, GA rejects that position as being a poor regulatory approach. GA has carefully considered and applied liability standards relevant to the nature of the offending. Some offences that are currently strict liability offences are to be changed to absolute liability offences in the proposed rules. Some are referred to in *Table 1 – New and/or Substantially Amended Rules*. Changing certain

specific offences to absolute liability offences is consistent with a stronger regulatory approach to these extremely serious matters that have the capacity to significantly damage the reputation and ongoing viability of greyhound racing.

An example of an absolute liability offence is current GAR 83(3), where a trainer who presents a greyhound for an Event with a prohibited substance in its system is guilty of an offence. Such absolute liability has been recognized world wide as appropriate for the regulation of racing and for the common good of participants.

By contrast, the current GAR 83(1) is an example of a provision containing ordinary liability offences. GAR 83(1), among other things, prohibits the deliberate administration of a prohibited substance to a greyhound, including with the purpose of affecting its performance in an Event. The relevant mental elements (in that example the intentional administration and the purpose of affecting its performance in an Event) must be proved on the balance of probabilities.

5.29 In the proposed rules there is reference to timeframes, including use of the word ‘immediately’ – What does this mean?

GA carefully considered submissions which resisted the requirements that certain things be done “immediately”, in part because there was some confusion as to what ‘immediately’ actually meant in certain scenarios where that word was used, including in respect of certain notification requirements. GA has considered that the best way to respond to this feedback is to provide on several occasions in the proposed new rules that where there is a notification requirement under the proposed new rules which requires real urgency, it is required to be done “as soon as possible” rather than “immediately”. For example, a notification relating to the death of a greyhound other than by humane euthanasia by a veterinarian (see proposed rule 22(1)(c)) was at one stage in a draft of the proposed new rules, required to be done ‘immediately’. What GA are seeking to be captured by this example are instances where a person does not notify a Controlling Body of the fate of a greyhound very promptly, including so that an opportunity exists to conduct a necropsy on a greyhound. Therefore, for that example and in taking into account the feedback received in relation to the word “immediately”, GA has decided that a better position is to require that the Controlling Body be notified as soon as possible and before disposal of the greyhound. This compromise approach (requiring something to be done “as soon as possible” rather than “immediately”) has also been applied to some other notification scenarios in the proposed rules which require notification on an urgent basis - another example is the requirement to notify a Controlling Body (under proposed rule 34(5)) of a greyhound coming into or leaving a person’s care or custody, which now must be done “as soon as possible”.

Many notifications required by the rules can be done electronically, including notifying via an email or updating a kennel return online, especially if outside of normal business hours. Some Controlling Bodies also operate after hours services to ensure notifications of important matters can occur at any time.

Where the word “immediately” *still* appears in the proposed new rules, GA considers that it should be taken to mean its ordinary meaning of “at once” or “instantly”, and that the word “immediately” is appropriate for the relevant scenarios where the word is still used.

#### 5.30 Why are the rules relating to seizure of greyhounds proposed to be changed?

The ability to seize a greyhound is necessary for severe cases on the rare occurrence where it is required to do so to protect the animal, and reputation of the industry where failure to do so may place the animal in serious harm and/or bring the industry into disrepute.

Although some feedback proposed that 72 hours was a sufficient period of time to seize a greyhound, for Controlling Bodies exercising these powers pursuant to the rules, GA believes it is reasonable to suggest that seizing animals for a set time period e.g. 72 hours does not provide for each case to be treated on its merits, and prefers the use of the phrase “for a reasonable period of time that they think fit and as allowed under a *relevant Act*” (as is contained in new rule 16(4), which can be compared with the 72 hour period in existing rule 18(4)). For example, in extreme animal welfare cases, it may not be reasonable to return an animal back to the responsible person after 72 hours, where it may still place the animal in jeopardy.

Feedback was received raising concerns with processes of a Controlling Body in applying this and similar rules. The requirements for identification, receipt, and return when seizing an animal is a matter for procedure and process as managed by the Controlling Body. It is important that the rule about detaining a greyhound is changed to what now is contained in the new rules to ensure animal welfare. It can be noted that there is a ‘reasonable’ test that applies to the relevant period over which the greyhound can be detained, and it will need to be observed by a Controlling Body and/or officer of a Controlling Body who detains a greyhound.

It is also important to remember that any official that takes enforcement action is required to apply the principles of procedural fairness when making a decision or taking an action under their authorised powers which includes being able to reasonably justify their actions.

#### 5.31 What are the changes to lay betting and why is it a form of prohibited betting?

Improper or prohibited betting means you are betting **against** your greyhound winning and/or running a place, and you collect if it doesn’t win or place in an Event. It is important to have rules such as this (see proposed R166) to protect the punter and ensure that public confidence in our sport’s integrity is upheld. The principle of this rule (rule 87 in the existing rules) is unchanged, but minor changes to its wording have been made to better reflect its intent.

An addition to the rule also makes it clearer that the placing of a bet by a person directly involved with a greyhound on a bet type that excludes their greyhound is now a contravention of the rules.

A person must not offer an inducement to a participant in greyhound racing with the intention of profiting from a greyhound not participating in an Event to the best of its ability. A person who has provided a service/s connected with the keeping, training or racing of a greyhound in the period of 21 days prior to an Event must not lay that greyhound. An owner or nominator must not lay any greyhound that is or may be entered by that owner or nominator, or on that person's behalf.

5.32 Will there be further rule changes in future?

Yes. GARs are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain appropriate – as a result of these reviews, changes are typically required.

It is noted that some valid proposals for new or amended rules raised during stakeholder feedback are beyond the scope of this rules project and will require further investigation, consideration, and refinement prior to being consulted on.

Lastly, GA will formalise a process where these rules will be reviewed after a period of at least 12 months after implementation. This will provide an opportunity to review and assess any relevant experiences of the controlling bodies on the operation and efficacy of the rules.

Appendix 1 – Proportion of submissions received per rule

Name of Rule	Proportion of Submissions for each Rule
New Proposed Rule	4.19%
Offences relating to luring and baiting	3.75%
Powers of entry, search, inspection and taking of possession	3.53%
Proper care for and welfare of greyhounds	3.09%
Definitions	2.87%
Barking Muzzles prohibited	2.87%
General Powers	2.21%
Other animal welfare offences	1.99%
Proper care (welfare) of greyhounds	1.99%
Notification of Retirement, euthanasia or other death of a greyhound	1.99%
Minimum vaccination requirements	1.99%
Greyhound to be microchipped and ear tattooed	1.77%
Judging	1.77%
Person not in a condition to handle a greyhound properly	1.77%
Offence of allowing a greyhound to be off its lead in a public place	1.55%
Prohibited Substances subject to a threshold	1.55%
Greyhound Suffering Injury during an Event	1.55%
Administration of a prohibited substance established in a sample taken from a greyhound in connection with an Event	1.32%
Mandatory sterilisation of greyhounds retired as pets	1.32%
Possession of a prohibited substance, exempted substance or other substance and other rules in relation to certain substances	1.32%
THE AIMS OF THE GREYHOUNDS AUSTRALASIA RULES	1.32%
Permanently banned prohibited substances, and certain offences in relation to them	1.10%
Stewards' powers in connection with meetings	1.10%
Evidentiary provisions	1.10%
Suitability, availability and restrictions on conduct of Stewards and other officials	1.10%
Offences relating to luring and baiting	1.10%
Control of a greyhound in a public place	1.10%
Notification in relation to greyhounds to be used for breeding purposes or to cease being used for breeding purposes	1.10%

Obligation to report a matter affecting performance or health or welfare	1.10%
Offences in relation to investigations and inquiries	0.88%
Therapeutic substances and screening limits	0.88%
Reportable disease	0.88%
Controlling Body to retain a record of penalties	0.88%
Offence of using an unregistered or unauthorised training venue	0.88%
General offences	0.88%
Unregistered or unlicensed person	0.88%
Obligations of registered persons to report certain offences and circumstances	0.88%
Requirements in relation to notification of control and location of a greyhound	0.88%
Limit on the age at which a breeding female can be serviced	0.88%
Administration of a prohibited substance for the purpose of affecting condition, behaviour or performance, or preventing a greyhound from starting in an Event	0.88%
Other rules in relation to export	0.88%
Stewards control and regulation of race meeting	0.66%
Registration of litter	0.66%
Giving notice	0.66%
Greyhound passport and certified pedigree	0.66%
Residue substances and residue limits	0.66%
'ear brand' becomes 'ear tattoo'	0.66%
Betting to lose	0.66%
Notification by 'last registered person in control of greyhound' of, retirement, euthanasia, or other death of a greyhound / return to racing after retirement	0.66%
Registration of a litter	0.66%
Period of suspension to be imposed for marring or failing to pursue	0.66%
Mandatory sterilisation of greyhounds retired as pets	0.66%
Permanently banned prohibited substances, and certain offences in relation to them	0.66%
Requiring information from non-participants	0.66%
Administration, acquisition or possession of permanently banned prohibited substances	0.66%
Testing procedures, and the evidentiary value of certificates of analysis	0.66%
Prohibited methods of treatment of greyhounds	0.66%
Giving Notice	0.66%
Proper care for and welfare of greyhounds	0.66%
Reciprocity of penalties as between Australian and New Zealand Controlling Body jurisdictions	0.66%

Period of suspension to be imposed for marring or failing to pursue compare with parts of 69 and 69A]	0.66%
Treatment prior to an Event	0.44%
Requirements in relation to notification of control and location of a greyhound (including as a result of a greyhound having its ownership transferred)	0.44%
Inquiries	0.44%
[NP as a stand alone rule] Meaning of prohibited substance	0.44%
Kennelling time	0.44%
Conduct detrimental to the interests of greyhound racing	0.44%
Effect of disqualification, suspension, warning off or being declared a defaulter	0.44%
General offences	0.44%
Requirements in relation to notification of control and location of a greyhound	0.44%
Control of a greyhound at a racecourse	0.44%
Reportable disease	0.44%
Powers in relation to registration of persons and greyhounds	0.44%
The Interpretation of the Rules	0.44%
Controlling Body to retain a record of penalties	0.44%
Treatment records to be kept	0.44%
Appointment and duties of a veterinarian	0.44%
Weight Variation	0.44%
Registration of persons and greyhounds	0.44%
Appointment and duties of marking, microchipping and ear tattooing officials	0.44%
Registration of sires and breeding females	0.22%
Testing and collection of samples	0.22%
Residue substances and residue limits	0.22%
Penalties imposed by approved controlling authorities to apply in Controlling Body jurisdictions	0.22%
Other provisions in relation to baiting	0.22%
Penalties imposed by approved controlling authorities to apply to Controlling Body jurisdictions	0.22%
Offence of allowing a greyhound to be off its lead in a public place	0.22%
[NP] Evidentiary provisions	0.22%
[NPs and R4] The Interpretation of the Rules	0.22%
Breeding Restrictions	0.22%
Notice of inquiry decision	0.22%
Permanently banned prohibited substances, and certain offences in relation to them	0.22%

Conduct of necropsy	0.22%
Administration of a prohibited substance for the purpose of affecting condition, behaviour or performance, or preventing a greyhound from starting in an Event	0.22%
Reportable disease	0.22%
No Race, False Start and Non-starter	0.22%
Failing to pursue	0.22%
Administration, acquisition or possession of permanently banned prohibited substances	0.22%
Scratchings after box draw	0.22%
Positive obligation to provide information about the health of a racing greyhound	0.22%
General Powers	0.22%
Inquiries	0.22%
Lure driver	0.22%
Powers in relation to Events and meetings	0.22%
Transfer of Ownership – Named or unnamed greyhound	0.22%
Powers in relation to registration of persons and greyhounds	0.22%
Unsatisfactory performance	0.22%
[NP] Methods of establishing facts or presumptions in relation to an offence under Part 8 of these Rules	0.22%
Registration of service	0.22%
Powers in relation to testing and collection of samples	0.22%
Greyhounds failing to pursue and marring during an Event	0.22%
Powers of entry, search, inspection and taking of possession	0.22%
Reportable diseases.	0.22%
Application of legislation to these Rules	0.22%
Offence of using an unregistered or unauthorised training venue	0.22%
Preparation for starting	0.22%
Failing to pursue by reason of injury – first time only	0.22%
[NP] Minimum vaccination requirements	0.22%
Rule Making by a Controlling Body	0.22%
Notification of retirement, euthanasia, or other death of a greyhound	0.22%
Starting Procedures	0.22%
Meaning of prohibited substance	0.22%
Artificial Insemination Technician	0.22%
Greyhound difficult to place in, or turning in, starting box	0.22%

Taking possession of mobile phones etc	0.22%
Approved types of lures	0.22%
Cramping	0.22%
Racing facilities to be inspected for suitability	0.22%
Gear to be approved and application for use	0.22%
Racing facilities to be inspected for suitability	0.22%
Timing of Events	0.22%
Breeding unit of semen collection and registration	0.22%
Barking Muzzles prohibited	0.22%
Artificial Insemination Technician	0.22%
Other Rules in relation to export	0.22%
Offence of using an unregistered or unauthorised training venue	0.22%
Use of communication devices prohibited at certain times	0.22%
Registration of persons and greyhounds	0.22%
Penalties	0.22%
Minimum age at which a greyhound can be nominated for an event	0.22%