

Irish Coursing Club
Rule 88:
Prohibited Substances

(AS AMENDED
1990, 1995, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2005,
2009, 2012, 2015, 2016 & 2017 & 2018)

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It is a condition of entry into events organised by The Irish Coursing Club or Affiliated Clubs, that Members of the Irish Coursing Club and persons concerned with greyhounds entered in coursing events agree to be bound by the Rules herein.

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Definitions: -

“Notice of acceptance” form when signed by the affected person is accepting a breach of Rule 88 has occurred and the matter is dealt with on a summary basis provided it is not a second such occurrence whereby the matter is placed before the Independent hearing committee for adjudication.

“Positive Sample” is a sample that following analysis has identified the presence of a prohibited substance as certified by an expert veterinary surgeon, or expert veterinary pharmacologist, or expert pharmacist approved by the ICC.

“Premises” is a building or other structure (whether temporary or permanent) where a greyhound is kept (it does not include a person’s private residence or dwelling)

“Prohibited Substance”: - As defined in Article 1

“Responsible Person” is any or all of the following: the owner or nominated trainer as notified to secretary of ICC by the owner (see form at appendix B) or his/her directly appointed representative or the person in charge of the premises where the dog is located.

"Sample" type may include urine, blood, hair, or any other body fluid or tissue.

“Secretary” is secretary of the Irish Coursing Club.

“Testing Official” shall be a Stipendiary Steward, a veterinary surgeon, a control steward or any person as appointed by the Executive Committee or by the Secretary.

“Trainer” is that person as nominated by an owner as having full control and responsibility for a greyhound as notified to Secretary of Irish Coursing Club. In the absence of specific notice forwarded by the owner to the ICC informing the club that a trainer has been specifically nominated, the owner, by default, is deemed to be the trainer and to have full responsibility for the greyhound.

Article 1

1. A Prohibited Substance is defined as any drug, or it’s metabolite or an isomer of that drug, which is capable of affecting the speed, stamina, courage or conduct of a greyhound in competition , including any substance capable of affecting a greyhound by its action on the central or peripheral nervous system or any part of that system such as the autonomic nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system, alimentary digestive system, musculoskeletal system, genitourinary or endocrine system and which also:-
 - (a) is included in the list of prohibited substances as defined in Schedule 1, or is implicitly covered by that listand/or

- (b) is a substance banned at all times as defined in Schedule 2
and/or
 - (c) in accordance with Schedule 3:
 - (i) is not a licensed therapeutic veterinary medicine which has been prescribed for bona fide therapeutic reasons following consultation with a veterinarian.
 - (ii) is not a licensed human drug which has been used for bona fide therapeutic reasons, prescribed by a veterinarian in accordance with the “Cascade” as defined under the Animal Remedies Regulations.and/or
 - (d) in accordance with Schedule 4 is not an Exempted Substance
and/or
 - (e) Is present in excess of the listed thresholds in accordance with Schedule 5
2. The positive finding of a prohibited substance in a sample from a greyhound, shall be a breach of these Rules.
 3. The finding of a substance prohibited at all times in a sample from a greyhound, or the possession of such substances in the responsible person’s premises where a greyhound is kept shall be a breach of these rules.

Prohibited Substances

Schedule 1

(A) Central Nervous System Stimulants,

Cortical and Medullary stimulants

Including, but not limited to, the following examples:

adrafinil

Adrenaline

amfepramone

amfetaminil

amiphenazole

amphetamine

Ephedra

Cocaine

Caffeine

arecoline

arsenic

bemegride

benzoylcegonine

benzphetamine

Benzylpiperazine

Bromantan

Carphedon

Cathine (nor pseudephedrine)

Chlorphentermine

Clobenzorex

Cocaine

Cropropamide

Crotehamide

Desoxyephedrine

Dimethylamphetamine

Diisopropylamine

Doxapram
Ephedrine
Etamivan
Ethylamphetamine
Etilefrine
Etodroxizine
Famprofazone
Fenbutrazate
Fencamfamine
Fencamine
Fenethylamine (Fenethylamine,
Phenethylamine, Phenetylline)
Fenethylamine (Fenethylamine,
Phenethylamine, Phenetylline)
Fenfluramine
Fenproporex
Fluorophenethylamine
Furfenorex
Heptaminol
Hydroxyamphetamine Stimulant
Hydroxyephedrine
Isometheptane
Leptazole (Pentylentetrazole)
MDA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine) Stimulant
(Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine)
Meclofenoxate
Mefenorex
Mefexamide
Meldonium
Mephentermine
Mesocarb

Methamphetamine
Methylaminorex
Methylphenidate
Modafanil
Morphedrin
Nicotine
Nikethamide
Norfenefrine
Norfenfluramine
Octopamine
Oxilofrine (Hydroxyephedrine)
Paraxanthine
Pentylentetrazole (Leptazole)
Phendimetrazine
Phenethylamine Fenethylamine, Phenethylamine)
Phenethylamine (Fenethylamine)
Phenmetrazine
Phenpromethamine
Phenylpiracetam (Carphedon)
Phenylpropanolamine
Pholedrine
Picrotoxin
Pipradol
Piracetam
Prolintane
Propylhexedrine
Protriptyline
Pseudoephedrine
Selegiline
Sildenafil citrate, Tadalafil

Sibutramine

Synephrine

Tuaminoheptane

Yohimbine

(b) CNS Depressants,

(including, sedatives, tranquillizers, narcotics, anti-anxiety, central analgesic, mood altering and behaviour modifying drugs)

Including, but not limited to, the following examples:

Acetophenazine

Acepromazine

Acetylmorphine

Adinazolam

Alfentanil

Alphadolone acetate

Alphaprodine

Alpidem Anxiolytic

Alprazolam

Amineptine

Amisulpride

Amitriptylline

Amobarbital

Amoxapine

Amperozide

Anileridrine

Anti-epileptics e.g.

Carbamazepine

Primidone

Phenytoin

Valproic Acid

Felbamate

Gabapentin

Keppra

Chlorazepate

Zonisamide

Antihistamines and chemically related compounds

Apocodeine

Apomorphin

Aprobarbital Sedative

Apronalide

Azacyclonal Antipsychotic

Azaperone

Barbiturates and related compounds

Beclamide

Benperidol Antipsychotic

Bentazepam Anxiolytic

Benzoctamine Sedative

Benzodiazepines and related compounds

Benzonatate

Betaprodine

Biriperone

Bromazepam

Bromisovalum

Bromocriptine

Bromophenethylamine

Bromperidol

Brotizolam

Bucetin

Bupropion

Buspirone
Butabarbital
Butalbital
Butaperazine
Butorphanol
Camazepam
Cannabis
Captodiamine
Carbromal
Carfentani
Carphenazine
Carpipramine
Cetirizine
Chloral betaine
Chloral hydrate
Chlordiazepoxide
Chlormethiazole
Chlormezanone
Chloroform
Chlorpheniramine
Chlorproethazine
Chlorpromazine
Chlorprothixene
Citalopram
Clemastine Clemizole
Clobazam
Clomipramine (
Clonazepam
Codeine
Clorazepate
Clothiapine

Clotiazepam
Cloxazolam
Clozapin
Cyclobarbital
Delorazepam
Demoxepam
Desmethylpyrilamine
Detomidine
Dermorphin
Deserpidine
Desipramine
Dextromoramide
Dextropropoxyphene
Dextrorphan
Diazepam
Dibenzepin
Diethylthiambutene
Diethyltryptamine
Dihydrocodeine
Dihydrocodeinone
Diphenhydramine
Diphenylpyraline
Diphenoxylate
Dipipanone
Diprenorphine
Dothiepin
Duloxetine
Enciprazine Endorphins Endogenous opioids
Enkephalins
Estazolam
Ethylisobutrazine

Ethylmorphine
Etifoxine
Etomidate
Fentanyl
Fluanisone
Fludiazepam
Flunitrazepam
Fluopromazine (Triflupromazine)
Fluoresone
Fluoxetine
Flupenthixol
Fluphenazine
Flurazepam
Flutoprazepam
Fluvoxamin
Fosphenytoin
Gabapentin
Galantamine
Gamma-Butyrolactone (GBL)
Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate (GHB)
Gepirone
Guanabenz
Haloperidol
Hexobarbital
Hydrocodone
Imipramine
Iprindole
Iproniazid
Ketamine
Ketazolam
Lithium

Loprazolam

Loratadine

Lormetazepam

Mebutamate

Medazepam

Medetomidine

Meperidine

Pethidine

Mephenytoin

Mephobarbital

Mepyramine

Pyrilamine

Metharbital

Methotrimeprazine

Methsuximide

Metomidate

Mibefradil

Midazolam

Mirtazepine

Narcotic analgesic compounds, opiates, opioids and chemically related compounds of, Morphine, Opioids, Naloxone

Nordiazepam

Olanzapine

Paroxetine

Pentobarbital

Phenobarbitone

Pericyazine

Phencyclidine

Phenyliprazine

Phenytoin

Pimozide Antipsychotic

Pinazepam
Pipequaline
Piperacetazine
Potassium Bromide
Primidone
Prochlorperazine
Promazine Tranquiliser
Promethazine
Propiomazine Tranquiliser
Propionylpromazine
Pyrithydione
Romifidine
Quinalbarbital (Secobarbitone)
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)
Sertraline
Sodium Bromide
Temazepam
Tricyclic antidepressants
Tripelemamine Antihistamine
Triprolidine
Xylazine
Zuclopenthixol (Cisordinol, Clopixol, Acuphase)

(c) Masking agents

Any substance administered to disguise or make undetectable, or attempt to disguise or make undetectable, the administration of any of the substance(s) referred to in in this schedule.

Including for example, but not limited to: -

Probenecid
Desmopressin
Diuretics,

Urinary acidifiers & alkalinizers

Prohibited Substances

Schedule 2

Substances prohibited at all times

2 .1. Non-approved substances. Substances which are not listed in any of the classes, and which have not been approved by any national or international medicines agency, may not be administered to a greyhound.

2.2 The following substances are deemed to be Permanently Banned Prohibited Substances (Substances Prohibited at all times) and shall include a metabolite, isomer of any of the substances specified hereunder: -

EPO & Oxygen carriers and similarly acting compounds., such as

- Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO) erythropoietin congeners, and related substances, Darbepoetin, Cera, etc.

-Synthetic oxygen carriers, including haemoglobin-based oxygen carriers (HBOCs) or perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and other purified proteins or chemicals having the ability to carry oxygen. - including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, eflaproxiral and modified haemoglobin products.

-Hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1 stabilisers, including but not limited to ITPP (myo-inositol trispyrophosphate)., Molidustat, Roxadusta, and HIF activators, e.g. Argon Xenon

-Growth Hormones including

Growth Hormone and its congeners, Insulin-like growth factor-1. (IGFs). Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH), and its analogues, and related substances.

-Agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression.

. Anabolic androgenic steroids and related substances

including for example but not limited to: -

boldenone, ethylestrenol, methandriol,

nandrolone, stanozolol and testosterone.

They also include but are not limited to those listed in the WADA prohibited list, such as 1-androstenediol; 1-androstenedione; bolandiol; bolasterone; boldione; calusterone; clostebol; danazol; dehydrochlormethyltestosterone; desoxymethyltestosterone; drostanolone;

flouxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol; gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone; mestanolone;

mesterolone; metenolone; methandienone; methasterone; methyl-1-testosterone; methyl-1-nortestosterone; methyltestosterone; metribolone; mibolerone; 19-norandrostenedione; norboletone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanazol; quinbolone; stenbolone; 1-testosterone; tetrahydrogestrinone (THG); trenbolone; and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Other Anabolic Agents

Including, but not limited to:

Beta 2 agonists

- Salbutamol
- Salmeterol
- Ractopamine
- Tibolone
- Zeranol
- Zilpaterol
- Clenbuterol

- Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), e.g. andarine and ostarine;
- Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS),

Steroidal Hormone antagonists and modulators

Aromatase inhibitors

Myostatin antagonists

The anti-oestrogenic drugs Tamoxifen and Clomiphene

Other Hormonal antagonists e.g.

Selective opiate receptor modulators (SORMS) and selective glucocorticoid receptor agonists.

Trophic Hormones

-Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) in males;

AMPK activators, including but not limited to AICAR (5-amino-1- β -D-ribofuranosyl-imidazole-4-carboxamide).

Masking Agents: -

Any substance capable of disguising or making undetectable the administration or presence of any Permanently Banned Prohibited Substance.

Prohibited Substances

Schedule 3

Any licensed medicine affecting body systems, which potentially can alter or modify performance, and which use cannot be traced to, legitimate veterinary therapy, nor verified by an authorized veterinary prescription issued for bona fide therapeutic purposes only.

In this context " a medicine "is any substance capable of affecting a greyhound by its action on the central or peripheral nervous system or any part of that system such as the autonomic nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system, alimentary digestive system, musculoskeletal system, genitourinary or endocrine system and includes, for example, analgesics, antihistamines, anti-inflammatory agents, blood coagulants, corticosteroids, local anaesthetics.

Prohibited Substances

Schedule 4

Exempted Substances

"Exempted substances' include

- (i) licensed medicines expressly prescribed by a Veterinarian for the specific purpose of regulating or preventing oestrus in a female greyhound only.
- (ii) Antimicrobials (antibiotics) and other anti-infective agent,
- (iii) Antiparasitics approved and registered for the use on canines,
- (iv). Vaccines against infectious agents,
- (v) Insecticides

Prohibited Substances

Schedule 5

Threshold Substances

The following substances are deemed prohibited when found in excess of the threshold:

- (1) Unusual or abnormal amounts of endogenous substances, including but not limited to cortisol and testosterone.
- (2) Hydrocortisone (cortisol) in excess of a concentration of 1000 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine.

(3) Testosterone as evidenced by the presence of 5 β -androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol in excess of a concentration of 10 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine taken from a bitch.

(4) Testosterone as evidenced by the presence of 5 β -androstane-3 α , 17 β -diol in excess of a concentration of 100 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine taken from a male greyhound.

(4) Cobalt in excess of 100 nanograms /ml of urine

(5) Arsenic in excess of a concentration of 800 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine.

(6) 3-methoxytyramine in excess of a concentration of 1600 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine.

(7) Caffeine in excess of 6 mcg/ml of urine.

Article 2

Responsibility of Owner and Trainer

- (a) The Owner must make it unambiguously clear at all times to the club, as to who the owner is and if the owner is not the trainer, he/she shall notify the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club accordingly (see form Appendix B).
- (b) The Owner or nominated trainer is at all times responsible for greyhounds under his/her care and must take complete responsibility at all times for his/her staff in terms of Rule 88.
- (c) All Owners and or Trainers should be acquainted with the Rules of the ICC as they apply to the definition of "Prohibited Substances".
- (d) The Owner and/or Trainer is at all times responsible for the correct use of veterinary medicines in his/her premises, and it is incumbent on him/ her to ensure that his/her staff are adequately trained on all such relevant matters.
- (e) The trainer must ensure that his /her staff is well briefed, and particularly knowledgeable on the specific issue of "prohibited substances" and that they are also competent, at all times, to ensure the correct administration of medicines to the correct greyhound as prescribed by the veterinary surgeon.
- (f) Under the National legislation regulating possession and use of veterinary medicines in Ireland, { European Communities (Animal Remedies) (No.2) Regulations 2007---S. 786 of 2007_} a veterinary medicine is deemed an authorised medicine only if it has been assessed and granted a veterinary product authorisation (VPA number) by the Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA) or an EU number by the European Medicines Agency (i.e. centrally authorised), or is authorised under a special licence issued by the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine (DAFM).

- (g) Only authorised medicines as outlined above may be purchased, stored, kept on premises, dispensed or used to treat greyhounds in Ireland and all greyhound owners, trainers and personnel must comply with the provisions of the current veterinary medicines legislation

Article 3

Responsible Use of Medicines

Guidelines for all persons in control of greyhounds

1. The following general guidelines are provided in order to reduce the occurrence of inadvertent coursing day positives arising from the presence of Prohibited Substances in sample from a greyhound.
2. Proper liaison and regular communication with your Veterinary Surgeon is essential at all times to ensure correct use of therapeutic medicines. You must ensure that only the appropriate prescribed medicines are used, and that they are withdrawn at the correct time prior to racing, in accordance with the professional judgement and opinion of the veterinary surgeon.
3. All persons in control of a greyhound should be acquainted with the Rule 88 as it applies to the definition of “Prohibited Substances”.
4. All persons in control of a greyhound should be aware that it is possible, licensed medicines are in fact Prohibited Substances if detected in a competition day sample.
5. All medicines should be kept in safe custody and stored in accordance with the requirements of current medicines legislation and unavailable, other than to authorised kennel personnel.
6. Medicines must not be left carelessly dispersed around premises and kennels or subject to free and unsupervised availability.
7. All medicines must be clearly labelled.
8. All greyhounds must be clearly and correctly identified before they receive a medicine.
9. All persons in charge of a greyhound must ensure that they are well briefed and particularly knowledgeable on the specific issue of Prohibited Substances and that they are also competent, at all times, to ensure the correct administration of medicines to the correct greyhound, as prescribed by the Veterinary Surgeon. It is desirable that one person only in any kennel establishment is permitted to administer medicines.
10. (a) Only authorised bona fide medicines in compliance with the requirements of current medicines legislation may be administered to greyhounds.

(b) Only authorised bona fide medicines in compliance with the requirements of current medicines legislation may be kept or stored on greyhound premises.

11. A person in control of a greyhound is at all times responsible for the correct use of medicines in his premises, and it is incumbent on him/her to ensure that his/her staff are adequately trained on all such relevant matters. Further, he/she must ensure that following consultation with the Veterinary Surgeon, that they will be requested to take responsibility for medicines administration, only on the direct instruction of the trainer.
12. It is advisable, that at all times, the administration of a medicine to a kennelled dog is witnessed by the Trainer or his/her authorised representative to avoid error.
13. It is an offence under these rules to have possession of, to store, or to use "substances prohibited at all times" as defined under Schedule 2 of Article 1 Rule 88
14. Importation or acquiring of unlicensed medicines, by whatever means, or over the internet or by any other means is an offence under these rules.

Article 4

Inspection of Premises

Every premises where coursing greyhounds are kept, is liable to inspection by authorised officers of the ICC, to ensure that the highest standards of animal welfare are being observed, and that medicines and other registers are being properly maintained. Such inspections shall be unannounced, random or targeted, and may also involve the taking of samples for out of competition testing if this is deemed necessary by authorised officers of the ICC, and to ensure that substances prohibited at all time are not being kept on the premises.

Article 5

Sampling of Greyhounds. A and B Samples

(To be read in conjunction with APPENDIX A: "Sample Taking Procedure")

1. Where the Stewards of a coursing meeting or the Executive Committee and/ or the Secretary have requested or instructed a testing official to take specimens for the purposes of testing a greyhound, the testing official shall be entitled to take from the greyhound such specimens of its excreta, urine, blood, saliva or other bodily fluids or tissues, as the testing official considers appropriate or convenient. In the event that sample required is blood, the taking of such sample shall only be performed by a veterinary surgeon. The samples shall be taken in the presence of the responsible person.

2. The Stewards of a coursing meeting may, or the Executive Committee may, or the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club may direct a testing official, to carry out or cause to be carried out such a test or tests as they shall deem necessary in relation to a greyhound, which:
 - (a) has been entered for, or has competed in, an event, and/or
 - (b) has been presented for any test or examination for the purposes of ascertaining its fitness to course.

For the purposes of this Rule:

- (a) the testing official may detain a greyhound at such location, for such a period and under such conditions as he thinks proper for the purposes of obtaining a sample; and
 - (b) no liability shall lie against the testing official, the stewards, the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club, the Executive Committee of the Irish Coursing Club, or their servants or agents for any loss or damage howsoever sustained.
3. The urine sample and/or other sample type is collected by the testing official in the presence of the Responsible Person and split into an "A" Sample and a "B" sample, both of which are then sealed into the official, currently approved tamper proof/evident containers in the presence of the Responsible Person.

Where blood Samples are collected, the Veterinary Surgeon collects the blood Sample in the presence of the Responsible Person and splits it into an "A" Sample and a "B" Sample bottle both of which are then sealed into approved tamperproof containers in the presence of the Responsible Person
4. If it is not possible to obtain a "B" sample, this does not nullify the test and the "A" sample is sent for analysis in any event.
5. The Responsible Person shall then print their name on and sign the sampling details form as a witness to the collection and sealing procedure and that sample was taken in accordance with Rule 88 Appendix A.
6. The ICC shall then arrange for the "A" Sample to be sent to the designated Laboratory for analysis and the same Laboratory shall retain the "B" Sample in accordance with best international practice and protocols.
7. On receipt of the Laboratory Report on the "A" Sample, the ICC shall advise the Responsible Person if the Report from the Laboratory indicates that a breach of the Rules governing Prohibited Substances may have been committed, and shall inform the Responsible Person that he/she has the right, within 7 days, to require the "B" sample to be sent to a designated and approved Laboratory for analysis, at the expense of the Responsible Person, in default of which the original Laboratory Report

will be placed before the Independent Hearing Committee for adjudication on the matter.

8. If the Responsible Person requires the "B" Sample to be sent for analysis, the ICC shall arrange for the "B" Sample to be sent to the nominated Laboratory from list approved by the Executive Committee.
9. On receipt of the B sample Laboratory Report, the ICC shall advise the Responsible Person of the result of the analysis. If the Report on the "B" Sample also indicates that a breach of the Rules governing Prohibited Substances may have been committed the ICC shall advise the Responsible Person that the two Laboratory Reports will be placed before the Independent Hearings Committee.
10. If the report on the "B" sample indicates a negative finding and that a breach of the Rules has not been committed, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Responsible Person shall be entitled to a refund of the cost of the analysis of the "B" Sample.

In such case no action will be taken

11. In any hearing for a breach of these Rules any samples taken shall be presumed without further proof to have been properly taken.
12. The responsible person in charge of the greyhound at the time, on being notified that the greyhound has been selected for sampling shall present the greyhound for sampling to the nominated testing official and such person in charge shall remain present at the taking of a specimen. The person in charge shall provide all relevant documentation requested by the testing official relating to the sample as instructed by the testing official and shall sign all documentation provided by the testing official. Failure to comply is a breach of these Rules and may be treated as a breach of these Rules.
13. Should any person obstruct or impede the taking of a sample under these rules, or should the responsible person fail to present said greyhound for the taking of a sample under these rules, then the responsible person shall be liable to the sanctions as contained under this rule.

Article 6

Sample Analysis and Notifications

(A) Certification of Analysis

1. Where a sample taken from a greyhound has been analysed by a nominated and accredited laboratory by the ICC pursuant to Rule 88, an analysis certificate signed by such an accredited laboratory officer shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of the matters contained therein for the purpose of any proceedings in accordance with these Rules.
2. Where in any proceedings pursuant to these Rule 88 it is necessary to prove that a substance is a prohibited substance or is a substance prohibited at all times as defined in under Rule 88, a certificate signed by an expert veterinary surgeon, or expert veterinary pharmacologist, or expert pharmacist approved by the ICC, shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of the matters contained therein for the purpose of any proceedings in accordance with these Rules.

(B) Notification of positive analysis

1. When a prohibited substance or a substance prohibited at all times has been found upon analysis to be present in a sample taken from a greyhound which has been nominated or presented for, or competed at a coursing event, the ICC shall, upon receipt of the accredited laboratory's certificate pursuant to Rule 88 (Article 7 (A)1) officially notify the responsible person which maybe any or all of the following: the owner, trainer and /or person that witnessed the sample being taking that any inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the presence of the prohibited substance or a substance prohibited at all times is to be held as soon as possible.

Article 7

CONDUCT OF ENQUIRY

1. Whenever the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club shall have received notification from an analyst that a prohibited substance has been found upon analysis to be present in a sample taken from a greyhound under these Rules, the Secretary shall, as soon as may be, upon receipt of the certificate showing positive for a prohibited substance under Rule 88, notify the responsible person which maybe any or all of the following: the owner, trainer and /or person that witnessed the sample being taking, and the Executive Committee of the findings of the analyst. The owner and/or trainer and/or representative shall be further notified that the said greyhound is provisionally suspended from coursing, racing (NI) and breeding until the hearing has concluded. Unless within the period of 14 days (or such further period as the Secretary shall allow) the Responsible Person admits to a breach of these Rules herein and signs the Notice of Acceptance of Breach Form referred to at Article 13.1 within 14 days, the Secretary shall notify the parties that an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding

the presence of the drug will be held as soon as possible before the Hearing Committee.

2. A result of an analysis referred to in paragraph Article 8.1 which is reported to the Secretary to be positive for a prohibited substance shall be referred to in Rule 88 as "an adverse analytical finding".
3. Where the result of an analysis being made available to the owner and/or trainer and/or responsible person of the greyhound is an adverse analytical finding, the owner and/or trainer and/or responsible person shall be informed that the finding will be published in accordance with the provisions of Article 8.4.
4. Upon the receipt by the Secretary of an adverse analytical finding and after having met the requirements of Article 8.3 and prior to an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the presence of the drug being held before the Hearing Committee, a notice shall appear in the Sporting Press newspaper notifying that:
 - (i) The Secretary has received such an adverse analytical finding;
 - (ii) The name of the prohibited substance;
 - (iii) The name of the greyhound concerned;
 - (iv) The name of the registered owner(s) and or guardian at the time of the taking of such sample or the trainer if previously nominated by the owner;
 - (v) The date upon which and the place at which the said sample was taken
 - (vi) That the greyhound in question is provisionally suspended from coursing, racing (NI) and breeding until the hearing has concluded.
5. In any hearing before the Executive Committee of the Irish Coursing Club or any Independent Hearing Committee, Appeal Committee or Sub-Committee the burden of proving a breach of these rules shall be on the Executive Committee or person or persons nominated for that purpose at a Hearing to the standard of the *balance of probabilities*. That is to say that any fact in contention is more probable than not. Any matter provided in these Rules as being *prima Facie* evidence shall be deemed proved unless the contrary is proved.
6. The Executive Committee or any Independent Hearing Committee or any Appeal Committee or Sub-Committee may require the attendance of and provision of evidence by the registered owner or any other person, who, in the opinion of the Committee or the Secretary, may have knowledge of any of the matters which are the subject of an inquiry. Any person who upon due notice being given in accordance with this rule neglects or refuses to appear to respond to any questions or to produce such subjects or information as may be required shall be guilty of a breach of these Rules.
7. If the Executive Committee or Secretary order an inquiry to be held in accordance with Rule 88, the Secretary shall notify any person or persons liable to be the subject of an adverse ruling by such inquiry (hereinafter called 'the Affected Person' which expression shall include the plural) that such an inquiry is taking place and that an adverse ruling may be made against such person or persons, the Secretary shall notify

such person or persons of the time, date and place appointed for the holding of such inquiry. The date so appointed shall be not less than 21 days after the giving of such notification unless the owner and/or trainer request an expedited hearing. The Executive Committee nor any Independent Hearing Committee nor any Appeal Committee shall make such adverse finding against any person unless notice in accordance with this Sub-Rule shall have been given and matter should be re-convened.

8. After receiving notification under Rule 88 of this Rule, the Affected Person shall be entitled to attend the inquiry in person and/or to be represented by Counsel and/or Solicitors and/or by any other person.
9. Unless the Secretary directs otherwise, the Affected Person, no later than 7 days (unless an expedited hearing is requested) before any inquiry to be held under this Rule, shall:
 - (a) Notify the Secretary in writing of his/her intention to attend the inquiry and the name(s) of any Counsel, Solicitors or other person who shall represent the Affected Person at the inquiry. If such person is not legally qualified the name, address and qualifications of such person shall be notified to the Secretary. The Executive Committee or the Secretary shall have the right to object before any hearing to such person, not being a legally qualified person;
 - (b) The Secretary shall provide to the Affected Person a copy of each document to be provided to the inquiry;
 - (c) Provide to the Affected Person a copy of a statement in writing from any witness who intends to give evidence to the inquiry. Each witness statement shall state the name and purpose of the proposed witness and shall be signed and dated.
 - (d) The owner, trainer, person in charge or any affected person intending to give evidence at the inquiry shall provide to the Secretary not less than 7 days before the inquiry:
 - (i) the names and addresses of any witness to be called;
 - (ii) Provide to the Secretary a copy of any statement in writing from any person upon which the Affected Person intends to rely at the Inquiry. Each witness statement shall state the name and address of the proposed witness and shall be signed and dated;
 - (iii) forward copies of any documents written or digital or any film photograph or other image the Affected Person intends to rely on at the Inquiry.
10. All written depositions and written submissions must be made on the concluding day of the hearing.

Article 8

CONDUCT OF PERSON AT HEARING

1. A person shall be guilty of a breach of this Rule if he or she-
 - (a) Wilfully influences or attempts to influence any member of the Independent Hearing Committee or the Testing Official or any party, witness or person concerned in any way with the hearing to be or being conducted;
 - (b) Wilfully interrupts a hearing;
 - (c) Misconducts himself or herself in any matter before the Independent Hearing Committee as the Independent Hearing Committee shall in its absolute discretion decide.

Article 9

INDEPENDENT HEARING COMMITTEE

1. The Independent Hearing Committee shall consist of persons not less than 3 who shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Irish Coursing Club.
2. The term of office for members of the Independent Hearing Committee will be three years but retiring members will be eligible for reappointment. The term of a member shall continue in respect of any Hearing that has not finally concluded.
3. No member of the Independent Hearing Committee may be a member of the Executive Committee, an employee of the Irish Coursing Club or an Official licenced by the Irish Coursing Club.
4. At least one legally qualified person and one veterinarian shall be appointed to the Independent Hearing Committee. The Hearing Committee shall elect a person to be Chairperson. The Independent Hearing Committee may select from among its members a person to chair any particular enquiry.
5. A member of the Independent Hearing Committee may resign at any time his/her membership by letter addressed to the Executive Committee or Secretary, and the resignation shall take effect from the date of receipt of the letter.
6. A member of the Independent Hearing Committee shall, unless he sooner dies, retires or otherwise ceases to be a member, hold office as such member until the expiration of his or her term of office.
7. A member of the Independent Hearing Committee shall cease to be a member:
 - a. on being adjudicated bankrupt;
 - b. on making a composition or arrangement with creditors;
 - c. on being sentenced to imprisonment on conviction on indictment;
 - d. on ceasing to be ordinarily resident in the State;
 - e. if removed by the Executive Committee for stated reasons.
8. Members of the Independent Hearing Committee shall be paid such remuneration and expenses as the Executive Committee determine.

9. If any member of the Independent Hearing Committee shall be personally concerned with or interested in any greyhound the subject of an inquiry or in any greyhound competing in the same course or if for any reason is not independent shall stand down from the Committee for that inquiry. The Executive Committee or the Secretary may nominate a replacement for that inquiry.

Article 10

MEETINGS OF THE INDEPENDENT HEARING COMMITTEE

1. At a meeting of the Independent Hearing Committee:
 - (a) The quorum shall be three.
 - (b) The chairperson, if present, shall be chairman of the meeting unless the Committee decide otherwise.
 - (c) If and so long as the chairperson is not present or the office of chairperson is vacant, the members present shall appoint one of their numbers to be chairperson of the meeting.
 - (d) Every question shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present voting on the question; and if there is equal division of vote, then the chairperson of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
 - (e) The Independent Hearing Committee may act notwithstanding one or more than one vacancy in its membership. Where a vacancy occurs, the Executive Committee shall take steps to fill the vacancy as soon as is practicable. Members of the Committee conducting any inquiry shall attend every date of hearing of that inquiry. Only a member who has attended every hearing date shall vote on the decisions of the Committee provided that no interim ruling of the Committee shall be invalidated by reason of a member subsequently not attending.
 - (f) Subject to Rule 88, the Independent Hearing Committee may regulate by standing orders or otherwise the procedure and business of the Independent Hearing Committee.
 - (g) The hearing shall as far as practicable be recorded by shorthand or such recording apparatus or such other means as the Independent Hearing Committee determine; the record of any proceedings shall be retained for a period of not less than 12 months after the date on which the proceedings are finalised.
 - (h) The Independent Hearing Committee shall make known their decision to the affected person(s) and the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club on whether a breach of rule 88 has been proved either:

- (i) On the day the hearing concludes or;
 - (ii) Not later than 14 days after the conclusion of such hearing to the affected person and the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club.
- (l) Where the Independent Hearing Committee determines that a breach of Rule 88 has occurred, it shall thereafter accept in writing from the Irish Coursing Club (not later than 7 days after Notification of the Decision) the Club's submissions on any or all of the following:
- (i) discretionary sanctions that may be imposed under Article 14(2) and/or
 - (ii) previous breaches of Rule 88 by any Affect Person or Persons.
 - (iii) a summary of the costs and expenses (including legal costs) actually and reasonably incurred by the Irish Coursing Club relating to a Hearing
- (j) Where the Independent Hearing Committee determines that a breach of Rule 88 has occurred, it shall thereafter accept in writing from the Affect Person or Persons (not later than 7 days after Notification of the Decision) any submission on:
- (i) The mitigation of discretionary sanctions that may be imposed under Article 14(2).
- (k) Upon receipt of the submissions set out at Sub-Articles (e) and (f) above, the Independent Hearing Committee shall impose the sanctions set out at Article 13 and make an Order for costs under Article 16.

Article 11

INDEPENDENT HEARING COMMITTEE DISCRETION TO REOPEN HEARING/APPEAL AGAINST HEARING COMMITTEE DECISIONS

1. Notwithstanding any decision of the Independent Hearing Committee, at the conclusion of any Hearing, the Committee that adjudicated at that hearing may, upon the request of any party to a Hearing or any party affected by the outcome and including on the application of the Executive Committee, order a reopening of any Hearing if they have reason to believe that, because of the receipt of relevant evidence not previously available or for any other reason, a ~~just~~ balanced and proportionally correct decision may not have been made or that other changes in circumstances make it just for a decision to be reviewed. This right shall not be exercised after a period of 2 months from the making of the final decision unless the Executive Committee shall for reasons stated so direct;
2. Such reopened hearing can be a re-hearing or a continuation of the former hearing as the Independent Hearing Committee deem fair and appropriate and at the conclusion

thereof the Independent Hearing Committee shall make such decision as they think fit;

3. Any person the subject of an Independent Hearing Committee inquiry who is aggrieved by the decision at a hearing re-opened hearing held under section 1 above shall be entitled to appeal to the Appeal Committee.

Article 12

SANCTIONS:

1. WHERE A NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF BREACH FORM IS SIGNED BY AFFECTED PERSONS: THE FOLLOWING MANDATORY SANCTIONS APPLY UNDER THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULES AND WILL NOT REQUIRE A HEARING BEFORE THE INDEPENDENT HEARING COMMITTEE AND THE FOLLOWING SANCTIONS SHALL AUTOMATICALLY APPLY:

(a) SCHEDULE 5 THRESHOLD SUBSTANCE:

The Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club deals with the matter on a summary basis as follows.

- (i) a mandatory fine of €1000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for three months during a coursing season.
- (ii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of three months.
- (iii) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
- (iv) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
- (v) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

(b) SCHEDULE 1 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

The Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club deals with the matter on a summary basis as follows.

- (i) a mandatory fine of €2000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for four months during a coursing season.
- (ii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of four months.
- (iii) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
- (iv) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
- (v) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

(c) SCHEDULE 2 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

The Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club deals with the matter on a summary basis as follows:

- (i) a mandatory fine of €3000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for five months during a coursing season.
- (ii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of five months.
- (iii) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
- (iv) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
- (v) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

However, if any of the affected persons associated with a greyhound with an adverse analytical finding have been previously found in breach of Rule 88, then the matter shall be placed before the Independent Hearing Committee for adjudication in accordance with Article 13.

Article 13

SANCTIONS CONTINUED:

1. WHEREBY NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF BREACH FORM IS NOT SIGNED BY AFFECTED PERSONS AS DETERMIEND BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ICC: THE FOLLOWING MANDATORY SANCTIONS AND DISCRETIONARY SANCTIONS APPLY UNDER THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULES AND WILL REQUIRE A HEARING BEFORE THE INDEPENDENT HEARING COMMITTEE:

(a) SCHEDULE 5 THRESHOLD SUBSTANCE:

- (i) a mandatory fine of €2000 applies affected person and greyhound is suspended for four months during a coursing season.
- (ii) Independent Hearing Committee may impose an additional sanction up to €4000 on the owner, trainer or any other affected person found in breach of Rule 88.
- (iii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of four months.
- (iv) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
- (v) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
- (vi) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

(b) SCHEDULE 1 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

- (i) a mandatory fine of €4000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for six months during a coursing season.
- (ii) Independent Hearing Committee may impose an additional sanction up to €7500 on the owner, trainer or any other affected person found in breach of Rule 88.

- (iii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of six months.
- (iv) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
- (v) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
- (vi) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

(c) SCHEDULE 2 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

- (i) a mandatory fine of €5000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for six months during a coursing season.
- (ii) Independent Hearing Committee may impose an additional sanction up to €8000 on the owner, trainer or any other affected person found in breach of Rule 88.
- (iii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of six months.
- (iv) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
- (v) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
- (vi) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

2. ADDITIONAL DISCRETIONARY SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL SCHEDULES AS DECIDED BY INDEPENDENT HEARING COMMITTEE

- (i) The registered owner(s) of a disqualified greyhound may be warned off from all coursing meetings, greyhound tracks including greyhound sales, registering greyhounds and an Exclusion Order may be made against him under the terms of the Greyhound Industry Act 1958.
- (ii) The Trainer of a greyhound deemed in breach of this rule may be warned off from all coursing meetings, greyhound tracks including greyhound sales, registering greyhounds and an Exclusion Order may be made against him under the terms of the Greyhound Industry Act 1958.
- (iii) Any other person deemed in breach of this rule may be warned off from all coursing meetings, greyhound tracks including greyhound sales, registering greyhounds, and an Exclusion Order may be made against him under the terms of the Greyhound Industry Act 1958.
- (iv) Unless the Hearing Committee determine otherwise, a fine imposed shall be paid to the Irish Coursing Club within 7 days of the date upon which the person is notified of the penalty, or in the event of an appeal when the fine is upheld, either in whole or in part, within 7 days of the date when the fine is upheld.

3. FAILURE TO PAY FINES

- (i) In the event of a fine or other monetary sanction remaining unpaid, the greyhound remains suspended from breeding, coursing and racing (NI) until all monies are paid in full.
- (ii) In the event of a payment schedule being agreed, the greyhound remains suspended from breeding, coursing and racing (NI) until monies are paid in full.

4. PUBLICATION OF DECISION

- (i) The outcome of a summary case or an inquiry before the Independent Hearing Committee shall be published in the Sporting Press newspaper or other media as decided by the Executive Committee.

Article 14

PENALTIES ISSUED BY THE HEARING COMMITTEE

1. The purpose of the inquiry into the administration of prohibited substances to greyhounds and the penalties to be issued by the Hearing Committee aim to achieve the following:
 - a. protect the welfare of the greyhound;
 - b. protect the integrity of coursing;
 - c. maintain public confidence in coursing;
 - d. maintain proper standards for all participants of coursing;
 - e. to bring about a positive behavioural change;
 - f. a sanction may be accompanied by an advisory notice to point out what changes in behaviour or attitude are required;
2. In considering any matter within its jurisdiction, the Independent Hearing Committee or Appeal Committee shall be entitled to consider the objects of the Club as set forth in the Rules and may have regard to the interests of the public, owners, trainers or other participants in coursing.

Article 15

APPEAL PROCEDURES

1. The Appeal Committee shall hear an appeal from any person who is sanctioned by the Hearing Committee decision at an inquiry. The conditions of Appeal, procedures for application for Appeal, and conduct of an Appeal are as follows:
 - a. There shall be a panel of persons not less than three and not more than five in number eligible to sit on the Appeal Committee which shall be convened to hear appeals from decisions of the Independent Hearing Committee to the extent permitted by Rule 88.

- b. The Executive Committee shall appoint a person eligible to serve as Chairperson of the Appeal Committee. No member of the Independent Hearing Committee that adjudicated on the decision shall be eligible to be Chairperson of the Appeal Committee or be a member of the Appeal Committee.
- c. Only a member or former member of the Judiciary, Senior Counsel, Barrister or Solicitor of at least seven years call or admission shall be eligible to be a Chairperson of the Appeal Committee.
- d. The Executive Committee shall appoint the persons eligible to serve as members of the Appeals Committee. No member of the Executive Committee, employee of the Irish Coursing Club or Licensed Official can be a member of the Appeal Committee
- e. The Executive Committee shall make reasonable remuneration to the members of the Appeal Committee when serving on an Appeal Committee.
- f. The members of the Appeal Committee shall serve between 1-3 years unless they resign earlier. A member of the Appeal Committee (including the Chairperson) may be required to resign from the Appeal Committee at the request of the majority of members of the Appeal Committee. At the end of his/her term as a member of the Appeal Committee, a person may be elected for a further term of 1-3 years by the Executive Committee.

CONVENING OF THE APPEAL COMMITTEE

- 2. Upon notification of receipt by the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club of a Notice of Appeal, the Chairperson of the Appeal Committee shall convene an Appeal Committee consisting of him/herself and at least two persons chosen by him/herself from the person eligible to serve on the Appeal Committee.
- 3. The Secretary of the ICC shall in consultation with the Chairperson of the Appeal Committee appoint an employee from within the Irish Coursing Club to provide administrative support to the Appeal Committee as required.

COMMENCEMENT OF APPEAL

- 4. A person wishing to appeal a decision of the Independent Hearing Committee (“the Appellant”) shall lodge a Notice of Appeal with the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club within 7 working days after the date on which the decision appealed against was made.
- 5. Any notice of appeal lodged outside the 7 day period will not be considered.
- 6. The Notice of Appeal shall:
 - a. State the specific decision(s) being appealed;
 - b. State the decision(s) being sought from the Appeal Committee;
 - c. Set out the ground(s) of appeal and the substantive injustice of allowing the decision appealed against to stand;
 - d. Set out in summary form the facts upon which the appeal is based;

- e. Attach a copy of every document and witness statement that was placed before the Independent Hearing Committee in connection with the decision appealed against;
- f. State whether the Appellant seeks an oral hearing of the appeal and the time estimated for such hearing;
- g. Be signed by the Appellant, or his/her Counsel, Solicitors or other representative;
- h. The Appellant shall lodge the sum of €500 as the appeal fee with the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club within seven days after the disputed decision was made;
- i. An appellant who seeks relief from the requirement to lodge the appeal fee on account of hardship (which shall be the sole relevant consideration) shall lodge with the Notice of Appeal a statement requesting relief from the appeal fee requirement, setting out the relevant grounds and facts supporting the claim of hardship, and attaching any relevant evidence;
- j. The request for relief shall be considered by the Chairperson of the Appeal Committee without an oral hearing and whose decision to grant partial or total relief shall be final and with no obligation to explain;
- k. The appeal fee or any part of the appeal fee shall be repaid or withheld as the Appeal Committee so directs.
- l. The Executive Committee or Appeal Committee may specify a form to be completed by an appellant.

CONDUCT OF APPEAL

- 7. The Chairperson of the Appeal Committee may, upon application of the Appellant or otherwise, give any direction or instruction considered necessary for the proper conduct of the proceedings, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. lengthening or shortening any time limit;
 - b. adapting or dispensing with any procedural steps set out in these conditions;
 - c. requiring a record to be made of the proceedings or any part of them;
 - d. ordering any person bound by the Rules of the Irish Coursing Club to attend hearing;
 - e. holding a preliminary hearing;
 - f. suspending the decision of the Independent Hearing Committee pending determination of the appeal;
 - g. adjourning a hearing for such a period and upon such terms as he/she considers appropriate;
 - h. the decision of the Chairperson in respect of the matters set out above shall be final.
 - i. Other than on the exercise of any right of appeal provided for by the Rules, a person who fails to abide by any decision of the Independent Hearing Committee made at an inquiry shall be guilty of breach of these Rules.

8. The Chairperson of the Appeal Committee may dismiss an appeal with or without granting the Appellant an oral hearing if the Chairperson of the Appeal Committee is satisfied that the Appeal is frivolous, vexatious or brought for any improper purpose.
9. Subject to the Appellant requesting an oral hearing in a Notice of Appeal which complies with the provisions regarding commencement of the appeal as contained above, the Appellant shall be entitled to an oral hearing of the appeal. If the Appellant requests an oral hearing of the appeal to which he/she is entitled, the Appeal Committee shall notify the Appellant in writing of the time, date and place of the oral hearing. Such notice shall be provided no later than 14 days before the proposed date of the oral hearing.
10. If the Appellant fails to comply with the provisions for lodging an appeal or if the Appellant fails to attend a duly notified oral hearing, then the Appeal Committee may proceed to consider and determine the appeal in the absence of the Appellant in such manner as it considers appropriate.
11. The Appeal shall be considered by the Appeal Committee and shall be by way of review of the inquiry.
12. The Appeal Committee shall not consider new evidence other than in an appeal against the refusal of the Independent Hearing Committee to consider such evidence.
13. The Appeal Committee may in its absolute discretion hear such oral evidence as it determines is relevant. The Appeal Committee shall conduct the appeal hearing in such a manner as it considers fit and otherwise in accordance with the Rules of the Irish Coursing Club. Any such hearings shall be in private unless the Appeals Committee otherwise direct.
14. The Appeal Committee shall reach its decision on any issue on the appeal by a majority, and if the Appeal Committee fails to reach a majority decision on any issue, the decision of the Chairperson of the Appeals Committee shall be final.
15. The Appeal Committee may confirm, reverse or otherwise vary the decision of the Independent Hearing Committee. The Appeal Committee shall have all of the powers that were available to the Independent Hearing Committee in respect of the original decision.
16. The Appeal Committee shall announce its decision to the Appellant as soon as is practicable in such a manner as it considers appropriate but not later than 14 days from making the decision. The Appeal Committee shall provide reasons for the decision and shall publish these reasons in such manner as the Chairperson determines appropriate.

Article 16

COSTS

1. The Hearing Committee/Appeal Committee shall order the Affected Person or Persons to pay the full costs of and expenses (including legal costs) actually and reasonably incurred by the Irish Coursing Club relating to a Hearing and/or Appeal. The Irish Coursing Club shall submit a summary of its costs and expenses (including legal costs) to the Hearing Committee/Appeal Committee at the conclusion of the Inquiry pursuant to Rule 88.11(iii).
2. Costs ordered to be paid by the Hearing Committee/Appeal Committee may be recovered by the Irish Coursing Club as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

FAILURE TO PAY COSTS

3. In the event of costs as ordered to be paid by the Hearing Committee/Appeal Committee remaining unpaid, the Affected Person or Persons shall be placed on the forfeit list in accordance with Rule 127 of the Irish Coursing Club Rules.

COSTS OF AFFECTED PERSON(S)

4. Where an Affected Person or Persons successfully rebuts the presumptions raised by Rule 88 and the Hearing Committee/Appeal Committee dismiss the complaint against the Affected Person or Persons, no order for costs shall be made against the Irish Coursing Club.

Article 17

FINALITY

1. The decision of the Independent Hearing Committee shall be final and binding on all matters unless there is an appeal to the Appeal Committee. The decision of the Appeal Committee shall be final and binding on all matters. No action shall be taken in any Court of Law to challenge or otherwise seek redress in relation to any decision of the Hearing Committee or the Appeal Committee.
2. If it shall be alleged by any party that there is an irregularity in the appointment of the Independent Hearing Committee or Appeal Committee, or that there is an irregularity in the procedure of either Committee and the party concerned has made complaint to that Committee, any party may apply to the Executive Committee specifying the irregularity complained of.
3. The Executive Committee shall consider such application and if satisfied that the complaint of irregularity is well founded and that such irregularity materially affected

the outcome, may annul the decision of that Committee and direct the holding of a new hearing or appeal.

4. The decision of the Executive Committee is final and binding and no proceedings in any Court of Law shall be taken in respect of such decision.

TRANSITION

5. The rescindment of the previous Rule 88 and the commencement of the 2018 Rule 88 does not, unless the contrary intention appears-
 - (a) revise anything not in force or existing at the time at which the rescinding took effect;
 - (b) affect the previous operation of the previous Rule 88 repealed or anything duly done or suffered pursuant to previous Rule 88;
 - (c) affect any right, interest, title power or privilege created, acquired, accrued, established or exercisable or any status or capacity existing prior to the rescinding;
 - (d) affect any duty, obligation, liability or burden of proof imposed, created or incurred prior to the rescinding;
 - (e) affect any penalty or forfeiture incurred or liable to be incurred in respect of any breach committed against the previous Rule;
 - (f) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, inquiry, or remedy in respect of any such right, interest, title, power, privilege, status, capacity, duty, obligation, liability, burden of proof, penalty or forfeiture; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, inquiry or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty or forfeiture may be imposed and enforced as if the rescinding had not occurred.

INTERPRETATION

6. If any doubt or difficulty shall arise as to the interpretation of these Rules the Independent Hearing Committee, the Appeal Committee or any affected person may request the Executive Committee to provide a definitive ruling.
7. A definitive ruling as to the interpretation of these Rules shall be binding on all members and any person engaged in coursing at any level under these Rules and no proceedings of any kind in any Court shall be brought in respect of such interpretation.
8. The Executive Committee shall be bound by its own prior Interpretations which shall remain binding as if they were a Rule of the Club unless same shall have been modified, varied or incorporated into a Rule change by the members in General Meeting in accordance with these Rules.

APPENDIX A:

SAMPLE-TAKING PROCEDURE

1. The greyhound(s) selected for testing may be chosen by the Executive Committee, Secretary or by means of a public draw, the time and location of which are notified in advance to the general public prior to the draw.
2. The Executive Committee may vary the selection method but shall ensure the public are notified in advance of such change as they consider appropriate.
3. Identity Cards of all greyhounds the subject of a draw shall be held by the Testing Official until the greyhound(s) for testing are known with unselected greyhound's identity cards returned.
4. Testing Officials to arrange draw at completion of all finals (location and timing of draw to be announced over PA). Result to be announced over the PA also.
5. The Testing Official shall solely determine the sample type to be taken, be that urine or blood, hair or any other suitable body fluid or tissue.
6. The Testing Official shall have full discretion over the length of time to be allocated to sample taking procedure.
7. The testing official will identify himself/herself and inform the responsible person that the greyhound shall be submitted for a specimen test and confirm that the responsible person is 18 years or over before commencing sample procedure.
8. The testing official shall wear disposable plastic gloves as approved by the Executive Committee or if the testing official decides it is more appropriate for responsible person to take sample, then gloves shall be worn also.
9. The testing official shall open the sample kit (containing pre-coded sample bottle A and pre-coded sample bottle B, two plastic sealable bags and corresponding labels) and urine collection funnel (or any other collection device as approved by the Executive Committee of the Irish Coursing Club) in the presence of the responsible person.
10. The testing official shall identify the greyhound by reference to the earmark from identification papers supplied by the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club or the greyhounds Identity Card.
11. The testing official shall take an A and B (split) sample as far as possible.
12. A split sample shall only be of the same specimen type. A testing official will take all reasonable steps to obtain sufficient specimen to accommodate a split sample. Failure to obtain sufficient specimen for a split will not nullify the test.
13. The testing official shall use pre-coded sample bottle A for prime sample and pre-coded sample bottle B for a split sample (or another collection device as approved by the Executive Committee of the ICC).
14. On completing the specimen collection process, the testing official shall affix screw cap of sample bottle A to engage locking mechanism and place in plastic bag as provided in sample kit in presence of the responsible person.
15. In the event of sufficient urine for a split sample, the testing official shall pour urine from pre-coded sample bottle A into pre-coded sample bottle B in the presence of the responsible person and repeat actions noted at point 14.
16. The split sample shall be held by laboratory as nominated by the Executive Committee for storage until further written instruction is received from the owner and/or trainer

of the greyhound as to which approved laboratory to send the split sample for analysis. Whenever the owner or trainer requires an analysis of the split sample, a request for such analysis must be made to the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club to be received not later than 7 days after the sample results are notified to the owner and/or trainer. A request made after such time shall not be valid. The split sample will not undergo analysis until the owner or trainer nominates a laboratory from an approved list of analysts. The Secretary will request the dispatch of the sample to a nominated laboratory on receipt of written instruction from the owner or trainer not later than 7 days from date of notification to the owner and/or trainer. The cost of storage, dispatching and analysing the split sample to be borne by the owner/trainer.

17. The sample details form shall be completed by the testing official and the responsible person and any other person noted on the form. A duplicate copy of the completed sample details form shall be given to the responsible person. The original is forwarded to the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club and a copy retained by the testing official.
18. In the event of sample(s) not being dispatched on the day of collection, then it shall be placed in a standard fridge and dispatched by recorded post on the next available post day or as directed by the Secretary of the ICC.

APPENDIX B:

Owner declaration regarding the trainer of a greyhound form: -

OWNER:			
ADDRESS OF OWNER:			
GREYHOUND NAME:			
SIRE:			
DAM:			
COLOUR:			
TRAINER NAME:			
TRAINER ADDRESS:			
LOCATION OF KENNEL IF DIFFERENT:			
DATE GREYHOUND TRANSFERRED TO TRAINER			SIGNED BY OWNER: _____

APPENDIX C:

Cobalt in Coursing Greyhounds.

Cobalt: -

Cobalt is a heavy metal salt, which is present in all animals at very low trace levels. At high levels Cobalt is an inducer of hypoxia-like responses which increases erythropoietin (EPO) production in the body and therefore its potential abuse as a blood doping agent in coursing must be controlled

Similar to EPO in human athletes, it is believed that cobalt at high levels can assist in generating more red blood cells to carry oxygen through the body and thus allow an animal to perform at a peak level for longer without the onset of fatigue. Thus, cobalt is a substance that when abused can positively affect performance via increased oxygenation of muscles and tissues.

Cobalt is a naturally occurring trace element that is normally present in greyhounds at very low levels as a result of normal dietary intake. Cobalt is also present in the structure of vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin). Vitamin B12 is a water-soluble vitamin with a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and for the formation of blood. It is involved in the metabolism of every cell of the body, especially affecting DNA synthesis and regulation, as well as fatty acid synthesis and energy production

Abuse of Cobalt: -

In recent years the abuse of cobalt chloride as a doping agent has been widely reported in horseracing worldwide. Subsequently, such abuse with cobalt in greyhound competitions has been also reported.

The ICC view the abuse of cobalt as a serious issue and wish to advise trainers that such abuse is in conflict with Rule 88 and is a serious doping offence which will necessitate imposition of sanctions and penalties.

A New Urinary Threshold: -

the Irish Coursing Club have introduced a urinary threshold for cobalt of 100 ng/mL of urine. You are advised to be extremely cautious using products that contain cobalt - unless medically necessary- close to coursing as this may inadvertently lead to a rise in normal urinary cobalt levels. Thus, you should be extremely cautious using products that contain cobalt close to coursing as this may inadvertently lead to a rise in urinary cobalt levels.

Normal Use of Cobalt & Record Keeping: -

Although there is generally little medical indication for cobalt supplementation in a healthy greyhound fed a balanced diet, in the event that veterinary advice indicates a vitamin/cobalt supplement is required, it should be given at normal recommended doses in strict

compliance with the advice of the manufacturer, and an adequate withholding period must be followed prior to coursing.

Preparations of Cobalt: -

A number of vitamin preparations contain cobalt, as well as some parasiticides, drenches, nutritional supplements, oral and parenteral haematinics. The possession of unauthorised products containing cobalt is an offence under Rule 88.

Injection of cobalt supplements will lead to much higher levels of cobalt in blood and urine than oral supplements and therefore requires greater withholding periods prior to coursing than orally administered cobalt. Oral administration of some highly concentrated products will still lead to a breach of the cobalt urinary threshold and require an adequate withholding period.

Special care is required in the event of the legitimate use of Vitamin B 12 (cyanocobalamin) for therapeutic purposes as recommended by a veterinary surgeon.

Urine Samples: -

Where a sample of urine is taken from a coursing greyhound, a urine level exceeding the urinary threshold of 100ng/ml is deemed to be a positive finding and is a doping offence. In general, a minimum of at least seven days must elapse between administration of a normal dose of the substance and presentation for coursing. This time frame will however depend on the dose given, route of administration, product given, and frequency of administration.

APPENDIX D:

Medication and Competing: -

1. It is the policy of the Irish Coursing Club that the highest standards of animal welfare be applied to all greyhounds involved in the sport of coursing, and to all those animals under the control of the Irish Coursing Club. The ICC is intent on ensuring that the standard of health and safety measures adopted are in accordance with best practice and adhere to the requirements of the Welfare of Greyhounds Act 2011, and other pertinent animal welfare legislation. (Protection of Animals Act 1965, Animal Health & Welfare Act 2013, Control of Dogs Acts 1986 to 2010, Greyhound Industry Bill 2017 *The ICC points out that it is essential that any coursing greyhound requiring veterinary attention receives it promptly. It is against the law to deny a greyhound access to veterinary treatment if needed. Therefore, treatment for an illness must take priority over coursing.*

In addition, it is important to recognize that analgesia facilitating competing can conceal injury and make it worse, hence the unintended consequences of treatment should be part of all treatment considerations for coursing greyhounds. Consideration must always be given to the best interests of the greyhound, and how long a rest from coursing has been recommended to allow treatment and recovery. It may often be the case that if a greyhound requires significant medical treatment, it is probable that it is not fit to compete.

Thus, an ethical judgement call and decision must always be made in the interests of the welfare of the greyhound, between medication for a therapeutic reason on the one hand, and on the other hand the ethical wisdom of a decision to allow this animal to compete. The greyhound's welfare must always come first.

Any contravention in this regard will be viewed with the utmost seriousness by the Club and strict punitive sanctions will be imposed where transgressions are proven to have occurred.