



# QRIC Greyhound Racing Penalty Guidelines

2023



QUEENSLAND RACING  
INTEGRITY COMMISSION



# Penalty Guidelines Greyhounds

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## 1 Purpose of these Penalty Guidelines

The purpose of these penalty guidelines is to provide advice to participants about the penalties that may be imposed where a disciplinary action offence in the greyhound code of racing in Queensland is proven.

When the Commission imposes a penalty, it takes into account a number of important considerations including the need to:

- ensure acceptable standards of animal welfare in the industry;
- ensure a level playing field for all participants and the betting public;
- maintain community trust and public confidence in the integrity of greyhound racing;
- deter the individual from committing similar offences (specific deterrence);
- deter others in the industry from committing similar offences (general deterrence);
- demonstrate to the industry that the relevant conduct is not acceptable; and,
- ensure any punishment imposed is appropriate and proportionate, taking into account the specific circumstances of the individual and the offence committed.

Further information has also been provided in these guidelines regarding:

- mitigating factors and aggravating factors that may be taken into account when considering an appropriate penalty; and
- the minimum starting point and range of penalties that the Commission will consider when imposing a penalty, particularly in respect of the various categories of prohibited substance offences.

The penalty ranges suggested in this document are only a guide and are not in any way mandatory, nor do they bind the Commission in their decision making. Further, these guidelines do not prohibit the Commission from imposing a penalty for an offence that is not referred to in these guidelines, or that is less than/in excess of the minimum starting points referred to in these guidelines.

Please note that examples provided under their respective categories are examples only and do not describe every scenario or substance at any given time.

## 2 Relevant Rules

The relevant rules in respect of these guidelines are the Greyhounds Australasia Rules (GAR) and the Queensland Local Rules of Racing – Greyhounds, which are both accessible via <http://gric.qld.gov.au/licensing-and-ownership/greyhound/standards-and-rules/>.

Participants should be aware that both the national rules and local rules are subject to change and participants must ensure that they keep up to date with the current rules.

### 3 Factors taken into consideration when determining a penalty

The Commission will review and assess each matter on its merits, taking into account any mitigating and aggravating factors together with any human rights considerations.

Factors that may be considered in determining penalties include:

- the nature/seriousness of the breach and the circumstances in which it was committed
- personal circumstances of the participant
- the need for general deterrence and personal deterrence
- the disciplinary history of the participant.

Mitigating factors include:

- a plea of guilty at the earliest available opportunity
- cooperation throughout the inquiry
- admissions made, which reduce the time taken to conduct an inquiry
- good character and personal references
- good disciplinary history
- steps taken by the participant since the offence to ensure no similar breaches of the rules will occur in the future (such as review of, and amendment to, animal husbandry practices)
- special circumstances. The term “*special circumstances*” is a broad one, and an exhaustive statement of what constitutes special circumstances cannot be made. It describes circumstances that are out of the ordinary, unusual, or uncommon. Special circumstances may include one single special matter, a combination of special factors or a combination of ordinary factors which, when taken together, can be seen as special. Special circumstances do not include subjective factors such as:

- a very lengthy contribution to the industry
- good character
- a good disciplinary history

Aggravating factors that may be considered in determining penalties include:

- prior offending
- impact on the greyhound (including the potential pharmacological effects the prohibited substance is capable of having on the condition, behaviour or performance of the greyhound)
- the nature of a breach and circumstances in which it was committed, in particular, the seriousness of the breach, degree of culpability and any negligence, intent, recklessness or indifference of the person charged
- a lack of remorse
- a lack of response to any prior interventions by the Commission including prior warnings issued to the participant specifically, or widespread notices/educational material issued to the industry generally

- failure to cooperate with an inquiry or investigation
- evidence of suspicious betting activity
- evidence that the prohibited substance was illegally obtained
- finding of guilt or conviction under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986*, *Domestic Animals Act 1994*, *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981*) or under any other relevant legislation/rules.

It is important to note that certain mitigating circumstances may bring a penalty under the suggested minimum, while aggravating circumstances may result in penalties higher than the suggested maximum.

In addition, the likely source of any prohibited substance, as well as the potential impact on the greyhound's performance and health and wellbeing, may be relevant in determining a penalty in those cases.

## 4 Human Rights Considerations

The *Human Rights Act 2019* (HRA) places obligations on public entities to act compatibly with human rights when acting or making a decision.

Under the HRA, 'compatible with human rights' means that an act or a decision does not limit a human right, or limits a human right only to the extent that is 'reasonable and demonstrably justifiable'.

Section 13 of the HRA provides guidance on when human rights may be limited and the factors to be considered when assessing if an act or decision is compatible with human rights. Human rights should only be limited after careful consideration, and in a way that can be justified in a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality, freedom and the rule of law.

Section 13(2) of the HRA states that in deciding whether a limit on a human right is reasonable and justifiable, consideration may be given to:

- (a) the nature of the human right;
- (b) the nature of the purpose of the limitation, including whether it is consistent with a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom;
- (c) the relationship between the limitation and its purpose, including whether the limitation helps to achieve the purpose;
- (d) whether there are any less restrictive and reasonably available ways to achieve the purpose;
- (e) the importance of the purpose of the limitation;
- (f) the importance of preserving the human right, taking into account the nature and extent of the limitation on the human right;
- (g) the balance between:
  - the importance of the purpose of the limitation; and

- the importance of preserving the human right, taking into account the nature and extent of the limitation on the human right.

The overriding purposes of taking disciplinary action against a licensee for a contravention of the rules of racing are to:

- maintain public confidence in the racing of animals in Queensland for which betting is lawful;
- ensure the integrity of all persons involved with racing or betting under the *Racing Integrity Act 2016* or the *Racing Act 2002*; and
- safeguard the welfare of all animals that are or have been involved in racing under the *Racing Integrity Act 2016* or the *Racing Act 2002*.

Contraventions of the relevant rules impact upon the integrity of racing and betting and/or the welfare of animals involved in racing. The Commission acknowledges that the penalties of suspension, disqualification and warning off may limit or prevent a person from earning a living from the racing industry and subsequently that the imposition of such a penalty may limit a person's human rights to own property (namely a licence), as well as the human right of privacy and reputation. The Commission further acknowledges that a limitation upon a person's ability to participate in racing industry, and earn income from that participation, may only be imposed where it is reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose of taking disciplinary action and there is no less restrictive and reasonably available way to achieve the purposes listed above, than to suspend a licence, disqualify a person from holding a licence, or warn a person off.

When nominating the guideline penalties detailed in this Guideline, the Commission has considered the factors set out in section 13(2) of the HRA. The Commission is satisfied that the limitations upon a person's human rights occasioned by the significant penalties listed in these guidelines are reasonable and justifiable. Where a period of suspension, or disqualification or warning off has been nominated, the Commission is satisfied that there is no less restrictive penalty that can be applied that appropriately meets the three purposes listed above.

## **5 Feeding, Medications, Supplements and Contamination**

Participants are responsible for what they feed and administer to their greyhounds and must ensure their greyhounds are only treated with medications dispensed and prescribed by a registered veterinarian. Great care and vigilance must be taken in the feeding of greyhounds to ensure they are presented for racing free of prohibited substances and further that greyhounds are never administered permanently banned prohibited substances. Participants must also be aware that human medications can be transmitted to greyhounds, and this may result in an offence under the rules.

Participants are responsible for making themselves aware of the Prohibited Substance and Medication Guidelines on the Commission's website <https://qric.qld.gov.au/veterinary-services-animal-welfare/greyhound/prohibited-substances/>.

In addition, participants need to be aware of, and keep up to date with, any guidance or notices published from time to time in respect of particular substances which may result in a positive

sample, such as overfeeding of supplements or administration of certain medications, potential contamination from environmental factors or human medication, and other such causes.

## **6 Prohibited Substance Penalties**

It is crucial for the integrity of greyhound racing that all greyhounds are presented for racing free of prohibited substances. As such, penalties must be applied that make it clear to participants, the wider greyhound industry, and the community, that greyhounds must be presented free of prohibited substances on race day. Suggested minimum and maximum penalties have been developed to provide clarity as to the Commission's approach to dealing with these specific offences.

Participants should be aware that the obligation to present greyhounds free of prohibited substances rests with them, even where the Commission is unable to determine how or why the substance came to be present in the greyhound's system. Prohibited substance related offences are treated on an individual basis. Relevant findings and precedent (of any type and in any jurisdiction) may be taken into account by the Commission when deciding on what level of penalty is appropriate.

Participants should also be aware of the following relevant rules of racing in respect of prohibited substance offences:

GAR 141 requires that an owner, trainer or person in charge of a greyhound nominated for an event, presented for a trial or presented for a test or examination, presents the greyhound free of any prohibited substance.

GAR 142 relates to a situation where a person administers a prohibited substance, aids in administration of a prohibited substance, or has prior knowledge of the administration of a prohibited substance and that substance is detected in any sample taken from a greyhound that has been presented for an event.

GAR 143 relates to a situation where a person administers a prohibited substance, aids in administration of a prohibited substance, or has prior knowledge of the administration of a prohibited substance, where the administration of the substance is for the purpose of preventing the greyhound from starting in an event, affecting its condition, behaviour or performance in an event. In relation to these offences, the Commission has zero tolerance for cheating and will pursue higher penalties accordingly.

GAR 144 relates to a situation where a person administers, acquires or possesses a permanently banned prohibited substance, attempts to administer, aids in the administration, or procures a permanently banned prohibited substance, or has prior knowledge of a permanently banned prohibited substance being administered or attempted to be administered, or acquires, attempts to acquire or possesses any permanently banned prohibited substance.

The guidelines below distinguish three (3) categories of prohibited substances:

**Category 1:** Permanently Banned Prohibited Substances

**Category 2:** Prohibited Substances – Stimulants, Depressants, Anti-depressants, Bronchodilators

**Category 3:** Prohibited Substances – Painkillers, Anaesthetics & Other Therapeutics

## Category 1: Permanently Banned Prohibited Substances

Permanently banned prohibited substances are a group of prohibited substances that are so concerning from a welfare and integrity perspective that they are deemed to have no place in the industry at all. These substances cannot be in a greyhound's system at any time – that is, not only are they banned on race day, but they also cannot be present in an out-of-competition sample. Participants are also not permitted to possess, acquire, attempt to acquire, administer or attempt to administer a permanently banned prohibited substance at any time from the birth to the retirement of a greyhound.

It is important to note that all permanently banned prohibited substances are also prohibited substances, but not all prohibited substances are permanently banned prohibited substances.

Category 1 substances are those substances, or any metabolite, isomer or artefact referred to in GAR 139(1) of the Greyhound Racing Rules and include, but are not limited to:

- Anabolic and Androgenic Steroids including Testosterone, Nandrolone, Methandriol, Boldenone, Stanozolol, Ethyloestrenol and HIF Stabilisers
- Demorphins and other unregistered proteins or peptides
- Illicit and controlled substances such Benzylpiperazine, Morphine, Buprenorphine, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Methamphetamine, Oxycodone, and Ketamine

Category 1A substances are those substances, or any metabolite, isomer or artefact referred to in GAR 139(1) of the Greyhound Racing Rules and include, but are not limited to:

- EPO, Gonadotropin, Corticotropin, Growth Hormones, ITPP, and SARMS

**PLEASE NOTE:** Allowable limits apply to some of these substances – refer to GAR 140

**TABLE 1: CATEGORY 1 SUBSTANCES**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>				
<b>A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea</b>				
<b>Penalty will be increased by 50% where the substance is in Category 1A</b>				
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 141</b>	<b>GAR 142</b>	<b>GAR 143</b>	<b>GAR 144(1)</b>
First offence for any prohibited substance	12-month disqualification	2-year disqualification	3-year disqualification	4-year disqualification



One Category 1 substance rule breach in previous 3 years	2-year disqualification	4-year disqualification	6-year disqualification	8-year disqualification
Second or subsequent Category 1 substance rule breach in previous 3 years	4-year disqualification	6-year disqualification	9-year disqualification	12-year disqualification

## Category 2: Prohibited Substances – Stimulants, Depressants, Anti-Depressants, Bronchodilators

Unlike permanently banned prohibited substances, prohibited substances can be possessed providing that it is done so in accordance with the rules of racing. Prohibited substances can be administered where reasonably indicated but must not be detected in a sample taken when a greyhound is presented for an Event, Satisfactory Trial, or examination to revoke a period of incapacitation, with any administration to be recorded in a participant's treatment records.

Category 2 substances are predominantly those which can affect (enhance or reduce) the condition, behaviour or performance of a greyhound and are considered by the Commission to have no reasonable therapeutic pre-race indications.

Category 2 substances also include any other prohibited substance that does not fit appropriately into the higher Category 1 or the lower Category 3.

Category 2 substances are those substances that have a pharmacological effect, that is a stimulant, depressant, anti-depressant or bronchodilator, or similar effect, and include, but are not limited to:

- Caffeine and its metabolites Theobromine, Theophylline and Paraxanthine; Prolintane, Heptaminol, Atenolol, Sotalol, Timolol, Alkaloids, Xylazine, Salbutamol, Pentobarbitone and other barbiturates
- Diazepam, Minoxidil, Synephrine, Venlafaxine, Fluoxetine, Pramiracetam, Modafinil, Ephedrine, Meclofenoxate, Ethanol, Arsenic, Cobalt, and Clenbuterol

**PLEASE NOTE:** Allowable limits apply to some of these substances – refer to GAR140

**TABLE 2: CATEGORY 2 SUBSTANCES**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>			
<b>A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea</b>			
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 141</b>	<b>GAR 142</b>	<b>GAR 143</b>
First offence for any prohibited substance	4-month suspension	12-month suspension	2-year disqualification

One Category 2 substance rule breach in previous 3 years	8-month suspension	18-month suspension	4-year disqualification
Second or subsequent Category 2 substance rule breach in previous 3 years	12-month disqualification	2-year disqualification	6-year disqualification

### Category 3: Prohibited Substances – Painkillers, Anaesthetics & Other Therapeutics

Category 3 substances are those substances that have a pharmacological effect that is a therapeutic, painkiller, anaesthetic, or similar effect, and include, but are not limited to:

- any substance registered for veterinary use in dogs by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) that is not referred to in Category 1 or Category 2 and is generally accepted as a therapeutic substance
- any substance not included in Category 1 or Category 2 that is registered for human use by the Therapeutic Goods Administration or is registered by the APVMA for species other than dogs (however it must be accepted by the Commission that such a substance could be prescribed to a greyhound for a genuine therapeutic reason by a veterinary surgeon)
- substances available over the counter without prescription may be considered in this category when not suited to Category 1 or Category 2 assessed on a case-by-case basis
- any substance capable of providing pain relief (analgesic) that is not a permanently banned prohibited substance (these are generally administered for the purpose of alleviating or disguising a painful condition and therefore could improve the performance of an injured greyhound and compromise its welfare by masking an injury)
- anti-cramp or anti-spasmodic muscle relaxants
- anti-cough medications such as Hyoscine, Cimetidine, Ranitidine, Frusemide, Pholcodine, Guaifenesin, Dextromethorphan, Quinine
- local anaesthetics such as Lignocaine, 3-hydroxylignocaine, Bupivacaine, Procaine
- corticosteroids such as Dexamethasone, Methylprednisolone, Fludrocortisone, Prednisolone
- Tramadol, Frusemide, Dipyrone, and Metamizole
- Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) including Diclofenac, Meloxicam, Carprofen, Ketoprofen, Flunixin, Piroxicam, Tolfenamic Acid, Firocoxib, Phenylbutazone

**PLEASE NOTE:** Allowable limits apply to some of these substances – refer to GAR140

**TABLE 3: CATEGORY 3 SUBSTANCES**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>			
<b>A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea</b>			
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 141</b>	<b>GAR 142</b>	<b>GAR 143</b>
First offence for any prohibited substance	\$2,000.00 fine	2-month suspension	12-month disqualification
One Category 3 substance rule breach in previous 3 years	4-month suspension	8-month suspension	2-year disqualification
Second or subsequent Category 3 substance rule breach in previous 3 years	8-month suspension	12-month suspension	4-year disqualification

## 7 Other Offences Relating to Prohibited Substances

### Possession of a Permanently Banned Prohibited Substance

It is an offence under GAR 144 to possess, at the premises used in relation to the training or racing of greyhounds, a permanently banned prohibited substance. Examples include those listed above under 'Category 1: Permanently Banned Prohibited Substances'.

**TABLE 4: POSSESSION OF A PERMANENTLY BANNED PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea</b>	
<b>Penalty will be increased by 50% for possession of a Category 1A substance</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 144(1)(d)</b>
First offence of this nature	12-month disqualification
One rule breach in previous 3 years	2-year disqualification
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 3 years	3-year disqualification

### Possession of a Prohibited Substance

It is an offence under GAR 148 to possess, at any place used in relation to the training or racing of greyhounds, a prohibited substance unless that substance has been registered or labelled, or prescribed, dispensed or obtained, in compliance with the relevant State or Commonwealth legislation.

**TABLE 5: POSSESSION OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 148</b>
First offence of this nature	\$1,000.00 fine
One rule breach in previous 3 years	\$2,500.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	1 month suspension

**Raceday Treatment**

It is an offence under GAR 145 to administer, or cause to be administered, any treatment to a greyhound on the day of a meeting without Stewards' permission, until the greyhound is no longer presented for an Event. Treatment includes:

- controlled drugs administered by a veterinarian
- prescription animal remedies and prescription only medicines
- any injectable substances not already specified in GAR 145
- pharmacist only and pharmacy only medicines
- all veterinary and other substances containing other scheduled and unscheduled prohibited substances

Raceday treatment does not include the administration of a prohibited substance or permanently banned prohibited substance. These offences will attract a penalty in excess of those outlined in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 herein.

**TABLE 6: RACEDAY TREATMENT**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 145</b>
First offence of this nature	\$1,000.00 fine
One rule breach in previous 3 years	2-month suspension
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	6-month suspension

### Possession On Course

It is an offence under GAR 149 to possess a prohibited substance, or a syringe, needle or other instrument which could be used to administer a prohibited substance to a greyhound, on a racecourse, or in a motor vehicle or trailer being used for the purpose of travelling to or from a racecourse.

**TABLE 7: POSSESSION ON COURSE**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 149</b>
First offence of this nature	\$1,000.00 fine
One rule breach in previous 3 years	\$2,500.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	1 month suspension

### Failing to Provide a Sample

It is an offence under GAR 156(i) to prevent, attempt to prevent, interfere with or attempt to interfere with the carrying out of a test or examination, including the collection of a sample for the purposes of testing for prohibited substances, without Stewards' permission.

**TABLE 8: FAILING TO PROVIDE A SAMPLE**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 156(i)</b>
First offence of this nature	2-year disqualification
One rule breach in previous 3 years	4-year disqualification
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	8-year disqualification

## 8 Offences Relating to Conduct Matters and Welfare

### Treatment Records To Be Kept

Under GAR 151, all records regarding vaccinations, antiparasitics and medical treatments administered to a greyhound must be kept and retained for a minimum of two (2) years and must be produced for inspection when requested.

**TABLE 9A: FAILURE TO KEEP TREATMENT RECORDS**

MINIMUM STARTING POINT	
PENALTY RANGE	GAR 151
First offence of this nature	\$200.00 fine
One rule breach in previous 3 years	\$500.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	\$1,500.00 fine

**TABLE 9B: FAILURE TO KEEP TREATMENT RECORDS  
WHEN THAT TREATMENT HAS LED TO A BREACH OF THE GAR**

MINIMUM STARTING POINT	
PENALTY RANGE	GAR 151
First offence of this nature	\$500.00 fine
One rule breach in previous 3 years	\$1,000.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	\$1,500.00 fine

**Abuse or Assault of Staff of the Controlling Body or Industry Officials**

Any person who commits an offence involving abuse towards, or assault of, staff of the Controlling Body, industry officials or other participants will be issued with a minimum penalty in accordance with the following Table 10. These offences include, but are not limited to:

- a breach of GAR 156(f)
- a breach of GAR 156(g)
- a breach of GAR 165(b)

**TABLE 10: ABUSE OR ASSAULT OF STAFF**

MINIMUM STARTING POINT		
A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea		
PENALTY RANGE	GAR 156(f), 165(b) (Abuse)	(GAR 156(g) (Assault)
First offence of this nature	12 month disqualification	3 year disqualification
One rule breach in previous 3 years	3 year disqualification	5 year disqualification

Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	5 year disqualification	Life disqualification
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### Animal Welfare Offences

Any person who commits an animal welfare related offence will be issued with a minimum penalty in accordance with the following Table 11. These offences include, but are not limited to:

- a breach of GAR 21
- a breach of GAR 156(v)
- a breach of GAR 162(d)
- a breach of GAR 162(e)
- a breach of GAR 162(f)

**TABLE 11: ANIMAL WELFARE OFFENCES**

MINIMUM STARTING POINT	
A reduction of 25% will be applied to the minimum starting point for an early guilty plea	
No reduction will be imposed for a life disqualification	
PENALTY RANGE	GAR 21, 156(v), 162(d), 162(e), 162(f)
First offence of this nature	3 year disqualification
One rule breach in previous 3 years	5 year disqualification
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	Life disqualification

### Offences relating to luring and baiting

Any person who commits an offence relating to luring and baiting under GAR 159 will be issued with a minimum penalty in accordance with the provisions under GAR 159, being a disqualification for a period of not less than 10 years, unless a finding of special circumstances is made out.

## 9 Raceday Offences

### Unacceptable Scratching Reason

Under GAR 76(7), an offence is committed by an owner or trainer if, in the opinion of Stewards, a greyhound is scratched from an Event for an unacceptable reason.

**TABLE 12: UNACCEPTABLE SCRATCHING REASON**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 76(7)</b>
First offence of this nature	\$100.00 fine
One rule breach in previous year	\$250.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 2 years	\$500.00 fine

**Fail To Present Greyhound Within Required Time**

Under GAR 86(1), the handler of a greyhound drawn in an Event must present the correct greyhound to the Stewards no later than 45 minutes before the advertised starting time of the first Event of the relevant meeting unless otherwise directed by the Stewards.

**TABLE 13: FAIL TO PRESENT GREYHOUND WITHIN REQUIRED TIME**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 86(1)</b>
First offence of this nature	\$100.00 fine
One rule breach in previous year	\$250.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 2 years	\$500.00 fine

**Fail To Produce Greyhound Identification Card**

Under GAR 88(1), a greyhound may not be permitted to compete in an Event unless one of the following documents is produced to the Stewards at the time of kennelling: (a) the greyhound identification card for the greyhound; or (b) another document (including an electronic record) establishing the registration and identity of the greyhound which the Stewards consider is satisfactory.

**TABLE 14: FAIL TO PRODUCE GREYHOUND IDENTIFICATION CARD**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 88(1)</b>
First offence of this nature	\$100.00 fine
One rule breach in previous year	\$250.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 2 years	\$500.00 fine



## Use of Communication Device

Under GAR 96, unless a Controlling Body or the Stewards order otherwise, an owner, trainer or attendant must not use a mobile telephone, mobile communication device or any unauthorised device while on a racecourse on the day of a meeting: (a) while parading, handling or acting as a catcher of a greyhound; (b) while participating in a presentation ceremony; or (c) while present in the kennelling or parade area.

**TABLE 15: USE OF COMMUNICATION DEVICE**

MINIMUM STARTING POINT	
PENALTY RANGE	GAR 96
First offence of this nature	\$100.00 fine
One rule breach in previous year	\$250.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 2 years	\$500.00 fine

## Fail to Retrieve Greyhound Within Required Time

Under GAR 97(2), a handler of a greyhound engaged to compete in an Event must appear at the kennelling area to retrieve the greyhound within five minutes of the appointed time as displayed in the kennels.

**TABLE 16: FAIL TO RETRIEVE GREYHOUND WITHIN REQUIRED TIME**

MINIMUM STARTING POINT	
PENALTY RANGE	GAR 97(2)
First offence of this nature	\$100.00 fine
One rule breach in previous year	\$250.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 2 years	\$500.00 fine

## No Catcher

Under GAR 99, unless authorised by the Stewards, the handler of a greyhound engaged to compete in an Event must ensure that a registered person or other person authorised by the Stewards is present at the catching pen or area prior to the commencement of an Event for the purpose of catching the greyhound.

**TABLE 17: NO CATCHER**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 99</b>
First offence of this nature	\$100.00 fine
One rule breach in previous year	\$250.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 2 years	\$500.00 fine

**Weight Variation**

Under GAR 101(1), if the weight of a greyhound varies by more than 1.0 kilogram from the weight recorded in an Event or satisfactory trial in which it last performed, the greyhound must not compete in the Event unless the Stewards grant permission for it to do so pursuant to GAR 101(2).

**TABLE 18: WEIGHT VARIATION**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 101(1)</b>
First offence of this nature	\$100.00 fine
One rule breach in previous year	\$250.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 2 years	\$500.00 fine

**Misconduct and Handler Negligence**

Under GAR 156(f), an offence is committed if a person has, in relation to a greyhound or greyhound racing, done something, or omitted to do something, which, in the opinion of a Controlling Body or the Stewards: (i) is corrupt, fraudulent, or dishonest; (ii) constitutes misconduct or is negligent or improper – such as the application of the incorrect rug or leaving a collar on would fall under GAR156(f)(ii) with the conduct being negligent, and swearing or threatening a Steward would constitute misconduct.

**TABLE 19: MISCONDUCT AND HANDLER NEGLIGENCE**

<b>MINIMUM STARTING POINT</b>	
<b>PENALTY RANGE</b>	<b>GAR 156(f)</b>
First offence of this nature	\$250.00 fine
One rule breach in previous year	\$500.00 fine

Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 2 years	\$1,000.00 fine
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### Unlicensed Handler

Under GAR 180(2)(b), an owner or trainer must not permit an unregistered or unlicensed person to handle, on any racecourse, a greyhound owned by or under the control of the owner or trainer.

**TABLE 20: UNLICENSED HANDLER**

MINIMUM STARTING POINT	
PENALTY RANGE	GAR 180(2)(b)
First offence of this nature	\$200.00 fine
One rule breach in previous 3 years	\$500.00 fine
Second or subsequent rule breach in previous 5 years	\$1,000.00 fine

## 10 Approval

These penalty guidelines have been approved by me with effect from 31 March 2023



Shane Gillard

Commissioner

30 March 2023

## 11 Version Control

Version	Date Approved	Effective Date
1	30 March 2023	31 March 2023