## IRISH GREYHOUND BOARD

## Responses to Press Queries from Barry Lenihan, RTE, Drivetime Programme

How many people are employed at the National Greyhound Laboratory?

The National Greyhound laboratory is a nationally accredited laboratory. There are three people employed on a full time basis in the Laboratory and two part time. The IGB also utilises the services of other accredited laboratories in its anti-doping regime

- How much does it cost to run this Laboratory in any given year? The cost of the Laboratory is €400,000
- -How much does it cost for a given drug test?

  The costs of drug tests vary given the complexity of the test involved. The average cost is €75
- Is the Laboratory accredited to test for Stanozol? Stanazanol If so; does it have the capacity to test for oil-based Stanozol?

Yes, the laboratory is INAB accredited for the metabolite of Stanozolol. "Stan" can be presented as an aqueous presentation or an oil based presentation (formulation) Stan is the active ingredient in each case.

How many samples have been taken from greyhounds at tracks this year [2016] and how many samples tested positive for doping?

As of November 2016 a total of 5091samples had been taken from greyhounds participating in racing, trials, greyhound sales. That figure from this year to November also includes a number of out of competition tests taken without warning at trainers' kennels in the days preceding the finals of classic events. All out of competition testing of greyhounds has returned clear results.

Of the 5091 tests taken to end November, 1.09 % have returned adverse analytical findings. Over 80% of these findings are from medication control (therapeutic and dietary sources). That means that less than 2 in 1000 may arise from alleged "doping".

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## **Additional Information**

The IGB has repeatedly warned owners and trainers who do not comply with anti doping and medication control regulations that they will be targeted and severely sanctioned from the sport.

Since its response t the Indecon Report in October 2014, the IGB has introduced a comprehensive suite of new statutory instruments and regulations designed to strengthen compliance within the industry and to facilitate the imposition of severe sanctions against the small minority within the sport who breach anti doping protocols.

Specifically

The IGB has introduced new regulations which enable it to:

- Publish all laboratory results where there is an adverse analytical finding
- Prohibit a greyhound from racing when an adverse analytical finding has been made until such time as a test for prohibited substances has been carried out and the result of the test is negative
- Publish all Control Committee decisions
- Undertake out of competition testing at kennels

There has been a significant ramping up of Bord na gCon's testing regime and of the sanctions it imposes, using the existing legislative framework. These include:

- Random testing at races
- Out of competition testing
- Testing at greyhound sales and trials
- Prosecutions under the Welfare of Greyhounds Act 2011
- Stricter licensing conditions on trainers' licences
- Investigation and prosecution of cases involving anabolic steroids
- Revocation of licences of trainers found to have committed anti-doping breaches
- Issuing of Disqualification Orders of the involved Greyhounds;
- Establishment of list of laboratories for independent analysis of the "B sample on request from owners and trainers

From January next year, all owners and trainers will be obliged to maintain medical records for all greyhounds.

In additional initiatives, Bord na gCon has established a Scientific Committee of national and international experts to advise it on matters relating to doping and medication control. The findings of the Scientific Committee will the basis of annual briefings for industry stakeholders. A National Greyhound Consultative Forum has also been established bringing all stakeholders together on a wider variety of greyhound related matters, including anti-doping and medication control. The IGB has also lead the establishment of an operational regulatory stakeholder group on the Management of Intelligence and Drugs Action in Sports (MIDAS) to share best practice on rules, research and intelligence in so far as is permitted within existing legislation.