



New Zealand Greyhound Racing Association Incorporated

Health & Welfare Standards

Effective September 2020

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Glossary

Cold Stress

Visible signs of cold stress include one or a combination of:

1. excessive shivering; or
2. lethargy; or
3. huddling behaviour.

Day/Spelling yard

A fenced indoor or outdoor area, external to the kennel, designed for greyhounds to spend short periods during the day out of the kennel to provide more space to move around, urinate and defecate.

Euthanasia

Induction of death in a humane manner.

Exercise yard

A fenced outdoor area external to the kennels that provides a large open space for greyhounds to exercise.

Heat stress

Visible signs of heat stress include one or a combination of:

1. hyperventilation; or
2. excessive panting; or
3. excessive drooling; or
4. shade-seeking, which is the behaviour of a dog whereby it actively seeks out and places, or attempts to place itself in the shadiest, coolest part of the vehicle/kennel that it can access.

Kennel

A container that provides shelter for the animal to rest and sleep.

Noxious odour

Property of a substance with an unpleasant odour liable to be harmful.

Physiological demand

Demand on the functioning of the body, its organs and body systems.

Puppy

A dog less than 12 months of age.

Run

A fenced indoor or outdoor area attached to the kennel, which allows the greyhound space in which it can move freely, urinate and defecate.

Shelter

Cover or protection from weather including sun, rain, wind and snow.

Tethering

Securing a dog to an object by a collar, harness, head collar or secure restraint around the neck or any part of the animal.

Therapeutic

A treatment given when required because of disease or injury.

Trans-cervical Insemination (TCI)

A non-surgical artificial insemination technique.

Treatment

The management of a disease or injury.

Veterinarian

A person who is registered under the Veterinarians Act 2005 and holds a current practising certificate.

Weaning

The process that begins with the introduction of supplementary food to puppies and ends when the puppies are nutritionally independent of the dam.

Whelping

Parturition. A bitch in the act of giving birth.

What is the purpose of these Health and Welfare Standards?

These GRNZ Health and Welfare Standards specify the duty of care required to meet the physical, health and behavioural needs of greyhounds under the jurisdiction of GRNZ. This document supplements the Animal Welfare (Dogs) Code of Welfare, which is applicable to ALL dogs in New Zealand and must be read and adhered to in conjunction with these GRNZ specific standards.

In addition to the animal welfare concepts of the “Five Freedoms” and the more recent “Five Domains”, GRNZ recognizes that dogs are sentient, which means they can feel pain and distress; and experience other emotions, both positive and negative. All those experiences are important to the dogs and it matters to us as a society how animals are treated. GRNZ is working to ensure that all greyhounds do have a good life.

Who do these Health and Welfare Standards apply to?

These Standards apply to all persons licensed by GRNZ, according to the Rules of Racing, who are responsible for the welfare of GRNZ registered greyhounds through to, but not including, the rehomed greyhounds after their retirement from all GRNZ activities.

Which animals do these Health and Welfare Standards apply to?

The Standards apply to all greyhounds registered according to the Rules of Racing and/or kept by persons licensed by GRNZ. This includes puppies and young greyhounds not yet registered as racing greyhounds and those kept for breeding.

What happens if these Health and Welfare Standards are not followed?

Failure to meet these Standards may be used as evidence to support a charge for an offence under the GRNZ Rules of Racing and possibly the Animal Welfare Act and associated regulations.

What other documents are linked to the Health and Welfare Standards?

Other documents linked to these Health and Welfare Standards that must be adhered to include:

- Animal Welfare Act 1999
- Animal Welfare Regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act 1999
- Code of Welfare for Dogs
- Code of Welfare for Transport within New Zealand
- Dog Control Act 1996

These documents can be found on the Ministry for Primary Industries website at www.mpi.govt.nz and the New Zealand Legislation website at www.legislation.govt.nz

For convenience, Appendix 1 provides a quick reference to Animal Welfare Regulations related to dogs.

1 Food and Water

- 1.1 Greyhounds must receive adequate quantities of nutritious food and water to enable each dog to:
 - maintain good health and body condition;
 - meet the physiological demands, including those resulting from the level of physical activity, growth, pregnancy, lactation and exposure to cold; and
 - avoid metabolic and nutritional disorders.
- 1.2 All greyhounds must be fed at least once each day.
- 1.3 All greyhounds must be provided with clean potable water at all times where they are habitually kept.
- 1.4 Food and water containers must be kept clean of contamination.

2 Greyhound Facilities

- 2.1 Facilities and kennels must be designed, constructed, serviced and maintained in a way that provides for the good health and welfare of greyhounds and minimises the risk of injury and transmission of infectious disease.
- 2.2 Greyhounds must be provided with protection from heat stress and cold stress, through the provision of shade and shelter in all facilities.

Facility Design

- 2.3 All kennels and runs for greyhounds must meet the following requirements:
 - a. Adequate fencing must exist to prevent escape of greyhounds and to provide a secure environment for their housing and training.
 - b. Kennel – Minimum size = 3m² floor (no less than 1.2m wide) x 1.2m high;
 - c. Run Fencing must be:
 - I. appropriately constructed and well-maintained fencing being 1.8m high (or minimum 1.2m high for runs with an enclosed top) on a concrete or fixed base; and
 - II. Posts may be steel and/or wood; and
 - III. should ensure the security of the greyhound.
- 2.4 Day / Spelling Yard

Minimum size not less than 6m² and fencing material must be a minimum of 1.8m high and a further 0.1m barrier should be buried into the ground to prevent digging and escaping.
- 2.5 Exercise Yard

External fencing must be a minimum of 1.8m high.

Kennels

- 2.6 Kennel areas must provide at least enough space for each animal to feed, sleep, sit, stand, lie with limbs extended, stretch, turn around and move about with room to urinate and defecate away from their bed.
- 2.7 Bedding must be provided at all times; the bed must be raised off the ground and be kept clean dry and hygienic at all times.
- 2.8 Vehicles, caravans, trailers, portable crates or the crawl space under any building must not be used for habitually housing greyhounds.
- 2.9 Tethering must not be used as a form of containment.
- 2.10 Ventilation must be sufficient to avoid excessive heat or cold, dampness and draughts, and minimise noxious odours.
- 2.11 The duration and intensity of artificial lighting, where used, must be as close as possible to natural conditions.
 - a. Lighting must be sufficient to enable thorough inspection of greyhounds.
 - b. Care must be taken to ensure that lights do not generate excessive heat that a dog cannot avoid.

Sanitation

- 2.12 Food preparation and storage areas must be kept clean.
- 2.13 Faeces, urine and food wastes must be removed at least once a day from all facilities, with faeces disposed of in a hygienic manner and in accordance with the requirements of the local government authority.
- 2.14 All solid surfaces of greyhound enclosures must be impervious or painted, to facilitate cleaning and disinfection.
- 2.15 Only non-toxic paint must be used in greyhound enclosures.
- 2.16 Kennels and runs must be disinfected at least once a week.
- 2.17 Exposed drains must be kept clean.
- 2.18 Pests, including external parasites and vermin including rodents, must be controlled.
- 2.19 Specialist advice must be sought from a veterinarian and / or pest control operator before pest control operations are conducted, in order to protect the health and safety of the staff and the greyhounds.
- 2.20 The manufacturer's instructions for the use of cleaning, disinfecting and pest control agents must be followed.

Kennel Security

- 2.21 The facility should prevent access by unauthorised people.
- 2.22 Each kennel must be fitted with a secure closing device that cannot be opened by greyhounds.
- 2.23 Double barriers are recommended to prevent the escape of greyhounds.
- 2.24 All potential poisons and harmful substances, whether in storage or use, must be kept securely out of reach of greyhounds and children.
- 2.25 Prescribed veterinary products must be kept secure.

- 2.26 Appropriate firefighting equipment must be readily available and staff trained and practised in its use.
- 2.27 Smoke alarms must be installed.
- 2.28 Emergency procedures must be developed for the safe evacuation of both humans and greyhounds from all facilities in case of an emergency.

Race Day Kennelling

- 2.29 Greyhounds must be kennelled on race days in accordance with GRNZ Rules of Racing.
- 2.30 The facilities must be designed and maintained in a way that provides for the good health and welfare of greyhounds and minimises the risk of injury and transmission of infectious disease.
- 2.31 Before and after race day kennelling, greyhounds can be secured in modes of transport under the standards described below (see Section 6).
- 2.32 Ambient temperature in the kennels must be maintained between 18-22°C using air conditioning.
- 2.33 Any bedding provided must be clean, dry and hygienic.
- 2.34 Greyhounds must have enough room to stretch adequately in a standing position, turn around, as well as being able to lie down comfortably on a non-slip surface.
- 2.35 Lighting must be sufficient to enable inspection of greyhounds.
- 2.36 Muzzle standards, as described in Section 4 and Appendix 1, apply at all times including race day.
- 2.37 Greyhounds should be habituated to the experience of going to the race track early in life which will help prevent stress and barking once they are ready to race.

3 Exercise

- 3.1 Greyhounds must have the opportunity to exercise at least once a day to allow them to stretch their limbs.
- 3.2 Exercise and/or freedom to explore their immediate environment outside of their kennel and run, must be provided for a minimum period of 30 minutes once daily, or 15 minutes twice daily, or as appropriate to the dogs age and health status.
- 3.3 Greyhounds must be under constant, competent supervision at all times when using automated exercise equipment such as treadmills because unsupervised use of automatic dog exercising machines has been linked to injury and even death from exhaustion.
- 3.4 In any public place, greyhounds must have a securely fixed approved muzzle and it must be under effective control of a competent person at all times using a collar and leash.

4 Equipment, Training and Training Devices

- 4.1 Collars and muzzles must fit comfortably without damaging the skin, causing swelling, or restricting breathing, panting, vomiting or drinking (refer to Appendix 1).
- 4.2 Only basket muzzles can be used, except when using a muzzle for therapeutic purposes including routine husbandry procedures.

- 4.3 A muzzle used for therapeutic purposes that restricts panting, drinking or vomiting must be used under constant supervision.
- 4.4 Greyhounds must be trained and managed to minimise the risk of inappropriate behaviour, such as straying and excessive barking, and kept under control at all times.
- 4.5 Training must be based on positive reinforcement principles.
- 4.6 The use of aversive electronic training devices is prohibited.

5 Socialisation and Rehoming

- 5.1 Greyhounds who have been well socialised as puppies are less likely to develop behavioural issues and have improved rehoming prospects following their retirement from racing.
- 5.2 During the critical development period, between 3 to 14 weeks of age, greyhound puppies must be socialised daily with other dogs and environments and receive positive human interaction.
- 5.3 Greyhounds being retired and rehomed must have followed a programme of desensitisation and habituation to a home environment.

6 Transportation within New Zealand

- 6.1 Greyhounds must always be transported in modes of transport that do not cause injury or distress.

Modes of transport may include:

- a. Enclosed, insulated, ventilated trailer;
- b. In car with owner or handler; or
- c. In rear compartment of station wagon, van or bus.

Modes of transport that are not suitable include but are not limited to:

- d. Wire cages in trailers or utilities, open to the elements.
- e. Non-ventilated or non-insulated trailers.

- 6.2 All transportation vehicles must hold current warrants or certificates of fitness.
- 6.3 Greyhounds must have enough room to stretch adequately in a standing position, turn around, as well as being able to lie down comfortably on a non-slip surface during transportation.
- 6.4 Greyhounds must be provided with clean, potable water, a minimum of every three hours. This may need to be more frequent in hot, humid conditions. Provision of electrolytes should also be considered in extreme hot or humid conditions.
- 6.5 Greyhounds must not be enclosed in a mode of transport for more than three hours without being inspected for injury or signs of distress and let out of the vehicle or trailer for at least 10 minutes.
- 6.6 When the transportation involves a ferry crossing across the Cook Strait and it is not possible to inspect greyhounds within the three-hour period, greyhounds must be inspected before disembarking the ferry and let out of the vehicle as soon as practically possible.

- 6.7 The licensed person in charge of greyhounds being transported on a Cook Strait ferry must advise the ferry operators that the greyhounds are onboard before loading and work with them to ensure that the vehicle is positioned in an area of the hold that provides optimal ventilation.
- 6.8 Prior to the commencement of each trip, the area in which the greyhounds are enclosed in the vehicle must be clean and free of urine and faeces.
- 6.9 Greyhounds must not be left in a vehicle in conditions where the dog is likely to suffer from cold or heat stress (refer to Appendix 1).

7 Breeding

- 7.1 All persons involved in breeding must hold the appropriate GRNZ licences under the Rules of Racing (i.e., breeder, litter master or stud master), which includes an inspection of the whelping facilities.
- 7.2 Within seven days of whelping and until a litter is eight weeks of age, a greyhound bitch and her puppies must be separated from other greyhounds and housed in an area (minimum 15m²) containing a whelping box that should be maintained at a temperature appropriate to the age of the puppies.
- 7.3 Standards described under Section 2 (Kennel Facilities) above apply to whelping facilities.
- 7.4 The whelping box must be easily disinfected, provide enough room for the greyhound to lie comfortably while whelping and accommodate all puppies during feeding.
- 7.5 A greyhound bitch used for breeding must be over the age of 16 months, be physically mature and in good body condition.
- 7.6 A greyhound bitch must not be serviced or inseminated on her first season.
- 7.7 Once a greyhound bitch has whelped three litters, her registration as a breeding bitch will become inactive. Approval must be requested from GRNZ to breed a fourth litter. The approval process will also require a veterinary certificate demonstrating that the breeding bitch is fit and healthy to breed. If approval is granted to breed an additional litter, she will be able to undergo one additional service or insemination regardless of the result. Separate approvals are required for every additional service or insemination.
- 7.8 Once a greyhound bitch turns seven years of age, her registration as a breeding bitch will become inactive. Approval must be requested from GRNZ to breed a bitch over seven years of age.
- 7.9 Registration as a breeding bitch will be inactivated following two caesareans.
- 7.10 A greyhound bitch should be de-sexed to reduce the risk of uterine infections, once retired from breeding.
- 7.11 Breeding practices should ensure that both breeding greyhounds and the offspring they produce are as physically and behaviourally sound and healthy as possible.
- 7.12 Where trans-cervical insemination (TCI) is available, this method of insemination is preferred over more invasive methods requiring a general anaesthetic.

8 Health

- 8.1 All greyhounds must be visually and physically inspected at least once daily to monitor their health and welfare.

- 8.2 The person checking greyhounds should note if each greyhound is:
- behaving normally
 - showing signs of illness or distress
 - free from injury and able to move about freely.
- Appropriate action must be taken if any changes in health status are detected and recorded.
- 8.3 Immediate veterinary care must be provided for sick or injured greyhounds, to relieve pain, suffering and distress.
- 8.4 Every greyhound identified as having an injury at any time during a race meeting must be referred to the race day veterinarian.
- 8.5 All greyhound kennels must be operated in a relationship with a local veterinary practitioner to provide advice and treatment as required. The veterinary practitioner must be able to attend to any greyhounds in his or her care, and advise on disease prevention measures.
- 8.6 Detailed records (including date, time, person prescribing, person administering, dosage) of all treatments administered to a greyhound including vaccinations, worming and veterinary medical treatments must be recorded and retained for two years. All such records, including a current vaccination certificate for each greyhound, issued and signed by a veterinarian, must be provided on request to GRNZ and/or the RIU.

9 Prevention of Infectious Disease and Injury

- 9.1 All greyhounds are to be protected from distress or injury caused by other greyhounds.
- 9.2 Greyhounds must be vaccinated against distemper, hepatitis, parvovirus and infectious canine cough in consultation with a veterinarian and as required by GRNZ.
- 9.3 Vaccination certificates must be supplied to GRNZ, as per the Rules of Racing.
- 9.4 Internal and external parasites must be controlled through routine preventative treatments.
- 9.5 Resident greyhounds that are suspected or have been diagnosed as having an infectious disease, must be isolated in facilities either within the greyhound premises or at a veterinary premises.
- 9.6 Greyhounds known or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease must not be introduced into a new premises.
- 9.7 Due to the mobile nature of the greyhound industry, trainers must advise GRNZ of any suspected outbreak of contagious viral or bacterial disease in any breed of dog on their property or on those of their staff. Immediate steps must be taken to isolate, as far as practicable, all affected dogs.
- Once the diagnosis has been confirmed by a veterinarian, the trainer must notify GRNZ of the result and also request that the veterinarian(s) concerned confirm the result with GRNZ.

10 Surgical Procedures

Surgical procedures to alter the natural state of the greyhound, unless for therapeutic purposes are prohibited, e.g. dewclaw removal, debarking (refer to Appendix 1).

11 Live/Dead Baiting

No dead or live animal is permitted to be used for baiting or any type of training.

12 Euthanasia

- 12.1 Euthanasia, which includes the humane killing of otherwise healthy and uninjured greyhounds, must be carried out by a veterinarian.
- 12.2 If a healthy, uninjured greyhound is to be euthanised, it must only be undertaken as a last resort.
- 12.3 If euthanasia is to be undertaken on a severely sick or injured greyhound, it must be undertaken as soon as possible, with the sole aim of ensuring that a humane death occurs quickly and that pain and distress is minimised.
- 12.4 Following euthanasia of a greyhound, a GRNZ Veterinary Certificate of Death form must be completed by the owner / person authorising the euthanasia and must include the signature of the veterinarian who performed the euthanasia, then returned by the owner to GRNZ within 14 days.
- 12.5 In cases of emergency, euthanasia by parties other than veterinarians must be reported as required by GRNZ, within 14 days.

13 Fireworks

Fireworks, pyrotechnics and gas fired explosives of any type must not be used at a registered greyhound property or at events involving racing greyhounds.

Appendix 1 : Extract from the Animal Welfare (Care and Procedures) Regulations 2018

12 Muzzles on dogs

- (1) The owner of, and every person in charge of, a dog that is muzzled must ensure that the muzzle does not:
 - (a) cause a cut that bleeds or discharges; or
 - (b) cause a skin abrasion that bleeds or discharges; or
 - (c) cause a swelling; or
 - (d) prevent the dog from breathing normally, panting, drinking, or vomiting.
- (2) However, a muzzle that restricts panting, drinking, or vomiting may be used if:
 - (a) the muzzle is used under constant supervision to prevent injury to any human or animal during veterinary treatment or handling; or
 - (b) the muzzle is used by—
 - (i) an inspector or auxiliary officer while performing or exercising his or her functions, duties, or powers under the Animal Welfare Act 1999; or
 - (ii) a dog control officer, dog ranger, or warranted officer performing or exercising his or her functions, duties, or powers under the Dog Control Act 1996; or
 - (c) the muzzle is used under constant supervision to facilitate handling of the dog for therapeutic purposes, including preventative treatment.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.
- (4) The offence in sub clause (3) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.

13 Dogs must have dry and shaded shelter

- (1) This regulation:
 - (a) applies when a dog is on land or premises owned or occupied by the dog's owner or the person in charge of the dog; but
 - (b) does not apply when a dog is temporarily tethered or confined.
- (2) The owner of, and every person in charge of, the dog must:
 - (a) ensure that the dog has access at all times to an area (a **lying area**) that:
 - (i) is large enough to allow the dog to stand up, turn around, and lie down in a natural position; and
 - (ii) is fully shaded; and
 - (iii) is dry; and
 - (iv) is ventilated; and
 - (v) provides the dog with protection from extremes of heat and cold; and
 - (b) ensure that the dog has access at all times to water; and

- (c) ensure that the dog has access at all times to an area in which to urinate and defecate away from its lying area; and
 - (d) ensure that faeces or urine do not accumulate in any area in which the dog is kept.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.
- (4) The offence in sub clause (3) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.

14 Dogs left in vehicles

- (1) A person who leaves a dog in a stationary vehicle must ensure that the dog does not display signs of shade-seeking behaviour, as well as 1 or more of the following signs consistent with heat stress:
- (a) excessive panting;
 - (b) excessive drooling;
 - (c) hyperventilation.
- (2) If sub clause (1) is not complied with, the owner of the vehicle, the owner of the dog, and the person in charge of the dog left in the vehicle each commit an offence and are each liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.
- (3) The offence in sub clause (2) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.
- (4) For the purpose of section 162(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 1999, an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed an infringement offence if the person is the owner of the dog or the owner of the vehicle involved in the failure to comply with this regulation.
- (5) In this regulation, **shade-seeking** means that the dog is compulsively seeking out and placing, or attempting to place, itself in the shadiest, coolest part of the vehicle that it can access.

15 Dogs on moving motor vehicles

- (1) The owner of, and every person in charge of, a dog transported on the open deck or open trailer of a moving motor vehicle (other than a moped, a motorcycle, or an all-terrain vehicle) on a public road must:
- (a) ensure that the dog is secured in a way that prevents it from falling off or hanging off the open deck or open trailer (for example, by using a tether or a cage); and
 - (b) if the dog is secured by a tether, ensure that the tether is short enough to prevent the dog's legs from reaching over the sides of the open deck of the vehicle or open trailer, but long enough to allow the dog to stand or lie down in a natural position.
- (2) Sub clause (1) does not apply when farm dogs are unsecured on the open deck or open trailer of a moving motor vehicle on a public road while involved in driving or managing livestock (for example, when moving livestock from one paddock to another that is down the road).
- (3) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.

- (4) The offence in sub clause (3) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.
- (5) For the purpose of section 162(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 1999, an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed an infringement offence if the person is the owner of the motor vehicle involved in the failure to comply with this regulation.
- (6) In this regulation:
all-terrain vehicle means a motor vehicle (with or without motorcycle controls and equipment) that:
 - (a) is principally designed for off-road use; and
 - (b) has 3 or more wheels; and
 - (c) has an engine capacity exceeding 50 ml; and
 - (d) has a dry weight of less than 500 kg**moped, motor vehicle, and motorcycle** have the same meanings as in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998.

47 Collars and tethers

- (1) The owner of, and every person in charge of, an animal must ensure that any collar or tether on the animal (whether on the neck or on any other part of the animal) does not:
 - (a) cause a cut that bleeds or discharges; or
 - (b) cause a skin abrasion that bleeds or discharges; or
 - (c) cause a swelling; or
 - (d) prevent the animal from breathing normally, panting, or drinking.
- (2) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.
- (3) The offence in sub clause (2) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.

51 Docking dogs' tails

- (1) A person must not dock the tail of a dog.
- (2) The owner of, and every person in charge of, a dog must not allow the dog's tail to be docked.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction:
 - (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$3,000;
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$15,000.
- (4) A person has a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this regulation if:
 - (a) the person was a veterinarian, or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian throughout the procedure; and
 - (b) the person docked the tail of the dog for therapeutic purposes; and
 - (c) the dog was given pain relief at the time of the procedure.

GRNZ Note: Does not prevent a veterinarian from operating on a dog's tail for therapeutic reasons.

56 Removing dogs' first digits (dew claws)

- (1) A person must not remove a front limb first digit (dew claw) or an articulated hind limb first digit (dew claw) from a dog of any age, unless:
 - (a) the person is a veterinarian, or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian throughout the procedure; and
 - (b) the dog is given pain relief at the time of the procedure.
- (2) A person must not remove a non-articulated hind limb first digit (dew claw) of a dog of 4 days of age or older, unless:
 - (a) the person is a veterinarian, or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian throughout the procedure; and
 - (b) the dog is given pain relief at the time of the procedure.
- (3) The owner of, and every person in charge of, a dog must not allow any of the dog's first digits (dew claws) to be removed in breach of sub clause (1) or (2).
- (4) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction, -
 - (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$3,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$15,000.
- (5) In this regulation, -

articulated hind limb first digit means a fully developed digit of the hind limb consisting of a proximal phalanx (bone) and a distal phalanx (bone), with a claw attached (which digit is commonly referred to as an articulated dew claw)

non-articulated hind limb first digit means a vestigial structure consisting of a terminal phalanx (bone), with a claw attached, that is connected to the hind limb only by skin and soft tissue (which digit is commonly referred to as a non-articulated dew claw).

58D Prohibition on cropping dogs' ears

- (1) A person must not crop a dog's ears.
- (2) The owner of, and every person in charge of, a dog must not allow the dog's ears to be cropped.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, -
 - (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$25,000.
- (4) In this regulation, **crop** means to perform a surgical procedure to alter the appearance of the ear of a dog for cosmetic reasons (which may include making the ear stand up).

GRNZ Note: Does not prevent a veterinarian from operating on a dog's ear for therapeutic reasons.

59A Surgical reproductive procedures

- (1) A person must not perform a surgical reproductive procedure in an animal unless throughout the procedure the animal is under the influence of pain relief that is authorised by a veterinarian for the purpose of the procedure.
- (2) The owner of, and every person in charge of, an animal must not allow the animal to have a surgical reproductive procedure performed on it in breach of subclause (1).
- (3) A person who performs a surgical reproductive procedure on an animal must –
 - (a) be experienced with, or have received training in, the correct use of the method being used; and
 - (b) be able to recognise early signs of significant distress, injury or ill-health so that the person can take prompt remedial action or seek advice.
- (4) The owner of, and every person in charge of, an animal that is to have a surgical reproductive procedure performed on it must ensure that the health and welfare needs of the animal are met during the procedure and recovery, by ensuring that at all times a person is available who –
 - (a) has suitable equipment; and
 - (b) has the relevant knowledge, has received relevant training, or is under appropriate supervision.
- (5) A person who fails to comply with subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, -
 - (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$3,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$15,000.
- (6) In this regulation, **surgical reproductive procedure** –
 - (a) includes a procedure that involves –
 - (i) cutting or piercing the abdominal cavity for the purpose of artificial insemination or for the purpose of harvesting, transferring, or implanting embryos; or
 - (ii) transvaginal techniques that involve piercing the vaginal wall:
 - (b) does not include a procedure carried out for the primary purpose of desexing or the delivery of offspring.

59B Transcervical insemination

- (1) A person who performs a transcervical insemination on an animal must –
 - (a) be experienced with, or have received training in, the correct use of the method being used; and
 - (b) be able to recognise early signs of significant distress, injury or ill-health so that the person can take prompt remedial action or seek advice.
- (2) The owner of, and every person in charge of, an animal that is to have a transcervical insemination performed on it must ensure that the health and welfare needs of the animal are met during the procedure and recovery, by ensuring that at all times a person is available who –
 - (a) has suitable equipment; and
 - (b) has the relevant knowledge, has received relevant training, or is under appropriate supervision.

- (3) In this regulation, **transcervical insemination** means a procedure to deliver sperm directly to the uterus through the cervix using a catheter and may involve either or both of the following:
- (a) deep abdominal palpation:
 - (b) using an endoscope:

GRNZ Note: A person who performs a transcervical insemination on a greyhound must be a person approved by Greyhounds Australasia (GA) operating out of a premises approved by GA. In New Zealand this is restricted to veterinarians.

59E Epidurals

- (1) A person must not perform an epidural on an equid unless the person is a veterinarian, or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian throughout the procedure.
- (2) A person must not perform an epidural on an animal other than as equid unless the person –
 - (a) is a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian throughout the procedure; or
 - (b) injects a local anaesthetic authorised by a veterinarian for the purpose of the procedure into the epidural space.
- (3) The owner of, and every person in charge of, an animal must not allow an epidural to be performed on the animal in breach of subclause (1) or (2).
- (4) A person who performs an epidural on an animal other than an equid must –
 - (a) be experienced with, or have received training in, the correct use of the method being used; and
 - (b) be able to recognise early signs of significant distress, injury, or ill-health so that the person can take prompt remedial action or seek advice.
- (5) The owner of, and every person in charge of, an animal other than an equid that is to have an epidural performed on it must ensure that the health and welfare needs of the animal are met during the procedure and recovery, by ensuring that at all times a person is available who –
 - (a) Has suitable equipment; and
 - (b) Has the relevant knowledge, has received relevant training, or is under appropriate supervision.
- (6) A person who fails to comply with subclause (1), (2), or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, -
 - (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$3,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$15,000.

59J Surgical tagging

- (1) A person must not surgically tag an animal unless –
 - (a) the person is a veterinarian, or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian throughout the procedure; or

- (b) the tagging is a manipulation described in section 5(3) of the Animal Welfare Act 1999; or
 - (c) the person tags the animal under a standard operating procedure that has been approved by an animal ethics committee.
- (2) A person must not surgically tag an animal unless the animal is given pain relief authorised by a veterinarian for the purpose of the procedure.
- (3) The owner of, and every person in charge of, an animal must not allow the animal to be surgically tagged in breach of subclause (1) or (2).
- (4) A person who surgically tags an animal must –
- (a) be experienced with, or have received training in, the correct use of the method being used; and
 - (b) be able to recognise early signs of significant distress, injury, or ill-health so that the person can take prompt remedial action or seek advice.
- (5) The owner of, and every person in charge of and animal that is to be surgically tagged must ensure that the health and welfare needs of the animal are met during the procedure and recovery, by ensuring that at all times a person is available who –
- (a) Has suitable equipment; and
 - (b) Has the relevant knowledge, has received relevant training, or is under appropriate supervision.
- (6) A person who fails to comply with subclause (1), (2), or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, -
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$3,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$15,000.
- (7) In this regulation, **surgically tag** means to implant any tag or transponder, other than by simple injection, that requires surgical incision of the body wall and insertion of a tag or transponder into the body cavity.

GRNZ Note: Ear tattooing and microchipping must only be performed by a GRNZ approved person.