

	<p>unvaccinated animals to have them admitted to a surgical procedure and stitching. This is not in the best interests of the baby puppies, the dam or the breeders. Alternatively we risk more people attempting backyard procedures at great risk to the dogs involved.</p>	
<p>Do you know of any procedures, not covered in the following tables, which would fit the criteria for a significant surgical procedure (see Box 1 on page 8), that are currently not being undertaken by a veterinarian or veterinary student?</p>	<p>We note that micro chipping is not included as a surgical procedure. However it is piercing the skin and the needles are an 11-gauge needle given by a layperson that has sat a course. The needle commonly available for this is very large and puppies definitely feel this. No pain medication is required to carry out this process.</p> <p>Ear tagging of sheep and cattle are also piercing of the skin without any pain relief and any person can perform this procedure.</p> <p>Ringling of cattle and pigs noses is also a surgical procedure that is commonly performed by any person without pain relief.</p>	N/A
Topic Specific Questions		
<p>For the purposes of this regulatory proposal it is proposed that the term 'performed for therapeutic reasons' will mean to undertake a procedure to respond to disease or injury.</p>	<p>See our comments in the General Section of our submission on this point</p>	<p>Retain the current state of tail banding under the current quality scheme</p>
<p>Is it clear from the above</p>	<p>We have attached as Appendix E a list of tail shortened breeds that have always been traditionally</p>	<p>Retain the current state of tail banding under</p>

definition when the procedure would be performed for therapeutic reasons? If not, why not?	docked. They are divided into their main purpose and some breeds are multipurpose so they can cross over into other sections. For the purpose of this information, we have left them in their main primary use. Working means security, protection, search and rescue. None of these breeds are tail shortened for cosmetic or therapeutic reasons as suggested by other parties. The other aspect is, for many breeders it is impossible to tell at 72 hours old just which ones will be going where. Irrespective of their final home, the tail of any of these breeds is susceptible to damage from hazards in everyday life, just not in their field of expertise. Glass coffee tables, rose bushes, sliding doors, and vehicles – the list is endless. Frequently once the tail is split, the rehabilitation process can be protracted and expensive as until 100% repaired, the tail is prone to splitting every time it is wagged.	the current quality scheme
Should this procedure be limited to therapeutic purposes only, if not, why?	No.	Retain the current state of tail banding under the current quality scheme
Dew claws		
9.1 Questions		
Should this area be regulated	We are not adverse to regulation in this area. However we consider that as with tail banding an alternative should be available to veterinary services for pups under 4 days old. That could include an accredited	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality

	<p>scheme as with the ABS accredited by NAWAC and audited by NZKC.</p>	<p>scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While we do not consider that there is pain caused by the procedure as stated above we do submit that our members could be instructed to use VOI as pain relief. <p>Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.</p>
<p>What would be the positive impacts of this regulation</p>	<p>Regulations would provide clear guidelines for dewclaw removal - however provision should be given for removal as we have proposed as injury prevention in puppies under 4 days as well as for injury and disease.</p> <p>Regulation of those who choose not to seek either a vet or a member of an accredited scheme would enable the SPCA or other enforcement agency to prosecute those that choose to remove dewclaws in contravention of the regulations and therefore the people causing the greatest injury to their dogs (e.g. removal of adult dog dew claws without pain relief).</p>	<p>Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme, which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS. Exempt this scheme from the regulation.</p>
<p>What would be the negative impacts of the regulation, including costs of complying</p>	<p>The current state clearly says (d) if dewclaw removal is not performed, care must be taken to manage any consequential risks to animal health and welfare. Clearly that shows that there is an understanding that the dewclaw does impact on the animal health and</p>	<p>Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme

	<p>welfare.</p> <p>The costs of complying are clearly targeted at pedigree breeders who understand their dedicated breed. The differences in coated and non-coated breeds only lay in the detection of if dewclaws have been removed or not. In coated breeds you would not be able to tell if the dewclaw was removed unless you searched for it. You would also have to prove the dog was born with dewclaws.</p>	<p>Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.</p>
<p>Would a transitional or phase in period be required to manage these impacts? If so, how long would be appropriate?</p>	<p>If dewclaw removal prohibited we will see a change to many NZKC breed standards. Changing a breed standard means (generally) adopting a whole new breed standard from another country rather than just going in and amending it. This will mean whole new standards applying to Breeds that may not be consistent with what breeders on nz have been basing breeding on. Changing a bred standard in NZ is a democratic process involving all members - this would involve compulsion</p> <p>Further it is not a timely matter to adopt complete new Breed standards and the Oct 2016 would not be feasible</p> <p>Alternatively if it is agreed that an accredited scheme should be established then a transitional period will be needed to allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme and the training and approval of accredited</p>	<p>Allow for a transitional period for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The amendment of breed standards if the regulations are to remain as is; or b. The establishment of an accredited scheme for dewclaw removal. <p>We propose a transition period of 12 months from the commencement of the regulations.</p>

	dewclaw removers. We propose a transition period of 12 months from the commencement of the regulations.	
Are there any unintended consequences?	The health and welfare of the dog is at risk with leaving the dewclaws on. As a boarding kennel owner I have seen many imbedded dewclaws that needed to be removed in all breeds of dogs. This largely impacts the pet owner who will unknowingly not clip dewclaws. Retained dew claws will also tear due to misadventure and requires painful surgical therapy to remove the claw, stitches and convalescence, often with an Elizabethan collar. This will impact both pet and working dog owners.	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.
Do you think the regulation will achieve its aim?	No. This regulation will greatly impact the dog's health and wellbeing and be enforceable largely upon unintended NZKC members. As stated above to catch and prosecute other owners or backyard breeders would require vets to report on clients, which seems unlikely.	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.
Is the current issue being managed adequately by codes of welfare or other instruments	No.	Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.

under this Act?		
Are there any non-regulatory options that would be more effective?	No.	Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.
Has the right conduct been targeted?	No. Nor are we aware of any other country in the world has targeted dewclaw removal.	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.
Is the right person being held responsible?	No. Only largely targeting pedigree breeders and the Corporate Body NZKC. There is a risk that as with tail docking vets will face a further ban on removing dewclaws except for disease and injury by the NZVA notwithstanding that the Act does allow them to do so. This would further disadvantage law-abiding breeders and owners wishing to take this preventative measure appropriately.	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.
Are there any exemptions or defenses that should apply?	During a transition period to allow for an accredited scheme owners should be allowed to have dewclaws removed as is the practice currently. An accredited scheme would enable the process to be audited and	Exempt those people who use an accredited dewclaw remover under an accredited scheme and those who undertake the procedure during a transitional period for the establishment of an accredited scheme. We propose a transition

	<p>undertaken under the supervision of the NZKC and NAWAC.</p> <p>We have proposed a transition period of 12 months from the commencement of the regulations, which is not a long time for the existing practice to remain. There is also the potential for this time to be reduced and accreditation to occur sooner allowing for the existing practice to be phased out sooner. The NZCDB would commit to working towards completing all required processes as quickly as possible.</p>	<p>period of 12 months from the commencement of the regulations.</p>
Are the penalties appropriate to the severity of the offence?	<p>The penalties are significantly higher than any of the other proposals, and the corporate body penalty is only targeting the NZKC.</p>	<p>Retain regulatory penalties for those who do not go to a vet or an Accredited dewclaw remover under an accredited scheme.</p>
Is the right type of offence (regulatory or infringement) proposed?	<p>an audited, regulation where the NZCDB can perform this process and With exception to the NZCDB who have accreditation under the quality assurance under the 2010 ACT, then anyone else who performs this should receive an infringement.</p> <p>We have proposed a transition period of 12 months from the commencement of the regulations, which is not a long time for the existing practice to remain. There is also the potential for this time to be reduced and accreditation to occur sooner allowing for the</p>	<p>Retain regulatory penalties for those who do not go to a vet or an Accredited dewclaw remover under an accredited scheme. A specific exclusion however would be where the procedure was undertaken during the transitional period for the establishment of an accredited scheme. We propose a transition period of 12 months from the commencement of the regulations.</p>

	existing practice to be phased out sooner. The NZCDB would commit to working towards completing all required processes as quickly as possible.	
It is important that the regulatory proposals will not place an unjustifiable limitation on a person's religious or cultural practices. Are there any religious or cultural practices that would be impacted by the proposals?	<p>The NZCDB suggest that it should be recognised that the way in which dogs and other animals are dealt with in New Zealand is an aspect of New Zealand culture. Thus the manner in which dogs are treated is part of what makes our society what it is. This extends to the use of working dogs, hunting dogs, and the concept of the dog as a "family pet" and the showing of dogs. The mere fact that the culture of dog ownership is widespread does not dilute its value as a cultural phenomenon.</p> <p>Part of the cultural phenomenon of dog ownership is the showing of dogs and the associated practices. As with any activity involving animals it is accepted that a balance must be struck between the interest of promoting animal welfare and the cultural and recreational uses of animals.</p>	<p>Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme <p>Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.</p>
12.1 Questions		
What is the purpose of the procedure?	The purpose of this procedure is to mitigate any pain and suffering to the dog once it becomes mobile so that it can live pain free and perform the duties that it	<p>Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality

	was bred for. The dewclaw removal does not hinder form or function or the dog's ability to eat raw food.	scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.
What does good practice look like? Good practice can be thought about in relation to the use of the procedure for animal management purposes, or, in relation to the production of animal or commercial products;	Good practice of dewclaw removal of the dewclaws is done in the first 2-4 days after birth. It is a very quick procedure with the primary intention of removing the toenail and its bed. There is no need to remove bony tissue apart from the first section up to the end of the distal phalanx that has the nail bed. Bones at this stage are still largely cartilaginous and so when the transection is made across the distal interphalangeal joint first phalanx then any discomfort is minimal. Studies to date have been unequivocal in providing evidence of the pain response in puppies of this age. There is no need to disarticulate the joint at this age. By removing only the distal (end) portion of the digit, the risk of haemorrhage and pain is minimal.	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old) - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.
How widespread is the procedure in New Zealand? In what situation(s) does it occur?	This procedure amongst the pedigree dog breeders is a very common practice and is performed on the neonate puppy within 4 days.	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.

<p>Who currently performs this procedure and under what circumstances?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the procedure only be performed by a veterinarian, if so, why? • Should a non-veterinarian be able to perform this procedure, if so, under what circumstances? 	<p>Veterinarians and breeders both carry out this process. This is carried out on all dogs that traditionally have their dewclaws removed as well as crossbred dogs.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Yes. An option should be available to seek an accredited dewclaw remover to remove dewclaws of puppies under 4 days old.</p>	<p>Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme <p>Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.</p>
<p>Where there is a new requirement for a veterinarian to be involved or additional pain relief requirements are there any additional implications (including cost) associated with these new requirements?</p>	<p>The NZCDB stand by our belief that there isn't any pain or suffering relating to this procedure. If pain relief were made mandatory for this process to continue the membership would not have an issue with this. We understand a VOI (Veterinary Operating Instruction) would be able to be given to our members, which is also regularly given to Farmers, to instruct our banders/breeders on how to apply a numbing gel to the tail/dewclaw area prior to applying the band or removing the dewclaw. The NZCDB membership has good solid relationships with their Vets and in many cases have been clients for multiple years.</p> <p>Costs will be vet care for the procedure and if not carried out, then for the damage that will happen.</p>	<p>Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme - While we do not consider that there is pain caused by the procedure as states above we do submit that our members could be instructed to use VOI as pain relief. <p>Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.</p>
<p>Are there alternatives to the current practice that are less</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure</p>

<p>harmful?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any reasons why alternatives can't be used? <p>Are there any additional implications (including cost) associated with the alternative approach?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme - While we do not consider that there is pain caused by the procedure as states above we do submit that our members could be instructed to use VOI as pain relief. <p>Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.</p>
<p>Do you know of any procedures, not covered in the following tables, which would fit the criteria for a significant surgical procedure (see Box 1 on page 8), that are currently not being undertaken by a veterinarian or veterinary student?</p>	See comments in tail banding section	N/a
Topic Specific Questions		
<p>For the purposes of this regulatory proposal it is proposed that the term 'performed for therapeutic reasons' will mean to undertake a procedure to respond to</p>		

disease or injury.		
Is it clear from the above definition when the procedure would be performed for therapeutic reasons? If not, why not?	The procedure is performed for the health and wellbeing of the neonate puppy under 4 days of age to ensure it does not suffer any ill effects throughout its life.	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.
Should this procedure be limited to therapeutic purposes only, if not, why?	No. This procedure is not carried out for therapeutic purposes, it is carried out for the health and wellbeing of the dog. We are adhering to the current state (d), if dewclaw removal is not performed, care must be taken to manage any consequential risks to animal health and welfare.	Retain removal of dew claws on puppies but regulate the procedure - To be done before 4 days old - By a trained person subject to a quality scheme Allow for the establishment of an accredited scheme which the NZCDB can manage as they do the ABS.

Appendix C: Animal Welfare Regulations: Workshop issues

MPI Question	Comment	Proposed Solution
Tail lifting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested by Huha not intended to relate to dogs lifted on tables etc. for showing. Check when submissions collated. 	Exclude dog events held under the auspices of the NZKC.
Dogs in cars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPCA suggested not aimed at dogs at dog shows. Aimed at people who leave dogs in car parks Reference to appeal if get an infringement notice 	Suggest rewrite of the proposed regulation to protect the dogs of Bracy breeds that show signs of panting and drooling. The current wording is left up to interpretation of the member of the public or investigator who are not specialists in breed types or behaviors.
Dog ear cropping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibition in NZ What about the importation of dogs from countries where they are cropped? 	Agree with the proposed regulation with the written exception that it is not unlawful to import a dog from a recognized country where cropping is allowed. I think we may need to state that these dogs are not able to be shown in NZ however they are valuable for their bloodlines and breeding potential (hence why they may be imported)

<p>Penalties overall and dewclaws and banding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question of proportionality and penalties. • Regulatory – court • Infringement notice not court based. • Surgical is regulatory and court • See page 17 & 18 • Strict liability 	<p>Significant issue as there will be a criminal and court issue and incumbent costs</p> <p>Again the NZCDB submit that this proposal is aimed once again at the 6000 members of the NZKC and its parent body, as there is no other parent body for dogs in NZ. Extremely harsh when you compare the procedures of tail banding (we aren't talking amputation) and dewclaw removal. These are carried out on under 4 day old neonate puppies.</p>
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Appendix D

PROTOCOLS FOR APPOINTMENT TO & CONTINUATION ON THE NEW ZEALAND COUNCIL OF DOCKED BREEDS ACCREDITED BANDERS PANEL

1. Applicants must be a member of the NZ Kennel Club (NZKC) of at least five years standing and have bred at least three registered litters. Applicants must be a member of the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB).
2. Prior to application, applicants must have observed and assisted with the banding of a minimum of twenty five puppies by the banding method and performed in accordance with the NZCDB's Code of Practice and NZCDB's Tail Banding Prerequisites. Evidence in the form of statement from the person performing the banding (not the applicant) must be submitted with the application. Please note that persons performing banding after 11th June 2010 must have been an Accredited Bander or a vet.
3. Letter from veterinary surgeon attesting to level of animal husbandry skills or, if unable to attain*, letters from two (2) peers with at least 10 years' experience in tail banding. □* An attempt should be made to attain the letter from a veterinary surgeon.
4. The banding of tails of dogs by accredited persons in New Zealand will only be carried out in respect of those breeds with a known tradition of tail shortening and/or history or propensity to injury and/or damage in their tails in the course of their normal activities for therapeutic and/or prophylactic purposes.
5. Puppies may only be banded by accredited persons when under the age of 4 days. No dogs outside this age may be banded for any reason unless by a Veterinarian.
6. Breeders of the puppies being banded must be financial members of the NZKC.
7. In all cases of tail banding of dogs, the standard of care applied to the conduct of the procedure must be 'humane', that is, it should reflect the feeling or showing of compassion and tenderness towards human beings and lower animals: and be marked by sympathy and consideration for others (Oxford Dictionary).
8. Before full recognition, the applicant must perform the first ten bandings under the supervision of a NZCDB Accredited Bander and in accordance with the NZCDB's Code of Practice and NZCDB's Tail Banding Prerequisites. Such standards to be maintained throughout the period of accreditation.
9. Both before and after accreditation applicants must keep full records to include the numbers, age, parentage and health conditions of the banded puppies. Such records to be made available annually to the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds.

10. The holders of the NZ Certificate in Canine Management will be considered as having fulfilled Clauses 1 & 3 herewith.

11. Accreditation may be withdrawn at any time if any of the foregoing protocols are not rigidly adhered to.

12. A breach of these protocols may also result in disciplinary action against the member under NZKC Discipline and Settlement of Disputes Regulation 2 (iii).

An Accredited Bander can only band tails of puppies whose Sire and Dam are registered with the New Zealand Kennel Club, and the owner is also a member of the New Zealand Kennel Club.

New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC)

The NZKC, as the parent body, is responsible for the auditing of the practices undertaken by the NZCDB and, as all members of the NZCDB must be members of the NZKC, they are subject to the parent body's disciplinary processes in the event of any willful breach or culpable negligence.

Audit process

- The NZCDB will make available to the NZKC an updated list of their accredited banders as changes are made
- Accredited banders will have available two (2) banding forms to be completed at the time of each banding. One will be retained by the bander and the second will be sent with the litter notification or registration form by the breeder.
- The NZKC will ensure that the person noted as having banded the tails of puppies on litter notification forms is listed on the NZCDB accredited banders panel
- Upon notification of the banding of puppies on a litter notification or registration form the accredited bander's signature on the banding form will be checked against the master list of signatures held.
- All accredited banders must keep records of all puppies banded to be supplied annually (July 1 to June 30) to the NZCDB by August 31 each year.
- The NZCDB will provide NZKC with a copy of all accredited bander's annual returns by September 30 each year.
- Any amendments to the original accreditation process for banders must be approved by the NZKC
- NZKC, accompanied by a NZCDB committee member, will undertake annual visits and audits to assess new applicants

- The NZKC will retain all audit forms, the results of which will be collated and included in the Executive Councils papers at their final meeting in a calendar year.

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Appendix E

	Purpose				
	Vermin Control	Gundog	Hunting	Herding	Working Dog
Breed of Dog	Affenpinscher	King Charles Spaniel	Airedale Terrier	German Hunting Terrier	Black Russian Terrier
	Australian Silky Terrier	American Cocker Spaniel	Poodle (Miniature)	Glen Of Imaal Terrier	Boxer
	Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	Bracco Italiano	Poodle (Toy)	Irish Terrier	Central Asian Sheepdog
	Griffon Bruxellois	Brittany		Kerry Blue Terrier	Dobermann
	Miniature Pinscher	Cesky Fousek		Sealyham Terrier	German Pinscher
	Russian Toy	Clumber Spaniel		Soft Coated Wheten Terrier	Italian Corso Dog
	Yorkshire Terrier	Cocker Spaniel		Tenterfield Terrier	Neopolitan Mastiff
	Australian Terrier	English Springer Spaniel		Welsh Terrier	Rottweiler
	Fox Terrier (Smooth)	Field Spaniel		Australian Shepherd	Schnauzer
	Fox Terrier (Wire)	German Shorthaired Pointer		Boiuvier des Flandres	Schnauzer (Miniature)
	Glen Of Imaal Terrier	German Wirehaired Pointer		Old English Sheepdog	Schnauzer (Giant)
	Irish Terrier	Hungarian Vizsla		Polish Lowland Sheepdog	Poodle(Standard)
	Jack Russell Terrier	Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla		Pumi	Schipperke
	Kerry Blue Terrier	Italian Spinone		Pyrenean Sheepdog	
	Lakeland Terrier	Large Munsterlander		Swedish Vallhund	
	Norfolk Terrier	Spanish Water Dog		Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)	
	Norwich Terrier	Sussex Spaniel			
	Parson Russell Terrier	Weimaraner			
		Welsh Springer Spaniel			
		Poodle (Standard)			

From: Jane Bennett s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:52 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions; pesetasam.lotu-iiga@parliament.govt.nz;
nathan.guy@national.org.nz
Subject: Submission on the Animal Act Review
Attachments: MPI Submission - Jane Bennett.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam, Hon Peseta Sam Lotu-iiga, Hon Nathan Guy

Attached please find my submission re the Animal Act Review

I would very much like your acknowledgement of receipt

Yours faithfully

Jane Bennett

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Email sent to

animal.welfaresubmissions@mpi.govt.nz

Hon Peseta Sam Lotu-iiga pesetasam.lotu-iiga@parliament.govt.nz

Hon Nathan Guy nathan.guy@national.org.nz

19th May 2016

s 9(2)(a)

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Dear Sirs

As an Auckland & Regions German Shorthaired Pointer Club member and owner of a gundog breed; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.

Item 61. Dogs - Dew claw removal I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

Performed correctly there is no bone cut though, there is no bleeding. Breeders are scrupulously conscious of sterile conditions so there is very limited chance of infection.

Dew claw 's not removed and damaged or ripped as an adult cause excruciating pain and would require major surgery to remove. I view their removal as a new born a preventative for the future well being of the pup. The same as I view Tail Docking and vaccinations.

Item 62. Dogs - Tail docking I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

The Accredited Banders Scheme which follows strict guidelines and is strictly audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Gundog breeds with long whippy tails historically docked would commonly injure their tails while hunting through vegetation and thick scrub or today in everyday life pursuits. Their fast tail action often leads to splitting or tearing and bleeding which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. Because of the long thin tail, the end has very poor circulation which makes healing difficult and prone to infection.

All Tails are not created equal. The GSP's tail like many of the Versatile Gundog breeds, which is a man made breed which didn't get the tail right. Unlike the Labradors who have a thick well covered tail. So historically the fore fathers of the breeds where aware of this weakness and docked accordingly for the well being of their dogs. Undocked they would be very prone to damage in the dogs environment be this rural or urban. The only resolution for an undocked adult Versatile dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation which as an adult is major surgery to remove.

Undocked, the interaction of the tail conformation, breed activity and the environment causes increased risk of injury through the life of these breeds.

The Shortening of the weak portion of the tail humanely at a few days old eliminates the risk of injury. By shortening but still retaining a substantial tail occurs once and protects against chronic pain and discomfort for life, typically 12 to 15 years.

The NZVA research study that found little evidence of tail damage in dogs in New Zealand is totally flawed. Because the dogs prone to tail damage are to date docked as newborns. They also failed to acknowledge that there are in excess of 170 countries in the world that DO NOT have a ban on the docking/shortening of dogs tails, and there are countries which have had the ban now looking at reversing that decision ie Scotland.

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds historically docked, as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future well being. So for the welfare of working gundog's breeds in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to continue to be allowed.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Jane Bennett

Out of Scope

From: Jan Chaplin § 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:52 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: neglected dewclaw
Attachments: neglected dewclawnail.jpg

Please find attached, further to my submission re Dewclaws this photo of a neglected dewclaw, one of 3 dogs brought into a Grooming Salon today, all with the same problem.

Thanks Jan Chaplin



Virus-free. www.avast.com

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Out of Scope

From: Ben Spick s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:50 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

Benjamin Spick
s 9(2)(a)

To whom it may concern

The proposed Animal Welfare Regulations is a great advancement from previous laws and greatly increases the protection of many animals who have historically been abused

However one area that the proposal does not address is the treatment of domestic pets and specifically the permanent chaining of dogs.

New Zealand's current legislation does not prohibit the keeping of a dog on a chain forever and does not require that they ever be let off this chain, the reasoning behind this is lacking. Many other Jurisdictions have made this change in response to widespread recognition that it significantly decreases the dogs quality of life.

Dogs who are kept on a chain for their whole life do not get to live their life like a normal dog. They are restricted in their movements and it very often causes serious mental and physical harm. Life chaining of dogs is directly similar to the caging of chickens in farms and if this piece of regulations has addressed that form of abuse then it must seriously consider this treatment of man's best friend.

While there are challenges in the implementation and policing of a rule like this the simple act of empowering animal welfare officers to punish those people who wish to hurt dogs in this way will create a movement within the population to help eradicate the practice.

It is sad that such a progressive country such as New Zealand which prides itself at its ability to protect its native wildlife and its efforts to save hunted species cannot extend the same protections to its own pets to protect them for such horrific and damaging abuse. It really sends a message to the international community that we do not take animal welfare seriously when this sort of abuse is legal in our great country

Kind Regards

Benjamin Spick

303

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:42 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Telephone Submission - Murray Holt
Attachments: Murray Holt.docx

The attached submission was received by telephone at approximately 12.50pm on 19 May 2016.

Contact details:

Murray Holt

s 9(2)(a)

Out of Scope | Policy Analyst
Biosecurity and Animal Welfare | Policy and Trade
Ministry for Primary Industries - Manatū Ahu Matua
Pastoral House 25 The Terrace | PO Box 2526 | Wellington 6140
Telephone: Out of Scope Web: www.mpi.govt.nz

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



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Murray Holt – Informal submission
Thursday 19 May 2015

Murray works for DairyNZ as an Animal Husbandry expert, and also owns his own lifestyle block.

He been too busy with work and away from home, which means he has run out of time to formally make a submission, but would like to make the following points.

Transport – all animals

- Why are sheep excluded from proposal 38 (transport of lame animals)? Understood that there are issues with foot-rot across the entire sheep industry, but it should not mean that sheep become a second-class species.
 - MPI explained that as foot-rot was a real issue with the sheep industry, and it was unrealistic to expect farmers/transporters to inspect each animal. It would also mean that a large amount of sheep would be excluded from transport.
 - Proposal 39 was there to catch sheep which were injured or limping, as long as it wasn't related to footrot.
- Foot-rot also affects a large percentage of goats, but they have been included in the proposal. Why?
 - MPI explained that while sheep are trucked in large numbers making it almost impossible to inspect each animal, goats are transported in much smaller numbers making individual inspection much easier.
- If MPI changed the wording to 'all animals' it would future-proof against issues with up and coming industries e.g. water buffalo, bison, chamois, tsar, emu, ostrich.
- While it was acknowledged that there is an issue with foot-rot in the sheep industry, the industry stakeholders have had long enough to try and fix it themselves. If MPI regulated that lame sheep were unfit for transport then it would be sending a clear message to farmers that they cannot continue ignoring the issue.

AWI's already had discretion, and so they could use their discretion in relation to sheep to decide if they needed to penalise them or not e.g. a farmer who didn't care about the condition of his sheep cf. a farmer who was trying to remedy it, but it was not working yet.

 - MPI noted that this could make the regulation very subjective, which went against the core principle that they needed to be black and white. MPI would receive a lot of pushback from making an unclear regulation.
 - MPI mentioned suggestion that sheep that displayed category 3 lameness could be unfit, but Murray preferred that the wording included 'all animals' instead.
- Understood that this could unintentionally catch other animals (e.g. companion) but thought that AWI discretion could be applied here.
- MPI also needs to be able to provide more training for AWI's so that they will know when and how discretions should be applied.
- Leaving sheep out of lameness is sending a real message to national and international markets that MPI does not care about the issue with sheep. Imagine if SAFE caught footage of a truckload of lame sheep being unloaded at the saleyards or slaughterhouse. It would be devastating for New Zealand's animal welfare reputation.

Horns

- Thought that the 110mm requirement was arbitrary. He had seen animals with horns less than that which have seriously injured themselves/other animals.
- Suggested that regulation should be more focused on ensuring an animal with horns was penned by itself.
 - MPI noted that this proposal was outcome-focused, so an animal with longer horns could be transported – but the transporter/farmer ran the risk of incurring a fine *if* the animal was injured.
- Concerned that this would negatively affect the deer industry.

Tethered goats

- Considered that this is no longer an acceptable practice, and so would like to see a prohibition on it.
- Goats are very social animals and tethering it away from others means that it cannot exhibit normal behaviour – which makes tethering directly in conflict with the code. Goats will always choose to find a friend e.g. Judas goat that DOC uses.
- If a prohibition was too far, then it should be a regulation that a goat also has a friend like the requirement for cria species.
- If a prohibition did occur then there should also be a prohibition on tethering sheep – as a future proof mechanism, to stop people from swapping roadside goats for roadside sheep.

Other general points for future consideration

Fish

- SPCA Inspectors who go to houses to look at the condition of cats or dogs often comment on the condition of fish tanks – but they can't do anything about it.
- There should be a code or regulations about fish as they also deserve equal welfare consideration. People do think about them.
- Not just as issue with cleanliness of tanks, but also appropriate tank size for the fish in it.

Reptiles

- The number of reptiles being kept as pets in NZ is increasing, and so MPI should look at creating a code or regulations for them as well.
- For example, requiring a reptile gets a sufficient amount of Vitamin D as without it offspring are often born with deformities.

✓ 309

Out of Scope

From: Kathleen Andrews s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:42 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on the Animal Welfare Regulations

Re Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations

MPI Discussion Paper No 2016/12

Kathleen Andrews

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

19th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

To whom it may concern

As an avid dog lover, and owner of a gundog breed, and also a long coated breed; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.

Item 61. Dogs - Dew claw removal I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.
As having a breed that is sort after for recreational Hunting and Working in NZ bush and scrub conditions, Dew Claws can get easily caught and ripped and in the bush where these accidents happen are along way from veterinary assistance, depending on the severity, septicaemia, permanent tendon damage or death can occur quite quickly.

Performed correctly there is no bone cut though, there is no bleeding. Breeders are scrupulously conscious of sterile conditions so there is very limited chance of infection.

Dew claw's not removed and damaged or ripped as an adult cause excruciating pain and would require major surgery to remove. I view their removal as a new born preventative for the future well being of the pup.

The same as I view Tail Docking and vaccinations.

In a long coated breed, many dew claws are forgotten by pet owners and if left can end up causing horrific injury to the dog. They can tangle in coat very easily and cause discomfort to the dogs if left unchecked.

Item 62. Dogs - Tail docking I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

The Accredited Banders Scheme which follows strict guidelines and is strictly audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Gundog breeds with long whippy tails historically docked would commonly injure their tails while hunting through vegetation and thick scrub or today in everyday life pursuits. Their fast tail action often leads to splitting or tearing and bleeding which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. Because of the long thin tail, the end has very poor circulation which makes healing difficult and prone to infection.

All Tails are not created equal. The GSP's tail like many of the Versatile Gundog breeds, is not covered with a long coat with which to pad the tail, and as it is very long and thin if left undocked, is an accident waiting to happen. So historically the fore fathers of the breeds where aware of this weakness and docked accordingly for the well being of their dogs.

Undocked they would be very prone to damage in the dogs environment be this rural or urban. The only resolution for an undocked adult Versatile dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation which as an adult is major surgery to remove. Even Pointers (English) which are an undocked breed due to their tail being somewhat shorter than there Continental cousins suffer tail damage at times throughout their life, some to the extent that they have to be surgically repaired or removed. So for the versatile dogs with longer overall tail lengths there is a need for being docked.

Undocked, the interaction of the tail conformation, breed activity and the environment causes increased risk of injury through the life of these breeds.

The Shortening of the weak portion of the tail humanely at a few days old eliminates the risk of injury. By shortening but still retaining a substantial tail occurs once and protects against chronic pain and discomfort for life, typically 12 to 15 years.

The NZVA research study that found little evidence of tail damage in dogs in New Zealand is totally flawed because the dogs prone to tail damage are to date docked as newborns.

They also failed to acknowledge that there are in excess of 170 countries in the world that DO NOT have a ban on the docking/shortening of dogs tails, and there are countries which have had the ban now looking at reversing that decision ie Scotland.

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds historically docked, as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future well being. So for the welfare of working gundog breeds in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to continue to be allowed.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

With regards

Kathleen Andrews

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Out of Scope

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:39 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: submission on Animal Welfare
Attachments: MPI Submission v2.docx

Attached is my submission on maintaining the status quo on tail docking – my right to freedom of choice

Nancy Pelletier

This email has been scanned by BullGuard antivirus protection.
For more info visit www.bullguard.com

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18 May 2016

Nancy Pelletier

s 9(2)(a)

Re: Animal Welfare Regulations Submission

Introduction

1. The purpose of this submission is to comment on proposed Animal Welfare Regulations. The Ministry for Primary Industries (**MPI**) seeks feedback on proposed regulations intended to improve the current animal welfare system.
2. This submission is made by Nancy Pelletier
3. The contact person for this submission is:

Name: Nancy Pelletier

s 9(2)(a)

General Comments

(from the Act) anything cutting the bone is a significant surgical procedure.
Banding does not cut the bone !

The Act allows a lifestyle farmer with no previous experience the ability to band.
We should have special dispensation under the Act for recognition and continuation of the Accredited Banders Panel.

Why are there rules for one species and not for another, irrespective of if they are production or companion animals? Dogs are born with undeveloped nervous systems and there is no scientific evidence to suggest they feel any pain at all when banded - vs. production animals that are born to flee so have fully developed nervous systems - yet removal of the tail is permitted by lay people

(in the case of sheep, up to 6 months of age and pigs up to 7 days of age). The reason for the procedures are the same - to prevent the animal from suffering.

The banding procedure should be recognised, the same as lay people can remove a pig's tail and lambs' tail.

The docking of dogs' tails has been the subject of parliamentary debate in 1999 with the Animal Welfare Act and again in 2004. Then in 2012 the subject was debated yet again under the Code of Welfare Act and now it returns under the guise of a Significant Surgery Procedure undertaken by the Animal Welfare Amendment Act (No 2) in 2015?

So in the last 17 years the owners and breeders of traditionally docked breeds have been forced to defend their historical rights to shorten tails on traditionally docked breeds on four separate occasions - this is bureaucratic harassment !!!

Owners and breeders who take the role of guardians of the breed extremely seriously and breed, work, hunt or show their dogs as a hobby/sport (a voluntary unfunded role) vs the funded fight of SPCA/NZVA/NAWAC, this should be considered bureaucratic bullying!

In 2012 NAWAC agreed and suggested a study should be completed specifically around the banding process, in part to refute or confirm our assertions.

During the last public debate around the Code of Welfare in 2012, the NZCDB and NZKC adopted an accreditation and assurance scheme for suitably qualified members of the NZCDB who wished to be recognised as Accredited Banders. This was accepted by the NAWAC committee as an appropriate solution.

With apparent disregard to the previous NAWAC committee, this committee along with NZVA and SPCA have given way to the fantasy of a tail docking ban by the inclusion of the banding procedure in the Significant Surgery Procedure category.

In doing so they have :

- a) ignored a successful accredited banding programme
- b) failed to acknowledge the practical experience breed specific knowledge of owners and breeders of traditionally docked dogs.
- c) Failed to acknowledge or recognise any variations in the tail structure/form and function between dog breeds. (There is over 150 different breeds)
- d) Failed to provide any proof of pain either scientific or anecdotal, as requested by the 2012 NAWAC committee
- e) Failed to acknowledge that in excess of 170 countries in the world **DO NOT** have a ban on the docking/shortening of dogs tails
- f) Relied on their own credibility by accepting the anecdotal evidence provided by NZVA and SPCA, most of who are not experienced dog breeders yet do not afford the same credibility to our members who are.

This can be remedied by aligning the banding with the exemption, the committee has been prepared to give to Production Animals, namely pigs and sheep.

Who will enforce these regulations - and how ???

Currently MPI and SPCA are the only warranted bodies who can enforce these regulations. You have to question the ethics of self involvement in making and enforcing regulations ?

They are saying that docking the tails of lambs and pigs is an animal welfare issue and in the interest of the animal - either it is a significant surgical procedure/loss of tissue, or it is not !!

If it is, then it should be completed by a vet using appropriate relief.

DewClaw Removal:

From the Act: Articulated dew claws are firmly attached to the leg. Most front limb dew claw are articulated. The removal often requires the bone to be cut through. This can result in complications including pain, haemorrhage, infection and scarring if not performed correctly.

Articulated dew claws may function to prevent foot injury by providing support when running and to keep objects steady while a dog is chewing them.

This statement is from vets who often do not have dogs of their own, and have not witnessed how versatile dogs are. Many dogs are extremely fast runners and they do not have dew claws to provide support. I personally have not witnessed any foot injury by a dog without dew claws. Dogs use their front feet to hold objects steady while chewing them. Not dew claws. Many breeders remove dewclaws on puppies in the first week of life, because soon after birth the dew claws are more like fingernails than appendages. At that young age, dew claws can be removed relatively easily and no stitches are required.

- *They are higher up on his paw so they won't get any wear in the normal course of walking.*
- *If they are ever allowed to get long, the quick will grow proportionately, making it more and more difficult to keep that toenail short. This is quite factual with many Pet Owners who don't keep these trimmed and they start to grow back around into the dogs leg.*
- *Not to mention the fact that dogs with dew claws who also like to dig a lot, will sometimes irritate the dew claw, or even break the dew claw bone (not all dew claws have bones). This could happen when reaching through a chain link fence or something similar.*
- *If the dew claws on the dog's front or rear paws seem to easily get caught on things, then they could easily rip off — which would be very painful for the dog.*

From: brent [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:37 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

I, Brent Muir, am writing to support the submission of Helen and Jorgen Hansen regarding the

Regulations for the care of, and conduct towards animals, and regulations for surgical and painful procedures.

We have had a working relationship with Helen and Jorgen for several years and have found their treatment of our animals excellent. They de-horn our calves for us and strive to ensure the animals are not stressed or left in any pain.

I can only see stress and pain for our calves if a change in regulation insists on anesthetizing prior to de-horning. It will involve injections into their precious heads, causing stress and pain and also risk to the calf, a slight movement may result in incorrect injecting, bruising, possibly eye damage and also risk to the human injector. Stressors would include leaving the familiar, safe environment of their calf shed to be chased somewhere where there was appropriate equipment to secure their heads ... again risking bruising round the neck and head to our calves, the pain of the injection, risk of infection in injection site, finally the de-horning, then the stressful return to their calf pens.

The current alternative is the de-horning done in the safe, familiar environment of their pens, usually followed by being fed. Jorgen does a great job, quickly and efficiently using an extremely hot iron which minimises pain to the calf and minimises risk of infection, all reducing stress and pain to the calf.

Thank you,
Brent Muir

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Out of Scope

From: f ireland s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:36 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on the Animal Welfare Regulations

Re Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations

MPI Discussion Paper No 2016/12

Fiona Ireland

s 9(2)(a)

19th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

To whom it may concern

As an avid dog lover, and parent of an owner of a gundog breed, and also a long coated breed; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.

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Performed correctly there is no bone cut though, there is no bleeding. Breeders are scrupulously conscious of sterile conditions so there is very limited chance of infection.

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In a long coated breed, many dew claws are forgotten by pet owners and if left can end up causing horrific injury to the dog. They can tangle in coat very easily and cause discomfort to the dogs if left unchecked.

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All Tails are not created equal. The GSP's tail like many of the Versatile Gundog breeds, is not covered with a long coat with which to pad the tail, and as it is very thin if left undocked, is an accident waiting to happen. So historically the fore fathers of the breeds where aware of this weakness and docked accordingly for the well being of their dogs. Undocked they would be very prone to damage in the dogs environment be this rural or urban. The only resolution for an undocked adult Versatile dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation which as an adult is major surgery to remove.

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They also failed to acknowledge that there are in excess of 170 countries in the world that DO NOT have a ban on the docking/shortening of dogs tails, and there are countries which have had the ban now looking at reversing that decision i.e. Scotland.

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds, historically docked as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future well being. So for the welfare of working gundog's breeds in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to continue to be allowed.

†
• Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

With regards

Fiona Ireland

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Out of Scope

From: Julia Stewart s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:34 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

I, Julia Muir, am writing to support the submission of Helen and Jorgen Hansen regarding the

Regulations for the care of, and conduct towards animals, and regulations for surgical and painful procedures.

We have had a working relationship with Helen and Jorgen for several years and have found their treatment of our animals excellent. They de-horn our calves for us and strive to ensure the animals are not stressed or left in any pain.

I can only see stress and pain for our calves if a change in regulation insists on anesthetizing prior to de-horning. It will involve injections into their precious heads, causing stress and pain and also risk to the calf, a slight movement may result in incorrect injecting, bruising, possibly eye damage and also risk to the human injector. Stressors would include leaving the familiar, safe environment of their calf shed to be chased somewhere where there was appropriate equipment to secure their heads ... again risking bruising round the neck and head to our calves, the pain of the injection, risk of infection in injection site, finally the de-horning, then the stressful return to their calf pens.

The current alternative is the de-horning done in the safe, familiar environment of their pens, usually followed by being fed. Jorgen does a great job, using an extremely hot iron which minimises pain to the calf and minimises risk of infection, all reducing stress and pain to the calf.

Thanks you,
Julia Muir

s 9(2)(a)

From: Bronwyn Falconer s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:33 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

19th May 2016
Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
P O Box 2526
Wellington 6140

Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations 2016
Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations (Care & Conduct and Surgical & Painful Procedures) MPI Discussion
Paper No: 2016/12
12.0 Surgical and Painful Procedures Regulatory Proposals
62. Dogs – Tail docking

My name is Bronwyn Falconer and I have been involved in the breeding and showing of Australian
Shepherds (docked) for 16 years, and have owned Bearded Collies (non-docked) for about 10 years.

Australian Shepherds have been docked since the inception of the breed and I would like to have my
submission considered for the proposed possible amendments to the Animal Welfare Policy 2016 and
make my submission on the following issues.

Tail Docking of dogs (under the misconception of Surgical and Painful procedures)
I believe that the Banding of Dogs Tails should continue to be considered a Controlled Procedure and that
only people who are members of the accredited Banding Scheme are permitted to perform.

The reasons for this are as follows:

If banding is done correctly it is relatively pain free and is minimally distressing to the pup as at that age
the skin is soft and pliable, contrary to the emotive but ill-informed pronouncements of the anti-docking
campaigners, please view this procedure on the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds site
www.nzcdb.co.nz/about-tail-banding.html and then view Circumcision of human male babies and tell me
should this also be banned as the same could be said for it, how often does infection occur compared to
the number of circumcisions performed,

"The scientific view that puppies less than 10-days old are insufficiently developed in their nervous
systems to feel pain in their tails" is supported by: Professor Rudolf Fritsch (Head of Veterinary Surgery
Clinic, Justus-Liebig University, Germany; Professor D. Grandjean, Veterinary School of Alfort, France.

I also refute the argument/stats about adult dog amputation of tails as any adult dog tail amputation
cannot be compared to a puppy tail docking as far as a procedure goes as the adult dog is in essence losing
a limb in a major operation.

I find thousands of reports from vets and owners of tail damage – just like this link
www.cdb.org/letters.htm

The negative docking experiences that SPCA report are from non NZKC registered, ignorant people breeding dogs with no knowledge and certainly not done by an accredited tail docking person and no matter what legislation you bring in that will continue so the only people this legislation will effect are the good breeders who truly care for the breeds they are involved in.

Currently there is freedom of choice on banding or not banding and I feel it needs to remain this way as there is no evidence based data to support the need to impose a ban.

BASC for one are pressing for an amendment (review 2016) to allow docking and quote the Glasgow University research which supports the experiences of working dog owners that tail injuries are a significant problem the could be prevented, they go on to say "Working dogs in Scotland are suffering because of this legislation. Quality, working breeding lines have all but disappeared as caring owners are not prepared to subject their dogs to potential injury that could lead to tail amputation"

<http://basc.org.uk/.../basc-urges-working-dog-owners-to-spea.../>

Australian Shepherds, are a (NBT) natural bob tail breed and they are structurally built to work without a tail, with incredible speed and turning ability, the structure of a dog changes if they have a tail, which in turn changes the way they can work.

The idea put forward by one of the panel at the Waikato talk that I attended that "dogs can be bred to have fluffier tails", shows an ignorance and complete lack of understanding of dog breeds and purposes. How, may I ask, does someone breed a fluffier tail onto a smooth coated dog eg a Boxer. Following that idea, I have had my Bearded collie, which anyone who knows dog breeds would say is very fluffy, damage her tail, it took weeks and lots of careful management to allow it to heal, as any knock reopened the wound.

Having both tailed and NBT/docked breeds, I dispel the theory that body language is an issue, there is no difference in the dogs' attitude, ability to communicate or balance for dogs with or without tails and I have never had any of my docked or NBT dogs with incontinence as implied either.

Yours sincerely

Bronwyn Falconer

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:33 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Cc: s 9(2)(a)
Subject: telephone submission - Colin Dew

The following submission was received by telephone at approximately 2:15 am on 19 May 2016.

I spoke with Colin Dew (contact details below). Mr Dew is a dairy farmer who contracts Jorgan Hansen to disbud his animals (approx. 200 animals). Mr Dew is supportive of the process that Jorgan Hansen uses to disbud the animals and indicated that he has never seen any problems with the calves in the 21 years that Jorgan has been undertaking the disbudding.

Mr Dew supports Mr Hansen's submission on the animal welfare regulations.

Contact details:

Colin Dew

s 9(2)(a)

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:29 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Proposed regulations feedback
Attachments: Animal Welfare - Proposed Regulations - feedback submission CLH May 2016.docx

Good Afternoon

Please find attached my feedback on the proposed regulations. I appreciate the ability to be able to make my views known.

I sincerely hope you take note of my advocacy for the **status quo position** and to allow tail shortening by accredited banders and dew claw removal to also remain as per the **status quo position**.

I would appreciate it if you could acknowledge the receipt of my feedback, via return email.

Regards,
Carolyn Harkess

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18th May 2016

Animal Welfare: Proposed Regulations

Carolyn Harkess

s 9(2)(a)

My feedback:

*62. The proposed regulation states: Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.
Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons
Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.*

I think the proposal is totally one-sided and I am very surprised that it could be written and circulated for discussion with such obvious and extreme bias.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and **strongly advocate for the status quo** and these are my reasons:

I am a member of the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) and I am a registered breeder of pedigree Dobermanns.

I am a member of the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB) and I only use the services of NZCDB accredited members to shorten the tails on my Dobermann litters.

The NZCDB as an organisation was established in 2004 and our membership is focussed on the welfare of tail shortened breeds. We operate as a fully audited and regulated group under the umbrella of the NZKC with the approval of the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC).

I have **never** had an issue arise from any litter that I have had banded.

When I first bred Dobermanns the tails on litters were shortened by my vet using pain relief and then severing the tail, and a few stitches applied to hold a fold of skin over the exposed end. I believe the current practice using accredited tail banders is far superior, is not a surgical procedure and is much preferable to the method that I used 25+ years ago with the vet. Today the banding is performed in my home with no undue stress to the mother or to the puppies. MPI via this proposed regulation document acknowledges that there is considerable accredited and quality research that finds that the *'animal finds no pain at the time of the procedure'* and this has certainly been my actual experience when using accredited tail banders.

I am of the understanding that the procedure of tail banding (described by the NAWAC approved scheme) is vastly different from the process of tail amputation and I 100% advocate for tail banding by an accredited bander performing the tail banding procedure under the Animal Welfare Act (No2) 2015 and this is not a surgical procedure.

The Dobermann breed that I love and have been associated with for 35+ years, are traditionally docked dogs that still perform their protection duties which is what they were originally bred for. In

fact the Dobermann breed has a long and proud history that dates back to 1890 – I can provide pictures of Dobermann's that date to 1909 with docked tails, so the breed in its **current form is over a 100 years old**.

In the current environment of home invasions and opportunist crimes of attack when out walking or jogging, the Dobermann as the protector is highly valued. A Dobermann is sleek and has nothing that a would-be attacker can gain a hold of. It is clear that breed specifics were not taken into account when this proposal was documented.

I also have significant concerns about what will happen to the Dobermann Breed should the current proposal be adopted. The vast majority of current registered Dobermann breeders – who abide by all laws and regulations (Local & NZKC), ie: they register their dogs (with both local authorities & NZKC), they microchip their dogs, ensure they have the appropriate and necessary veterinary/medical attention in a timely manner and carefully plan mating's and litters to ensure the betterment of the breed (and follow NZKC's accredited breeder programs, guidelines and regulations – have indicated that they will not continue with the breed if Dobermanns are to have tails. I am certainly one of those breeders, and with 35+ years in the breed I do not know of another Dobermann breeder in NZ who has openly stated that they will continue with Dobermann's with tails. So who will be left? The "backyard breeder" or "puppy farmer" who will step in to fill the gap. These deplorable individuals do not follow the rules and regulations now!! They don't register their dogs, they don't microchip them, they show no care for planning litters to better the breed, they don't seek appropriate veterinary/medical attention for their dogs/puppies (that's a cost!) they show no care for whom they sell puppies to, or that person's fitness to own a dog. In fact for these individuals the proposal would be a windfall benefit as they will make more money not removing tails and dew claws. New Zealand currently is battling a problem with dangerous dogs and dog attacks, one doesn't have to look far to see that inevitably the dogs at the centre of these problems are crossbreds, often unregistered and often brought into the world not by someone thinking about temperament but someone looking to make a quick dollar.

If the current proposal is implemented then how on earth could this scenario be better for the breed, dog owners and all in the community than the current situation? This proposal has the very real potential to make matters far worse.

I also note that the proposal cites "*Australia, Scotland, parts of Canada and Switzerland have banned tail docking*"- I would implore you to look at what has actually happened to the numbers of dogs in traditionally docked breeds. The numbers have been decimated with some breeds close to 'dying out'. Other Dobermann breeders internationally are telling me that they are lobbying their authorities to reverse the ban decision to encourage and enable the affected breeds to re-establish.

I also note that the proposal cites that a dog uses its tail for balance and communication from my long association with the Dobermann breed, I can confirm that a Dobermann with a docked tail has no difficulty in communicating with either humans or other dogs. Equally there is no effect regarding balance – the Dobermann is a strong agile breed.

To reiterate I disagree with the proposal in its entirety and strongly advocate for the status quo.

61. The proposed regulations states: Front limb dew claw removal and articulated (jointed) hind limb dew claw removal:

Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian;

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons; and

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure

Hind limb dew claws: non-articulated (greater than or equal to four days of age)

Must be performed by a veterinarian or veterinary student under supervisions; and

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

My Dobermann puppies have front dew claw removal performed as a neonate puppy 4 days of age or under. The neonate dewclaw is removed without cutting through bone (has not calcified) and does not bleed when performed correctly.

As a dog breeder and caretaker of the Dobermann, I am fully versed in the damage that a dew claw can cause to the dog if left on. I have been involve with Rough Coat Collie's. This breed has dew claws and they are exposed, do not wear down and require regular clipping to prevent total curling round and digging into their skin. They are of no use and are not articulated. They require regular manicure attention. I cannot begin to describe the pain and suffering I witnessed when a dog ripped his dew clew when running in long dry grass. It was horrendous and I find it sickening to think that it could happen to another dog.

Finally I appreciate the process and ability to be able to make my views known. I implore you to **retain the status quo** and allow me to band tails using an NZCDB **Accredited** Bander and to remove dew claws on my beloved Dobermann breed.

I consider myself to be a caretaker of a dog breed that I love and admire for the purpose it was originally bred for and one that has a strong and proud history which to date is 126 years long. To leave this breed with a tail is to go against the very reason for its being, and is highly likely to cause more harm than good.

Regards,
Carolyn Harkess

SUBMISSION ON ANIMAL WELFARE REGULATION re DEBUDDING OF CALVES

I am most concerned about the proposed changes to the Animal Welfare Act in relation the debudding of calves. The proposed changes will have an adverse effect on our calves' welfare. I agree that we must do everything to ensure that our calves are not traumatised through this process.

When we entered the dairy farming industry, calves were placed in holding crushes secured by their heads and then hot irons were used to cauterise the buds resulting in the calves struggle to free themselves and many times the operation caused streams of blood falling down their faces –all causing major stress to the animals and the calves would not come to the feeders for their milk for several hours later.

Our current contractor uses a Danish design flat head cauterizing iron that causes no stress to our calves. We have pens of 15 calves and we can now enter the pens minutes after their cauterizing and the calves will come up to us and not scatter to the outskirts of the pen. We have had no sick calves after this process. I strongly believe that your enforcing pain relief practices will merely add greater stress on our calves.

With respect I ask if you have spoken to responsible farmers or have you merely listened to academics to base these "backward" proposals? The majority of farmers are very conscious of reducing stress on their animals – it is common knowledge that a contented animal produces better than a stressed animal. Why must you bring in rules and regulations to try and bring the 2% of poor farmers into line? This proposed change would be at the expense of the 98% good farmers whose farming practices will be going backwards not forward.

Please do not legislate a blanket ruling enforcing anaesthetising of all calves – spend some time looking at alternative forms of debudding.

Yours faithfully,

Atholl B Blackmore JP

s 9(2)(a)

19th May 2016

SUBMISSION ON ANIMAL WELFARE REGULATIONS

We write regarding proposed changes to the Animal Welfare Act in relation to the disbudding of calves. We understand that if these changes become law only qualified vets will be allowed to undertake this procedure using pain relief medication.

At present our farm uses a contractor whose method we find excellent. Jorgan Hansen began his disbudding service in August 1991, for the last 20 years he has disbudded approximately 34000 calves per year on 170 farms in Southland, West and South Otago. He disbuds around 300 calves on our property each Spring. Because of the demand for his disbudding method he has trained four other operators, two who have gone on to farm full time and two who continue to offer separate disbudding services. Between them they disbud another 34,000 calves per year on around 180 farms.

Jorgan uses a Danish design flat head cauterizing iron, and was trained by one of the vets who designed the irons and developed this method of disbudding. These irons do only a surface burn, they do not break through the skin. Blood vessels supplying the horn are cauterized so the horn cannot grow, leaving a scab that will drop off in a few weeks. There is no bleeding and no infection.

No crush is used, calves are laid gently on their side and held tightly and the disbudding is done quickly and calmly with minimal stress to the animal. We have observed calves that are disbudded late in the afternoon happy to come for their evening feed, showing no disruption to their normal routine.

We are happy with this method of disbudding and should this proposal become law we will be forced to adopt what will surely be a more expensive and time consuming method. We wonder how the vet practices will be able to find the time and qualified staff to do this disbudding in what is already the busiest time in the dairy farming year. If pain relief becomes law, who will be able to administer it? The practical issues of working this out on site are huge - with or without a vet. We are very concerned the vets would not be able to cope with the huge numbers of calves, causing them to be disbudded at a later age, causing more problems.

We urge that careful consideration be given to this matter and hope that not all methods of calf disbudding be dismissed as inhumane.

R T Blackmore

Birchholme Holdings Ltd

§ 9(2)(a)

Out of Scope

314

From: Des Kehoe s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:24 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Cc: s 9(2)(a)
Subject: Re: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: MPI Submission v2.pdf; ATT00001.htm

Try 2 with attachment

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

18th May, 2016

Des Kehoe and Jenny Cattell

s 9(2)(a)

Re: Animal Welfare Regulations Submission

Introduction

1. The purpose of this submission is to comment on proposed Animal Welfare Regulations. The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) seeks feedback on proposed regulations intended to improve the current animal welfare system.
2. This submission is made by Des Kehoe and Jennifer Cattell

The following organisation support this submission

New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB)
Dobermann Club of Western Australia (DCWA)

3. The contact person for this submission is:

Name: Des Kehoe

s 9(2)(a)

General Comments

4. Commentary
 - a. Des has owned, bred, trialed and shown Dobermanns for more than 20 years. His affiliations and experiences within the dog world are
 - President, Life Member and Tattoo Officer – Dobermann Club of WA

- Vice President and Life member – Utility Dog Club of WA
 - Governing Councilor (Director) Canine Association of WA (DogsWest)
 - Register of Merit Assessor (Temperament) – National Dobermann Council of Australia
 - Chief Steward Performance Dogs – Royal Agricultural Society of Western Australia
 - Member – Doberman Pincher Club of America
- b. Jenny has owned, bred, shown and trialed both Dobermanns and German Shorthaired Pointers for over 25 years. She has been President of the Gun Dog Club of WA and is currently the Secretary of the Germans Shorthaired Pointer Club of WA.
- c. Proposal 61 – Dew Claws
The removal of dew claws has been performed by experienced breeders/ tail banders for many many years for prophylactic reasons, to prevent injury both to the animal and their owners.

Dobermanns are short coated and this makes the dew claws very exposed. Even with maintenance on the length of the dew claws by owners they are a dangerous appendage.

The dew claws serve no functional use to the dog and have the ability to cause physical damage to both the dog and people.

The DCWA has been running obedience classes for more than 40 years and Des has been attending since 1995. During that time he have seen a number of 'backyard breed' Dobermanns' who did not have their front dew claws removed and as a result suffered injuries from being hung up and caught on fences by the dew claws. These injuries are of a severe nature causing both physical damage to the dogs and mental anguish to the owners.

We have also personally witnessed the damage that the dew claws can cause to a person if the dog jumps up on them.

The removal of dew claws by experienced breeders has a number of benefits

- It is done in the home – vet surgeries by their nature have sick and possibly diseased dogs that may infect puppies
- The very real risk of future damage to both people and the dog is removed.
- Experienced breeders/ tail banders have in all likelihood removed more dew clews than the average suburban vet and therefore able to complete the procedure more efficiently than an inexperienced vet or student.
- It is performed at a very young age – around 2-3 days. Any distress displayed by the puppy is no more than

when a puppy is removed from their mother and litter mates and held in an inverted position.

d. Proposal 62 – Tail Docking.

Tail docking is currently performed in New Zealand by accredited Tail Banders. These people have the best interest of the animal in mind at all times.

There has been much written on this matter over the past years as this is now the fourth attempt to restrict this practice in NZ, we do not plan in repeating this. These speak for themselves.

The current practice and procedures put in place by the NZCDB ensure the welfare of the animal is of paramount importance. The practice of tail banding, exactly the same as performed on sheep, is safe and being performed in the breeders home minimises the opportunity of infection through transport and visiting foreign places (ie vets)

There are only 15% of the countries in the world that do not allow tail docking the remainder either allow or are silent on the matter. New Zealand has been correct in allowing a choice to be made by the breeder as to whether to dock or not. Please let this continue, it shows a true democracy in action.

From Des's personal experience with Dobermanns, his late wife had docked using the tail banding method since 1975. During the 1990's and 2000's this was often done while the puppy was feeding on the mother and the puppy did not stop feeding during the procedure. All our weight charts from that time do not show any decrease in the rate of growth over the docking time frame.

If this was painful to the puppy you would expect to see a dip in the growth rates – this was not the case.

From a financial aspect we have purchased a quantity of semen overseas at a considerable cost based on the belief that tail docking would continue in New Zealand. If the procedure was to be banned we would suffer a severe financial loss.

e. We would suggest that

- The status quo remains the same with regard to proposals 61 and 62. These procedures are being undertaken by experienced, trained personnel to prevent injury to the dog, its owner and the public in general.
- That a closer relationship be formed between the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds and MPI so the

processes and procedures of the council can be fully understood.

- If it is deemed that these safe and long standing practices are to cease, that this be phased in over a reasonable length of time to allow those breeders that have generational breeding plans in place the opportunity to complete these.

Conclusion

We believe that responsible breeders through the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds seek both appropriate care and welfare standards for all animals including dogs.

There is a belief that the proposals as set out may have other unintended implications which in and of themselves will not meet the intent or care standards proposed. We suggest that as long standing dog breeders we will be well placed to assist officials and at the very least should not be ignored.

We welcome any questions the Ministry may have with respect to this submission. We are available also to meet should this be helpful.

Des Kehoe

Jenny Cattell

From: Clare Browne s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:24 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

Hello

I would like to make a submission on the proposed regulations under the Animal Welfare Act. My name is Clare Browne, PhD. I am making a personal submission (not on behalf of any organisation). I would like to submit on the following:

CARE AND CONDUCT REGULATORY PROPOSALS

4. Dogs - Pinch and prong collars

I support the prohibition of the use and sale of these items.

It is my opinion that there is a significant risk of these items causing unnecessary pain and distress. There will be few people with the technical skills required to use these items in a way that does not cause pain and distress. The skills required to use these items safely include the ability to correctly judge a situation and a dog's behaviour, the knowledge and skill to apply/remove the items with excellent timing, and theoretical knowledge of how best to apply positive punishment/negative reinforcement. Research has shown that people are not always good judges of dog behaviour and their timing is often inaccurate (Browne, 2015; Kerswell et al., 2009; Mariti et al., 2012; Wan et al., 2012). Learning theory and how to apply different training techniques are frequently explained inconsistently (Browne et al., in press).

In addition to this, there are other tools on the market that can replace these items which are more humane. For example, head halters (e.g., Gentle Leader, Halti), and no-pull body harnesses (e.g., SENSE-ation) work in the same way: they apply pressure to the dog's face/body when the dog pulls forward and this pressure is released when the dog stops pulling. The risk of harm or injury is far lower with these devices, and yet the same outcomes can be achieved.

If these items are prohibited then they must also be illegal to sell as well.

Browne, C. M. (2015). *The effects of delayed positive reinforcement on learning in dogs* (Unpublished doctoral thesis). The University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.

Browne, C. M., Starkey, N. J., Foster, T. M., & McEwan, J. S. (accepted for publication). Examination of the accuracy and applicability of information in popular books on dog training. *Society and Animals*.

Kerswell, K. J., Bennett, P., Butler, K. L., & Hemsworth, P. H. (2009). Self-reported comprehension ratings of dog behavior by puppy owners. *Anthrozoos*, 22, 183-193.

Mariti, C., Gazzano, A., Lansdown Moore, J., Baragli, P., Chelli, L., & Sighieri, C. (2012). Perception of dogs' stress by their owners. *Journal of Veterinary Behavior: Clinical Applications and Research*, 7, 213-219.

Wan, M., Bolger, N., & Champagne, F. A. (2012). Human perception of fear in dogs varies according to experience with dogs. *PLoS ONE*, 7, e51775.

13. Goats – Tethering requirements

I do not think goats should be allowed to be tethered. They are a herd animal and keeping them tethered in social isolation is a breach of their freedom to express normal behaviour – they do not have sufficient space or the company of the animal's own kind.

I do not think that the current proposed standard is sufficient to protect goats' welfare – I think that tethering in social isolation should be illegal.

I also think that 'shelter' should be more clearly defined to ensure that this standard is enforceable and so that breaches of provision of adequate shelter can be identified clearly.

SURGICAL AND PAINFUL PROCEDURES REGULATORY PROPOSALS

59. Dogs – Dog debarking (and devoicing of other species)

I support this change. My only concern here is the stipulation "after other suitable means of treating inappropriate barking have been attempted and have failed" – what is the definition of "other suitable means of treating inappropriate barking"? Dog training/behaviour consulting is an unregulated industry in New Zealand. Anyone can call themselves a dog trainer and thus provide advice on issues such as nuisance barking. I suggest some more specific guidelines on seeking advice from suitably qualified professionals be included.

60. Dogs – Cropping the ears

61. Dogs – Dew claws

62. Dogs – Tail docking

I support these three proposals.

I do have some concerns about how enforceable this will be; for example, at a community consultation meeting it was raised that sometimes puppies within litters are born with bob-tails – could breeders continue to dock and claim the puppies were born with naturally shortened tails? This should be considered in terms of how this standard can be enforced.

Kind regards,
Clare Browne.

From: Cathy s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:19 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Fwd: Submission on Proposed animal welfare regulations

Sent from Cathy's iPhone :)

Begin forwarded message:

From: Cathy s 9(2)(a)
Date: 19 May 2016 at 10:43:55 AM NZST
To: animal.welfaresubmissions@mpi.govt
Subject: Fwd: Submission on Proposed animal welfare regulations

From: Cathy s 9(2)(a)
Date: 19 May 2016 at 10:39:46 AM NZST
To: animal.welfaresubmissions@mpi.govt
Subject: Submission on Proposed animal welfare regulations

My name is

Catherine Duder

s 9(2)(a)

and I have owned and trained Rottweiler's for over 25 years now.

I breed and show Rottweiler's currently and am an accredited breeder within NZKC.

I have experience in training my dogs for Dogsport and farm work.

I'd like to say that any training tool can be used incorrectly and cause cruelty, even a piece of string!

Electric Collars, Prong and pinch collars are not cruel and when used correctly can be used to correct a behaviour where the dog may otherwise be euthanised ie stock chasing/dog aggression.

My suggestion is not to ban the for approved trainers.

My view on docking is that it should be banned as I have seen far to many botched banding-jobs over the years and feel that it was more humane to have vets amputate them.

Thank you for taking the time to consider this submission.

Cheers

Cathy

Sent from Cathy's iPhone :)

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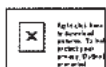
Out of Scope

From: Deborah Addenbrooke (via Google Docs) s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:17 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Animal Welfare proposed regulations feedback submission form
Attachments: Animal Welfare proposed regulations feedback submission form.pdf

Deborah Addenbrooke has attached the following document:



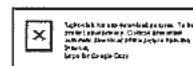
Animal Welfare proposed regulations feedback submission form



Please find attached my submission form for the proposed Animal welfare Regulations.

Deborah Addenbrooke-Ninness
NZKC All-Breeds Judge
Retired SPCA Inspector
Retired Hydatids and Dog Control Officer
NZKC Member
Pedigree Dog Breeder

Google Docs: Create and edit documents online.



Animal Welfare proposed regulations feedback submission form

Name Deborah Ninness

s 9(2)(a)

co.nz

s 9(2)(a)

My feedback:

62. The proposed regulation states: Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

I am a member of the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) and am a registered breeder of pedigree dogs.

I have had two of my hunting dogs have their tails severely damaged when hunting, requiring eventual amputation of a third of their tails. This was after they lived in excruciating pain for several weeks as the vets who were attended by these dogs were not prepared to amputate straight away and tried to get to heal, the mess in my home, vehicle and suffering to my dogs was appalling.

I am of the understanding that the procedure of tail banding (described by the NAWAC approved scheme) is vastly different from the process of tail amputation and an accredited bander only performs the tail banding procedure under the Animal Welfare Act (No2) 2015 and this is not a surgical procedure.

I understand that in 2012 NAWAC agreed and suggested a study should be completed to dispel any myths around the process of tail banding, yet to date, this has not been carried out by NAWAC so I am surprised that this proposal has taken shape.

I understand that MPI partly funds both the RSPCA and NAWAC, yet they are both major stakeholders in writing this proposal which I see as being extremely one sided and is not factual. I also understand that the governing body of the professional dog world Namely the NZKC has over 6000 members, but NZKC were not included as a major stakeholder when writing these proposals and nor are they funded by the Ministry.

I understand that over 170 countries do not ban the tail shortening procedure however these countries are not spoken about in any documentation produced by MPI.

I understand that breed specifics are not taken into account when this proposal was documented and the groups largely involved in writing these have dealings mainly with crossbred non-pedigree (no registration with the NZKC) dogs. I would sincerely question the stakeholder's ability to answer such detailed questions around form and function of a specific breed for the purposes of this proposal.

I understand that another major stakeholder is an offshoot of the RSPCA namely HUHA. This group also deals with crossbred non-pedigree dogs yet they felt qualified to once again offer their opinion on pedigree dogs and the reasons for tail shortening.

I am of the belief that there is currently a process in place for the SPCA to act on individual cases that perform a tail shortening procedure illegally on a litter of non-registered NZKC members neonate puppies, however in the last 4 years I only know of 2 cases where the SPCA has acted on this information.

61. The proposed regulations states: Front limb dew claw removal and articulated (jointed) hind limb dew claw removal:

Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian;

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons; and

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure

Hind limb dew claws: non-articulated (greater than or equal to four days of age)

Must be performed by a veterinarian or veterinary student under supervisions; and

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

When performing a dew claw removal, I complete this process in a neonate puppy 4 days of age or under. At this time it is a well-recognised fact that the toes and tail are the last part of the neonate puppy to calcify and develop into bone. The neonate dewclaw is removed without cutting through bone (has not calcified) and does not bleed when performed correctly.

No other country in the world has proposed this procedure should not be practiced as the health and welfare of the dog will be compromised.

As a professional dog breeder and caretaker of my chosen breed, I am fully versed in the damage that a dew claw can cause to the dog if left on. My chosen breed has been bred to be used in its traditional purpose and the dew claw if left on would result in significant pain and suffering to the dog.

I understand that breed specifics are not taken into account when this proposal was documented and the groups largely involved in writing these have dealings mainly with crossbred non-pedigree (no registration with the NZKC) dogs. I would sincerely question the stakeholder's ability to answer such detailed questions around form and function of a specific breed for the purposes of this proposal.

I understand that another major stakeholder is an offshoot of the RSPCA namely HUHA. This group also deals with crossbred non-pedigree dogs yet they felt qualified to once again offer their opinion on pedigree dogs and the reasons for dew claw removal.

I understand that MPI partly funds both the RSPCA and NAWAC, yet they are both major stakeholders in writing this proposal which I see as being extremely one sided and is not factual. I also understand that the governing body of the professional dog world Namely the NZKC has over 6000 members, but NZKC were not included as a major stakeholder when writing these proposals and nor are they funded by the Ministry.

In my careers as a Groomer, Hydatids and Dog Control Officer and Pound Kennel facility manager plus SPCA inspector, I have witnessed many incidents of dew claws growing back into the skin of the dog as the pet owner doesn't understand how to trim the nails and often as the dog is of a coated variety, they are not aware of a dew claw being present.

I understand that not all front dew claws are articulated and once again the breed specifics have been ignored in this instance and MPI have been advised incorrectly.

I understand that the Groomers Association have not been contacted for information from their large membership to dispel the myths displayed in the proposed regulation and I further understand that the largest governing body (and only – NZKC) have also not been included in the proposal to not allow this process to remain as is.

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Out of Scope

From: Sandra Kyle s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:16 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: My submission attached
Attachments: Submission to MPI 2016.docx

Dear MPI

I have read through your proposals, and attach my submission here.

Kind regards

Sandra Kyle

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

Goat tethering

Goats are intelligent and sentient. Like us, they feel loneliness. As herd animals they require social interaction. They should not be alone.

Tethered goats often get their ropes or chains tangled up around their anchor. I once saw a goat who had become trapped with its face almost touching an electric fence.

Tethered goats are vulnerable to attack from wandering dogs and cars and abusive humans

Goats are climbing animals and so chained up they will not be able to express their natural behavioural instincts

Many goats have very heavy chains and collars that pull on their neck and create sores and abrasions.

They can get footrot and other painful foot diseases when they cannot move to drier areas and are forced to live on wet ground.

Most goats are tethered to eat the grass. But they are not grazers. They are browsers. They like to move around and eat a bit from that plant, a bit from that tree.

MY PROPOSAL: Prohibit all goat tethering.

+

Layer Hens

Colony cages present unique welfare issues because of the inclusion of 'enrichments' such as the perch which may result in them getting trapped and hurt as documented by the Farmwatch investigation

Natural and normal behaviours: In cages hens are unable to express their natural behaviours. This is not properly catered to with colony cages. The hard scratch pad is no substitute for scratching in natural materials such as dirt, leaves and grass. Hens scratch for a variety of reasons and in different places. They scratch to hunt for worms, insects etc. They also use dirt to dust bathe and have strong instinctual urge to do so. Stereotypical behaviours have been documented in caged hens including pecking at others as well as self mutilating.

Lots of countries are banning the colony cages so moving toward these is a bad economic decision as it could tarnish NZ's reputation. For example, many of the countries who have signed TPPA are those who have banned cage chickens. Why is NZ, who has a worldwide reputation for honesty, openness and compassion, still insisting to put sentient animals in cages for the duration of their short lives?

MY PROPOSAL: Ban all cages for hens

+

Farrowing Crates for Pigs

Due to selective breeding, pigs have been bred to grow to be very large, increasing instance of piglet mortality and causing systemic problems within the over-large pigs.

Research has shown pigs to be intelligent and affectionate animals. Living out their lives in smelly sheds, confined to small crates, and then having their piglets taken from them, is simply cruel behaviour.

Piggeries are traditionally very run down places. One consequence of this was two fires at one piggery in the space of a few months, with many agonising deaths resulting. They are dark. They are smelly. They are an artificial and distressing environment for pigs, even the "best" of piggeries is a torture chamber.

MY PROPOSAL: Tighten regulations around minimum standards in piggeries (infrastructure, security cameras etc). **BAN FARROWING CRATES.**

+

Slaughter Transport

Bobby Calves

Taking a four day old baby from its mother and sending it to slaughter is a heinous practice that should not exist, period. The Ministry for Primary Industries should be investigating alternatives to this terrible and shameful practice. In the meantime, it would be helpful if the calves are not starved before trucking.

MY PROPOSAL: Work as a matter of urgency towards solving the 'problem' of bobby calves with means other than ripping them away from their mother and slaughtering them. Meanwhile, let them eat their fill before boarding the transport truck.

PENALTIES

I would like to note that the penalties for infringements are often insufficient to act as a real deterrent to neglectful or cruel behaviour.

MY PROPOSAL: Increase all penalties to a figure that would serve as a deterrent.

Proposal submitted by

Sandra Kyle

s 9(2)(a)

Out of Scope

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:15 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: MPI Submission v2.docx

My submission on tail docking supporting the right to maintain the status quo

Lindy Dawkins

This email has been scanned by BullGuard antivirus protection.
For more info visit www.bullguard.com

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18 May 2016

Lindy Dawkins

s 9(2)(a)

Re: Animal Welfare Regulations Submission

Introduction

1. The purpose of this submission is to comment on proposed Animal Welfare Regulations. The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) seeks feedback on proposed regulations intended to improve the current animal welfare system.
2. This submission is made by Lindy Dawkins
3. The contact person for this submission is:

Name: Lindy Dawkins

s 9(2)(a)

General Comments

My feedback:

62. The proposed regulation states: Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

I am a member of the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) and am a registered breeder of pedigree dogs.

I am an accredited member of the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB) and have had my animal husbandry skills signed off by a veterinarian, who must complete my application for accreditation by either witnessing neonate puppies being banded or being in the presence of another accredited bander to enable me to perform tail shortening.

The NZCDB as an organisation was established in 2004 and our membership is focussed on the welfare of tail shortened breeds. We operate as a fully audited and regulated group under the umbrella of the NZKC with the approval of the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC).

I have never had a complaint or issue arise from any litter that I have completed banding on and to the best of my knowledge I understand that as an accredited group, we have performed tail shortening on over 10 500 neonate puppies without incident since 2005.

I am of the understanding that the procedure of tail banding (described by the NAWAC approved scheme) is vastly different from the process of tail amputation and as an accredited bander I only perform the tail banding procedure under the Animal Welfare Act (No2) 2015 and this is not a surgical procedure.

The breeds that I am associated with and that are banded by me are traditionally docked dogs that still perform their duties that they were designed for.

I understand that in 2012 NAWAC agreed and suggested a study should be completed to dispel any myths around the process of tail banding, yet to date, this has not been carried out by NAWAC so I am surprised that this proposal has taken shape.

I understand that MPI partly funds both the RSPCA and NAWAC, yet they are both major stakeholders in writing this proposal which I see as being extremely one sided and is not factual. I also understand that the governing body of the professional dog world Namely the NZKC has over 6000 members, but NZKC were not included as a major stakeholder when writing these proposals and nor are they funded by the Ministry.

I understand that over 170 countries do not ban the tail shortening procedure however these countries are not spoken about in any documentation produced by MPI.

I understand that breed specifics are not taken into account when this proposal was documented and the groups largely involved in writing these have dealings mainly with crossbred non-pedigree (no registration with the NZKC) dogs. I would sincerely question the stakeholder's ability to answer such detailed questions around form and function of a specific breed for the purposes of this proposal.

I understand that another major stakeholder is an offshoot of the RSPCA namely HUHA. This group also deals with crossbred non-pedigree dogs yet they felt qualified to once again offer their opinion on pedigree dogs and the reasons for tail shortening.

I am of the belief that there is currently a process in place for the SPCA to act on individual cases that perform a tail shortening procedure illegally on a litter of non-registered NZKC members neonate puppies, however in the last 4 years I only know of 2 cases where the SPCA has acted on this information.

Lindy Dawkins

Submission on Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations

Name: Danna Glendining

s 9(2)(a)

Introduction: I have lived in rural New Zealand most of my life, involved in sheep & cattle farming in Hawkes Bay, Gisborne & the Wairarapa. Since 2000 I have lived on a 20 hectare block to the west of Hamilton.

13. Goats – Tethering requirements. Goats are a herd animal. The tethering of goats should be prohibited. There are plenty of mowers & long grass cutters available now to keep grass down.

29. Fireworks cause fear and distress for many animals. Those intending to let off fireworks in rural areas should be required to notify their neighbours at least one week in advance.

38. Stock transport. A cattle beast, deer, pig or goat which has a lameness score of two must not be transported, except when certified fit for transport by a veterinarian. & those with a score of three must not be transported. There are many rural parts of New Zealand where vets are many, many miles away. Is the certification to be done by telephone? Otherwise this requirement seems impractical.

70. Sheep – tail docking: Has MPI, or some other body, undertaken a comparison of taking a tail off using a hot iron and cutting it off with a knife or specialised instrument and studied the pain inflicted? Has it surveyed farms to see what procedure farmers use? Using a hot iron involves taking a whole lot of paraphernalia out docking. You also have to be careful with some of the anti-fly disinfectants which can be flammable. An experienced operator using a knife or specialised instrument would seem to be much simpler & probably inflict less pain.

Out of Scope

From: Stephanie Laing-Smith s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:10 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

Stephanie Laing-Smith

s 9(2)(a)

To whom it may concern,

Whilst I am pleased at the proposed advances in animal welfare regulations, I am concerned there is nothing to prevent the life chaining of dogs in New Zealand. Many countries have laws to prevent the practise, however New Zealand is far behind.

I am concerned the permanent chaining of dogs does not allow them to behave naturally, and has a detrimental effect on their mental and physical well being.

I propose banning the life chaining of dogs, perhaps by setting limits for how long people can tether their dogs for, or perhaps by setting a standard that chained dogs must be exercised or untethered for 'x' hours each day.

It is sad to see that in a country which so prides itself on being progressive, we are still so far behind on this issue.

For more information on the life chaining of dogs please visit:
<http://cdanz.org/>

Kind regards,
Stephanie Laing-Smith

Sent from my iPod

Jennifer Blankley

s 9(2)(a)

Send to:

animal.welfaresubmissions@mpi.govt.nz

and

john.key@parliament.govt.nz

and

nathan.guy@national.org.nz

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

18th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Dear Panel

As an Auckland & Regions German Shorthaired Pointer Club member and growing up with gundogs; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.

Item 61. Dogs - Dew claw removal I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

Performed correctly there is no bone cut though, there is no bleeding. Breeders are scrupulously conscious of sterile conditions so there is very limited chance of infection.

Dew claw's not removed and damaged or ripped as an adult cause excruciating pain and would require major surgery to remove. I view their removal as a new born a preventative for the future well being of the pup. The same as I view Tail Docking and vaccinations.

Item 62. Dogs - Tail docking I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

The Accredited Banders Scheme which follows strict guidelines and is strictly audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Gundog breeds with long whippy tails historically docked would commonly injure their tails while hunting through vegetation and thick scrub or today in everyday life pursuits. Their fast tail action often leads to splitting or tearing and bleeding which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. Because of the long thin tail, the end has very poor circulation which makes healing difficult and prone to infection.

All Tails are not created equal. The GSP's tail like many of the Versatile Gundog breeds, it's a man made short coated breed so therefore lacks the covering offered by those breeds with longer coats I.e. Labrador. So historically the fore fathers of the breeds where aware of this weakness and docked accordingly for the well being of their dogs. Undocked they would be very prone to damage in the dogs environment be this rural or urban. The only resolution for an undocked adult Versatile dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation which as an adult is major surgery to remove.

Undocked, the interaction of the tail conformation, breed activity and the environment causes increased risk of injury through the life of these breeds.

The Shortening of the weak portion of the tail humanely at a few days old eliminates the risk of injury. By shortening but still retaining a substantial tail occurs once and protects against chronic pain and discomfort for life, typically 12 to 15 years.

The NZVA research study that found little evidence of tail damage in dogs in New Zealand is totally flawed. Because the dogs prone to tail damage are to date docked as newborns. They also failed to acknowledge the in excess of 170 countries in the world DO NOT have a ban on the docking/shortening of dog's tails. Only 30 do and some of those countries are now considering reversing their ban I.e. Scotland.

I understand that MPI partly funds both the RSPCA and NAWAC, yet they are both major stakeholders in writing this proposal which I see as being extremely one sided and is not factual. I also understand that the governing body of the professional dog world Namely the NZKC who has over 6,000.00 members, But NZKC were not included as major stakeholders when writing these Proposals and nor are they funded by the Ministry.

I do not believe the NZSPCA is the proper body to be enforcing these regulations. You have to question the ethics of self involvement. Plus the track records of their counterparts in the UK who are doing this are leaving a lot to be desired. High Court judges are very critical of what seem like very bias actions. **See attachment below**

The Proposed new regulations on tail docking are not consistent with, pigs and sheep also in the review. Why are there rules for one and not the other, irrespective of if they are production or companion animals? Dogs are born with undeveloped nervous systems and there is no scientific evidence to suggest they feel any pain at all when banded within 4 days of birth- vs. production animals that are born to flee so have a fully developed nervous systems at birth-yet removal of the tail is permitted by untrained people (in case of sheep, up to six months of age, and pigs up to 7 days of age). The reason for the procedures is the same – to prevent the animal from suffering.

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds historically docked, as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future health and well being. So for the welfare of working gundog's breeds in NZ, I ask that you allow this practice to continue to be allowed.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Jennifer L Blankley

Attachment 1.

RSPCA at risk of losing royal title.

<http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/news/rspca-at-risk-of-losing-royal-support-52321>

RSPCA losing credibility with British conservative MP's after board member compares farming animals to the Holocaust.

<http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/news/rspca-may-lose-credibility-after-activists-join-council-45334>

Wooler report shows lack of accountability or transparency in RSPCA, damage to credibility from prosecutions: Public donations dropped by 7 million pounds last year.

<http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/news/wooler-report-tells-rspca-stop-prosecuting-protect-reputation-40693>

Explanation of Wooler Report & judicial criticism:

This latest case of judicial criticism of the RSPCA comes at a time when the charity's policies on bringing prosecutions are being reviewed by former HM chief inspector of the Crown Prosecution Service Stephen Wooler. Mr Wooler's appointment was prompted by the Attorney General late last year following a number of cases in which the RSPCA's practices had been criticised.

Read more at <http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/news/rspca-criticised-by-judge-for-overstepping-the-mark-165#RS1z1U1xG5oHxbFw.99>

Charity Commission investigating "bullying tactics" and intimidation of farmers:

<http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/news/rspca-still-under-investigation-653>

District Judge criticises RSPCA. Cross party of MP's claims charity has "failed in their duty of prudence".

The meeting with the Charity Commission was set after a cross-party group of politicians, including Lord Heseltine, Kate Hoey MP and Simon Hart MP, former chairman and chief executive respectively of the Countryside Alliance, accused RSPCA trustees of failing in their "duty of prudence" to the organisation and its funds. They called on the Charity Commission to investigate.

Read more at <http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/news/charity-commission-calls-in-rspca-1596#qpxtKZf4XXGsJgRt.99>

There's also criticism that UK Police have admitted they have been secretly sharing private and personal records (such as criminal records and vehicle traces), with these bully's despite the RSPCA having no legal authority to request such data.

<http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/news/rspca-access-to-police-records-revealed-869>

RSPCA criticised for relentlessly persecuting individuals on no-cost-spared basis:

The RSPCA was stung by the media and public reaction to its £327,000 prosecution of a hunt in Prime Minister David Cameron's constituency last December. Opinion polls showed the charity's reputation was seriously dented by evidence of politicisation and profligacy with public donations (News, 30 January).

The RSPCA is probably the second biggest criminal prosecutor in the country, bringing thousands of cases every year. It is worrying to think how often the RSPCA's tactics might work to produce a miscarriage of justice.

Read more at <http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/features/why-the-rspca-charges-into-court-987#ofXcwr7Fg8p7FAOX.99>

Read more at <http://www.shootinguk.co.uk/features/why-the-rspca-charges-into-court-987#ofXcwr7Fg8p7FAOX.99>

From: Wiki Te Tau s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:00 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: MPI Submission Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations.docx

Please find my submission attached for your consideration.

Regards
Wiki Te Tau

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

MPI SUBMISSION
PROPOSED ANIMAL WELFARE REGULATIONS

4. Pinch and Prong Collars

A professional and knowledgeable trainer has access to pinch and prong collars, to assist in behaviour modification in dogs. These people have years of experience and a depth of knowledge to assist people with behavioural issues in dogs. It is more common for those without the necessary depth of experience that could inflict pain and distress on a dog.

Dog training in whichever environment it is (law enforcement or other) should always be based on positive reinforcement, but it is the lay person who in some instances believes that they have an effective method of using a pinch or prong collar that detracts from the correct use of such a training tool.

Pinch and Prong collars are and should always be a last resort and should always be treated as a training tool.

I strongly support the use of pinch and prong collars for behaviour modification, by suitably qualified persons.

5. Injuries from Collars or Tethers

Whilst the vast majority of dog owners correctly use a collar and/or a tether to restrain their dogs either at home or in a vehicle. I strongly believe that it is the un-educated owner who uses these forms of restraints in-correctly. There have been numerous cases reported through the media that shows how this form of restraints can inflict cuts, abrasions and swelling on a dog. No animal should be treated in this manner.

I strongly support how this regulation will enable an appropriate enforcement response.

6. Muzzling a Dog

While the majority of owners use muzzles correctly and in your document you state that there are around 10-20 complaints a year! I cannot see that this proposal will assist in reducing complaints.

Grey hounds for instance must be muzzled in public and indeed when racing. Responsible owners are always careful in the treatment of their dogs and it is normally a few un educated owners who use a muzzle incorrectly.

Of course, dogs should not be muzzled for indefinite periods of time. In my observations a muzzle is only used for a short period of time (less than one hour) therefore I find that this particular proposal lacks the relevance to be implemented.

7. Dry and Shaded Shelter

I agree that all dogs should be provided with adequate shelter when confined. The kennel facilities I have visited do provide shelter, shade and access to clean drinking water.

There should be no legitimate situation where a dog does not have access to a dry and shady area.

8. Dogs Left in Vehicles

Dogs should not suffer from heat stress which can cause pain and distress and ultimately death.

Any educated owner would not leave their dog in this type of situation.

I agree with the proposed penalty.

9. Dogs – Secured on Moving Vehicles

I agree that all dogs should be secured in a way that prevents them from falling of a moving that would incur injury or death. However as you state welfare inspectors are powerless to stop a vehicle, but they could take photographic evidence that would likely include a vehicle number plate, but this does not mean that it would lead to an infringement being issued, so this could prove to be a unenforceable proposal.

10. Drowning of Dogs

I agree that this is an inhumane method of killing, and that puppy or mature dog would experience un-necessary suffering and distress. However, how would this proposal be enforced if the individual commits this act at their private residence?

60. Dogs – Cropping the Ears

I find that this proposal should remain in force. I am lead to believe that it has been enforce since the enactment of the animal welfare act 1999.

61. Dogs – Dew Claws

The removal of dew claws (front and Hind) were performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student. I have observed this method and puppies were given pain relief prior to the removal.

Non-qualified persons (breeders) have been removing rear dew claws for a substantial number of years, and I find that they have the best interest of their puppies in mind. To date I have not seen nor heard of any registered NZKC breeder having a complaint laid against them for the removal rear dew claws.

Since veterinarians have taken the stance to withdraw this service (in particular) for 3 day old puppies, registered NZKC breeders have either removed the rear dew claws themselves or found an accredited tail docker to perform the removal.

I would propose that the NZ Council of Docked Breeds are recognised as the only persons able to perform the removal of rear dew claws as they possess the necessary experience and knowledge to do so.

62. Dogs – Tail Docking

In recent years veterinarians have ceased to provide this procedure for any recognised docked breed in New Zealand. The NZVA has affectedly banned their members from doing so.

This is an emotive issue and both sides of this debate can and will produce scientific evidence to support their position on this issue.

The current code of welfare 2010 should remain in place and currently the NZ Council of Docked Breeds has a robust, documented quality assurance scheme in place that allows NZ Kennel Club registered breeders of traditionally docked breeds the freedom of choice.

It is the un informed, un trained and un registered breeder of recognised docked breeds who perform tail docking that do not possess the appropriate knowledge of how this procedure should be performed (banding method) that leads to emotive public debate.

In my experience as a NZ Kennel Club registered breeder that allows for the banding of puppy tails (under 4 days old) that have the banding method performed by an accredited tail docker the proposed changes will clearly have my choice taken away.

Given the practice to allow the removal of lamb tails under 6 months (70) by either a hot iron or rubber ring, the disbudding and dehorning of cattle, sheep and goats (69) and the tail docking of piglets under 72 hours old (81) are in my opinion is inconsistent with the banding of a puppy tail under 4 days old.

Clearly, if it is for farming purposes where the animal in question is providing a source of income for the small-large farm holder then it is seen as necessary. The farming community have always had the ability to removal tails whether that farm holder believes that the lamb will get fly strike, a piglet may chew another piglet tail, or the disbudding and dehorning procedure in cattle because it may cause a risk to other animals or humans has not been sufficiently debate and in my opinion will not change (regardless of any debate) as it has been common farming practice to perform these procedures over decades.

There has been a clear standard since 2010 and the NZ Kennel Club registered breeders of traditionally docked breeds do adhere to this standard. This group of like minded people should not have their freedom of choice removed because an un-informed member of the public or other corporate bodies (NZVA, SPCA) believe that all dogs should have a tail. As I stated earlier this has been an emotive issue over a long period of time and I believe it will continue to be one for many years to come.

I am strongly in favour of continuing the current state to remain in place.

I am firmly of the belief that it is owner education that should be first and foremost. Dog owners should have to prove that 1) they have the correct facilities to house a dog; 2) they have attended a puppy training or adult dog training course; 3) they have a fully fenced property; 4) they are fully aware of local council by-laws and 5) those NZ Kennel Club registered breeders of traditionally docked breeds should have the freedom of choice.

Wiki Te Tau

s 9(2)(a)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Out of Scope

From: Shaun Ireland s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:56 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on the Animal Welfare Regulations

Re Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations

MPI Discussion Paper No 2016/12

Shaun Ireland

s 9(2)(a)

19th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

To whom it may concern

As an avid dog lover, and owner of a gundog breed, and also a long coated breed; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.

Item 61. Dogs - Dew claw removal I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners. Performed correctly there is no bone cut though, there is no bleeding. Breeders are scrupulously conscious of sterile conditions so there is very limited chance of infection.

Dew claw 's not removed and damaged or ripped as an adult cause excruciating pain and would require major surgery to remove. I view their removal as a new born a preventative for the future well being of the pup. The same as I view Tail Docking and vaccinations.

In a long coated breed, many dew claws are forgotten by pet owners and if left can end up causing horrific injury to the dog. They can tangle in coat very easily and cause discomfort to the dogs if left unchecked.

Item 62. Dogs - Tail docking I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

The Accredited Banders Scheme which follows strict guidelines and is strictly audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Gundog breeds with long whippy tails historically docked would commonly injure their tails while hunting through vegetation and thick scrub or today in everyday life pursuits. Their fast tail action often leads to splitting or tearing and bleeding which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. Because of the long thin tail, the end has very poor circulation which makes healing difficult and prone to infection.

All Tails are not created equal. The GSP's tail like many of the Versatile Gundog breeds, is not covered with a long coat with which to pad the tail, and as it is very thin if left undocked, is an accident waiting to happen. So historically the fore fathers of the breeds where aware of this weakness and docked accordingly for the well being of their dogs. Undocked they would be very prone to damage in the dogs environment be this rural or urban. The only resolution for an undocked adult Versatile dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation which as an adult is major surgery to remove.

Undocked, the interaction of the tail conformation, breed activity and the environment causes increased risk of injury through the life of these breeds.

The Shortening of the weak portion of the tail humanely at a few days old eliminates the risk of injury. By shortening but still retaining a substantial tail occurs once and protects against chronic pain and discomfort for life, typically 12 to 15 years.

The NZVA research study that found little evidence of tail damage in dogs in New Zealand is totally flawed because the dogs prone to tail damage are to date docked as newborns.

They also failed to acknowledge that there are in excess of 170 countries in the world that DO NOT have a ban on the docking/shortening of dogs tails, and there are countries which have had the ban now looking at reversing that decision ie Scotland.

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds historically docked, as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future well being. So for the welfare of working gundog's breeds in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to continue to be allowed.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

With regards

Shaun Ireland

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

From: Karen McIntyre s [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:54 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED ANIMAL WELFARE REGULATIONS - Care & Conduct and Surgical & Painful Procedures.pdf

Please find attached my submission on the proposed Animal Welfare Regulations (Care & Conduct and Surgical & Painful Procedures).
MPI Discussion Paper No: 2016/12

Regards

Karen McIntyre

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

**SUBMISSION ON THE PROPOSED ANIMAL WELFARE REGULATIONS
(Care & Conduct and Surgical & Painful Procedures)**

This submission is to:- Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry of Primary Industries
P O Box 2526
Wellington 6140
Email: Animal.WelfareSubmissions@mpi.govt.nz

This submission is from:- Karen Anne McIntyre

s 9(2)(a)

**This submission is in regard to the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations
(Care & Conduct and Surgical & Painful Procedures) MPI Discussion
Paper No: 2016/12 released April 2016.**

**This submission is in relation only to the docking of dogs' tails and the
removal of Dew claws.**

1. The Submitters Profile

- (a) Member of the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) since 1979 initially with Collies, breeding Pembroke Welsh Corgis since 1990.
- (b) Licenced by the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) to judge All Breeds of dogs at Championship Show Level, internationally.
- (c) Have judged in New Zealand, Australia, Thailand, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Japan and this year will also judge in Argentina and Brazil.

2. Club involvement

- (d) Current member of the NZKC Breeds Standards Sub-Committee.
- (e) Vice President of the New Zealand Dog Judges Association (NZDJA).
- (f) Committee member of 2 All Breeds Dog Clubs.
- (g) Advocate for the Lobby Group, Advocateship of Purebred Dog Breeders (APDB)

3. Other memberships

- (h) Immediate Past Chair of the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB)
- (i) Approved by the NZKC/NZCDB to be on the Accredited Banders Panel. I have successfully shortened the tails of approximately 400 puppies using the banding method. I have also removed the front and rear dew claws from all puppies I have bred for the past

I am proud to consider myself as the following;

- (j) Amongst the top breeders and exhibitors in New Zealand with dogs exported becoming champions in multiple countries around the world.
- (k) Amongst the top and most experienced dog show judges in New Zealand.
- (l) I have banded more puppies than the majority of Veterinarians who are untrained in the practice.
- (m) I consider that from my experience in the dog world, this places my observations on purebred dogs uniquely above many of the veterinarians in New Zealand.

4. I support the Submission made by APDB, the NZCDB and the NZKC.

5. Experience with banding

Of the 400 plus puppies I have bred and/or banded in my lifetime, none of these puppies have experienced the complications, impairment of function or pain as claimed by opponents to the procedure. Competing against tailed dogs, many dogs I have bred and/or shown, have successfully competed to Best in Show level on the world stage.

6. Docked Dogs - General Information

- (a) Traditionally docked dogs have been successful hunters, herders and guard dogs for hundreds of years. In recent years docked dogs also exhibit excellence in Search & Rescue, as Guide Dogs, Pet Therapy Dogs and in the domain of agility and obedience.
- (b) Docked dogs are fairly represented as Police and Customs dogs as well as fitting comfortably into the family home as pets.
- (c) Many ancient dog breeds were established many hundreds, often thousands, of years ago and it is only in recent times that Breed Standards have been wrapped around the dogs that already

- displayed the common and "desired" Breed Type.
- (d) The over-arching reason for docking was to prevent injury to the dog, the practice was established hundreds of years ago by the stockmen of the day, whose main consideration was the health and well-being of their charges.
 - (e) Many theories also include;
 - o being considered a preventative measure against rabies;
 - o avoided a tax in England in a time when working dogs were depicted by having docked tails and therefore exempt from taxation.
 - (f) If, as opponents claim, puppies are pre-disposed to infection and complications and death subsequent to shortening, this would have been even more prevalent centuries ago when the hygiene standards we experience today were sadly missing. This being the case, then during those times when breeds were established precious puppies would have been dying or suffering at excessive rates (not desirable or acceptable by stockmen even all those years ago) and tail docking would have ceased.
 - (g) Today we see in Europe many traditionally docked breeds with thin, whippy, inappropriately positioned tails that in the view of people with stock history, are prone to injury.
 - (h) Since the inception of a ban in several countries around the world, many have made exceptions to the ban for certain "working breeds" – confirmation of what the experienced stockman had already established when that breed was developed.
 - (i) In the future statistics will confirm that the reasoning behind the docking of those breeds was sound and based on experience, not over-emotive opinion and the egos of the owners and breeders.

7. Refuting claims made by opponents - International Situation

- (a) Since the adoption of the Code of Welfare (COW) in 2010, only 1 further Veterinary Association (VA) in the World has subsequently banned the docking of dogs' tails – India in 2011. This was overruled by the Government and the ability to dock a dogs' tail continues.
- (b) The claim that over 30 countries have bans or restrictions in the world overlooks that in the majority of those instances – the VA have imposed the ban or restriction on its members and not the Government so the procedure remains legal.
- (c) There are 195 countries in the world – so there are 165 countries that do NOT have a ban. Many of these countries are amongst our major trading partners.
- (d) The claim also fails to acknowledge that several of the countries listed have breed "exceptions" to the ban – which recognises that some breeds are susceptible to tail damage and simply enforces our observations that early prevention by banding at the appropriate age eliminates amputation as an adult.
- (e) In many of these countries dogs are kept in solely in domestic situations yet they still obtain tail damage. By comparison, in New Zealand many of our Pure Bred dogs are actually used to herd, as

well as hunt and retrieve game, indeed we have bred corgis that have worked on dairy farms in Southland.

8. Pressure to remove dogs tails by Breed Standards

- (a) The Breed standards do not include a disqualification for traditionally docked dogs, which are exhibited with tails! This position is what I fight for with the most passion – the “Freedom of Choice” for the breeders and owners.
- (b) What the NZVA continually refuse to acknowledge, is that the breed standards contain the characteristics of each breed and make very clear delineations about the tail set and type for each breed. The breed characteristics are set in stone because they are the minimum (or maximum) an individual dog needs to complete the task he was bred for.
- (c) If the tail was prone to damage while performing this duty, it was docked.
- (d) If erect ears meant the spaniels had ear problems, dropped ears were required.
- (e) If a sight hound needed greater than 180 degree vision to detect prey, they had obliquely placed eyes.
- (f) There are thousands of examples of why each dog differs from the next and each is recorded in the Breed Standards.
- (g) Indeed we have breeds in the Gundog group who work with their tail and the Standard set very specific requirements for the tail that prevent the tail from damage in the field. One example is the Labrador Retriever, this is from the NZKC Breed Standard.
Tail: Distinctive feature, very thick towards base, gradually tapering towards tip, medium length, free from feathering, but clothed thickly all round with short, thick, dense coat, thus giving ‘rounded’ appearance described as ‘Otter’ tail. May be carried gaily but should not curl over back.
- (h) At the Consultation meeting in Wellington I attempted to explain the breed variation by comparing a Hungarian Vizsla to a Labrador. One attendee asked why Dalmatians were not docked as their tail was similar to a Hungarian Vizsla – this is the answer:

Slope of pelvis determines tail set and movement type for a dog. Just as all dogs look different in appearance, their movement also differs and that is why we see variety in the top line and tail set of each animal. This is breed specific knowledge that breeders and qualified judges understand, but which appears to be hard for others to understand, including veterinarians.

The simple reason why a Dalmatian with similar skin and close fur is not docked – is explained by his slope of croup and tail set. This dog is bred to work/move economically and tirelessly over long distances and periods of time, with long effortless strides. This is characterised by correct and balanced angulation in the front and hind assembly, along with a sloping croup that allows for maximum muscle and ligament attachment that allows the hind to drive the dog

forward. This slope of coup determines the tail set of the dog so a correct construction is essential. When correctly balanced, the tail become a continuation of the slope and the dog will carry his tail low and not be able to carry it above the level of his back. Therefore the risk of damage to the tail is minimised. The tail is also strong at the insertion and tapering gradually to the end – so is a stronger tail than that of many Gundogs and Working/Utility dogs.

In comparison, a Hungarian Vizsla has a similar tail construction at the insertion – with fine fur and little skin covering. This ancient breed has its history recorded back as far as the 14th century and was used as an all-purpose gundog with the ability to “work on fur or feather” and who worked in a variety of vegetation from thick crop cover, tall grasslands and cornfields. He was used to find and point game for either falcons or nets. While his tail is to be set low, it may be carried horizontal to the back or slightly above, which increases his predisposition to damage (see fig 13 below). The last third of the tail is traditionally thin and whippy and it is this portion that is normally damaged, and therefore docked.

The photo below shows a Vizsla on point with a full tail.

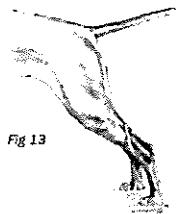


Fig 13

Fig 13. Shows correct tail set and carriage.



- (i) By comparison, below is a photo of a Pointer, bred to do a similar role as the Vizsla but with a tail description in the NZKC Brered Standard which includes the need for a medium length tail, thick at the root, tapering gradually to a point. Well covered with close hair. Notice the low set and carriage to the tail – protecting it from potential injury.



- (j) This reluctance to accept such explanations, illustrates that NZVA shows a complete disregard for breed characteristics of the pedigree dog and when we try to explain this we are treated with

disdain.

- (k) There is also a failure to accept that it is irrelevant to say these breeds do not present to vets for tail repair, when currently they are docked to prevent such damage.
- (l) That is why I claim that Veterinarians are the masters of the internal working of the dog, dog breeders are the experts on why they were developed to look like they do.

9. Dew Claw Removal

- (a) The removal of dew claws is also prophylactic and is normally undertaken by the breeder in the same age ranges as banding, and for the same reasons – there is no associated pain response from the puppies.
- (b) A review undertaken using the NZKC Breed Standards¹ showed
 - 3 breeds **must** have front dew claws
 - 4 breeds **must** have hind dew claws
 - 13 breeds **must NOT** have front dew claws
 - 55 breeds **must NOT** have rear dew claws
 - 12 Breeds **may** have front dew claws
 - 6 breeds **may** have rear dew claws
 - 4 breeds **may** not have front dew claws
 - 3 breeds **may** not have rear dew claws.
- (c) As for tail docking, the breed standards highlight an area the traditional breeders had concerns about – animal welfare and the prevention of damage.
- (d) The NZCDB is submitting on Dew Claw removal, and I support and endorse their claims.

10. Previous Decisions on Tail Docking

- (a) While reviewing the Code of Welfare (Dogs) during 2009/2010 the NAWAC Committee concluded the following (From the NAWAC Animal Welfare (Dogs) Code of Welfare Report²;

"The National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC) considered, on the available evidence, that the amount of pain that a dog experiences when its tail is docked is reduced if the puppy is of a very young age. At this age, some of the connections in the puppy's brain which carry signals to let the puppy experience pain are not yet fully developed and scientific evidence suggests that, at this age, the puppy does not experience pain as it would if the tail was removed in an older dog."

¹ <http://www.nzkc.org.nz/dogselect.html>

² https://www.google.co.nz/?gws_rd=ssl#q=nawac+committee+report+code+of+welfare+dog

And

"The National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC) is aware of one accredited tail banding scheme that is managed by the New Zealand Kennel Club. More information is available on their website. Anyone can establish an accreditation scheme, as long as it meets the requirements in the code of welfare."

- (b) Since this Code came into force, there has been no new scientific evidence provided that disproves these findings!
- (c) Do the current NAWAC, NZVA and MPI members consider the past Committee were erroneous in its findings?

11. The right to continually oppose Government and Public opinion

- (a) Do the current NAWAC Committee, MPI, the NZVA and the SPCA consider they can ignore the findings of the three bodies that have reviewed this topic four times in less than 20 years?
- (b) This is akin to bureaucratic bullying!
- (c) This has been reviewed by the Government on 2 occasions, via the Animal Welfare Act and then via a proposed amendment to the Act, then NAWAC for the current Code of Welfare.
- (d) All of these process/reviews included public consultation and considered public opinion.
- (e) I have been told by two practicing veterinarians, both members of the NZVA, that the NZVA have NEVER canvassed its members on the issue of tail docking!
- (f) The NZVA and SPCA are heavily financed in their ongoing opposition to this argument. This makes it incredibly hard for the breeders and owners of traditionally docked breeds to continually fight back.
- (g) As an individual with enormous experience in the dog world, I continue to struggle to have my opinion heard.
- (h) My love of dogs has led to my current position in the Dog World. It is a passion without doubt and is a hobby. Everything I do with regard to the dogs, the committees and the organisations I am involved with; the judging; the breeding; the exhibiting, is voluntary and no funding is received.
- (i) In spite of the imposition on my time and finances to be constantly protecting the rights of both my breed and myself, I still pledge to my dogs to continue this fight as the guardian of the breed!
- (j) Whilst I have complete respect for those Veterinarians who train and develop the ability to understand the internal working of the dogs – breeders have an equal amount of responsibility for ensuring the dogs are fit for purpose on the outside – and they take this responsibility extremely seriously.
- (k) As guardians of their chosen breeds, breeders have the responsibility of maintaining the breeds against the individual blueprint of the breed – the Kennel Club Breed Standards.
- (l) As judges, we need to make sure these breeders stay within the

guideline of the Breed Standards.

- (m) As a result of this constant fight for our rights as breeders and exhibitors, I can only conclude that NZVA has no interest in the protection of the pedigree dog.
- (n) As many of our breeders have indicated they will "*never breed a litter with tails on*", and following trends from countries that have introduced a ban, there will be a steep decline in registrations for many breeds.
- (o) The Kennel Club (United Kingdom) prepares a list of Vulnerable Breed Statistics ³.
- (p) 9 of the top 25 Vulnerable Breeds are docked breeds.
- (q) 5 of a group of 7 on the At Watch list are docked breeds.
- (r) Tail docking legislation in the United Kingdom is pushing many breeds to the level of extinction.
- (s) If we did this to our rare native birds, there would be an uproar. But we would still have plenty of birds around to choose from.
- (t) If we treated our Kiwi like this, they would have been extinct many years ago.
- (u) This continued persecution of the Pure Bred is getting close the definition of genocide

Genocide | Definition of Genocide by Merriam-Webster
www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/genocide

Full **Definition of genocide**. : the deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group.

12. Tail Banding Panel

- (a) The Accredited Banders Scheme (ABS) has been established by the NZKC and the NZCDB and now only NZKC Registered litters of traditionally docked breeds are to be banded.
- (b) I consider that by restricting banding to being performed by accredited people only, New Zealand is being proactive in animal welfare and building a fence at the top of the cliff, as opposed to being the ambulance at the bottom.
- (c) NZCDB will provide figures that prove that the Accredited Banders Scheme (ABS) is working successfully.
- (d) I have read and fully support the submissions from NZCDB and APDB in regard to tail docking.

13. Just how prevalent are incidents of incorrect Tail Docking?

- (a) I continue to maintain that sufficient processes already exist to deal with people who expose puppies to incorrect tail docking

³ <http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/getting-a-dog-or-puppy/finding-the-right-dog/vulnerable-native-breeds/>

- procedures.
- (b) Relying on media reports as our only source of information, since the inception of the Code of Welfare (Dogs) I have been made aware of only aware of two cases that have progressed to prosecution.
 - (c) If the incidence is as prevalent as NZVA and SPCA claim – then why are we not seeing any prosecutions?
 - (d) If the incidence is as prevalent as NZVA and SPCA claim – then why have they not collected this data and provided it to MPI for inclusion in the Discussion Paper – statistics are provided for the following to further justify the proposal;
 - Dogs – Injuries from collars or tethers
 - Dogs – Muzzling a dog
 - Dogs – Dry and shaded shelter
 - Dogs – Dogs left in vehicles
- I suggest that the reason is because it does not exist, there is no data because there is no issue.
- (e) If it is NOT prevalent – then why do we need to consider further legislation when quite simply, any dog docked by a person other than a vet or an Accredited Bander is currently identifiable and able to be punished?

14. Bias across species for Painful & Surgical Procedures

- (a) Irrespective of whether an animal is a production or companion animal, they must be afforded the same welfare outcome. There can be no discrimination between species.
- (b) It is not acceptable to place restrictions on an experienced bander completing the painless banding of dogs' tails, yet afford **any person** the right to complete the identical procedure to a lamb (that feels pain) - up to six months of age.
- (c) There are 10 procedures listed in Appendix A that all cause an animal pain or distress and will permit people other than a vet to perform them.
- (d) 8 of them allow **any person** to complete the procedure
- (e) Under the Surgical & Painful Procedures Regulatory Proposals (SSP), there are restrictions, exemptions and in some instance the use of pain relief is required.
- (f) All I request is that we are afforded the same exceptions under the SPP and be permitted to continue a practice which is a pain free prophylactic procedure for traditionally docked dogs.
- (g) This could be achieved by rewording the proposal to that in Appendix B.
- (h) This table would be the same for Dew Claw removal – Section 61, Dogs – Dew claws.
- (i) It would remain an offence for anyone other than a veterinarian to surgically dock a dogs' tail 4 four days of age and over, or anyone other than an ABS member to band the tail of a neonate under the age of 4 days.

15. Decisions based on science, best practice, technology

- (a) There is a reluctance from NZVA, SPCA and other quasi-welfare organisation to refrain from using over-emotive opinions or theories, as opposed to sound scientific based proof.
- (b) Without this evidence – then that is simply all the statements are – opinions and theories. Hardly sound building blocks for a robust Animal Welfare system!
- (c) Comments regarding the use of the dogs' tail in communication is supported by a flawed study which will be better addressed by the NZCDB.
- (d) This statement has never been supported by statistics that might indicate more children are being bitten by docked dogs.
- (e) This statement makes no allowance for the differing tails sets of dogs – as an example, spaniels hold their tails down and are not capable of raising them above their backs. Basenji's have their tail tightly curled over their back. Which carriage best suggests to a child a dog is about to attack them?
- (f) There are far more visual signs of aggressiveness that are more reliable indicators of a dog's temperament than tails set. Head carriage, eye contact, ear carriage being some examples.
- (g) It was previously submitted by NZVA that there are many complications arising from docking, and then by its own admission confirm research in this area is sparse. If neuromas were present I have already explained that we would see associate responses from dogs whilst being examined in the ring, competing or working, while under examination at the vet clinic as well as in their normal life. I can find nowhere where this has been documented.
- (h) As yet another example of the reluctance to accept breed variation, several of the traditionally docked breeds, actually carry a bobtail gene and are born without tails. Even if not in use today as working dogs, they were more than capable of performing the task they were bred for when they were in use.
- (i) Several breeds who are not docked also have short tails, or curled tails that are held close to the body – Pug, Basenji, French Bulldog, Boston Terrier, Bulldog, Shar Pei, just to mention a few. None of these breeds have compromised balance, all were bred for a purpose and all have steady temperaments.
- (j) Burdon of Proof
 - n. the most important rule of evidence in the trial of civil (not criminal) cases. The burden of proof is on the plaintiff (the party bringing the lawsuit) to show by a "preponderance of evidence" or "weight of evidence" that all the facts necessary to win a judgment are probably true.
- (k) For NZVA/SPCA/MPI to prove its case as a professional body, surely it has the responsibility to effect change using a strong science base to its assertions and not just unsubstantiated opinions?
- (l) In the past the NZVA has disputed the use of the word phenotype in arguments. The word is defined as below

Phenotype – Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 8th edition (c) 2009

1 the complete observable characteristics of an organism or group, including anatomic, physiological, biochemical, and behavioral traits, as determined by the interaction of genetic makeup and environmental factors.

2 A group of organisms that resemble each other in appearance

- (m) Again, NZVA seem intent on disregarding that the development of any breed fits perfectly into this definition.
- (n) Different breeds were developed solely by manipulating/eliminating the genetic make-up in an attempt to satisfy the remainder of the requirements in this definition.
- (o) The phenotype of the dog has simply been established by a high paced and selective evolutionary process.

16. Ethics

Definitions

noun

- 1. (*functioning as singular*) the philosophical study of the moral value of human conduct and of the rules and principles that ought to govern it; moral philosophy *See also* meta-ethics
- 2. (*functioning as plural*) a social, religious, or civil code of behaviour considered correct, esp that of a particular group, profession, or individual
- 3. (*functioning as plural*) the moral fitness of a decision, course of action, etc ⇒ he doubted the ethics of their verdict

- (a) It is not ethical to discriminate between species in regard to tail docking!

In Conclusion

- (a) Animal Welfare is the first concern in all my owning, exhibiting, breeding and judging decisions.
- (b) When considering decisions for the Breed Standards Committee and the NZDJA, Animal Welfare is one of my prime considerations.
- (c) I am a breeder who refuses to leave tails on my puppies.
- (d) I fully support the right of all other breeders to practice "Freedom of Choice" for their own decisions on tail banding.
- (e) I fully endorse the punishment of any persons operating outside of the requirements of any Regulation and the Act.
- (f) I fully endorse the punishment of any person operating outside of the protocols of the Accredited Banding Scheme administered between the NZKC and the NZCDB.

I wish to thank you for the opportunity to make this submission.

It is my hope that MPI and NAWAC will recommend that the current requirements of the Code of Welfare regarding the acceptance of Tail Banding by accredited people will be maintained as it has proven it works successfully.

I also hope that this will finally settle the ongoing arguments from NZVA and SPCA and leave the system to work without antagonism for the future wellbeing of my dogs.

I am willing to be heard supporting this submission.



Karen McIntyre

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

APPENDIX A – SUMMARY TABLE OF SURGICAL AND PAINFUL PROCEDURES
Indicating which procedures have exemptions to be performed by non-veterinarian.

Species	Procedure	Comments	Performed by	Fit SSP	Comparison to Banders Panel
All Animals	52. Embryo Collection via exteriorised uterus (surgical embryo transfer)	This procedure is completed by Technicians, who are extremely skilled at the process and are a significant supplier of this procedure to the industry	Technicians	Yes	This procedure has higher risk to the animal than banding and is painful to the animal
		It must surely be considered invasive and will meet the criteria as a SSP, yet it will be performed by non-vet			
		Pain relief to be given			
All Animals	53. Laparoscopic AI	This procedure is currently performed by both vets and non-vets.	Any Person	Yes	This procedure has higher risk to the animal than banding and is painful to the animal
		It must surely be considered invasive and will meet the criteria as a SSP, yet it will be performed by non-vet			
		Pain relief to be given			
Cattle	63. Teats	Supernumerary teat removal (up to 6 weeks of age) may be performed by any person. Must create a clear cut and not tear or crush tissue. Clean scissors, free of visible contamination, must be used for the procedure.	Any Person <6 weeks Vet > 6 weeks	Yes	This procedure is prophylactic, similar to banding and is painful
		Likely to meet the criteria			
		No pain relief required			
Cattle & Sheep	67. Castration and shortening of the scrotum (Crypt orchid)	Castration and shortening of the scrotum (under 6 months of age): May be undertaken by any person	Any Person < 6 months Vet > 6 months	Yes	This procedure causes pain and discomfort to the animal and is therefore on a higher scale.
		Conventional rubber rings must only be used for this procedure			
		Likely to meet the criteria No pain relief required. Is considered appropriate given the balance between the benefits to animal management/production and the pain experienced by the animal.			
Cattle, sheep & goats	68. Disbudding	Destruction, by any method, of the free-floating immature horn tissue.	Any Person	Yes	This procedure causes pain and discomfort to the animal and is therefore on a higher scale.
		May be performed by any person			
		Likely to meet criteria Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.			

Species	Procedure	Comments	Performed by	Fit SSP	Comparison to Banders Panel
Cattle, sheep & goats	69. Dehorning	Removal of whole horns including any regrowth after debudding) from an animal by amputation.	Any Person	Yes	Procedure causes significant pain and is many times higher than banding
		Likely to meet criteria			
		Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.			
Sheep	70. Tail Docking	Tail docking (under 6 months of age):	Any Person < 6 months Vet > 6 months	Yes	Procedure causes significant pain.
		May be performed by any person			
		Must use hot iron or rubber ring only.			
		Tail must not be flush			
		Likely to meet criteria			
Deer	72. Develvetting	No pain relief			
		The person undertaking must be either:	Vet or have Vet approval	Yes	Procedure causes significant pain and is Currently a controlled surgical procedure
		A Vet or vet student under direct vet supervision			
Pigs	81. Tail Docking	have veterinary approval			
		Likely to meet criteria	Any person < 7 days vet > 7 days	Yes	Procedure causes significant pain.
		Pain relief must be used			
		Tail Docking (Under 7 days):			
		May be undertaken by anyone.			
Poultry	83. Dubbing	Procedure must create a clear cut and not tear or crush the tissue.			
		Tail Docking (over 7 days)			
		Vet only - Pain relief to be used.			
		Likely to meet criteria	Any Person	Yes	Causes pain and distress higher than banding. Allowance for traditionally dubbed breeds Akin to tail banding
		Pain relief must be used over 7 days. Nothing less than 7 days.			
		Pain relief must be used at time of procedure			
Poultry	83. Dubbing	Dubbing to be constrained to existing "dubbed" breeds.	Any Person	Yes	Causes pain and distress higher than banding. Allowance for traditionally dubbed breeds Akin to tail banding
		Likely to meet criteria			
		Pain relief must be used.			

APPENDIX B – Proposed Table 62. Dogs – Tail Docking

62. Dogs - Tail Docking	
Proposal	4 Days of age and above for therapeutic reasons only - Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian
	Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons
	Pain Relief must be used at the time of the procedure
	Banding under 4 days of age for prophylactic reasons only - Must be performed by a member of the Accredited Banders Scheme administered by the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds.
Current State	<i>Remains the same</i>
How will regulation help?	<i>Remains the same</i>
Penalty	<i>Remains the same</i>

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:54 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Proposal Feedback.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN – ANIMAL WELFARE PROPOSAL FEEDBACK

Gail and Nick Goodwin-Smith GLANIKDOBE DOBERMANNS Qld. Aust.

We would like to support our friends in NZ as lovers of this wonderful Breed. – We disagree with this proposal Regulation

As members of Dog's Qld. Aust. for 18 years and have bred and shown these beautiful dogs for that period of time, now retiring at the age of 75 we are very sad to see all these regulations being brought before our NZ Members after all the years these dogs have been bred and loved.

We are not skilled in banding tails but always made sure our puppies had their tail shortening done under Vet. supervision or an accredited responsible person. These are Pedigree dogs and the best possible care has always been taken. The love for these dogs will never change but do not see the sense in changing what they were bred for many years ago and also what buyers expect to see.

As our experience with breeding over the last few years with tails is that many of our puppies sold have damaged their tails and suffered for weeks on antibiotic's and then to have them docked which is a major operation and very sad where as the puppies are done at a very early age and don't know any difference. We have many calls per week for our beautiful puppies and many will not buy the puppies when they know they have not had their tails banded as they want what they have always had in the past. All our puppies are sold as family pets which is why dew claw removal is a must as the damage they can do to themselves and to their owners is extensive. We know to keep them short but that is not always obeyed by their owners and I am sure the Vets would tell you the horrific injuries caused to a dog when they get them caught on fences and even our children.

Traditional docked dogs should still be able to be banded by professional accredited people/Vets and for these other Groups to put more time and effort into the backyard breeders breeding irresponsibly with the wrong dogs which the shelters are full of every day and let us get on with our Pedigree Dogs.

We hope this proposal goes before the most responsible, caring groups who breed all these gorgeous animals and they see fit to leave all our original breeds the way they were bred going back many years.

Gail and Nick Glanikdobe Dobermanns s 9(2)(a)

Out of Scope

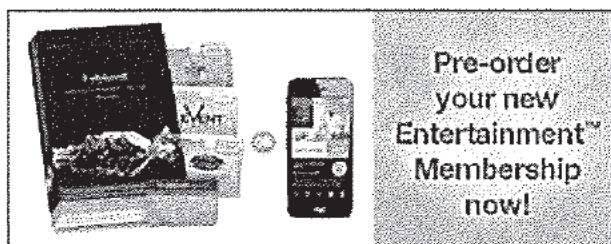
From: CDANZ Info § 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:51 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: CDANZ Submission Animal Welfare Regulations 2016.pdf

Hi,
Please find attached the Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations from Chained Dog Awareness NZ
Let me know if you require anything further from me.
Thanks
Amanda

Amanda Fraser-Jones - Trustee
Adoptions/Fundraising Co-Ordinator
Chained Dog Awareness NZ

§ 9(2)(a)

Please check out our website [here](#), or like our Facebook page [here](#)



Submission from Chained Dog Awareness NZ Trust on the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations



Chained Dog Awareness Trust
Po Box 131 068
Onehunga
Auckland

info@cdanz.org
www.cdanz.org

Submission by Chained Dog Awareness NZ Charitable Trust on the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations

Background

Chained Dog Awareness in NZ (CDANZ) is a registered charity that is fighting to end the life-chaining of dogs in New Zealand. We are currently the only charity that specializes in working with Chained Dogs predominantly, and have gained many years of experience and expertise in this area. All of the people working with CDANZ are volunteers who give their time freely to help those who can't speak for themselves. It is staffed by a core team of 7 volunteers, and over 12,000 supporters.

CDANZ was started in 2001, and in 2007 was incorporated into a charitable trust. Over this time we have rescued or rehoused over 600 life chained dogs, including many of their offspring. CDANZ and its volunteers work within the existing confines of the law and liaise with the SPCA, the Police and local authorities in the course of carrying out its valuable work. We are currently working with around 80 dogs in Auckland alone.

We provide education & support to those owners willing to accept help, so that their dogs can continue to live with them & have happier lives. We hope that by showing people that, with proper care and attention, dogs can be wonderful family members who can bring so much pleasure to their lives. We also rescue dogs when they cannot stay with their owners, either because the neglect is too much, or because the owner acknowledges that they are unable to properly care for their dog. When dogs are relinquished to us, we rehabilitate & rehome them to homes where they will be loved & treated like a member of the family.

CDANZ is not funded in any way through government, regional or other charitable organizations, and relies solely on donations and the voluntary contributions from its core team and "friends".

Summary of Position

CDANZ's core team has read through the Review Paper issued by the Ministry of Primary Industries.

In general terms, CDANZ welcomes the Review Paper and believes there are specific areas relevant to it that should be the subject of amendments both to the primary Act, but also to the Code of Conduct (the Deemed Regulations) relating to dogs. CDANZ believes that Option 2 (Developing Regulations) is appropriate to address the issues that it currently deals with.

We believe that the enforcement toolbox is not strong enough to deal with the issues that CDANZ deals with and we support the proposed regime of instant fines and compliance notices. But CDANZ does not believe the Review Paper goes far enough to consider some important areas and we have identified specific aspects where the Review should consider. CDANZ has identified and is submitting an important additional technical amendment to the Act.

We have noted the comment in the Review Paper that the focus of the review is on improving the way in which the Act operates by providing greater clarity and enforceability – in our submissions, we have sought to demonstrate this, while focusing on our primary objectives which relate to chained dogs as we believe that our submissions have a wider application to other species and the overall ambit of the operation of the Act.

Answers to questions/proposals in the Review Paper

Because not all the questions and proposals are relevant to CDANZ's activities and stakeholders, we are submitting only on the questions/proposals directly relevant to us.

From CDANZ's point of view, we believe that domestic pets form part of the family unit and should be treated with a similar level of care and respect that you would treat your own family members.

We welcome the Government's intent that it sees itself providing a leadership role in setting and maintaining mandatory animal welfare standards and acting rapidly and appropriately when standards are breached. To date, these are issues which CDANZ believes have not been addressed and in our submissions below, we will explain why we take this view.

In short, CDANZ's view is that the current Code of Conduct and Recommended Best Practice are an extremely light handed way to deal with a real issue, namely the tethering of dogs. It is not sufficient, in CDANZ's view to have a recommended best practice to allow one hour's worth of exercise a day for dogs. There needs to be minimum enforceable standards/regulations - from our own investigations, the most common excuse is to say that offending owner walks the dog at night when enforcement officers are either not on duty or unable to conduct proper monitoring.

We also welcome the intent that the Government wants better evidence and measurement of animal welfare performance. CDANZ submits that the current regime does not allow proper assessment and analysis of breaches of the Codes of Conduct or the Recommended Best Practice. For CDANZ, we believe that animal welfare performance for dogs needs to go a lot further than the current standards prescribed in the Code of Conduct. Many of these reasons are further detailed below.

In terms of whether the Government's stated values reflect those of the community at large, CDANZ believes that the values that we have a duty to preserve and maintain the welfare of the dogs and other animals is shared by good dog owners, but not by the irresponsible owners that we see every day.

Most dogs we see are relinquished by their owners as sections aren't fenced or the owners don't have the money to spend on the dog, or show little interest in obtaining information that would improve the care of their dogs.

Even in the case of dog owners who think they have a good idea of a dog's physical needs, they often do not consider the behavioural aspect that comes from the fact that dogs are naturally pack animals and need to run as part of their daily routine. For those reasons, CDANZ is working to eliminate life chaining/tethering of dogs as this is a very important step in increasing dog welfare, but also social welfare in that better dog care will lead to better family care.

From CDANZ's point of view the Code of Welfare for Dogs is not effective in dealing with the issues closest to its interests – namely the tethering of dogs and prevention of inhumane treatment. CDANZ's core team is familiar with the current Code of Welfare and we feel that that current regime does nothing to improve the welfare of dogs which are tethered for most of the day as the Codes of Welfare/Recommended Best Practice do not have the full force of the law.

CDANZ supports Option 2 – Developing Regulations. We understand the concerns expressed in the Review Paper that some of the existing minimum standards might not be able to be made into

mandatory regulations, but in terms of banning inhumane treatment of animals, not only dogs, it is too important to get wrong.

CDANZ also believes that if the minimum standards were made enforceable, there would be an increase in the quality of care afforded to dogs by their owners. In other words, the onus would be on the owners to improve the living standards of dogs and not leave them neglected or under-cared.

CDANZ does not fully support Option 3. The key reason is that it is only a slight improvement on the status quo.

However, as to guidelines, while CDANZ accepts that from time to time certain animal sectors or breeds or types will need specific guidelines, CDANZ believes that the issue with the current "best practice guidelines" are that they are not taken seriously and do not have the force of law. This is certainly the view taken by errant owners encountered by CDANZ who are either unaware of the guidelines or dismiss them altogether as being nothing significant. From CDANZ's point of view, it is essential to have mandatory regulations which have the force of law and that will only come through the formalization either in the main Act or in Regulations.

From CDANZ's point of view, we believe that the Government should also consider the addition of the safety (from an owner and a public point of view) and a social factor when looking at animal welfare standards. We believe that these are logical additions when taking into account the impact of domestic animals of all types and their interaction with the Community at large.

Statistically speaking, CDANZ believes that dogs which are kept in safe and humane environments are better animals not only for themselves, but for their owners, and are much less of a risk to the general public as they would be better socialized. Research from the USA (The Humane Society of the United States, The American Veterinary Medical Association, and the Centre for Disease Control) has shown, in summary, that:

- Chaining dogs is both inhumane and a threat to the safety of the confined dog, other animals and humans
- Dogs that are kept alone on one spot for hours, days, months or years, suffer immense psychological damage – they become neurotic, anxious and can become aggressive.
- Dogs rapidly develop sores and raw necks due to improper neck apparatus and straining to escape confinement.
- Chain entanglement is common and the dogs are then unable to access food, water and shelter
- Chaining creates aggressiveness not protectiveness.
- Chaining violates the dog's nature as social pack animals.

Numerous attacks on people by tethered dogs have been documented. The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association reported that 17% of dogs involved in fatal attacks on humans between 1979 and 1998 were restrained on their owners' property at the time of the attack.

New Zealand statistics are not pretty either. According to the NZ Medical Journal Volume 120 #1259:

- There were 11,708 dog attacks in NZ in 2011
- These attacks cost \$2.4 million in ACC claims
- Chained dogs are 2.8 times more likely to bite than unchained dogs
- Most attacks by chained dogs are on children, as children do not understand and are not capable of diagnosing aggressive behaviour in a chained dog

CDANZ acknowledges that the Act as a whole is designed to be as wide ranging as possible and not limited to any particular species. We believe that what we are highlighting has a not dissimilar impact for any other animal species kept in substandard/unsafe/inhumane conditions.

In the last few years, CDANZ has observed, inter alia;

- Over 80 homes, whereby the chained dogs on these properties have been uplifted and killed for non-registration, 3-5 months later the majority of these same homes have a new pup chained.
- Numerous instances of small stones and other items being thrown by children over/through the fence at the neighbours chained dog.
- One particular instance, whereby a 5 year old boy was found beating a placid chained dog who has been here for 8 years since puppyhood. The child was told never to come back on the section. The next day he came back and beat the dog. The dog, unsurprisingly, bit the child.

This is merely the tip of the iceberg.

If, as we propose further on in our submission, CDANZ's proposal to amend the act in relation to tether is adopted, there may be a need to be a transitional provision if the dog owners are required to put in place a dog run or complete fencing, or take other steps. However, in relation to the issues within CDANZ's control, and its remit, we see no reasons for exemptions in relation to dogs, however we would acknowledge that there may be some instances where this may be required for other animals.

Given CDANZ's remit, we do not make any submissions as to whether "economic impact" is a useful or appropriate addition to the proposed criteria.

Enforcement Provisions

CDANZ urges Government to greatly improve the current enforcement provisions.

From CDANZ's point of view, the current enforcement provisions are sadly lacking or simply do not work. The issues of care and welfare that are being addressed daily by CDANZ are basically ignored to the detriment of both domestic dogs who are kept tethered for no good reason and to the detriment of their owners who do not understand that such behaviour is detrimental for their dogs. In our submission, this is an area where the Ministry and Government need to take urgent and significant action. CDANZ routinely deals with on average 4 or more chained dogs a week, and would see at least 15 new dogs chained up. We currently have over 80 dogs we are looking after in Auckland alone.

CDANZ believes that the impact of allowing instant fines and issuing of compliance orders would not only greatly benefit the work of CDANZ but would go a very long way to improving the safety of dog ownership, improve the care and physical and mental state of domestic dogs as a whole. We therefore believe that the benefits would outweigh the risks of implementing instant fine and compliance notices.

CDANZ believes that tethering or otherwise restraining an animal by any means should be classified as an offence and that it should be the subject of an instant fine.

Specific Proposals within the Review Paper

Proposal 4 – Dogs – Pinch and Prong Collars

From CDANZ's point of view we would strongly support Pinch and Prong Collars being banned from NZ, in conjunction with instant fines and compliance, and believe this should be adopted as soon as possible.

Proposal 5 – Dogs – Injuries from Tethers or Collars

From CDANZ's point of view we would strongly support stronger regulations in regards to injuries from tethers and collars, in conjunction with instant fines and compliance, and believe this should be adopted as soon as possible.

Proposal 7 – Dogs – Dry and Shaded Shelter

From CDANZ's point of view we would strongly support stronger regulations in regards to shelter being provided for a dog, in conjunction with instant fines and compliance, and believe this should be adopted as soon as possible.

Proposal 8 – Dogs – Dogs left in vehicles

From CDANZ's point of view we would strongly support stronger regulations in regards to dogs being left in vehicles, in conjunction with prosecution, and believe this should be adopted as soon as possible. We would also like to see a provision where an appropriate enforcement officer was able to force entry to the vehicle immediately, at the cost of the dog owner.

Proposal 9 – Dogs – Secured on moving vehicles

From CDANZ's point of view we would strongly support stronger regulations in regards to dogs being secured on moving vehicles, in conjunction with instant fines and compliance, and believe this should be adopted as soon as possible.

Proposal 10 – Dogs & Cats - Drowning Dogs & Cats

From CDANZ's point of view we think that making drowning any animal deliberately a criminal offence is something we strongly support and believe this should be adopted as soon as possible. We would have thought that the reasons for doing so were obvious to all.

CDANZ also submits that a technical amendment to Section 14 should also be included as follows:

- Adding a new Section 14(1)(c) which would read as follows;

A person commits an offence who, being the owner of, or a person in charge of, an animal, without reasonable excuse...

- c) *chains, tether or otherwise restrains any animal by means unless such restraint was absolutely necessary to complete a specific task, except where an animal was in immediate danger to the health, safety or welfare or to the public at large*

We would also welcome the opportunity to engage in discussions with the Minister of Ministry Officials as part of the wider consultation process either prior to amendments of the primary Act of the Deemed Regulations.

Dated this 19th of May 2016

Christine Breen
Amanda Fraser-Jones
Trustees
Chained Dog Awareness NZ
PO Box 131 068
Onehunga
Auckland

info@cdanz.org
www.cdanz.org

s 9(2)(a)

Further Information

NZ Dog Bite Statistics

As you can see from the table below, reported dog bites are on the rise in NZ.

Extract from ACC report dated 30th Jan 2016

Table 1. Number of new dog bite claims by age: 2005 - 2015

Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0-4	729	695	732	711	715	802	773	792	732	803	815
5-9	695	727	783	717	781	764	799	765	850	830	871
10-14	552	589	650	603	625	633	644	630	625	598	650
15-19	500	621	559	595	634	639	598	681	667	666	647
20-24	578	624	630	625	713	720	730	761	807	884	868
25-29	493	546	588	599	566	617	628	673	740	723	832
30-34	566	566	564	505	544	580	536	593	647	634	664
35-39	570	596	650	602	626	658	617	618	658	658	647
40-44	584	655	659	704	731	754	704	776	828	791	796
45-49	562	603	659	680	761	763	736	892	935	912	951
50-54	513	591	640	630	697	687	755	834	910	881	1,004
55-59	536	519	574	568	553	659	675	757	813	770	860
60-64	397	432	442	511	549	594	578	638	696	700	765
65-69	325	332	381	339	449	436	489	559	646	700	691
70-74	255	288	324	360	330	401	415	510	522	519	547
75-79	256	279	309	338	311	266	312	309	441	456	520
80-84	172	204	212	251	258	284	334	290	352	346	399
85+	128	171	186	196	203	222	246	254	327	348	370
	8411	9051	9542	9584	10046	10577	10563	11332	12196	12221	12937



Cost of active dog bite claims by age: 2005 - 2014

Age	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0-4	\$76,400	\$88,190	\$85,153	\$113,276	\$107,984	\$103,623	\$158,435	\$141,210	\$132,158	\$130,750
5-9	\$108,344	\$99,284	\$97,615	\$136,142	\$137,106	\$145,737	\$105,989	\$116,365	\$187,847	\$283,353
10-14	\$62,268	\$70,333	\$75,246	\$114,895	\$95,595	\$89,316	\$102,232	\$110,173	\$89,450	\$107,368
15-19	\$72,099	\$86,024	\$121,392	\$118,390	\$96,116	\$92,914	\$127,053	\$129,511	\$104,520	\$87,347
20-24	\$79,442	\$91,008	\$108,222	\$145,272	\$164,814	\$152,812	\$154,979	\$137,419	\$167,579	\$239,506
25-29	\$89,151	\$177,426	\$185,246	\$175,192	\$140,158	\$92,196	\$165,121	\$181,520	\$157,980	\$217,931
30-34	\$217,018	\$228,665	\$178,212	\$191,303	\$107,680	\$160,395	\$127,242	\$173,143	\$152,447	\$217,540
35-39	\$198,612	\$210,191	\$195,495	\$338,769	\$175,531	\$190,579	\$180,482	\$238,689	\$211,620	\$343,853
40-44	\$223,608	\$312,744	\$335,875	\$318,288	\$289,215	\$243,479	\$278,387	\$252,638	\$325,871	\$330,917
45-49	\$159,132	\$293,419	\$269,731	\$259,291	\$222,023	\$283,707	\$293,340	\$376,025	\$445,677	\$409,062
50-54	\$150,351	\$252,230	\$256,019	\$288,950	\$215,188	\$223,432	\$319,538	\$451,611	\$643,367	\$580,110
55-59	\$201,737	\$240,667	\$277,498	\$257,458	\$206,961	\$465,119	\$212,755	\$292,898	\$351,749	\$711,549
60-64	\$97,493	\$129,729	\$215,155	\$240,505	\$230,791	\$180,676	\$199,072	\$211,628	\$300,205	\$447,917
65-69	\$92,232	\$83,007	\$93,183	\$104,749	\$99,625	\$127,001	\$161,320	\$166,489	\$285,739	\$206,470
70-74	\$72,623	\$68,616	\$98,233	\$111,240	\$105,476	\$104,693	\$136,050	\$146,504	\$148,248	\$140,112
75-79	\$74,027	\$82,655	\$97,371	\$90,426	\$85,718	\$87,152	\$62,724	\$101,062	\$128,996	\$171,450
80-84	\$50,091	\$46,923	\$81,418	\$69,993	\$89,352	\$99,599	\$79,865	\$98,296	\$110,267	\$104,506
85+	\$66,078	\$61,695	\$112,283	\$99,308	\$64,154	\$77,170	\$80,591	\$108,738	\$121,076	\$133,515
										\$4,863,256

As previously mentioned, the NZ Medical Journal Volume 12 states "Chained Dogs are 2.8 times more likely to bite than unchained dogs".

There was also an article in the NZ Listener in May 2016, where renowned dog trainer Geoff Bowers advises the following;

Never leave a dog chained up. It's not just cruel, but also practically a guaranteed way of training an attack dog. People with insecure properties who need/want to leave the dog outside for any length of time should invest in a crate or a secure run. Bowers says even tethering a dog outside a shop for a short time is risky. "Again its flight, fight or freeze, and a chained dog has not a lot of options. It can't get away, so it will feel threatened." Habitually chained dogs become hyper-anxious because they know the only way they can deal with threat is attack.

Most dog attacks by chained dogs are on children, as children do not understand and are not capable of diagnosing aggressive behaviour in a chained dog and will therefore encroach on the territory of the dog on the chain.

Petition

Please find below a link to a petition that has over 10,000 signatures. CDANZ also have many signatures in physical copy that are able to be provided;

https://secure.avaaz.org/en/petition/The_Minister_of_Primary_Industries_Nathan_Guy_Stop_the_chaining_of_dogs_in_New_Zealand/

Overseas Research and Information

Overseas studies have repeatedly shown that there is no statistical significance in using breed as a determinant of dog attacks (beyond their underlying proportions in the dog population). However they have consistently shown that between 80-87% of the total number of attacks occur from non-neutered males, and over 50% from chained dogs (while still chained).

This research has concluded that chained dogs are;

- 3 times more likely to attack
- Chaining causes attacks
- Children are the most common victims

The majority of dog attacks occur within the confines of owners' properties, often within the confines of the chain the dog is shackled to. The rest are wandering dogs.

Chaining violates the dogs' nature as social pack animals. Studies have shown chaining to have the following impact on the dog;

- Solitary confinement
- Socially compromised
- Stress induced environment
- A chained dog is an unsupervised dog whose aggression increases as it daily rehearses aggressive behavioural sequences over and over again
- A chained dog is over excited with people which can result in biting
- Pent up energy that has nowhere to release
- Cruelty and abuse

Chaining makes dogs more territorial resulting in defensive behaviour which is abnormally intense. Chaining increases the likelihood of a dangerous defensive response such as barking and lunging.

As a chained dog does not have the option of a 'flight' response it will more often than not choose to stand its ground and therefore produce a 'fight' response which can result in an attack.

Legislature

The impact of anti-tethering laws/ordinances passed in many overseas countries, and particularly referring to the USA have been passed for 2 significant reasons;

- Safety of the public
- The humane treatment of animals

These laws have made it possible to educate pet owners about the importance of interacting with their pets, providing proper activity, exercise, and have given local authorities the ability and the 'teeth' to prosecute the individuals who refuse to comply.

Laws have been passed as tethering has resulted in;

- Dogs breaking off the chain and therefore escaping and biting/attacking
- The tethering being a hazard for the dog which can result in choking/hanging
- Inhumane treatment of the animal

Tethering/Chaining is banned altogether in many states and countries. Others specify that the dog must be off the chain for a specific period of time – the negative impact of time restriction being that it is extremely difficult to enforce.

Out of Scope

From: Sandie Meads s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:50 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: Tail Docking Submission May 2106.pdf

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please find attached a copy of the submission on the proposed changes to Animal Welfare Regulations from The Griffon Bruxellois Club (Inc).

Yours faithfully,

Sandie Meads
For The Griffon Bruxellois Club (Inc)

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
P O Box 2526
WELLINGTON 6140

SUBMISSION ON ANIMAL WELFARE REGULATIONS

Presented by:

Name: Mrs Sandie Meads

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Organisation representing:

The Griffon Bruxellois Club (Inc)

The Griffon Bruxellois is an historical breed originating in Belgium as early as the 1400's. More recently though (1800's) the Griffon Bruxellois was a vermin catcher and controller used by the men who ran the night carts and was also a guard-dog for the coachmen. The breed found favour with Royalty during this time quickly becoming popular with the gentry. Queen Marie-Henriette of Belgium was a breeder and fancier. They became known as "The Connoisseur's Dog".

They are a traditionally docked breed.

Now in 2016, we are the guardians of this delightful breed and take the preservation of the breed extremely seriously. We breed, work, hunt and show our dogs as a hobby / sport – a voluntarily unfunded role. We endeavour to breed to the standard and this includes the shortening of their tail.

62. Dogs – Tail Docking

- There is no need to further regulate this procedure.

In 2010 under the Dogs Code of Welfare it was agreed on the following:

- a. *Tails may only be shortened or removed by using a tail band –*
 - (i) *In puppies that are less than four days old in which the eyes have not started to open; and*
 - (ii) *By a person who possesses the appropriate knowledge, training and competency necessary to do so effectively and who is acting under a documented quality assurance scheme that assures compliance with this minimum standard; and*
 - (iii) *The remaining length of the tail must be sufficient to avoid compromising health and welfare when the dog is mature.*

In 2012 the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB) and the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) adopted an accreditation and assurance scheme for suitably qualified members of the NZCDB who wished to be recognised as Accredited Banders. This was accepted by the NAWAC committee as an appropriate solution.

- There is no positive impact for changing the current procedure. The NZCDB and NZKC is concerned at the implication that the suggested regulatory change may bring about

backyard docking. At this stage neither is aware of any such issues associated with the NZKC's quality assurance scheme.

- Introduction of the proposed changes will have a negative impact on the breeds who currently have their tails shortened, eg long term breeders and supporters of a traditionally docked breed will cease breeding and thereby put the breed at risk of extinction.
- There is no need for a transitional or phase in period as the current quality assurance scheme with Accredited Banders works well.
- The current issue is being managed adequately under the Dogs Code of Welfare 2010.
- As previously stated the current management of tail docking / shortening of tails using Accredited Banders registered with the NZKC works well. On the litter notification form, which is sent to the NZKC, all registered NZKC breeders need to state the name and number of the Accredited Bander.
- The NZCDB and NZKC are the right people to be held responsible for the correct and current form of tail docking / shortening.
- There is no need for a penalty to be applied to this as there is no need to change the current procedure.
- There are no religious or cultural practices that are impacted by the current procedure of tail docking / shortening which is being carried out by Accredited Banders registered with the NZCDB and NZKC.

We would also like to include the following:

- A number of veterinarians are not comfortable with the procedure of tail docking / shortening by the banding method as it has not been a learned procedure.
- Currently it is not illegal for any veterinarian to carry out tail docking / shortening – this rule was set by the New Zealand Veterinary Association.
- Many of those people on the NZKC's Accredited Banders roll have been breeding their traditionally docked breed for 30+ years. They have been taught in the process of tail banding by those previously involved in their breed. It is a skill that has been handed down through the ages. They are responsible and committed breeders.
- The Accredited Banders routinely band tails and do not routinely know of any injuries that could be sustained. This information will take three to four years to be reported on.
- All dogs "wag" their tail, be it long or short, to communicate with other dogs and humans.
- The debate on whether the puppy at two days old feels pain at the time of the procedure is unproven. The issue is complex and those for and against tail docking / shortening will support their respective positions. You have failed to provide any proof of pain, either scientific or anecdotal, as requested by the 2012 NAWAC committee.
- Tail docking may be banned or restricted in over 30 countries worldwide, but you do not acknowledge that in excess of 170 countries in the world do NOT have a ban on the docking / shortening of dogs tails.
- You are failing to acknowledge the practical experience and breed specific knowledge of breeders of traditionally docked breeds.
- You have failed to acknowledge or recognise any variation in the tail structure / form and function between dog breeds.
- You have reduced the credibility of NZKC Accredited Banders, most of whom are experienced dog breeders.

- You are also endeavouring to remove breeders "Freedom of Choice".

It is not necessary to ban the current method, this can be remedied by aligning banding with the exemptions your committee has prepared for production animals, namely pigs and sheep.

61. Dew Claws

From the Dogs Code of Welfare 2010, the current state for the removal of front limb and hind limb dew claws is as follows:-

- It is allowable that dew claws can be removed from puppies by a person other than a veterinarian, as long as it is done before the eyes have started to open or before four days old, whichever comes first.*
- Persons, other than veterinarians, who remove dew claws must possess the knowledge, training and competence in relation to the procedure that maintains the health and welfare of the puppy.*
- The removal of dew claws on puppies or dogs either aged over four days or have their eyes open can only be removed by a veterinarian.*
- If dew claw removal is not performed, care must be taken to manage any consequential risks to animal health and welfare.*

The NZKC's policy for dew claw removal is to prevent the potential for serious injury.

- The NZKC allows the practice of removing front limb and hind limb dew claws from puppies aged four days or less.
- They consider that any short term discomfort is outweighed by the long term welfare advantages.
- The NZKC also states that the procedure should only be undertaken by suitably experienced members, veterinarians or vet students under supervision.

The Griffon Bruxellois Club (Inc) supports the retention of the current removal of dew claw policy:-

- Regulating the removal of dew claws so that it can only be performed by a veterinarian risks curtailment of the procedure with subsequent risk of serious injury to the dog and / or dog owner.
- The removal of dew claws is generally undertaken to prevent future injury to the claws as they develop and lengthen, to prevent them being caught or dislodged. In larger breeds there is the potential for children or owners in being injured by dogs jumping up on them if dew claws have not been removed.
- Many pet owners 'forget' about the dew claws and the necessity to trim the nail, thereby causing pain and discomfort to the dog as the nail curls around and can penetrate the dogs leg and there can also be excessive and un-necessary bleeding if the 'quick' is cut when the dew claw is being trimmed.
- The removal of dew claws is generally carried out when the puppies are two to four days old. It is a very quick procedure as the primary intention is to remove the toenail, its bed

and only the first section of the dew claw. Bones at this stage are still largely cartilaginous and the discomfort is minimal.

- As previously stated it is a quick procedure so use of pain relief is not necessary. We have not heard of complications in the removal of dew claws, such as haemorrhage, infection and scarring.
- The persons who carry out the removal of dew claws in puppies are skilled and experienced. They have generally been taught by their veterinarian, have been involved with dogs for a number of years and many of them are already on the NZKC's Accredited Banders roll.
- A dog with dew claws is more likely to succumb to foot injury when running or playing. Dew claws are not visibly seen to be used as a 'steading' method when the dog is chewing an object.

We would further like to add:-

- We do not support the proposal of regulating the removal of front limb and hind limb dew claws by veterinarians or by a veterinary student under supervision.
- The negative impact of regulating this procedure would give cause for concern for removal of front limb and hind limb dew claws by in-experienced persons.
- The current issue of the removal of dew claws from front and hind limbs is being managed adequately by the Code of Welfare 2010 and the New Zealand Kennel Club.
- There are no religious or cultural practices that would be impacted by this proposal.

Enforcement

The Griffon Bruxellois Club (Inc) has grave concerns as to the form of enforcements used if these proposed regulations with regards to Tail Docking and Dew Claw Removal are passed.

Who would deal with this?

Puppies from the age of 12 weeks who are registered with the New Zealand Kennel Club can be exhibited at Breed Shows.

How do you enforce breeds who are Natural Bobtails (NBT's)?

In conclusion, the proposed changes to Animal Welfare Regulations by the Ministry for Primary Industries shows an apparent disregard for the successful accredited banding programme, which was accepted by the NAWAC committee in 2012 after consultation with the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds and the New Zealand Kennel Club as an appropriate solution. The Ministry for Primary Industries now wants tail docking by the banding method banned and included in the Surgical and Painful Procedures Regulatory Proposals.

The Ministry for Primary Industries is also wanting to regulate the removal of front limb and hind limb dew claws to be only carried out by a veterinarian or a veterinary student and only be performed for therapeutic reasons. As previously stated the current method of dew claw removal from front and hind limbs in puppies under four days old is successfully carried out by persons who have the knowledge, training and competence to do. First and foremost these persons have the health and welfare of the puppies to the fore.

Acknowledgements

The New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds

The New Zealand Kennel Club

The Griffon Bruxellois Club (Inc)

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

From: John Gillanders s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:39 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations-DARC-2016-05-19.pdf
Importance: High

Kia ora,

Since the living, thinking, feeling beings (animals) affected by our laws do not get a say our laws, it is of utmost importance that their needs are fairly represented.

To do so, we need to improve our understanding of them and their needs, because the typical societal understanding is founded on significant historical and cultural negative biases.

Examples:

- The view of animals as unfeeling automatons since Renee Descartes time, that has caused us to ignore an enormity of suffering to animals for hundreds of years.
- The dominant ideology that animals of other species are ours to own, to use however we see fit, which comes to us from our history of eating animals and using them for clothing, entertainment and other purposes. This ideology is outdated, unnecessary, and destructive not only to animals, but our own health, wellbeing and destructive to the peaceful, happy societies our government and our people all want to have.

Professor Marc Bekoff, professor in the Department of Environmental, Population, and Organismic Biology at the University of Colorado, Boulder CO, says:

"Current interdisciplinary research provides compelling evidence that many animals experience such emotions as joy, fear, love, despair, and grief". (Animal Emotions: Exploring Passionate

Natures, BioScience (2000) 50 (10): 861-870. doi: 10.1641/0006-3568(2000)050[0861:AEPPN]2.0.CO).

Anyone who pays attention to animals' behaviours has known this for time out of mind, yet science is finally catching up in terms of giving measurable evidence. We understand the Ministry for Primary Industries is requesting scientific evidence in feedback, despite the fact that animal emotions and intelligence have been an area significantly lacking in scientific studies due to our cultural bias towards our own species' needs.

We submit to you that we do not need to prove scientifically that animals can feel pain, that they have consciousness and that they can think: that is obvious by observing their behaviour. Any human child can understand that. It is 'taught' out of us in our society, largely because we eat certain species of animals and use them for our purposes with often minimal regard to their greatest needs (such as the need to live), and we need a psychological barrier

to protect ourselves from this contradiction – why we love some species and eat others who are equally deserving of our love. Dr Melanie Joy (Ph.D., Ed.M., Harvard-educated psychologist, professor of psychology and sociology at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, recipient of the Institute of Jainology's Ahimsa Award) describes the underlying reason why we treat different species differently even when there is no logical/scientific basis to do so: her talk "Beyond Carnism and toward rational, authentic food choices" explains this well.

Animals of all kinds are far more similar to us in all the most in terms of their brains, their thinking and their feelings – this makes sense considering that since, as Charles Darwin said, "The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, certainly is one of degree and not of kind."

Examples:

"If you give a crayfish a lot of little tiny electric shocks every time it tries to come out of its burrow, it will develop anxiety. If you give the crayfish the same drug used to treat anxiety disorder in humans, it relaxes and comes out and explores." - Carl Safina "What are Animals Thinking and Feeling?" (Carl Safina's work has been recognized with MacArthur, Pew, and Guggenheim Fellowships, and his writing has won Orion, Lannan, and National Academies literary awards and the John Burroughs, James Beard, and George Rabb medals. He has a PhD in ecology from Rutgers University. Safina is the inaugural holder of the endowed chair for nature and humanity at Stony Brook University, where he co-chairs the steering committee of the Alan Alda Center for Communicating Science).

"Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and porcine stress syndrome (PSS) seem to share a genetic basis; both conditions are in part hereditary. A number of studies have revealed that one's genetic predisposition, combined with a dramatic experience, increases the likelihood of developing PTSD. [...] Similarly, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs reports that it is the combination of genetics and stress that leads to the development of PSS in pigs." writes Dr Melanie Joy in her book "Why we Love Dogs, Eat Pigs and Wear Cows", referencing Wayne Du, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs, June 2004.

"While relatively little is known about the psychology of domestic pigs, what is known suggests that pigs are cognitively complex and share many traits with animals whom we consider intelligent. [...] We summarize and discuss several areas of comparative psychology, including nonsocial and social cognition, self-awareness, emotion, and personality. We conclude that there are several areas of research in which the findings are suggestive of complex psychology in pigs." Marino, Lori; & Colvin, Christina M. (2015). Thinking Pigs: A Comparative Review of Cognition, Emotion, and Personality in *Sus domesticus*. International Journal of Comparative Psychology, 28.

Ability to feel and ability to suffer needs to be the criteria for how we treat other living beings and how we regulate our laws regarding that.

Ask yourself this, for every regulation: "Would this regulation suitably protect my dog? (who is able to feel and to suffer equally to the farmed animals we discuss in this)" (or another loved companion animal).

As such, the below is our submission on the proposed animal welfare regulations.

A note on context: for many pieces of feedback given here, there are two parts:

* Ideal: this represents the vision of where we as a society need to head for us to attain a peaceful, healthy, happy, fair and prosperous society based upon regenerative behaviours. This also represents where we would like us to be in the relatively near future (1-2 decades from now).

* Pragmatic: this represents feedback that is scaled back to try and give a compromise between the ideal vision and where we are now. In most cases in this feedback this represents a small step in a positive direction, though it also significantly compromises the underlying ethic of peace to all conscious, feeling, thinking beings that would massively simplify and positively disrupt our existing exploitative system. Because we are pragmatists, we believe it is important to propose a small step along the scale whilst also making it clear that it does not go nearly far enough (in most cases).

"Part A – Overview of the Proposed Regulatory Package 2.0 Overview

Animals are important to the people of New Zealand and vital to our country's economy..."

Animals are recognised as sentient beings in our Animal Welfare Act. This means that they have feelings, and they have specific needs and concerns of their own.

We notice a very important point which taints this entire document and the Animal Welfare Act itself - this entire 'Overview' section has NOTHING in it written from the animals' points of view (e.g. we would expect to see at least a statement like "Animals, like us, do all they can to avoid pain and suffering and therefore it is in their interests for us to improve our animal welfare regulations"). This point-of-view which excludes the animals' point-of-view 'sets the tone' of the entire process as being not about animals' welfare and concerns for their own sake, but about **how we as humans benefit** from having rules which define the minimum standards of animal welfare. This underlying thought process of everything in relation to animals being **from our point of view** must change for us to have the kind of world that we all (including the animals) want to live in - a world of safety, health, connection and as a result, shared prosperity (rather than the massively imbalanced competitive world we live in now).

2.3.3 Other changes

Section 36(3) of the Act specifies an infringement offence for failing to inspect a set trap within 12 hours. However, no infringement fee is set for this offence. It is proposed to set the infringement fee at \$300 via a regulation made under section 183 of the Act.

Question 1: Is there any reason why changes to the Act not yet in force, should not be brought into force at the same time as the regulations (rather than waiting for them to automatically commence in 2020)?

None that we are aware of.

Question 2: Are the infringement fees proposed for sections 156I and 36(3) appropriate?

Pragmatic: No, these fines seem very low, and to a large extent signify that it is okay to infringe upon the welfare of animals since the penalties are relatively negligible. Compare the fine for not keeping a car license up-to-date (\$200) which amounts to basically a flouting of an economic system/'stealing' opportunity cost, but with no direct suffering caused. Yet the potential suffering of a living, feeling, thinking being for up to 12 hours is supposedly worth only 50% more? That is clearly wrong.

Though it is hard to put a figure to something like this, we would say more appropriate would be:

Section 156I: \$2000 (flouting an infringement notice where animal welfare is involved needs to be a punitive offence, or else it sends the signal that animals' needs - are relatively minor in importance.)

Section 36(3): \$1200 (\$100 per hour of the 12 hours, plus ideally \$100 per additional hour that the animal was in the trap.)

Since the maximum fine allowed for an infringement is \$1000, we guess we will have to settle for recommending \$1000 for each of these.

Ideal: we will only be allowed to trap animals for significant reasons (such as to sterilise animals which cause significant destruction to our native flora & fauna) which take into account their needs (for example, no leg traps would be allowed under ANY circumstances; for example, traps must allow a reasonable amount of room for the animals to be able to stand up comfortably and sit down, turn around and move back and forth - say at least four times the natural surface area that the animal takes up when standing or sitting - whichever is larger, plus at least 50% taller than the height of the animal when standing naturally).

3.3 THE PROCESS

The following criteria were used to determine which of the minimum standards and additional matters would be appropriate to consider developing into regulations.

- Effective – is there an identified problem? Is it likely that regulations will achieve the desired change in outcomes and/or update practice where necessary?
- Efficient – if the regulations set a higher standard than the current minimum standards they should be the minimum necessary to ensure that the purpose of the Act will be met, be practical and economically viable.

The purpose of the act is to protect the welfare of animals (if it is NOT the purpose of the act, then we need to rewrite the act to ensure that it is).

Economic viability is a human need - whilst important to obtain compliance, this MUST be a secondary consideration to ensuring the welfare of animals, or else we have a law which protects the welfare of animals only when it is convenient to us. Which means in all the most important times for the animals, their welfare is not well protected. Please ensure that the principle of animal welfare being the primary consideration with 'human' considerations secondary is applied throughout your decisions in this work.

- Clear – the actions or omissions are specific and measurable. Regulations need to be clear and precise so there is no doubt when an offence is committed. This is especially so for infringement offences as they are intended to quickly and efficiently deal with minor offending. This value is lost if they are too open to challenge.

Absolutely - agreed.

In considering the proposals set out in Part B:

Question 3: Are there any minimum standards or additional matters you think should become regulations immediately, which are not included in the regulatory proposals in Part B?

Questions 4: Are there any minimum standards or additional matters that you think should be considered for regulation in the future, once the implications of regulating these areas are better understood?

We did not have time to properly consider these questions because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.

3.4.2 Option 2: Developing regulations

[...]

- good practice in relation to the use of the procedure for animal management purposes

or in relation to the production of animal products or commercial products.

Who determines what is considered 'good practice', and are they people who consider the animals' needs first, considering human needs secondarily?

Question 5: Are there any proposed regulations, set out in Part B, that should not be regulated?

Question 6: If so, how should these matters be managed?

We did not have time to properly consider these questions because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.

Question 7: Do you think there should be a wider use of non-regulatory mechanisms? If so, in what situation?

Yes. We think these align well with effective movement towards strategic goals. We think we here in Aotearoa New Zealand should start at the very heart and set a strategic direction towards replacing (through transition) all animal-based industries with regenerative plant-based/other alternative ecologically-friendly industries, and use non-regulatory mechanisms to do so, setting up programmes to help existing industries to change their existing animal-based practices into plant-based or other ecologically-friendly industries.

This is based on the the five freedoms promised by the animal welfare act in combination with factors that demonstrate that a world following a vegan ethic/choices and diet would be a significantly better world for everyone - people and animals alike.

- physical handling in a manner which minimises the likelihood of unreasonable or unnecessary pain or distress

Slaughter/killing of animals is physical handling. One of the world leading organisations in nutrition says the following: "It is the position of the American Dietetic Association that appropriately planned vegetarian diets, including total vegetarian or vegan diets, are healthful, nutritionally adequate, and may provide health benefits in the prevention and treatment of certain diseases. Well-planned vegetarian diets are appropriate for individuals during all stages of the life cycle, including pregnancy, lactation, infancy, childhood, and adolescence, and for athletes." PMID: 19562864 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19562864>

Considering that vegetarian diets are appropriate for individuals during all stages of life, may provide health benefits, and they avoid the killing of living, conscious, feeling beings, it is logical that all killing of animals, except for the purpose of relieving the animal of great suffering where no other reasonable option is available:

- Is unnecessary
- Is unreasonable

It is obvious that slaughter of animals causes pain and distress - both to the animals killed, to other animals nearby, the animals' relations and other animals which have bonded with the killed animal, and (less obviously) to the humans involved in the slaughter (see Beyond Carnism and toward rational, authentic food choices).

So, non-regulatory mechanisms should be used to set up a national task-force for transitioning away from animal killing for meat production.

Modern animal farming, especially cattle farming and especially intensive animal farming are environmentally destructive - much more so than horticulture. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations: "Livestock's role in climate change and air pollution: [...] Overall, livestock activities contribute an estimated 18 percent to total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from the five major sectors for greenhouse gas reporting: energy, industry, waste, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) and agriculture. Considering the last two sectors only, livestock's share is over 50 percent. For the agriculture sector alone, livestock constitute nearly 80 percent of all emissions."

The organisation goes on to say: "Livestock's role in water depletion and pollution: [...] Overall, summing up the impacts of all the different segments of the production chain, the livestock sector has an enormous impact on water use, water quality, hydrology and aquatic ecosystems."

"[...] the strong contribution of the livestock sector to the pollution process has become clear from country-level analysis."

[Livestock's Long Shadow, 2006, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a0701e/a0701e00.HTM>]

So, non-regulatory mechanisms should be used to set up a national task-force for transitioning away from animal use industries to plant-based equivalent industries.

Estimated total costs of the six major foodborne diseases in 2009 in New Zealand were \$161.9 million ["The economic cost of foodborne disease in New Zealand" Prepared for New Zealand Food Safety Authority by Applied Economics, <http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/economic-cost-foodborne-disease/foodborne-disease.pdf>].

The six major diseases studied are shown with information about some of their major causes as quoted from the study (emphasis mine):

- campylobacteriosis

"Campylobacter is commonly found in animals and the environment. It can manifest as a foodborne infection from eating undercooked meats, with poultry meat recognised as the major cause of New Zealand's infections. Other sources of foodborne campylobacteriosis may include red meat and unpasteurised milk, but are much less important than poultry in contributing to New Zealand's persistent and recurring epidemic (Sears et al forthcoming)."

- salmonellosis

"For 2009 it was estimated that 36% of the transmission foodborne salmonellosis was via poultry (Lim et al 2010)."

- norovirus

"Norovirus infections occur following ingestion of faecally-contaminated food and water. Person-to-person transmission is also possible and can dramatically erupt in closed settings such as cruise ships. A commonly-reported source of outbreaks of norovirus in New Zealand is contaminated shellfish."

- yersiniosis

"New Zealand's rate of reported yersiniosis (431 in 2009), however, is more than ten times above most comparable countries such as Australia and it is the third most frequently notified type of foodborne disease. Most foodborne yersiniosis is likely to be associated with pork and pork products, although it has also been isolated from dairy products, fruit, vegetables, tofu, pastries and sandwiches (Lake et al 2004)."

- STEC

"New Zealand's rate of reported yersiniosis (431 in 2009), however, is more than ten times above most comparable countries such as Australia and it is the third most frequently notified type of foodborne disease. Most foodborne yersiniosis is likely to be associated with pork and pork products, although it has also been isolated from dairy products, fruit, vegetables, tofu, pastries and sandwiches (Lake et al 2004)."

- listeriosis

"The source of STEC is uncertain although raw milk is considered to be a risk (Gilbert et al 2007); another is red meat, particularly where used in the manufacture of small goods such as salami."

It is clear that meat and other animal products are a major factor in foodborne diseases - eliminating these from our diets would significantly reduce foodborne disease transmission.

Looking at the bigger picture and worldwide scale, dangerous zoonotic disease (diseases that can pass from animals to humans) pandemics which originate from modern animal farming - such as the strains of influenza known as 'bird flu' and 'swine flu' as well as new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, the human variant of bovine spongiform encephalopathy commonly known as 'mad cow disease' - continue to threaten world safety. Vegetable-based industries are not generating new diseases in this way and therefore provide a significant advantage for human health and economic prosperity.

So, non-regulatory mechanisms should be used to set up a national task-force for transitioning away from animal use industries to plant-based equivalent industries.

There are many other such examples, however, the small time allowed for public consultation for a document of this complexity did not allow me time to properly prepare a detailed, evidence-backed response in as many areas as we would have liked.

Question 8: Will the proposed regulations, set out in Part B, change the way you or others currently operate, if so, in what ways? What implications would these have for you?

- We already take into account animals' welfare far more than an average person does (including those in animal-use industries) through living a vegan lifestyle, eating a vegan diet, as well as many of us caring for rescued animals.

Question 9: Are the infringement offences and respective fees proposed for breaches of the proposed regulations, outlined in Part B, appropriate? Should any of the proposals attract higher or lower fees or penalties?

As already mentioned above, the fees are too low - they give the impression that harming an animal is rather unimportant.

Question 10: Are the prosecutable offences proposed in the regulations appropriate? If not, why not?

We did not have time to properly consider this question because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.

Question 11: Should any of the proposed regulations, set out in Part B, include a mental element (e.g. intention, knowledge or recklessness)? If so are the penalties for a prosecutable offence under regulation (see Table 2) appropriate for the regulated activity?

We did not have time to properly consider this question because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.

Question 12: What defences do you think should be available if the proposed regulations are breached and why?

Question 13: Would it be appropriate to expand the second defence above to include "...necessary for the preservation, protection, or maintenance of human or animal life."? If so, in what circumstances, and which regulatory proposals would this apply to?

We did not have time to properly consider these questions because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.

Question 14: Do any of the proposed regulations, set out in Part B, require a lead-in period? If so what period is reasonable? Are there any other challenges relating to the timing of regulations coming into force?

We did not have time to properly consider this question because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.

Question 15: How should the codes of welfare be amended by the proposed regulations to ensure the codes continue to work effectively within the legislative scheme?

Question 16: Which of the approaches as outlined above, or combination of approaches do you support?

Question 17: What other options to amend the codes are there?

We did not have time to properly consider these questions because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.

Question 18: How should MPI best engage with stakeholders to monitor and review the impact of the proposed regulations?

We did not have time to properly consider this question because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.

9.1 KEY QUESTIONS TO ASK OF EACH PROPOSAL

[...]

- It is important that the regulatory proposals will not place an unjustifiable limitation

on a person's religious or cultural practices. Are there any religious or cultural practices that would be impacted by the proposals?

Why is this important in the context of animal welfare? It suggests to us that human religious or cultural practices can be considered more important than animals' welfare, which we believe is untrue. We cannot see how any religious or cultural practice could ever be reasonably considered more important than another person or animal's basic welfare needs - i.e. the five freedoms mentioned in the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

10.2 THE PROPOSALS

1. All animals – Electric prodders

What is the problem? If misused, electric prodders can cause pain and distress.

This statement is clearly misleading. The part "If misused," is added to make it sound as if electric prodders cannot cause pain and distress unless misused. This is a blatant falsehood. Electric prodders **BY THEIR VERY DESIGN** cause pain and distress and are intended to cause enough pain and distress to cause an animal to move when it does not want to.

- Has the right conduct been targeted?

No. It is very simple: electric prodders are clearly at odds with these two of the five freedoms:

- the opportunity to display normal patterns of behaviour
- physical handling in a manner which minimises the likelihood of unreasonable or unnecessary pain or distress

Electric prodders are used to force animals to do things that it is not in their interests to do, for example: to go to slaughter. It is not reasonable, nor necessary to force animals to do this.

Electric prodders deny the animals the opportunity to display normal patterns of behaviour - forcing them to act in ways they would not normally act.

The European Food Safety Authority says, for example "Inappropriate human behaviour such as slapping, kicking or using electrical prodders during moving, inspection and handling of sows, boars and piglets is stressful and induces fear." [The EFSA Journal (2007) 572, 1-

13, http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/scientific_output/files/main_documents/572.pdf]

Electric prodders should be outright banned for all uses, because the underlying reasons why the animals are being forced to move using the prodders in all cases are unnecessary and unreasonable (so we should transition away as quickly as possible from these activities towards activities that give us the equivalent rewards **WITHOUT** causing animals pain, distress and death). By putting the welfare of animals first, this becomes an obvious truism. Where they are reluctant to do something which causes short-term distress but is necessary for long-term health of the animal (for example, administering medicine to a sick animal), other means of persuasion must be used since pain- & fear-based methods are not necessary, nor reasonable.

Are the exceptions at a commercial slaughter premises justified?

No, see above.

Are the exceptions for a circus justified?

No - why would use of animals for human entertainment which involves them being prodded with electric prods ever be considered 'necessary' and 'reasonable' in this day and age? Would it be okay if it were done to your dog or cat? Clearly not.

Are there other situations/species where exceptions may be justified?

No, see above.

Is the judgement 'where the handler is at risk' too subjective for an infringement offence (see section 3.1.1)?

Probably.

Electric prodders are a health and safety tool. Does this regulation unduly limit the ability to use an electric prodder to protect human health and safety e.g. for stock transporters?

A better health and safety tool makes electric prodders obsolete: do not support industries which force animals to do things against their will which are not for their own benefit. We can have all the same advantages and rewards from non-animal-based industries when we put our focus, money and time towards those industries (especially in value-added industries such as producing different foods from the combinations of the basic plant-based ingredients.)

Should there be further restrictions on the use of electric prodders on cattle over 100kg? For example the Rodeo code of welfare minimum standard 4 stipulates:

(h) Goads, including electric prodders, must only be used where there is sufficient room for the animals to move away from the goad and where:

1. *i) the safety of the handler or another person is at risk; or*
2. *ii) their use is essential to move difficult animals*

Is weight a practical measure? Is 100kg correct?

Weight measurement and regulation (and the cost of regulation of such) is obsolete when we ban the use of electric prodders outright. It will happen sooner or later, so let's make it now rather than dragging our feet and continuing to allow animals to be forced to their own deaths, forced to do things that go against the freedom to behave in their natural manner for our entertainment.

Pragmatic feedback: the proposed regulation is better than the status quo, but does not go far enough for reasons explained above.

2. All Animals – Use of goads

Prohibit using a goad to prod an animal in the udder, anus, vulva, scrotum or eyes

- Should this area be regulated?

Yes.

- What would be the positive impacts of this regulation?

It would send a clear signal to consider the feelings and needs of animals. It will protect vulnerable, powerless animals from abuse.

- What would be the negative impacts of the regulation, including costs of complying?

We do not see any negative impacts.

- Would a transitional or phase in period be required to manage these impacts? If so, how long would be appropriate?

No, this is a very simple change to understand, and anyone prodding animals in these sensitive areas is already abusing their power and deserve to be fined immediately. Animals should not have to continue to suffer such behaviour to 'go easy' on the kind of people who would inflict it.

- Are there any unintended consequences?

Not that we can see.

- Do you think the regulation will achieve its aim?

Yes, if it is well communicated and actively followed up and fined.

- Is the current issue being managed adequately by codes of welfare or other instruments under this Act?

We do not know.

- Are there any non-regulatory options that would be more effective?

Not that we are aware of.

- Has the right conduct been targeted?

On the whole, yes. Yet it would be better if no pain-inducing goads were allowed at all.

- Is the right person being held responsible?

Yes, we believe so.

- Are there any exemptions or defences that should apply?

No.

- Are the penalties appropriate to the severity of the offence?

No. As mentioned previously, \$300 for hurting an animal is almost a pass to consider them to be of minor importance. \$1000 would be more appropriate.

Are there any situations where using a goad in these sensitive areas is justified?

No.

Restricting the proposal to the use of goads means other prodding, such as, veterinary examination will not be unintentionally caught, but does it allow other unjustified prodding?

We do not think so.

3. All Animals – Twisting an animal's tail

Proposal: **Prohibit twisting the tail of an animal in a manner that causes the animal pain.**

- Should this area be regulated?

Probably.

- What would be the positive impacts of this regulation?

It would send a clear signal to consider the feelings and needs of animals. It will protect vulnerable, powerless animals from being treated badly.

- What would be the negative impacts of the regulation, including costs of complying?

We do not see any negative impacts.

- Would a transitional or phase in period be required to manage these impacts? If so, how long would be appropriate?

No, this is a very simple change to understand. Animals should not have to continue to suffer such behaviour so we recommend it be brought in as soon as possible.

- Are there any unintended consequences?

Not that we can see.

- Do you think the regulation will achieve its aim?

Yes, if it is well communicated and actively followed up and fined.

- Is the current issue being managed adequately by codes of welfare or other instruments under this Act?

We do not know.

- Are there any non-regulatory options that would be more effective?

Not that we are aware of.

- Has the right conduct been targeted?

On the whole, yes. Yet it would be better if no pain-inducing behaviours were allowed at all, except where they are necessary for the health & wellbeing of the animal.

- Is the right person being held responsible?

Yes, we believe so.

- Are there any exemptions or defences that should apply?

No.

- Are the penalties appropriate to the severity of the offence?

\$500 is a more appropriate penalty, to act as a significant deterrent.

- Is it possible to identify and regulate a level of unnecessary and risky twisting, below tail-breaking (still a prosecutable offence), but above normal handling?

We think so, though we see how it could be difficult. The person doing the twisting knows if they are doing it to hurt the animal, and usually other workers know that sort of thing, too. It's a matter of building a culture whereby this is considered unacceptable. We are not familiar enough with current processes to know how effective they are with regards to identifying prosecutable offences, however we would expect the same processes could apply here.

- Will the possibility of a fee provide an effective deterrent to reduce risky tail handling behaviour?

Hard to say: it depends on how it is enforced. We think it has the potential to.

- We are unsure if we should regulate in this area. The tail is used, and bent, in some acceptable methods of restraining and moving animals e.g. tail-jacking in cattle. Fine distinctions in the degree of tail twisting could make enforcement and feasibility difficult. If the regulation is not enforceable then it loses its deterrent value.

Understood. Maybe it should be based on people reporting animal handlers who are performing tail handling with an intent to hurt or in a reckless manner.

[We did not have time to properly consider questions 3-16 because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.]

17. Layer hens – Opportunity to express normal behaviours in housing systems

Proposal:

- (a) Hens must have the opportunity to express a range of normal behaviours. These include, but are not limited to nesting, perching, scratching, ground pecking, and dustbathing.

- (b) Any cage installed prior to 31 December 1999 must be replaced with a housing system that meets the requirements specified in (a) by 31 December 2018.
- (c) Any cage installed prior to 31 December 2001 must be replaced with a housing system that meets the requirements specified in (a) by 31 December 2020.
- (d) All cages must be replaced with a housing system that meets the requirements specified in (a) by 31 December 2022.
- (e) Any housing system installed from 7 December 2012 must meet the requirements specified in (a).

Note: Colony cages are considered a housing system that meets the requirements specified in (a).

Links to layer hens stocking densities, and housing design

18. Layer hens – Stocking densities

1. (a) **Stocking densities or space per pullet (7–18 weeks of age):**
 1. (i) must be a minimum of 370 cm² per pullet for those reared in cages or colony cages.
 2. (ii) must not exceed 14 pullets per m² for those reared in barns.
2. (b) **Stocking densities or space per layer hen (19 weeks of age or older):**

Cages

- (iii) must be a minimum of 550 cm² per hen for all cages Colony cages
- (i) must be a minimum of 750 cm² per hen or 13 hens per m². Barns

1. (i) must not exceed 7 hens per m² for barns with no access to an outdoor ranging area.
2. (ii) must not exceed 9 hens per m² for within barns with access to an outdoor ranging area.

(c) Stocking of the outdoor ranging area must not exceed 2,500 hens per hectare.

Links to layer hens behaviour, and housing design.

19. Layer hens – Housing and equipment design

Proposal: **Housing and equipment design (lift the minimum standards below into regulation)**

Links to layer hens behaviour, and stocking densities.

Anyone who has given hens a healthy, happy home knows that an important natural behaviour of hens is ranging - the ability to roam about over a significant area of land.

Just one example of the negative effect of housing hens in situations which prevent this - such as in most commercial housing situations for hens, including colony cages: "Injurious feather pecking is a major welfare problem in laying hens which can occur in all types of rearing systems, including free-range systems that have a higher welfare potential. In the most severe cases it can lead to cannibalism. In order to reduce the risk of feather pecking and cannibalism, hens are usually beak trimmed. In the UK and most of Europe laying hens beaks are trimmed using infra-red beam equipment at a day old. Beak trimming leads to tissue and nerve damage and is likely associated with acute and chronic pain¹. Pullets with infra-red trimmed beaks are shown to be less active,

eating and drinking less than those with intact beaks³. As adults it continues to impact behaviour with birds having a slower ingestion rate and a shorter time between meals⁴.

Pullet rearing is an important part in reducing the risk of feather pecking. By engaging pullets in ranging at an earlier age they are more likely to range once they mature. Foraging behaviour is widely accepted as a primary factor in reducing the risk of feather pecking." [The importance of appropriate pullet rearing - see link to publication for reference details within the quote, <http://www.compassioninfoodbusiness.com/media/7426400/case-study-the-importance-of-appropriate-pullet-rearing.pdf>]

Ideal: Transition to plant-based replacements of egg and chicken farming and avoid the multitude of problems created by trying to extract as much as economically possible from these animals whilst giving a semblance towards animal welfare. In this area, if New Zealand's animal welfare standards are looked at as being near the best in the world, it is clearly an indictment on how truly rotten this industry is worldwide, and how desperately it needs to change, because anyone who can call packing a large number of hens into larger cages 'animal welfare' should try and live their own life in equivalent conditions and see whether calling it a nice-sounding name makes any difference to the hideous experience they would go through.

Pragmatic:

By saying that colony cages are a housing system that meets the requirements specified in (a), it makes a mockery of the purpose of the Animal Welfare Act and the five freedoms. An **absolute minimum** to support animal welfare for hens is to require housing where the hens are free to range about, and where they are **not** packed in so densely that significant negative behaviours inevitably result, nor are they restricted from accessing outdoor areas through a small opening, discouraging them from going outside at all.

The massive cost of re-housing battery (conventional) cage hens into colony cage hens is a ridiculous waste of money transitioning from one system that is drastically insufficient to meet animal welfare needs to another system that is only slightly less drastically insufficient to meet animal welfare needs.

Colony cages must also be banned and stocking densities must be drastically decreased (by a factor of at least ten-fold). Anything less is not providing animal welfare for hens.

The regulations for barns are a step in the right direction, except for the implication that it is acceptable not to provide any outdoor free-ranging area ("If openings to the outdoor area or winter garden are provided" in item 19).

20. Layer hens – Induced moulting

Proposal: Prohibit induced moulting of layer hens

- Should this area be regulated?

Yes.

- What would be the positive impacts of this regulation?

It protects very large numbers of hens from an unnatural, cruel practice.

- What would be the negative impacts of the regulation, including costs of complying?

We do not see any negative impacts - any farmers reliant on this to make larger profits or to make management of the hens more convenient for them were relying on ill-gotten benefits: not having those any more should not be considered a negative impact (if we were talking about regulating the starvation of human children by child abusers, would we ask ourselves 'what are the negative impacts to the child abusers?' - we submit that we would only in terms of whether that would likely prolong or worsen the abuse).

- Would a transitional or phase in period be required to manage these impacts? If so, how long would be appropriate?

No.

- Are there any unintended consequences?

Not that we can see.

- Do you think the regulation will achieve its aim?

Yes, as long as it is policed.

- Is the current issue being managed adequately by codes of welfare or other instruments under this Act?

We do not know.

- Are there any non-regulatory options that would be more effective?

Not that we are aware of.

- Has the right conduct been targeted?

Yes.

- Is the right person being held responsible?

Yes.

- Are there any exemptions or defences that should apply?

No.

- Are the penalties appropriate to the severity of the offence?

Yes, if they are applied closer to the maximum end of the scale.

- Is the right type of offence (regulatory or infringement) proposed?

We think so.

[We did not have time to properly consider questions 21-23 because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.]

24. Pigs – Dry sleeping area

Proposal: **Pigs must have access to a dry sleeping area.**

- Should this area be regulated?

Yes.

- Do you think the regulation will achieve its aim?

Yes.

- Has the right conduct been targeted?

Yes.

- Is the right person being held responsible?

Yes

- Are there any exemptions or defences that should apply?

No.

- Are the penalties appropriate to the severity of the offence?

No. \$500 would be a more appropriate penalty, to be followed up periodically with the same penalty if the regulation is still not met after a reasonable opportunity to correct the situation (this is a general principle that we would expect to be used when applying the penalties).

- Are there any legitimate situations where a pig would not have access to a dry sleeping area?

No.

[We did not have time to properly consider questions 24 onwards because the length of public consultation period was too short for a work of this size and nature.]

Regards,
John Gillanders
§ 9(2)(a)

on behalf of:
DARC/Dunedin Animal Rights Collective
<https://www.facebook.com/dunedinarc>

John Gillanders

Director

Technaturally

www.Technaturally.info

Your Life, Enriched by Technology

§ 9(2)(a)

From: Mike Athy s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:38 p.m.
To: nathan.guy@national.org.nz; Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Animal welfare policy

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

To whom it may concern,

As an owner of a gundog breed; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.

Item 61. Dogs - Dew claw removal I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

Performed correctly there is no bone cut though, there is no bleeding. Breeders are scrupulously conscious of sterile conditions so there is very limited chance of infection.

Dew claws not removed and damaged or ripped as an adult cause excruciating pain and would require major surgery to remove. I view their removal as a new born a preventative for the future well being of the pup. The same as I view Tail Docking and vaccinations.

Item 62. Dogs - Tail docking I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

The Accredited Banders Scheme which follows strict guidelines and is strictly audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Undocked gundog breeds would commonly injure their tails while hunting through vegetation and thick scrub. Their fast tail action often leads to splitting or tearing and bleeding which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. Because of the long thin tail, the end has very poor circulation which makes healing difficult and prone to infection.

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds historically docked, as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future well being. So for the welfare of working gundog's breeds in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to continue to be allowed.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Mike Athy

Mike Athy Roses

s 9(2)(a)

From: Cath Smith s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:30 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

19/5/16

Firstly, I would like to support the recommendations of Catriona McLennan on behalf of Animal Agenda Aotearoa to create a new position of Commissioner for Animal Welfare and resource the position so that its functions can be properly fulfilled. I believe that the Ministry of Primary Industries cannot adequately enforce punitive action when the prime directive of the MPI is to support and increase exports.

Part A

Question 9: Are the infringement offences and respective fees proposed for breaches of the proposed regulations, outlined in Part B, appropriate? Should any of the proposals attract higher or lower fees or penalties?

Infringement for any breach of regulation should incur the highest possible penalty that the act currently allows for. My understanding of current research is that deliberate harming of an animal (companion animals in particular) is a strong predictor of escalating violence towards animals and humans.

Question 10: Are the prosecutable offences proposed in the regulations appropriate? If not, why not?

As per infringement, prosecutable offences for any breach of regulation should incur the highest possible penalty that the act currently allows for.

Question 11: Should any of the proposed regulations, set out in Part B, include a mental element (e.g. intention, knowledge or recklessness)? If so are the penalties for a prosecutable offence under regulation (see Table 2) appropriate for the regulated activity?

Yes the proposed regulations should include a mental element. In some ways intention, knowledge or recklessness should incur higher penalties as this suggests offenders have had time to consider options/different courses of action and have made a deliberate and conscious decision to offend.

Question 18: How should MPI best engage with stakeholders to monitor and review the impact of the proposed regulations?

Part B

I have addressed all points in the proposal pages that specifically address companion animals as these are the animals with which I have most knowledge and experience. However, I support all other specific proposals that recommend introducing new or increasing current penalties for all activities that cause pain and unnecessary suffering

and, restrict access for any animal or groups of animals to the five freedoms within the farming and fishing industries.

Pinch and prong collars

There are a range of more effective and less risky methods for dog-training purposes. In the wrong hands these collars increase the risk of injury and pain to dogs. Use and sale should be prohibited.

Dog injuries from tether or collars

I have seen terrible injuries, pain and distress caused by inappropriate collars and tethers. The penalty for these offences should be the max currently available (\$500)

Muzzling a dog

Agree with proposal but infringement penalties must be highest currently available under the act (\$500).

Dogs - dry and shaded shelter

Agree with proposal but infringement penalties must be highest currently available under the act (\$500).

Dogs left in vehicles

Agree with the proposal-maximum infringement penalty. Need clarification about circumstances for prosecution- will this remain at death of dog or would prosecution be warranted for severe distress?

Dogs secured on moving vehicles

Would be preferable for dogs to be inside the cabin of a truck or car. Would recommend that they are secured not just to prevent falling off but to prevent injury from equipment/objects also present on back of vehicles. There are no recommendations about whether dogs should be tethered at all on the open rear of a vehicle relative to the speed regulations. I would recommend that open tethering should be restricted to roads where the speed limit is 50kph.

Drowning of dogs and cats

Agree with proposal

Contact details:

Catherine Smith

s 9(2)(a)

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:31 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Cc: Ministerials
Subject: FW: MPI Submission
Attachments: MPI Submission.doc

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:31 p.m.
To: Out of Scope
Subject: RE: MPI Submission

Dear Bryce Timperley

On behalf of Hon Nathan Guy, Minister for Primary Industries, thank you for your email regarding your submission on the proposed animal welfare regulations. I have forwarded your submission to the Ministry for Primary Industries so that it can be considered. I have also placed your email before the Minister for his information.

Yours sincerely

Out of Scope | Private Secretary for Biosecurity and Animal Welfare
Office of Hon Nathan Guy
Minister for Primary Industries
5.3R Executive Wing | Parliament Buildings | Wellington | New Zealand

From: Bryce Timperley s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 10:06 a.m.
To: 'nathan.guy@national.org.nz'
Subject: MPI Submission

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

18th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Dear

As an owner of a gundog breed; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.

Item 61. Dogs - Dew claw removal I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice by accredited practitioners.

Dew claw's not removed and damaged or ripped as an adult cause excruciating pain and would require major surgery to remove. I view their removal as a new born a preventative measure for the future well being of the pup. The same as I view Tail Docking and vaccinations.

Item 62. Dogs - Tail docking I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice again by accredited practitioners.

Undocked, the interaction of the tail conformation, breed activity and the environment causes increased risk of injury through the life of these breeds.

The Shortening of the weak portion of the tail humanely at a few days old eliminates the risk of injury

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds historically docked, as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future well being. So for the welfare of working gundog's breeds in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to continue to be allowed.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Bryce Timperley.

Out of Scope

From: Anne Lacey (Kelbryn Corgis) s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:29 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Animal Welfare Regulations Submission
Attachments: Animal Welfare Policy Submission - Anne Lacey.pdf

Attached is my submission re the proposed regulations intended to improve the current animal welfare system.

Please confirm receipt.

Anne Lacey

Kelbryn Welsh Corgis
Hastings (NZ)

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

18 May 2016

This Submission is to:

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
Po Box 2526
Wellington 6140
animal.welfaresubmissions@mpi.govt.nz

Re: Animal Welfare Regulations Submission

The contact person for this submission is:

Margaret Anne Lacey

s 9(2)(a)

Introduction

The purpose of this submission is to comment on proposed Animal Welfare Regulations. The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) seeks feedback on proposed regulations intended to improve the current animal welfare system.

The following organisations support this Submission -

New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB)

The Central Welsh Corgi League Inc (CWCL)

I am a member of the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) and a registered breeder and exhibitor of pedigree dogs.

The breed I am most associated with and that are banded by me are traditionally docked dogs, with many still performing the duties they were designed for.

I have been a member of the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB) since it was established in 2004 and, since its inception, a member of the NZCDB Accredited Tail Banders' Panel.

Joining the Accredited Tail Banders' panel required my veterinarian to complete my application form, including signing off on my animal husbandry.

General Comments:

62. Tail Docking

The proposed regulation states: Must be performed by a veterinarian or veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian;

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons;

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety for the following reasons:

I have been breeding Welsh Corgis (Pembroke) since 1976 and docking the tails of puppies, by the banding method, since 1980.

In that time I have had veterinarians recommend my services as a 'tail bander' to their clients, as being preferable to having their puppies undergo surgical docking.

The neurological system of the dog at birth is markedly different to most other species - including cattle, sheep, hens and of course humans. Essentially, the altricial group of animals, which includes dogs, are born with incompletely developed nervous systems. This is self-evident in the under-developed state they first present (eg. eyes closed, inability to take 'flight' for weeks, complete reliance on mother for food.)

Why are there rules for one species and not for another, irrespective of if they are production or companion animals? There is no scientific evidence to suggest dogs, with the undeveloped nervous systems they are born with, feel any pain at all when banded - vs. production animals that are born to flee so have fully developed nervous systems - yet removal of the tail is permitted by lay people in the case of sheep, up to 6 months of age and pigs up to 7 days of age. The reason for the procedures are the same - to prevent the animal from suffering.

(from the Act) anything cutting the bone is a significant surgical procedure.

Docking a whelp's tail does NOT cut bone. The ligature (band) slips automatically between the caudal vertebrae when tightened.

Amongst the various arguments for prohibition of tail shortening are those that claim significant health consequences from the procedure itself. These claims refer to incidents of pups bleeding to death or dying from infection, occurrences of neuromas and nerve damage and the causing of incontinence.

It is misleading to claim these as happening frequently, or even moderately frequently, when entirely unsubstantiated by documentation.

I have banded many (several hundred) tails over the past 36 years, and I have never had a complaint or issue arise from any litter I have completed banding on. None of those puppies have died from having their tails banded. There is NO bleeding. I have never heard of any infection, nerve damage, neuromas, or incontinence that can definitively be attributed to a docked tail. It is a trauma-free procedure, very different from the surgical docking that was performed by most veterinarians, which does sometimes cause death of the puppy.

I learnt how to band under the mentorship of a long-time breeder who had previously shown her own veterinarian how to band tails. That veterinarian was impressed and subsequently used the procedure in her practice from thereon.

Page 88 states: Dogs' tails have a function in terms of balance and a means of communication with other dogs and humans.

This is a statement that contains no facts and is used solely to introduce emotion into the argument.

Balance does not come into the equation.

I currently have both docked and full-tailed corgis in my home. I have spent a not inconsiderable time observing them closely since considering this submission.

There is no difference in the way they run or turn. Both tail types run at speed and are able to turn sharply, with no loss of balance, when playing their chase games, the docked dogs often turning quicker than my tailed dog.

Balance comes from the overall skeletal structure of the dog, not because it has a tail.

As with some other breeds, my breed, the Pembroke Welsh Corgi, can be born with a natural short bobtail, half tail or full tail. With or without tail, they can and do compete successfully in dog sports such as agility.

Dogs have other means of conveying cues other than those provided by tail. eg: ears, eyes, head carriage, body stance etc. Even the shortest-docked tails still have the ability to wag.

Sheep do not lack balance when climbing up and down hills. There is no record of sheep becoming aggressive or not be able to communicate. Why doesn't it affect sheep in the same way dogs are supposedly affected !!

Docked dogs are also strong swimmers and agile runners.

Docked dogs compete successfully in dog sports, such as Agility

Docked dogs are happy, healthy animals that lead full and well-adjusted lives.

During the last public debate around the Code of Welfare in 2012, the NZCDB and NZKC adopted an accreditation and assurance scheme for suitably qualified members of the NZCDB who wished to be recognised as Accredited Banders. This was accepted by the NAWAC Committee as an appropriate solution.

There have been many reasons advanced for the necessity of tail shortening, including of course those relating to prevention of tail damage and in particular for working breeds, breeds with over-enthusiastic tail action, breeds with tail structure that render them vulnerable to injury and breeds that are heavily coated.

You state the NZ Vets do not get to see many tail injuries in this country. This would be correct because the dogs' tails that are prone to injury ARE DOCKED !!

With apparent disregard to the previous NAWAC committee, this committee along with NZVA and SPCA have given way to the fantasy of a tail docking ban by the inclusion of the banding procedure in the Significant Surgery Procedure category. In doing so they have :

- a) ignored a successful accredited banding programme.
- b) failed to acknowledge the practical experience breed specific knowledge of owners and breeders of traditionally docked dogs.
- c) Failed to acknowledge or recognise any variations in the tail structure/form and function between dog breeds.
- d) failed to provide any proof of pain either scientific or anecdotal, as requested by the 2012 NAWAC committee
- e) failed to acknowledge that in excess of 170 countries in the world **DO NOT** have a ban on the docking/shortening of dogs tails.

f) relied on their own credibility by accepting the anecdotal evidence provided by NZVA and SPCA, most of who are not experienced dog breeders, yet do not afford the same credibility to those who are.

This can be remedied by aligning the banding with the exemption the committee has been prepared to give to Production Animals, namely pigs and sheep.

The Act allows a lifestyle farmer with NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE the ability to band their sheep, with their fully developed from birth nervous systems, up until the age of 6 months !!

It is said that docking the tails of lambs and pigs is an animal welfare issue and in the interest of the animal - **either it is a significant surgical procedure/loss of tissue, or it is not!**

If it is, then it should be completed by a Vet using appropriate relief.

We should have special dispensation under the Act for recognition and continuation of the Accredited Banders Panel.

Who will enforce these regulations - and how ????

Currently MPI and SPCA are the only warranted bodies who can enforce these regulations.

I understand there is currently a process in place for the SPCA to act on individual cases that perform a tail shortening procedure illegally on a litter of non-NZKC registered members puppies but it has only acted on this twice in the last 4 years.

You have to question the ethics of self involvement in making and enforcing regulations ?

In the last 17 years owners and breeders of traditionally docked breeds have been forced to defend their rights to shorten tails on traditionally docked breeds on four separate occasions.

On each of the above occasions, public debate was invited. On each occasion the decision was to remain with the status quo. On each occasion, NZCDB maintained the burden of proof required to dispute the claims of pain.

Breeders take the role of guardians of the breed extremely seriously and breed, work, hunt or show their dogs as a hobby/sport (with not insignificant personal cost) vs the funded fight of SPCA/NZVA/NAWAC.

I have not seen, heard or experienced anything new that could possibly affect the status quo. The proposed new regulations should be considered as bureaucratic harassment !!

I believe this proposed Code is both reactionary and ad-hoc. It is drafted as a knee-jerk reaction to emotive, misguided hype and ill-placed pressure.

61. Dogs - Dew Claws

The proposed regulation states:

Front limb dew claw removal and articulated (jointed) hind limb dew claw removal:

Must be performed by a veterinarian or veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian;

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons;

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

Hind limb dew claws: non-articulated (greater than or equal to four days of age)

Must be performed by a veterinarian or veterinary student under supervision;

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

It is well-recognized fact that the toes of a neonate puppy are the last part to calcify and develop into bone. The dew claw is removed without cutting through any calcified bone, with no or minimal bleeding when performed correctly.

No other country in the world has proposed this procedure should be banned.

The reason being, the strong possibility of the health and welfare of the dog being compromised.

When I perform a dew claw removal, the process is completed when the neonate is under 4 days of age.

There is no or little bleeding when performed correctly.

There is minimal pain.

There is never any infection. Apart from my own care, the antiseptic qualities of the dam's tongue ensures safe, quick healing of any broken skin.

There is none of the trauma experienced by the dam whilst her puppies are removed for some hours when they visit the veterinarian for dew claw removal.

There is no visible scarring left. In my past experience of veterinarian-removed dew claws, I found they removed quite large areas of skin when they performed the procedure.

I understand, and have experienced, the damage that can occur when dew claws have been left on a dog. At times I have owned dogs with retained dew claws which have been torn as adults, requiring surgery, under anaesthetic. Painful for the older dog, and with a not inconsiderable and unnecessary cost to the owner, which could have been avoided with a simple snip when they were first born.

It has been stated that dogs use their dew claws. Why then, do they continue to grow, sometimes so unnoticed by the dog's owners that they curl round and can pierce the dog's leg?

I have, at times, had owners of dogs (generally non-pedigree or crossbred dogs) asking me to clip their dog's nails and both I and the owner have been horrified to discover how close those dew claws are to causing considerable pain to the dog by digging into its leg.

I currently own a dog who still has his front dew claws. I have spent considerable time, whilst preparing this submission, observing closely, trying to find some instance of him using those extra appendages.

He does not use them when running. He does not use them when eating, whether veterinary recommended dry food or longer-lasting bones.

Even with his short-Corgi legs, he DOES NOT USE THEM AT ALL.

This is proven by the routine weekly trimming those dew claws require to keep them short. This is not as easy as clipping the regular claws as the dew claws are only loosely attached to his legs.

He is a very active dog and I am concerned the day will come that he catches one of those claws whilst digging or reaching through a chain link fence or other everyday 'dog activity' and will require expensive remedial surgery.

I regret his breeder did not have his dew claws removed at the optimum time.... within 4 days of his birth.

Conclusion

I, along with other members of the **NZCDB** and the **CWCL**, seek to maintain appropriate care and welfare standards for all animals including dogs.

I have a policy that all due care and breed-appropriate health tests of my dogs is maintained.

However, I consider that the proposals as set out may have unintended implications which do not meet the intent or care standards proposed. I would suggest that as long standing pedigree dog breeders that I and the other members are well placed to assist officials and at the very least this should not be ignored.

Margaret Anne Lacey

Kelbryn Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:28 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions; Ministerials
Subject: FW: submission on tail banding
Attachments: Tail Banding submission (3).docx; 000_0240.jpg; images2D4H3563.jpg; imagesCOS8803T.JPG; imagesDC1BDBP9.jpg; imagesFA8KW2JJ.JPG; cdb1.jpg; untitled.png

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:27 p.m.
To: s 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: submission on tail banding

Dear C E Hill

On behalf of Hon Nathan Guy, Minister for Primary Industries, thank you for your email regarding your submission on the proposed animal welfare regulations. I have forwarded your submission to the Ministry for Primary Industries so that it can be considered. I have also placed your email before the Minister for his information.

Yours sincerely

Out of Scope Private Secretary for Biosecurity and Animal Welfare
Office of Hon Nathan Guy
Minister for Primary Industries
5.3R Executive Wing | Parliament Buildings | Wellington | New Zealand

From: Chris&Carole s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:36 a.m.
To: nathan.guy@national.org.nz
Subject: submission on tail banding

CC TO:- animal.welfaresubmissions@mpi.govt.nz

s 9(2)(a)

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

12th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Dear Honorable Sir

As a NZ Kennel Club member ^{s9(2)(a)}, and owner and breeder of a working gundogs for 50 years; I would like to put forward my submission.

I request that tail banding and dew claw removal of working gundog puppies by accredited practitioners continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. The Accredited Banders Scheme is audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Working gundogs with long whippy tails and with dew claws left on can suffer terrible damage whilst hunting through heavy vegetation and thick brambles. Their fast tail action often leads to tearing and bleeding to the tail which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. (a quick search of the internet will show pictures of this senseless damage) This is a repetitive injury that worsens every time the dog indulges in the work that they enjoy. Humanely shortening the tail and removing dew claws at a few days old before the joint has formed eliminates a huge risk of injury. Tail docking was band in Scotland several years ago and now vets are involved showing it has meant more suffering for dogs.

From

Veterinary Record doi:10.1136/vr.102041

- Paper
- Survey of tail injuries sustained by working gundogs and terriers in Scotland

1. R. Lederer, BVSc, Dr. med.vet., PhD, MRCVS₁,
2. D. Bennett, BSc, BVetMed, PhD, DVM DSAO, FHEA, MRCVS₁ and
3. T. Parkin, BSc, BVSc, PhD, DipECVPH, FHEA, MRCVS₂

± Author Affiliations

1. ¹*School of Veterinary Medicine, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK*
2. ²*Boyd Orr Centre for Population and Ecosystem Health, School of Veterinary Medicine, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK*

1. E-mail for correspondence: Tim.Parkin@glasgow.ac.uk

Abstract

Working dog owners in Scotland were invited to take part in an internet survey regarding the 2010/2011 shooting season, which was designed to estimate the prevalence of tail injuries; assess the risk of tail injuries in docked and undocked working dogs; and identify risk factors for owner-reported tail injuries. Of 2860 working dogs, 13.5 per cent sustained at least one tail injury during the 2010/2011 shooting season. *Undocked spaniels and hunt point retrievers (HPRs) were at greatest risk of tail injury with 56.6 per cent of undocked spaniels and 38.5 per cent of undocked HPRs sustaining at least one tail injury during the season.*

There was no statistically significant difference in the risk of tail injury in dogs with tails docked by one-third, half or shorter. To prevent one tail injury in one shooting season, between two and 18 spaniels or HPRs would need to be docked as puppies. The authors believe that this work provides the best available evidence on which to base a consultation for changes to the legislation on tail docking in working dogs in Scotland. *Docking the tails of HPRs and spaniels by one-third would significantly decrease the risk of tail injury sustained while working in these breeds.*

- Accepted March 7, 2014.
- Published Online First 4 April 2014. *my italics*

The argument being put that vets do not see many working gundogs with damaged tails is flawed because most of these dogs were humanely docked at a few days old, thus preventing damage from happening. The only resolution for an adult dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation. AND IT IS TRAUMATIC for the dog who can't work out the pain from behind when he's happy and usually comes at critical time in their training and can lead to mistrust in his whole family. It's a cruel and unnecessary thing to happen to your best friend when a simple snip at 3 days old avoids it all.

in the example above **56.6 per cent** of undocked spaniels and **38.5 per cent** of undocked HPRs sustaining at least one tail injury during **one season** the season in NZ is only 4 months long, after expensive veterinary attention and a difficult healing period the dog is sidelined for most of a season with the same to look forward to next season.

A friend in the UK had her spaniel's tail part amputated 3 times until it almost didn't have a tail because its happy disposition means it never gave the tail a chance to heal.

For the welfare of working gundogs in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to be allowed to continue, and expanded to include non NZKC members, Some of the keenest hunters with Spaniels, have dogs are not registered at the Kennel club so have no access to a registered docker.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely
C.E Hill

CC TO:- animal.welfaresubmissions@mpi.govt.nz

s 9(2)(a)

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

12th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

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Working gundogs with long whippy tails and with dew claws left on can suffer terrible damage whilst hunting through heavy vegetation and thick brambles. Their fast tail action often leads to tearing and bleeding to the tail which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. (a quick search of the internet will show pictures of this senseless damage) This is a repetitive injury that worsens every time the dog indulges in the work that they enjoy. Humanely shortening the tail and removing dew claws at a few days old before the joint has formed eliminates a huge risk of injury. Tail docking was band in Scotland several years ago and now vets are involved showing it has meant more suffering for dogs.

From

Veterinary Record doi:10.1136/vr.102041

- Paper

Survey of tail injuries sustained by working gundogs and terriers in Scotland

1. R. Lederer, BVSc, Dr. med.vet., PhD, MRCVS¹,
2. D. Bennett, BSc, BVetMed, PhD, DVM DSAO, FHEA, MRCVS¹ and
3. T. Parkin, BSc, BVSc, PhD, DipECVPH, FHEA, MRCVS²

± Author Affiliations

1. ¹School of Veterinary Medicine, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

2. ²Boyd Orr Centre for Population and Ecosystem Health, School of Veterinary Medicine, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

1. E-mail for correspondence: Tim.Parkin@glasgow.ac.uk

Abstract

Working dog owners in Scotland were invited to take part in an internet survey regarding the 2010/2011 shooting season, which was designed to estimate the prevalence of tail injuries; assess the risk of tail injuries in docked and undocked working dogs; and identify risk factors for owner-reported tail injuries. Of 2860 working dogs, 13.5 per cent sustained at least one tail injury during the 2010/2011 shooting season. *Undocked spaniels and hunt point retrievers (HPRs) were at greatest risk of tail injury with 56.6 per cent of undocked spaniels and 38.5 per cent of undocked HPRs sustaining at least one tail injury during the season.* There was no statistically significant difference in the risk of tail injury in dogs with tails docked by one-third, half or shorter. To prevent one tail injury in one shooting season, between two and 18 spaniels or HPRs would need to be docked as puppies. The authors believe that this work provides the best available evidence on which to base a consultation for changes to the legislation on tail docking in working dogs in Scotland. *Docking the tails of HPRs and spaniels by one-third would significantly decrease the risk of tail injury sustained while working in these breeds.*

- Accepted March 7, 2014.
- Published Online First 4 April 2014.

The argument being put that vets do not see many working gundogs with damaged tails is flawed because most of these dogs were humanely docked at a few days old, thus preventing damage from happening. The only resolution for an adult dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation. AND IT IS TRAUMATIC for the dog who can't work out the pain from behind when he's happy and usually comes at critical time in their training and can lead to mistrust in his whole family. It's a cruel and unnecessary thing to happen to your best friend when a simple snip at 3 days old avoids it all.

in the example above 56.6 per cent of undocked spaniels and 38.5 per cent of undocked HPRs sustaining at least one tail injury during **one season** the season in NZ is only 4 months long, after expensive veterinary attention and a difficult healing period the dog is sidelined for most of this season with the same to look forward to next season.

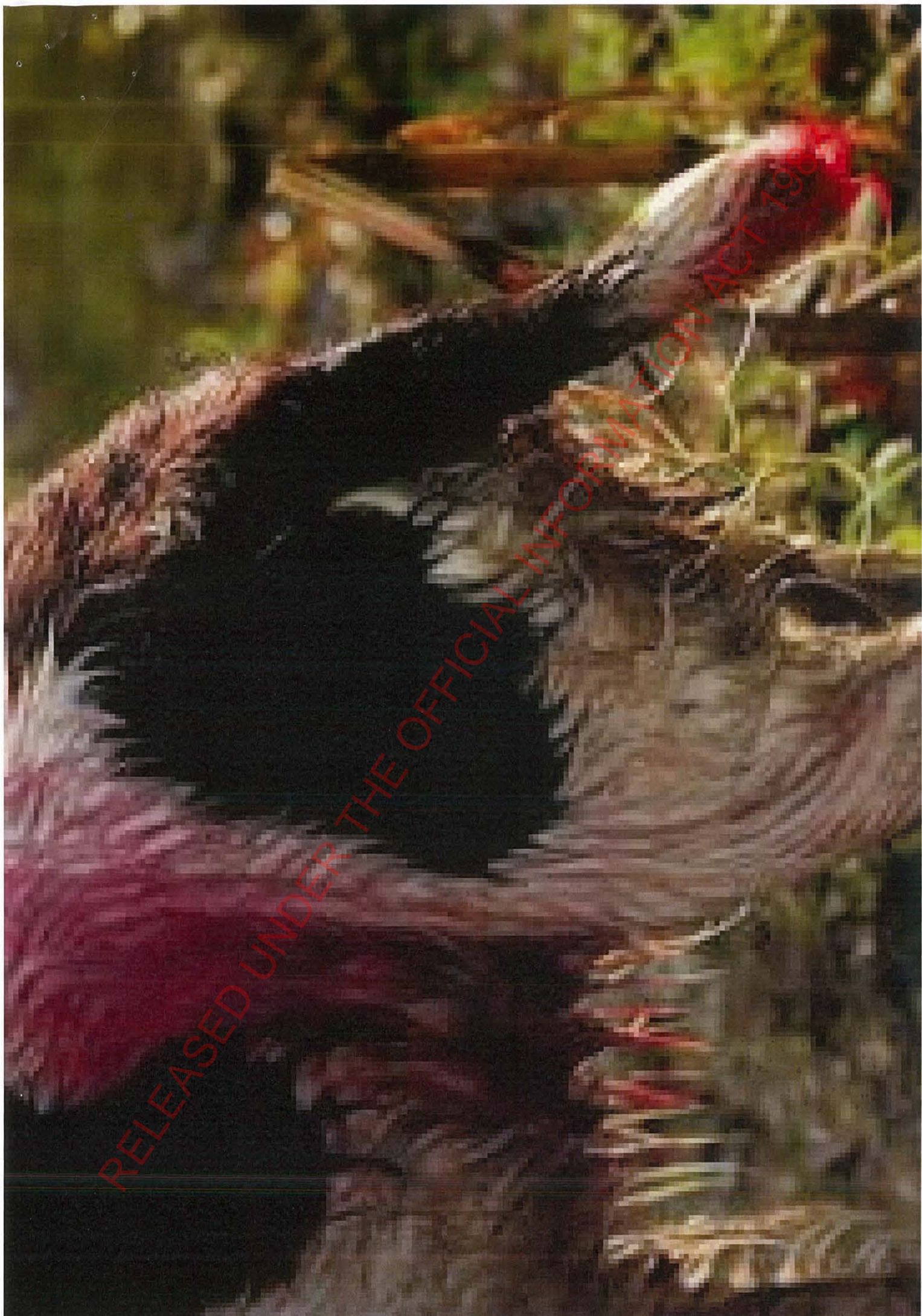
A friend in the UK had her spaniel's tail part amputated 3 times until it almost didn't have a tail because its happy disposition means it never gave the tail a chance to heal.

For the welfare of working gundogs in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to be allowed to continue.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely
C.E Hill

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RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982



From: Chris&Carole s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 18 May 2016 11:46 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Tail banding
Attachments: 000_0240.JPG; images2D4H3563.jpg; imagesC0S8803T.jpg; imagesDC18DBP9.jpg; imagesFA8KW2IJ.jpg; cdb1.jpg; untitled.png

From

Christopher E Hill

s 9(2)(a)

Submission against the ban on tail docking/banding. :- attached pictures of needless tail pain & suffering.

I have hunted over and breed Spaniels for 50 years. I trained full tail spaniels in the past who had tail damage within 50 meters when hunting cover and witnessed tail damage in all long tailed spaniels of working stock over my 50 years of hunting and trialing.

Tell me why vets alive today think that our ancestors knew nothing about our dogs and life how presumptive of you to say "as they don't see many tail injuries so we don't need to shorten working dogs tail's" that is because up until you change the statute we have always shortened the tail to avoid the problem.

A quick search of the internet shows the pain and suffering you will be inflicting on our best friends.

Look up the studies from country's where this has already been tried, and are now trying to change it back. A Study below.

How many have to suffer for some vain ideals, why don't you ban hunting with dogs rather than punish the innocent party in the whole affair. Spaniels have been hunting for us for over 1000 years and this is how you wish to repay them . (Espanola dog imported in to the kingdom of Gwent Wales in the 9th century.)

Veterinary Record doi:10.1136/vr.102041

- Paper

Survey of tail injuries sustained by working gundogs and terriers in Scotland

1. R. Lederer, BVSc, Dr. med.vet., PhD, MRCVS¹,
2. D. Bennett, BSc, BVetMed, PhD, DVM DSAO, FHEA, MRCVS¹ and

± Author Affiliations

1. ¹*School of Veterinary Medicine, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK*
2. ²*Boyd Orr Centre for Population and Ecosystem Health, School of Veterinary Medicine, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK*

1. E-mail for correspondence: Tim.Parkin@glasgow.ac.uk

Abstract

Working dog owners in Scotland were invited to take part in an internet survey regarding the 2010/2011 shooting season, which was designed to estimate the prevalence of tail injuries; assess the risk of tail injuries in docked and undocked working dogs; and identify risk factors for owner-reported tail injuries. Of 2860 working dogs, 13.5 per cent sustained at least one tail injury during the 2010/2011 shooting season. *Undocked spaniels and hunt point retrievers (HPRs) were at greatest risk of tail injury with 56.6 per cent of undocked spaniels and 38.5 per cent of undocked HPRs sustaining at least one tail injury during the season.* There was no statistically significant difference in the risk of tail injury in dogs with tails docked by one-third, half or shorter. To prevent one tail injury in one shooting season, between two and 18 spaniels or HPRs would need to be docked as puppies. The authors believe that this work provides the best available evidence on which to base a consultation for changes to the legislation on tail docking in working dogs in Scotland. Docking the tails of HPRs and spaniels by one-third would significantly decrease the risk of tail injury sustained while working in these breeds.

- Accepted March 7, 2014.
- Published Online First 4 April 2014

In another study

Two hundred and eighty-one tail injuries were recorded from a population of 138,212 dogs attending 52 participating practices. The weighted risk of tail injuries was 0.23 per cent (95 per cent confidence interval 0.20 to 0.25 per cent). Thirty-six per cent of injuries were reportedly related to injuries sustained in the home, 17.5 per cent were outdoor-related injuries, 14.4 per cent were due to the tail being caught in a door, for 16.5 per cent the cause was unknown and the remainder were due to other causes. Dogs with a wide angle of wag and dogs kept in kennels were at significantly higher risk of sustaining a tail injury. *Dogs with docked tails were significantly less likely to sustain a tail injury;*

You are trying to make a contract to help the welfare of me and my property, if you cause me or my property damage (which you surely will if you recommend this change.)

I for one will be looking for Redress and compensation from the remedies in law. Legal remedies allow the non-breaching party to recover monetary damages. Legal redress (law) money that someone pays you because they have caused you harm or loss through your recommendation to change the law.

Yours Sincerely

Christopher E Hill



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From: James & Sheila Murray s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:26 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: debudding of calves

We are lower order sharemilkers who make annual use of Jorgen Hansen to debud our calves, numbering about 150-160 each year. His method is not painful to the calves. He is very gentle and firm and the animal is not negatively affected in any way. They are happy to drink their milk and show no stress on them in any way, other than to shake their heads a little and the area may be a little tender for a day or so. The animals are in their own environment, in fact they do not leave the pen they stay in. The procedure takes only about 5 seconds and is very quick, minimising the stress on the animals. The area of treatment is completely sterile and there is never a problem with any infection or bleeding. We believe that Jorgen Hansen offers a very superior service. The busy nature of his business reflects the confidence which so many farmers have in him and his method. We would like to ask that you reconsider a blanket ban on methods of dehorning without injection. If it were necessary to inject each animal with anesthetic before they were debudded, it be a much slower and possibly more traumatic experience for the little animals. They would need to be restrained much more and the procedure, which is now only a few seconds long, would be much longer.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our support for the need to reconsider the new amendments to the law.

James and Sheila Murray.

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:26 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions; Ministerials
Subject: FW: Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Usual drill ☺

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:25 p.m.
To: Out of Scope
Subject: RE: Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Dear Jared Banks

On behalf of Hon Nathan Guy, Minister for Primary Industries, thank you for your email regarding your submission on the proposed animal welfare regulations. I have forwarded your submission to the Ministry for Primary Industries so that it can be considered. I have also placed your email before the Minister for his information.

Yours sincerely

Out of Scope | Private Secretary for Biosecurity and Animal Welfare
S
Office of Hon Nathan Guy
Minister for Primary Industries
5.3R Executive Wing | Parliament Buildings | Wellington | New Zealand

From: Jared Banks s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 6:31 a.m.
To: nathan.guy@national.org.nz
Cc: s 9(2)(a)
Subject: Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

18th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Dear Nathan

As an Auckland & Regions German Shorthaired Pointer Club member and owner of a gundog breed; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.
Item 61.Dogs - Dew claw removal I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.
Performed correctly there is no bone cut though, there is no bleeding. Breeders are scrupulously conscious

of sterile conditions so there is very limited chance of infection.

Dew claw 's not removed and damaged or ripped as an adult cause excruciating pain and would require major surgery to remove. I view their removal as a new born a preventative for the future well being of the pup. The same as I view Tail Docking and vaccinations.

Item 62. Dogs - Tail docking I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

The Accredited Banders Scheme which follows strict guidelines and is strictly audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Gundog breeds with long whippy tails historically docked would commonly injure their tails while hunting through vegetation and thick scrub or today in everyday life pursuits. Their fast tail action often leads to splitting or tearing and bleeding which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. Because of the long thin tail, the end has very poor circulation which makes healing difficult and prone to infection.

All Tails are not created equal. The GSP's tail like many of the Versatile Gundog breeds, which is a man made breed which didn't get the tail right. Unlike the Labradors who have a thick well covered tail. So historically the fore fathers of the breeds where aware of this weakness and docked accordingly for the well being of their dogs. Undocked they would be very prone to damage in the dogs environment be this rural or urban. The only resolution for an undocked adult Versatile dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation which as an adult is major surgery to remove.

Undocked, the interaction of the tail conformation, breed activity and the environment causes increased risk of injury through the life of these breeds.

The Shortening of the weak portion of the tail humanely at a few days old eliminates the risk of injury. By shortening but still retaining a substantial tail occurs once and protects against chronic pain and discomfort for life, typically 12 to 15 years.

The NZVA research study that found little evidence of tail damage in dogs in New Zealand is totally flawed. Because the dogs prone to tail damage are to date docked as newborns.

They also failed to acknowledge that there are in excess of 170 countries in the world that DO NOT have a ban on the docking/shortening of dogs tails, and there are countries which have had the ban now looking at reversing that decision ie Scotland.

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds historically docked, as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future well being. So for the welfare of working gundog's breeds in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to continue to be allowed.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Jared Banks

s 9(2)(a)

Out of Scope

From: Sam Stocker s9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:24 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Factory farming

To the Ministry of Primary Industries,

This is my submission on the regulations released for consultation in April 2016.

I would like you to conduct a full and thorough review of factory farming as a whole, including all the animals trapped indoors in permanent confinement. We should not be regulating practices that breach NZ's own Animal Welfare Act, we should be looking into the future and creating a plan to ban them.

Please remove the regulations you have created regarding factory farmed animals, such as the ones that relate to farrowing crates and colony cages. Then set a date to review these and all other factory farming practices.

Factory farming is an abhorrent practice, and New Zealand needs a long term strategy for phasing it out. A factory farming review will send a message to industry to guide future investment, as well as give an opportunity to address the largest animal welfare issue facing New Zealand.

I also ask that you consider the evidence that rodeos are cruel, and ban them. The animals will not perform if not distressed by a variety of means, such as the flank strap.

Finally, I would like to you to ban the use of exotic animals in circuses. There is ample evidence that these animals suffer in captivity, and there is no reason to allow that suffering for entertainment purposes.

Sincerely

Patricia Lee

s9(2)(a)



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com

338

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:18 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions; Ministerials
Subject: FW:

Submission, and not-for-reply ministerial – thanks!

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:17 p.m.
To: Out of Scope
Subject: RE:

Dear Alan Cowden

On behalf of Hon Nathan Guy, Minister for Primary Industries, thank you for your email regarding your submission on the proposed animal welfare regulations. I have forwarded your submission to the Ministry for Primary Industries so that it can be considered. I have also placed your email before the Minister for his information.

Yours sincerely

Out of Scope | Private Secretary for Biosecurity and Animal Welfare
Office of Hon Nathan Guy
Minister for Primary Industries
5.3R Executive Wing | Parliament Buildings | Wellington | New Zealand

From: Alan Cowden s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 6:40 a.m.
To: nathan.guy@national.org.nz
Subject:

nathan.guy@national.org.nz

Animal Welfare Policy
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

18th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Dear

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Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Alan Cowden

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Out of Scope

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:13 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: My Animal Welfare proposed regs feedback submission form.docx

Please find attached my submission on the proposed new Animal Welfare Regulations

Regards
Giselle

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Animal Welfare proposed regulations feedback submission form

Giselle Fletcher

s 9(2)(a)

My feedback:

62. The proposed regulation states: Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons

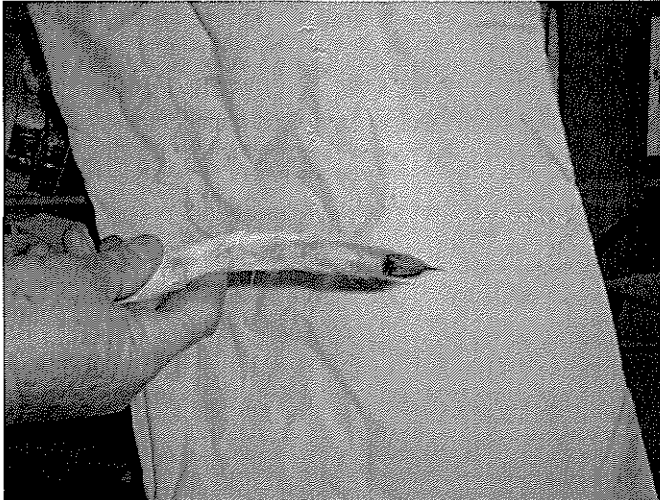
Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

I am a member of the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) and am a registered breeder of pedigree dogs and have been involved in breeding both docked and undocked breeds and believe breeders are the people with the most knowledge and best suited to judge whether these procedures are in the best interests of the dog or not. Asking pet people who generally have a small fluffy house dog that runs a round the garden and sits on the couch whether they are for or against tail docking is unrealistic as they don't deal with or have knowledge of the ins and outs of working and sporting dogs who spend a great deal of time outdoors and the terrain they are working in. Tail injuries are grossly under estimated due to the fact the majority of dogs that may suffer these have indeed been docked.

As the owner of an undocked dog that has suffered a traumatic tail injury, it's NOT a scenario I would wish on any animal and once a dog has suffered a tail injury, the end result is inevitably a major surgery to dock the tail of an adult dog to either save their lives due to infection or often gangrene or persistent pain and trauma. A dog that has injured its tail looks like they have been slashed by a machete as they wag spurting blood everywhere and on themselves. You cannot confine the dog to help the tail heal as they bash open against anything in reach, you end up not allowing the dog inside as they bash the tail wound on the tail open going through doorways and on furniture spraying everything with blood. You cannot simply bandage an injured tail as these fall off when the dog wags, you cannot use elastoplast as you end up removing the hair each time you have to remove the bandage to administer treatment which you need to do to avoid infection and gangrene, you cannot tie the tail to a back leg as it pulls free and you cut off circulation to the limb as it has to be so tight. While the tail is still injured it itches and the dog will lick and often chew the injured tip and in my case scream with pain whilst doing this. I tried for many months to save this injured tail and eventually there was a fine film of skin covering the bone at the injury site and just when you thought yay it's sorted you take your dog on a trip in the car and bang, bashed against the seat and you start all over and in the end even this skin refused to grow over from multiple bashings that there was just a scab. After months and months of trying every suggestion and remedy I gave up and had the last 2 inches of the tail docked. This in itself resulted in a traumatic surgery followed by 3 weeks of intense recovery which included daily bandage changing, having an Elizabethan collar on permanently to stop the dog chewing off the bandages or chewing the end of the tail while it was healing and major money spent at the vet. I've attached some photos of the injured tail where you can see that 6 inches of fur is missing from the end of the tail. I'm happy to say after all of this, she is just about to turn 13, however if I could have avoided this trauma, pain and suffering my dog has had to endure at an adults age by banding the tail at birth, I wouldn't think twice. If anybody has

dealt with the trauma for both human and animal that a tail injury causes I'm sure one would rethink their stance on this issue.



The other points used in that a dog needs its tail for balance and to express themselves is also working on the general public's emotions as there are many naturally bobbed tailed breeds and also dogs who have had to have their tails docked due to injury and all these dogs have no issues with balance or expressing themselves. My own dog who had to have her tail docked as an adult due to injury (will be 13 in 2 weeks time), has definitely had no issues with her balance, is still lively and active at this age and certainly no issue with expressing herself.

My other breed are Parson Russell Terriers which are a working docked breed and also a very popular breed used for jumping and agility. My dogs have had their tails banded and this has never affected any other dogs' abilities to compete competitively in these disciplines and have attached photos of Ruffy as well as part of his NZKC registration which shows he is a show conformation

champion and he also has Agility and Jumping titles. He is docked and has had his dew claws removed, neither of which has caused him not to be able to function normally.

Dog Details for CH HEZZA RUFFIAN OF CHARIZELLE AD JDX

Printable

Registration Number: S 9(2)(a)

Sex : Dog

Breed : PARSON RUSSELL TERRIER

Whelped : 19/10/2007

Colour : White Black & Tan



Tail docking by banding in puppies under 4 days old by a qualified tail docker with years of experience as currently administered by the NZ Council of Docked breeds and overseen with strict guidelines by the NZKC, is a painless and quick procedure similar to tying ones hair in a ponytail (actually my puppies make more of a performance when nail clipping is done than when their tails are banded). This procedure can be done quickly while the puppies are feeding on their mothers with no stress or pain involved. The general public find the issue of docking as emotive as images of people wielding big knives and loping off tails with copious amounts of blood and screaming puppies is what has been portrayed by the anti-docking brigade and nothing can be further from the truth. I challenge the vets to gather evidence of how many week old puppies needed to have treatment due to issues with a banded tail done before 4 days. (I am completely against the illegal cutting of tails by unqualified persons done in the backyard on puppies and dogs older than 4 days old).

I am also from a farming background where I performed tail and testicle banding of lambs at a few months of age and can quite firmly say even at that age there is minimal discomfort in placing a band around the tail or testicles.

61. The proposed regulations states: Front limb dew claw removal and articulated (jointed) hind limb dew claw removal:

Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian;

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons; and

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure

Hind limb dew claws: non-articulated (greater than or equal to four days of age)

Must be performed by a veterinarian or veterinary student under supervisions; and

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

When performing a dew claw removal, I complete this process in a neonate puppy 4 days of age or under. At this time it is a well-recognised fact that the toes and tail are the last part of the neonate puppy to calcify and develop into bone. The neonate dewclaw is removed without cutting through bone (has not calcified) and does not bleed when performed correctly.

No other country in the world has proposed this procedure should not be practiced as the health and welfare of the dog will be compromised.

As a dog breeder and caretaker of my chosen breed for over 25 years, I am fully versed in the damage that a dew claw can cause to the dog if left on. My chosen breed has been bred to be used in its traditional purpose and the dew claw if left on would result in significant pain and suffering to the dog. My first Dalmatian was bought from a breeder who did not remove dew claws and this poor farm dog which was out and about with all the other dogs was continually injuring her front dew claws which has grown outwards and curled upwards. These dew claws were black and very hard to see where the quick ended to enable trimming. With dewclaws, that are not like regular claws that get naturally worn down by dogs walking or running as they touch the ground, the quick in dew claws grows much longer as the nail is not "held in check" as with regular claws and therefore naturally become harder to trim and grow longer with age. This results in injury occurring more frequently because of this. Once again after the umpteenth vet visit with an injured dewclaw, which causes profuse bleeding and lots of pain to the dog I opted for surgical removal (both having cost me lots of \$\$). This is a major surgical procedure requiring anaesthesia and again a huge amount of post operative care as well as ongoing pain medication for the dog involved as an entire toe including bone has to be removed from the leg.

I understand that breed specifics are not taken into account when this proposal was documented and the groups largely involved in writing these have dealings mainly with crossbred non-pedigree (no registration with the NZKC) dogs. I would sincerely question the stakeholder's ability to answer such detailed questions around form and function of a specific breed for the purposes of this proposal.

I understand that not all front dew claws are articulated and once again the breed specifics have been ignored in this instance and MPI have been advised incorrectly.

It is also stated that dewclaws help a dog maintain traction when running and aid in holding items for chewing. As a person involved with racing sled dogs, many of these dogs have their dewclaws removed as the chance of injury to the dewclaw is increased with an increased level of activity. Removal of these dewclaws has in no way impeded their ability to run great distance or at speed and anyone can tell you the dewclaw is a good inch off the ground and no way helps in maintaining traction, however due to its position on the leg is more likely to be injured by an object next to the foot like a rock or organic matter on the trail.

All my dogs have no problem holding on to bones, climbing fences, trees or any other activity due to dew claw removal, in fact I've had one terrier that was adept at removing wrappers of lollies and chocolates to eat what was inside all without any dewclaws! I have also seen the immense amount of damage dogs with dewclaws can cause each other if a fight erupts as these slice open the skin so easily and I have also seen what damage dewclaws can cause to both adults and children if a dog jumps up at a person or grabs hold with their front paws whilst playing with their owner or another person.

Lastly I believe as breeders we know our breeds best and should also have the freedom of choice to dock tails or remove dewclaws just as people have the right to choose to circumcise their male children which I believe causes more pain than either banding or dewclaw removal in puppies under 4 days.



I hope these points will be considered and that the cost considerations also be taken into account for the number of dog owners in the general public who may well in the future need to be seeking further substantial veterinary surgery for damaged and broken tails and dewclaw removal and related injuries. Both these activities if done before puppies are less than 4 days old are not painful and do not require a surgical procedure, anaesthetic or pain relief, however if needed to be performed at an older age involve all of the above plus a great deal of money that many pet owners cannot afford for an operation that could easily have been avoided.

Yours sincerely
Giselle Fletcher

From: Natalie Roetz § 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:12 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

To whom it may concern:

I would like to strongly protest the banning of prong/pinch collars in NZ.

I have been training German Shepherds to compete in dog sports and club, regional and national level and trained others in home obedience for 20 years. To compete at the very highest levels, the physical and psychological welfare of your dog is always of paramount importance. In my extensive experience, the prong collar is a vital component of having a happy dog and a rewarding experience for both dog and trainer. It is not to be used in the training stages of any new behaviour, but is invaluable for later stages of proofing the behaviour in a number of highly stimulating/distracting situations. For example, it does not help if your dog only comes when you call in your own garden but ignores you completely when in a state of high arousal at the beach or park.

Indeed, I found that prong collars are in fact a kinder option than many other devices in use today. Choke chains cause physical and mental stress when blocking off the dog's air, and halties cause damage to cervical spine due to the torque on the neck.

If people feel strongly about the use of prong collars, then certainly they do not need to use one. Below are a number of points I have copied from an online article which coherently and logically lay out the reasons why the prong collar should not be banned.

1) They look like a medieval torture device!

Prong collars do look scary but don't judge a book by its cover (or in this case, a tool by its appearance!). The prongs are completely blunt and if you put one on yourself, you'll soon discover they are no where near as "barbaric" as you may first assume.

2) They only work because they cause pain

Actually, the reality is quite the opposite – prong collars provide an effective correction without excessive effort or frustration from the handler. The prongs are spaced evenly around the dog's neck, which means they cause no damage and are more effective than check chains because they apply pressure points to the skin, not muscle. This means that it takes far less force or pressure to apply an effective correction than it does with any other corrective tool.

3) The prongs are sharp and puncture/pierce the dog's skin

One thing you'll notice straight away when you handle a prong collar is that the prongs are completely blunt and most definitely do not puncture or pierce the dog's skin! Some anti-prong collar advocates show pictures of marks around the dog's neck that look like puncture wounds, this occurs if a collar is left on the dog and never taken off as it could eventually cause irritation that in turn causes infection, this is caused pressure necrosis and can happen even with flat collars or check chains that are left on for a long period of time (which is neglect!) allowing the collar to imbed in the dog's skin.

4) There are kinder tools like head collars

We don't want to focus on comparing prongs to other tools, but as this is a tool that is often given as a 'gentler' and 'kinder' alternative to prong collars we wanted to address some myths that are commonly put forward about head collars in comparison to prongs.

This is a common argument put forward by anti-prong collar advocates, which we always find quite hypocritical. Head collars are an aversive tool just like any other correctional aid, the plain and simple fact is that if they weren't aversive they wouldn't work. Head collars were designed based off the head halters used to lead horses, despite the fact that the placement of nerves in a dog's face differs hugely to horses. The pressure applied to the face of a dog wearing a head collar can be quite painful and stressful to the dog, this is why you often see dogs have an extreme reaction when a head collar is fitted – clawing at their face, rolling on the ground, trying anything to get the head collar off.

Head collar advocates will tell you that dogs need to be desensitized to the head collar – this can take weeks to achieve this and have a dog who will happily have the head collar put on, and even then some dogs still hate wearing them.

There is no doubt that head collars ARE an aversive tool. Head collars work when the dog pulls out, the pressure on the face plus the strain on the dogs neck muscles trying to keep its head facing forward all add up to pain, stress and loss of drive, therefore giving you a dog that doesn't pull. It's quite ironic, then, that the people who oppose the use of prong collars quite often recommend head collars instead.

5) Prong collars don't train or teach dogs anything, and they go back to pulling or displaying bad behavior as soon as you take them off.

First let me say that prong collars don't teach dogs to do anything, neither does food nor any reward or aversive. The handler / trainer teaches the dog and uses re enforcers to steer the dog away from undesirable traits and toward desirable ones.

Even if it was the case that dogs went back to pulling, it wouldn't be a flaw in the tool but a flaw in the training, but let's say for a moment that is true, some people have all but given up on their dogs, believing the dog cannot just be trained or stopped, if a prong collar gives that person even a 1% glimmer of hope, that dog can live on.

(taken from <https://www.facebook.com/notes/256463711047920/>)

To conclude, there is no evidence to say that prong collars cause harm. Hearsay, pictures of complacent people who leave collars on their dogs indefinitely and rumors of people sharpening prongs isn't proof enough or reason to ban them.

Dr Natalie Roetz

s 9(2)(a)

Out of Scope

From: Ann Pratt^{s 9(2)(a)}
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:10 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

Ann Pratt,
s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

FOR ALL ANIMALS

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Out of Scope

From: Ann Pratt s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Tuesday, 10 May 2016 4:47 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Ann Pratt,
s 9(2)(a)

Please give a voice to those who cannot speak for themselves.
Thank you

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Out of Scope

From: Nadine Norcross s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 1:09 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: submission

I support SAFE's submission in its entirety on the proposed animal welfare regulations

On the journey
Nadine Norcross
solutionist
s 9(2)(a)

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393

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:56 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Cc: Ministerials
Subject: FW: Submission on proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

AW team – please add to submissions.

Ministerials – please log as a not for reply ministerial.

Cheers!

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:55 p.m.
To: s 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Submission on proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

Dear Rachel Ralph

On behalf of Hon Nathan Guy, Minister for Primary Industries, thank you for your email regarding your submission on the proposed animal welfare regulations. I have forwarded your submission to the Ministry for Primary Industries so that it can be considered. I have also placed your email before the Minister for his information.

Yours sincerely

Out of Scope | Private Secretary for Biosecurity and Animal Welfare

Office of Hon Nathan Guy

Minister for Primary Industries

5.3R Executive Wing | Parliament Buildings | Wellington | New Zealand

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 18 May 2016 3:06 p.m.
To: nathan.guy@national.org.nz
Subject: Submission on proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

Rachel Ralph
Trials Secretary
The Working Spaniel Club

s
9
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2

18th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

Dear Nathan

The Working Spaniel Club which is affiliated to NZGTA and thus the NZKC would like to submit the following regarding proposed regulation changes.

I request that humane tail banding and dew claw removal of working gundog puppies by accredited practitioners continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. The Accredited Tail Banders Scheme is audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Working gundogs with long whippy tails and with dew claws left on can suffer terrible damage whilst hunting through heavy vegetation and thick brambles. Their fast tail action often leads to tearing and bleeding to the tail which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. This is a repetitive injury that worsens every time the dog indulges in the work that they enjoy. Humanely shortening the tail and removing dew claws at a few days old before the joint has formed eliminates a huge risk of injury.

The argument being put that vets do not see many working gundogs with damaged tails is flawed because most of these dogs were humanely docked at a few days old, thus preventing damage from happening. The only resolution for an adult dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation.

For the welfare of working gundogs in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to be allowed to continue.

If there is any consideration being given to stop banding of dogs in NZ, I request that I be personally informed and be given the opportunity provide further information and rationale on this matter.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Rachel Ralph
Trials Secretary
The Working Spaniel Club

Out of Scope

From: Out of Scope
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:57 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions; Ministerials
Subject: FW: Submission on the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

Please add to the other one from Rachel Ralph that I just sent through – thanks!

From: Temp1 Guy (MIN)
Sent: Wednesday, 18 May 2016 3:23 p.m.
To: Out of Scope
Subject: FW: Submission on the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 18 May 2016 3:22 p.m.
To: nathan.guy@national.org.nz
Subject: Submission on the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

Rachel Ralph

s 9(2)
(a)

18th May 2016

Submission on the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

Dear Nathan

As a NZKC member and Accredited Breeders Foundation Member, a NZGTA Executive Committee member as well as a Committee member of both the Waikato Gundog Club and The Working Spaniel Club and as a hunter, triallist, owner and breeder of working English Springer Spaniels, I would like to put forward my submission.

I request that humane tail banding and dew claw removal of working gundog puppies by accredited practitioners continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. The Accredited Tail Banders Scheme is audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Working gundogs with long whippy tails and with dew claws left on can suffer terrible damage whilst hunting through heavy vegetation and thick brambles. Their fast tail action often leads to tearing and bleeding to the tail which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. This is a repetitive injury that worsens every time the dog indulges in the work that they enjoy. Humanely shortening the tail and removing dew claws at a few days old before the joint has formed eliminates a huge risk of injury.

The argument being put that vets do not see many working gundogs with damaged tails is flawed because most of these dogs were humanely docked at a few days old, thus preventing damage from happening. The only resolution for an adult dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation.

Below are photos of long and injured tails.

The first dog, a 5yo ESS owned by a club member, has several inches at the end of her tail without hair and a significant thickening of the dermal layer which bleeds within 5 minutes of working.



The second set of pictures show my FCh Briarwood Bradie who was imported from the UK – these photos were taken after 10 minutes of hunting in a south island trial – as you can see the tail bleeds profusely and causes considerable discomfort.



As a breeder, I have bred a number of litters of working English Springer Spaniels over the last 15 years – the first four litters were all docked by my veterinarian and the remaining since 2011 were banded by NZKC 'Accredited Persons' – none showed any complications from this procedure and all the resultant

puppies have gone on to have full and active hunting careers with no evidence of tail damage when hunting.

So for the welfare of working gundogs in NZ, i ask that you consider this practice to be allowed to continue.

If there is any consideration being given to stop docking of dogs in NZ, I request that I be personally informed and be given the opportunity provide further information and rationale on this matter.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Rachel Ralph
Wyebrook English Springer Spaniels

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Out of Scope

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 18 May 2016 3:23 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

Rachel Ralph

s 9(2)
(a)

18th May 2016

Submission on the Proposed Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

To Whom It May Concern

As a NZKC member and Accredited Breeders Foundation Member, a NZGTA Executive Committee member as well as a Committee member of both the Waikato Gundog Club and The Working Spaniel Club and as a hunter, triallist, owner and breeder of working English Springer Spaniels, I would like to put forward my submission.

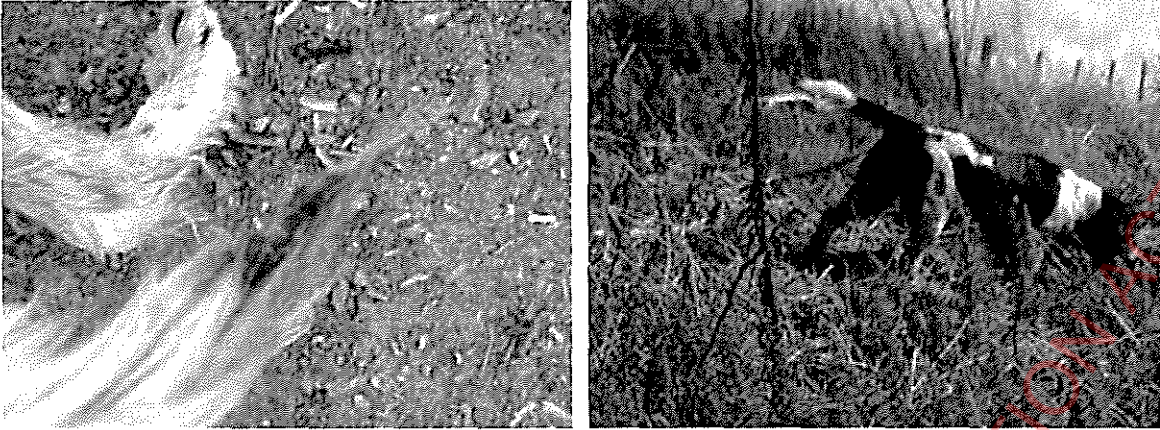
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So for the welfare of working gundogs in NZ, i ask that you consider this practice to be allowed to continue.

If there is any consideration being given to stop docking of dogs in NZ, I request that I be personally informed and be given the opportunity provide further information and rationale on this matter.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Rachel Ralph
Wyebrook English Springer Spaniels

Out of Scope

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 18 May 2016 3:07 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulation changes

Rachel Ralph
Trials Secretary
The Working Spaniel Club

s 9(2)(a)

18th May 2016

Submission on the Animal Welfare Regulation Changes

Dear Nathan

The Working Spaniel Club which is affiliated to NZGTA and thus the NZKC would like to submit the following regarding proposed regulation changes.

I request that humane tail banding and dew claw removal of working gundog puppies by accredited practitioners continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. The Accredited Tail Banders Scheme is audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

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The argument being put that vets do not see many working gundogs with damaged tails is flawed because most of these dogs were humanely docked at a few days old, thus preventing damage from happening. The only resolution for an adult dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation.

For the welfare of working gundogs in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to be allowed to continue.

If there is any consideration being given to stop banding of dogs in NZ, I request that I be personally informed and be given the opportunity provide further information and rationale on this matter.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Rachel Ralph
Trials Secretary
The Working Spaniel Club

Out of Scope

From: s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:53 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: Submission on Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations May 2016.docx

Please see attached my submission on the proposed animal welfare regulations

I am submitting this as an individual – not as a representative of any organisation. I request that my identity is not released with any part of this submission under the Official Information Act. I request this as I am a practicing veterinarian and I have some concern publication of my name in association with views outlined in this submission may be damaging to some of my client relationships.

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Submission on Proposed Animal Welfare Regulations – MPI discussion paper 2016/12

By s 9(2)(a) - Independent/Individual submission

- s 9(2)(a)

-

OIA request – I request that my identity is not released with any part of this submission under the Official Information Act. I request this as I am a practicing veterinarian and I have some concern publication of my name in association with views outlined in this submission may be damaging to some of my client relationships or may affect future employment opportunities.

Submission statement:

Overall I agree with the undertaking to review the Animal Welfare Regulations. I believe the movement toward an infringement regime will be useful and agree that as described in the discussion document this approach will be more enforceable.

Queries:

Section 4.0

I question whether the infringement fees suggested in section 4.1 are sufficiently high. While they may be adequate deterrent/reprimand for a private individual I believe fees of \$3-500 are inconsequential for genuine farming enterprises. These enterprises should in the first instance be more aware than the general public of their animal welfare obligations as it is there business so infringement should be regarded more seriously. Secondly the value of the individual or group of animals concerned is easily measurable by a farm enterprise so infringement penalties should be high enough that a significant part of that value is forfeited. i.e. a farmer might be tempted to risk shipping a severe cancer eye to slaughter if the penalty for getting caught is \$300 while the animal is worth \$1800 at slaughter.

Proposal 10.1

I fail to see any reason for an exception to allow slaughter premises to use cattle prods.

Proposal 10.3

Tail twisting is a difficult area to regulate and is used responsibly by some operators. I believe the point at which the tail is twisted from is significant. More injuries appear to occur when twisting is performed further down the tail length. Perhaps this regulation would benefit from stating a point/distance below which the tail must not be twisted.

Proposal 10.6

Fractious dogs are a danger to Veterinarians and Veterinary Nurses to examine. Regulations need to recognise this risk, in these situations animals often try to pant but it would be the responsibility of the veterinarian to manage the risk to the dog.

Proposal 10.31 and 10.32

I am aware of farmers still using the insertion of air into the vagina to stimulate milk let down in cows and of farmers using vehicles to extract calves from calving cows. As above I feel that \$3-500 is too low as an infringement fine for these offences given that they are committed on animals whose monetary value is significantly more than this. I feel that having a fee significantly less than the value of the animal suggests that the offence is not really that important.

Proposal 10.33

Ingrown horns should be detected very quickly on dairy farms as the animals are observed closely every day. In extensive beef situations detection may be much slower but any time yarding occurs detection should be relatively easy. There are few barriers to treating ingrown horns; the conditions do not progress rapidly so although expertise may not be to hand immediately it is reasonable to assume that treatment should be easily arranged within 2-3 days at most depending on geographical location. It can be difficult to know where dead horn ends and live tissue begins so it is difficult to know when removing tips may become dehorning.

Proposal 10.34

There are several elements including stock density, truck design and driving style that can contribute to cuts and abrasions in transport. Beyond stock density most of the other factors are beyond the farmers' control. It may be worth introducing as part of the ASD or other transport paperwork a declaration co-signed at the time of loading by truck driver and farmer that the animals were free from abrasions when loaded. This would then put the onus on the driver/transport company to manage the aspects they control more carefully and identify them clearly as responsible for causing damage to the animals.

Proposal 10.42

As the MPI protocol currently prohibits veterinarians from certifying animals that have lesions greater than 2cm/prone to bleeding etc. for transport I cannot understand the intent of the wording of 10.42. While the first part of the statement is correct that animals with cancer eye greater than 2cm etc. cannot be transported, the final part that makes exception for veterinarians to certify is incorrect. I believe the wording should read only "A cattle beast or sheep with cancer eye must not be transported, except when certified fit for transport by a veterinarian" Veterinarians then are left to assess if the animal falls within the guidelines (less than 2cm diameter etc.). I believe this more closely reflects current practice, to allow cancer eye less than 2cm to be transported without a certificate I believe would be a backward step. As stated elsewhere I feel that \$500 is an insignificant offence fee given the likely value of some animals at slaughter.

Section 12

I believe VOIs are a poor mechanism to manage animal welfare and pain relief. While theoretically they describe a method to both administer and monitor the drug they rely on an expectation that an operator will adhere exactly to instructions as outlined by the issuing veterinarian. I am comfortable that I can manage my own employee's use of RVMs through VOIs. I have reservations that I can manage the use of RVMs as they relate to animal welfare by the general public (such as would be

calf disbudders) through a VOI. This is because I can frequently and closely observe and monitor employees both directly and through feedback from other employed veterinarians and have disciplinary control over my own employees. However once a VOI is issued to a member of the public my ability to monitor them is minimal. While a VOI can require monitoring I believe such monitoring visits seldom reflect the true day to day behaviour of those being monitored. Furthermore I am not aware that there is any regulation that penalises an operator who chooses to depart from instructions issued to them as a VOI, on the contrary the wording in MPI's VOI issuing guidelines places significant responsibility on the issuing veterinarian. Veterinarians are bound by ethical obligation and subject to disciplinary action from the NZ Veterinary Council to uphold animal welfare as a primary concern. I believe this innate obligation should be recognised further and more emphasis placed on direct involvement of veterinarians where surgical and painful procedures are undertaken rather than assuming that members of the public might be sufficiently motivated by regulation.

Proposal 10.63

Having removed teats on calves under six weeks old that have been sedated but not administered local anaesthetic to the teat I have observed that these teats are clearly sensitive even when the animal is sedated. Removal of these teats at any age should require pain relief.

Proposal 10.68

Further to my concerns relating to VOIs (outlined above under section 12) disbudding in particular concerns me. In my district alone there are currently several operators disbudding with no pain relief given. Conversations with one in particular identifies that he believes it is unnecessary. While legislation may force these operators to acquire and administer local anaesthetic, I am not confident that it will force them to use the product with sufficient diligence to ensure that pain relief is achieved. This will be difficult to regulate as these operators will no doubt be seen to inject local anaesthetic but whether they inject precisely enough or give the product sufficient time to work will and therefore achieve pain relief will be more difficult to measure. To make disbudding a veterinary only procedure (including trained veterinary employees directly supervised by a veterinarian) would not significantly increase the cost of disbudding, as it is a job that has to be done at some stage and so already has some cost associated with it. Any difference in cost between a veterinary group and a lay person doing disbudding is likely to reflect only that the job is done less hastily with more consideration given to welfare. On an overall farm operating cost level this slight difference would be negligible. Even if a farmer is currently disbudding their own stock this is a labour cost which makes the marginal increase of having to involve a veterinarian negligible. There are sufficient veterinary practices available and operating in an open market environment that any suggestion that a veterinary monopoly on disbudding would increase costs is absurd and only politically motivated at the expense of animal welfare. I suspect any geographically remote areas where the choice of veterinary practice is limited to just one are also so remote that there is currently no lay disbudding service available either.

I believe disbudding is reasonably distinct from dehorning in that disbudding removes the horn below the contour of the skin covering the skull while dehorning removes the horn either beyond the skin margin or if below the skin margin at a point clearly projecting above the contour of the surrounding skull.

Proposal 69

I believe dehorning at or below the skin margin should be a veterinary only procedure for similar reasons to those identified above under proposal 68 discussion.

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Out of Scope

From: Jill Balfour-Smith^{s 9(2)(a)}
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:49 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Stop all cruel practices in farming now

Let us become the first country in the world to uphold a ban on any level of cruelty to all farm animals and make sure there are superb mechanisms to enforce and educate on farm cruelty practices. All animals must be kept in conditions allowing all natural behaviours to be expressed. NZ has led the way in the world for good before and we can do it again.

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Out of Scope

From: kris.galla s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:44 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submission on animal welfare regulations.
Attachments: Ghandi.jpg; 625611_556777854343230_870722042_n.jpg

Let New Zealand be the leading country for compassion to ALL our animals and treated with the utmost respect and care that they deserve as having every right to be on this planet as humans do. Please consider the images below. They are very powerful.

Kris Gallagher

s 9(2)(a)

Sent from my Samsung Galaxy smartphone.

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**This is the most dangerous animal
in the world. It is responsible for
MILLIONS of deaths every year.
By its side, a great white
shark swims
peacefully.**



Out of Scope

From: Linda Jury s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 2:00 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Cc: becky@nzkc.org.nz
Subject: MY SUBMISSION
Attachments: Animal Welfare proposed regulations feedback submission form.docx

Afternoon

Please find attached my submission.

Regards

Linda Jury
Schallenberg Bernese & Secretary of the Bernese Mountain Dog Club of New Zealand (Inc).

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

Animal Welfare proposed regulations feedback submission form

LINDA JURY

s 9(2)(a)

My feedback:

62. The proposed regulation states: Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

I am a member of the New Zealand Kennel Club (NZKC) and am a registered breeder of pedigree dogs.

I believe accredited members of the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds (NZCDB) have had their animal husbandry skills signed off by a veterinarian, and must complete an application for accreditation by either witnessing neonate puppies being banded or being in the presence of another accredited bander to enable them to perform tail shortening.

The NZCDB as an organisation was established in 2004 and their membership is focussed on the welfare of tail shortened breeds. They operate as a fully audited and regulated group under the umbrella of the NZKC with the approval of the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC).

I am of the understanding that the procedure of tail banding (described by the NAWAC approved scheme) is vastly different from the process of tail amputation and accredited banders only perform the tail banding procedure under the Animal Welfare Act (No2) 2015 and this is not a surgical procedure.

I understand that in 2012 NAWAC agreed and suggested a study should be completed to dispel any myths around the process of tail banding, yet to date, this has not been carried out by NAWAC so I am surprised that this proposal has taken shape.

I understand that MPI partly funds both the RSPCA and NAWAC, yet they are both major stakeholders in writing this proposal which I see as being extremely one sided and is not factual. I also understand that the governing body of the professional dog world Namely the NZKC has over 6000 members, but NZKC were not included as a major stakeholder when writing these proposals and nor are they funded by the Ministry.

I understand that over 170 countries do not ban the tail shortening procedure however these countries are not spoken about in any documentation produced by MPI.

I understand that breed specifics are not taken into account when this proposal was documented and the groups largely involved in writing these have dealings mainly with crossbred non-pedigree (no registration with the NZKC) dogs. I would sincerely question the stakeholder's ability to answer

such detailed questions around form and function of a specific breed for the purposes of this proposal.

I understand that another major stakeholder is an offshoot of the RSPCA namely HUHA. This group also deals with crossbred non-pedigree dogs yet they felt qualified to once again offer their opinion on pedigree dogs and the reasons for tail shortening.

I am of the belief that there is currently a process in place for the SPCA to act on individual cases that perform a tail shortening procedure illegally on a litter of non-registered NZKC members neonate puppies, however in the last 4 years I only know of 2 cases where the SPCA has acted on this information.

61. The proposed regulations states: Front limb dew claw removal and articulated (jointed) hind limb dew claw removal:

Must be performed by a veterinarian or a veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian;

Must only be performed for therapeutic reasons; and

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure

Hind limb dew claws: non-articulated (greater than or equal to four days of age)

Must be performed by a veterinarian or veterinary student under supervisions; and

Pain relief must be used at the time of the procedure.

I disagree with this proposal in its entirety and advocate for the status quo and these are my reasons:

When performing a dew claw removal, I complete this process in a neonate puppy 4 days of age or under. At this time it is a well-recognised fact that the toes and tail are the last part of the neonate puppy to calcify and develop into bone. The neonate dewclaw is removed without cutting through bone (has not calcified) and does not bleed when performed correctly.

No other country in the world has proposed this procedure should not be practiced as the health and welfare of the dog will be compromised.

As a professional dog breeder and caretaker of my chosen breed, I am fully versed in the damage that a dew claw can cause to the dog if left on. My chosen breed has been bred to be used in its traditional purpose and the dew claw if left on would result in significant pain and suffering to the dog. I have witnessed this myself with one of my own dogs who lost a front dew claw which he caught on a fence – this caused him terrible pain and he was unable to walk on this leg for some time.

I understand that breed specifics are not taken into account when this proposal was documented and the groups largely involved in writing these have dealings mainly with crossbred non-pedigree (no registration with the NZKC) dogs. I would sincerely question the stakeholder's ability to answer such detailed questions around form and function of a specific breed for the purposes of this proposal.

I understand that another major stakeholder is an offshoot of the RSPCA namely HUHA. This group also deals with crossbred non-pedigree dogs yet they felt qualified to once again offer their opinion on pedigree dogs and the reasons for dew claw removal.

I understand that MPI partly funds both the RSPCA and NAWAC, yet they are both major stakeholders in writing this proposal which I see as being extremely one sided and is not factual. I also understand that the governing body of the professional dog world Namely the NZKC has over 6000 members, but NZKC were not included as a major stakeholder when writing these proposals and nor are they funded by the Ministry.

I have witnessed many incidents of dew claws growing back into the skin of the dog as the pet owner doesn't understand how to trim the nails and often as the dog is of a coated variety, they are not aware of a dew claw being present.

I understand that not all front dew claws are articulated and once again the breed specifics have been ignored in this instance and MPI have been advised incorrectly.

I understand that the Groomers Association have not been contacted for information from their large membership to dispel the myths displayed in the proposed regulation and I further understand that the largest governing body (and only – NZKC) have also not been included in the proposal to not allow this process to remain as is.

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From: Ryen Carlson § 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:42 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions; nathan.guy@national.org.nz
Subject: Submission on the Animal Welfare Act Review

Dear

As an Auckland & Regions German Shorthaired Pointer Club member and owner of a gundog breed; I would like to put forward my submission on the following.

Item 61. Dogs - Dew claw removal I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

Performed correctly there is no bone cut though, there is no bleeding. Breeders are scrupulously conscious of sterile conditions so there is very limited chance of infection.

Dew claw 's not removed and damaged or ripped as an adult cause excruciating pain and would require major surgery to remove. I view their removal as a new born a preventative for the future well being of the pup. The same as I view Tail Docking and vaccinations.

Item 62. Dogs - Tail docking I request that this continues to be allowed in NZ as is the current approved practice. By accredited practitioners.

The Accredited Banders Scheme which follows strict guidelines and is strictly audited by the NZ Kennel Club to ensure compliance with agreed protocols and current Code of Animal Welfare.

Gundog breeds with long whippy tails historically docked would commonly injure their tails while hunting through vegetation and thick scrub or today in everyday life pursuits. Their fast tail action often leads to splitting or tearing and bleeding which is painful and extremely difficult to treat. Because of the long thin tail, the end has very poor circulation which makes healing difficult and prone to infection.

All Tails are not created equal. The GSP's tail like many of the Versatile Gundog breeds, which is a man made breed which didn't get the tail right. Unlike the Labradors who have a thick well covered tail. So historically the fore fathers of the breeds where aware of this weakness and docked accordingly for the well being of their dogs. Undocked they would be very prone to damage in the dogs environment be this rural or urban. The only resolution for an undocked adult Versatile dog suffering from chronic tail damage is a painful and traumatic amputation which as an adult is major surgery to remove.

Undocked, the interaction of the tail conformation, breed activity and the environment causes increased risk of injury through the life of these breeds.

The Shortening of the weak portion of the tail humanely at a few days old eliminates the risk of injury. By shortening but still retaining a substantial tail occurs once and protects against chronic pain and discomfort for life, typically 12 to 15 years.

The NZVA research study that found little evidence of tail damage in dogs in New Zealand is totally flawed. Because the dogs prone to tail damage are to date docked as newborns.

They also failed to acknowledge that there are in excess of 170 countries in the world that DO NOT have a ban on the docking/shortening of dogs tails, and there are countries which have had the ban now looking at reversing that decision ie Scotland.

I view Tail removal in a new born in the Gundog breeds historically docked, as a preventative measure for the future health and well being of the pup. The same as I view Dew claw removal and vaccinations for the dog's future well being. So for the welfare of working gundog's breeds in NZ, I ask that you consider this practice to continue to be allowed.

Thank you for taking the time to read this submission.

Yours sincerely

Ryen Carlson

Out of Scope

From: Max Kelly s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Thursday, 19 May 2016 12:42 p.m.
To: Animal Welfare Submissions
Subject: Submissions on Animal Welfare Regulations
Attachments: APDB Submission paper.docx

Advocateship of Purebred Dog Breeders

s 9(2)(a)

19th May 2016

Out of Scope

Please find enclosed this covering letter and APDB's exploratory considered response to the MPI-proposed 2016 Animal Welfare Regulations paper.

This response is provided in accordance with the request for a submission, by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) Animal Welfare Policy team in a Thursday, 14 April, 2016, email from animalwelfarepolicy@mpi.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely

Max Kelly

Facilitator

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Submission paper
presented on the
Ministry for Primary Industries
proposed
Animal Welfare Regulations

An exploratory considered response
by the
Advocateship of Purebred Dog Breeders

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

APDB PREAMBLE

The Advocateship of Purebred Dog Breeders is most grateful to the Ministry for Primary Industries Animal Welfare Policy team for our inclusion in the MPI-proposed "2016 Animal Welfare Regulations" review.

The Advocateship of Purebred Dog Breeders (APDB) is a private, non-subscription-based, independent, nonpartisan, research, analysis, education, advocacy cooperative of registered national and international Purebred breeders, together with their advisers. APDB was established in 2009 by a group of Purebred breeders who came together on an "as and when required" basis to answer political issues. APDB was requested by the Primary Production Select Committee Secretariat to seek formal registration in late-2013, which was completed in mid-2015.

As a general rule APDB only makes comment on canine issues. However, we watch other species involved in joint canine health and genetic research for cross species benefits; i.e. the study into Pulmonary Fibrosis and IPF, with the cross over between humans, Thoroughbreds and Purebreds; currently being funded by the American Kennel Club Canine Health Foundation and the Westie Foundation of America.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PUREBRED DOG BREEDERS

Dog shows are a window into cynology. Conformation dog shows are amongst the oldest of cynological events in the world. They are of vital importance to ensuring healthy pedigree dog breeding. The first known dog shows were during the Byzantine period of 700 - 1204 A.D. Wall mosaics of dog exhibition scenes (not too different from what is seen at a dog show today) were discovered by archaeologists excavating Constantinople.[1] From this period in history the word "cynosure" originated.[2]

The founding principles of Purebred dog breeding were jointly established, in 1687, by King Louis XIV (14) of France (1639 - 1715) and King James II (2) of England (1633 - 1701). The original documents of Purebred dog breeding principles and the original Pedigree Registers still exist in the archives at the Palace of Versailles and in the Royal Archives in The British Museum in London.[3]

Since 1873, The Kennel Club of England; 1884, the American Kennel Club and 1886, the New Zealand Kennel Club, have been upholding the principles of Purebred dog breeding, Breed Standards and their respective Pedigree Registers. As is the case today, all the foundation kennel clubs around the world were established by Purebred dog breeders to maintain true and correct Pedigree Registers.

PART A - MPI OVERVIEW

The proposed Regulatory Package

2.0 OVERVIEW RESPONSE ~ "This Bill places into the hands of an appointed committee the power to become the only legitimate source of information for the making of laws that effect an extremely large percentage of the population in this country. This committee can then advise the Government on animal welfare matters without public consultation, or if consultation is found to be desirable on a controversial matter, has no requirement to take into consideration or even read any submissions. Every citizen of this country deserves a chance to be heard on matters effecting them. This Bill effectively removes that Right." Submission to the Primary Production Select Committee on the Animal Welfare Amendment (No. 2) Bill by Mr Steven Peacocke, farmer (now retired), New Zealand Kennel Club member (now retired) and NZKC Register Part 1 and Part 3 breeder (now retired) of Hungarian Vizsla, a docked breed, wrote on the 09th of August, 2000.

As a result of the introduction of the Animal Welfare Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015, the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC), through the regulatory powers of the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), has control of the message to the public and the Minister. However, NAWAC in principle, is not the problem, but technocracy has evolved within this Committee underpinning an intransigent prohibitionists' philosophy. Whether this attitude was originally envisaged is debatable, but there is members appointed to this Committee who have campaigned an anti-Purebred dog breeders cause through the media.

As Mr Peacocke proclaimed, the appointments to this Committee have allowed the seizure of the animal welfare regulation and legislation process. With the NZVA, CAS (public relations & political lobby division of the NZVA), RNZSPCA, SPCA, and CAC (established as the public relations & political lobby division for the RNZSPCA) controlling NAWAC, the political decision-making process is now owned by the multi-hundred-million-dollar animal welfare industry and their political lobby extremists.

When will we witness the NAWAC bias of September 2007, as reported on TV ONE News, reappear in public?

"A Government which robs Peter to pay Paul can always depend on the support of Paul," George Bernard Shaw (1856 - 1950), Nobel prize for literature 1925.

2.2.1 NEW POWERS TO MAKE REGULATIONS ~ *Changes made by the Animal Welfare Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015; "Section 57, Amendment (Functions): Section 57 is amended to remove the reference to sections 06 to 16 of the Act and replaced with the power to make regulations under section 183B. These changes update NAWAC's functions to include the making of recommendations to the Minister relating to the making of regulations under section 183B.*

The Government, with the passing of the Animal Welfare Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015, has created the situation whereby the NZVA/CAS and RNZSPCA/CAC/SPCA policy strategists can lobby their NZVA and RNZSPCA colleges on the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee. With the enactment of section 183B, together with the NZVA and the RNZSPCA holding the voting majority in NAWAC, their intransigent prohibitionist philosophies cannot be prevented from becoming legislation.

The only avenue to contesting the establishment of biased-based legislation is the High Court judicial review process.

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

Enforcement of the legislation will be provided by the Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is the only MPI-approved organisation under section 121 of the Act. Section 121 allows the RNZSPCA to have animal welfare inspectors who can enforce the Act. Effectively this has allowed an organisation to make animal welfare law and enforce it - the total package!

Not even the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security commands this level of complete, total, unbridled authority.

2.3.1 CHANGES TO THE REGIME FOR SURGICAL & PAINFUL PROCEDURES - The choice of wording in this section of the proposal is very much the same patronizing attitude of many of the veterinarians graduating from Massey University for the past 15-years and, Kiwi veterinarians returning from extended O.E., particularly the U.K.; "Dog are just dogs, we know best."

Quote: "Self praise is no recommendation."

With the lose of the tiered classification system for surgical procedures - significant, restricted and controlled (section 15 - 21 of the Act), we now have an all-encompassing therapeutic surgical procedures. We have seen this situation developing for the past 15-years as senior vets retire and the next generation takes over practices. What used to be corrective or accident surgical procedures (as in, "Come back this afternoon, everything will be fixed") are now classified as cosmetic surgery and banned, for fear of discipline from the NZVA. This has lead breeders and pet owners too travel far afield to find a senior vet, farm/equine vet or one who is not a member of the NZVA. This situation is not too different than in the USA, where it is not uncommon for a breeder to travel to another State, to find a competent caring veterinarian.

The decision that a veterinarian makes on any corrective, preventive or accidental/emergency surgery will have a direct bearing on the future quality of life for that puppy or dog. Consider preventive surgery: Some breeds of dogs have a greater chance of injuring their dewclaws or tails, just because of their physical make-up. By removing the dewclaws or tail at the neonatal stage, no injury is assured; while not removing the dewclaws or tail assures the probability of injury. Consider accident/emergency: A dog gets into an altercation within the kennel and partially contracts its testicles. Both testicles descend, but one only partially. Take the dog to a senior vet; "No problem, come back this afternoon." The senior vet retires: A new generation has taken over the practice; same problem: "The NZVA will not allow us to do cosmetic surgery, we can only castrate the dog." "It is not cosmetic, it's an accident. The dog is a very expensive imported stud dog and if you don't correct the trauma it will die of testicle cancer." "I am sorry, but we can not help!" [This is a transcript of an actual incident which took place in the Waikato] Whatever happened to the veterinary philosophy (which is never seen or heard of these days): "DO NO HARM."

It should be remembered that the New Zealand Veterinary Association is just that - a trade association established by the members to look after their macro business and political interests. It is no different to the Master Builders Association or the Retailers Association - except that the NZVA has been gifted extraordinary powers by the New Zealand Government, to the point that they are now a dictatorship.

Box 1: Section 16 of the Act - "proposing criteria to determine whether a procedure is a significant surgical procedure", would be better described as "proposing how to avoid surgical procedures", which of recent times have been classified as cosmetic. The detail and definition of the new significant surgical procedure is sparse. No scientific research studies are provided to substantiate the claim for the need of change. It is very much a case of the NZVA saying, "This is how it is going to be; if you don't want to own a dog under our rules, then don't own one!!"

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

Reducing the definition and range of description of surgical procedures will only serve an intransigent prohibitionist's desire to deny surgery they do not approve of. This proposal for Box 1: Section 16 defies medical logic, recommended best practise and is contrary to scientific surgical knowledge. Today, medical best practise is about refinement, e.g. the update of the range for the Glasgow Coma Scale from a scale of five to six, with the addition of the non-testable category. By expanding the range of the scale, medical or surgical personnel can better define the symptoms and provide targeted medication or refined surgical techniques. No attempt has been made to move beyond the description of therapeutic as a curative for disease, when in fact it also describes serving to maintain health, which in NZVA lingo means cosmetic.

No definition, description or even consideration has been given within the context of the various meanings of therapeutic:

- corrective surgery;
- preventive surgery;
- accident and emergency surgery;
- cosmetic surgery;
- non-invasive procedures;
- non-anesthesia procedures.

In addition no reference, or even acknowledgement has been made to:

- New Zealand Qualification Authority (NZQA);
- NZQA Unit Standards in animal husbandry;
- NZQA Unit Standards in animal welfare;
- Primary Industry Training Organisation (PITO);
- New Zealand Kennel Club;
- NZKC knowledge-based skills;
- New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds;
- NZ CDB accredited & audited tail banding programme.

3.4.2. Option 2: Developing regulations; paragraph 2: - In general the regulations are closely based on the existing minimum standards. However, there are some areas where practice needs to be clarified or updated to reflect good practice and scientific knowledge. Box 1: Section 16 of the Act does not fulfil the criteria of 3.4.2 Option 2 - "reflect good practice" and "scientific knowledge."

Given that the NZVA, together with the RNZSPCA, is campaigning to have dog tail banding banned; also taking into account their past failed animal welfare campaigns which have had a detrimental impact on dogs, NAWAC needs to consider, "Is it better to love a docked breed of dog with a docked tail or remember a docked breed of dog which became extinct because it had a tail?" This is commercial reality, not prejudice philosophy!!

4.0 THE COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT REGIME - The relationship between the SPCA and the people who breed, work and compete with their dogs has been one of distrust; in the case in the U.K. for almost two centuries.

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

Following the foundation of the RSPCA in London in 1824, their first political campaign was to have dogs banned from pulling small traders' carts in London. The SPCA claimed dog-carting was "cruel servitude" and convinced the House of Commons in 1839 to enact "The Dog Cart Nuisance Act." The RSPCA's next move in 1841, was to claim that the dogs were overworked and caused the spread of rabies. That same year the House of Commons politicians' were convinced by the RSPCA and banned draught dogs throughout England. Children replaced the haulage dogs pulling the carts, as there was no law preventing child labour. Archived House of Commons papers from 1841 - 43 reveal that at least 150,000 former haulage dogs were either beaten to death or had their throats cut by their owners because the dogs could no longer earn their keep; or were taken to the knacker's yard or were turned out to starve to death.[4]

Bad judgment calls by the RNZSPCA inspectors have proven to be very costly in the Wairarapa.[5] [6] Another case in-point is the ASPCA Humane Law Enforcement Division (Animal Precinct New York - of Animal Planet TV fame). ASPCA Animal Precinct N.Y. was disbanded in December, 2013 and dissolved on 24 January, 2014.[7]

The question which NAWAC needs to ask themselves is, "Will our trading partners be better impressed with a highly profitable, large scale animal police force or better impressed with a well educated, law-abiding population of animal caregivers?"

6.0 MONITORING & REVIEW - APDB conclusion: With section 183A of the Act - standards for the care of, and conduct towards, an animal; and section 183B of the Act - surgical and painful procedures, only to be rubber stamped, thought needs to be given on not just the Animal Welfare Regulations' implementation, but actually making it fair, equitable and workable.

Communication between MPI/NAWAC and the stakeholders is absolutely essential, any breakdown will only cause a rift to develop. The MPI/NAWAC stakeholder workshops worked well. Maybe, as well as the macro workshops, smaller micro workshops for specialist subject matter would provide a focused, efficient, quick resolution to answering questions and solving problems.

MPI and NAWAC, through PITO and NZQA, should be actively campaigning and encouraging up-skilling of the people who breed, live and work with their animals. Recognition should be given to the activities in the New Zealand Kennel Club which are all knowledge-based skills, handed down from generation to generation.

New Zealand veterinary science under performed against the five country National Statement of Science Investment (NSSI) scale in 2015, when compared against Singapore, Denmark, Israel, Finland and Ireland. [Professor Kate McGrath, Vice-Provost (Research), Victoria University, Wellington.]

Education is the basis of a civilized society, isn't that what this Animal Welfare Review should have been all about - greater species knowledge leading to better treatment of our animals?

PART B - MPI OVERVIEW

Specific Regulatory proposals

1. **10.0 CARE & CONDUCT REGULATORY PROPOSALS**
2. *10.2.1 - 10.2.2 - APDB has no comment on these subjects;*
3. 10.2.3 All animals - Twisting an animal's tail: Agree with ban;
- 4.
5. 10.2.4 to 10.2.9 Dogs - APDB proposes: The Advocateship of Purebred Dog Breeders' philosophy is that a New Zealand Dog Ownership Licence should be developed with the intention of mandatory implementation. As part of the curriculum the six problem areas identified would be dealt with, instead as at present, they keep returning with every animal welfare review - no progress has been made to date.;
- 6.
7. 10.2.4 Dogs - Pinch & prong collars: Agree with ban. This whole scenario is wrong! Should not the potential dog owner be educated and qualified to own a dog first, rather than inflicting pain on the dog because of a negligent owner. A confident dog is a happy dog, is a non-aggressive self-assured dog - they don't cause problems. We should be educating the human first, rather than rehabilitating the dog later.;
- 8.
9. 10.2.5 Dogs - Injuries from collars or tethers: Agree with RNZSPCA;
10. 10.2.6 Dogs - Muzzling a dog: Agree with RNZSPCA & NZVA;
- 11.
12. 10.2.7 Dogs - Dry & shaded shelter: Agree with RNZSPCA. The MPI proposal to locate the kennel in a permanently shaded area, will ensure that the dog has developed rheumatoid arthritis by three years of old age.;
- 13.
14. 10.2.8 Dogs - Dogs left in vehicles: APDB proposes that this proposal should be part of a much broader review of babies, young children, the infirm and pets being confined in a vehicle, in open sunlight, on a hot day. With global warming this problem will become more significant. One possible solution in large public open car parks (shopping malls, supermarkets, big box complexes, sports facilities, airports, etc) is to have at each entrance, a light flashing on a hot day, with a large billboard/flashing sign advising drivers that they cannot leave occupants in their vehicle unattended. Obviously this proposal would not apply to underground carparks or car parking buildings, which are ideal on a hot day. The RNZSPCA are probably the best qualified organisation to determine what is a hot day inside a vehicle, but clarification and standardization will need to be established before legislation can be considered.;
- 15.
16. 10.2.9 Dogs - Dogs secured on moving vehicles: APDB proposes that this is 10.2.7 & 10.2.8, but on a moving platform. The location of the anchor-point, together with the tether and maybe a shoulder harness, instead of a collar, are crucial to the safety of a dog on the deck of a moving vehicle. The anchor-point and tether must allow a dog to stand, sit or lie down, but not be flung by the neck around the deck. Maybe, this is something which needs to be considered for WOF or COF; if it is not approved the dog cannot travel on the back. A simple farmer's trick for cover from the elements is a tarp attached to the frame behind the cab, as a lean-to. The dog can get in and out, but still has good ventilation and protection, plus it can keep an eye on everything.;
- 17.
18. 10.2.10 Dogs & cats - drowning: Agree: but clarity needs to be provided to what is permissible in an emergency only situation - generally there are few choices.;

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

- 19.
20. 10.2.11 - 10.2.28 - APDB has no comment on these subjects;
- 21.
22. 10.2.29 Rodeos - Fireworks: Agree; but believe this should be included in a wider review of public access to fireworks. APDB supports Levin's Peter Sharp's campaign to restrict the availability of fireworks.;
- 23.
24. 10.2.30 - 10.2.42 - APDB has no comment on these subjects.
- 25.
26. **11.0 YOUNG CALF MANAGEMENT REGULATORY PROPOSALS**
27. 11.0 - 11.4 -11.4.43 - 11.4.50 - APDB has no comment on these subjects.
- 28.
29. **12.0 SURGICAL & PAINFUL PROCEDURES REGULATORY PROPOSALS**
30. 12.4.51 All animals - Hot branding: Agree with ban;
- 31.
32. 12.4.52 All animals - Embryo collection via exteriorised uterus (surgical embryo transfer): APDB proposes: Procedure restricted to veterinarian; veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian; veterinary technician; animal husbandry technician with appropriate NZQA unit standard.;
- 33.
34. 12.4.53 All animals - Laparoscopic artificial insemination (Laparoscopic A.I.): APDB proposes: Procedure restricted to veterinarian; veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian; veterinary technician; animal husbandry technician with appropriate NZQA unit standard.;
- 35.
36. 12.4.54 All animals - Liver biopsy: Agree with proposal;
- 37.
38. 12.4.55 All animals - Dental power instruments: Agree, but with wording: Procedure restricted to veterinarian; veterinary student under the direct supervision of a veterinarian; veterinary technician; animal husbandry technician with appropriate NZQA unit standard.;
- 39.
40. 12.4.56 Cats - Declawing: Agree with proposal;
41. 12.4.57 Companion animals - Desexing: Agree with proposal;
42. 12.4.58 Dogs - Freeze branding: Agree with proposal;
- 43.
44. 12.4.59 Dogs - Debarking: APDB opposes this proposal, refer to 10.2.4. & 10.2.5 to 10.2.9. Why is MPI & NAWAC punishing the dog when the owner will be the problem? A saying from Animal Control, "Show me 10 bad dogs, I'll show you their nine bad dog owners."
- 45.
46. 12.4.60 Dogs - Cropping the ears: APDB agrees with the proposal, but with a Clause, "New Zealand Kennel Club member-breeders can import, under the International Export Pedigree protocols [8], and own cropped ear dogs for breeding purposes." The rationale; a ban on ownership of cropped ear dogs exists in a small number of EU countries, which resulted in a very serious inbreeding problem within a small number of breeds. The need to import relates primarily to foundation bitches, line bitches or brood bitches. While semen is the preferred choice these days, it is not always possible for dogs and is impossible for bitches. The NZKC banned the exhibiting of cropped ear dogs some twenty years ago.[9];
- 47.
48. 12.4.61 Dogs - Dewclaw removal - APDB researched response;
49. 12.4.62 Dogs - Tail docking - APDB researched response;

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50.

51. 12.4.63 - 12.4.85 - *APDB has no comment on these subjects.*

52.

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12.4.61 Dogs - Dewclaw Removal

APDB RESPONSE TO MPI PROPOSAL

That the current Code of Welfare, in as much, as pertains to Minimum Standard No.16 - Dog Dewclaw Removals - should be a Restricted procedure - under legislation, inline with the (1) Reserve granted to the Government of France under The European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals; (see below appropriate Reserve and Clause).

The European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals signed in Strasbourg, 13 November, 1987 and signed by France, 18 December, 1996, with one Reserve.

(1) RESERVE: An application of paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Convention, the Government of the French Republic declares not to be bound by subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1) of Article 10.

The Convention entered into force on 01 May, 2004. NOR: MAEJ0430027D

JORF No.115 of 18 May, 2004, page 8784 Text No.14

Decrees, orders, circulars and general texts from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Decree No.2004-416 of 11 May, 2004 on publication of the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, made in Strasbourg November 13, 1987 and signed by France December 18, 1996 with (1) Reserve.

(1) RESERVE: Article 10 - Surgeries

Article 10; paragraph (3); subparagraph (b)

3.b.) Operations for which no anaesthesia is required may be performed by a competent person in accordance with the Legislation Nationale.

In addition the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds Accredited Dog Tail Banders (NZCDB ADTB) programme should come under the jurisdiction of the Primary Industry Training Organisation (PITO), to bring it line with Equine Sport New Zealand and Greyhound Racing New Zealand, which are already under the PITO jurisdiction. It is recommended that the NZCDB ADTB be audited by PITO.

With the NZCDB ADTB under the jurisdiction of PITO the proposal for an NZQA Unit Standard for neonatal puppy dewclaw removal by NZCDB ADTB Technicians would then become mandatory. This is a Restricted Procedure which requires no anaesthesia, pain relief or tissue sutures.

Successful completion of the NZQA Unit Standard for Dewclaw Removal will grant the Right to a NZCDB ADTB Technician to use the approved procedure to remove the front limb dewclaws and/or articulated hind limb dewclaws from neonatal puppies within 72 hours of whelping and before the eyes have started to open.

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If the puppy's eyes have started to open or over the 72 hour whelping limit then dewclaw removal requires anaesthesia. This procedure is restricted to a Veterinarian or a veterinary student under the supervision of a Veterinarian and can only be performed for therapeutic (disease or injury) reasons. Pain relief must be provided following the procedure.



The commercial cost of not removing neonatal dewclaws in the first 72 hours following whelp.

The dewclaw is the rudimentary first toe, as such it is a non-functioning part of the motion of the dog or the leg itself. As dewclaws do not touch the ground they never wear with the locomotion of the paw. However, they protrude at various angles from the leg, depending on the breed of dog, and are sufficiently above the ground to catch on immobile objects.

APDB exploratory considered response

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Proposal for NZQA Unit Standard for NZCDB Technicians to Remove Front Limb Dewclaws and/or Articulated Hind Limb Dewclaws from Puppies

Prepare for, and implement front limb dewclaw removal and/or articulated hind limb dewclaw removal from puppies

Level	?
Credits	?
Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to prepare for, and implement, front limb dewclaw removal and/or articulated hind limb dewclaw removal from puppies.
Subfield	Agriculture
Domain	Animal Husbandry
Entry information	Open
Accreditation	Evaluation of documentation and visit by NZQA, industry and teaching professional in the same field from another provider.
Standard setting body (SSB)	Primary Industry Training Organisation
Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP) reference	

This AMAP can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Special notes

1st Legislation relevant to this unit standard includes, but is not limited to, the – Animal Welfare Act 1999, and the subsequent amendments.

2nd Performance of all aspects of this unit standard should comply with the Section 7.11.3 of the Animal Welfare (Dogs) Code of Welfare 2010 issued by the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC), and Recommended Best Practice for the Removal of Front Dewclaws and Articulated Hind Limb Dewclaws from Puppies as set out by the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds. Within this standard these documents are referred to as the Welfare Code and Best Practice.

3rd Definitions: Removal refers to nipping the toenail bed with podiatry snips to remove the puppy's dewclaw.

APDB exploratory considered response

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FOOTNOTE: Neonatal dewclaw removal is a very quick procedure of nipping away the toenail and its bed. There is no reason to remove bone, as only the neonatal cartilaginous first section up to the distal phalanx has the nail bed. There is no bone to remove at this age, as bone and nerve development in this farthest point of the limb is in its infancy.

Elements and performance criteria

Element 1

Prepare for, and implement the removal of front dewclaws and/or articulated hind limb dewclaws from puppies.

Performance criteria

1.1 Requirements for removal are identified, and if required, are prepared, in accordance with NAWAC Welfare Code and Best Practice.

Range eligibility of remover, age, breed and health of puppies; equipment, work surface, hygiene and documentation.

1.2 Removal is implemented in accordance with Best Practice and the Welfare Code

Range hair trimming, sterilization of tools, and subsequent follow up.

Please note

Providers must be accredited by NZQA, or an inter-institutional body with delegated authority for quality assurance, before they can report credits from assessment against unit standards or deliver courses of study leading to that assessment.

Industry Training Organisations must be accredited by NZQA before they can register credits from assessment against unit standards.

Accredited providers and Industry Training Organisations assessing against unit standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those standards.

12.4.62 Dogs - Tail docking

12.4.62 SOME HOME TRUTHS - LEGISLATION:

1. As of February 2016, NO Government in any country, anywhere in the world, has banned dog tail docking! Governments in 30 countries have granted the veterinary association or the veterinary council in their respective countries exclusive rights, through legislation, to dock dogs' tails. In everyone of these 30 countries it is the veterinary association or veterinary council which has banned dog tail docking, except as a last resort in case of injury or disease, NOT the governments! [10]
2. Four countries in the world, including New Zealand, have restricted dog tail docking to their respective country's sanctioning kennel club's member-breeders and the veterinary association or the veterinary council-members of that country. [10]
3. Dog tail docking remains unrestricted in 30 countries. [10]

SOME HOME TRUTHS - THE NZVA & RNZSPCA MEDIA CAMPAIGNS WAGED AGAINST TAIL BANDERS:

1. The blood and guts campaign - DISPROVED - banding of a neonatal puppy's tail is noninvasive;
2. The surgical mutilation campaign - DISPROVED - the surgical mutilation takes place at a veterinary clinic after the dog has injured its tail;
3. The dysfunctional behavioural campaign - DISPROVED - scent, sight and sound are the primary behavioural/communication functions of dogs, followed by head position, body position and tail position;
4. The invasive & painful surgical campaign - DISPROVED - neonatal puppy banding is noninvasive and takes place when a neonatal puppy's nervous system is in the primitive stage of development;
5. The mobility-impaired campaign - DISPROVED - dogs with docked tails compete in agility, coursing, search & rescue, retrieving, hunting, sled and even the odd one in Greyhound Racing;
6. The cosmetic surgery campaign - DISPROVED - puppy tail docking is an injury-preventative, with history dating back 1,100 years to support the claim; the financial benefit of not banding a neonatal puppy favours the NZVA members, not the dog's owner;
7. The NZVA sees no tail injuries - DISPROVED - the NZCDB has repeatedly requested statistics on tail injuries from the NZVA, who have responded by saying they do not keep statistics on tail injuries. (The only anecdotal evidence comes from boarding kennels, which take extra care with certain breeds with undocked tails - the boarding kennels are financially responsible.)
8. And finally the real truth -
 1. "We do not approve of dogs not having tails."
 2. The current campaign being waged under the guise of the Animal Welfare Amendment Act (No.2) by the New Zealand Veterinary Association, their political lobby division the Companion Animal Society; the Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and their political lobby group the Companion Animal Council.

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

12.4.62 Dogs - Tail docking

APDB RESPONSE TO MPI PROPOSAL

That the current Code of Welfare, in as much, as pertains to Minimum Standard No.17 - Dog Tail Docking - Restricted procedure - becomes legislation, inline with the (1) Reserve granted to the Government of France under The European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals; (see below appropriate Reserve and Clause).

The European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals signed in Strasbourg, 13 November, 1987 and signed by France, 18 December, 1996, with one Reserve.

(1) RESERVE: An application of paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Convention, the Government of the French Republic declares not to be bound by subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1) of Article 10.

The Convention entered into force on 01 May, 2004. NOR: MAEJ0430027D

JORF No.115 of 18 May, 2004, page 8784 Text No.14

Decrees, orders, circulars and general texts from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Decree No.2004-416 of 11 May, 2004 on publication of the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, made in Strasbourg November 13, 1987 and signed by France December 18, 1996 with (1) Reserve.

(1) RESERVE: Article 10 - Surgeries

Article 10; paragraph (3); subparagraph (b)

3.b.) Operations for which no anaesthesia is required may be performed by a competent person in accordance with the Legislation Nationale.

In addition the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds Accredited Dog Tail Banders (NZCDB ADTB) programme should come under the jurisdiction of the Primary Industry Training Organisation (PITO), to bring it line with Equine Sport New Zealand and Greyhound Racing New Zealand, which are already under the PITO jurisdiction. It is recommended that the NZCDB ADTB be audited by PITO, and not as at present by the New Zealand Kennel Club.

With the NZCDB ADTB under the jurisdiction of PITO the proposal for an NZQA Unit Standard for NZCDB ADTB Technicians would then become mandatory. A Restricted Procedure which is non-invasive, requiring no anaesthesia or pain relief.

Successful completion of the NZQA Unit Standard for Dog Tail Banding will grant the Right to a NZCDB ADTB Technician to use the approved procedure involving the placement of a ligature on a neonatal puppy's tail within 72 hours of whelping and before the eyes have started to open.

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

If the puppy's eyes have started to open or over the 72 hour whelping limit then it becomes dog tail docking requiring anaesthesia. This procedure is restricted to a Veterinarian or a veterinary student under the supervision of a Veterinarian and can only be performed for therapeutic (disease or injury) reasons. Pain relief must be provided following the procedure.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

Proposal for NZQA Unit Standard for NZCDB Technicians Tail Banding Puppies

Prepare for, and implement, tail banding of puppies

Level	?
Credits	?
Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to prepare for, and implement, tail banding of puppies.
Subfield	Agriculture
Domain	Animal Husbandry
Entry information	Open
Accreditation	Evaluation of documentation and visit by NZQA, industry and teaching professional in the same field from another provider.
Standard setting body (SSB)	Primary Industry Training Organisation
Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP) reference	?

This AMAP can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Special notes

1st Legislation relevant to this unit standard includes, but is not limited to, the – Animal Welfare Act 1999, and the subsequent amendments.

2nd Performance of all aspects of this unit standard should comply with the Section 7.11.3 of the Animal Welfare (Dogs) Code of Welfare 2010 by the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC), and Recommended Best Practice for the Banding of Puppies as set out by the New Zealand Council of Docked Breeds. Within this standard these documents are referred to as the Welfare Code and Best Practice.

3rd Definitions: Banding refers to the application of a rubber band to remove the tail.

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations

Elements and performance criteria

Element 1

Prepare for, and implement, banding of puppies.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Requirements for banding are identified, and if required, are prepared, in accordance with NAWAC Welfare Code and Best Practice.

Range eligibility of bander, age, breed and health of puppies; equipment, work surface, hygiene and documentation.

- 1.2 Banding is implemented in accordance with Best Practice and the Welfare Code

Range hair trimming, application of the band, tying off of band and subsequent follow up.

Please note

Providers must be accredited by NZQA, or an inter-institutional body with delegated authority for quality assurance, before they can report credits from assessment against unit standards or deliver courses of study leading to that assessment.

Industry Training Organisations must be accredited by NZQA before they can register credits from assessment against unit standards.

Accredited providers and Industry Training Organisations assessing against unit standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those standards.

APDB exploratory considered response

Submission on MPI Animal Welfare Regulations



United Kennel Clubs Breed Registrations for the Working Group 10 year Period

In 2007 the United Kingdom introduce a country wide ban on tail docking. Below are the 10 year Breed Registrations for the Working group both showing registrations before and after the ban. Although most breeds have shown to be declining, none are more devastatingly hit than the traditionally Docked or Cropped Breeds.

From the year 2007 till the year 2014 over 11,707 Breed registration have disappeared. Out of the 11,707 declining registration 9955 of them were traditionally docked and/or cropped breeds.

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF REGISTRATIONS FOR THE YEARS 2005- 2014 INCLUSIVE

WORKING	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alaskan Malamute	718	889	1,161	1,245	1,195	1,232	1,295	1,053	851	761
Bernese Mountain Dog	768	792	631	680	796	613	730	494	636	652
Bouvier des Flandres	159	103	96	87	71	105	98	57	78	30
Boxer	9,566	9,066	8,191	7,353	5,947	5,699	5,277	4,622	4,003	4,146
Bullmastiff	1,623	1,600	1,594	1,390	1,149	1,169	1,044	948	672	599
Canadian Eskimo Dog	7	4	3	12	11	7	1	15	12	10
Dobermann	3,316	3,388	2,437	1,871	1,600	1,678	1,457	1,346	1,212	1,104
Dogue de Bordeaux	1,951	2,361	2,543	2,452	2,790	2,841	2,895	2,431	2,366	2,269
Entlebucher Mountain Dog (Imp)	0	1	1	1	6	6	7	11	6	10
German Pinscher	10	14	15	16	1	12	11	13	15	42
Giant Schnauzer	270	313	216	276	196	244	204	237	187	278
Great Dane	1,688	1,839	1,897	1,419	1,306	1,429	1,323	1,281	1,191	1,197
Greater Swiss Mountain Dog (Imp)				5	24	23	26	22	41	31
Greenland Dog	17	20	5	2	5	9	1	14	10	2
Horwari	38	27	41	18	45	4	34	11	17	35
Leonberger	353	438	383	446	306	399	358	298	391	334
Mastiff	476	483	354	299	252	157	173	140	139	124
Neapolitan Mastiff	316	263	255	205	114	109	209	99	107	60
Newfoundland	1,060	1,145	957	1,046	898	1,026	862	921	861	981
Portuguese Water Dog	41	83	46	74	91	139	97	125	195	112
Pyrenean Mastiff (Imp)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rottweiler	6,692	6,575	4,257	2,631	2,156	1,959	1,951	1,554	1,453	1,639
Russian Black Terrier	129	129	93	54	35	57	66	75	52	55
Siberian Husky	1,753	1,993	2,000	2,094	2,072	2,209	1,940	1,684	1,339	1,259
St Bernard	797	674	777	714	608	570	592	557	526	507
Tibetan Mastiff	30	60	57	59	48	40	63	75	73	66
TOTAL	31,799	32,260	28,010	24,449	21,632	21,737	20,714	18,063	16,433	16,303

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