



GREYHOUND WELFARE STANDARDS

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR
THE CARE AND WELFARE
OF GREYHOUNDS

2023



Greyhound
Racing
NEW ZEALAND

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Purpose and Scope

Ensuring greyhounds have optimal welfare during their lifetime is an obligation for all who manage or care for them. These minimum standards help ensure that the lives of greyhounds are improved through optimal management by Licensed Persons (LPs) who are responsible for their welfare and provide greyhounds with opportunities to have positive subjective experiences.

These standards are implemented effective 1 May 2023 and must be adhered to by all people licensed by GRNZ who are responsible for the care of greyhounds. GRNZ Rule 21 applies:

R21 PROPER CARE FOR AND WELFARE OF GREYHOUNDS

- (1) A registered person must comply with the Greyhound Welfare Standards and ensure that any greyhound in the person's care or custody, is at all times provided with:
- (a) proper and sufficient food, drink and protective apparel;
 - (b) proper exercise;
 - (c) kennels constructed and of a standard approved by GRNZ which are adequate in size and which are kept in a clean and sanitary condition;
 - (d) veterinary attention when necessary; and
 - (e) appropriate treatment for the greyhound if the person is in charge of a sick or injured greyhound.

Abridged

LPs who are found not to comply with the standards may be in breach of the Rules and may be subject to charges or the imposition of a fine under the minor infringement tables.

With reference to GRNZ Local Rule 22A regarding the further obligations of LPs; the Animal Welfare Act 1999, Dog Control Act 1996 and the associated Code of Welfare: Dogs 2018 (COW) must be complied with at all times.

INTERPRETING THESE STANDARDS

Standards shall be formatted as follows for easy interpretation regarding their application:

Applicable Rules of Racing	Applicable Legislation
Advisory Information	Required Paperwork

R: Applies to retired greyhounds kept as pets.

GRNZ WELFARE PRINCIPLES

1. Greyhounds are sentient, have intrinsic value, and their welfare matters.
2. Greyhounds must be treated humanely in life and during euthanasia.
3. Unreasonable and/or unnecessary pain and/or distress must be avoided or immediately alleviated.
4. Greyhounds experience positive welfare outcomes when their species-specific preferences are met, including appropriate access to food and water, shelter, companions, disease treatment and injury prevention, and the ability to express normal behaviours.

THE FIVE DOMAINS MODEL¹

The Five Domains model of animal welfare assessment is based on five 'Domains' of an individual animal's, or group of animals' welfare at any point in time.

These five Domains each contribute to an animal's overall welfare:

1. Nutrition
2. Physical environment
3. Health
4. Behavioural interactions
5. Mental or affective state

This allows us to assess the four functional Domains which impact an animal's welfare as either a positive or negative influence on the animal's mental experience of its world in Domain 5. One of the most important strengths of the Five Domains model is that it recognises that minimising or resolving negative physical, health or mental states does not necessarily result in positive welfare but may merely provide a neutral state.

To have good welfare, animals must have the opportunity to have positive experiences. To enable this, those responsible for the care of animals need to provide them with environments that encourage animals to express natural behaviours that they find rewarding.

Management of animals requires that all negative experiences are immediately addressed; positive experiences are identified and provided for them, and barriers to positive experiences removed wherever possible.

TABLE 1 KEY ASPECTS OF THE DOMAINS AND HOW THEY MIGHT ACHIEVE GOOD ANIMAL WELFARE

Domain + Animal Welfare Aims	Positive and Negative States
<p style="text-align: center;">NUTRITION</p> <p>Provide ready access to safe water and a diet adjusted to the individual to ensure and maintain optimal health and fitness.</p>	<p>Minimise thirst and hunger, poor quality feed, lack of variety, unbalanced diet. Enable eating to be a pleasurable experience, satiety, quenching thirst. Pleasure of chewing. Pleasure of different tastes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Provide suitable safe enclosures with room to move, shelter, good air quality and comfortable resting areas considering the greyhound's age, size, and physical and behavioural needs.</p>	<p>Minimise discomfort and exposure, toxins or pollutants, inappropriate environment, unsafe facilities. Promote and provide a comfortable environment considering temperature, safety, rest, visual stimulus, social interaction, and enrichment.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HEALTH</p> <p>To diagnose, prevent and treat disease or injury, and to create and implement good exercise conditioning, fitness, and free exercise.</p>	<p>Minimise negative experiences of ill-health. Promote pleasures of optimal health, fitness, and free exercise – feeling of vitality. Veterinary attention provided.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">BEHAVIOURAL INTERACTIONS</p> <p>Provide sufficient space, proper and safe facilities, compatible company to enable the greyhound to express normal behaviours.</p>	<p>Minimise threats and unpleasant restrictions on behaviour, ability to socialise or exercise, and minimise isolation. Promote engagement in rewarding activities and positive interactions, enjoyable experiences, calm and confident greyhounds.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MENTAL OR AFFECTIVE STATE</p> <p>Provide safe, compatible, and appropriate opportunities to have pleasurable experiences.</p>	<p>Minimise boredom, anxiety, fear, and loneliness. No distress. Promote various forms of comfort, pleasure, interest, reward, and confidence.</p>

¹Mellor DJ, Beausoleil NJ, Littlewood KE, McLean AN, McGreevy PD, Jones B, Wilkins C. The 2020 Five Domains Model: Including Human-Animal Interactions in Assessments of Animal Welfare. *Animals (Basel)*. 2020 Oct 14;10(10):1870. doi: 10.3390/ani10101870. PMID: 33066335; PMCID: PMC7602120.

Standard 1:

Greyhound Health and Care

NUTRITION R

- 1.1** Licensed Persons (LPs) must ensure that all greyhounds are provided at least once daily, with food in sufficient quantity and nutritional quality to ensure optimal health.
- 1.2** LPs must ensure that greyhounds maintain a healthy weight by weighing them regularly and/or checking that their Body Condition Score (BCS) is adequate for their physiological state and exercise levels (see Appendix 1).
- 1.3** Food must be canine-appropriate and meet the daily requirements for the greyhound's age, size, physical and physiological condition, and level of activity.
- 1.4** Food must be stored in such a way as to prevent spoilage, or contamination, or access by rodents and pests. Uneaten food must be disposed of before a fresh meal is provided.
- 1.5** Food fed to greyhounds must not contain raw offal unless the food, which must only contain minimal offal, has been deep frozen and adequately thawed prior to feeding.
- 1.6** LPs must ensure they have adequate food available on site to always meet the needs of all greyhounds in their care, including in the event of an emergency where access to supply may be restricted.
- 1.7** Food bowls, food storage containers and food preparation and storage areas must be kept clean and hygienic.
- 1.8** Unless directed otherwise by a veterinarian, greyhounds must be regularly provided with raw meaty bones (of a size large enough as to not be a risk of swallowing and/or causing a foreign body) and/or chew toys to promote good dental health.

WATER R

- 1.9** LPs must ensure that fresh, clean drinking water, of a suitable temperature to be drinkable, must always be available to greyhounds.
- 1.10** Where water is not reticulated with automatic filling, water buckets/bowls must be inspected at least every 12 hours.
- 1.11** Puppies must be provided with access to fresh clean drinking water from three weeks of age.
- 1.12** Water containers must be safe for puppies and greyhounds, non-spillable, and hold sufficient water.
- 1.13** Water containers must be kept clean.



VACCINATIONS R

- 1.14** LPs must ensure that all greyhounds in their care are vaccinated according to the Rules of Racing, and that vaccinations are kept up to date.
- 1.15** LPs must have greyhounds vaccinated with additional (above C5 level) vaccinations, when recommended by a veterinarian.
- 1.16** All vaccinations must be administered by a registered veterinarian or veterinary paraprofessional who is able to certify the vaccination. Veterinary Operating Instructions (VOIs) are not permitted for the administration of any vaccination to a greyhound.

R25 MINIMUM VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS

- (1) A registered person responsible for a greyhound must provide evidence of the current vaccination status of a greyhound upon request of the Racing Integrity Board, GRNZ, officer of GRNZ, or any other employee, agent or official with authority of GRNZ.
- (2) Unless GRNZ determines based on a certificate issued by a veterinarian that vaccination would prejudice the greyhound's health, a registered person responsible for a greyhound must ensure that a greyhound meets the minimum vaccination requirements and has up to date vaccination status.
- (3) The minimum vaccination requirements are:
 - (a) C3 Vaccination between six and eight weeks of age and prior to registration of a greyhound pup;
 - (b) C5 Vaccination between 10 and 16 weeks of age and after registration of a greyhound pup;
 - (c) C5 Vaccination at between 12 and 16 months of age and prior to naming; and
 - (d) once in every further 12-month period a C5 Vaccination unless a veterinarian certifies the greyhound is protected to a C5 level.
- (4) Where the minimum vaccination requirements are not met GRNZ may:
 - (a) refuse the registration of any litter;
 - (b) refuse the naming of any greyhound;
 - (c) prohibit a greyhound from nominating for any Event;
 - (d) order a greyhound be scratched from any Event;
 - (e) prohibit a breeding female from being serviced or being registered as a breeding female.
- (4A) Where the minimum vaccination requirements are not met a Steward may order a greyhound be scratched from any Event.
- (5) GRNZ may determine minimum vaccination requirements be increased providing that it is in the best interests of animal welfare and greyhound racing, such as in response to the outbreak of a reportable disease.
- (6) Unless GRNZ determines otherwise, a greyhound must not compete in any Event within seven days of the date it was administered a vaccine.

WORMING AND PARASITE MANAGEMENT R

- 1.17** LPs must ensure that greyhounds in their care are provided with an effective internal and external parasite control programme (e.g. gastrointestinal worms, ear mites, fleas, and ticks) which is age appropriate.
- 1.18** Worming and parasite treatments must be used and stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, or at the direction of a veterinarian.

GROOMING AND SKINCARE R

- 1.19** LPs must ensure that all greyhounds are regularly groomed to maintain a clean, healthy coat.
- 1.20** LPs must take all steps to prevent the occurrence of skin lesions and pressure sores developing and must immediately seek veterinary advice for any skin lesions, which may include tele-health style remote veterinary consultation for treatment of wounds, ulcers, inflammatory conditions, or infections.
- 1.21** LPs must check the toenails of all greyhounds in their care regularly and if necessary, trim them to prevent overgrowth.

MONITORING HEALTH R

- 1.22** LPs must ensure that greyhounds in their care are inspected at least twice a day and prior to transport.
- 1.23** Greyhounds need to be protected from pain, injury and distress. The person inspecting greyhounds should note if each greyhound is:
- behaving normally,
 - showing signs of illness or distress,
 - free from injury and able to move about freely.
- Appropriate action must be taken to treat the greyhound if any changes in health status or behaviour are detected, and abnormalities must be recorded.
- 1.24** LPs must monitor the dental health of all greyhounds in their care and seek veterinary treatment immediately if signs of dental disease are present. See Dental Scoring Chart at Appendix 2.
- 1.25** Greyhounds known or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease must not be introduced into a new premises.
- 1.26** Greyhounds that are suspected or have been diagnosed as having an infectious disease, must be isolated in facilities either within the greyhound premises, observing strict biosecurity, or at a veterinary premises.
- 1.27** LPs must advise GRNZ immediately of any suspected infectious viral or bacterial disease in any breed of dog on their property. Immediate steps must be taken to initiate effective biosecurity at the premises. Once a diagnosis has been confirmed by a veterinarian, LPs must immediately notify GRNZ of the positive result by submitting a veterinary certificate or sample testing result to GRNZ.

R40 REPORTABLE DISEASE

- GRNZ may declare an infectious or contagious animal disease or condition to be a reportable disease from the date the declaration is published, including whenever there are multiple unexplained deaths or an outbreak of serious illness from greyhounds connected to the same location/premises.
- The following are all reportable diseases under the Rules:
 - any disease declared to be a “notifiable disease” under relevant legislation;
 - canine adenovirus (hepatitis);
 - canine corona virus;
 - canine distemper virus;
 - canine infectious respiratory disease complex (kennel cough);
 - canine parvovirus; and
 - Borrelia burgdorferi* (Lyme disease).
- A registered person who is in charge of, or has in the person’s possession or control, a greyhound which the person suspects or should reasonably suspect is infected with a reportable disease must:
 - as soon as the person becomes aware that the greyhound is infected or becomes concerned that it is, report that to GRNZ by the quickest mode of communication available to the person;
 - as far as practicable keep the greyhound separate from any other greyhound or animal;
 - seek appropriate veterinary attention for the greyhound; and
 - upon the request of an officer of GRNZ provide appropriate evidence to GRNZ once the condition no longer exists.
- If the Racing Integrity Board, GRNZ, or a person authorised by GRNZ reasonably suspects any premises (or part of any premises), place, region, or vehicle is contaminated with a reportable disease, they may by written order declare it to be an infected place or vehicle. Notice of the order must be given to the registered person or person in charge or in apparent control of the premises, place, or vehicle (or persons in control of premises in a region) that the order relates to.
- Unless expressly authorised by the Racing Integrity Board, GRNZ, or a person otherwise authorised by GRNZ, a person must not bring, move, take or allow any person to bring, move or take any animal, vehicle, fodder, other digestible food or product, gear or fitting into, within or out of any premises, place, region or vehicle declared under subrule (4).

VETERINARY CARE R

- 1.28 LPs must ensure that greyhounds in their care undergo, at least, an annual veterinary examination, which may be at the time of vaccination, and which includes a full physical and dental examination. Records of annual veterinary examinations must be kept.
- 1.29 LPs must ensure that they have an established relationship with a veterinarian or veterinary clinic capable of providing 24-hour veterinary advice and/or care for all greyhounds in LPs' care.
- 1.30 Immediate veterinary care must be provided for sick or injured greyhounds, to relieve pain, suffering and distress. LPs must ensure that all directions and treatment advice, and/or post-surgical advice provided by a veterinarian are followed. Where the LPs have concerns or constraints, a second veterinary opinion may be sought.

COW 2018 PART 7.1 ILL HEALTH AND INJURY

MINIMUM STANDARD NO. 10 — ILL HEALTH AND INJURY

(a) Owners, or persons in charge of dogs, who observe their dogs to be showing:

- i) signs of significant acute pain, suffering and distress; or
- ii) signs of chronic pain, suffering and distress; or
- iii) signs of rapidly deteriorating health; or
- iv) serious injury

must seek immediate attention from a veterinarian or appropriately trained animal health practitioner.

(b) If a dog is suffering from pain or distress that is extreme or untreatable, then the animal must be euthanased.



MEDICATIONS AND TREATMENT RECORDS

- 1.31** All injectable substances used on greyhounds must be registered in accordance with ACVM legislation and must only be administered under the direction of a veterinarian or Veterinary Operating Instruction (VOI).
- 1.32** Medications, treatments, or supplements must be registered in accordance with ACVM legislation for use in dogs, or prescribed for use by a veterinarian, and must be labelled clearly as per prescribing regulations, or kept in their original container or packaging, and stored securely, according to manufacturer's advice, GRNZ Rule 148 applies.

R148 POSSESSION OF A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE, EXEMPTED SUBSTANCE OR OTHER SUBSTANCE AND OTHER RULES IN RELATION TO CERTAIN SUBSTANCES

- (1) A person must not, without the express permission of the Racing Integrity Board, possess any prohibited substance, exempted substance or other substance (including any other medication, medicine, injectable substance, supplement, herbal product or therapeutic good) that:
- (a) is not registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA);
 - (b) is not registered with the APVMA except where the APVMA has granted a permit to use the substance on canines;
 - (c) is not listed or registered on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods; or
 - (d) is a compounded substance except where:
 - (i) the compounded substance has been prescribed by a veterinarian in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidelines to a particular greyhound under their care after taking all reasonable steps to ensure a therapeutic need existed for that substance;
 - (ii) the substance has been compounded in accordance with New Zealand legislation by a:
 - (A) veterinarian;
 - (B) pharmacist registered in New Zealand in accordance with a prescription from a veterinarian;
 - (iii) there is no alternative product registered in New Zealand which is available to treat the specific condition for which the compounded substance has been prescribed;
 - (iv) the compounded substance has been labelled to show all ingredients; and
 - (v) all active ingredients are:
 - (A) registered by the APVMA;
 - (B) if not registered with the APVMA, the subject of a permit issued by the APVMA to permit the use of the substance on canines; or
 - (C) listed or registered on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods.
- (2) A person must not provide, possess, acquire, attempt to acquire, administer, attempt to administer or allow to be administered to a greyhound, any prohibited substance, exempted substance or other substance (including any other medication, medicine, injectable substance, supplement, herbal product or therapeutic good), that is not labelled, prescribed, dispensed and obtained in accordance with relevant New Zealand legislation.
- (3) Without limiting any other rule, the Racing Integrity Board or an officer of GRNZ may take possession of any substance or preparation mentioned in subrules (1) and (2) so as to test and/or destroy it, and may use it as evidence in any relevant investigations, inquiries or proceedings.
- (4) A person (other than a veterinarian) must not administer or allow to be administered, any Schedule 4 substance listed in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons contained in the Australian Poisons Standard (Cth) as amended from time to time, unless that substance is administered as it was intended to be when it was prescribed by a veterinarian who prescribed that substance in compliance with relevant Commonwealth, state and/or territory legislation for the treatment of those greyhounds under their care after taking all reasonable steps to ensure a therapeutic need exists for that substance.
- (5) A person who is in breach of rule 148(1), (2) or (4) commits an offence.
- (6) It will be a complete defence to a charge pursuant to this rule if a person proves that the substance in their possession is for their own personal use. A person raising that defence bears the burden of establishing it. The relevant standard of proof is the balance of probabilities.

For the purposes of this rule: "compounded substance" is a substance which is combined with one or more other therapeutically active substances in such a way that it cannot be separated from them by simple dissolution or by other simple means.

1.33 Treatment records must be kept, GRNZ Rule 151 applies.

R151 TREATMENT RECORDS TO BE KEPT

- (1) The registered person in charge of a greyhound must keep and retain written records detailing all vaccinations, antiparasitics and treatments administered to the greyhound:
 - (a) from the time the greyhound enters their care until the greyhound leaves their care; and
 - (b) for a minimum of two years.
- (2) If requested by the Racing Integrity Board, GRNZ, or an authorised person, the record/s of treatment referred to in subrule (1) of this rule must be produced for inspection.
- (3) Each record of treatment kept in accordance with this rule must be made by midnight on the day on which the treatment was given, and, as a minimum requirement, include the following information:
 - (a) the name of the greyhound;
 - (b) the date and time of administration of the treatment;
 - (c) the name of the treatment (brand name or active constituent);
 - (d) the route of administration;
 - (e) the amount given; and
 - (f) the name and signature of the person or persons administering and/or authorising the treatment.

For the purpose of subrule (3), "day" means the 24-hour period from 12.00am to 11.59pm on any calendar day.

- (4) An offence is committed if any person in charge of a greyhound at the relevant time fails to comply with any of subrules (1) to (3) of this rule.
- (5) A person who commits an offence under subrule (4) of this rule may be penalised.
- (6) For the purposes of this rule "treatment" includes:
 - (a) all Controlled Drugs (Schedule 8);
 - (b) all Prescription Animal Remedies and Prescription Only Medicines (Schedule 4);
 - (c) any injectable substance not already specified in this rule, notwithstanding the route of administration;
 - (d) all Pharmacist Only (Schedule 3) and Pharmacy Only (Schedule 2) medicines; and
 - (e) all veterinary and other medicines containing other scheduled or unscheduled prohibited substances.

1.34 All expired medications, supplements and injectable substances must be disposed of according to relevant legislative requirements.

1.35 Any treatment that may give rise to a breach of the GRNZ Rules relating to prohibited substances must be stored separately and securely from food stored at the premises.

1.36 Care must be taken when medicating in food to avoid inadvertent administration of medication to the wrong greyhound.

1.37 When a greyhound is sold, rehomed, or otherwise transferred to a different person, the participant transferring the greyhound must supply the greyhound's relevant veterinary records to the new person in charge of the greyhound.

PERSONS AND STAFF CARING FOR GREYHOUNDS R

1.38 All current LPs, and those applying for new Licences, must complete the GRNZ Continuous Professional Development (CPD) modules relevant to their Licence type as a condition of maintaining, or obtaining their Licence.

1.39 All kennel staff must complete an induction in the GRNZ Rules and Welfare Standards applicable to their role, and all kennel safety and emergency procedures.

1.40 For kennels housing less than 50 greyhounds over 16 weeks, no specific ratio of staff to greyhounds is required for daily care.

1.41 For kennels housing less than 50 greyhounds over 16 weeks, at least one overnight staff member must be available on-site overnight to care for whelping, sick or injured greyhounds and to undertake emergency activities if necessary.

1.42 For kennels caring for puppies 0-16 weeks, providing for their care, exercise and socialisation requires a staff ratio of 1 person to 25 greyhound puppies.

- 1.43** For kennels caring for more than 50 greyhounds, the following minimum staffing requirements apply:
- at least one staff member on-site per 50 greyhounds where all greyhounds are over 16 weeks of age;
 - at least one staff member for every 25 greyhounds aged between 0-16 weeks;
 - at least one overnight staff member is available on-site overnight to care for whelping, sick or injured greyhounds and to undertake emergency activities if necessary; and at least one additional staff is available on call to attend within 30 minutes if needed in an emergency.
- 1.44** Staff must avoid excessive loud noises, shouting and crashing of equipment in kennel areas and should use enrichment and other sounds to minimise stress caused by noisy work.

PROHIBITED PRACTICES (REFERENCE TO ANIMAL WELFARE (CARE AND PROCEDURES) REGULATIONS 2018 – APPENDIX 3) R

- 1.45** The following practices and procedures are prohibited to be performed on any greyhound at any time:
- Pin firing.
 - Administration of sclerosing agents.
 - Tail-docking, unless performed by a veterinarian as a necessary treatment and appropriate pain relief is provided (Regulation 51).
 - Removal of dewclaws, unless performed by a veterinarian as a necessary treatment and appropriate pain relief is provided (Regulation 56).
 - Ear-cropping (Regulation 58D).
 - Surgical treatments, unless performed by a veterinarian, or person under the direct supervision of a veterinarian, with appropriate pain relief (Regulation 59A).
 - Surgical reproductive procedures, where an alternative artificial insemination method is available, unless a veterinarian deems it a necessary procedure.
 - Trans-cervical insemination by anyone who is not a veterinarian (Regulation 59B).

REQUIRED PAPERWORK

- Vaccination Certificates
- Veterinary Health Records
- Treatment Records
- Staff Induction Record

ADVISORY NOTE

Note: Disease, ill health or stress may be observed in greyhounds in a variety of ways including observation of the following signs which likely require veterinary attention:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| • Runny nose | • Significant weight loss or inappetence (not eating) |
| • Runny or inflamed eyes | • Apparent pain |
| • Repeated sneezing | • Fits or staggering |
| • Coughing | • Unresponsiveness |
| • Fever | • Bloating of abdomen |
| • Lack of appetite | • Inability to urinate or defecate |
| • Vomiting | • Dental tartar accumulation (Grade 3 and 4) |
| • Diarrhoea | • Skin inflammation/abnormalities/lesions |
| • Lameness | • Presence/signs of internal or external parasites |
| • Bleeding or swelling of body parts (other than the vulva of bitches in season) | • Abnormal behaviour |
| | • Excessive straining while whelping |



Standard 2:

Greyhound Housing and Training Facilities

APPROVED GREYHOUND HOUSING FACILITIES

- 2.1** All new greyhound housing facilities; improvements and additions; and re-builds (constructed after 1 May 2023) must be approved by GRNZ before greyhounds can be housed at that facility.
- 2.2** Any application for approval of new greyhound housing facilities that does not meet any of these minimum standards will not be approved. Any facility previously approved, may have an approval rescinded, with housing of greyhounds prohibited at that facility until compliance is met, and the facility is approved by GRNZ.
- 2.3** Existing greyhound housing facilities may be deemed to comply with standard 2.7 until 1 May 2033, (ten years) as far as the provisions relate to minimum kennel size. A 10% size variance for kennels (under standard 2.7) for existing facilities will be deemed compliant. Licensed Persons (LPs) with existing facilities non-compliant with standard 2.7 must:
 - a. Ensure that all kennels are made compliant with sizes in standard 2.7 either upon their upgrade, refurbishment, or replacement; or, where any significant risks to greyhound welfare are identified at that facility which may render the facility non-compliant; and
 - b. Meet or exceed the recommended minimum kennel sizes for large dogs in the Code of Welfare: Dogs, issued under the Animal Welfare Act 1999, current advice below.

TABLE 2 RECOMMENDED MINIMUM SIZES FOR KENNELS AND KENNELS WITH RUNS ATTACHED

Size of Dog	Kennel Only	Kennel Plus Run
Small (<7kg)	900mm x 700mm	500mm x 500mm plus 600mm x 1m
Medium (7-20kg)	1.2m x 800mm	600mm x 700mm plus 800mm x 1m
Large (21-40kg)	1m x 1.5m	800mm x 800mm plus 1m x 800mm
Extra large (>40kg)	1m x 2m	1.2m x 1.2m plus 1.2m x 2.4m

Please note this is guidance only and expert advice should be sought where there is any uncertainty.

- c. Provide GRNZ with a detailed plan, including any building consents, and financial plans for their facility upgrade by 1 May 2026 (three years); or signal their intent to leave the greyhound industry, by applying to GRNZ for an exit waiver for a facility upgrade to standard 2.7 by 1 May 2026 (three years), which will require them to exit the industry by 1 May 2028 (five years).
- 2.4** Table 3 following provides minimum size standards for new facilities, upgrades, and re-builds.
- 2.5** All greyhound enclosures, housing and sleeping areas must be designed, constructed, and maintained in a way that is sturdy, safe and provides for the well-being of greyhounds.
- 2.6** Greyhounds must be provided with protection from extremes of temperature and adverse environmental conditions, through the provision of adequate shelter in all facilities, Regulation 13 of the Animal Welfare (Care and Procedures) Regulations 2018 applies:

ANIMAL WELFARE (CARE AND PROCEDURES) REGULATIONS 2018

REGULATION 13 DOGS MUST HAVE DRY AND SHADED SHELTER

- (1) This regulation—
 - a) applies when a dog is on land or premises owned or occupied by the dog's owner or the person in charge of the dog; but
 - b) does not apply when a dog is temporarily tethered or confined.
- (2) The owner of, and every person in charge of, the dog must—
 - a) ensure that the dog has access at all times to an area (a lying area) that—
 - i) is large enough to allow the dog to stand up, turn around, and lie down in a natural position; and
 - ii) is fully shaded; and
 - iii) is dry; and
 - iv) is ventilated; and
 - v) provides the dog with protection from extremes of heat and cold; and
 - b) ensure that the dog has access at all times to water; and
 - c) ensure that the dog has access at all times to an area in which to urinate and defecate away from its lying area; and
 - d) ensure that faeces or urine do not accumulate in any area in which the dog is kept.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.
- (4) The offence in subclause (3) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.

KENNEL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

- 2.7** All kennels and runs for greyhounds must meet the following requirements in line with standard 2.5:
- a. Fencing must prevent escape of greyhounds and provide a secure environment for their housing and training.
 - b. Kennel minimum size = 3m² floor (no less than 1.2m wide) x 1.2m high per greyhound (see Table 3); a 10% variance in any single size measurement will be deemed compliant, providing that the total square meterage of the kennels is 3m², and they comply with the requirements of Regulation 13.
 - c. Compatible greyhounds may be housed together. Female greyhounds who are showing signs of coming into, or are in season, must not be housed with male greyhounds six months or older. Greyhounds must be actively monitored when housed together. If fighting, bullying or other adverse welfare outcomes are identified, they must be separated.
 - d. Run fencing must:
 - i. be appropriately constructed and well-maintained on a concrete or fixed base; and
 - ii. have posts which must be rigid and sufficiently sturdy;
 - iii. prevent greyhounds from escaping;
 - iv. prevent unsafe contact between greyhounds in adjoining pens or yards, or over the top of the fence;
 - v. be of appropriate mesh size to safely contain the size of greyhounds housed in an area and strong enough to resist scratching and impact from greyhounds;
 - vi. prevent entry of stray or incompatible dogs.
 - vii. free of projections and rough/sharp edges which may injure greyhounds.
 - e. Kennel roofs must be secure and weatherproof.
 - f. Kennel doors must be rigid and sturdy and resist scratching and impact from greyhounds, they must be free of projections and rough/sharp edges which may cause injury to greyhounds, and they must have a suitable latching device which prevents greyhounds escaping.
- 2.8** Day/spelling yard minimum size must be at least 9m² for a single greyhound and fencing material must be a minimum of 1.2m high; and be constructed in a manner to prevent digging and escaping.
- 2.9** Exercise yard external fencing must be a minimum of 1.2m high and prevent greyhounds escaping.

TABLE 3 MINIMUM SIZE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR HOUSING

Minimum space requirements for one greyhound			
Enclosure type	Minimum width	Minimum height	Total area
Housing pen (incl sleeping kennel)	1.2m	1.2m	3.0m ²
Sleeping kennel	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m ²
Empty out yard	1.2m	1.2m	3.0m ²
Exercise/enrichment yard or day/spelling yard	2.4m	1.2m	9.0m ²
Minimum space requirements for additional greyhounds			
Housing pen (including sleeping kennel)	An additional sleeping kennel per greyhound and an additional 6m ² per greyhound housed together (9m ² for two; 15m ² for three; 21m ² for four etc.) Minimum width: 2.4m		
Outdoor group housing/ exercise/enrichment yard or day/spelling yard	An additional 10m ² per greyhound (20m ² for two; 30m ² for three; 40m ² for four etc.) Minimum width: 5m		
Empty out yard	An additional 3m ² per greyhound (6m ² for two; 9m ² for three; 12m ² for four etc.) Minimum width: 2m		
Minimum space requirements for whelping areas			
Whelping box	The whelping box must be large enough for the female greyhound/mother to lie flat comfortably while whelping and to accommodate the female greyhound/mother and all her puppies for the first four weeks after whelping. Minimum size: 1.5m (L) x 1.5m (W) with raised sides of minimum 0.5m high, which can allow the female to leave and prevent the puppies from falling out.		
Enclosure type	Minimum width	Minimum height	Total area
Dam, and up to 10 puppies >4 weeks and <8 weeks	2.4m	1.2m	15m ²
Dam, and up to 10 puppies >8 weeks and <16 weeks	2.4m	1.2m	30m ²
For every additional two puppies (>10 puppies), an additional 5m ² is required			

KENNELS R

- 2.10** Kennel housing areas must provide at least enough space for each animal to feed, sleep, sit, stand, lie with limbs extended, stretch, turn around and move about with room to urinate and defecate away from their bed and feed/water bowls.
- 2.11** Flooring must be non-slip, and impervious to liquids, and allow adequate drainage to assist cleaning and disinfection.
- 2.12** Bedding and/or a mattress must always be provided in the sleeping area to ensure comfort and sufficient cushioning and prevent pressure sores; the bedding must be raised off the ground and be kept clean, dry and hygienic.
- 2.13** Temperatures in indoor kennel areas, where forced ventilation is the only form of air movement, must be maintained between 16 and 24°C with a back-up and battery alarm system in case of power failures or breakdown of ventilation and temperature control mechanisms.
- 2.14** Ventilation must be sufficient to avoid dampness and draughts, minimise noxious odours, prevent the spread of infectious diseases; and must distribute fresh air evenly to all the animal housing areas.
- 2.15** The duration and intensity of artificial lighting, where used, must be as close as possible to natural conditions.
- 2.16** Lighting must be sufficient to enable thorough inspection of greyhounds and all parts of the kennel.
- 2.17** Care must be taken to ensure that lights do not generate excessive heat that a greyhound cannot avoid.
- 2.18** Kennel layout and equipment used should aim to minimise excessive noise, which may increase stress to greyhounds.
- 2.19** Vehicles, caravans, trailers, portable crates or the crawl space under any building must not be used for habitually housing greyhounds.
- 2.20** Tethering must not be used as a form of containment.

OUTDOOR HOUSING PENS AND YARDS R

- 2.21** Greyhounds may be permanently housed in outside pen or yard accommodations, which incorporates both a weatherproof shelter/sleeping area and an exercise area. See Table 3 above for minimum size requirements.
- 2.22** These areas can be used to house adult greyhounds that are retired or preparing for retirement; compatible adult racing greyhounds housed in pairs; breeding greyhounds; greyhound puppies that are being reared; and greyhounds having time away from training when recuperating from injury or illness.
- 2.23** All outdoor housing pens and yards used to house greyhounds over 16 weeks of age must provide a weatherproof, raised, sleeping area for each single greyhound.
- 2.24** Raised sleeping areas must be partially enclosed, and:
 - a. allow greyhounds sufficient room to lie down with limbs extended, sit, stand, turn around and sleep comfortably;
 - b. are protected from wind, rain, sun and extremes of climate; vermin and harassment by other animals;
 - c. not predominantly made of concrete or metal;
 - d. contain a mattress and/or bedding that remains soft, dry and warm;
 - e. are changed or cleaned and sanitised as required in these standards.
- 2.25** All flooring for outdoor housing pens and yards must:
 - a. be well drained to prevent pooling of liquids;
 - b. be easily cleaned of faeces and maintained in a clean and hygienic condition;
 - c. not be allowed to remain muddy or sufficiently dusty that the greyhounds sustain, or are likely to sustain respiratory, eye or skin conditions.
- 2.26** Greyhounds housed outdoors must be sufficiently protected from cold stress with the use of rugs, or wearable blankets; and must have access to active cooling methods, i.e. cooling baths, sprays or misters during times of excessive heat.

SANITATION R

- 2.27** All equipment, including watering, feeding receptacles and utensils must be kept clean and free of food, mould, etc.
- 2.28** Equipment, gear, toys and bedding, including coats and blankets, must be cleaned before they are used by a different greyhound. Bedding, muzzles, coats and blankets must be kept clean and dry, and must be maintained in good condition for use, repaired or replaced.
- 2.29** Faeces, urine and food wastes and soiled bedding must be removed at least once a day from all facilities, with faeces disposed of in a hygienic manner and in accordance with the requirements of the local government authority.
- 2.30** Greyhounds must be removed from kennel areas prior to, and during, hosing.

- 2.31¹** All solid surfaces in greyhound enclosures must be easily cleaned and disinfected, and maintained in a clean, dry, and hygienic condition.
- 2.32** Only non-toxic paint must be used in greyhound enclosures.
- 2.33¹** Kennels and runs must be disinfected using a combination detergent/disinfectant product, at least once a week (or more often as required) and:
- prior to the introduction of a new greyhound;
 - prior to whelping;
 - upon the removal of puppies.

In the event of a suspected or confirmed reportable disease outbreak at a kennel, a virucidal veterinary, or hospital grade disinfectant must be used on all affected kennel areas.

ADVISORY NOTE

Disinfectant use: After removing all solid wastes, and rinsing, the kennel areas should be washed with detergent/disinfectant combination diluted according to the manufacturer's directions in warm or hot water. The kennel areas should be scrubbed (using a stiff-bristled broom or cleaning brush) before being thoroughly rinsed with clean water. Take care to avoid pine-based detergents if there are cats on the property as these detergents can be toxic to cats.

- 2.34** Exposed drains must be kept clean.
- 2.35** Pests, including external parasites and vermin, including rodents, must be controlled.
- 2.36** Substances used for pest and vermin control must be used according to the manufacturer's instructions to protect the health and safety of the greyhounds and the staff. Product safety data sheets must be kept on site, for reference, while the substance is in use.
- 2.37** The LP's veterinarian must be notified should anti-coagulant rodenticides are being used on the property, to be sure they are adequately prepared and able to respond to a case of accidental rodenticide toxicity in a greyhound. LPs using rodenticides must be familiar with signs and symptoms of accidental toxicity and seek veterinary care immediately with suspicion of accidental toxicity.
- 2.38** The manufacturer's instructions for the storage, and use of cleaning, disinfecting and pest control agents must be followed.

KENNEL SECURITY R

- 2.39** The facility must have security sufficient to prevent access by unauthorised people and must not prevent safe access to greyhounds in the event of an emergency.
- 2.40** Unless the greyhound is under supervision, there must be always at least two barriers between a greyhound and escape from the property.
- 2.41** All potential poisons and harmful substances, whether in storage or use, must be kept securely out of reach of greyhounds and children.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES R

- 2.42** Appropriate firefighting equipment must be readily available, and staff trained and practised in its use.
- 2.43** Smoke alarms or a suitable method of raising alarm in case of fire must be installed, and regularly maintained so that they work.
- 2.44** Emergency plans must be developed for the ongoing care of, and/or safe evacuation of, both humans and greyhounds from all facilities in case of an emergency and must be available at the time of kennel inspection. All staff must be familiar with these procedures.
- 2.45** Emergency food and water provisions, sufficient to sustain greyhounds on the premises for 72 hours, in the event of a natural disaster, illness or other unplanned disruption must be available.
- 2.46** All kennels must have a greyhound First Aid kit present with essential wound dressings, disinfectants and bandaging to treat minor injuries and stabilise severe injuries until emergency veterinary care can be provided. Veterinarians can advise on the ideal provisions to be contained in the kit.

RACE DAY KENNEL FACILITIES

- 2.47** The facilities must be designed and maintained in a way that provides for the good health and welfare of greyhounds and minimises the risk of injury and transmission of infectious disease.

¹ Standards 2.31 and 2.33 amended on 1 August 2024.

- 2.48** Ambient temperature in the kennels must be maintained between 16-24°C using air-conditioning. Should the temperature in the kennel room be below 14°C or above 26°C, Stewards must consult the race-day veterinarian on the welfare implications of continuing racing, and all greyhounds must be re-examined prior to racing.
- 2.49** Bedding must be provided which is clean, dry, and hygienic.
- 2.50** Greyhounds must have enough room to stretch adequately in a standing position, turn around, as well as being able to lie down comfortably on a non-slip surface.
- 2.51** Lighting must be sufficient to enable inspection of greyhounds from a distance.
- 2.52** Muzzle standards, as described in Appendix 3, always apply. No barking muzzles are permitted at any time.

WHELPING FACILITIES

- 2.53** Whelping and lactating areas must meet the minimum size requirements in Table 3 and must, in addition to the minimum standards for kennels above (2.10-2.20):
 - a. provide access to natural daylight;
 - b. contain bedding that is safe for young puppies, soft, absorbent and easily disposed of, or cleaned and disinfected when soiled;
 - c. be temperature controlled to protect puppies from extremes of temperature at all times (the recommended temperature range is between 16°C-24°C);
 - d. have solid, raised sides that are impervious to liquids, to prevent draughts, and are high enough to ensure puppies cannot fall, but allow the mother to exit readily.
- 2.54** Separate whelping areas must be provided for each female greyhound/mother and her puppies containing a whelping box. Females must have access to an area to toilet away from the whelping box.
- 2.55** The whelping box must be large enough for the female greyhound/mother to lie comfortably while whelping and to accommodate the female greyhound/mother and her puppies for the first four weeks after whelping (see Table 3). The female must be provided with exercise and enrichment as specified in ESE Table 4.
- 2.56** Whelping areas must be physically separated from all other greyhounds.
- 2.57** Lactating areas must:
 - a. be fully screened to allow the female greyhound/mother physical separation from all other greyhounds;
 - b. allow the female greyhound/mother access to an area where her puppies cannot reach her, to allow her to rest.

ADVISORY NOTE

It is important to provide a heat source for the puppies (e.g. 25-watt globe/lamp), particularly during colder weather, to ensure they can maintain their body temperature, because their internal temperature regulation does not work at this age. In warmer weather, it is important to provide an alternative cooler area for the female greyhound/mother.

TRAINING FACILITIES

- 2.58** Training facilities are used during education, pre-training, and training of greyhounds. These include, but are not limited to:
 - a. circular training facilities (e.g. a bullring)
 - b. slipping tracks
 - c. galloping runs
 - d. trial tracks
 - e. mechanical training equipment i.e. treadmills and walkers
 - f. swimming pools.
- 2.59** All training facilities and mechanical training equipment must:
 - a. be always supervised when in use by greyhounds;
 - b. be fully enclosed and constructed of materials that will not injure greyhounds or allow them to escape;
 - c. if allowing greyhounds to gallop, be well maintained as a suitable training surface, which protects against injury and does not have surface characteristics that may cause injury to a greyhound when running;
 - d. not be made of concrete or other materials that could injure the greyhound;
 - e. not be allowed to remain muddy or sufficiently dusty that the greyhounds suffer, or are likely to suffer, from respiratory or eye conditions;

- f. be cleaned of any faeces after each greyhound is removed from the area;
- g. be clear of any debris;
- h. be drained to prevent pooling of liquids.

2.60 Slipping tracks and galloping runs used to train two or more greyhounds simultaneously must have a minimum width of 3.6m.

2.61 Any mechanical lures and lure cables must be always kept in good working condition.

2.62 Animals dead or alive, must not be placed on the lure, or otherwise used for any aspect of training greyhounds.

2.63 Greyhounds known to be incompatible with other greyhounds must be appropriately muzzled at all times while using training facilities.

2.64 Starting boxes, viewing kennels and club kennel facilities must be:

- a. constructed of materials that can be easily cleaned and disinfected;
- b. constructed of materials that will not injure the greyhound;
- c. kept in good working order at all times;
- d. cleaned daily or following use.

2.65 Greyhounds in viewing or club kennel facilities must:

- a. not spend more than four hours in the cage without the opportunity to toilet, unless under the direction of a Steward;
- b. not be unnecessarily deprived of access to drinking water;
- c. be monitored for signs of stress or distress;
- d. be removed if they are showing any signs of stress or distress.

REQUIRED PAPERWORK

- Kennel upgrade plans or GRNZ exit waiver (standard 2.3)
- Emergency Management Plan





Standard 3:

Exercise, Socialisation and Enrichment (ESE)

DEFINITIONS

Exercise refers to all physical activity and may include free running, training, racing or trialling, leash walking or running, treadmill exercise, and swimming.

Socialisation refers to positive interactions with other greyhounds, other dogs and/or animals and humans. It also includes habituation to the environments the greyhound will experience during its pre-racing, racing, and post-racing life.

ADVISORY NOTE

Well-socialised greyhounds are more confident and are more likely to experience positive welfare states in different environments and as they encounter new circumstances.

Enrichment is any activity that a greyhound enjoys doing, chooses to do, and finds rewarding such that it provides for the greyhound's mental stimulation.

ADVISORY NOTE

Different individuals will enjoy different forms of enrichment.

Allowing greyhounds as much free choice in which activity they prefer, is the best way for enrichment to be rewarding.

Changing enrichment routines can be beneficial and stimulating for dogs but removing enrichment that greyhounds find very satisfying can also compromise welfare e.g. removing exercise from a racing greyhound if it is injured or removing a favourite toy.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ESE AS OUTLINED IN TABLE 4 R

- 3.1** All greyhounds must be provided with at least the minimum amount of daily ESE requirements outlined in Table 4 of this standard.
- 3.2** ESE must be specific to the greyhound's life cycle stage and must consider the effects of extreme weather conditions where applicable.
- 3.3** Licensed Persons (LPs) must have a written ESE plan for their premises detailing how the provisions for minimum daily exercise, socialisation and enrichment will be met for all life cycle stages of greyhounds in their care, according to the stages in Table 4.
- 3.4** Greyhounds must be continuously supervised when using mechanical training devices such as treadmills and walkers, and while using swimming pools.
- 3.5** Greyhounds must not be exercised attached in any way to a motorised vehicle.
- 3.6** Training must always follow the principles of positive reinforcement.
- 3.7** Punishment and aversive training techniques must be avoided at all times.
- 3.8** All greyhound puppies must be provided with the following minimum socialisation during their critical socialisation period (3-16 weeks of age):
 - a. Puppies must not be permanently separated from their mother before eight weeks of age, unless on the advice of a veterinarian to protect the health of the puppies, or the female. Advice from a veterinarian must be sought if there are any concerns for the welfare of the puppies or the female;
 - b. Regular, safe, supervised contact with other vaccinated greyhounds and/or other vaccinated pet dogs from eight weeks of age, once their primary vaccinations are completed;
 - c. Safe exposure to other animals;

- d. Be exposed to positive interactions with people other than their usual handlers, which may include children where possible;
- e. Be provided with access to different surfaces in their pen or kennel environment (e.g. bed and bedding material, concrete, grass, carpet, etc);
- f. Be provided with exercise options that encourage chasing behaviour such as chasing games, and a variety of toys;
- g. From eight weeks, be provided with opportunities to be separated from their litter mates for short periods, in the presence of a handler;
- h. Be taught to wear a collar and walk on a lead;
- i. Puppies must not be muzzled at any time, unless under the direction of a veterinarian, or during education, for short periods at a time, while supervised.

3.9 All greyhounds older than 16 weeks of age, including pregnant and lactating females, housed in a kennel compliant with the size in standard 2.7, must be provided at least 60 minutes break outside their kennel per day, except in extreme weather conditions, where being outside is detrimental to the welfare of greyhounds or the safety of staff.

These breaks can include any exercise, socialisation and/or enrichment activities in Table 4 outside the greyhound's normal housing kennel, such as exercising, training (or racing) and spending time in a day yard, exercise yard, or enrichment yard with the opportunity to express normal greyhound behaviour.

3.10 If housed in <3m², during the housing standards transition period (standard 2.3) all greyhounds under 16 weeks of age must be provided at least 90 minutes per day outside their kennels, involved in exercise, socialisation and/or enrichment activities described in 3.8.

3.11 Greyhounds exercising in groups must be supervised.

3.12 Greyhounds over 16 weeks, in rearing, must be exposed to the following, in preparation for racing environments, which will assist in preventing stress when they are ready to race:

- a. Wearing a race muzzle;
- b. Travelling in the car;
- c. Starting boxes;
- d. Circular training facilities;
- e. Sound of the lure;
- f. Slowly increasing isolation from litter mates;
- g. Racetrack environments.

3.13 Greyhounds being prepared for rehoming, during their wind-down period, must be exposed to the following as often as possible:

- a. Leash-walking, including exposure to different environments, parks, traffic noise, etc;
- b. Different surfaces;
- c. Positive interaction with a variety of different people of different ages;
- d. Noises associated with a home e.g. television, vacuum cleaners, kitchen appliances, etc;
- e. Safe exposure to other compatible dogs and animals e.g. cats, sheep, horses, cattle, domestic fowl, etc;
- f. Increased isolation from other greyhounds, starting with 30 minutes per day and increasing gradually.

3.14 Behaviour of greyhounds introduced to new environments, people and animals must be monitored and the interaction immediately ceased if the greyhound shows signs of fear, predatory or aggressive behaviour including barking, lunging, growling, snapping, stalking, shaking, cowering, and freezing.

REQUIRED PAPERWORK

Exercise Socialisation and Enrichment Plan (see Appendix 4)

TABLE 4 MINIMUM ESE REQUIREMENTS FOR DIFFERENT LIFE STAGES OF GREYHOUND R

Category	Exercise, Socialisation and Enrichment
<p>0-4 WEEKS These requirements also apply to orphaned puppies unless a veterinary practitioner advises otherwise.</p>	<p>The following activities daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • normal activity within the whelping box and mother's pen area • exposure to a variety of different surfaces within the enclosure that allow puppies to interact with different textures • positive interaction with humans through daily handling as appropriate, with at least five minutes of human handling per puppy from three weeks of age.
<p>4-8 weeks</p>	<p>Any combination of two or more of the following activities for a minimum of 30 minutes daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • normal activity and play within the mother's pen area (this can include playing with toys and interaction with humans) • positive interaction with humans including children where possible, through handling and interactive play using toys • exposure to a variety of surfaces within the enclosure that allow puppies to interact with different textures • a variety of toys, rotated weekly within the enclosure, to develop motor skills and play behaviour.
<p>8-16 weeks</p>	<p>Any combination of two or more of the following activities for a minimum of 60 minutes daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • run or play time within a secure area outside of the primary greyhound housing area • taught to walk on a lead and/or play chasing games • positive interaction with humans through handling and interactive play using toys • safe exposure to a variety of other vaccinated dogs that are socially compatible, and other animals • a variety of surfaces within the enclosure that allow puppies to interact with different textures • a variety of toys, within the enclosure, to develop motor skills and play behaviour • different environmental stimuli.
<p>16 weeks to commencement of training and racing</p>	<p>Any combination of two or more of the following activities for a minimum of five hours daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise in the form of training, free play exercise, walking on a lead or racing • access to off-lead free play exercise in an exercise yard • breaks from their housing pen (e.g. toileting, day yard, etc) • positive interaction with humans through daily handling and interactive play using toys • safe exposure to a variety of other vaccinated dogs that are socially compatible, or other animals. <p>Exposure to a combination of the following on a weekly basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • different environmental stimuli • a variety of racing-related activities such as starting boxes, travel in cars and trailers, circular training facilities, straight tracks, and lures or race-day cages.
<p>Training and racing</p>	<p>General protocols for exercise, socialisation and enrichment during education, pre-training, training and racing must be outlined in the ESE Plan (standard 3.3).</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>The ESE Plan does not need to list education, pre-training, training or racing practices or methods.</p>
<p>Pregnant females</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daily exercise, including on-lead exercise or off-leash in a secure fenced area being directly monitored and supervised • access to an exercise yard • positive interaction with humans through handling where appropriate • different environmental stimuli as appropriate. This can include chew toys (e.g. rope toys, squeaky toys, rubber toys, chew/food toys, bones, etc). <p>Exercise modifications must be under the direction of a veterinarian.</p>
<p>Lactating females</p>	<p>Any combination of two or more of the following activities daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walked on a lead from seven days post-whelping, unless the female shows signs of stress • off-leash exercise in a secure fenced area, being directly monitored or supervised • access to an exercise yard • exposure to humans through handling where appropriate • different environmental stimuli as appropriate. This can include chew toys (e.g. rope toys, squeaky toys, rubber toys, chew/food toys, bones, etc). <p>Exercise modifications must be under the direction of a veterinarian.</p>

Spelling and breeding

Any combination of two or more of the following activities for a minimum of 60 minutes daily:

- gentle exercise daily in an area containing natural daylight
- walking on a lead
- access to an exercise yard
- positive interaction with humans through handling and interactive play using toys
- different environmental stimuli as appropriate. This can include chew toys (e.g. rope toys, squeaky toys, rubber toys, chew/food toys, bones, etc).

Dogs/puppies who are injured, ill, or recovering from ailment or surgery (can include orphaned puppies)

- For any greyhounds undergoing treatment, exercise, socialisation and enrichment will be under the guidance of a veterinarian.
- For greyhounds with injuries that are minor and do not require veterinary treatment, exercise, socialisation and enrichment will be in accordance with the ESE Plan.

ADVISORY NOTE

These are examples of **socialisation** activities which are considered cumulative throughout the day and, dependent on age, include aspects of normal routines such as:

- Positive physical contact with the dog (handling), e.g. during leading, grooming, patting, checking, treating.
- Positive interactions with humans (including children), e.g. feeding, cleaning, toileting, playing, training, exercise, grooming, bathing.
- Safe exposure to other compatible animals, e.g. other greyhounds, other breeds of dog, or other pet species such as cats, sheep, horses, etc.
- Different surfaces (other than the required pen or yard flooring stipulated) or environmental stimuli, e.g. exposure to racing equipment, music, odours, bones, food-based enrichment, toys, starting mats.
- Training activities, e.g. leash walking, trailers and vehicles, trialling, racing, starting boxes, galloping.
- Unfamiliar environments and noises, e.g. houses with carpets/lino floors, stairs, household appliances, veterinary clinics, etc.

ADVISORY NOTE

RISKS OF MISSING KEY SOCIALISATION MILESTONES

Puppies not exposed to gentle human handling until four weeks of age may develop any of the following:

- altered sensitivity to touch
- fear of, and aversion to, being touched and handled, later in life
- hyper-reactivity and an inability to self-calm
- fear, chronic stress and anxiety.

Puppies not socialised during their sensitive socialisation period (until 16 weeks) may develop the following:

- fear of, or poor sociability to humans, other animals and other dogs
- fear of novel objects and a lack of resilience
- a lack of plasticity in behavioural responses
- increased aggression
- boredom and frustration
- stress induced poor performance
- global fear and anxiety
- substrate preferences (e.g. only toilet on concrete, inability to adapt to new environments)
- behavioural issues relating to an inability to cope in their environment (e.g. resource guarding, predatory behaviour, fear-based aggression, separation anxiety, destructive behaviour)
- poor adaptation to pet life.

ADVISORY NOTE

Enrichment activities may include any combination of the following (consult your veterinarian or animal behaviourist should your greyhound show any signs of fear or anxiety):

- 1. Auditory enrichment** — sounds your greyhound finds stimulating or relaxing but is not fearful of:
 - Sounds of a high pitch (whistles or squeaky toys).
 - Animal noises e.g. birds, whales, farm animals.
 - Music, radio or talk radio, audiobooks. A study of different types of music played to dogs revealed that classical music was best at helping shelter dogs to relax, but only if played not too loudly.
- 2. Cognitive enrichment** — mental stimulation, puzzles, obedience training, clicker training which is positive and rewarding:
 - Treat balls and puzzle feeders.
 - Hide and seek and find the toy games.
 - Chase games e.g. lures on a fishing pole.
 - Ball games including fetch, chase.
 - Simple obedience commands rewarded with a favourite (high food value) treat.
 - A drive or outing.
 - A walk outside of the kennel area.
- 3. Environmental enrichment** — making the living space interesting and rewarding:
 - Toys e.g. safe chew toys, Kongs®, safe stuffed toys, rope toys attached to kennel fence.
 - Tyres to drag.
 - Edible grass in planters.
 - Soft brushes or broom heads to rub against.
- 4. Food-based enrichment**
 - Foods that can be chewed e.g. large meaty bones that cannot be easily swallowed.
 - Novel, high-value foods e.g. lamb for dogs usually fed beef.
 - Treats.
 - Toys stuffed with treats.
- 5. Positive human interaction** — interaction which is positive and rewarding and creates a strong relationship with human carers:
 - Play.
 - Affection.
 - Grooming.
 - Training.
- 6. Olfactory enrichment** — dogs have very powerful scent organs and enjoy using their noses:
 - Cloths scented with essential oils e.g. lavender, valerian, vanilla, coconut, ginger, (research supports this).
 - Mats or bedding used by other animals or other dogs, snuffle mats.
- 7. Social enrichment**
 - Positive interaction with other greyhounds that are compatible.
 - Safe, controlled interaction with other animals.
- 8. Visual enrichment** — being able to watch and see interesting things rather than only seeing walls or enclosures:
 - Views and vistas.
 - Watching routines and people and animals coming and going.
 - Seeing other dogs or other animals.
 - Television (Trackside, Dog TV, Animal Planet, etc).



Standard 4:

Greyhound Breeding Standards

LICENSING AND REGISTRATIONS

- 4.1** All LPs involved in breeding activities must comply with all relevant Rules of Racing where registration requirements and recording keeping are concerned.

LR46A OUTLINE OF REGISTRATION PROVISIONS

- (1) This rule contains an outline of the key registration provisions in these Rules.
- (2) This rule is subject to rule 46 where GRNZ may prescribe categories of registration for a person and a greyhound that are additional to the registration categories outlined in this rule.
- (3) All registered persons are required by rule 1 to comply with these Rules.
- (4) A registered person must register a greyhound pup with GRNZ under rule 64(3) before the pup is 8 weeks of age.
- (5) A greyhound must be kept at the registered address of a registered person in accordance with rule 34(1).
- (6) A registered person must notify GRNZ under rule 34(5) if the care or custody of a greyhound is transferred to another person (for example, a retired greyhound is transferred by a trainer to the owner to be kept by the owner as a pet).
- (7) A greyhound remains registered with GRNZ until one of the following occurs:
 - (a) the greyhound is exported to another country under rule 44 and LR44A;
 - (b) the greyhound is retired from racing and rehomed to an unregistered person;
 - (c) GRNZ is notified under rule 22(1)(b) the greyhound has been humanely euthanised by a veterinarian;
 - (d) GRNZ is notified under rule 22(1)(c) the greyhound has died of natural causes.

R55 AUTHORITY FOR BREEDING PURPOSES

If the owner of a greyhound consents to a breeder using the greyhound for breeding purposes, either as a sire or breeding female:

- (a) a prescribed form must be lodged by the owner with GRNZ confirming the authority of the owner for the breeder to use the greyhound for breeding purposes; or
- (b) if GRNZ requires, a lease between the owner and the breeder pursuant to rule 52 must be lodged and registered with GRNZ prior to service.

- 4.2** All facilities which conduct artificial insemination (AI) of greyhounds must be registered with GRNZ as per the Rules, with annual declarations of their ongoing compliance with registration requirements.
- 4.3** Artificial insemination procedures must be conducted by a GRNZ approved AI technician, who is a registered veterinarian.

R66 ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION TECHNICIAN

- (1) Artificial insemination shall only be carried out by an Artificial Insemination Technician.
- (2) A person, including a veterinarian, may make application for registration as an Artificial Insemination Technician by:
 - (a) completing an artificial insemination training course to the satisfaction of GRNZ. The person must provide proof of having completed it by providing a written record or certificate stating that the person has attained the relevant standard of competency, and then must maintain that standard as required by GRNZ; and
 - (b) lodging with GRNZ the completed prescribed application form together with the prescribed fee.
- (3) An Artificial Insemination Technician must comply with any direction relating to the conduct of artificial insemination that Greyhounds Australasia or GRNZ thinks fit.

- 4.4** All greyhound breeding females and sires must be registered according to provisions in the Rules of Racing before any breeding activities are undertaken.

R56 REGISTRATION OF SIRES AND BREEDING FEMALES

- (1) A male greyhound shall not be used for breeding purposes unless registered with GRNZ as a sire.
- (2) All documents and other items in relation to a sire are to be left open for inspection by the Controlling Body of the jurisdiction in which the sire is domiciled.
- (3) Application for registration as a sire may be made by the owner of a greyhound or person authorised by the owner, by lodging with GRNZ:
 - (a) a completed prescribed form together with a prescribed fee;
 - (b) at the expense of the applicant, a DNA fingerprint analysis on a sample taken by a veterinarian or other authorised person and carried out by an approved DNA laboratory; and
 - (c) a fertility test which is acceptable to GRNZ and is carried out no less than 30 days prior to the application for registration as a sire.
- (4) The granting of registration of a sire is conditional on the greyhound being in the control of a studmaster and kept at a registered address.
- (5) If an application for registration of a sire is accepted, a unique identification number will be issued in relation to the sire and provided to the owner for use by the sire's studmaster.
- (6) A female greyhound shall not be used for breeding purposes unless registered with GRNZ as a breeding female.
- (7) All documents and other items in relation to a breeding female are to be left open for inspection by the Controlling Body of the jurisdiction in which the breeding female is domiciled.
- (8) Application for registration as a breeding female may be made by a breeder by lodging with GRNZ:
 - (a) a completed prescribed form together with a prescribed fee;
 - (b) at the expense of the applicant, a DNA fingerprint analysis on a sample taken by a veterinarian or other authorised person and carried out by an approved DNA laboratory; and
 - (c) evidence of meeting the minimum vaccination requirements in rule 25 of these Rules.
- (9) The period of registration for a breeding female is to be one year from the current vaccination date pursuant to subrule (8)(c) of this rule.
- (10) The granting of registration of a breeding female is conditional on the greyhound being in the control of a registered person and kept at a registered address.

GREYHOUND BREEDING FEMALES

- 4.5** A greyhound female intended to be registered for breeding must be over the age of 16 months, be physically mature and in good body condition.
- 4.6** A greyhound breeding female must not be serviced or inseminated on her first season.
- 4.7** A greyhound breeding female must have a general health check performed by a veterinarian:
- a. prior to each service to assess whether the greyhound is fit to breed, and
 - b. within eight weeks of whelping.

- 4.8** Once a greyhound breeding female turns seven (7) years of age, her registration as a breeding female will become inactive, unless further approval is granted on application.

R57 LIMIT ON THE AGE AT WHICH A BREEDING FEMALE CAN BE SERVICED

- (1) The breeder of a breeding female, must not cause any breeding female to be serviced if she is over seven years of age, except if, prior to each service:
 - (a) veterinary certification of appropriate health and fitness of the breeding female which confirms that it is appropriate for her to whelp is obtained (which must be done within 120 days prior to the date of the further service); and
 - (b) the written approval of GRNZ is obtained.
- (2) If any approval is granted by GRNZ under subrule (1) of this rule, one further service only will be permitted under that approval, irrespective of the result of that service.

- 4.9** Once a greyhound breeding female has whelped three litters, her registration as a breeding female will become inactive, unless further approval is granted on application.
- 4.10** Once a greyhound breeding female has whelped five (5) litters, her breeding registration will be permanently inactivated.
- 4.11** A greyhound breeding female must not be caused or allowed to whelp more than two litters in any 18-month period.
- 4.12** Once a breeding female has undergone two caesareans, her breeding registration will be permanently inactivated.
- 4.13** A greyhound breeding female must be desexed as soon as possible, once retired from breeding, to reduce the risk of uterine infections and accidental breeding.

R58 LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF LITTERS THAT CAN BE WHELPED BY A BREEDING FEMALE

- (1) A breeder of a breeding female must not cause any breeding female to whelp more than three litters, except if, prior to each service:
 - (a) veterinary certification of appropriate health and fitness of the breeding female which confirms that it is appropriate for her to whelp is obtained (which must be done within 120 days prior to the date of the further service); and
 - (b) the written approval of GRNZ is obtained.
- (2) If any approval is granted by GRNZ under subrule (1) of this rule, two further services only will be permitted under that approval, irrespective of the result of that service.

R59 LIMIT ON NUMBER OF LITTERS THAT CAN BE WHELPED IN AN 18-MONTH PERIOD

A breeder of a breeding female must not cause her to whelp more than two litters in any 18-month period.

R60 IDENTITY CONFIRMATION

- (1) Prior to any service the studmaster or Artificial Insemination Technician must, positively identify the breeding female presented for service, and that can be done with reference to the Greyhound Breeding Identification Card. The studmaster or Artificial Insemination Technician must also, prior to any service, confirm that the breeding female is currently eligible for breeding. If there is any doubt about the identity of the breeding female or her eligibility for breeding, the person carrying out the identity examination must immediately inform GRNZ of the doubt and ensure that the breeding female is not serviced until the doubt has been resolved.
- (2) A breeder presenting a breeding female for service may:
 - (a) positively identify the sire by reference to the greyhound identification record for the sire; or
 - (b) positively identify the breeding unit of semen by the certification of it.
- (3) If there is any doubt over the identity of the sire or the breeding unit of semen, the person carrying out the identity examination must immediately inform GRNZ of the doubt and ensure that the breeding female is not serviced until the doubt has been resolved.

BREEDING DECISIONS

- 4.14** To prevent in-breeding, LPs must not allow breeding between greyhounds that are closely related to each other, such as father-daughter, mother-son, or brother-sister. Second degree matings (for example, grandfather and granddaughter) are not recommended without obtaining prior veterinary advice.
- 4.15** Decisions to breed should be based on available evidence of progeny race performance and likely improvement of the breed; and must be conducted with healthy individuals to ensure that the offspring they produce are as physically and behaviourally healthy as possible.
- 4.16** A greyhound must not be involved in breeding if it has been diagnosed by a veterinarian as having a heritable disease or defect, or there is a reason to believe that the greyhound has a heritable disease or defect.
- 4.17** Where a greyhound is suspected of having a heritable disease or defect, LPs must seek veterinary advice to:
- diagnose the disease or defect and provide any required treatment;
 - protect the ongoing welfare of the affected greyhound;
 - prevent further propagation of the heritable disease or defect in the greyhound population by desexing the affected greyhound.
- 4.18** When AI is performed, trans-cervical insemination (TCI) is preferred over more invasive surgical methods which require a general anaesthetic.
- 4.19** Where natural mating is to be conducted:
- natural mating pairs must be constantly supervised; and
 - natural mating pairs must be physically separated from other greyhounds; and
 - a male greyhound must not be put with more than one female at any one time for the purpose of natural mating; and
 - if the female greyhound is demonstrating behavioural signs consistent with rejection of the male greyhound, they must be separated immediately; and
 - following mating, both greyhounds must be physically separated, assessed for signs of injury, and veterinary treatment provided if necessary; and
 - dog breeding stands must not be used during mating.

WHELPING AND LACTATING

- 4.20** At least seven days before her due date, unless there is a likelihood of stress or injury, a pregnant greyhound must be moved to a whelping housing area that complies with these standards (standard 2 Housing).
- 4.21** Within seven days of whelping and until a litter is eight weeks of age, a greyhound breeding female and her puppies must be separated from other greyhounds.
- 4.22** As soon as the pregnant greyhound shows signs of whelping (normal nesting behaviour), fresh bedding material must be provided, and the female greyhound must be regularly monitored (in person or remotely) until whelping is complete.
- 4.23** LPs must ensure that, following the completion of whelping:
- the greyhound breeding female and her puppies are monitored six-hourly until the puppies are all feeding and maternal acceptance has been firmly established; and
 - a puppy health check is performed within 12 hours of whelping; and
 - the whelping area is cleaned and disinfected within 24 hours following the completion of whelping.
- 4.24** LPs must seek veterinary advice immediately if there are any abnormalities observed or concerns for the welfare of the female greyhound or puppies during the whelping process.
- 4.25** LPs must notify GRNZ of the death of any puppies during whelping and at any time following whelping, in accordance with the rules for death notifications.
- 4.26** LPs must seek veterinary advice regarding greyhound after-care including advice on wound care and exercise post-surgery (surgical AI or caesarean).
- 4.27** LPs must monitor puppies regularly to ensure they are feeding properly and gaining sufficient weight; and seek veterinary advice for any puppies which are not feeding properly, or do not gain weight.
- 4.28** LPs must ensure that they examine lactating females twice a day for mastitis, during the first two weeks post-whelp, and veterinary treatment is sought immediately where mastitis is present.
- 4.29** LPs must comply with exercise and socialisation requirements in these standards for pregnant and lactating females, and puppies (standard 3 ESE).
- 4.30** Unless directed by a veterinarian, puppies must not be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred or permanently separated from their mother or litter mates before eight (8) weeks of age.
- 4.31** LPs require the permission of GRNZ to move or transfer a greyhound breeding female and her litter of puppies prior to eight (8) weeks of age.

GREYHOUND BREEDING MALES/SIRES

- 4.32** Male greyhounds must be at least 16 months of age prior to their first service.
- 4.33** Sires must have a veterinary fitness to breed certificate submitted prior to registration to ensure he is physically healthy and in a good condition to commence breeding activities.
- 4.34** Sires must maintain a good body condition and be physically and mentally healthy and maintain their fitness to breed.
- 4.35** LPs must not subject sires who are unsound, in pain, or suffering from any physical disease or distress to perform natural mating.
- 4.36** LPs must ensure that sires are not subjected to any pain, suffering or distress during any semen collection procedure.
- 4.37** Sires must not have semen collections performed in excess of GRNZ Rules for collection frequency for immediate service or storage.

R62 RESTRICTIONS AND QUOTAS ON SERVICES

- (1) (a) Subject to subrule (2) of this rule the total number of:
- (i) complete ejaculate produced by a sire, either by way of natural service, or collection for artificial insemination must not exceed 18 in any one month.
 - (ii) services by natural or artificial insemination with fresh semen and registered breeding units of semen collected for use in Australia or New Zealand must not exceed 54 in any one quarter.
- (b) The total number of permitted services as set out in this rule shall include natural services, services by means of artificial insemination with fresh semen (where permitted) and each occasion when semen is collected from the greyhound for the purpose of freezing (where permitted).

Abridged

REQUIRED PAPERWORK

- Authority to Breed
- Veterinary Health Certificate for Breeding
- Registration of a Sire/Breeding Female
- DNA Application Form
- Registration of Service: FSI/Natural Mating
- Puppy Registration
- Whelping Notification
- Exemption Application: Additional Service (> 3 litters/> 7 years)



Standard 5:

End of Career Management, Rehoming and Euthanasia

RETIREMENTS R

- 5.1 Where a greyhound is no longer suitable for racing or breeding, and the owner does not wish to keep the greyhound, every effort must be made to ensure that the greyhound is rehomed as a companion animal.
- 5.2 Options for greyhounds suitable for rehoming as companion animals include:
 - a. Great Mates adoption centres and their partners;
 - b. Private rehoming to a third party, which must be a bona fide person who is able to keep the greyhound as a companion animal;
 - c. LP retains the greyhound as a pet or rehomes to another LP.
- 5.3 Greyhounds must be desexed prior to rehoming as a companion animal.
- 5.4 Greyhounds must be behaviourally assessed prior to being rehomed as a companion animal.
- 5.5 All veterinary history, and history of any behavioural issues must be provided to the new owner.
- 5.6 LPs must ensure that GRNZ is notified of greyhounds' retirement in line with the Rules.

R22 NOTIFICATION OF RETIREMENT, EUTHANASIA, OR OTHER DEATH OF A GREYHOUND

- (1) At any time after the result of service pursuant to rule 71, the registered person responsible for the greyhound at the relevant time must notify GRNZ where the greyhound is domiciled in writing:
 - (a) within three business days, if that greyhound has been retired as a pet, been transferred to an adoption program, or been exported or surrendered to another agency;
 - (b) within three business days if that greyhound has been humanely euthanised by a veterinarian, and it is a mandatory requirement under the Rules to include a veterinary certificate of euthanasia when lodging the relevant documentation for any greyhound that has been euthanised by that veterinarian;
 - (c) as soon as possible and prior to disposal of the greyhound, where a greyhound otherwise becomes deceased (including suddenly or unexpectedly), and the owner or person responsible for the greyhound must provide GRNZ with information detailing the circumstances giving rise to the death, to the satisfaction of GRNZ.

Abridged

EUTHANASIA R

- 5.7 Euthanasia must only be conducted in accordance with the GRNZ Euthanasia Policy.
- 5.8 Euthanasia must be carried out by a registered veterinarian.
- 5.9 Following euthanasia of a greyhound, a GRNZ Veterinary Euthanasia Certificate must be completed by the owner/person authorising the euthanasia and must include the signature of the veterinarian who performed the euthanasia.

DEATHS R

5.10 LPs must notify GRNZ of the death of any greyhound in their care.

5.11 Where no cause of death is known, GRNZ may request a post-mortem examination is conducted to determine the cause of death.

REQUIRED PAPERWORK

- Deregister a Greyhound
- Transfer of Ownership
- Desexing Certificate
- Veterinary Health Records
- Certificate of Euthanasia by a Veterinarian
- Notice of Intent to Euthanise a Greyhound (when applicable)



Standard 6:

Transporting Greyhounds Within New Zealand

- 6.1 Greyhounds must always be transported in modes of transport that do not cause injury or distress. They must be able to constantly maintain greyhounds within the thermo-neutral comfort zone (10-26°C), well-ventilated, clean, hygienic, and comfortable, especially for long travel times.
- 6.2 Modes of transport suitable for greyhounds may include:
 - a. enclosed, ventilated dog trailer;
 - b. secured in car with owner or handler; or
 - c. in rear compartment of station wagon, van, or bus.
- 6.3 Modes of transport that are not suitable for greyhounds include, but are not limited to:
 - a. wire cages in trailers or utilities, open and exposed to the elements;
 - b. non-ventilated trailers; and those not able to maintain the thermo-neutral comfort zone (10-26°C);
 - c. cages or compartments which do not meet the minimum size requirements;
 - d. compartments which are modified, or divided, to accommodate more greyhounds than intended by their design.
- 6.4 All vehicles for transporting greyhounds must hold current warrants or certificates of fitness.
- 6.5 Vehicles must be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure they remain fit for purpose.
- 6.6 Vehicles must be equipped with a greyhound First Aid kit, in case of emergency.
- 6.7 Greyhounds must have enough room to stretch adequately in a standing position, turn around, and be able to lie down comfortably on a non-slip surface during transportation.
- 6.8 Compartments must have a secure latch, which prevents them being inadvertently opened from the inside.
- 6.9 Transport cages or berths must comply with the minimum size standards in Table 5.

TABLE 5 MINIMUM SIZES FOR GREYHOUND ROAD TRANSPORT:

Minimum requirements for one greyhound	
Width	Length
0.6m	0.7m

ADVISORY NOTE

TRANSPORT SIZES IN STANDARD 6.9 REPRESENT THE **MINIMUM CUT OFF**

When considering appropriate size travel compartments, the body length and leg length of greyhounds should be considered, as well as the size differences between individual greyhounds.

Travel compartment size selection should maximise comfort according to the principles contained in standard 6.7 as well as taking into account the length of the journey; conditions during the journey (road, sea, environmental, time of day); and the individual temperaments and needs of greyhounds being transported to ensure their safety and optimal comfort.

- 6.10 When using compartments or cages for transporting greyhounds, they must:
 - a. be securely fixed to the vehicle;
 - b. where two or more greyhounds are transported, they must be kept in individual compartments or cages;
 - c. be clean and free of urine and faeces prior to the commencement of the journey;
 - d. be cleaned after use to maintain good hygiene and disinfected at least once a week with a hospital grade disinfectant.

- 6.11** When being transported by road, greyhounds must, unless conditions are unsafe to do so, be removed from transport cages at least every three hours and offered an opportunity to drink, toilet and exercise. This may need to be more frequent in hot, humid conditions.
- 6.12** Modes of transport must not be used for temporary overnight accommodation for more than two consecutive nights.
- 6.13** When modes of transport are used as temporary overnight accommodation, greyhounds must:
- be provided with sufficient bedding to maintain comfort, and blankets or rugs to maintain thermal comfort in cold conditions;
 - always have access to fresh water;
 - be let out of the transport vehicle for at least 90 minutes per 24-hour period, to have an opportunity for exercise, socialisation and enrichment activities, see Part 3 of these standards;
 - be offered a break to stretch their legs and toilet following the evening feed and may be left undisturbed overnight between the hours of 8.00pm and 6.00am provided that the transport is parked in an area which complies with the provisions of MPI Regulation 14: Dogs left in vehicles (see Appendix 3).
- 6.14** When the transportation involves a ferry crossing across the Cook Strait and it is not possible to inspect greyhounds within the three-hour period, greyhounds must be walked/toileted, offered water to drink, and inspected before embarking the ferry and immediately following disembarking the ferry. The Licensed Person in charge of greyhounds being transported on a Cook Strait ferry must advise the ferry operators that the greyhounds are on board before loading, and work with them to ensure that the mode of transport is positioned in an area of the hold that provides optimal ventilation.
- 6.15** Greyhounds must not be left in a vehicle that is not air-conditioned, in conditions where the dog is likely to suffer from cold or heat stress (see Appendix 3).

REQUIRED PAPERWORK

Vehicle Warrant of Fitness (WoF)



DEFINITIONS

Animals: means all mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and some decapod crustaceans and cephalopods (such as crayfish, crabs, octopus and squid) as per the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

Artificial insemination: implantation of semen performed by a person, trained in the method used, with the aim of causing a female to become pregnant.

Bed: a raised structure used by a greyhound for resting or sleeping.

Bedding: material lining the bed and used to provide comfort and warmth to greyhounds.

Biosecurity: means measures aimed at preventing the introduction and/or spread of harmful organisms (e.g. viruses, bacteria, etc) to animals and plants in order to minimise the risk of transmission of infectious disease.

Cold stress: means exposure of an animal to temperatures below (two or more degrees Celsius below) those normal for a particular species so that they feel chilled. Evidence of cold stress may include huddling, shivering or lethargy. Prolonged cold stress may cause weight loss and illness.

Controlling Body: means the relevant body or entity, provided for by legislation as having control of greyhound racing or an aspect of it in New Zealand.

Dew claws: means the first digits of the front limbs or hind limbs.

DNA analysis: means the chemical process by an approved DNA laboratory used for the purpose of identifying and ascertaining the biographical heritage or pedigree of a greyhound from a DNA sample.

Ear cropping: means the performance on the pinnae of the ears of the dog of a non-therapeutic surgical procedure that is designed to make the ears of the dog stand upright.

Emergency plan: means the written documentation of the emergency arrangements for a facility, generally made during the planning process. It consists of the preparedness, prevention and response activities and includes the agreed emergency roles, responsibilities, strategies, systems and arrangements during emergency situations, for example: fire, earthquake, flood, extended power failure, primary carers indisposed, etc.

Empty out yard: a fenced area for greyhounds to have a toilet break.

Euthanasia: causing death in a humane way.

Exercise yard: a fenced area for greyhounds to have free exercise.

Greyhound: means a canine of the greyhound breed which:

- (a) is registered pursuant to the Rules of GRNZ;
- (b) is retired but under the care of a registered person;
- (c) includes the offspring conceived from the result of a service between a breeding female and a sire.

Greyhound housing facilities: means all pens, kennels, cages, enclosures, yards, runs, or areas where greyhounds sleep, eat or exercise while at home.

Heat stress: means greyhounds can no longer maintain their body temperature by panting and their body temperature begins to rise. Symptoms include hyperventilation (excessive panting), excessive drooling, excessive thirst, lying flat, and shade-seeking. If not treated, dizziness, dullness, collapse and death may ensue.

Heritable defect: means a genetic trait that causes or has the potential to cause adverse health or welfare issues in affected greyhounds or their progeny.

Hospital/veterinary grade disinfectant: means a chemical used on an inanimate object or surface to destroy micro-organisms that may cause harm to greyhounds, including viruses such as Parvo virus.

Impervious: means materials unable to absorb or be penetrated by water, urine or any other liquid.

Infectious diseases: means diseases which can be passed from one greyhound to another. These include reportable diseases (rule 40) and notifiable diseases.

Kennel: means an enclosure or pen where greyhounds are housed, eat and sleep.

Lactating area: means a private area where a female greyhound can comfortably feed her puppies milk.

Licensed Person (LP): means a person licensed or registered by a Controlling Body and means the same as registered person.

Mode of transport: means any vehicle, trailer, car, van or other mechanism of transporting greyhounds.

Muzzle: means a wire, plastic or mesh piece of equipment that is used to cover the nose and jaw area of a greyhound, which does not restrict normal and necessary behaviour such as panting and drinking.

Natural mating: means a physical breeding between a male and female greyhound.

Outdoor housing yard: means an outdoor area, paddock or yard where greyhounds are housed.

Person in charge: in relation to an animal, includes a person who has the animal in that person's possession or custody, or under that person's care, control, or supervision.

Pin-firing: means in firing, also known as thermocautery, is the treatment of an injury to a greyhound's leg, by burning, freezing, or dousing it with acid or caustic chemicals. This is supposed to induce a counter-irritation and speed and/or improve healing.

Puppy/puppies: greyhounds less than 12 months old.

Race Day kennel: means a kennel for housing greyhounds while at the racetrack.

Retired: means a greyhound that has been retired from the industry (i.e. it is no longer racing or breeding) following appropriate preparations for retirement and rehoming as outlined in these standards.

Rules: means one or more rules, promulgated by the GRNZ Board for the regulation of greyhound racing in New Zealand.

Run: means an enclosure within which greyhounds can walk around or run (ambulate).

Sclerosing agent: means a chemical irritant injected into an injured tendon, ligament muscle or bone aimed at creating inflammation and scar tissue formation.

Sentient animals: means one that has the ability to feel, perceive or experience subjectively. This means that the animal is not only capable of feeling pain and distress (e.g. physical and physiological compromise; and negative emotions) but can also have positive psychological experiences, such as comfort, pleasure or interests that are appropriate to itself, as well as its species, environment and circumstances.

Sleeping area: raised platform or area where the greyhound's bed is located.

Staff: means any suitably qualified or experienced person appointed, whether formally or informally (e.g. family member), by the person in charge to provide care for greyhounds as required by these standards.

Supplements: means a manufactured product intended to supplement a greyhound's diet by providing a pill, capsule, tablet, powder, paste or liquid. A supplement can provide nutrients either extracted from food sources (plant or animal) or that are synthetic in order to increase the quantity of their consumption. The class of nutrient compounds includes vitamins, minerals, fibre, fatty acids, and amino acids.

Surgical reproductive procedure: means any surgical procedure used for artificial insemination or delivery of a neonate.

Surgical treatment: means a procedure which is likely to cause significant pain or distress and should be performed by a veterinarian, using anaesthesia or sedation. The nature of the procedure involves:

- a surgical or operative procedure below the surface of the skin, mucous membranes, or teeth or below the gingival margin; or
- physical interference with sensitive soft tissue or bone structure; or
- significant loss of tissue or loss of significant tissue.

Tail docking: means to shorten or remove the tail of an animal by any method.

Tether: means any form of restraint that secures any part of an animal to an object or the ground.

Training: means to teach, educate and/or instruct a greyhound with the aim to achieve a fee or reward.

Training facilities: means facilities used for the preparation, education or exercise of a greyhound, including to race or trial.

Transcervical artificial insemination: means artificial insemination which involves passing a catheter through the cervix to deposit semen into the uterus.

Treatments: means the use of an agent, procedure, or regimen, such as a drug, surgery, or exercise, to attempt to cure or mitigate a disease, condition, or injury.

Vaccination record: means a record, including a certificate of vaccination signed by a veterinarian who administered the vaccination.

Veterinarian: means a veterinarian or a specialist within the meaning of section 4 of the Veterinarians Act 2005.

Veterinary advice: means advice obtained from a registered veterinarian for the purpose of responding to an existing disease or injury.

Veterinary medicines: a veterinary medicine, under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Act 1997, is any substance for directly managing an animal. It may include anything from antibiotics to dog shampoos. It can be a single substance, a mixture of substances, or a biological compound.

Veterinary Operating Instruction (VOI): a VOI is a set of instructions from an authorising veterinarian (AV) to a non-veterinarian to hold Restricted Veterinary Medicines (RVMs) in anticipation of their use, and to use RVMs only in accordance with the AV's instructions in circumstances in which the AV will not be carrying out a case-specific consultation. VOIs are issued by AVs at their discretion to support their role as persons recognised under section 44G of the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Act 1997 to issue a valid authorisation for the purchase and use of RVMs. VOIs are not appropriate when veterinary discretion, oversight or guidance should be applied in the particular circumstances.

Veterinary records: means records of all veterinary consultations, surgical procedures, advice and treatments provided by a veterinarian for a specific greyhound.

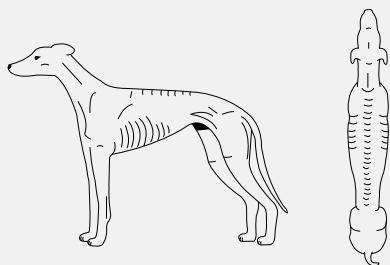
Whelping: means the process of giving birth to greyhound puppies.

Whelping box: means a pen, with raised sides, designed to house a greyhound mother and her puppies during whelping and early life by keeping them safely contained, protected from cold, and safe from the danger of crushing or smothering by the mother.

Whelping facilities: means facilities designed to house greyhound breeding and lactating females and their litters of puppies until eight weeks of age.

Appendix 1: Body Condition Score (BCS) Chart for greyhounds

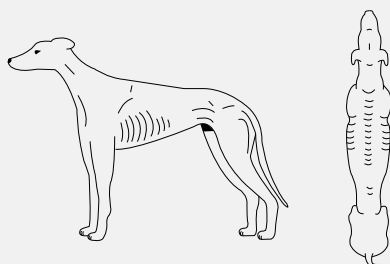
EMACIATED



- Individual ribs, spine and pelvis prominent and evident from a distance.
- Lack of muscle mass.
- Little or no body fat.
- Rump hollow.
- Waist prominent when viewed from above.
- Abdomen obviously tucked up.
- Neck thin.
- No fat on tail.

Veterinary advice must be sought.

THIN

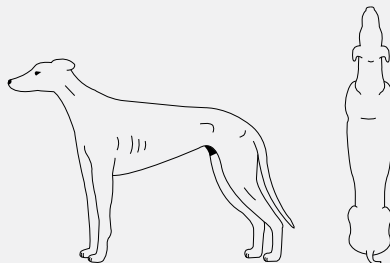


- Ribs, spine and pelvis bones visible and easily felt.
- Little body fat.
- Neck thin.
- Abdomen tucked up.
- Little fat on tail.
- Obvious waist when viewed from above. Increase feeding and worm dog if not wormed recently (ensure all-wormer used — some products do not cover all worms).

Seek veterinary advice if greyhound remains underweight or unsure of feeding or worming regime.

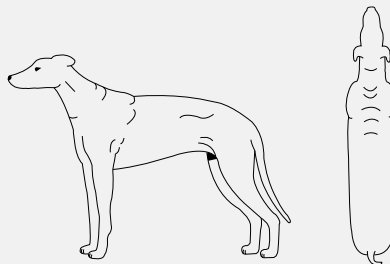
Racing greyhounds should have a condition score half way between thin and ideal

IDEAL



- Ribs and spine can be felt, last few ribs may be visible.
- Dog should have a waist when viewed from above.
- Belly is tucked up when viewed from side.
- Good muscle mass.
- Rump well-muscled.

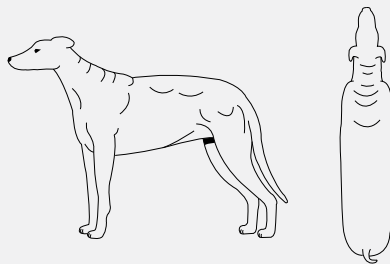
OVERWEIGHT



- Ribs and spine not visible but can be felt.
- Fat deposit on tail.
- Little or no waist when viewed from above, rounded appearance, back appears broadened.
- Dog squarish along back when viewed from side.
- Abdomen not tucked up, may appear rounded underneath.
- Reduce feed intake or provide lower calorie feed. Increase exercise.

Seek veterinary advice if unsure of appropriate diet or concerns over exercise regime.

OBESE

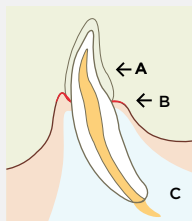


- Ribs and spine not visible and difficult to feel.
- Tail has obvious fat deposit.
- No waist and back broadened when viewed from above.
- Belly obviously rounded and possibly distended.
- Dog square or rounded up along back line when viewed from side.

Seek veterinary advice.

Appendix 2: Dental Scoring Chart

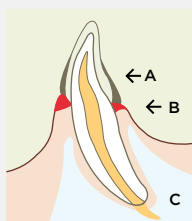
GRADE 1



- A. Plaque and calculus deposit
- B. Inflamed gingiva
- C. Zero bone loss

Marginal gingivitis
Mild plaque and calculus
Reversible with scale/polish

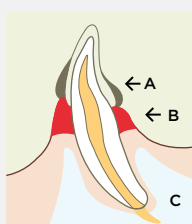
GRADE 2



- A. Plaque and calculus extend down
- B. Pocket forming
- C. Mild bone loss

Gingival recession
Plaque and calculus extend to root
Furcation exposure
Mild bone loss greater than 25%
Possible furcation exposure

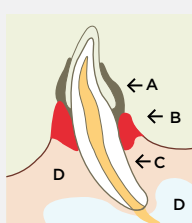
GRADE 3



- A. Plaque and calculus extend down
- B. Deepening pocket
- C. Extensive bone reduction

Ulcerated gingiva
Plaque and calculus further down
25 - 50% bone loss
Possible furcation exposure

GRADE 4



- A. Plaque and calculus extend down
- B. Deepening pocket
- C. Extensive bone reduction
- D. Severe bone and gum loss

Significant loss of gingiva
> 50% bone loss, tooth mobility

Appendix 3: Extracts from the Animal Welfare (Care and Procedures) Regulations 2018

12. MUZZLES ON DOGS

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

13. DOGS MUST HAVE DRY AND SHADED SHELTER

- (1) This regulation—
 - (a) applies when a dog is on land or premises owned or occupied by the dog's owner or the person in charge of the dog; but
 - (b) does not apply when a dog is temporarily tethered or confined.
- (2) The owner of, and every person in charge of, the dog must—
 - (a) ensure that the dog has access at all times to an area (a **lying area**) that—
 - (i) is large enough to allow the dog to stand up, turn around, and lie down in a natural position; and
 - (ii) is fully shaded; and
 - (iii) is dry; and
 - (iv) is ventilated; and
 - (v) provides the dog with protection from extremes of heat and cold; and
 - (b) ensure that the dog has access at all times to water; and
 - (c) ensure that the dog has access at all times to an area in which to urinate and defecate away from its lying area; and
 - (d) ensure that faeces or urine do not accumulate in any area in which the dog is kept.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.
- (4) The offence in subclause (3) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.

14. DOGS LEFT IN VEHICLES

- (1) A person who leaves a dog in a stationary vehicle must ensure that the dog does not display signs of shade-seeking behaviour, as well as 1 or more of the following signs consistent with heat stress:
 - (a) excessive panting;
 - (b) excessive drooling;
 - (c) hyperventilation.
- (2) If subclause (1) is not complied with, the owner of the vehicle, the owner of the dog, and the person in charge of the dog left in the vehicle each commit an offence and are each liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.
- (3) The offence in subclause (2) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.

- (4) For the purpose of section 162(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 1999, an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed an infringement offence if the person is the owner of the dog or the owner of the vehicle involved in the failure to comply with this regulation.
- (5) In this regulation, **shade-seeking** means that the dog is compulsively seeking out and placing, or attempting to place, itself in the shadiest, coolest part of the vehicle that it can access.

15. DOGS ON MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES

- (1) The owner of, and every person in charge of, a dog transported on the open deck or open trailer of a moving motor vehicle (other than a moped, a motorcycle, or an all-terrain vehicle) on a public road must—
- (a) ensure that the dog is secured in a way that prevents it from falling off or hanging off the open deck or open trailer (for example, by using a tether or a cage); and
 - (b) if the dog is secured by a tether, ensure that the tether is short enough to prevent the dog's legs from reaching over the sides of the open deck of the vehicle or open trailer, but long enough to allow the dog to stand or lie down in a natural position.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply when farm dogs are unsecured on the open deck or open trailer of a moving motor vehicle on a public road while involved in driving or managing livestock (for example, when moving livestock from one paddock to another that is down the road).
- (3) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$900.
- (4) The offence in subclause (3) is an infringement offence with an infringement fee of \$300.
- (5) For the purpose of section 162(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 1999, an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed an infringement offence if the person is the owner of the motor vehicle involved in the failure to comply with this regulation.
- (6) In this regulation,—

all-terrain vehicle means a motor vehicle (with or without motorcycle controls and equipment) that—

- (a) is principally designed for off-road use; and
- (b) has 3 or more wheels; and
- (c) has an engine capacity exceeding 50 ml; and
- (d) has a dry weight of less than 500 kg

moped, motor vehicle, and motorcycle have the same meanings as in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998.

47. COLLARS AND TETHERS

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

51. DOCKING DOGS' TAILS

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

56. REMOVING DOGS' FIRST DIGITS (DEW CLAWS)

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

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

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

58D. PROHIBITION ON CROPPING DOGS' EARS

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

59A. SURGICAL REPRODUCTIVE PROCEDURES

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

59B. TRANSCERVICAL INSEMINATION

- (1) A person who performs a transcervical insemination on an animal must—
 - (a) be experienced with, or have received training in, the correct use of the method being used; and
 - (b) be able to recognise early signs of significant distress, injury or ill-health so that the person can take prompt remedial action or seek advice.
- (2) The owner of, and every person in charge of, an animal that is to have a transcervical insemination performed on it must ensure that the health and welfare needs of the animal are met during the procedure and recovery, by ensuring that at all times a person is available who—
 - (a) has suitable equipment; and
 - (b) has the relevant knowledge, has received relevant training, or is under appropriate supervision.
- (3) In this regulation, **transcervical insemination** means a procedure to deliver sperm directly to the uterus through the cervix using a catheter and may involve either or both of the following:
 - (a) deep abdominal palpation:
 - (b) using an endoscope.



Appendix 4: ESE Plan Template

A copy of the *Exercise, Socialisation and Enrichment Plan* follows this page.

Note this form can be found on the GRNZ website under About Us/Fees and Forms where it can be downloaded and filled in online, saved and printed.



Exercise, Socialisation and Enrichment Plan



Standard 3 of the GRNZ Greyhound Welfare Standards – Exercise, Socialisation and Enrichment (ESE), sets minimum standards for daily greyhound exercise, socialisation, and enrichment. The purpose of this standard is to ensure that greyhounds are well socialised and build good mental resilience to provide for their mental and behavioural health during racing and breeding. Also, through adequate socialisation and enrichment, to prepare them well for life as a pet after their racing career is over.

Standard 3.3 requires a Licensed Person (LP) to have a written ESE Plan for all of the greyhounds on their property. This template is designed to help LPs meet these requirements. The plan needs to be updated when new greyhounds, of a different age class, are introduced at the property, and should be revised at least annually.

Date plan completed	
Licensed Person name	Registration type/s
Kennel address	
Number of racing greyhounds	Number of retired greyhounds
Number of breeding greyhounds	Number of greyhound puppies
Number of other greyhounds	Total number of greyhounds at kennels
Total number of staff at kennels	

To prevent stress, the behaviour of greyhounds introduced to new environments, people and animals must be monitored and the interaction immediately ceased if the greyhound shows signs of fear, predatory or aggressive behaviour including barking, lunging, growling, snapping, stalking, shaking, cowering, and freezing.

DEFINITIONS

Exercise refers to all physical activity and may include free running, training, racing or trialling, leash walking or running, treadmill exercise, and swimming.

Socialisation refers to positive interactions with other greyhounds, other dogs and/or animals and humans. It also includes habituation to the environments the greyhound will experience during its pre-racing, racing, and post-racing life.

Enrichment is any activity that a greyhound enjoys doing, chooses to do, and finds rewarding such that it provides for the greyhound's mental stimulation.

THIS PLAN

All ESE plans must meet the minimum standards as detailed in Table 4 of standard 3. Standards apply to all greyhounds according to the following life stages:

- puppies aged 0-4 weeks
- puppies aged 4-8 weeks
- puppies aged 8-16 weeks
- greyhounds older than 16 weeks to commencement of training and racing
- training/racing greyhounds
- breeding greyhounds and pregnant females
- lactating females
- injured and spelling greyhounds
- greyhounds being prepared for rehoming.

Please keep this Exercise, Socialisation and Enrichment Plan in a safe place for inspection by the RIB during a kennel audit. If you need assistance completing your Exercise, Socialisation and Enrichment Plan contact GRNZ by email to welfare@grnz.co.nz

**WE LOVE OUR DOGS.
THEY LOVE TO RACE.**

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PO Box 38313, Wellington Mail Centre
5045, New Zealand

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR EXERCISE, SOCIALISATION AND ENRICHMENT

- 3.1** All greyhounds must be provided with at least the minimum amount of daily ESE requirements outlined in Table 4 of this standard.
- 3.2** ESE must be specific to the greyhound's life cycle stage and must consider the effects of extreme weather conditions where applicable.
- 3.3** Licensed Persons (LPs) must have a written ESE plan for their premises detailing how the provisions for minimum daily exercise, socialisation and enrichment will be met for all life cycle stages of greyhounds in their care, according to the stages in Table 4.
- 3.4** Greyhounds must be continuously supervised when using mechanical training devices such as treadmills and walkers, and while using swimming pools.
- 3.5** Greyhounds must not be exercised attached in any way to a motorised vehicle.
- 3.6** Training must always follow the principles of positive reinforcement.
- 3.7** Punishment and aversive training techniques must be avoided at all times.
- 3.8** All greyhound puppies must be provided with the following minimum socialisation during their critical socialisation period (3-16 weeks of age):
- Puppies must not be permanently separated from their mother before eight weeks of age, unless on the advice of a veterinarian to protect the health of the puppies, or the female. Advice from a veterinarian must be sought if there are any concerns for the welfare of the puppies or the female;
 - Regular, safe, supervised contact with other vaccinated greyhounds and/or other vaccinated pet dogs from eight weeks of age, once their primary vaccinations are completed;
 - Safe exposure to other animals;
 - Be exposed to positive interactions with people other than their usual handlers, which may include children where possible;
 - Be provided with access to different surfaces in their pen or kennel environment (e.g. bed and bedding material, concrete, grass, carpet, etc);
 - Be provided with exercise options that encourage chasing behaviour such as chasing games, and a variety of toys;
 - From eight weeks, be provided with opportunities to be separated from their litter mates for short periods, in the presence of a handler;
 - Be taught to wear a collar and walk on a lead;
 - Puppies must not be muzzled at any time, unless under the direction of a veterinarian, or during education, for short periods at a time, while supervised.
- 3.9** All greyhounds older than 16 weeks of age, including pregnant and lactating females, housed in a kennel compliant with the size in standard 2.7, must be provided at least 60 minutes break outside their kennel per day, except in extreme weather conditions, where being outside is detrimental to the welfare of greyhounds or the safety of staff.
- These breaks can include any exercise, socialisation and/or enrichment activities in Table 4 outside the greyhound's normal housing kennel, such as exercising, training (or racing) and spending time in a day yard, exercise yard, or enrichment yard with the opportunity to express normal greyhound behaviour.
- 3.10** If housed in 3m^2, during the housing standards transition period (standard 2.3) all greyhounds under 16 weeks of age must be provided at least 90 minutes per day outside their kennels, involved in exercise, socialisation and/or enrichment activities described in 3.8.
- 3.11** Greyhounds exercising in groups must be supervised.
- 3.12** Greyhounds over 16 weeks, in rearing, must be exposed to the following, in preparation for racing environments, which will assist in preventing stress when they are ready to race:
- Wearing a race muzzle;
 - Travelling in the car;
 - Starting boxes;
 - Circular training facilities;
 - Sound of the lure;
 - Slowly increasing isolation from litter mates;
 - Racetrack environments.
- 3.13** Greyhounds being prepared for rehoming, during their wind-down period, must be exposed to the following as often as possible:
- Leash-walking, including exposure to different environments, parks, traffic noise, etc;
 - Different surfaces;
 - Positive interaction with a variety of different people of different ages;
 - Noises associated with a home e.g. television, vacuum cleaners, kitchen appliances, etc;
 - Safe exposure to other compatible dogs and animals e.g. cats, sheep, horses, cattle, domestic fowl, etc;
 - Increased isolation from other greyhounds, starting with 30 minutes per day and increasing gradually.
- 3.14** Behaviour of greyhounds introduced to new environments, people and animals must be monitored and the interaction immediately ceased if the greyhound shows signs of fear, predatory or aggressive behaviour including barking, lunging, growling, snapping, stalking, shaking, cowering, and freezing.

GREYHOUNDS OLDER THAN 16 WEEKS TO COMMENCEMENT OF TRAINING AND RACING (CONTINUED)

Are your greyhounds able to do these things?	Y	N	How do you train your greyhounds to do these things
Wear a collar			
Wear a muzzle			
Walk on a lead			
Walk up and down stairs			
Greet strangers in a calm manner			
Travel in vehicles			
Spend time alone			
Spend time with other dogs			
Respond to basic commands			

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