

**Submission
No 171**

COMPANION ANIMAL BREEDING PRACTICES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Name: Name Suppressed
Date Received: 12/06/2015

To

Joint Select Committee on Companion Animal Breeding Practices in NSW

Parliament House

Macquarie St

SYDNEY NSW 2000

www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/cabpinquiry

From

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Re: Submission of Comments on Companion Animal Breeding Practices in NSW

1. All dog breeders should hold a Council DA whether they be a Dogs NSW breeder or a breeder of designer dogs. This would make it easy to trace where the pups came from. A Council Breeder DA number or a RSPCA Compliance number should be required for each establishment. This breeder number would need to be quoted on all internet or newspaper advertisements when pups or dogs are being sold. This number would need to be used for sales to pet shops and the general public.
2. The sale of pups through pet shops is the best way for Government to be able to trace where pups are sourced from and how many. Selling through pet shops is not a cash market. Pet shops keep records of their pup sales, where purchased from and when sold to. Pet shops pay their taxes and they pay their suppliers through bank accounts. The breeder who supplies the pet shops have to pay their taxes as well. The funds from pup sales are going through their bank accounts and are traceable and therefore taxable.

The banning of pet shop sales would cause the dog sale market to go underground, the result of this would be a cash market with no tax being paid.

Pups that are sold through pet shops are vet checked twice before they are sold to the public. The first check is by the breeder's vet when they are vaccinated and microchipped. The second check is by the pet shop's vet at point of sale. Pet shops give the buyers a health guarantee of mostly 7 days at point of sale.

2. Continued

Anyone who buys a pup from a pet shop genuinely wants the dog and there is a much less chance that the dog will end up being neglected or in a pound. A dog bought from a backyard breeder at a much lesser cost, would most likely have no vaccination or microchip and definitely no health guarantees.

Pet shops choose carefully the types of breeds of dogs they sell. They will not buy dogs of dangerous breeds or unsuitable breeds for the areas that they service.

3. There are a lot of misconceptions out in the public about dog breeding practices. Animal activists like [REDACTED] are putting out false information to the public, ie that there is nothing can be done to stop unscrupulous breeders from breeding and selling pups. This is FALSE. Take for example the "Animal Welfare Code of Practice Breeding Dogs and Cats" put out by NSW Industry & Investment. This is available to anyone on the internet.

This document states all the do's and don't's that any breeder MUST comply to. The RSPCA is responsible for the enforcement of these rules and regulations and have the power to fine and/or prosecute anyone not in compliance.

[REDACTED]

4. Stigma of "Puppy Farmer" as opposed to "Dog Breeder"

There needs to be a clear definition between these . The best solution would be to delete the phrase "Puppy Farmer" and have all compliant breeders come under a licencing system through local council or RSPCA.

A legally registered dog breeder should not be made to feel embarrassed to say they they breed dogs.

5. All dog breeders who are serious about their business have spent thousands of dollars on infrastructure and stock. If there are number limits put on their enterprises, what is to become of the excess dogs. Where will they go? Will they just become another statistic on the number of dead dogs. These dogs are loved by their owners and they love and show trust back. They deserve to be able to live their lives with the people they love and who love them. Would there be any compensation to the breeders for infrastructure cost and value of breeding dogs?
6. Licenced breeding establishments would need to be checked yearly for compliance to keep their status of dog breeder. This could be done by Council, RSPCA or the breeders vet.

3.

7. Breeders licences need to be granted to breeders of crossbred dogs as well as purebreds.
The public want to be able to have a choice of the kind of dog they can purchase.
8. Breeders who do not comply with the code of practice should be deemed illegal and shut down.
9. Only breeders who genuinely love their animals should be in the business.

Yours sincerely

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