## Using animals as bait in greyhound racing – Relevant state legislation

State	Legislation
Tas	Animal Welfare Act 1993
	10. Baiting and shooting
	(1) A person must not keep or use an animal or allow an animal in the person's care or charge to be used –
	(a) to fight, bait, worry, kill or injure another animal or to be baited, killed, worried or injured by another animal; or
	(b) for the purpose of an activity in which the animal is released from captivity for the purpose of being shot, killed, worried or injured.
	(2) A person must not promote or take part in an activity in which an animal is released from captivity for the purpose of being shot, killed, worried or injured.
	(3) A person must not keep, use or assist in the management of premises where animals fight, bait, worry, kill or injure other animals.
	11. Use of animals to train other animals
	(1) A person must not –
	(a) keep; or
	(b) sell or supply; or
	(c) offer for sale or supply; or
	(d) keep for the purpose of sale or supply –
	an animal that is intended to be used for the purpose of training another animal if the animal to be used for that purpose is likely to suffer unreasonable and unjustifiable pain or suffering.

(2) A person must not keep on premises at which greyhounds are being kept any animal which is intended to be used as bait for the training of greyhounds.

## SA **Animal Welfare Act 1985**

#### 14—Prohibited activities

(1) A person must not take part in a prohibited activity.

Maximum penalty: \$50 000 or imprisonment for 4 years.

(2) A person must not be present in a place at which a prohibited activity is occurring.

Maximum penalty: \$20 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), if a person is present in a place at which a prohibited activity has occurred within the preceding 2 hours, he or she will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be taken to have been at the place at the time the prohibited activity occurred.
- (4) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (2), it is a defence for the defendant to prove that he or she did not know, and could not reasonably have been expected to have known, that a prohibited activity was occurring in the place.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, the following are prohibited activities:
  - (a) organised animal fights;
  - (b) live baiting;
  - (c) releasing an animal from captivity for the purpose of it then being hunted or killed (whether by a person or otherwise);
  - (d) selling or supplying an animal to a person for the purpose of the animal being used in an activity referred to in a preceding paragraph;
  - (e) keeping or preparing an animal for the purpose of using the animal in an activity referred to in a preceding paragraph.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, a person takes part in a prohibited activity if he or she does 1 or more of the following:
  - (a) organises the prohibited activity;
  - (b) promotes the prohibited activity;

- (c) allows the prohibited activity to occur on premises, or in a place, owned or occupied by him or her;
- (d) knowingly provides an animal or other thing used, or intended for use, in relation to the prohibited activity;
- (e) undertakes, without lawful excuse, any other activity relating to the prohibited activity.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, a reference to a part of an animal does not include a reference to a part of an animal that has been processed such that it no longer resembles a part of the relevant kind.

Note-

For example, the skin of an animal which has been processed into a leather product.

(8) In this section—

live baiting means an activity in which—

- (a) a live animal is introduced into an area for the purpose of being chased by 1 or more dogs or training a dog to chase real or simulated animals; or
- (b) the carcass or any part of an animal is introduced into an area or moved around an area (or both) for the purpose of being chased by 1 or more dogs or training a dog to chase real or simulated animals, but does not include an activity declared by the regulations to be excluded from the ambit of this definition.

### WA **Animal Welfare Act 2002**

## 32. Shooting, hunting or fighting captive animals

- (2) a person engages in a prohibited activity if the person
  - (a) takes part in it;
  - (b) spectates at it;
  - (c) organises it;
  - (d) promotes it;
  - (e) keeps an animal for the purpose of it;
  - (f) allows it to occur at a place owned or operated by the person; or

- (g) in the case of the activities described in paragraphs (c) and (d) of the definition of "prohibited activity", encourages an animal to participate in it.
- (5) In this section —

prohibited activity means an activity that involves releasing an animal, or putting an animal somewhere, for the purpose of enabling the animal to be —

- (b) hunted by a person or another animal;
- (c) fought by a person or another animal; or
- (d) chased by another animal, other than an animal of the same species.

### NSW **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979**

### 21 Coursing and other similar activities prohibited

- (1) A person who:
  - (a) causes, procures, permits or encourages an activity in which an animal is released from confinement for the purpose of its being chased, caught or confined by a dog, or
  - (b) advertises the intention to conduct such an activity, or
  - (c) promotes, organises or attends such an activity, or
  - (d) uses an animal as a lure or kill for the purpose of blooding greyhounds or in connection with the trialing, training or racing of any coursing dog, or
  - (e) keeps or is in charge of an animal for use as a lure or kill for the purpose of blooding greyhounds or in connection with the trialing, training or racing of any coursing dog,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) In any proceedings under subsection (1), evidence in writing by a veterinary practitioner that an animal was alive at the time of its attack by a dog is prima facie evidence that the animal was alive at the time of that attack.

- (2A) In any proceedings under subsection (1) (c), evidence that the defendant was present at a place at which an activity of the kind referred to in that subsection was being conducted is prima facie evidence that the defendant attended the activity.
- (2B) In any proceedings under subsection (1) (d), evidence that the defendant was in charge of an animal that appeared to have been used as a lure or kill in the manner referred to in that subsection is prima facie evidence that the defendant used the animal as a lure or kill in that manner.
- (2C) In any proceedings under subsection (1) (e), evidence that the defendant was in charge of an animal of a species prescribed by the regulations at a place used for the trialing, training or racing of any coursing dog is prima facie evidence that the defendant kept or was in charge of an animal for use as a lure or kill for the purpose referred to in that subsection.

## Vic **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986**

#### 13 Baiting and luring

(1) A person must not keep, use or assist in the management of premises for the purpose of causing an animal to fight or for the baiting or maltreating of an animal.

Penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, in the case of a natural person. 1200 penalty units, in the case of a body corporate.

(1A) A person must not allow or encourage an animal to fight with another animal whether or not of the same species.

Penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, in the case of a natural person. 1200 penalty units, in the case of a body corporate.

(1B) A person must not cause or procure the release of an animal in circumstances where it will or is likely to be pursued, injured or killed by a dog.

Penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, in the case of a natural person. 1200 penalty units, in the case of a body corporate.

(1C) A person must not cause, procure or permit an animal in captivity to be injured or killed by a dog.

Penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, in the case of a natural person. 1200 penalty units, in the case of a body corporate.

(1D) A person must not use an animal as a lure or kill—

- (a) for the purpose of blooding a greyhound; or
- (b) in connection with the training or racing of any coursing dog.

Penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, in the case of a natural person. 1200 penalty units, in the case of a body corporate.

- (1E) A person must not keep or have the custody, care or control of an animal for use as a lure or kill—
  - (a) for the purpose of blooding a greyhound; or
  - (b) in connection with the training or racing of any coursing dog.

Penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, in the case of a natural person. 1200 penalty units, in the case of a body corporate.

(1F) A person must not attend an event at which an animal is allowed or encouraged to fight with another animal, whether or not of the same species.

Penalty: 120 penalty units.

- (1G) A person, without reasonable excuse, must not attend an event or place where a person is using an animal as a lure or kill—
  - (a) for the purpose of blooding a greyhound; or
  - (b) in connection with the training or racing of any coursing dog.

Penalty: 120 penalty units.

### Qld Animal Care and Protection Act 2001

#### 20 Meaning of prohibited event

- (1) A prohibited event means any of the following events—
  - (c) coursing or another event in which an animal is released from captivity to be hunted, injured or killed by another animal;

#### 21 Participation in prohibited event

# (1) A person must not— (a) organise a prohibited event; or (b) knowingly— (i) permit a prohibited event to be organised; or (ii) supply an animal for use in a prohibited event; or (iii) supply premises for use for a prohibited event. 22 Presence at prohibited event A person must not be present at a prohibited event unless the person has a reasonable excuse 30 Causing captive animal to be injured or killed by dog A person must not knowingly cause an animal in captivity to be injured or killed by a dog 31 Releasing animal for injury or killing by dog A person must not release an animal if the release is— (a) to allow the animal to be injured or killed by a dog; or (b) in circumstances in which the animal is likely to be injured or killed by a dog unless the person took reasonable steps to prevent the injury or killing. 32 Keeping or using kill or lure for blooding or coursing A person must not keep or use an animal as a kill or lure— (a) to give a dog a taste or sight of the animal's blood; or (b) to race or train a coursing dog. ACT **Animal Welfare Act 1992** 17 Matches, competitions etc

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person promotes, conducts, takes part in or attends as a spectator at a match, competition or any other activity in which an animal is released from captivity for the purpose of being—
  - (a) hunted, caught, confined, injured or killed by a person (by the use of a firearm or otherwise) or another animal; or
  - (b) used to train or exercise another animal.
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
  - (a) owns, keeps, uses or manages premises used for—
    - (i) fights between animals; or
    - (ii) the baiting or maltreating of animals; or
    - (iii) a match, competition or any other activity in which an animal is released from captivity for the purpose of being hunted, caught, confined, injured or killed by a person (by the use of a firearm or otherwise) or another animal; or
  - (b) uses or allows an animal in captivity to kill another animal; or
  - (c) keeps an animal, or has the custody, care or control of an animal, with the intention of—
    - (i) using the animal as a lure for blooding greyhounds; or
    - (ii) killing the animal for the purpose of blooding greyhounds; or
    - (iii) using the animal in any other way in relation to the training and racing of coursing dogs.

## NT Animal Welfare Act 2000

#### 21 Competitions, hunting and baiting etc.

- (1) A person must not advertise, promote, take part in or be present at a match, competition or other activity in which an animal is to be released from confinement for the purpose of being:
  - (a) hunted, caught, confined, killed or caused suffering by another animal; or
  - (b) used to train or exercise another animal.
- (2) A person must not:
  - (a) keep or use premises;

- (b) authorise premises to be used;
- (c) manage or control, or assist in the management or control, of premises that are used; or
- (d) receive money for the admission of another person to premises that are used, for the purpose of causing an animal to fight or for the baiting of an animal.
- (4) A person must not have possession of an animal:
  - (a) for use as a lure to be killed or for the purpose of blooding greyhounds; or
  - (b) for any other use in connection with the training or racing of coursing dogs.