



HANDBOOK FOR VETERINARY OFFICERS ON ANIMAL WELFARE LAWS



ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Govt. of India
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)

राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह
RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH



पंचायती राज मंत्री
और मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of Panchayati Raj and
Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India

DO. No. S44/MIN PR&FAHD/20.25

27 FEB 2025



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to present this edition of the "Handbook for Veterinary Officers on Animal Welfare Laws" published by the Animal Welfare Board of India. As our nation embraces significant legal reforms through the enactment of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023, this handbook serves as a testament to our commitment to integrate these changes into our animal welfare framework.

The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying recognises veterinary officers as the cornerstone of our National animal welfare infrastructure. Their unique position at the intersection of veterinary science and law enforcement places them at the vanguard of our efforts to create a more compassionate and just society. This handbook empowers these professionals with the knowledge and tools necessary to fulfill their statutory responsibilities effectively and with confidence.

India's ancient cultural heritage emphasises respect for all living beings, a principle that continues to guide our modern legislation on animal welfare. Through this handbook, we aim to strengthen the practical implementation of these values by providing clear guidance on the vetero-legal responsibilities that veterinary officers shoulder in their daily work.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Animal Welfare Board of India for undertaking this thoughtful update and to all the experts who contributed their insights. Together, we are building a robust national framework for animal welfare that balances scientific knowledge, legal principles and our enduring cultural commitment to compassion for all creatures. I encourage Veterinary Officers to utilise this resource effectively in upholding the Nation's commitment to animal welfare.

(Rajiv Ranjan Singh)

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल
राज्य मंत्री
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एवं
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भारत सरकार



Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel
Minister of State
Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying
and
Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India

MESSAGE

Veterinary Officers are uniquely positioned at the intersection of animal health, welfare, and legal enforcement. Their role extends beyond clinical interventions to ensuring the ethical and lawful treatment of animals.

This "*Handbook for Veterinary Officers on Animal Welfare Laws*" has been designed to equip them with the knowledge required to discharge their legal responsibilities effectively. By offering clear guidance on veterinary-legal procedures, forensic documentation, and the critical role of Veterinary Officers in animal population management and overall animal protection, this handbook serves as a vital resource.

This edition incorporates the provisions of the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, the *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023*, and the *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023*, ensuring that our Veterinary Officers remain well-versed in the legal frameworks that directly impact their work.

By providing up-to-date legal knowledge and procedural clarity, this handbook strengthens the foundation for better enforcement of animal protection laws. The Animal Welfare Board of India has done commendable work in ensuring that this edition remains a comprehensive and practical guide.

I express my sincere gratitude to all veterinary professionals who contribute daily to building a more compassionate India for animals.


(Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel)

अलका उपाध्याय, भा.प्र.से.
ALKA UPADHYAYA, IAS
सचिव
SECRETARY



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पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
218, A-Wing, Krishi Bhawan
New Delhi-110001



Message

The *Handbook for Veterinary Officers on Animal Welfare Laws* is a crucial resource that underscores the importance of a robust legal framework in protecting animal welfare. As Secretary of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, I have witnessed firsthand the critical role that veterinary officers play in ensuring the humane treatment of animals and addressing instances of cruelty. I also recognise that effective administration forms the backbone of successful policy implementation. Veterinary officers operate within a complex administrative ecosystem involving multiple departments, committees, and levels of government. This handbook clarifies these administrative relationships, streamlining coordination between veterinary officers and other stakeholders in the animal protection landscape.

This updated handbook, which integrates the latest legal provisions from the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023*, and *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), 2023*, is a reflection of the Animal Welfare Board of India's commitment to providing veterinary officers with up-to-date and relevant guidance. It not only outlines the legal powers and responsibilities of veterinary officers but also serves as a practical guide for their day-to-day duties.

I am confident that this handbook will empower veterinary officers to perform their roles with greater clarity and effectiveness, contributing to the larger goal of creating a compassionate and just society for animals. I congratulate the AWBI for this commendable initiative and hope that this resource will inspire continued progress in the field of animal welfare.


(Alka Upadhyaya)

डॉ. अभिजित मित्र
Dr. Abhijit Mitra
पशुपालन आयुक्त
Animal Husbandry Commissioner



सत्यमेव जयते



भारत सरकार
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पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
नई दिल्ली-110001
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001



Foreword

The *Handbook for Veterinary Officers on Animal Welfare Laws* is a vital resource that bridges the gap between legal knowledge and practical application in the field of animal welfare. Veterinary officers often face the dual challenge of balancing their clinical responsibilities with statutory duties under animal welfare laws. This handbook serves as a comprehensive guide to help them navigate these complexities effectively.

This updated edition, incorporating the latest legal provisions from the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023*, and *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), 2023*, reflects the Animal Welfare Board of India's (AWBI) commitment to supporting veterinary professionals. It provides clear guidance on the legal framework, procedural requirements, and the roles of veterinary officers in various committees, ensuring they are well-equipped to address cases of animal cruelty and uphold the law.

I am confident that this handbook will serve as an invaluable resource for veterinary officers, enabling them to discharge their responsibilities with greater confidence and efficiency.

(Abhijit Mitra)



सत्यमेव जयते

डॉ. एस. के. दत्ता
Dr. S. K. Dutta
सचिव / Secretary



भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

भारत सरकार

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय

(पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग)

Government of India

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)



PREFACE

The Animal Welfare Board of India has brought out the **Handbook for Veterinary Officers on Animal Welfare Laws**. Veterinary officers play a crucial role in ensuring the well-being of animals, not only through medical care but also by upholding and enforcing animal welfare laws. As guardians of animal health and welfare, they are at the forefront of protecting animals from cruelty, neglect, and suffering.

This handbook serves as a comprehensive guide for veterinary officers, equipping them with the necessary legal knowledge and practical insights to fulfill their duties effectively. It provides a detailed overview of animal welfare laws, their implementation, and the roles and responsibilities of veterinary officers in ensuring compliance. Additionally, it covers key legal provisions, case studies, and best practices to facilitate informed decision-making in the field.

The objective of this handbook is to bridge the gap between veterinary practice and legal enforcement, empowering veterinary officers to work in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, animal welfare organizations, and the public. By fostering a better understanding of animal welfare legislation, it aims to contribute to a more humane and legally sound approach to animal care and protection. This resource will assist veterinary officers in carrying out their duties with confidence, integrity, and a deep commitment to animal welfare.

Conceptualized, developed, authored, and edited by Ms. Gauri Maulekhi, Dr. Ravindra Sharma, Mrs. Prachi Jain, Advocate Shalini Aggarwal, and Ms. Shreemoyee Chakraborty, this handbook represents a comprehensive resource for veterinarians working in the field.


(Dr. S. K. Dutta)
Secretary

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I. Introduction

This handbook has been made to serve as a ready reference to the statutory duties of Veterinary Officers of the Department of Animal Husbandry or the Local Authority, as well as other relevant provisions. Chapter II lays down the specific legal procedures to be followed by Veterinary Officers involved in cases of animal cruelty. Chapters III lists relevant legal provisions that empower veterinarians to take action in various situations involving animals.



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I. Introduction

I.1 Veterinary Practitioners

Many laws make a reference to veterinary practitioners. It is important to note that a *registered veterinary practitioner* is one whose name is, for the time being, duly registered in the Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register [**Section 2(g), Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984**]. Only such individuals shall practise as veterinarians, and charge for their services [**Section 29, Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984**]. Veterinary practitioners may serve as physicians or surgeons in a governmental institution, practice in any State, sign veterinary health certificates, post-mortem reports, fitness certificates for specific purposes and testify in a court of law as an expert in veterinary medicine [**Section 30, Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984**].

I.2 Veterinary Officers

The implementation & enforcement of animal protection laws is carried out by various authorities. Such authorities, as listed hereunder, may also employ veterinarians for specific purposes.

- Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)
- State Animal Welfare Board (SAWB)
- District Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)
- Food Safety Department
- Forest Department
- Customs Department
- Transport Department
- Indian Railways [Government Railway Police]
- Local Authority

Jurisdictional Veterinary Officers (“JVOs”) appointed in the Department of Animal Husbandry are conferred with duties of medical examinations and treatment of victims of cruelty and other vetero-legal cases.

Veterinarians are appointed to various boards, associations and committees established by law, as specified below –

a. Animal Welfare Board of India: Inclusion of one elected representative of an Association of Veterinary Practitioners, in the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), as per the opinion of the Central Government [**Section 5(c), PCA Act**].

b. Committee for the Purpose of Supervision of Experimentation on Animals: The Committee for the Purpose of Supervision of Experimentation on Animals (CPCSEA), established under the PCA Act [**Section 15**], and is vested with the power to appoint members and staff [**Section 16**], has appointed Veterinarians as members of the committee.

I. Introduction

c. District Animal Market Monitoring Committee:

- i. The Chief Veterinary Officer serves as the Member Secretary of the District Animal Market Monitoring Committee [**Rule 3(2)(b), The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017**].
- ii. The Jurisdictional Veterinary Officer (“JVO”) serves as a member of the District Animal Market Committee headed by the Chairman of the Local Authority [**Rule 4(2)(e), The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017**].

d. Animal Birth Control Monitoring Committee: A qualified veterinarian registered as per the *Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984* serves as a member of the Local Animal Birth Control Monitoring Committee formed by the local authority [**Rule 9(4), read with Schedule-II, Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023**].

Representative of the Indian Veterinary Association of the State Chapter and President, State Veterinary Council of the Concerned State serve as members of the State Implementation and Monitoring Committee. [**Rule 9(3), read with Schedule-II, Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023**]

Chairperson, Veterinary Council of India and President, Indian Veterinary Association serve as members of the Central Monitoring and coordinating Committee: . [**Rule 9(1), read with Schedule-II, Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023**]

e. Rabies Protocol Panel: A dog suspected to be rabid is carefully examined by a two-member panel. One member of this panel is a veterinary surgeon appointed by the local authority [**Rule 16(4), Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023**].

II. Role of Veterinary Officers in Animal Cruelty Investigation

2.1 Introduction:

Subjecting any animal to cruelty is a criminal offence under various laws. *The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960* and allied Rules make it a punishable offence to inflict cruelty on animals. Provisions of the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)*; the State Police Acts (in several States) and other laws criminalise abusing or neglecting animals. Much like crimes against humans, these offences range in severity, type, and cognizability. It is important to note that animals are the victims in these cases, and are to be treated as such.

Veterinary Officers are the primary professionals having the duty to conduct health examinations and providing their expert opinions in legal investigations. They are responsible for the documentation of the physical state of the animal, findings of any injuries, testing in case of poisoning, collection of associated physical evidence, and providing expert opinions in a court of law.

In this regard, it is important to understand the meaning of certain terms that will be repeated through this handbook, such as:

- a. **Animal**: any living creature other than a human being [**Section 2(a), The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960** (“PCA Act”) and **Section 2(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)**]
- b. **Owner**: includes not only the legal owner but also any other person for the time being in possession or custody of the animal, whether with or without the consent of the owner [**Section 2(f), PCA Act**].
- c. **Expert**: when the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of certain subject matters, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such subject matters are considered relevant facts. Such persons are called experts. [**Section 39(1) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 (BSA)**]

2.2 Veterinary Forensic Investigation:

Cruelty to animals is a criminal offence, therefore, the procedures prescribed in *The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017* (“Case Property Rules”) and the *Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS)* along with the provisions of the *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 (BSA)*, shall apply.

Further, these offences form vetero-legal cases that require the application of a broad spectrum of sciences, including veterinary medicine, to answer questions of interest related to animal cruelty in a court of law. Veterinary forensics is a multidisciplinary

II. Role of Veterinary Officers in Animal Cruelty Investigation

approach that encompasses law enforcement, toxicology, veterinary medicine, entomology, anthropology, pathology, ballistics, botany, odontology, DNA analysis and other forensic analyses.

Forensic cases not only involve domesticated animals but also include many other species. Specialised forensic investigations are likely to be the remit of the pathologist, the toxicologist and other specialists even though the preliminary examination of live or dead animals and instigation of supporting tests will probably long remain the province of the JVO. The Veterinary Officer will also be called upon to give expert evidence during the trial [**Sections 293 and 295, BNSS; Section 39(1), BSA**].

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) when assistance is requested by the police:

2.3.1. A veterinary practitioner can perform routine veterinary procedures/pathology, including but not limited to surgeries, post-mortem, euthanasia for treatment & disease prevention purposes. However, it is incumbent upon the veterinary practitioner to refer to the following protocol in cases where an animal has been allegedly subject to cruelty and the matter is under investigation by a law enforcement agency.

2.3.2. An animal against which an offence is committed under the PCA Act or any other law in force, shall be examined by the JVO. Such an examination shall be conducted upon request of the competent officer of the law enforcement agency investigating the offence.

The requisition letter from the law enforcement to the JVO shall include details of the case/crime/FIR/Dairy Number and other relevant details. The same details shall be reproduced in the medical report/health examination report or post-mortem report by the JVO. The JVO shall submit such medical report/health examination report or post-mortem report to the investigating officer on priority, to enable effective investigation & prosecution of offenses against animals.

a. When the animal is alive

- Upon commission or suspicion of commission of an offence under the PCA Act, a police officer above the rank of a constable shall seize the animal and through the JVO ensure health inspection, identification and marking in the manner prescribed, such as ear tagging or micro-chipping. Branding and other cruel methods of identification are prohibited [**Rule 3(a), Case Property Rules**].

II. Role of Veterinary Officers in Animal Cruelty Investigation

- The owner/accused shall bear the cost of transport, maintenance and treatment of the concerned animal. The rates for the same, based on species are either specified by the State Animal Welfare Board (SAWB) on the First day of April every year [**Rule 4(1), Case Property Rules**] or by the District Magistrate [**Section 35(4) of the PCA Act**] or, in presidency-towns, by the Commissioner of police. In case these rates have not been specified for the animal under consideration, the magistrate shall fix the same in consultation with the JVO. [**Rule 4(3), Case Property Rules**].
- The JVO shall also conduct a medical examination of the animal [**Section 34, PCA Act**].
- In case the animal has sustained any injuries or is sick, they must be given the necessary medical treatment [**Section 35(1), PCA Act**].
- The animal against which offence under this Act is committed, and which is admitted into an infirmary for treatment, can only be discharged after the JVO finds the animal fit to be discharged [**Section 35(3), PCA Act**].

b. When the animal is alive but mortally wounded/diseased

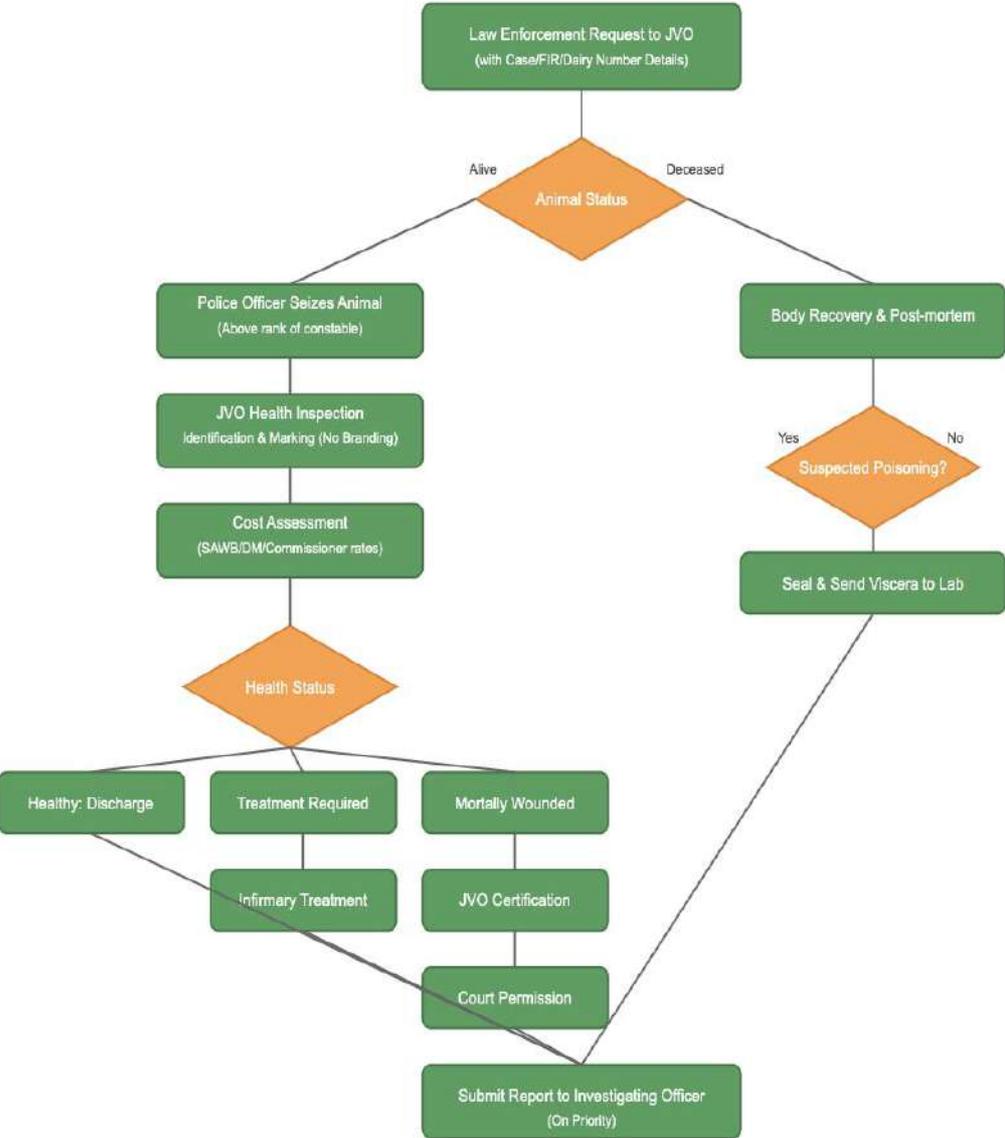
- If the animal subjected to cruelty is mortally wounded or diseased, it may be euthanised if the JVO certifies that such animal is mortally wounded, or so severely injured or in such a physical condition that it would be cruel to keep it alive. The Court may grant permission to euthanize an incurably diseased or mortally wounded animal only after obtaining the evidence from the JVO. [**Section 13, PCA Act**].
- See *Annexure - A* for AWBI Procedure for Euthanizing Animals, issued on 25.11.2013.

c. When the animal is dead

- If an offence under the Act resulted in the death of an animal, the body shall be recovered and sent to the JVO for a post-mortem examination. In cases of suspected poisoning, viscera must be sent to a forensic laboratory once the JVO has sealed and stamped the sample.
- A post-mortem record must be filled prior to the examination, containing information related to the animal. This is necessary for the identification of animals. Proper records are helpful in establishing accurate conclusions based on the post-mortem examination.
- Upon completing the post-mortem examination, the JVO must issue a report identifying the cause of death, to the investigating officer of the case.

II.Role of Veterinary Officers in Animal Cruelty Investigation

- The carcass of the animal can be duly disposed of after the post mortem examination.
- See *Annexure - B* for Proforma for Post Mortem Examination Report



Standard Operating Procedure Flowchart for Veterinary Officers Conducting Animal Cruelty Investigations under PCA Act

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (“PCA Act”) is the special law enacted with the objective to prevent cruelty to animals. This Act is applicable to offences against all animals, and relevant provisions must be applied **in addition** to any other legislation (such as the ones mentioned in the following table). For instance, all rules formed under Section 38(1) and (2) of the PCA Act must be read with the relevant clause & sub-clause Section 11(1) and Section 38(3) of the PCA Act.



III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
Section 325, <i>BNS, 2023</i>	It is a cognisable offence to deliberately kill, poison, maim, severely injure or cause an animal to be wounded.	
Section 11(1), <i>PCA Act</i>	<p>This section covers offences, of varying levels of severity, against animals, that cause unnecessary pain and suffering to them and are classified under 15 clauses ranging from (a) to (o). 11(1)(l), (n) and (o) are cognisable.</p> <p>E.g., Beating, kicking, overloading animals; forcibly making injured or otherwise unfit animal work for any purpose; injecting injurious drugs/substances in animals; confining animals in cages/receptacles or tethering them with short ropes for long hours; not providing sufficient food, shelter etc. to animals under one's care; mutilating, killing animals; organising animal fights; using animals for baiting a wild animals etc. are all offences punishable as per this Section.</p>	On receipt of complaint, the police shall request the Jurisdictional Veterinary Officer ("JVO") to examine the animal and other procedures applicable as per the SOPs elaborated in Chapter II.

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
Section 12, <i>PCA Act</i>	<p>It's a cognisable offence if any person performs or permits to be performed any operation, including the injection of any substance to improve lactation in a milch animal.</p> <p>E.g, The non-therapeutic usage of the drug, <i>Oxytocin</i>, scheduled under the <i>Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940</i> is rampant across dairy units across the country.</p>	JVOs shall examine the seized animal as mentioned in Section 32(2) of the PCA Act.
Section 13, <i>PCA Act</i>	To certify if an animal which has been subjected to cruelty is suffering painfully enough to qualify euthanasia. The Court may grant permission to euthanize an incurably diseased or mortally wounded animal.	The court grants such permission only after obtaining the opinion of the JVO. For more details, see Chapter II, SOP when the animal is alive but mortally wounded/ diseased.
Section 32(2), <i>PCA Act</i>	Examination of a milch animal when seized for illegal use of oxytocin on them – violation of Section 12 of the PCA Act.	JVOs are to examine the said animal.
Section 34, <i>PCA Act</i> & Rule 3, <i>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017</i> (“Case Property Rules”)	When a police officer above the rank of Constable, or person authorised by the State Government, in this behalf has reason to believe that an offence against an animal as per the PCA Act has been committed, they	The health inspection, identification and marking such animal, shall be through the JVO deployed at Government Veterinary Hospital of the area and marking may be done by ear tagging or by micro-chipping or by any

III. General Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
	have the power to seize such animal and present them for examination.	less irksome advance technology but marking by hot branding, cold branding and other injurious marking shall be prohibited
Section 35(3), <i>PCA Act</i>	Any animal, against which violation of the PCA Act has occurred, and which is admitted into an infirmary, for treatment, can only be discharged based on the JVO's authorisation.	The JVO may issue a fit-for-discharge certificate for the animal if they are free from disease or recovered from injury.
TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS		
Rules 2(a) & (b) & 3 - 6, <i>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animals on Foot) Rules 2001</i> ("Transport on Foot Rules")	It is an offence to transport livestock animals by foot which are in an unfit condition for such transportation and are suffering from any infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases; have not been vaccinated against any infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases; animals that have given birth in the preceding 72 hours, or are likely to give birth during the transportation; newborn animals whose navel has not fully healed; and diseased; blind; emaciated; lame; or fatigued animals.	A Certificate of Fitness To Travel must be issued for each animal by a 'veterinary doctor' in the prescribed format in the First Schedule of the Rules (also provided in <i>Annexure-C</i> of this handbook) The definitions of 'animal' and 'veterinary doctor' have been specified under Rules 2(a) and (b).

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Provision	Particulars	Notes
	<p>As per Rule 3, these rules shall apply to transport of animals on foot when the distance from the boundary of village or town or city of the origin of such transport to the last destination is 5 km or more than 5 km.</p>	
<p>Chapters II-VIII, <i>Transport of Animals Rules, 1978</i> (“Transport Rules”)</p>	<p>It is an offence if the transport of the following animals by road, inland, waterway, sea or air is <u>not</u> being done accordance with the specific conditions like space and other travel requirements prescribed in the Transport Rules and if each of these animals has not been given a Fit-to-travel Certificate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dogs and Cats (Chapter II) ii. Monkeys (Chapter III) iii. Cattle (Chapter IV) iv. Equines (Chapter V) v. Sheep and Goats (Chapter VI) vi. Poultry (Chapter VII) vii. Pigs (Chapter VIII) 	<p>The person in-charge of the animals needs to carry a Certificate of Fitness to travel, for each animal, issued by a qualified veterinary surgeon in the prescribed format under Schedules A–J at the end of the Rules (also provided in <i>Annexure-D</i> of this handbook)</p>

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
	<p>For instance, it is an offence to transport animals that have given birth in the preceding 72 hours or are likely to give birth during the transportation; new-born animals whose navel has not fully healed; and diseased; blind; emaciated; lame; or fatigued animals.</p>	
PERFORMING ANIMALS		
<p>Rule 7, <i>Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001</i></p>	<p>It is an offence to hire-out or lend a performing animal in the making of a film without providing prior information in the format as specified by the prescribed authority (AWBI or any other authority as per Rule 2(g)) for this purpose.</p>	<p>The application for registration needs to be accompanied by a 'fitness certificate' which is to be issued by a qualified 'veterinarian' appointed by the prescribed authority.</p> <p>Refer to Rules 2(d) and (j) for the definitions of 'fitness certificate' and 'veterinary doctor'.</p>
<p>ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT SHOPS (The slaughter of any animal not listed in sub-regulation 2.5.1(a) of the <i>Food Safety & Standards (Food Product Standards & Food Additives) Regulations, 2011</i> is not permissible.)</p>		
<p>Rules 3 & 4 <i>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001</i> ("Slaughterhouse Rules")</p>	<p>No animal which is pregnant, has offspring less than 3 months old, is under the age of 3 months or which has not been issued a Fit-for-slaughter (antemortem) certificate</p>	<p>The compendium also contains the proforma for Ante Mortem and Post Mortem certificate to be issued by Veterinary</p>

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
<p>Regulation 2.1.2(1)(5); Schedule 2, Part IV, <i>The Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011</i> ("FSS Licensing Regulations")</p> <p><i>Common Cause v. Union of India (W.P. (C) No. 330 of 2001)</i>, vide an order dated 17.02.2017</p>	<p>issued by a qualified veterinarian in the prescribed format after a detailed health inspection, can be slaughtered. The ante-mortem examination needs to be done as detailed in Clause 7, Schedule 2, Part IV, FSS Licensing Regulations.</p> <p>Postmortem certificate also to be issued by a qualified veterinarian in the prescribed format after a detailed examination as elaborated in Clause 8, Schedule 2, Part IV, FSS Licensing Regulations.</p> <p>In <i>Common Cause v. Union of India (W.P. (C) No. 330 of 2001)</i>, vide an order dated 17.02.2017, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed that each state must follow all statutory requirements with regard to slaughterhouses. A Compendium of the relevant mandatory provisions of law was made and circulated to all state governments. The rules referred to in the compendium are to be adhered to by every</p>	<p>Doctors to animals in the slaughterhouse. (Also provided in <i>Annexure-E</i> of this handbook)</p> <p>No more than 12 animals per hour or 96 animals per day can be examined by one veterinary doctor.</p> <p>The Veterinary Authority also needs to notify if animals in the holding pen are suffering from any contagious diseases. and need to ensure that sick and aggressive animals are kept in isolation pens.</p> <p>See Rule 2(d), Slaughterhouse Rules for definition of veterinary doctor – registered with the Veterinary Council of India established under the <i>Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984</i>.</p> <p>The veterinary doctor for this purpose is appointed by the local authority – either from their department or on a contractual basis.</p>

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
	slaughterhouse in each state across the country.	
FSS Regulations Licensing	Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for the isolation of meat requiring further examination in a suitable laboratory (within the premises of the slaughter house).	The authorised veterinary officer conducts this examination.
FSS Regulations Licensing	No animal which has been received into a slaughter hall for the purpose of being slaughtered shall be removed from the slaughter hall before being slaughtered except with written consent.	The written consent can only be provided by the Qualified Veterinary Doctor.
LIVE ANIMAL MARKETS		
Rule 12, <i>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017</i> ("Livestock Markets Rules")	Animals need to be monitored with respect to a variety of parameters – from their arrival to their departure from animal markets, including checking them in advance for contagious diseases, maintaining records etc.	This rule lists, in detail, all the duties of a veterinary inspector and para-veterinary staff at Animal Markets. Rule 2(n) defines 'Veterinary Inspector' as a registered veterinarian with the Local Authority
Rules 25, 26 & 13, <i>Livestock Market Rules</i>	'Unfit' animals must be protected from unnecessary pain and suffering by not allowing them to be sold in the animal market, detaining	Only the Veterinary Inspector is qualified to declare unfit animals and to mark animals as prescribed in the Rules.

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
	<p>them, assigning them a separate pen, treating them etc.</p> <p>(Definition of 'unfit' animals as per Rule 2(l) of Livestock Markets Rules includes animals that are young, in advanced pregnancy, infirm, diseased, ill, injured or fatigued.)</p> <p>Animals can be marked, including ear tagging them but hot or cold branding or any other injurious methods are prohibited.</p> <p>No 'unfit' animal can be sold in Animal Markets. No pregnant animal likely to give birth in the animal market or during transportation can be offered or displayed for sale.</p>	
COMMUNITY DOGS		
<p>Rules 11, 13(i), 15(1), 16(4), 17(1) <i>ABC Rules 2023</i></p>	<p>For conducting Animal Birth Control (ABC) program:</p> <p>Sterilisation and Vaccination of animals to be performed humanely and safely following guidelines as outlined in AWBI's Revised Module For Street Dog Population</p>	<p>ABC of animals must be performed by a veterinarian, supervised by Jurisdictional Veterinary Officers, in a well-equipped Operation Theatre.</p>

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
	<p>Management, Rabies Eradication, Reducing Man-Dog Conflict.</p> <p>Monthly reports on ABC to be submitted to the Local Animal Birth Control Monitoring Committee on sterilised and vaccinated animals.</p> <p>Euthanasia of incurably ill and mortally wounded dogs, as diagnosed by a team appointed by the Local ABC Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>Inspection of suspected rabid dogs</p> <p>Counting and disposal of reproductive organs fortnightly, monthly, or as decided by the Local ABC Monitoring Committee.</p>	<p>Veterinarian in-charge to submit the report</p> <p>Qualified veterinarian must perform humane euthanasia</p> <p>Veterinary surgeon to serve on two-member inspection panel</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer or authorised Veterinary Officer to participate in organ counting team and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Verify sterilization records • Oversee proper disposal of counted organs •Participate in documentation of disposal process

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
Rule 11(10), <i>ABC Rules 2023</i>	Animals brought to ABC centers must be examined and segregated based on health status	<p>Veterinarians to:</p> <p>Examine all captured animals upon arrival at ABC centre</p> <p>Separate healthy animals from sick/injured ones</p> <p>Provide treatment to sick/injured animals</p> <p>Approve animals for sterilization only after full recovery</p>
PET ANIMAL TRADE		
Rule 3, <i>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017</i> (“Dog Breeding Rules”)	<p>No person shall carry out the business of breeding and sale of dogs without a registration from the State Animal Welfare Board (“SAWB”). A person seeking to carry out such business shall make an application to the SAWB.</p> <p>Upon receipt of such application from a breeder the SAWB shall have the premises inspected by a team.</p> <p>The definition of breeder as in Rule 2(c) applies here.</p>	<p>The inspection team authorised by the SAWB shall also include a registered veterinary practitioner deputed by the SAWB.</p>

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
Rule 8, <i>Dog Breeding Rules</i>	Breeders must ensure that no puppy under the age of 8 weeks is sold, puppies above 6 months of age only be sold after sterilisation, only dogs in good health with vaccinations are sold, every pup is microchipped, medical records are maintained, and puppies are not displayed in public places for immediate sale.	Breeders must also be able to furnish the details of the veterinarian treating the animals up for purchase.
Rule 9(4), <i>Dog Breeding Rules</i>	Breeders need to maintain health and medical records, with separate records for vaccination for each dog and each pup. A copy of the records shall be given to the purchaser.	Form V in the First Schedule of the Rules carries the register of health and medical records. (Also provided in <i>Annexure-F</i> of this Handbook)
Rules 4(6) & 4(7), <i>Pet Shop Rules</i>	No person shall operate a pet shop without registration needs to be submitted to the SAWB. Upon receipt of application for registration, the SAWB shall have the pet shop inspected.	The inspection of the pet shop within 3 months of registration needs to be done by an authorised Veterinarian of the State government who will submit a report based on the same. This report is absolutely necessary for the pet shop to continue its operations post the three months period after grant of the certificate of registration.

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
Rule 7(2)(k), <i>Pet Shop Rules</i>	Only such pets that are certified in writing as 'healthy' are to be offered for sale.	Only a Registered Veterinary Practitioner can provide such certification.
Rule 7(9), <i>Pet Shop Rules</i>	Every such pet animal that is mortally wounded or incurable is to be euthanized in a humane manner and all such records to be maintained by the pet shop owner.	Such a pet animal can only be euthanized by a Registered Veterinary Practitioner.
Rule 7(16), <i>Pet Shop Rules</i>	Every puppy being sold in pet shops shall be micro-chipped and only microchipped puppies are to be sold.	The micro-chipping shall be done by a registered veterinary practitioner
Rule 7(17), <i>Pet Shop Rules</i>	Every pet shop owner shall have in place an appropriate written exercise plan for pups over sixteen weeks of age and for different species of animals.	This plan needs to be signed and certified by a registered veterinary practitioner.
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES		
Rule 3, <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Animal Husbandry Practices and Procedures) Rules, 2023 (Animal Husbandry Rules)</i>	The procedure of dehorning of cattle, castration, branding, or nose roping of any animal must be performed under proper supervision. State Government shall notify persons holding diplomas for performing minor veterinary procedures.	Only registered veterinary practitioners can perform dehorning of cattle, castration, branding, or nose roping of any animal. Minor veterinary procedures can be performed by qualified individuals under close veterinary supervision.

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
		<p>Note: All post-operative and post-procedure care and treatments must be performed under the recommendation and close supervision of a registered veterinary practitioner.</p> <p>Minor veterinary services means preliminary veterinary aid (e.g., vaccination, castration, wound dressing or the treatment of such ailments as are notified by the State Government) performed by diploma or certificate holders under veterinary supervision.</p> <p>Must be performed using anaesthesia, analgesia, sedatives as required and optimal age varies by species</p> <p>Animals should be handled humanely during the procedure.</p> <p>Alternative identification methods (e.g., ear-tagging, tattooing) are preferred over branding. Hot branding is only allowed on dead tissues (e.g., hoof, horn).[Rule 6]</p> <p>Nose-roping is only</p>

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
		<p>permissible as a last resort after exhausting other handling methods.[Rule 7]</p> <p>The following practices are considered cruel and are prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inserting more than one rope through the nose 2. Using unnatural, abrasive, or sharp materials for nose roping 3. Elastration in adult cattle 4. Induced cryptorchidism 5. Minor veterinary services without proper veterinary supervision 6. Unauthorized invasive procedures without anaesthesia 7. Freeze branding and hot branding on live tissues [Rule 9]
Rule 8, <i>Animal Husbandry Rules</i>	Euthanasia of mortally injured, severely injured animals or animal in such a physical condition that keeping it alive would be deemed cruel.	<p>Registered veterinary practitioner to certify if animal is mortally/severely injured</p> <p>Note: Euthanasia must be performed humanely, with</p>

III. General Legal Provision for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Provision	Particulars	Notes
		<p>minimum handling and movement of the animal. Animal must be blindfolded and sedated.</p> <p>Euthanasia must be performed away from other live animals.</p> <p>An overdose of anaesthesia should be administered for rapid unconsciousness, followed by respiratory depression and cardiac arrest.</p>

ANNEXURE A



ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA
भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड
(Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

MAJ. GEN. (Retd.) Dr. R. M. KHARB, AVSM
CHAIRMAN

25th November, 2013

To Whom It May Concern

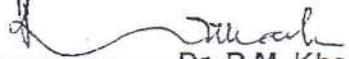
Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is a statutory Body of Govt. of India established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 (No. 59 of 1960). The Board consists of 28 Members including six Members of Parliament. At Present AWBI is working under the aegis of Ministry of Environment & Forests, GOI. This statutory body has been constituted by the Government of India for the promotion of animal welfare in general and for the purpose of protecting animals from being subjected to unnecessary pain and suffering, in particular.

The AWBI has learned that some animal shelters, veterinary institutions, veterinarians and veterinary assistants are euthanising animals in a manner which is associated with pain by administering / injecting only one chemical agent such as succinylcholine, magnesium sulphate or potassium chloride without prior sedation – while the animals are conscious and vulnerable to painful stimuli. *Injection of such chemical agents without prior sedation results in an extremely painful death thus contradicting the principles of euthanasia and violating The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.*

Euthanasia is a humane method of alleviating animal suffering in cases of incurable disease, injury or debility. It is an effective and permanent way to relieve severe pain and suffering. **Euthanasia must be performed by qualified veterinarians who have an understanding of anatomical landmarks and the equipment and drugs used for the humane euthanasia of animals.**

The Board hereby recommends the following procedure for euthanising animals as well as following the enclosed guidelines on Euthanasia issued by Animal Welfare Board of India:

1. Sedate large animals using xylazine and small animals like dogs, using a combination of xylazine and Ketamine. Humane and compassionate handling without causing any stress to the animal could be the only substitute to sedation and a qualified veterinarian can take this decision based on the mental and physical assessment of the animal and the skills of the animal handler.
2. Inject an overdose of thiopentone intravenously (90 mg / kg BW) over a period of 10 seconds. In most of the cases it will stop the heart.
3. If the heart beat persists (especially in case of large animals), inject intravenously one of the following drugs immediately after the animal becomes unconscious (*these three solutions MUST NOT be administered to conscious animals*):
 - Saturated magnesium sulphate solution to effect
 - 10% Potassium chloride or iodide solution to effect
 - Chlorhexidine-cetrimide solution to effect
4. It may take few seconds to minutes for the heartbeat to stop. Do not rely on loss of respiratory movements or eye reflexes as signs of death. Use a stethoscope and check for heart beat. The veterinarian should not leave until he or she is certain that the animal is dead.


Dr. R.M. Kharb
Maj. Gen. (Retd.), AVSM
Chairman, AWBI

Cc: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
Veterinary Council of India
State veterinary councils
State animal husbandry departments
All veterinary universities and colleges
All animal protection and welfare organisations

**ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA
CHENNAI - 41**

CRITERIA AND STANDARDS OF EUTHANASIA OF ANIMALS

Introduction

Euthanasia is an act of inducing humane death in an animal with minimal pain and distress. It is the responsibility of the veterinarian administering euthanasia to ensure that the animal is dealt with highest degree of respect, with an emphasis on making the entire procedure as painless and distress free for the animal as possible. Euthanasia should result in rapid loss of consciousness followed by cardiac or respiratory arrest and the ultimate loss of brain function. It is important that the death of the animal is confirmed after euthanasia by examining the animal for cessation of vital parameters (heart beat/respiration)

Concerns and Considerations

Decision making for euthanising animals

The following essential considerations must be kept in mind by the Veterinarian while performing euthanasia: -

1. Veterinarians have the primary obligation to relieve an animal's incurable suffering and pain by performing euthanasia
2. A veterinarian must not cause any animal to suffer by failing to maintain adequate paw control and relief of suffering

Decision making

The following points need consideration in decision making to perform euthanasia of an animal: -

- a) History and seriousness of present illness and general health of the animal
- b) Thorough physical examination for evidences of intractable or incurable condition / ailments
- c) Prognosis of the case based on the above (a and b)
- d) Future life of the animal if not euthanised especially in relation to the five freedoms: -
 - i) Freedom from Hunger and Thirst
 - ii) Freedom from Discomfort
 - iii) Freedom from pain

- iv) Freedom to express normal behaviour
- v) Freedom from fear and distress

The decision to perform euthanasia is ultimately vested with the veterinarian based on the above guidelines. Subsequent to the decision, the procedure to be adopted for administering euthanasia, will be as per the guidelines / standards explained in this document.

General consideration for choice of the Euthanasia drug / procedures: -

1. Ability to induce loss of consciousness and death without causing pain, distress, anxiety or apprehension
2. Time required to induce loss of consciousness
3. Reliability of the procedure
4. Safety of personnel
5. Irreversibility of the procedure
6. Compatibility with requirement and purpose
7. Emotional effect on observers or operators
8. Compatibility with subsequent evaluation, examination or use of tissues
9. Drug availability, cost and human abuse potential
10. Compatibility with species, age and health status
11. Ability to maintain equipment in proper working order
12. Safety for predators/scavengers should the carcass be consumed

Human Behavioural considerations for Animal Euthanasia

- ❖ Moral and ethical concerns with regard to grief at the loss of life
- ❖ The Veterinarian certifying the need for euthanasia must give due consideration to moral and ethical concerns
- ❖ When owners choose to witness the procedure they must be fully aware of the happening
- ❖ Emotional uneasiness, discomfort or distress experienced by people to be minimized by utmost care and concern in handling of animal, choice of drug and procedure
- ❖ Utmost care in planning use of animals in research especially if euthanasia is the ultimate method of disposal
- ❖ Handling wildlife, relocation issues, need to euthanise, public, political administrative pressures
- ❖ Mass euthanasia of poultry and livestock in the face of disease outbreaks, bio-terrorism and natural disasters.

ANIMAL BEHAVIOURAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ❖ Minimal animal distress in handling (reduce animal fear, anxiety, nervousness)

- ❖ Careful and effective sedation prior to euthanasia
- ❖ Special attention to restraint in handling of wild and feral animals

Conditions requiring euthanasia of animals

1. Old age associated with debility, poor mobility and irrecoverability to normal health
2. Incurable specific diseases (caused by bacteria, virus, endoparasites, ectoparasites, rickettsia, fungi)
3. Incurable systematic or non-specific diseases (cancer, tumours, pneumonia, nephritis, hepatitis, dermatitis etc) which may cause severe pain, digestive disorders, poor mobility, lack of appetite and will not respond to treatment.
4. Natural disasters – drowning, extensive fire burn wounds, cachexia due to starvation and inability to consume food
5. Rail and road accident victims with multiple fractures, grievous injuries, extensive tear, laceration wounds that cannot be repaired, head injuries leading to severe shock, permanent disabilities affecting normal movement
6. Serious conditions of shock, coma and unconsciousness that cannot be treated
7. Animals suffering from zoonotic diseases
8. Animals mutilated during research studies that cannot be restored to normalcy and will be in agony if permitted to survive
9. Destruction of in contact / suspected animals in the event of outbreak of contagious / infectious diseases in animals or birds and more seriously considered if the disease can spread to human populations

Prohibited Methods of inducing euthanasia

- ❖ Electrocution – Hanging
- ❖ Stunning
- ❖ Hypothermia
- ❖ Drowning
- ❖ Using household products and solvents for Euthanasia
- ❖ Formalin injection
- ❖ Neuromuscular blocking agents injection (nicotine, magnesium sulphate, Curariform agents)
- ❖ Burning
- ❖ Rapid freezing
- ❖ Chloroform
- ❖ Strychnine injection
- ❖ Exsanguination
- ❖ Decompression
- ❖ Air embolism
- ❖ Cyanide administration

- ❖ Chloral hydrate injection

Essential principles of conducting euthanasia

- ❖ Euthanasia techniques should result in rapid loss of consciousness followed by cardiac or respiratory arrest and the ultimate loss of brain function
- ❖ The technique chosen should minimize distress and anxiety experienced by the animal prior to loss of consciousness
- ❖ The drugs chosen should be of proven quality cost effective and easily available
- ❖ Veterinarian conducting euthanasia must be knowledgeable on the dose and route of administration of the drug
- ❖ Veterinarian performing euthanasia must have appropriate training and experience in the techniques being used and humane restraint of the animal to be euthanised to ensure minimal pain and distress to the animal
- ❖ Selection of the most appropriate method of euthanasia in any given situation depends on the species of animal involved, available means of animal restraint, professional skill of personnel and number of animals to be euthanised

Procedures of euthanasia

The methods and drugs to euthanise animals in this document are with relevance to the availability of cost effective drugs in the field conditions in India. Availability of skilled and semi skilled manpower, the standards have been drawn for euthanasia of animals of different species. In view of the poor infrastructure and non availability of gaseous agents all over India in general, these agents have not been considered.

Pre-Euthanasia drugs – Tranquilizers / Sedatives / Immobilizers

Medication with these drugs is required to facilitate humane handling of animals prior to Euthanasia to reduce stress in handling of animals.

General Guidelines for euthanasia for different species of Animal

Laboratory animals

1. Sedate the animal with Xylazine I/M followed by administration of Thiopentone sodium. Route of administration I/V.
2. Sedation of the animal with xylazine followed by physical method (cervical decapitation). This method can be adopted for smaller species and neonates.

Aviary and Poultry

1. Sedation with ketamine I/M and followed by cervical dislocation.
2. Sedation with ketamine I/M followed by Thiopentone sodium I/V.

Dogs and cats

1. Sedation with xylazine I/M followed by Thiopentone sodium I/V.
2. Sedation with Acepromazine I/M followed by Thiopentone sodium I/V
3. Sedation with Diazepam I/V followed by Thiopentone sodium I/V.

Reptiles

Sedation with xylazine and ketamine followed by Thiopentone sodium

Elephants and camels

Immobilization with xylazine and ketamine followed by Potassium chloride 10% solution I/V.

Equines

Sedation with acepromazine I/M / xylazine I/M followed by Thiopentone sodium I/V or Potassium chloride 10% solution I/V.

Livestock

1. Sedation with xylazine I/M and ketamine I/V followed by 10% potassium chloride/Thiopentone sodium
2. For swine restraining with Gallamine I/M, followed by sedation with xylazine, followed by Potassium chloride/Thiopentone sodium I/V.

NOTE

Potassium chloride 10% solution must be given intravenously at a very fast pace after proper sedation of the animal.

Barbiturates (Thiopentone) at three times the anaesthetic dose can be administered for euthanasia.

Proper carcass disposal should be ensured after euthanasia as most of the drugs used for euthanasia will have residual effect / harmful to predators and scavengers.

SEDATION DOSAGE FOR SEDATION WITH XYLAZINE (mg/kg Body weight)

S. No.	SPECIES	DOSE (mg/kg)/ ROUTE	REMARKS
1.	Dogs	0.5-1.0 mg IV 1-2 mgIM/SC	-
2.	Cats	0.5-1.0 mg IV 1-2 mg IM/SC	-
3.	Rabbits	5 mg SQ/IM	-
4.	Mice/ rats	13 mg IP	-
5.	Hamsters/ guinea pigs	8-10 mg IP	-
6.	Cattle	0.05-0.15 mg IV 0.10-0.33 mg IM	-
7.	Horses	1.1 mg IV 2.2 mg IM	-
8.	Sheep and goat	0.05 - 0.10 mg IV 0.10 -0.22 mg IM	-
9.	Deer species	3 mg IM	-
10.	Bison	0.6-1 mg IM	-
11.	Yak	0.6-1 mg IM	-
12.	Bear	8-10 mg IM	-
13.	Wolf	7-8 mg IM	-
14.	Primates	2-5 mg IM	-
15.	Camels	0.5 mg IM	-
16.	Elephant	0.1 mg IM	-
17.	Zebra	3-5 mg IM	-
18.	Lion	8-10 mg IM	-
19.	Spotted Leopard	8-10 mg IM	-

IV – Intravenous, SC -- Subcutaneous, IM-Intramuscular, IP - Intraperitoneal

8.	Mouse	150 IP	-do-
9.	Hamster	120 IP	-do-
10.	Rats	120 IP	-do-
11.	Rabbits	150 IP	-do-

Etorphine

S. No.	SPECIES	DOSE / ROUTE (mg/kg)	REMARKS
1.	Zebra	1.5 mg/IM Total dose	Drug is highly potent. Even 1.5 mg is fatal
2.	Chimpanzees	0.66-1.76 µg/kg IM	
3.	Small primates	0.44-1.3 µg/kg IM	
4.	Elephant	5-8 mg – Total dose IM	
5.	Camel	0.25-0.5 mg/45 Kg IM	

Gallamine

S. No.	SPECIES	DOSE / ROUTE (mg/kg)	COMMENTS
1.	Swine	4.0 IM	

Veterinarian Performing Euthanasia must confirm the Death of the animal

Confirmation of death is made from the following parameters:-

- No movement of the chest / No sign of respiration
- No heart beat when checked with the stethoscope
- No pulse on pal patrian.
- Colour of the mucous membranes turns blue from brightened in the animal mouth
- Loss of corneal reflex and glazing of the eyes.

SEDATION using KETAMINE HCl in combination with xylazine

S. No.	SPECIES	DOSE (mg/kg)/ ROUTE of Administration	REMARKS
1.	Cattle	2.2 IV	-
2.	Sheep	22 IV	-
3.	Goats	11 IM	-
4.	Reptiles	20-60 IM	-
5.	Birds	0.1 – 0.2 mg IM	Birds < 100 g
		0.05-0.1 mg IM	Birds weighing 250 – 500 g
		0.02-0.1 mg IM	Birds weighing 500g – 3 kg
		0.02 – 0.05 mg IM	Birds over 3 kgs
6.	Camels	1-2 mg IM	-

EUTHANISING AGENTS with dosages for different animals THIOPENTONE SODIUM I/V and POTASSIUM CHLORIDE I/V

For euthanasia Thiopentone Sodium is given three times the anaesthetic dose for that species. The euthanasia dose of Thiopentone Sodium is as under:-

S. No.	SPECIES	THIOPENTONE DOSE (mg/kg) / ROUTE	REMARKS
1.	Dogs	90 IV	Alternatively 10 Potassium chloride can be used as euthanising agent after Xylazine sedation
2.	Cats	90 IV	-
4.	Horses	35 IV	With preanesthetic tranquilization
5.	Swine	35 IV	Swine weighing 5-50 kg
6.	Sheep	45 IV	-do-
7.	Goats	70 IV	-do-
8.	Cattle	120 IV	-do-

ANNEXURE B

POST-MORTEM REPORT
POST-MORTEM RECORD

1. Species:
2. Date:
3. Case No.:
4. Breed:
5. Age/Born:
6. Sex:
7. Identification No.:
8. Owner with address:
9. Referred by:
10. History of the case:
11. Reported date & Time of Death:
12. Date and Time of post-mortem examination:

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

1. External appearance
2. Subcutaneous tissue and musculature
3. General observations after opening the carcass
4. Respiratory system
5. Cardiovascular system
6. Digestive system
7. Urinary system
8. Genital system
9. Immune system
10. Nervous system
11. Miscellaneous observations
12. Post-mortem diagnosis

Date:

Place:

Signature of officer conducting PM

ANNEXURE C

FIRST SCHEDULE

Form for Certificate of fitness for transport of animals

(See rule 4 (3))

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Doctor

Date and time of examination

Species

Number of Trucks/Railway Wagons

Number of Cattle

Sex Age

Identification

Breed (giving characteristics) - Area where it is found
with status regarding general resistance and heat tolerance

Individual Features of the animal -

Body colour

Height

Body weight (approx)

Animal length

Breadth (measured between pelvic bones)

Colour of the eyes

Shape of the horns

General conditions (like fleshy, bony projections)

Health Status

History of the animal, feed status whether or not sign of anorexia/diarrhea

1. Record Body Temperature
2. Examine eyes for bulging or protrusion of eyeball, blindness, Corneal opacity & specify
3. Condition of skin,
(including signs of dehydration, injuries, anorexia (check for presence of warts on the skin)
4. Ears
Examine ears - (check for animal body response to hearing, check for any infection, inflammation or secretion
(a) excess of wax, blood or any fluid)
5. Examine sub maxillary space for swelling
(for any abnormality or pain)
6. Check for status of pregnancy of female animal

If yes - which stage 1st, 2nd or 3rd stage

7. Examine udder & teats & specify
 - a. Relative size of quarters
 - b. Check for signs of swelling/atrophy/fibrous
 - c. in duration on palpation of individual quarter and specify.
 - d. Check teat canal for teat tumour or fibrosis of teat canal and specify.
8.
 - a) If female - check
Check for sign of vaginal discharge on examination of the vulva and specify
 - b) In male - check
Testicles- Size, any sign/abnormalities for monogastric animals
Penis - injury, abrasions or the sheath, discharges to be recorded
9. Sign of abdominal pain (check for gait or posture of the animal, check for signs of abdominal distention, left flank to be checked for rumen examination (full, empty) tympani/blood
10. Digestive System
Examine mouth and specify
 - 1 Detail out dentition
 - 2 Specify - evidences of
 - tooth damage
 - broken or worn incisors
11. Respiratory system
 - a. Record Respiration rate
 - b. Auscultation & specify for signs of dyspnoea, respiratory distress & specify
12. In cows possessing horns check and specify
 - a. shape of horns
 - b. number of horn rings
 - c. any difference in the direction
 - d. or appearance of two horns
13. Examine ribs for fracture and specify
14. Examine abdominal wall for presence of ventral or umbilical hernia and specify.
15. Examine limbs and joints for bony enlargements or synovial distentions & specify check for signs of lameness - specify
16. Examine interdigital space for any lesions check and specify
17. Any indications of foot soreness, excessive wear of soles or laminitis

18. Examine circulatory system
 1. Specify pulse rate
 2. Check for presence of oedema dependent portion or ascitis and specify
19. Transported from _____ to _____ via

I hereby certify that I have read the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of animals on Foot) Rules, 2001.

1. That, at the request of (Consignor) , I examined the above mentioned Cattle in the goods vehicle/ railway wagons not more than 12 hours before their departure.
2. That each cattle appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road and is not showing any signs of infectious or contagious or parastic disease and that it has been vaccinated against rinderpest and any other infections or contagious or parasitic disease(s)
3. That the cattle were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.
4. That the cattle have been vaccinated.
 - (a) Type of vaccine
 - (b) Date of vaccination :

Date _____

Signed _____

Address _____

Qualification _____

ANNEXURE D

**SCHEDULE – A
(SEE RULE 4)**

Performa for certificate of fitness to Travel – Dogs / Cats

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Date and Time of Examination:.....

Species of dogs/cats:.....

Number of cages:..... Number of dogs/cats:.....

Sex:..... Age:.....

Breed and identification marks, if any:.....

Transported from.....To.....Via.....

I hereby certify that I have read rules 8 to 14 in Chapter II of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

- 1) That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned dogs/cats in their travelling cages not more than 12 hours before their departure.
- 2) That each of the dogs/cats appeared ~~to be in good health~~ **to be in good health**, free from signs of injury, contagious and infectious disease including rabies and in a fit condition to travel by rail/road/inland/waterway/ sea/air.
- 3) That the dogs/cats were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.
- 4) That the dogs/cats have been vaccinated.
(a) Type of vaccine/s:
(b) Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

.....

Date:.....

Qualifications.....

2. SCHEDULE – B

(SEE RULE 11)

Size and Type of Crate for Transport of Dogs

The design of the cage mentioned in rule 11 in Chapter II of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the design as printed on page 7 of IS : 4746 – 1968 Published by the Indian Standards Institution.

- All dimensions in centimeters

By Rail/Road/Inland Waterways/Sea, By Air

Length (L)	$A \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$	$A + C + 10$
Width (W)	A	$D + 2 + 10$
Height (H)	$B + 15$	$B + 0$

Length - Tip of nose to root of tail (A)

Width - Width across the shoulders (D)

Height - Tip of ears to toe while standing (B)

Elbow size – Toe to tip of elbow (C)

Note: Cages, Cartons or crates, used to transport dogs, shall be of such material, which- will not tear or crumble. They shall be well constructed, well ventilated and designed to protect the health of dogs by giving them adequate space and safety. It is essential that wire mesh should be nose and paw proof; suitable material is that welded wire mesh of not less than 3mm with a spacing 12 x 12mm. Expanded metal and wire netting are unsuitable for this purpose. There should be no protruding nails or unprotected edges of wire. Dogs Kennels in rail coaches shall be so placed as to give protection to dogs from extremes of temperature and disturbance from and by giving them adequate space for health and safety.

I hereby certify that I have read rules 15 to 45 in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

- 1) That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned monkeys in their travelling cages not more than 12 hours before their departure.
- 2) That each of the monkeys appeared to be in a fit condition to travel from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head/from the nearest rail-head to another rail-head/from the rail-head to the nearest airport/by air and is not showing any signs of infectious or contagious disease.
- 3) That the monkeys appeared to be under 6 months of age and that no animal appeared to be pregnant.
- 4) That the monkeys were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.
- 5) That the monkeys have been vaccinated.
 - (a) Type of vaccine/s:
 - (b) Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

.....

Qualifications.....

Date:.....

5. SCHEDULE – E

(SEE RULE 23(5) (a) RULE 23(6))

Size and Type of Crate for transport of Monkeys from trapping area to nearest rail – head

The construction details of two types of cages mentioned in rule 22(5) (a) in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per dimensions and design as printed on page 5 of IS: 3699 (Part – I) – 1966 published by Indian Standards Institution.

6. SCHEDULE – F

(See Rule 40 (4))

Size and Type of Crate for Transport of Monkeys by Air

The construction details of two types of cages mentioned in rule 40(3) (a) and (b) in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the dimensions and design as printed on page 6 of IS : 3059 - 1965 published by Indian Standards Institution.

7. SCHEDULE – G

(See Rule 40(5))

Size and Type of crate for Transport by Air of pregnant and Nursing Monkeys and Monkeys weighing over 5 kg.

The construction details of two types of cages mentioned in rule 40(5) in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the dimensions and design as printed on page 7 of IS: 3059 – 1965 published by Indian Standards Institution.

8. SCHEDULE – H

(See Rule 47)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to travel - Cattle

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Date and Time of Examination:.....

Species of cattle:.....

Number of Trucks/Railway Wagons.....

Number of cattle:.....

Sex:..... Age:.....

Breed and identification marks, if any:.....

Transported from.....To.....Via.....

I hereby certify that I have read rules 46 to 56 in Chapter IV of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1. That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned Cattle in the goods vehicle/railway wagons not more than 12 hours before their departure.
2. That each cattle appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road and is not showing any signs of infectious or contagious or parasitic disease and that it has been vaccinated against rinderpest and any other infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s).

3. That the cattle were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.
4. That the cattle have been vaccinated.
 - (a) Type of vaccine/s:
 - (b) Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

Date:.....

Qualifications.....

9. SCHEDULE – I

(See Rule 58)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to travel - Equines

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Date and Time of Examination:.....

Species of Equines:.....

Number of Equines:.....

Sex:..... Age:.....

Breed and identification marks, if any:.....

Transported from.....To.....Via.....

I hereby certify that I have read rules 57 to 63 in Chapter V of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

- 1) That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned equines not more than 12 hours before their departure.
- 2) That each equines appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road/sea and is not showing any signs of any infectious or contagious disease(s) and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious or contagious disease(s).
- 3) That the equines were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.
- 4) That the equines have been vaccinated.
 - (a) Type of vaccine/s:
 - (b) Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

Date:.....

Qualifications.....

10. SCHEDULE – J

(See Rule 65)

Proforma for certificate of fitness to travel – Sheep and Goats

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Date and Time of Examination:.....

Species of Animals:.....

Number of Animals:.....

Sex:.....

Age:.....

I hereby certify that I have read rules 64 to 75 in Chapter VI of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

- 1). That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned animals in their travelling cages not more than 12 hours before their departure.
- 2). That each of the animals appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road and is not showing any signs of any infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s) and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s).
- 3). That the animals were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.
- 4). That the animals have been vaccinated.
 - (a) Type of vaccine/s:
 - (b) Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

.....

Date:.....

Qualifications.....

ANNEXURE E

Proposed Fit for Slaughter Certificate under Rule 4(3) of Slaughter House Rule 2001
(One Certificate for maximum 12 Animals/ hour)

Name of the owner/ Incharge of the Animal :

Address of the owner/ Incharge of the Animal :

Ante-Mortem Details :

Details	Species	Breed	Sex	Body Color	Pregnancy	Approx Age	Gait	Posture	Body Temp.	Pulse Rate	Appetite	Eyes	Nostrils	Muzzle	Opinion
1.															
2.															
3.															
4.															
5.															
6.															
7.															
8.															
9.															
10.															
11.															
12.															

It is certified that:

1. Animal No..... is/ are healthy & fit for slaughter & Animal No..... is/ are diseased/ pregnant/ under aged / had recent parturition in last three months thus not fit for slaughter.

Name/ Qualification/ VCI Registration No./ Designation/ Address/ Seal of Veterinary

Post Slaughter Details:

Details	Species	Breed	Sex	Body Color	Approx Age	Visible Mucous membranes	Thoracic Cavity	Abdominal cavity	Pelvic cavity	Specimen collection if any	Special observation if any	Opinion
Animal No.												
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												
11.												
12.												

It is certified that:

1. While postmortem of the Animal No..... was/ were found free from any lesions/ signs of zoonotic disease & the flesh is fit for human consumption & Animal No..... was/ were found having lesions of infection of zoonotic disease of public health importance thus whole carcass was/ were discarded/ parts of the carcass was/ were discarded & only the portion fit for human consumption was allowed to be taken out of the slaughter house.
2. Destruction of condemned carcasses, organs or parts thereof had been carried out under direct supervision of undersigned (as per Part-IV of Regulation 2011 framed under Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006).
3. None of the above animals were slaughtered without proper stunning.
4. Stunning system is well in place & effectively functional.
5. None of the above animals were slaughtered in the sight of other animal/ animals.

6. None of the above animals were slaughtered in the sight of public, particularly children.
7. None of the above animals were administered any chemical, drug or hormone before slaughter except drug for its treatment for any specific disease or ailment.
8. In case of a mechanized slaughterhouse, the animals were hung up on the conveyor only after a fixed dilated pupil confirming death has been ensured. The animals, until confirmation of death, were bled on a flat surface/floor.

Name/ Qualification/ VCI Registration No./ Designation/ Address/ Seal of Veterinary Doctor

1. Slaughter House has adequate arrangement to ensure that none of the above animals were slaughtered in the sight of other animal/ animals or in the sight of public.
2. Slaughter House has adequate arrangement of pre slaughter lairages, housing, feeding & humane handling of the animals.
3. Slaughter House has adequate arrangement for hygiene, cleanliness, safety of public health.
4. Slaughter House is free from rodents, flies, dogs, cats or any other source of contaminants/ vectors of any disease.
5. All the butchers & their supporting staff permitted to perform in the Slaughter House have undergone health check up on dated..... & were found healthy fit to be permitted to work in the Slaughter House.
6. Slaughter House has proper arrangement for drainage & disposal of waste/ garbage as per the norms of the CPCB guidelines.
7. Slaughter House has been registered/ licensed by appropriate authority under Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006 (Part-IV of Regulation2011).

Name/ Designation/ Address/ Seal of the Controlling Authority of Veterinary Doctor

ANNEXURE F

FORM V

[See Rule 9(4)]

REGISTER OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL RECORDS OF DOGS/PUPS

Sl. No.	Date on which animal was vaccinated	Sex of animal	Age of animal
1	2	3	4

Details of litter, if any	Date of Sale or Disposal otherwise	Medical attention provided	In case of death, how the animal was disposed	Remarks
5	6	7	8	9



ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Govt. of India
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)

42 Mile Stone, Delhi-Agra Highway NH-2,

Ballabgarh, Haryana-121004

Email: support-awbi@gov.in, Website: awbi.gov.in

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