



ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

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The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is a Statutory Body established under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal (PCA) Act, 1960 for the promotion of animal welfare generally and for purpose of protecting animals from being subjected to any unnecessary pain or suffering. The AWBI is assigned with the functions of keeping the law in force for Prevention of Cruelty to animals under constant study and advise the Government or local authority or other person to make necessary new laws and rules and bring amendment in regime of laws to prevent unnecessary pain and suffering to animals in any manner.

2. The Veterinary Officer plays a pivotal role during the examination of the health of animals during transportation, pre and post mortem of the animals subjected to slaughter, provides expert opinion during legal investigations, disease diagnosis, disease investigation and evidences during legal requirement before Court of law. Hence, the role of Veterinary Officer in implementing Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and Rules are immense.
3. The AWBI in the past few years has observed that there is a lack of proper implementation of the PCA Act, 1960 and its Rules in the country. Most of the people and even official concerns are not properly aware and trained in regard to the various provisions of the Act & Rules. The AWBI has been continuously receiving several complaints for faulty implementation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 and the Rules made there under and compelling the veterinarians to file first information report in the cruelty cases by the complainants.
4. The Supreme Court has in the case of *AWBI Vs. Nagaraja & Ors* inter alia held that "We declare that the five freedoms [viz. i) freedom from hunger, thirst, and malnutrition; ii) freedom from fear and distress iii) freedom from physical and thermal discomfort iv) freedom from pain, injury and disease; and v) freedom to express normal patterns of behavior], referred to earlier be read into section 3 and 11 of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, be protected and safeguarded by the State and Central Government, Union Territories (in short "Governments"), MoEF and AWBI."
5. The Veterinary officers require well acquainted knowledge with the animal related Acts and legal procedures before the Court of law. The

Veterinarian has various responsibilities and few of the important points are given under:


- Investigations of common offenses against animals.
- Investigations in case of malicious and accidental poisoning.
- Issuance of health Certificates.
- Proactive steps to prevent cruelty to animals.
- Conducting pre and post mortem examination of the vetro-legal cases.
- Immediate action for treatment of injured and illness of animals.
- Using latest medical tools and X-ray medicines to diagnose and treat the animals.
- Veterinarian also to perform emergency surgeries and carry out animal welfare activities as far as possible.
- To protect the interest of the society at large and prevent the unethical practices in related to animals in the society.
- Application and enforcement of state of law meant for animals.
- To update the legal provisions in relation to the existing animal welfare laws of the Country.

6. Therefore, in view of the statutory duties of Veterinary Officers working in the Animal Husbandry Department or in the Local Authority, the AWBI has prepared a Veterinary Officers handbook.

7. The hand book will assist the Veterinary Officers of all the Departments/Local Bodies, Veterinary Consultants to extend their full co-operation in relation to the vetro-legal issues and also proactively take decisions in resolving various law related matters.

All are requested to circulate the Handbook to all the Veterinary Officers of your State.

Your sincerely,


(Dr. S. K. Dutta)
Secretary

Handbook for Veterinary Officers

on

Animal Welfare Laws

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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.

1.1. 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**].

1.2. 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.
- 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 Animal Birth Control Monitoring Committee formed by the local authority [**Rule 4, Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001**].

- 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 10(3)(1), Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001**].

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 Indian Penal Code, 1860; 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 47 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860** (“IPC”)]
- 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 45, Indian Evidence Act, 1872** (“Evidence Act”)]

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 *Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973* (“CrPC”) along with the provisions of the *Indian Evidence Act 1872*, shall apply.

Further, these offences form vetero-legal cases they 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 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 291 and 293, CrPC; Section 45, Evidence Act].

2.3. 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**].
- 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.
- 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

III. General Legal Provisions 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.

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
Sections 428 & 429, <i>Indian Penal Code,</i> <i>1860 (“IPC”)</i>	It is a cognisable offence to deliberately kill, poison, maim, severely injure or cause an animal to be wounded.	
Section 377, <i>IPC</i>	Sexual intercourse, including inserting any kind of object – with a sexual intent – in the private part(s) of any animal, is a cognisable and non-bailable offence.	
Section 11(1), <i>PCA Act</i>	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.	

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
	<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>	
<p>Section 12, <i>PCA Act</i></p>	<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>	<p>JVOs shall examine the seized animal as mentioned in Section 32(2) of the PCA Act.</p>

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
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 have the power to seize such animal and present them for examination.	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 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 may issue a fit-for-discharge certificate for the animal if they are free from disease or recovered from injury.

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
	the JVO's authorisation.	
TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS		
<p>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")</p>	<p>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.</p> <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>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)</p> <p>The definitions of 'animal' and 'veterinary doctor' have been specified under Rules 2(a) and (b).</p>
Chapters II-VIII,	It is an offence if the transport of	

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<p><i>Transport of Animals Rules, 1978</i> (“Transport Rules”)</p>	<p>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> <ul 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>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>	<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–K at the end of the Rules (also provided in <i>Annexure-D</i> of this handbook)</p>

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
PERFORMING ANIMALS		
<p style="text-align: center;">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</p> <p>(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>		

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
<p><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>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 slaughterhouse in each state across the country.</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>
<p>FSS Licensing Regulations</p>	<p>Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for the isolation of meat requiring further</p>	<p>The authorised veterinary officer conducts this examination.</p>

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
	examination in a suitable laboratory (within the premises of the slaughter house).	
FSS Licensing Regulations	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 them, assigning them a separate pen, treating them etc.	Only the Veterinary Inspector is qualified to declare unfit animals and to mark animals as prescribed in the Rules.

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
	<p>(Definition of ‘unfit’ animals as per Rule 2(1) 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.</p> <p>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>Rule 7(6), <i>ABC Rules</i></p>	<p>Dogs captured for sterilisation, shall be segregated to ensure prevention of spread of infections or diseases..</p> <p>Sick dogs must not be sterilised and must be taken to the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA).</p>	<p>The segregation of dogs and the sterilisation of healthy dogs should only be done by qualified and trained veterinarians of the Animal Welfare Organisation conducting the ABC Programme.</p>

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
<p>Rule 9, <i>ABC Rules</i></p>	<p>Incurably ill and mortally wounded dogs shall be euthanized during specified hours in a humane manner.</p>	<p>The diagnosis in this case must only be done by a qualified veterinarian appointed by the ABC Monitoring Committee formed under Rule 4.</p>
<p>PET ANIMAL TRADE</p>		
<p>Rule 3, <i>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017</i> (“Dog Breeding Rules”)</p>	<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>

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
Rule 8, Dog Breeding Rules	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), Dog Breeding Rules	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), Pet Shop Rules	No person shall operate a pet shop without registration needs to be submitted to the SAWB.	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.

Provision	Particulars	Role of Veterinarian
	Upon receipt of application for registration, the SAWB shall have the pet shop inspected.	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.
Rule 7(2)(k), Pet Shop Rules	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), Pet Shop Rules	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), Pet Shop Rules	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), Pet Shop Rules	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.