

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing Rules), 2017

Legal Basis & Scope

Enacted on 23 May 2017, these rules regulate dog breeding and marketing across India under the PCA Act, 1960. They are applicable to breeders, traders, pet shops, and animal handlers involved in dog breeding and sale.

Key Definitions

Definitions include breeder, pet shop, trader, intermediate handler, inspector, and State Board. A breeder includes anyone commercially involved in breeding or selling dogs.

Registration Requirements

No breeding or sale is allowed without registration from the State Animal Welfare Board. Applications must include a fee and undergo inspection. Registration is valid for 2 years.

Facility & Care Standards

Kennels must be clean, ventilated, and spacious. Staff should be trained and veterinary care must be ensured.

Breeding Controls

Only out-breeding and line-breeding are allowed. Inbreeding and incest are prohibited. Each breeder is limited to a set number of dogs. All must be vaccinated and microchipped.

Sale & Post-Sale Conditions

Pups under 8 weeks cannot be sold. Dogs over 6 months must be sterilized unless sold to registered breeders. Breeders must screen buyers and provide full records and care instructions.

Inspections & Enforcement

Annual inspections by State Board-appointed inspectors are mandatory. Non-compliance can lead to suspension or revocation of registration.

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Records & Documentation

Breeders must maintain detailed records of each dog for at least 8 years, including breed, microchip ID, and sale details.

Euthanasia & Welfare

Only a registered vet can perform euthanasia on seriously ill or injured dogs. Killing dogs for being unsellable is not allowed.

Legal Consequences

Unregistered breeding or sale, poor conditions, and illegal practices can lead to registration cancellation, fines, or dog seizure.