



सत्यमेव जयते

डॉ. ओ. पी. चौधरी, आई.एफ.एस.
Dr. O. P. Chaudhary, IFS
अध्यक्ष / Chairman

F. No.9-2/2018-19/IC



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)

Date: 30.05.2022

To

1. The Chief Secretary of all States/UTs
2. The Director General of Police of all States/UTs
3. State Animal Welfare Board of all States/UT's
4. The District Magistrate of All States/ UTs.
5. The Municipal Commissioner of all States/UTs

Subject: Request to implement and circulate Regulatory Compliances for Slaughterhouses and Meat Shops- regarding.

Sir/Madam,

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is a Statutory Body established under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 and is an apex body for protection and safeguarding welfare of animals as well to ensure that the five freedoms of the animals are upheld and no animals are subject to unnecessary pain or suffering.

2. The Central Government has framed, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 as amended in 2010 under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. These Rules were framed to ensure that no unnecessary cruelty is inflicted on animals during slaughter. These rules envisaged the system of conducting slaughter in an environment friendly way and to prevent cruelty to animals.

3. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Laxmi Narain Modi vs. Union of India & Ors.*, WP(C) 309/2003 has passed exhaustive direction for the slaughterhouses and included that maintaining of record of all slaughterhouses, ensuring compliance of slaughterhouses with relevant laws, to ensure responsible waste management (effluent, viscera etc), as well as to the constitution of a State Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committee under chairmanship of Secretary of the Department of Urban Development in every State is a must for operating and maintaining of slaughter houses.

4. Further, under the Sub-rule 2 of Rule 3 it is submitted that Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 as amended in 2010 mandates that the animals are not to be slaughtered except in recognized or licensed slaughter houses. The animal which has not been certified by a veterinary doctor that it is in a fit condition to be slaughtered shall not be allowed for slaughtering.

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5. As per Point 15 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of The Constitution of India Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases, veterinary training and practice is in State List. Also, as per Entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries is the responsibilities of local authorities of the States.

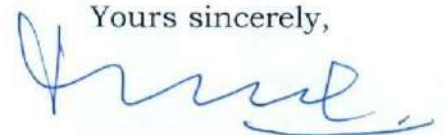
6. It is pertinent to mention that, after the enactment of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 the slaughter houses need to be Registered/licensed under the Food Safety Standards Regulation, 2011 by the respective Food Safety Authority as per the licensing norms. In regulation 2.5, in sub-regulation 2.5.1, in clause (a) states "animal" means an animal belonging to any species as (i) Ovines, (ii) Caprines, (iii) Suillines, (iv) Bovines; and includes poultry and fish (ANNEXURE C). Further, vide Notification dated 12th September, 2017, Domestic rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) has been included.

7. Accordingly, the AWBI has prepared a compendium of the necessary regulatory compliance for the slaughter house, detailing the necessary statutory provisions which must be followed for the slaughter and meat shops to prevent unnecessary pain or suffering to the animals.

8. In addition to the above, it is informed that the Board vide its letter dated 20.01.2022 has constituted an Inspection Committee to visit and inspect any place (s) all over the country as per the direction of the Board to report cases of illegal transportation and sacrificing / slaughtering of animals in violation of Laws, Rules, Regulations, directions.

9. Your co-operation and co-ordination is highly solicited for the welfare of animals.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. O. P Chaudhary)
Chairman, AWBI

Regulatory Compliances for Slaughterhouses and Meat Shops

1 “Slaughterhouse” means a slaughterhouse wherein 10 or more than 10 animals are slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognised under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any Rules or Regulations made there under [Rule 2(c) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001].

2 The Hon’ble Supreme Court in *LaxmiNarain Modi vs. Union of India &Ors.*, WP(C) 309/2003 order dated 23.8.2012 directed the constitution of a State Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committee, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department of Urban Development in every State. The functions of such a Committee primarily shall be to accord final approval for licensing of slaughterhouses and includes maintaining of record of all slaughterhouses, ensuring compliance of slaughterhouses with relevant laws, to ensure responsible waste management (effluent, viscera etc), to carry out inspections and submit bi-annual reports to the Central Government. Further, the Court directed that the Committee shall “...identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughter houses in the region, and other unlicensed, unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered, on howsoever a small scale, and take the help of the District Magistrate and other law enforcement agencies to crack down on the same.”

3 *Common Cause A Regd. Society vs. Union of India &Ors.*, WP(C) 330/2001 vide order 17.2.2017 outlined a Compendium encompassing the Acts and Rules by which Slaughterhouses and Meat Shops are regulated. The Court directed mandatory compliance with all the listed in the Compendium, as hereunder:

- I. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 [Relevant sections: Sections 3, 11 and 38.
- II. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules 2001.
- III. Transport of Animals (Amendment Rules, 2009).
- IV. Performa for Ante and Post Mortem Fitness Certificates to be issued by the Veterinary Doctor after examining the animal before and after slaughter of animals as per Rule 4 (3) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules 2001 [Relevant documents: Letter from FSSAI to All Central Licencing Authorities and Commissioners of food safety of all States /UT’s] .
- V. Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 [Relevant sections- Section 63, 92] .
- VI. Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations 2011 [Relevant regulations- Part IV] .
- VII. Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 [Relevant regulations- Regulation 2.5] .
- VIII. Agriculture and Processed Food Product Export Development Authority (Amendment) Act 2009 [Relevant sections- Section 4 and section 12].

- IX. Environment Protection Act 1986 [Relevant Sections- 6 & 25] .
 X. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 [Relevant Rules- Effluent Discharge Standards, S.No. 50]
 XI. The Water (Preservation and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 [Relevant Section 24, 25, 26, 27, 28& 362-387 33B]
 XII. The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 [Relevant Rules- 7, Schedule II- S.No.1(iii), 4, 5, 6, Form II Clause 6(ii)]

II. The following permits are required for all Slaughterhouses:

- 1 Consent to Establish & Consent to Operate from the State Pollution Control Board
- 2 Registration/License from the Food Safety Department
- 3 NOC from the Local Authority
- 4 Any other permits or compliances required under any State or Local Acts and Rules

Licensing/ Registering Authorities as per Part IV, Food Safety & Standards (Licensing & Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011			
UNIT Slaughtered Unit's Capacity	Registration Regulation 1.2.4(b) D.O. Food Safety	State Licensing Food Safety Commis. State Govt.	Central Licensing FSSAI
Large Animals	Up to 02	02 to 50	More than 50
Small Animals	Up to 10	10 to 150	More than 150
Poultry	Up to 50	50 to 1,000	More than 1,000

III. The following permits are required for all Meat Shops:

- 1 Registration/License from the Food Safety Department
- 2 Commercial license from Local Authority
- 3 Any other permits or compliances required under any State or Local Acts and Rules

Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 have been notified.

IV. The salient provisions of the Slaughterhouse Rules, 2001

1. No animal can be slaughtered in front of another animal [Rule 6(1)].

2. No animal which is pregnant, diseased, is less than 3 months old or has an offspring less than 3 months old, or which has not been certified fit for slaughter by a certified veterinary doctor can be slaughtered [Rule 3(2)].
3. Ante-mortem examination shall be carried out in the form specified by the Central Government, the form is appended to this note [Rule 4(3)]
4. Stunning of all animals is mandatory before slaughter, to avoid unnecessary pain and suffering [Rule 6(4)].
5. Animal Welfare Board of India or a State Animal Welfare Board or any person authorised by it may inspect any slaughterhouse. The authorised person may submit report to the Board and Local Authority for action or initiation of legal proceedings as the case may be [Rule 9]

V. Other Common violations observed at slaughterhouses

- 1 Most slaughterhouses employ young children in violation of Section 38 of the PCA Act read with Rule 8(2) of the Slaughter House Rules, 2001 and Section 3 of the Child Labor Act 1986.
- 2 Slaughter and trade of meat in violation of Rule 3 amounts to public nuisance under Section 268 of Indian Penal Code 1860 (hereinafter, IPC). Where slaughter of sick animals or such animals not certified fit for slaughter is carried out, it is a violation of Section 38 of the PCA Act read with Rule 3 of the Slaughter House Rules 2001 and Section 269 of IPC for spreading infectious diseases.
- 3 Mechanized slaughterhouses hoist the animals upside down while it is still alive. This amounts to cruelty under Section 11(1)(l) read with Section 11(3)(e) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960. The animal must be confirmed dead before it is hoisted up for skinning.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals established in every District, under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate, must regularly monitor all licensed/registered Slaughter Houses and all unlicensed premises where animals are illegally killed. The violations must be reported to all appropriate authorities and necessary prosecution must be initiated.

Annexure 1 - Prescribed forms for ante mortem, post mortem inspections to be used at all slaughterhouses.

- (iii) Dr. S. K. Mittal, Mysore.
- (iv) Shri Kamlesh Shah, Mumbai
- (v) Shri J.P. Saxena
- (vi) Representative from the State Animal Husbandry Department of the concerned State
- (vii) Representative of the local bodies
- (viii) Representative from FSSAI dealing with the subject
- (ix) Representative from APEDA in respect of inspection of APEDA registered slaughter houses

The tenure of the Committee will be valid from the date of issuance of the order to the expiry of the Board / reconstitution of the Board.

Looking forward for your kind cooperation and participation in the Committee matter for welfare of speechless animals. A line of confirmation for your acceptance of your nomination will be appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,



(Dr. S. K. Dutta)
Secretary

Note: Please note that the co-opted members are not the member of the Board and co-opted only for the specific Committee.