

ANNEXURE-II

DRAFT TAMIL NADU DOG BREEDING POLICY

INTRODUCTION :

There are many unethical practices which are directly violating the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. In this context, the Hon'ble High Court has ordered evolving of a breeding policy for dogs.

Moreover, there is a pressing concern related to public enthusiasm for having dogs as pets. Without due consideration for the responsibilities of pet ownership, individuals often abandon their pets, leading to numerous problems such as accidents and dog bites.

Hence, there is an urgent need to develop a dog breeding policy for ethical breeding, to maintain genetic diversity, avoid indiscriminate breeding, avoid inbreeding leading to genetic defects, conserve native germplasm and prevent introduction of diseases from foreign countries.

2. Principles of responsible breeding

Demonstrates a genuine concern for the welfare of dogs and their future generations. Avoids breeding from banned breeds and their hybrids, animals that are closely related or with inherited disorders, or exaggerated features that compromise welfare. Avoids breeding dogs with temperaments that may produce puppies that will be unsuitable pets (eg. Overly reactive, fearful or aggressive towards people or other animals).

3. Selection of parents

3.1 General considerations

- Dogs used for breeding must be health checked by a veterinarian before breeding; they should be functionally fit, physically healthy (in good body condition and free from obvious signs of infection) and have good (confident

and friendly) temperaments – these phenotypes are compatible with a good quality of life.

- Breeders are required to know the specific welfare risks of extreme conformations and inherited disease related to breed or individual. They should avoid breeding dogs for extremes of physical type and minimise the extent of inbreeding (breeding from closely related individuals) which has the potential to be detrimental to the dog's quality of life.

3.2 General health requirements

Both bitch and stud dog must receive prophylactic health care under the direction of a veterinarian, including regular vaccinations, thorough clinical examination, and treatment for internal and external parasites. The timing of treatments must be under veterinary direction as some may harm the foetus if given during pregnancy or lactation.

FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED BY BREEDER IN AN ESTABLISHMENT

Requirements for good animal welfare: Good feeding, good housing, good health and appropriate behavior

1. Suitable kennels or accommodation.— The dogs shall at all times be kept in kennels or accommodation suitable in all respects, in terms of construction space, size of the kennels, number of dogs, exercising facilities, proper temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.

2. Adequate housing.— (1) Adequate housing with the provision of a sanitary facility, protection from the extremes of weather conditions, proper ventilation and appropriate space shall be provided.

(2) All housing shall be made of impervious materials that can be sanitised and wood shall not be allowed for this purpose.

3. Indoor housing facility.— The indoor housing facility at the establishment with environmental controls, housing or intended to house dogs and meeting the following requirements shall be provided, namely:—

- (i) it may consist of runs or pens totally enclosed in a barn or building, or of connecting inside or outside runs or pens within a totally enclosed building;
- (ii) it should be capable of controlling the temperature within the building or structure within the limits set forth for that species and age of animal, of maintaining humidity levels, and of rapidly eliminating odors from within the building;
- (iii) it shall have an impervious floor; impervious surface means a surface that does not permit the absorption of fluids;
- (iv) it shall be an enclosure created by the continuous connection of a roof, floor and walls; and
- (v) it shall have at least one door for entry and exit that can be opened and closed and any windows or openings which provide natural light shall be covered with a transparent material such as glass or hard plastic.

4. Care and upkeep of dogs.— The dogs shall be supplied with—

- (a) adequate quantity of wholesome food at suitable intervals of not more than eight hours, and suitable for that species and age and enough to maintain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal and served in a safe receptacle, dish or container;
- (b) adequate supply of fresh, clean drinking water in a safe receptacle, dish or container and available at all times; and

(c)adequate exercise or provision for exercising the dog on a leash exists.

5. Breeding Requirements:

I. Breeding of Cold Climate dogs shall be strictly prohibited considering the health and welfare of the dogs.

Dog breeds that cannot withstand in Indian environment

- Basset Hound,
- French Bulldog
- Alaskan Malamute
- Alaskan Malamute
- Keeshond
- Newfoundland
- Norwegian Elkhound
- Tibetan Mastiff
- Siberian Husky
- Saint Bernard

II. All breeders must adhere to responsible breeding practices to ensure the physical and mental well-being of dogs are not disturbed and intimate the genetic defects if any in the offsprings and such of the male should be neutered. If the bitch whelpspups with similar defect, such dog must not be used for breeding purpose.

III. Breeders should prioritize the health and temperament of the dogs they breed avoid ill-tempered dogs.

IV. Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board (TNAWB) will issue a certificate for the health of the breeding animals.

V. Breeders should register with TNAWB with regard to specific breed to be bred.

6. Registration:

All the dogs used for breeding must be registered with Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board. The details of the pet owners must be updated with the TNAWB.

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS TO BE ADHERED TO BY BREEDERS

1. **Breeding requirements.**— (1) The breeder shall be knowledgeable about reproduction, nutrition, wellness and care, early behavioral development, and breeding ethics.

(2) Bitches and stud dogs must not be used for breeding until they are fully grown (have reached sexual and skeletal maturity) – this age is breed-specific; some larger breeds mature much later. Bitches younger than 18 months of age should not be bred. Only normal, healthy, mature female dogs that have reached their eighteenth month shall be bred and shall be certified as healthy by a veterinary practitioner at least ten days prior to their being bred.

(3) No female dog shall be exploited to produce litters in two consecutive breeding seasons or one litter in a year.

(4) Female dogs shall not be used such that they give birth to pups before the end of the period of twelve months beginning with the day on which they last gave birth to pups.

(5) Only one litter shall be produced in one year and artificial insemination only assessing the semen quality and forced mating shall not be followed to impregnate dogs. Artificial insemination shall be adopted only by a qualified veterinarian.

(6) No female dog shall be exploited to give birth to more than five litters of pups during her lifespan.

(7) No male dog shall be used for breeding unless he is a healthy, mature dog, and only after he has reached his eighteenth month and shall be certified as healthy by a veterinary practitioner at least ten days prior to his being mated.

Common breeding techniques.—(1) Breeders are known to utilize following selective common breeding techniques, namely:—

- (i) out breeding;
- (ii) line breeding;
- (iii) in breeding

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-paragraph (1), the following two breeding techniques are permitted and accepted under this policy, namely:—

- (i) out breeding— the mating of dogs, which are not at all related to one another; and
- (ii) line breeding— mating between dogs that are marginally related to each other and in this case dogs are chosen for their special attributes to obtain certain types.

(3) The in breeding— Inbreeding is the mating of related individuals who have one or more ancestors in common. the effects of inbreeding accumulate within closed populations (e.g., within purebred breeds) and negative consequences can result from breeding parents who are too genetically similar. Inbred animals are more likely to have genetic defects and inherited diseases, which can be extremely detrimental to their health and welfare

(4) Female dogs shall not be mated after the age of eight years.

(5) The dogs used for breeding must be regularly vaccinated and proof of vaccination is mandatory. Every breeder shall furnish the proof of age (vaccination card) of their breeding female dogs certified by a veterinary practitioner.

- (6) Every breeder shall keep a full record of the litter that the male dog or female dog has previously produced and other relevant details of the litter.
- (7) Every breeding female dog shall be up-to-date with their vaccination boosters and de-worming prior to mating.
- (8) There shall be no de-barking, branding, dyeing, injecting substances to enhance visual appeal, performing a surgery or procedure to camouflage or hide any defect or infirmity or any other kind of mutilation of any body part of the pup and any change of appearance by artificial means is strictly forbidden. Tail-docking will not be permitted after 1 month of age.
- (9) Breeding to create new breeds of dogs or unusual looks shall be strictly prohibited.

B. HEALTH RELATED REQUIREMENTS

1. Health related requirements.—Every dog shall be kept in a clean, healthy and safe environment and be provided with all socialisation opportunities, vaccinations, and de-worming necessary to provide maximum mental and physical well-being.

2. Veterinary care.—(1) Every breeder shall have the services of a consultant veterinary practitioner available to attend to emergency medical requirements and records of his visits shall be maintained in writing.

(2) The consultant veterinary practitioner shall visit the establishment periodically, at regular intervals and medical examination of each dog at the establishment shall be conducted at least once every month and a record of the same shall be maintained by the breeder.

(3) Individual health records shall be maintained of all animals above the age of eight weeks, or that have been weaned, or that have been treated with a medical procedure, whichever occurs first.

(4) Litter health records may be kept on litters when litter-mates are treated with the same medication or procedure and health records (or a copy) shall accompany all animals upon transfer of ownership.

(5) Every breeder shall ensure that frequent observation of all dogs to assess their health and well-being is performed by a veterinary practitioner or by a para vet if a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is established so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior and well-being is conveyed to the consultant veterinary practitioner.

(6) Adequate training and guidance to personnel involved in the care of animals, including daily observation of animals, is required and the breeder shall employ only such persons who can perform at the level required by these rules.

(7) If the veterinary practitioner finds, either during the course of a visit to the establishment, or upon his attention being invited to the same by the State Board, that an animal or group of animals from a breeding kennel are suffering from contagious, communicable or infectious disease or exposure to any disease, a quarantine to that establishment may be issued by the veterinary practitioner until the animals are—

- (i) recovered and no longer capable of transmitting the disease; or
- (ii) isolated; or
- (iii) tested, vaccinated or otherwise treated; or
- (iv) humanely euthanised by a veterinary practitioner and properly disposed off (following the procedure as per B.3).

(8) A quarantine issued by the veterinary practitioner shall remain in effect until released in writing by the veterinarian and the information regarding such a quarantine having been issued shall be provided by the veterinary practitioner to the State Board, in writing.

(9) All pups shall be vaccinated which can start at the age of seven-eight weeks, and are usually completed at the age of eighteen weeks.

(10) The dogs shall be examined for phenotypic and genetic defects, including hip dysplasia, progressive retinal atrophy, night blindness, hypothyroidism, entropion, ectropion, overshot, undershot jaw (when incisors do not touch or mesh), wry mouth, two or more missing teeth, unilateral cryptorchid or full cryptorchid males. Animal with such defects shall not be used for breeding.

3. End of breeding life

- i) Take life-long responsibility for caring for puppies that do not sell, and bitches and stud dogs that are no longer used for breeding or home them to a responsible owner.
- ii) Breeders should ensure retired bitches and stud dogs cannot be used for breeding. A written contract should be in place with any new owner stating that the dog must not be used for breeding.

4. Euthanasia.— Dogs shall not be euthanised just because they can no longer breed or can not be sold and therefore not commercially viable and all euthanasia of mortally wounded or injured animals or incurably sick or terminally ill animals shall be accomplished by a registered veterinary practitioner under Veterinary Council of India or the State Veterinary Council in a manner and through a method approved by the Veterinary Council of India and the records including post mortem report

shall be maintained of all animals euthanised, and all carcasses including those that naturally died must be incinerated and shall not be sold.

C. HOUSING FACILITIES AND MANNER OF HOUSING DOGS

1. Structure and construction.—

For dogs used for breeding & marketing housed with the family or dogs housed separately in kennels.

(1) Housing facilities for dogs shall be structurally sound, and be kept in good repair, contain the animals securely and restrict other animals from entering.

(2) Areas inside of housing facilities shall be kept neat and free of clutter, including equipment, furniture and stored material, but may contain materials actually used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary for proper husbandry practices

Housing facilities shall be physically separated from any other
(3) business.

All surfaces in housing facilities, and all other constructions shall be such as allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitised, or removed
(4) or replaced when worn or soiled.

There shall be no jagged edges or sharp points that may injure the
(5) animals.

The ceilings of indoor housing facilities shall be impervious to
(6) moisture.

2. Storage facilities.—

(1) Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored outside the animal area and in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage.

(2) The supplies shall be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around any supplies.

(3) Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value.

- (4) All open supplies of food and bedding materials must be stored in leak-proof containers/bag with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage and only food and bedding that is currently being used may be kept in the animal areas.

3. Cleaning.—

- (1) Hard surfaces with which the dogs come in contact shall be spot-cleaned daily and sanitised.
- (2) There shall be no accumulation of excreta, and floors made of sand, gravel, grass or other similar material shall be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta.

4. Drainage and waste disposal.—

- (1) Regular waste disposal, removal and disposal of animal and food waste, discarded bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, shall be provided for.
- (2) Housing facilities shall be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that ensure rapid elimination of animal waste and water and if closed drainage systems are used they shall be equipped with traps that prevent the backflow of gases sewage onto the floor.
- (3) Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures and adjacent areas shall be drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry.
- (4) Trash containers in housing facilities, food storage and food preparation areas shall be leak-proof and possessed of tightly fitted lids at all times.

5. Water and electricity.—The housing facility shall have reliable and adequate electricity supply including a backup provision in case of outage, and adequate potable running water for the animals' drinking needs, for cleaning, and for carrying out other husbandry requirements.

6. Ambient and comfortable temperature.—

- (1) The temperature within indoor housing facilities for animals shall be ambient and comfortable, depending on the breeds of dogs that are housed inside.

- (2) The temperature shall be such as provides for their health and well-being.

7. Ventilation.—

- (1) Adequate ventilation at indoor housing facilities containing dogs shall be ensured by means of windows, doors, vents or air conditioning.
- (2) The air shall be circulated by fans, blowers or air conditioning so as to minimise drafts, odors and moisture condensation.

8. Lighting.—

- (1) Indoor housing facilities for animals shall be well-lit enough to permit routine inspection, cleaning of the facility and observation of the animals.
- (2) Primary enclosures shall be placed so as to protect the animals from excessive light.

Chemicals.—

- (1) Chemicals used for normal husbandry practices, cleaning, disinfecting, and the like, that maybe toxic to the animals shall not be stored in food storage or food preparation areas, but may be stored in adjacent rooms or in secure cabinets in the animal areas.
- (2) All chemicals shall be clearly labeled.

9. Medicine.—

- (1) All medication shall be stored in clean, dust restricting cabinets with well-fitting doors or othersuitable containers with well-fitting lids.
- (2) All medication shall be clearly marked, or labeled.
- (3) Manufactures' labels, including expiration date, shall not be removed or defaced.
- (4) Medication such as dips, and rinses and those marked for external use only may be stored in the same cabinet but shall be physically separated from other medication.

10. Fire detection and extinguishers.—All indoor housing facilities and the indoor portion of sheltered housing facilities shall be equipped with properly maintained smoke or heat detection devices and extinguishers.

11. Outdoor housing facilities.—

(1) The following categories of dogs shall not be kept in outdoor facilities, unless that practice is specifically approved by the attending veterinary practitioner in writing:—

- i. dogs that are not accustomed to the temperatures prevalent in the area or region in question;
- ii. dog breeds that cannot tolerate the temperatures prevalent in the area or region in question, such as long-haired breeds in high temperature locations; and
- iii. sick, infirm, aged or young animals.

(2) Outdoor facilities for dogs shall include one or more structures with roofs, i.e., one or more shelters that are accessible to each animal in each outdoor facility, and that are large enough to allow each animal within the structure to sit, stand and lie down in a normal manner, and to turn about freely and in addition, one or more separate outside areas of shade shall be provided, large enough to contain all the animals at once and protect them from the direct rays of the sun. For the dogs used for breeding sufficient space is required for the animal to move, confining the animal with limited space can not be permitted.

(3) Shelters in outdoor facilities for animals shall contain a roof, four sides and a floor, and shall—

- i. provide the animals with adequate protection and shelter from heat and cold; and
- ii. provide the animals with protection from the direct rays of the sun and the direct effect of wind, rain, snow or other precipitation.

(4) Primary enclosures for animals shall meet the following minimum requirements:—

- (a) primary enclosures shall be constructed of suitable material and

- shall be structurally sound;
 - (b) they shall be kept in good repair;
 - (c) they shall have no sharp points or edges that can injure the animals;
 - (d) they shall be such as contain the animals securely, and keep other animals from entering the enclosure;
 - (e) enable the animals to remain dry and clean;
 - (f) provide shelter and protection from extreme temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable for or hazardous to the animals;
 - (g) provide sufficient shade to shelter all the animals housed in the primary enclosure at one time;
 - (h) provide all the animals with easy and convenient access to clean food and water;
 - (i) enable all surfaces that come in contact with the animals to be readily cleaned and sanitised, or replaced when worn or soiled;
 - (j) have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the animal's feet and legs from injury; and
 - (k) provide sufficient space to allow each animal to turn about freely, to stand, sit and lie down in a comfortable, normal position, and to walk in a normal manner.
- (5) Each dog housed in a primary enclosure (including weaned pups) shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space, calculated as follows:—
- (a) length of the enclosure: four times the length of the dog, measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail; and
 - (b) breadth of the enclosure: two times the length of the dog, measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail. For the dogs used for breeding sufficient space is required for the animal to move, confining the animal with limited space can not

be permitted.

- (6) Each female dog with nursing pups shall be provided with an additional amount of floor space, based on her breed and behavioral characteristics, and in accordance with generally accepted husbandry practices as determined by the attending veterinarian.
- (7) The interior height of a primary enclosure shall be at least six inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position.
- (8) Cages or crates used to contain animals for short periods of time shall be large enough to permit the animal to stand, sit, lie and turn around in a normal manner.

12. Dogs on tethers.—

- (1) Dogs may be kept on tethers only in outside housing facilities that meet the requirements of these rules, and only when the tether meets the requirements of this paragraph.
- (2) The tether shall be attached to the front of the dog's shelter structure or to a post in front of the shelter structure and shall be at least three times the length of the dog, as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail.
- (3) The tether shall allow the dog convenient access to the shelter structure, and to food and water containers.
- (4) The tether shall be of the type and strength commonly used for the size of dog involved, and shall be attached to the dog by a well-fitted collar that does not cause trauma or injury to the dog.
- (5) Collars made of materials such as wire, flat chains, or chains with sharp edges, or chains with rusty or non-uniform links, are prohibited.
- (6) The tether shall be attached such that the dog is not in danger of becoming entangled with other objects or coming into physical contact with other dogs in the outside housing facility, and such that the dog is able to roam to the full range of the tether.
- (7) A perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep unwanted animals out shall enclose the dog housing area where dogs are on

tethers.

- (8) The fence shall be constructed such that it protects the dogs by preventing other dogs of equal or greater size from going through it or under it, or even above it, and coming into contact with the dogs inside.

13. Compatibility.--

- (1) All dogs housed in the same primary enclosure shall be compatible, as determined by observation.
- (2) Not more than twelve adult dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.
- (3) Female dogs in heat shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with sexually mature males, except for breeding.
- (4) Female dogs with litters shall be housed separately and shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with other adult dogs; pups less than four months of age shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs other than their dam or foster dam.
- (5) Dogs with a vicious or aggressive disposition shall be housed separately from other dogs and sedation shall not be used to control behavior of such dogs.
- (6) Dogs that have or are suspected of having a contagious disease shall be isolated from healthy animals.
- (7) When an entire group or room of animals is known to have or believed to be exposed to an infectious or contagious agent, the group may be kept intact during the process of diagnosis, treatment and control.

14. Exercise for dogs and socialising.—

- (1) The Dog breeding Units, Commercial kennels, commercial breeders, traders, other dealers, and exhibitors shall develop, document and follow an appropriate plan to provide dogs with an opportunity for exercise.
- (2) The plan shall be approved and signed by the breeder and the attending veterinarian, and include written standard procedures to be

- followed in providing the opportunity for exercise.
- (3) The plan shall also be made available to the State Board upon request.
 - (4) The plan shall, at a minimum, comply with each of the following:—
 - (a) dogs over twelve weeks of age, except female dogs with litters, housed, held or maintained by any animal shelter, boarding kennel, commercial kennel, commercial breeder, trader, other dealer, exhibitor, or other licensee shall be provided the opportunity for exercise regularly; and
 - (b) the frequency, method and duration of the opportunity for exercise shall be determined by the consultant veterinary practitioner.
 - (5) The breeders, in developing their plan, shall consider providing positive physical contact with humans that encourages exercise through play or other similar activities and if a dog is housed, held or maintained at a facility without sensory contact with another dog, it shall be provided with positive physical contact with humans at least once daily.
 - (6) The opportunity for exercise may be provided in a number of ways, including—
 - (a) group housing in cages, pens or runs that provide at least one hundred per cent. of the required space for each dog if maintained separately under the minimum floor space requirements of these rules;
 - (b) providing access to a run or open area at the frequency and duration prescribed by the attending veterinarian;
 - (c) adequate exercise either in a fenced area or on a leash with a person on the other end;
 - (d) exercising for at least thirty minutes twice per day;
 - (e) socialising with people at suitable intervals equaling at least three hours per day for adult and five hours per day for pups less than four months of age; and
 - (f) other similar activities.
 - (7) Every establishment shall ensure that sufficient physical exercise is provided to the animal used for breeding purpose. The facilities required for exercise shall be developed by the breeder involved.

15. Feeding.—

- (1) Animals shall be fed as per prescribed standards.
- (2) The food shall be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal.
- (3) The diet shall be appropriate for the individual animal's age and condition.
- (4) Food receptacles used for animals shall be readily accessible to all animals and shall be located so as to minimise contamination by excreta and be protected from the rain and feeding pans shall be made of a durable material that can easily be cleaned and sanitised and shall be kept clean.

16. Cleaning, sanitisation and housekeeping.—

- Excreta and food waste shall be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary, to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the animals contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects and odors
- (1) daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary, to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the animals contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects and odors
 - (2) When water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing or other methods, animals shall be removed unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure that the animals will not be harmed, wetted or distressed in the process.
 - (3) Standing water shall be removed from the primary enclosure and adjacent areas.
 - (4) Animals in other primary enclosures shall be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning.
 - (5) Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles shall be cleaned and sanitised, by washing them with appropriate detergent solutions and application of disinfectants.
 - (6) Pens, runs and outdoor housing areas using material that cannot be cleaned and sanitised using the method previously stated, such as gravel, sand, grass, earth or absorbent bedding, shall be cleaned and sanitised by removing the contaminated material as necessary to prevent odors, disease hazards, and insects.

17. Housekeeping for premises.— The establishment, where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, shall be kept clean and in good repair, and free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products and discarded matter, and weeds, grasses and bushes shall be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the facility, control and prevent fleas and ticks, and protect the health and well-being of the animals and regular de-ticking shall be practiced at the time of grooming.

18. Annual vaccination of dogs.—The dogs at every breeding establishment shall be annually vaccinated against rabies (and preferably against canine distemper, parvo-virus, leptospirosis and viral hepatitis). It is mandate that animals used for breeding purpose should be regularly vaccinated as per vaccination schedule.

19. Employees.—

(1) Every breeder shall have enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required by these rules.

(2) The employees who provide for husbandry and care or handle animals shall be properly trained, and supervised by an individual who has the requisite degree of knowledge, background and experience in proper husbandry and care of dogs to be able to do so. Though in some instances the animals are cared by families, they must possess knowledge on do's and don'ts.

20. Identification of dogs.—Every breeder shall ensure that—

(a) every dog is identified by an official tag affixed to the collar of each dog;

(b) identification of all breeding stock and of pups over three months, are performed by a veterinary practitioner through micro-chipping;

(c) tags are sequentially numbered and referenced to record which completely and accurately identify the source of the dog, all medical treatment or procedures that it may have been subjected to, and the disposition of the animal; and

(d) the micro-chips are allotted sequential numbers for the same purpose and a record of the micro-chip number used to identify the dog accompany each dog that is sold or otherwise moved out of the establishment.