

1: The Transport of Animals Amendment Rules,

The Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, - Free download as PDF File .pdf), Text File .txt) or read online for free. Scribd is the world's largest social reading and publishing site. Search Search.

Dispholidus typus Boomslang D. Genus Thelotornis Bird, twig, or vine snakes D. Genus Nerodia watersnakes D. G Family Helodermatidae 1. Heloderma suspectum suspectum reticulate Gila monster D. D , except Procambarus clarkii and Orconectes virilis not restricted. B All species of genus Eriocheir D. B All nonnative species of slugs and land snails D , except: Helix aspersa brown garden snail not prohibited. D All species of genus Haliotis Abalone D , except Haliotis rufescens Red abalone , Haliotis sorenseni White abalone , Haliotis corrugata Pink abalone , Haliotis fulgens Green abalone , Haliotis cracherodii Black abalone , Haliotis kamtschatkana Pinto abalone , Haliotis walallensis Flat abalone and Haliotis assimilis Threaded abalone are not restricted. Unpermitted nonnative abalone are determined to be detrimental to native populations, therefore the exemptions provided in Fish and Game Code subsection b and subsection b of these regulations are not applicable. Includes freshwater and marine fishes, invertebrates, amphibians, and reptiles D. Unpermitted transgenic aquatic animals are determined to be detrimental to native wildlife, therefore the exemption provided for in Fish and Game Code Section e is not applicable. Sections and , Fish and Game Code. Sections , , , Amendment of subsection g 5 filed ; effective thirtieth day thereafter Register 84, No. For prior history, see Register 81, No. Amendment of subsection i filed ; effective thirtieth day thereafter Register 85, No. Notice of Erroneous Filing filed by OAL; purported amendment of subsection g 5 filed in error on is null and void and text as filed with Secretary of State on remains in effect uninterrupted Register 86, No. Amendment of subsection g 5 filed ; effective thirtieth day thereafter Register 86, No. Amendment of subsection h filed ; effective upon filing Register 86, No. Amendment of subsection g 1 filed ; operative Register 87, No. New subsection e 15 filed ; operative Register 88, No. Amendment of subsection b filed ; operative Register 88, No. Amendment filed ; operative pursuant to Government Code section Amendment filed ; operative pursuant to section , Fish and Game Code Register 93, No. Amendment of subsection c 9 A filed ; operative Register 94, No. New subsection c 10 filed ; operative Register 94, No. Amendment of subsection c 1 I 2 filed ; operative Register 94, No. Editorial correction of designation of subsection c 5 G Register 94, No. Amendment of subsections c 2 Q filed ; operative pursuant to Government Code section Change without regulatory effect amending subsection c 1 C filed pursuant to section , title 1, California Code of Regulations Register 95, No. Amendment of subsection c 5 J 2. Amendment of section heading and section filed ; operative Register 98, No. New subsection c 3 C filed ; operative pursuant to Government Code section New subsection c 11 and amendment of Note filed ; operative Register , No. New subsection c 9 A , redesignation of portion of section c 9 as new subsection c 9 B and redesignation of former subsections c 9 A - B as c 9 B 1. Amendment of subsection c 1 I , new subsections c 1 N and c 3 D , amendment of subsections c 5 A and c 5 J , new subsection c 5 U , amendment of subsection c 7 F , new subsections c 9 C - D and amendment of Note filed ; operative Register , No. Amendment of section and Note filed ; operative Register , No. Amendment of subsection c 3 A , new subsection c 3 A 1.

2: Legislation | Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India

NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 26th March, S.O (E) - Whereas certain draft rules further to amend the Transport of Animals Rules, were published as required by sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, (59 of) under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment number S.O. (E) dated 26th.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause h of sub-section 2 of Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 59 of ; the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by the said Section, namely: Transport of Animals Rules, In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires a qualified veterinary surgeon means one who holds a diploma or a degree of a recognised veterinary college. Rules 4 to 14 shall apply to the transport of dogs and cats of all breeds whether by rail, road, inland, waterway, sea or air. No dog or cat in an advanced stage of pregnancy shall be transported. Where dogs or cats are to be transported for short distance by road in a public vehicle, the following precautions are to be taken namely: Where dogs or cats are to be transported by air: The size and type of crates for transport of dogs and cats shall conform as clearly as may be to the size and type specified in Schedule - B and Schedule - C respectively. All containers of dogs or cats shall be clearly labelled showing the names address and telephone number if any of the consignor. The consignee shall be informed about the train or transport arrival or flight number and its time of arrival in advance. Consignment of dogs or cats to be transported by rail or road shall be booked by the next passenger or main train or bus and should not be detained after accepting the consignment for booking. Rules 16 to 23 shall apply to the transport of all types of monkeys from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head. Monkeys that are not completely weaned, that is, under 1. All monkeys in the same cage shall be of the same species and of approximately the same weight and size. Monkeys captured within their natural habitat shall be placed in new, sterilized or thoroughly cleaned cages and subsequent transfer, if any, shall also be new, disinfected or thoroughly cleaned cages. Monkeys shall be transported from trapping area to the nearest rail-head by the fastest means of transport available and the monkeys shall not be left un-attended at any time during the journey. Provided that wooden cages as specified in Schedule - F to these rules may also be used for carrying monkeys from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head. Rules 25 to 32 shall apply to transport of monkeys from a rail - head to another railhead or from a rail-head to nearest airport. Cages shall be stored in such a manner that ventilation is adequate and the monkeys are not exposed to drought and direct heat or cold. Monkeys found dead shall be removed as quickly as possible for suitable disposal. The transport cages shall be in accordance with specifications given in rule. Not more than one cage shall be placed over the other and gunny packing shall be placed between two cages, when one is placed over the other. Monkeys shall be brought to the airport sufficiently early. Monkeys shall be provided with food and water immediately before loading on the aircraft. Rules 34 to 45 shall apply in relation to the transport of monkeys by air. The time in transit shall be as short as possible and factors causing stress to monkeys shall be reduced to the minimum. Pregnant and nursing monkeys shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government. Pregnant and nursing monkeys and monkeys weighing over 5 kilograms shall be transported in specially designed individual cages. All monkeys in the some cage shall be of the same species and of approximately the same weight and size. Each cage shall be equipped with water and food receptacles which shall be leak - proof and be capable of being cleaned and refilled during transit. A suitable absorbent material such as saw dust shall be kept in the dropping trays. The food and water containers shall be checked at every stop and refilled ; if necessary, and a sufficient stock of food shall be available on the aircraft and at likely stopping places. About 85 grams of food per monkey is required daily. Suitable foods are dry cereal grains or gram. It is recommended that whole gram made into biscuits or wheat meal bread should be fed. A minimum of ml. An empty cage of the usual dimensions with its sides covered except 50mm at the top to allow for ventilation shall be provided in the freighter aircraft for housing the monkeys which fall sick or are injured during the journey. Rules 47 to 56 shall apply to the transport by rail of cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, yaks and calves. Veterinary first-aid equipment shall

accompany all batches of cattle. The average space provided per cattle in Railway wagon or vehicle shall not be less than two square metres. Cattle shall be loaded after they are properly fed and given water. Cattle in advanced stage of pregnancy shall not be mixed with young cattle in order to avoid stampede during transportation. When cattle is to be transported by rail. When cattle are to be transported by goods vehicle the following precautions are to be taken namely a Specially fitted goods vehicles with a special type of tail board and padding around the sides should be used. For the transport of equines by rail, the following precautions shall be taken a Equines shall be transported by passenger or mixed trains only; b Ordinary goods wagon when used for transportation shall carry not more than eight to ten horses or ten mules or ten donkeys on broad gauge and not more than six horses or eight donkeys on metre-gauge c in extreme hot, water shall be sprinkled over the wagons containing equines by the railway authorities to bring down temperature. Ice slabs in specially made containers may be placed inside the wagon, if recommended by a qualified veterinary surgeon; d every wagon shall have two attendants if the equines are more than two in number; e equines shall be loaded parallel to the rails, facing each other; f material for padding, such as paddy, straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if an animal lies down and this shall not be less than 6 cm thick; g to provide adequate ventilation, upper door of the side of the wagon shall be kept open and properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire gauge closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire break out; h two breast bars shall be provided on each side of the wagon, one at a height of 50 to 80 cm and the other at cm. For the transport of equines by goods-vehicles, the following precautions shall be taken, namely: For the transport of equines by sea the following precautions shall be taken, namely: Rules 65 to 75 shall apply to the transport of sheep and goats by rail or road involving journeys of more than six hours. Sheep and goats shall be transported separately; but if the lots are small special partition shall be provided to separate them. Rams and male young stock shall not be mixed with female stock in the same compartment. Sufficient food and fodder shall be carried to last during the journey and watering facility shall be provided at regular intervals. Material for padding, such as straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if an animal lies down, and this shall be not less than 5 cm. The animals shall not be fettered unless there is a risk of their jumping out and their legs shall not be tied down. The space required for a goat shall be the same as that for a woolled sheep and the approximate space required for a sheep in a goods vehicle or a railway wagon shall be as under: Broad gauge Metre gauge Narrow gauge 1.

3: Animal welfare and rights in Australia - Wikipedia

(1) These rules may be called the Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. 2.

For example, did you know it is illegal to relocate stray dogs that have been spayed? Or that it is illegal to incite or organize animal fights? Many people may be unaware of the laws compassionate lawmakers have passed to safeguard animals. It is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to have compassion for all living creatures. To kill or maim any animal, including stray animals, is a punishable offence. IPC Sections and Abandoning any animal for any reason can land you in prison for up to three months. No animal including chickens can be slaughtered in any place other than a slaughterhouse. Sick or pregnant animals shall not be slaughtered. Stray dogs that have been operated for birth control cannot be captured or relocated by anybody including any authority. Section 11 1 h , PCA Act, Monkeys are protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, and cannot be displayed or owned. Bears, monkeys, tigers, panthers, lions and bulls are prohibited from being trained and used for entertainment purposes, either in circuses or streets. Section 22 ii , PCA Act, Animal sacrifice is illegal in every part of the country. Rule 3, Slaughterhouse Rules, Organizing of or participating in or inciting any animal fight is a cognizable offence. Cosmetics tested on animals and the import of cosmetics tested on animals is banned. Teasing, feeding or disturbing the animals in a zoo and littering the zoo premises is an offence punishable by a fine of Rs. Section 38J, Wildlife Protection Act, Capturing, trapping, poisoning or baiting of any wild animal or even attempting to do so is punishable by law, with a fine of up to Rs. Section 9, Wildlife Protection Act, Disturbing or destroying eggs or nests of birds and reptiles or chopping a tree having nests of such birds and reptiles or even attempting to do so constitutes to hunting and attracts a punishment of a fine of up to Rs. Conveying or carrying animals whether in or upon any vehicle, in any manner or position which causes discomfort, pain or suffering is a punishable offence under two Central Acts. For more information, please visit hsi. Or have something to share?

4: Acts and Rules : Department of Animal Husbandary, Government of Maharashtra India

S. O. (E) whereas certain draft rules further to amend the Transport of Animals Rules, were published as required by sub-section (1) of Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, (59 of) under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment number S.O. (E) dated 26th December in the Gazette of India.

Short title and commencement: In these rules unless the context otherwise requires: 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. Condition of health of animals transported on foot Every animal to be transported on foot shall be healthy and in good condition for such transport. A certificate of a veterinary doctor in respect of each animal to be transported to the effect that such animal is in a fit condition for such transportation and is not suffering from any infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases shall accompany such animal. The certificate under sub rule 1 shall be in the form as specified in the First Schedule. Certain animals do not transport on foot: New born animals of which the navel has not completely healed, diseased, blind, emaciated, lame, fatigued, or having given birth during the preceding seventy two hours or likely to give birth during transport shall not be transported on foot. Transport in on-farm social group: Animal shall be transported in their on farm social groups established at least one week prior to journey First aid equipment to accompany animals transported on foot: The owner of the animals shall provide veterinary first aid equipment to be accompanied with such animals while transported on foot. Certificate to be carried during transportation: In case the person transporting the animals on foot is not the owner of the animals then such person shall carry a certificate as specified in the Second Schedule during such transportation. Watering arrangement during transportation of animals: The owner of the animals shall make watering arrangement en route during transport of such animals on foot. Feed and fodder arrangements during transportation of animals: Sufficient feed and fodder with adequate reserve of such feed and fodder for the animals shall be made available by their owner during their transport on foot. Prohibition of the use of whip, etc. If any animal needs to be tied during transport on foot, it shall be tied by a rope covered with suitable cushioning such as cloth around its leg and such animal shall not be tied by its nose, all legs or any other part of the body except by its neck. If more than one animal is to be tied adjacent to one another by a single rope during their transport on foot, the space between any two of such animals shall be minimum two feet and animals so tied shall be of similar physical condition and strength and no more than two such animals shall be tied adjacent to each other by a single rope. Certain prohibition on transport of animals on foot No person shall transport on foot an animal before sunrise or after sunset. No animal shall be transported on foot beyond the distance, time, rest interval and temperature specified for such animal in the following Table: No animal shall be made to walk under conditions of heavy rain, thunderstorms or extremely dry or sultry conditions during is transport on foot. Transportation of animals in certain cases not permitted without shoes: Animals whose hooves are not provided with shoes as in the case of pack or draught animal shall not be transported on foot on hard cement, bitumen-coated or metalled roads, steep gradients or hilly and rocky terrain, irrespective of weather conditions summer or winter. Power of Police to require the owner to take animal to nearest Magistrate If any police officer or any other person authorized on this behalf by the Government or by the Animal Welfare Board of India has reason to believe that an offence has been or is being committed in respect of an animal in contravention of these rules he may require the owner or other person in charges of such animal to take the animal to the nearest magistrate. If the owner or the person in charge of the animals referred to in sub rule I refuses to comply with the demands of the police officer under that sub rule, it shall be lawful for such police officer or such other persons to take the animal to the nearest magistrate. Species Animal Maximum no.

5: Legislation Act | Acts

The Rules provide for the transportation of cattle, equines, sheep and goats and pigs by rail, road or airplane. Containers must be properly fitted for transportation, providing shelter from sun, heat, rain or cold and allowing poultry and pigs to be comfortable during the journey.

The code provides game farmers with information on how to meet the welfare needs of their animals, as required under the Animal Welfare Act. It can also be used in courts as evidence in cases brought before them relating to poor welfare of gamebirds. We will use the findings to support our objective to ensure high standards of fish welfare. Ducks and geese The welfare of ducks and geese is protected by the general requirements of the Welfare of Farmed Animals England Regulations. Schedule 9 of these regulations contains specific conditions that apply to the keeping of rabbits. As there is no longer an industry body for commercial rabbit keepers, we would welcome commercial farmers contacting us via: Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Turkeys Ratites emu, ostrich, rhea The farming of emu, ostrich and rhea ratites caters for a niche market in the UK. The welfare of ratites are protected by the general requirements in the Welfare of Farmed Animals England Regulations. There are also Council of Europe recommendations on the welfare of farmed ratites which offer guidance on the standards that should apply. Council of Europe recommendations on the welfare of farmed ratites The existing Codes of Recommendations for the welfare of livestock continue to apply, however, with the introduction of the Act and the Welfare of Farmed Animals England Regulations, the references to the legislation throughout the code are now out of date. Whilst the vast majority of the regulations are replicated by the regulations, you should check the legislation as it currently stands. Legislation The Animal Welfare Act makes owners and keepers responsible for ensuring that the welfare needs of their animals are met. These include the need: The Animal Welfare Act contains the general laws relating to animal welfare. It is an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to any animal. Unlike previous legislation, the Act applies to all animals on common land. The welfare of all farmed animals is protected by the Animal Welfare Act which makes it an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to any animal. The new regulations are made under the Animal Welfare Act and are very similar to the previous regulations. Guidance to the Regulations PDF, They also set out detailed arrangements in respect of penning, food and water and the care of young animals. Responsibility for enforcing WAMO rests with local councils. The welfare of farmed animals is additionally protected by the Welfare of Farmed Animals England Regulations as amended S. Welfare of Farmed Animals England Amendment Regulations These regulations continue to implement EU directives on the welfare of calves, pigs, laying hens, conventionally reared meat chickens and a general welfare framework directive, which sets down minimum standards for the protection of all farmed livestock. The regulations cover all farmed animals. Schedule 1 which does not apply to fish, reptiles or amphibians contains specific requirements such as inspections, record keeping, freedom of movement, buildings and equipment and the feeding and watering of animals. Some species, however, are subject to additional provisions, which are set out in Schedules. Guidance has been prepared to accompany the regulations and includes information on the application of the legislation to common land. Interim guidance whilst the relevant code of recommendations is under review, is available on the rules on conventionally reared meat chicken.

6: Animal Welfare, Ethics and Jurisprudence: Transport of animals on foot rules,

The Rules provide for special provisions to be applied to race horses: a physical examination must be carried out after every race in order to ascertain the presence of possible injuries, the use of whip is consented for a certain number of lashes and in case of potential damage to the horse, the rider or both.

Legislation[edit] There is little national animal welfare legislation in Australia; most animal welfare regulations are at the state and territory level. This resulted in regulations for the Australian Animal Welfare Standards for the Land Transport of Livestock, which have been implemented in every state except Western Australia. The Advisory Committee related to the Strategy has been disbanded, and the responsibility for further developing the Strategy has been handed over to the states and territories and national funding for animal welfare withdrawn. These protections cover vertebrates as well as crustaceans in vertebrates. The Act provides for the development of regulations relating to different species of farm animals, and codes for some species have been made. This applies to vertebrates except fish. Mandatory standards on specified species, transport, saleyards, and slaughter are incorporated under the Animal Welfare Regulations. There are mandatory codes on conditions for keeping domestic animals, transport, and slaughter. The law applies to vertebrates and cephalopods, as well as crustaceans intended for human consumption. With regard to farm animals, the Act prohibits debeaking and keeping commercial laying hens and pigs in "accommodation that is not appropriate", and provides for codes of practice on issues such as transport and slaughter to be made. This applies to vertebrates. The Act provides Standards and Guidelines on the welfare of different species including during transport and slaughter. The Act does not specifically address farm animal welfare. However, the Northern Territory Livestock Act regulate welfare during transport to slaughter. There are compulsory codes on livestock transport and partly compulsory codes on pigs and poultry. The law covers vertebrates other than fish. A further 12 million male chicks are culled, and many more animals die on farms, including an estimated 15 million lambs who die each year within 48 hours of birth due to inadequate protection from harsh weather. This figure has been rising over the past two decades, up from 77 kilograms per person in Humane slaughter[edit] Animals Australia and RSPCA Victoria state that all animals should be stunned prior to slaughter because of the suffering they experience during their slaughter. Statistics from four Australian states indicate that 6, dogs, 2, cats, , "native mammals" including koalas, wallabies, possums, and wombats, primates, 2,, mice, , rats, , sheep, and , domestic fowl including chickens and ducks and , birds, , fish, 83, amphibians, 30, reptiles, and , "other aquatic animals" were used. HRA notes that there is no national collection of animal use statistics, and that these are "very conservative" figures. Their work focuses on making sure the Australian Government and companies operating in Australia are doing their part to protect the 70 billion animals born in farming each year. The organisation also works to protect animals against abuse in the region, as well as protect sea animals from abandoned fishing nets and other threats.

7: 15 Animal Rights in India That Every Citizen Should Know

(Amendment) Rules, , the Animal Welfare Board of India has recently taken the following decision concerning the authorization of persons to certify the animals prior to transportation by trucks,/ rail.

8: petition: ANIMAL TRANSPORT IN INDIA

Transport of Animals, Rules, In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, (59 of); the Central Government hereby makes.

9: The Performing Animals Amendment Rules,

Application of the rules: 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.

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