



Notification Number: 2015/309/UK

The Microchipping of Dogs (Wales) Regulations 2015

Date received : 16/06/2015

End of Standstill : 17/09/2015

Message

Message 001

Communication from the Commission - TRIS/(2015) 01797

Directive 98/34/EC

Notificación - Oznámení - Notifikation - Notifizierung - Teavitamine - Γνωστοποίηση - Notification - Notification - Notifica - Pieteikums - Pranešimas - Bejelentés - Notifika - Kennisgeving - Zawiadomienie - Notificação - Hlásenie-Obvestilo - Ilmoitus - Anmälan - Нотификация : 2015/0309/UK - Notificare.

No abre el plazo - Nezahtuje odklady - Fristerne indledes ikke - Kein Fristbeginn - Viivituste perioodi ei avata - Καμμία έναρξη προθεσμίας - Does not open the delays - N'ouvre pas de délais - Non fa decorrere la mora - Neietekmē atlikšanu - Atidėjimai nepradedami - Nem nyitja meg a késések - Ma' jiftaħ il-perijodi ta' dawmien - Geen termijnbegin - Nie otwiera opóźnień - Nao inicia o prazo - Neotvorí oneskorenia - Ne uvaja zamud - Määräaika ei ala tästä - Inleder ingen frist - Не се предвижда период на прекъсване - Nu deschide perioadele de stagnare - Nu deschide perioadele de stagnare.

(MSG: 201501797.EN)

1. Structured Information Line

MSG 001 IND 2015 0309 UK EN 16-06-2015 UK NOTIF

2. Member State

UK

3. Department Responsible

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
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3. Originating Department

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4. Notification Number

2015/0309/UK - C00A

5. Title

The Microchipping of Dogs (Wales) Regulations 2015

6. Products Concerned

The proposed Microchipping of Dogs (Wales) Regulations 2015 (the 'Regulations') require that, from 6 April 2016, all keepers of dogs in Wales must have their dogs microchipped. The Regulations set standards for the microchips and databases that will need to be used to be compliant with the Regulations. The Regulations will also set competency standards for those implanting microchips.

7. Notification Under Another Act

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8. Main Content

Keywords: dogs, microchips

The draft Regulations require that, from 6 April 2016, all dogs older than 8 weeks normally resident in Wales must be microchipped and registered on a database that meets the requirements set out in the Regulations. To be compliant with the Regulations, microchips must be compliant with the international ISO standards (FDX B operating at 134.2 kilohertz and meeting ISO standards 11784 and 11785). The Regulations also contain conditions that a database operator must meet for it to be a suitable database for the purposes of the Regulations. Implantation of microchips may only be carried out by a veterinarian or someone having received the appropriate training. Keepers will be required to keep their registered records up to date on the database. Dogs brought into the country must within 30 days be microchipped (if not already) and registered on a database.

9. Brief Statement of Grounds

Requiring all dog keepers to have their dog microchipped is a simple, cheap and effective way of cutting down on the number of dogs that need to be kennelled, rehomed or put down because their keepers cannot be traced. In 2014, 8,140 dogs were picked up by Local Authorities in Wales: 364 of those were euthanised and 2,415 were passed to welfare organisations as they were unable to be returned to their owners. It is arguable that most of these dogs could indeed have been returned if they were microchipped, reducing the considerable cost burden on Local Authorities and welfare organisations.

Compulsory microchipping is primarily a welfare measure designed to re-unite lost dogs with their keepers. Breeders will be required to microchip their puppies prior to sale and register as the first keeper to ensure traceability back to its place of birth. This is in case of health or genetic problems. However, traceability will also impose greater accountability on keepers that allow their dogs to act antisocially (fouling, straying, dangerous behaviour etc.), thus encouraging responsible ownership.

It is important to apply established international standards to the quality of microchips to prevent poor quality chips entering the market, and either failing to work properly or having an adverse effect on the animal. For databases, it is important that databases operate to set standards so that dog owners can have the reassurance



that their data will be kept secure and operative should their dog stray or become lost and that reunification of lost dog and owner can take place smoothly and efficiently.

10. Reference Documents - Basic Texts

No Basic Text exists

11. Invocation of the Emergency Procedure

No

12. Grounds for the Emergency

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13. Confidentiality

No

14. Fiscal measures

No

15. Impact assessment

Yes

16. TBT and SPS aspects

TBT aspect

No - The draft is in conformity with an international standard

SPS aspect

No - The draft is not a sanitary or phytosanitary measure

European Commission

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