



Notification Number: 2014/99/UK

## The Microchipping of Dogs (England) Regulations 2014

Date received : 03/03/2014

End of Standstill : 04/06/2014

### Message

Message 001

Communication from the Commission - TRIS/(2014) 00592

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 : 2014/0099/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: 201400592.EN)

#### 1. Structured Information Line

MSG 001 IND 2014 0099 UK EN 03-03-2014 UK NOTIF

#### 2. Member State

UK

#### 3. Department Responsible

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills  
European Reform Directorate  
1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET.

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#### 3. Originating Department

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Animal Welfare  
Nobel House  
17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR



#### **4. Notification Number**

2014/0099/UK - C90A

#### **5. Title**

The Microchipping of Dogs (England) Regulations 2014

#### **6. Products Concerned**

The proposed Microchipping of Dogs (England) Regulations 2014 (the 'Regulations') require that, from April 2016, all keepers of dogs in England must have their dog microchipped. The Regulations set standards for the microchips and databases that will need to be used to be compliant with the Regulations. The Regulations 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 England 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**

Some 100,000 stray dogs each year in England are picked up by police, local authorities and animal welfare charities. Around half of these dogs' keepers are untraceable and dog and keeper cannot be reunited. It costs local authorities and charities £57.5million a year to feed, kennel and rehome stray dogs in England. For a number of dogs that cannot find a new home, the alternative is often euthanasia. In 2011/12 alone, some 9,000 healthy dogs were put down.

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. Most of these dogs could be returned to their keeper if they were microchipped. This will reduce the considerable costs caused by stray dogs.

Compulsory Microchipping is primarily a welfare measure designed to re-unite lost dogs with their keepers. And because puppies will be chipped by breeders before sale, there will be traceability back to those breeders, so in cases of health or genetic problems these problems can be better dealt with. However, traceability will also bring greater accountability as keepers of dogs that cause a nuisance or are dangerous will be more traceable and can be better held to account, 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**

Impact Assessment not available.

**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

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European Commission

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