



# Dog Control (Microchip Transponder) Regulations 2005

Silvia Cartwright, Governor-General

## Order in Council

At Wellington this 12th day of December 2005

Present:

The Right Hon Helen Clark presiding in Council

Pursuant to section 78(1)(ba) and (bb) of the Dog Control Act 1996, Her Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following regulations.

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## Regulations

### 1 Title

These regulations are the Dog Control (Microchip Transponder) Regulations 2005.

### 2 Commencement

These regulations come into force on 1 July 2006.

### 3 Interpretation

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—  
**Act** means the Dog Control Act 1996

**microchip transponder** means a microchip transponder that complies with regulation 4(1)

**NZS/ISO** means New Zealand Standard/International Organization for Standardization Standard.

### 4 Prescribed microchip transponder

(1) A microchip transponder to be implanted in a dog under section 36A or section 69A of the Act must—

(a) comply with the following standards (as stated at 1 July 2006):

(i) NZS/ISO 11784:2001 Radio-frequency identification of animals—Code structure; and

(ii) NZS/ISO 11785:2001 Radio-frequency identification of animals—Technical concept; and

(b) be encased within a single-use implantation device and, as a unit, be sterile, individually packaged, and ready for use; and

(c) be supplied with no fewer than 3 self-adhesive bar codes stating the microchip transponder's unique number.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, even if a transponder has been implanted in a dog, another transponder that meets the requirements prescribed in subclause (1) must be implanted in the dog if the first transponder does not comply with those requirements.

## **5 Where and how microchip transponder must be implanted**

- (1) A microchip transponder must be implanted in a dog in a way that allows the transponder to function properly.
- (2) Without limiting subclause (1), the transponder must be implanted—
  - (a) under the dog's skin—
    - (i) at a point on the centreline of its back; and
    - (ii) just forward of the shoulder blades; and
  - (b) so that the transponder lies parallel or at an oblique angle to the skin; and
  - (c) using a sterile technique.

## **6 Person implanting microchip transponder must be satisfied dog is not already implanted with functioning prescribed transponder in prescribed location**

Before implanting a dog with a microchip transponder, the person performing the procedure must be satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the dog is not already implanted with a microchip transponder—

- (a) in the location prescribed in regulation 5; and
- (b) that is functioning.

## **7 Person implanting microchip transponder must handle dog in appropriate manner**

- (1) When implanting a dog with a microchip transponder, the person or persons performing the procedure must take into account the breed, size, temperament, and other characteristics of the dog (for example, in deciding how to restrain the dog during the procedure).
- (2) Without limiting subclause (1), when implanting a transponder in a dog that is classified, under the Act, as a dangerous dog or a menacing dog, the dog must be—
  - (a) muzzled; and
  - (b) restrained by a person other than the person implanting the transponder.

- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply if the dog is anaesthetised during the procedure.

Diane Morcom,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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### **Explanatory note**

*This note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.*

These regulations are the Dog Control (Microchip Transponder) Regulations 2005. The regulations come into force on 1 July 2006. This is the same commencement date as the sections in the Dog Control Act 1996 relating to the requirement for certain dogs to be implanted with microchip transponders.

The regulations prescribe the type of microchip transponder that a dog must be implanted with, where the transponder must be implanted, and how it must be implanted. The prescribed requirements are based on the guidelines issued by the New Zealand Veterinary Association and the World Small Animal Veterinary Association.

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Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 15 December 2005.

These regulations are administered in the Department of Internal Affairs.

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