



REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Proposing Ministry/Body	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL RIGHTS, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND THE 2030 AGENDA	Date	16/06/2026
Title of the regulation	Royal Decree laying down basic rules for the organisation of companion animal establishments		
Type of Report	Normal ☐ Abridged ☒		
TIMELINESS OF THE PROPOSAL			
Subject	The legal framework governing animal health and welfare in centres housing companion animals.		
Objectives pursued	To establish the basic regulations governing the management of companion animal establishments with regard to buildings, facilities, hygiene and health		

	standards, management, animal welfare and emergency plans. Establish the obligations of the establishment holders. Establish minimum requirements for the approval and registration of the companion animal establishments. Establish a national programme of official controls
Main alternatives considered	The regulation of all companion animal establishments, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food A lack of regulation, leaving it to each autonomous community to maintain its own rules.
CONTENT AND LEGAL ANALYSIS	
Type of regulation	Royal Decree.
Structure of the regulation	The Royal Decree consists of a preamble, 15 articles divided into four chapters, three additional provisions, three transitional provisions, one repealing provision and three final provisions, and eight annexes.

Reports received	It is necessary to obtain the following reports: A. Report of the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla B. Reports, in accordance with the provisions of Article 26, Point 5, first paragraph, of Law 50/1997, of 27 November, from the following Ministerial Departments: • Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food • Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business • Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports • Ministry of the Interior • Ministry of Defence C. Report of the Office of Coordination and Regulatory Quality of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts, in application of Article 26, Point 9, of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997. D. Prior report from the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory (Article 26, Point 5, sixth paragraph, of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997), insofar as the legislation affects
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the 3 autonomous communities and cities of

MINISTRY
OF SOCIAL RIGHTS, CONSUMER
AFFAIRS AND THE 2030 AGENDA

	E. Other reports: • Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces • Spanish Data Protection Agency • State Council for Animal Protection F. Report of the Technical General Secretariat of the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and the 2030 Agenda, in accordance with the provisions of Article 26, Point 5, fourth paragraph, of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997 of the Government. G. Prior approval by the holder of the Ministry of Digital Transformation and the Civil Service, in accordance with the provisions of Article 26, Point 5, fifth paragraph, of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997. H. This draft has undergone the procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services, set out in Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services. I. Opinion of the Council of State.
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Procedures for prior public consultation, public information and public hearings	A preliminary public consultation phase took place in 2021, but the draft Royal Decree was put on hold following the initiation of the legislative process for Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023, on the protection of the rights and welfare of animals, as this Act referred to companion animal establishments in relation to their registration and the requirement to have such a facility for certain activities. Given the time that has elapsed since the initial public consultation, it has been necessary to restart the process for the Royal Decree and to carry out a new public consultation between 13 October 2025 and 28 October 2025. It is also considered necessary to carry out the procedures for public consultation and information, in order to gather the views of the organisations concerned and the general public.
IMPACT ANALYSIS	
COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPETENCES	This regulation is adopted pursuant to Article 149(1). (13) and (16) of the Spanish Constitution, which respectively reserve the State exclusive competence over bases and coordination of general planning of economic activity, bases and general coordination of health matters, and basic legislation on environmental protection.

ECONOMIC IMPACT IMPACT ON COMPETITION EFFECTS ON ADMINISTRATIVE BURDENS BUDGETARY IMPACT	Effects on the economy in general.	The regulation has no significant impact on the economy in general.
	With regard to competition	The regulation has no significant impact on competition.
	With respect to administrative burdens	It does not impact administrative burdens.
	From the point of view of the budgets	The regulation does not lead to a significant increase in public expenditure
GENDER IMPACT	The regulation has the following gender impact:	None

OTHER IMPACTS CONSIDERED	Impact on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities: none Regulatory impact on children and adolescents: none Impacts of a social and environmental nature: positive Impact due to the development or use of digital government media and services: none Impact due to climate change: none
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	The draft is included in the 2026 Annual Regulatory Plan.
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	It is appropriate to draw up an abridged report since no appreciable impact is expected, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of Royal Decree 931/2017 of 27 October 2017, regulating the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report.





ROYAL DECREE LAYING DOWN BASIC RULES FOR THE ORGANISATION OF COMPANION ANIMAL ESTABLISHMENTS

REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT

I. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ABBREVIATED REPORT

This report has been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 931/2017, of 27 October, regulating the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report and in the Methodological Guide for the preparation of the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report in accordance with the first additional provision of the repealed Royal Decree 1083/2009, of 3 July, regulating the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the aforementioned Royal Decree 931/2017 of 27 October, it is considered that an abridged explanatory memorandum should be drawn up, given that there are no significant economic or budgetary impacts, gender-related impacts on children, adolescents or families, or any other type of impact or administrative burden.

II. TIMELINESS OF THE REGULATION.

A. Rationale

- Grounds for the proposal

The growing population of companion animals, living closely with the human population, has an impact on both animal health and animal protection.



From a health perspective, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016, on transmissible animal diseases and amending or repealing certain acts in the field of animal health, sets out a list of species to be classified as pet animals by Member States and lays down various obligations for the competent authorities and for the different sectors regarding authorisation and record-keeping, staff and training.

In addition, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules on establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs, provides for the obligations to be complied with by operators of certain types of establishments keeping, inter alia, terrestrial pet animals, and the approval requirements for centres and shelters for dogs, cats or ferrets moving to another Member State of the European Union.

Furthermore, in the specific field of the protection of companion animals, the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, done at Strasbourg on 13 November 1987 and ratified by Spain in 2017, establishes in its Article 8 the obligation for trading, commercial breeding and boarding activities, as well as animal sanctuaries, to be declared to the competent authority and to have adequate premises and staff, which reinforces the need for specific regulation of companion animal establishments.

Likewise, the Regulation on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability requires Member States to bring their legislation into line with the provisions concerning establishments falling within its scope, in particular as regards authorisation and operating requirements, in order to ensure a high and uniform standard of animal welfare.

At national level, the legislation currently governing establishments that keep animals for purposes other than farming comprises Decree 1119/1975 of 24 April 1975 on the authorisation and registration of animal establishments, riding establishments, centres for the breeding and care of companion animals and similar establishments, and the Order of 28 July 1980 laying down rules on animal establishments, riding establishments, centres for the breeding and care of companion animals and similar establishments. This legislation regulates health matters only and reflects neither current social realities nor the obligations arising from Spain's membership of the European Union. Furthermore, Law 8/2003 of 24 April on animal health has not been implemented with regard to companion animal establishments.



In the field of animal welfare, Law 7/2023 of 28 March on the protection of animal rights and welfare defines ‘companion animal establishments’, establishes the Register for companion animal establishments, and sets out the obligation to have such a facility in place for certain activities involving pet animals.

In order to update the national regulations in force and adapt them to European and national regulations, as well as to harmonise the requirements and criteria for the registration of companion animal establishments throughout the national territory, it is necessary to develop basic regulations on the management of companion animal establishments.

- Groups affected and addressees of the regulation

The regulation is aimed at the holders of companion animal establishments, specifically dogs, cats and ferrets, and other companion animals included on the list of domestic companion species or the positive list of companion animals, as well as production animals which, having lost their productive purpose, the owner has decided to register them as a pet in the Pet Register and which are kept permanently in an animal shelter until their death, and which may under no circumstances be used or sold. It is also addressed to the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla — the territorial administrations responsible for registering companion animal establishments — and to other administrations that may have powers in relation to their authorisation and control, depending on the legislation of the autonomous community concerned.

- Public interest affected by the situation and appropriateness of adopting this regulation.

The aim of regulating companion animal establishments is to update the current national legislation, bring it into line with European and national regulations, and harmonise the requirements and criteria for the registration of companion animal establishments throughout the country.

B. Aims and objectives

As anticipated, the objectives pursued by the draft are as follows:

- To establish the basic regulations governing the management of companion animal establishments in relation to their location, buildings, hygiene and health standards, management, animal welfare, staff training and emergency plans.
- Establish the obligations of the establishment holders.
- Establish minimum requirements for the approval and registration of the companion animal establishments.
- Establish a national programme of official controls.

C. Analysis of alternatives

Consideration was given to working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to regulate all companion animal establishments – whether they involve companion animals or other animals – but the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food chose to regulate them independently.

Non-regulation allowing each autonomous community to establish its own criteria is not possible since the development of the Register for companion animal establishments requires that there be common criteria for the classification of companion animal establishments throughout the national territory.



D. Principles of sound regulation

The Royal Decree complies with the principles of good regulation referred to in Article 129 of Law 39/2015 of 1 October 2015 on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations, and thus complies with the principles of necessity and effectiveness, by updating the regulations governing companion animal establishments and setting out the classification of such facilities in accordance with the provisions of Article 9(2) of Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 on the protection of the rights and welfare of animals.

The draft also complies with the principle of proportionality, as there is no less restrictive alternative that would impose fewer obligations on those concerned. As regards the principles of legal certainty, transparency and efficiency, this rule complies with them as it is consistent with the rest of the legal system, the participation of interested parties has been sought through the process of information and public participation, and repeals, with respect to companion animals, the aforementioned provisions in force to update the regulation already surpassed by national and European Union legislation in order to contain all the regulation in the same legal instrument, avoiding unnecessary or ancillary administrative burdens.

E. Annual Regulatory Plan

The project is included in the Annual Regulatory Plan for 2026.



III. LEGAL BASIS AND SCOPE OF THE DRAFT LAW

A. Legal basis

This Royal Decree is issued pursuant to the authority conferred by Article 149(1), (13) and (16) of the Spanish Constitution, which respectively reserve the State exclusive competence over bases and coordination of general planning of economic activity, bases and general coordination of health matters, and basic legislation on environmental protection.

Law 8/2003 of 24 April 2003 extends its scope to all types of animals and establishes that 'animal establishments' are a type of holding, including places where animals are kept for non-commercial or profit-making purposes. Furthermore, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules on establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs, lays down requirements for certain operators of establishments that keep pet animals.

In the field of animal protection and welfare, Law 32/2007 of 7 November 2007 on the care of animals on farms, during transport, in experiments and at the time of slaughter excludes from its scope of application companion animals, as well as production animals which, having ceased to serve a productive purpose, the owner has decided to register as companion animals in the Register of Companion Animals. However, companion animals are protected under Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 on the protection of animal rights and welfare, and by the Regulations on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability, in establishments governed by those regulations.

The protection and welfare of companion animals not covered by either Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 or the EU Regulation on the welfare and traceability of dogs and cats are safeguarded by the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, done at Strasbourg on 13 November 1987 and ratified by Spain in 2017, and which, in Article 8, expressly stipulates that activities involving trade, breeding and keeping for commercial purposes, as well as animal shelters, must be declared to the competent authority and must have suitable facilities and staff.

B. Scope



The proposed legislation is to be in the form of a Royal Decree.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENT AND PROCESSING.

A. Content.

The Royal Decree consists of a preamble, 15 articles divided into four chapters, three additional provisions, three transitional provisions, one repealing provision and three final provisions, and eight annexes.

Chapter I deals with general aspects relating to the purpose and scope of the regulation, definitions, the classification of companion animal establishments and the obligations of their operators.

Chapter II regulates the technical requirements applicable to companion animal establishments, and specifically the conditions on location and sanitary separation, buildings, hygienic-sanitary conditions and on animal management and welfare. Training requirements for companion animal establishment staff and emergency plans are also laid down.

Chapter III regulates the requirements for the approval and registration of companion animal establishments, as well as the obligations relating to the register.

Chapter IV sets out the system of official controls as well as the system of penalties.

With regard to the final section, the first additional provision specifies the competent authorities in the case of companion animal establishments involving animals under the responsibility of the Ministries of Defence and the Interior, the second additional provision sets the deadline for submitting the first census declaration and annual report on official controls, and the third additional provision covers the entry into the Register of companion animal establishments of those facilities already registered in the General Register of Livestock Holdings. Finally, the first transitional provision establishes a transitional period to facilitate the adaptation of the provisions of the Royal Decree to companion animal establishments currently in operation, as well as for those activities which, until now, did not require authorisation; the second transitional provision establishes the obligation for the competent authority to determine the maximum number of animals of species other than dogs, cats and ferrets that may be kept at home, pending the approval of the ministerial order setting out such provisions; the third transitional



provision establishes a transitional period for training requirements, and the fourth transitional provision sets the deadline by which the programme of official controls is to be drawn up.

A single repealing provision is included, repealing Decree 1119/1975 of 24 April 1975 and the Order of 28 July 1980 laying down rules on companion animal establishments, horse-riding establishments, centres for the promotion and care of pet animals and similar establishments, in all matters relating to companion animal establishments.

The first final provision sets out the legal basis; the second final provision empowers the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and the 2030 Agenda to draw up or amend the provisions of the regulation, including its annexes; and the third final provision sets out the date of entry into force.

Annex I sets out the number of animals above which a collection is considered to be a private collection of other companion animals. Annex II lays down the minimum content of the health programme, Annex III the specific conditions for zoos in which dogs, cats or ferrets generally stay overnight, Annex IV the additional conditions to be met by establishments for the breeding of dogs, cats or ferrets and Annex V the specific conditions to be met by establishments for the sale of companion animals.

Annex VI sets out the minimum training content for staff of the companion animal establishment, Annex VII the content of the declaration of compliance and Annex VIII the minimum content of the register.

B. Process

Prior public consultation

A preliminary public consultation phase took place in 2021, but the draft Royal Decree was put on hold following the initiation of the legislative process for Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023, on the protection of the rights and welfare of animals, as this Act referred to companion animal establishments in relation to their registration and the requirement to have such a facility for certain activities.

Given the time that has elapsed since the initial public consultation, it has been necessary to restart the process for the Royal Decree and to carry out a new public consultation between 13 October 2025 and 28 October 2025. During this period, 2 204 submissions were received, of which 2 160 called for hunting and working dogs to be included within the definition of companion animals and to be subject to the same protection, control and traceability standards. Only 42 submissions included more detailed proposals, which are included in Annex I.

Public hearing and information

In the period from 27 February 2026 to 20 March 2026, the public hearing and information process was held, because the content of the draft affects the rights and obligations of citizens and the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla, in matters of protection and welfare of companion animals. A total of 294 submissions were received, including those received through the procedure set up on the website, as well as those received by email and registration. The main submissions, as well as their assessment, were as follows:

1. Observations relating to the unification in a single Royal Decree of all companion animal establishments

Several submissions were received requesting the unification of the rules relating to companion animal establishments into a single Royal Decree. These submissions were made by the Federación de Asociaciones Protectoras y de Defensa Animal de la Comunidad de Madrid (FAPAM), Consejo Andaluz de Colegios Oficiales de Veterinarios, Consejo General de Colegios de la Profesión Veterinaria de España (OCV), Colegio Oficial de Veterinarios de Barcelona (COVB), Fundación SOS Animal, Comunidad de Madrid, Comunidad Autónoma de La Rioja, Justicia Animal, Fundación Animal Guardians, Intercids, Asociación de Centros Legales de Cría y Cuidado Responsable de España (ASCELCRE), Asociación Defensa Derechos Animal (ADDA), Asociación Nacional para la Defensa de los Animales (ANDA), Stichting Dierenhulp, GalgoPodencoPlatform, Stichting Greyhounds in Nood Nederland (GINN), Comité Anti Stierenvechten (CAS International), and Galgomarsch Hamburg.

2. Observations relating to the scope of the Royal Decree

A number of submissions were received regarding the scope of the Royal Decree.

Firstly, submissions were received regarding whether animals excluded from the scope of Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 on the protection of animal rights and welfare should also be excluded from the scope of the Royal Decree. These submissions were made by the Autonomous Community of Castilla-La Mancha, the Union of Farmers' Unions and the Autonomous Community of Aragon. These observations have not been accepted.

Secondly, submissions were received regarding the inclusion of foster homes in the scope of the Royal Decree. These submissions were made by the Federación Española de Protección Animal (FEPA), the Asociación Española de Veterinarios Municipales (AVEM), the Asociación Madrileña de Veterinarios de Animales de Compañía (AMVAC) and the Consejo General de Colegios de la Profesión Veterinaria de España (CGCPVE). These observations have not been accepted.

Submissions were also received regarding the inclusion of centres for the provision of hygienic and aesthetic care to companion animals. These submissions were made by the Autonomous Community of Galicia and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA). These observations have not been accepted.

Finally, submissions were received regarding the exclusion from the scope of the Royal Decree of establishments that keep invertebrate animals exclusively as live food for other companion animals, as well as establishments that keep falconry birds. Both submissions have been accepted.

Final del formulario

3. Observations regarding the definitions

Various submissions were received concerning the definitions provided for in the Royal Decree.

Firstly, the Community of Madrid and the Asociación Española de Veterinarios Municipales (AVEM) submitted observations regarding the advisability of including a definition of the competent authority.

In addition, the Autonomous Community of Murcia and the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León made observations regarding the inclusion of a definition of a centre.



Finally, the Autonomous Community of Castile and León, the Autonomous Community of Aragon and the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia submitted observations regarding the definition of domicile.

All these observations have been accepted, and a specific definition of 'competent authority', 'centre' and 'registered office' has been incorporated into the text of the Royal Decree.

4. Observations regarding the classification of companion animal establishments

Submissions were received regarding the calculation of the total number of animals, requesting that, for these purposes, only dogs and cats over six months of age be taken into account. These submissions were made by the Fundación para el Asesoramiento y Acción en Defensa de los Animales (FAADA), the Real Club Español del Perro de Pastor Alemán, the Teckel Club de España, and the Sociedad Canina Costa del Sol. These observations have not been fully accepted, since an age of three months has finally been accepted, because it is the time when the identification of dogs and cats is mandatory in accordance with the rules for the identification of companion animals.

In addition, submissions were received regarding centres for the permanent housing of dogs, requesting clarification of the concept of specific use. The submissions were made by AMVAC, the Asociación Balear de Abogados por los Derechos de los Animales (ABADA), Abogados Granadinos por el Medio Ambiente y los Derechos de los Animales (AGMADA), Abogados Valencianos en Defensa Animal (AVADA), the Asociación de Abogados Prodefensa de los Animales (PROTA), the Confederación Empresarial Veterinaria Española (CEVE), the Autonomous Community of Castile and León, the Principality of Asturias, the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia, the Autonomous Community of La Rioja and the Autonomous Community of Castile-La Mancha. These observations have been accepted, and an explicit reference to specific sporting, professional or hunting use has been included.

Submissions were also received regarding the desirability of reducing the number of animals planned for the centres for the permanent accommodation of dogs. These observations have been accepted.



In connection with home breeding:

- Submissions were received regarding the desirability of reducing the number of animals allowed in a home. These submissions were made by the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, the Autonomous Community of Galicia, FAADA and the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia. These observations have been accepted and the reference to five breeding females has been replaced by the reference to five breeding animals.
- On the home-breeding of cats, it has been requested to raise the maximum number of litters per year from two to five and to set the maximum number of animals housed at fifteen. This observation was made by Kuttunkat, Clínica Podológica Peiró, S.L., Fénix Cat Club, Novevet, S.L., Club Felino del Cantábrico and the Asociación Felina Española (ASFE). The observation is dismissed.
- With regard to dog breeding in the home, the Real Club Español del Perro de Pastor Alemán, the Teckel Club de España and the Sociedad Canina Costa del Sol requested that the maximum number of litters permitted in such circumstances be increased, so that two or more litters per year may be authorised, provided that compliance with the applicable requirements concerning animal welfare, accommodation conditions, hygiene, traceability and the establishment's actual capacity can be demonstrated. These observations are rejected. These same entities have also proposed to expressly include a reproductive limit for females, establishing that no female may have more than three litters over a period of two years. In this regard, it should be noted that the regulation for breeding companion animals has been included in the draft Royal Decree implementing Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023; therefore, there is no need to incorporate it here.

Submissions were also received concerning the sales centres, requesting the inclusion of a specific category of companion animal import centre. These submissions were made by the Asociación Española de la Industria y el Comercio del Sector del Animal de Compañía (AEDPAC). That observation has been accepted.



Finally, submissions were received regarding the advisability of reducing the number of animals permitted in private collections of dogs, cats or ferrets. The submissions were made by the Autonomous Community of Galicia, the Autonomous Community of Aragon, the Autonomous Community of Extremadura, the Region of Murcia, the Region of Murcia, FAADA, INTERCIDS, Fundación Animal Shelter Standards (FASS), Asociación Mis Amigas Las Palomas, CEVE, Animal Guardians, FAPAM, Justicia Animal and the Chartered Community of Navarre. All of these observations have been accepted.

5. Observations regarding the obligations of holders

Submissions were received regarding the inclusion of private collections amongst the establishments required to submit the census declaration. These submissions were made by the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, the Coordinadora Animalista de la Comunidad Valenciana (CACV), the Fundación para el Asesoramiento y Acción en Defensa de los Animales (FAADA), and the Organización Colegial Veterinaria (OCV). These observations have been accepted.

Furthermore, submissions were received regarding the requirement to have a health programme in place, signed by the veterinary practitioner responsible for the establishment. These submissions were made by the Asociación Española de Veterinarios Municipales (AVEM), the OCV, the Illustrious Official College of Veterinarians of Valencia (ICOVV), the Federation of Animal Welfare and Protection Associations of the Community of Madrid (FAPAM), Justicia Animal, and Fundación Animal Guardians España. These observations have been accepted.

Finally, submissions were received regarding the obligation to keep the advisory reports issued by the responsible veterinary practitioner for a period of four years. These submissions were made by the Asociación Madrileña de Veterinarios de Animales de Compañía' (AMVAC) and are aligned with the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability. These observations have been accepted.

6. General observations concerning buildings



It was also requested that consideration be given to the possibility that, in the homes, the animals could be housed in spaces located outside the house itself. This observation was submitted by the Valencian Animal Welfare Co-ordinating Committee and the Madrid Bar Association, and has been accepted.

7. Observations regarding hygienic and sanitary conditions

Submissions were received concerning the requirement that water intended for animals be potable. These observations were made by the Official College of Veterinarians of Valencia, the autonomous communities of Castile and León, Asturias, the Region of Murcia, the Chartered Community of Navarre, Castilla-La Mancha, La Rioja and Extremadura, as well as by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. These observations have been accepted.

In addition, submissions were received concerning the elimination of the requirement to have a wastewater collection and treatment system or connection to the public sanitation network. These observations were made by the Autonomous Community of Navarre, Extremadura and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. These observations have been accepted.

8. Conditions on handling and animal welfare

Submissions were received on the need to ensure that dogs have access to the outdoors for at least one hour per day. This observation was made by FAADA and has been accepted.

Submissions were also received concerning the need for companion animal establishments to have sufficient staff appropriate to their capacity. This observation was made by the Asociación Española de Veterinarios Municipales (AVEM) and has been accepted.

Submissions were also received regarding the inclusion of advisory veterinary visits to assess animal welfare conditions, on an annual basis for dogs, cats and ferrets. These observations



were made in accordance with the provisions of European legislation and those of the Autonomous Community of Galicia, and have been accepted.

Finally, submissions were made regarding the findings identified during these visits, as well as the measures to be taken, should be set out in a veterinary report. These observations were made in accordance with the provisions of European legislation, as well as those of AMVAC and the Organización Colegial Veterinaria, and have been accepted.

9. Personnel training

Submissions were received regarding the need to develop in the Royal Decree the provisions relating to the training of personnel responsible for the management and care of animals. These observations were made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, the Official College of Veterinarians of Andalusia, FASS, AMVAC, the Region of Murcia, representatives of the bird sector (in relation to pigeon racing), the Official College of Veterinarians of Valencia and INTERCIDS. These observations have been accepted.

10. Annex I

Submissions were received regarding the minimum number of animals required for a collection to be classified as a private collection. In particular, the Organización Colegial Veterinaria, the Valencian Herpetological Society, FAUNA and various bird associations requested that this number be increased, while the Region of Murcia and the Valencian Community considered the thresholds provided for to be high.

Furthermore, the Madrid Bar Association, FAADA, a private individual, FASS, ANDA, FEPA and Mis Amigas las Palomas also submitted observations on this matter.



Reports

In accordance with the provisions of Article 26, Point 5, first paragraph, of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997 of the Government, in order to ensure the correctness and legality of the regulation, the reports of the following Ministerial Departments have been obtained during its processing:

- Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Parliaments , which has not submitted any observations
- Ministry of Finance which has not made observations, but has suggested minor changes to the preamble and the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which has submitted the following observations:
 - It refers to the scope of application of the regulation on grounds of competence, although these observations will not be taken into account until an agreement has been reached between the two ministries.
 - It proposes two editorial changes to Article 6, which are not accepted as it is not considered necessary to include such clarifications.
 - With regard to the areas designated for retail outlets, it should be noted that these are regulated in Annex V and not in Article 7.
 - It is acceptable to specify the minimum duration of the adaptation courses.
- Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, which made the following observations:
- Ministry of the Interior, which has submitted the following observations:
 - It proposes including measures relating to biosecurity and the protection of public health in various articles. It is accepted to include the term biosecurity measures in Article 9 and the concept of public health in the content of the training.
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- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Enterprise, which has not submitted any observations.
- Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports, which has not submitted any observations.
- Ministry of the Interior, which has not made any observations.
- Ministry of Defence, which has submitted the following observations:
 - It proposes to amend the first additional provision. *Competences of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior*. It is accepted in part and the phrase 'without prejudice to the relevant EU legislation' is included.

Furthermore, the following reports have been requested:

- Report of the Office of Coordination and Regulatory Quality of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts, in application of Article 26, Point 9, of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997.
- Preliminary Report from the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory
- The Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD) proposes incorporating a specific provision or, where appropriate, an additional provision expressly stating that the processing of personal data resulting from the application of the Royal Decree shall comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 1995, Organic Law 3/2018 of 5 December 1995 and the other legislation in force on the protection of personal data. This is accepted, including an additional provision
- State Council for Animal Protection, which received observations from the Autonomous Communities of Castile-La Mancha, Madrid, Castile-Leon, Catalonia, Galicia, the Balearic Islands, Navarre and Valencia. All the observations made by the members forming the State Council for Animal Protection are compiled in Annex III. Of all these, only those that had not previously been raised by each of the entities during the hearing and public information procedure were assessed.

Among the observations received, the importance of consolidating the regulations relating to companion animal establishments into a single royal decree has been reiterated.

Furthermore, the scope of the regulation has been defined more precisely, excluding centres where animal-assisted therapy is carried out, establishments that keep invertebrates exclusively as live feed for other companion animals, foster homes, centres providing hygiene and grooming services for animals, and establishments that keep birds of prey. The definition of a foster home has also been included, and the definition relating to the veterinary practitioner responsible for a companion animal establishment has been improved

On the other hand, it is specified that the foster homes depend on the animal protection centres, which will be responsible for registering them. To this end, the details that must be included in the register are specified, as are the obligations of animal shelters and animal protection centres that maintain such registers.

Article 5 sets out the specific requirements applicable to permanent shelters and to shops that partner with a protection organisation for the adoption of companion animals. For its part, Article 9 incorporates the prohibition of keeping animals tied for more than one hour, except for veterinary reasons or for their participation in competitions.

Finally, three new transitional provisions have been added. The first regulates the adaptation regime applicable to existing companion animal establishments or those without prior authorisation, setting out the circumstances in which they must comply with the new requirements of the Royal Decree and providing for exceptions or special authorisations in certain situations. The second provides that, until the ministerial order determining the maximum number of animals permitted for breeding at home of species other than dogs, cats and ferrets is approved, that number shall be fixed by the competent authority. The third lays down the deadline after which the programme of official controls must be drawn up.

- Report of the General Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and 2030 Agenda.

Furthermore, the draft must be submitted for the prior approval of the holder of the Ministry of Digital Transformation and the Civil Service, and to the information procedure in the field of technical regulations and rules on Information Society services, governed by Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on



Information Society services, and by Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July 1999, for the purposes of complying with the provisions of Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998.

Finally, it will be submitted to the Council of State for review.

C. Impact analysis

I. COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPETENCES

This regulation is adopted pursuant to Article 149(1). (13) of the Constitution, concerning the principles and coordination of general economic planning, and Article 149(1)(16), concerning the principles and general coordination of healthcare , without prejudice to the powers conferred on the autonomous communities, in accordance with their Statutes, in the field of animal protection.

II. IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY.

This Royal Decree does not have a significant impact on the economy, since the minimum space requirements laid down by EU legislation shall only be enforceable where modifications or changes of ownership take place.

III. IMPACT ON COMPETITION

This royal decree does not have a significant impact on competition.

IV. BUDGETARY IMPACT



At state level, the draft will not have a direct budgetary impact.

From the budgetary perspective of the autonomous communities, adapting their companion animal establishment records to include certain data not currently covered should not have a significant impact.

V. IMPACT WITH RESPECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE BURDENS

This draft legislation does not affect administrative burdens since it does not entail any new activity of an administrative nature in order to comply with the obligations arising from Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023, or Law 8/2003, of 24 April 2003.

VI. IMPACT DUE TO GENDER.

According to Article 19 of Organic Law 3/2007, of 22 March, for the effective equality of women and men, as well as Article 26, Point 3(f), of Law 50/1997, of 27 November, the impact due to gender of this draft has been subject to evaluation.

The gender impact is zero, as its purpose is not related from the perspective of eliminating inequalities and its contribution to equal treatment and opportunities between women and men, and no change in this situation is foreseen due to its implementation.

VII. OTHER IMPACTS

IMPACT ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, NON-DISCRIMINATION AND UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.



The draft Royal Decree is a regulation that deals exclusively with organisational aspects of companion animal establishments and has no impact on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities

IMPACT ON CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

In accordance with the provisions of Article 22(d) of Organic Law 1/1996 of 15 January 1996 on the Legal Protection of Minors, partially amending the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure Act, as amended by Law 26/2015 of 28 July 2015 amending the child and adolescent protection system, the draft legislation has no impact on children and adolescents, as it deals exclusively with organisational aspects of companion animal establishments and has no direct legal effects on natural persons.

IMPACT ON THE FAMILY

In accordance with the provisions of the tenth additional provision of Law 40/2003 of 18 November 2003 on the protection of large families, introduced by the fifth final provision of Law 26/2015 of 28 July 2015 amending the protection system for children and adolescents, the draft regulation has no impact on the family as it deals exclusively with organisational aspects of companion animal establishments and has no direct legal effects on natural persons.

IMPACTS OF A SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL NATURE

Furthermore, the provisions of the draft have a significant social and environmental impact, in that they promote greater control over animals living alongside humans; they are an effective tool for tackling animal abandonment and abuse, as well as for the control and monitoring of zoonotic diseases.



IMPACT DUE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OR USE OF DIGITAL GOVERNMENT MEDIA AND SERVICES

The draft is considered to have no impact due to the development or use of digital administration resources and services.

IMPACT BASED ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In accordance with the provisions of Article 26, Point 3(h), of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997, the draft is considered to have no impact in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

VIII. EX POST EVALUATION

Given the absence of costs for the Administration or citizens, or administrative burdens imposed on the latter, ex post evaluation is not required, pursuant to Article 25(2) of Law 50/1997.

ANNEX I - LIST OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED DURING THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PRECEDING THE DRAFT ROYAL DECREE ESTABLISHING BASIC REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COMPANION ANIMAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deadline: 28 October 2025

TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	
NATURAL OR LEGAL PERSONS WITH THE SAME DECLARATION Include hunting and working dogs as companion animals, subject to the same standards of protection, controls and traceability	2160
SUBMISSIONS WITH TEXT	42
SUBMITTED AFTER THE DEADLINE	2
TOTAL SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED:	2204

DATE	NAME	SUBMISSION
15/10/2025	COMUNIDAD MADRID	- That these regulations should apply to all types of companion animal establishments, including both those housing companion animals and those housing other types of animals, and that there should be no need to publish further regulations relating to 'atypical' facilities, as has been suggested at certain meetings with MAPA. - ALL facilities housing dogs should be included, including those housing dogs excluded from the scope of Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 on the protection of animal rights and welfare.
17/10/2025	ASOCIACIÓN MIAU LEMOS	- The inclusion of all dogs, without exception, as companion animals. - The same welfare, health control, identification and traceability standards apply to all dogs, regardless of their use.
20/10/2025	COLEGIO OFICIAL DE LA PROFESIÓN VETERINARIA DE SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	- Animal protection organisations that have facilities designed to house animals must obtain authorisation as a companion animal establishment (by complying with requirements relating to infrastructure, qualified staff, operational protocols and administrative oversight mechanisms) - The foster homes should also be regulated. - Include evacuation and contingency plans approved by a competent technician (evacuation protocols for people and animals in the event of serious risks or disasters, establishing coordination mechanisms with the emergency services and civil protection agencies). It should also provide for specific measures to minimise the risks arising from an urgent eviction, including safe evacuation routes, adequate transport systems, assembly points, identification of animals and registration procedures to ensure their traceability and safekeeping).
20/10/2025	PARTICULAR	- This regulation does not apply to premises housing rabbits, as Royal

		Decree 1547/2004 on the organisation of rabbit farms is in force - It sets out the requirements for companion animal establishments where rabbits are kept (facilities other than those used for rabbit breeding), including training
21/10/2025	PARTICULAR	Differentiate between professional breeding for commercial purposes and responsible and selective breeding carried out by individuals or amateurs (dogs, cats, birds, small mammals, etc): Commercial or professional establishments, responsible or hobbyist breeding establishments, animal welfare or shelter establishments. Take into account rearing animals at home or in an urban environment.
21/10/2025	ASOCIACIÓN AFMACAN (Asociación de Agentes Forestales y de Medio Ambiente de Canarias)	Access by forestry officers and environmental officers to registers and information systems relating to companion animal establishments. Training of forestry and environmental agents Participation in on-the-spot checks and coordination mechanisms between competent authorities and forestry and environmental agents
26/10/2025	ASCELCRE	- It proposes incorporating the Companion Animal Unit (UAC) as a technical equivalence measure similar to the Large Livestock Unit (UGM) used in livestock farming. - Include hunting and working dogs - proposal for the companion animal establishment identification number - Classification proposal - Proposed documentary and technical requirements for obtaining companion animal establishments (small, medium and large) - Conditions for all companion animal establishments (registration, water supply, shelter and living space, welfare, feeding and stimulation) - Specific conditions - Conditions common to all companion animal establishments with an operating licence - Specific conditions for protection and shelter companion animal

		establishments - Accommodation conditions at companion animal boarding centres or companion animal accommodation facilities - Specific conditions for breeding establishments - Specific conditions relating to animal training and education at companion animal establishments
26/10/2025	ENTIDAD AMANECER ANIMAL	- Include all dogs (including those used for hunting or work) - Ensuring the active participation of animal protection organisations in the final wording of the text.
27/10/2025	SECTORIAL DE PROTECCION Y BIENESTAR ANIMAL DE MOVIMIENTO SUMAR	Include all dogs in the registration system for companion animal establishments
27/10/2025	FAUNA (Federación de Asociaciones Unidas por la Naturaleza y los Animales)	Let the Mapa draw up the regulations in accordance with Law 8/2003
27/10/2025	NAC ASSOCIATION (No to hunting with greyhounds and other breeds)	Include facilities for packs of hunting dogs and hunting kennels. The same health requirements and welfare conditions for all companion animals.
27/10/2025	CEVE	- Facilities providing hygiene care for animals and veterinary centres should be exempt from these basic rules - Obligation in any other centre that houses breeding (for hunting, sporting, or companion purposes), regardless of whether it involves economic activity or not; or the keeping of companion animals (animal protection organisations and centres, boarding facilities, day-care centres, sanctuaries, education and training centres, etc.) - Existence of a veterinary practitioner other than the official veterinary practitioner who is responsible for the tasks of advising, training and informing the holder about the obligations and requirements of the

		Royal Decree on animal welfare and health, biosafety, hygiene and veterinary medicinal products - Requirements that all animal shelters must comply with: inspection capacity, record book, water supply, shelter facilities and living space, welfare, feeding and enrichment
27/10/2025	EMPREVET (Veterinary companies)	- Regulation per level: Establish different categories of companion animal establishments (e.g. family-run breeders, professional breeding centres, shelters, retail outlets) with requirements proportionate to their size, number of animals and health risk. - Realistic adaptation periods - Promoting collaborative solutions
27/10/2025	PARTICULAR	- Inclusion of hunting dogs, packs of hunting dogs and auxiliary hunting animals
27/10/2025	PARTICULAR	- Commercial licence - Control of the number of companion animals (kg/m2 ratio)
28/10/2025	PARTICULAR	- The new legislation should make a clear distinction between professional or commercial breeding and responsible, selective family breeding, so as to protect animal welfare without imposing disproportionate burdens on those who contribute to the conservation of breeds within a domestic and ethical framework. - Include definitions of: Professional or commercial breeder, family or non-professional breeder, and companion animal establishment. - Creation of a category of family, selective or specialised dog-breeding establishment. Characteristics: Keeping animals at home or on adjoining premises, not for primarily commercial purposes; limits on the number of adult animals (for example, up to 15) and annual litters (maximum 3-4); Compliance with welfare, health and traceability protocols (health record, microchip, LOE/RRC registration); Supervision by accredited bodies, such as the RSCE; Replacement of livestock farming requirements (distances, flooring, drainage) with functional animal welfare criteria.

		- It is requested that the keeping of up to 10 dogs of breeding age should not require authorisation or registration as a companion animal establishment. - Training: Recognise the training and certification programmes provided by the RSCE and its affiliated clubs; to recognise accredited experience as a means of meeting training requirements; to replace the requirement for a permanent veterinary practitioner with periodic veterinary supervision, through annual or half-yearly reports. To promote free or online training that is accessible to small-scale farmers. - It is proposed that the national and regional registers be interconnected with the Libro de Orígenes Español (the Spanish Stud Book, LOE) and the Registro de Razas Caninas (Register of Canine Breeds, RRC), both managed by the RSCE - Recognition of selective family breeding as an activity of cultural, genetic and ethological interest - Administrative simplification and digitalisation (to implement a coordinated digital one-stop shop between central government, the autonomous communities and the RSCE). - Proportionality in penalties: distinguishing between hobby breeders and professional breeders Animal welfare: early socialisation, environmental enrichment - Transitional period from 18 to 24 months - Create responsible Breeding Advisory Board
28/10/2025	ANIMAL RIGHTS COMMITTEE OF THE MANRESA ASSOCIATION	- Diversity of modalities of companion animal establishments, adapting the requirements according to their nature and purpose. Recognise the companion animal establishment: shelters, animal protection

		organisations and collection centres. - Recognition of foster homes - Establishment of a State Commission for Coordination and Animal Welfare Participation, comprising representatives of animal protection organisations, animal welfare experts and public sector specialists - Recognition of feline colonies - Any person who works or collaborates with animals must have accredited training in animal welfare and positive ethology. It is proposed that a state-run programme of compulsory ethical certification be established, applicable to technical managers, centre staff and volunteers - Establishment of an Interoperable National Register of companion animal establishments, linked to the regional registers - Surveillance cameras and ethical audits - One Health - A government programme for innovation and public-social collaboration on projects relating to responsible adoption, ethical education and coexistence between species.
28/10/2025	ASOCIACIÓN PROTECTORA ANIMALES NIU DE PETJADES	Same observations as the Comisión Defensa de los Animales del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Manresa.
28/10/2025	REAL C.E.P.P.A. (Real Club Español del Perro Pastor Alemán)	- That breeders who own up to 6 females of reproductive age, or who rear up to 12 puppies a year, be exempted from the requirement to obtain a companion animal establishment registration number - Create a Special Family or Selective companion animal establishment tailored to the reality of the specialised and responsible breeder. Characteristics: • Activity not carried out primarily for economic purposes. • Carried out in the habitual dwelling or an adjoining plot of land. • Indicative maximum: 15 breeding females and up to 4 annual

		litters. • Adaptation by species, breed and space available. • Replacement of livestock type construction requirements with domestic welfare and biosecurity criteria. • Monitoring and certification by recognised responsible breeding organisations, such as RCEPPA. - Maintaining the occupational or traditional companion animal establishment: ◦ Socialisation, environmental enrichment and early learning programmes. ◦ Health record and welfare plan supervised by responsible veterinary practitioner. ◦ Lighting, ventilation and rest conditions appropriate to the species and size. ◦ Prohibition of prolonged isolation of puppies or mothers. - The Real Club Español del Perro de Pastor Alemán is recognised as an accredited entity for: • To provide training on responsible breeding (Article 25 of Law 7/2023). • To certify good animal husbandry practices and traceability (CPR/CBPPA) • To cooperate with the authorities in the inspection and monitoring of special facilities.
28/10/2025	AMVAC	it is proposed that the regulation: • Make it mandatory to appoint a responsible veterinary practitioner in all companion animal establishments. • Define your roles and responsibilities in relation to health controls, biosecurity, animal welfare and traceability. • Include accredited and continuing training provided or validated by

		veterinary practitioners for staff working in the centres. • Promote coordination between regional registers and national veterinary information systems. • Require that biosecurity plans and health protocols be drawn up or supervised by a veterinary practitioner.
28/10/2025	GENERAL COUNCIL OF VETERINARY PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF SPAIN (COLVET)	- All animal protection organisations that house animals, as well as foster homes that take in more than a certain number of animals, must have a duly registered companion animal establishment. - Have a specific evacuation protocol, reviewed and approved by the competent authorities, including the availability of appropriate means of transport to carry out such evacuations. - The autonomous communities should have an up-to-date mapping of all companion animal establishments in order to facilitate a rapid and effective response to any evacuations. - Each companion animal establishment must have a designated veterinary practitioner who will advise the holder about animal welfare and health, biosecurity, hygiene and veterinary medicines, and who will carry out animal health inspection - Training of staff of the companion animal establishment
28/10/2025	PARTICULAR	Same observations as the Comisión Defensa de los Animales del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Manresa.
28/10/2025	HAIEKIN ASSOCIATION "TOWARDS ANIMAL CONSCIOUSNESS"	- All dogs, whatever their purpose, must be covered by the forthcoming Royal Decree laying down basic rules for the management of companion animal establishments, without any exceptions whatsoever - The Royal Decree must stipulate that a 'companion animal establishment' shall be deemed to be any centre, establishment and/or facility that houses, keeps, breeds and/or sells companion and wild animals in captivity, whether on a permanent or temporary basis, and regardless of whether or not this is its main activity or whether it operates for commercial purposes. - Before commencing operations, the relevant administrative

		authorisations must be obtained as a companion animal establishment. - Each companion animal establishment must be registered in the official register and classified according to its specific function. - Welfare and living conditions, taking into account their status as sentient beings (minimum space requirements, environmental enrichment, socialisation, quarantine areas, etc.) - Supervision and regular control of the official veterinary services under the authority of the municipalities and the autonomous community. - Control and traceability. Contingency plans for companion animal establishments housing more than 50 animals – requiring the submission of a plan for emergencies (disasters, floods, etc.) with clear evacuation and care protocols - Foster centres and sanctuaries (specific mention).
28/10/2025	FUNDACIÓN FASS (Fundación Animals Shelter Estándars)	- That the legislation should set out specific criteria for companion animal establishments intended to house animals that are not included on the approved list of companion animals (abandoned animals, those seized by the authorities, those handed in voluntarily, those rescued from situations of abuse, or those originating from illegal trafficking) - To regulate the status of temporary companion animal establishments such as temporary enclosures for community cats and rehoming centres - that the management of shelters for abandoned animals be declared an activity of social interest, preferably reserved for NGOs. - Raise welfare standards and tighten controls, so that for-profit business practices become economically unviable and animal welfare is always prioritised over financial gain.

28/10/2025	CONSELL VALENCIA DE COL.LEGIS VETERINARIS	• Ensure the active participation of clinical and public health veterinary practitioners, as well as their professional councils, colleges and associations, in the definition of technical criteria, control mechanisms and animal welfare guidelines. • Establish a specific regulatory framework for the companion animal sector, distinct from that of the livestock sector, and tailored to the complexity and diversity of the companion animal sector. • Promote regulatory harmonisation between the autonomous communities, ensuring the consistency of registers, authorisations and national control programmes, under the technical supervision of veterinary professionals.
28/10/2025	INTERCIDS	- Include all companion animals - Construction conditions and equipment - Required documentation - Breeding controls - Number and training of operators and animal carers - Veterinary practitioner appointed by the holder - Authorisation - Surveillance and control mechanism - Adaptation of legislation and registers at autonomous community level
28/10/2025	PARTICULAR	- to include the category of amateur or family breeders who do not require a companion animal establishment (1 or 2 litters per year)
28/10/2025	AEGECOF (Asociación Española de Gestoras de Colonias felinas)	- They refer to the Royal Decree implementing Law 7/2023 - The diversity of types of companion animal establishments must be recognised, distinguishing between animal protection centres, breeding establishments and boarding establishments, and criteria of proportionality must be applied
28/10/2025	AEDPAC (Asociación Española de la Industria y el Comercio del Sector)	Precisely define the scope. - Avoid overlaps between companion animal establishments by specifying very clearly the establishment types to be classified:

	del Animal de Compañía)	Commercial companion animal establishments, import establishments, breeding establishments, etc. - Ensure coordination with the autonomous communities. - The regulation must respect the distribution of powers and promote the interoperability of registers and control systems. - Incorporate updated European standards. - Bring hygiene, health and welfare requirements into line with the guidelines set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2035. - Promote professionalism and transparency. - Provide for evaluation and review mechanisms. - Establish a committee of experts from all the fields to be regulated by the Royal Decree to participate in drafting the text.
28/10/2025	ASOCIACIÓN GATOS DE MÁLAGA	- They refer to the text of the Royal Decree implementing Law 7/2023 and to the representations made by AEGECOF
28/10/2025	FEPA (Federación Española de Protección Animal)	- Refers to the 2021 consultation - identification of all animals The concept batch only for fish. - Establish the category of COLLECTION CENTRES for specimens of invasive alien fauna surrendered by private individuals - will allow the registration of companion animal establishments for animals excluded from the positive lists shall be permitted, in order to ensure their proper management, care and quality of life. - Conditions have been set out for farm animals that become companion animals - Attach an annex with conditions for keeping exotic animals
28/10/2025	PARTICULAR	- Animal sanctuaries must fall within the category of companion animal establishments - Include hunting dogs and all those excluded from Law 7/2023
28/10/2025	BALDEA (Plataforma Balear por la Defensa de los Animales)	- Set sufficiently long deadlines to allow the relevant regulations to be amended and for local councils to issue operating licences and

		regularise the facilities - Bear in mind that existing shelters, given the space they have, can improve their facilities but cannot carry out major alterations to rearrange the layout. For example, some shelters are unable to maintain a physical distance between dogs and cats, but they can provide physical and visual barriers. We therefore ask that this situation be taken into account and that a degree of flexibility be allowed, enabling the competent authority in the autonomous communities to determine and assess, on a case-by-case basis, the corrective measures to be taken, if necessary, to ensure that the facilities meet the minimum animal welfare requirements without the animals having to be relocated. - Take into account the specific characteristics of a companion animal shelter
28/10/2025	F.A.P.A.M (Federación de Asociaciones Protectoras y de Defensa Animal de la Comunidad de Madrid)	- Non-discrimination of dogs based on their use or activity - Include sanctuaries - Premises that are not classified as residential properties (building plots, plots of land, commercial premises, etc.) must obtain companion animal establishment authorisation if they house more than five dogs. - Implementation of an animal health inspection scheme - Adequate facilities for keeping and housing animals. Please find attached a table with dimensions by species. - Personnel training - Include the census declaration and annual report
28/10/2025	FESA (Federación Española de Santuarios de Animales)	Attach Manifesto: - Legal recognition of sanctuaries as rescue centres as a separate category within the companion animal establishments. - Change of remit: regulation should fall under the Ministry of Social Rights and the 2030 Agenda, not the Ministry of Agriculture. - Health regulations tailored to animal welfare, moving away from a

		production-focused approach
28/10/2025	ASOCIACIÓN CER LUCENA	They refer to the text of the public consultation on the UN Security Council resolution (2021)
28/10/2025	ASACIA ANIMAL (Asociación Andaluza contra la Intolerancia Animal)	It refers to the 2021 text - The main objective of the Royal Decree must be the overall welfare of the animals housed there - It is proposed that a State Commission for the Co-ordination of Companion Animal Establishments be established, comprising representatives from the Ministry, the autonomous communities, animal protection organisations, veterinary associations, universities and animal welfare experts - Recognition of foster homes - Cat shelters and housing conditions - Interoperable national register of natural persons - Inclusion of hunting dogs and packs of hunting dogs - Inspection protocols based on welfare indicators - Personnel training - The One Health principle
28/10/2025	CONSEJO ANDALUZ DE COLEGIOS OFICIALES DE VETERINARIOS	- The characteristics of the enclosures must be comprehensively regulated, depending on the species or group of animals they are intended to house, following a study that takes into account, as a minimum, the conditions necessary to ensure the welfare of the animals in each enclosure, such as floor area, height, ventilation, temperature, lighting and humidity, as well as the materials used and structural safety measures. - a hygienic-sanitary control protocol should be established, including: standardised procedures for cleaning, disinfection, waste disposal, pest control and prevention of zoonoses, as well as minimum welfare criteria animal in accordance with the regulations on animal welfare and animal

		protection. - The role of the veterinary practitioner responsible for the companion animal establishment and the Health Plan they are required to implement must be carefully regulated, - In the Health Plan of the companion animal establishment it must be expressly included, as mandatory aspect, alternative hygiene and biosecurity measures, necessary to ensure the prudent and rational use of these medicines and to prevent the the emergence of antimicrobial resistance
28/10/2025	SALVANDO PELUDOS	Inclusion of the hunting dog, regular unannounced inspections, veterinary supervision, suitable facilities with environmental enrichment
29/10/2025	GATS DE COLLBATO	Same observations as the Comisión Defensa de los Animales del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Manresa.
29/10/2025	PARTICULAR	Same observations as the Comisión Defensa de los Animales del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Manresa.



ANNEX II. OBSERVATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL FOR ANIMAL PROTECTION



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