



REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Proposing Ministry/Body	Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030.	Date	31.03.2026
Title of the regulation	ROYAL DECREE XX/2025, OF XX, ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF COMPANION ANIMALS		
Type of report	Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abridged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
TIMELINESS OF THE PROPOSAL			
Situation that is regulated	<p>To implement, by regulation, Article 51 of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, on the protection of the rights and welfare of animals, which provides that companion animals shall be individually identified by means of a system and procedure to be developed by regulation. In parallel, to implement Article 39 of Law 8/2003, of 24 April, on animal health, in order to provide species with a unique identification system.</p> <p>The procedure and requirements for the identification of companion animals subject to mandatory identification, in particular dogs, cats, ferrets and birds, regulating the actions that veterinary professionals must take in this regard with regard to electronic identification, as well as the system of penalties applicable depending on</p>		



	whether the animals to be identified fall within the scope of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, on the protection of animal rights and welfare or within the scope of Law 8/2003, of 24 April, on animal health.
Objectives pursued	Develop a single mandatory identification standard for companion animals, establishing a single and homogeneous individual identification system for all companion animals, with the aim of improving the control and traceability of companion animals to ensure their welfare conditions, having appropriate mechanisms to prevent the spread of transmissible diseases throughout the national territory, facilitating information on the origin and characteristics of companion animals to ensure traceability and combat illegal breeding and trafficking, preventing the abandonment of companion animals and facilitating the action of the competent authorities.
Main alternatives considered	Do not exist.
CONTENT AND LEGAL ANALYSIS	
Type of regulation	Royal Decree
Structure of the regulation	This royal decree consists of eight articles, one single additional provision, two transitional provisions, three final provisions and two annexes.



Reports received

In accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of Law 50/1997, of 27 November, of the Government, in order to guarantee the accuracy and legality of the legislation, the following reports were obtained during its processing:

A. 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 Finance
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
- Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

B. 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.

C. 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), insofar as the legislation affects the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla

D. Other reports:

- Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces
- Spanish Data Protection Agency
- Spanish Council for Consumers and Users
- State Animal Protection Council, which includes the reports of the autonomous communities

E. Report of the Technical General Secretariat of the



Public information and public hearing procedures	<p>On 11/03/2025, a prior public consultation procedure was carried out, with a deadline for submissions until 26/03/2025.</p> <p>Subsequently, from 26/06/2025 to 16/07/2025, the public hearing and information process was carried out.</p>	
IMPACT ANALYSIS		
COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS	<p>This regulation is issued under the exclusive powers conferred on the State by Article 149, Point 1.13, of the Constitution with regard to the bases and coordination of the general planning of economic activity, and by Article 149, Point 1.16, with regard to the bases and general coordination of health, and by Article 149, Point 1.23, on basic environmental legislation, without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Autonomous Communities, in accordance with their Statutes, with regard to the protection of animals.</p>	
ECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY IMPACT	Effects on the economy in general.	This regulation has no impact on the economy.
	With regard to competition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the regulation has no significant effects on competition. <input type="checkbox"/> the regulation has positive effects on competition. <input type="checkbox"/> the regulation has negative effects on competition.



	With respect to administrative burdens	<input type="checkbox"/> it entails a reduction in administrative burdens. <input type="checkbox"/> it incorporates new administrative burdens. Estimated quantification: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> it does not affect administrative burdens.
	With regard to budgets, the regulation <input type="checkbox"/> affects the budgets of the State Administration. <input type="checkbox"/> affects the budgets of other Regional Administrations.	<input type="checkbox"/> involves an expense: <input type="checkbox"/> involves an income. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> does not involve income or expenditure.
GENDER IMPACT	The Regulation has the following gender impact:	Negative <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/>
IMPACT ON CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE AND FAMILY	The regulation has an impact on childhood, adolescence, and the family	Negative <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/>



OTHER IMPACTS CONSIDERED	<p>Impacts of a social and environmental nature: positive</p> <p>Impact on public health and safety: positive</p> <p>Impact due to climate change: none</p> <p>Impact due to the development or use of digital government media and services: none</p> <p>Impact on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities: none</p>
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	<p>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 931/2007, of 27 October, regulating the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report.</p>



ROYAL DECREE ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF COMPANION ANIMALS

REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT

I. JUSTIFICATION OF THE 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 Royal Decree 931/2017, of 27 October, it is considered that an abridged report should be drawn up, since no significant economic or budgetary impacts are expected, nor any impact on gender equality, childhood, adolescence or family, nor any other type of impact or administrative burden. This is because the proposed legislation merely unifies a system for the identification of companion animals which, to a greater or lesser extent, already exists in all the Autonomous Communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

II. TIMELINESS OF THE REGULATION.

A. Rationale

- Grounds for the proposal

Law 7/2023, of 28 March, on the protection of animal rights and welfare, provides in Article 51 that companion animals shall be individually identified by means of a system and procedure to be developed by regulation, depending on what is established for each species and that, in any event, dogs, cats and ferrets shall be identified by microchip and birds by ringing.

Likewise, Law 8/2003, of 24 April, on animal health, whose scope of application does not exclude any category of companion animals, states in Article 39 that the General State Administration shall establish the bases and the coordination of a single, homogeneous national system for the identification of different animal species. In this regard, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food declined to co-sponsor this draft regulation, despite having direct jurisdiction over Law 8/2003, of 24 April, on animal health.



In addition, the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability establishes the identification and registration system for all dogs and cats in the European Union with the aim of ensuring traceability, a level playing field in the marketing of dogs and cats, and preventing the circumvention of animal welfare rules, and combating the use of misleading commercial practices, thereby strengthening the fight against illegal trade.

It is therefore necessary to develop the identification system for companion animals by means of this royal decree in order to comply with the provisions of both Law 7/2023, of 28 March, and Law 8/2003, of 24 April, as well as to adapt to European Community legislation.

- Groups affected and addressees of the regulation

According to the 2025 annual report of the European companion animal food industry, the number of companion animals in Spain is 24.2 million, of which 15.3 million are dogs and cats, with the remainder consisting of fish, birds, reptiles and small mammals.

The regulation is intended for owners and legal guardians of companion animals, as well as for the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla, which are the territorial administrations responsible for developing and adapting their identification registers to the provisions of the regulation.

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

The development of a standardised system for identifying companion animals throughout the country aims to improve the control and traceability of companion animals, thereby providing mechanisms to prevent the spread of communicable diseases throughout the country, establishing conditions that guarantee the legality of the transfer of companion animals, preventing their abandonment and facilitating corrective measures in the event that this occurs. All of this has a positive impact on animal welfare and protection, on the fight against illegal trafficking, and on public health.



B. Aims and objectives

As anticipated, the objectives pursued by the royal decree are as follows:

Establish a single, homogeneous identification system for all companion animals subject to mandatory identification, applicable in all autonomous communities and in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

Improve the control and traceability of companion animals, as well as prevent the spread of communicable diseases throughout the national territory, by means of information contained homogeneously in all companion animal identification registers.

Provide information on the origin and characteristics of companion animals in order to ensure their safe transfer and combat illegal breeding and trafficking, as well as prevent the abandonment of companion animals and facilitate the actions of the competent authorities with regard to the control and application of corrective measures, where appropriate.

C. Analysis of alternatives

No other alternatives have been considered, as Article 51 of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, provides for the regulatory development of a system for the individual identification of companion animals subject to compulsory identification.

D. Principles of good regulation

This royal decree complies with the principles of good regulation established in Article 129 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations.

The principles of necessity and effectiveness are observed when addressing an aspect of general interest such as ensuring a homogeneous set of regulations regarding the identification of companion animals that is applicable throughout the national territory, in compliance with the provisions of Article 51 of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, Article 39 of Law 8/2003, of 24 April and the provisions of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability.

The principle of proportionality is observed when establishing the minimum regulation necessary to respond to the regulatory development required by Law 7/2023, of 28 March, without considering other alternatives from which greater obligations or restrictions could arise for the citizens and territorial administrations targeted by the regulation.



It complies with the principle of legal certainty by establishing a clear procedure and facilitating the knowledge, understanding and decision-making of individuals and of the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla with regard to the identification requirements for companion animals subject to compulsory identification.

The royal decree complies with the principle of transparency, by clearly defining the objectives of the provisions introduced, while enabling the participation of those to whom they apply.

It also complies with the principle of efficiency by rationalising the use of public resources, since the establishment of a homogeneous identification group for companion animals contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the regulation.

E. Annual Regulatory Plan

The Royal Decree is included in the 2026 Annual Regulatory Plan.

III. LEGAL BASIS AND SCOPE OF THE DRAFT LAW

A. Legal basis

The royal decree is considered basic legislation under the provisions of Article 149, Points 1.13, 1.16 and 1.23, of the Spanish Constitution, which reserves exclusive competence to the State in matters of the general coordination and regulation of economic activity, the general coordination and regulation of health, and basic environmental legislation.

The proposed regulation is in line with the order of distribution of powers between the State and the Autonomous Communities and respects the distribution of powers contained in the sixth final provision of Law 7/2023, of 28 March.

B. Scope

Royal Decree.



IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENT AND PROCESSING

A. Content

The Royal Decree is structured into eight articles, a single additional provision, two transitional provisions, three final provisions and two annexes.

Article 1 defines the object and purpose of the regulation, regulating the identification system for companion animals, with the aim of establishing a single and homogeneous system for the identification of all companion animals subject to mandatory identification that facilitates their traceability and control, the prevention of diseases, and the fight against the abandonment and illegal trafficking of companion animals.

Article 2 determines the scope of application of the royal decree, which applies to dogs, cats, ferrets and birds, as well as to those animals included in both the list of domestic companion species and the positive list of companion animals whose identification is determined to be mandatory. In any case, the requirements included in this regulation do not interfere with other applicable regulations, particularly those relating to the trade, marking and possession of CITES specimens.

Article 3 refers to the definitions contained in both Law 7/2023, of 28 March, and Law 8/2003, of 24 April, providing other definitions not foreseen for the purposes of better understanding the regulation.

Article 4 establishes general requirements for all companion animals whose identification is mandatory, particularly those coming from third countries or in the event of transfer between different autonomous communities, as well as the identification of production animals that have lost their productive purpose and are registered as companion animals.

Article 5 establishes specific identification requirements for dogs, cats and ferrets, specifically the deadlines for identification, the structure of the identification code and the identification of community cats.

Article 6 sets out specific identification requirements for companion animals other than dogs, cats and ferrets, in particular the identification of birds by ringing or, exceptionally, by injectable transponder, and for the rest of the animals it refers to what is determined by the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030, following a report by the Scientific and Technical Committee for the Protection and Rights of Animals at the moment in which the animals are included in the List of Domestic Companion Species or in the corresponding Positive List of Companion Animals.



Article 7 establishes the guidelines to be followed by the identifying veterinarian for the electronic identification of companion animals.

Article 8 establishes a sanctioning regime depending on whether the animal is included in the scope of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, or Law 8/2003, of 24 April.

The single additional provision determines the powers of the Ministries of Defence and the Interior, with the rule applying on a supplementary basis in matters not covered by the identification regime for animals assigned to such ministries.

The first transitional provision provides that previously identified companion animals shall retain their original means of identification, unless it is no longer legible.

The second transitional provision establishes a period of twelve months for the autonomous communities or cities to adapt their registers to the content established in the regulation, as well as an additional period of twelve months for owners to update the information on their companion animals.

The first final provision establishes the competence that empowers the State to develop the regulation, the second final provision empowers the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030 to amend the annexes of the Royal Decree to bring it into line with European Union or international legislation, and the third final provision states that the entry into force shall be the day following that of its publication.

Annex I sets out the minimum information on companion animals subject to compulsory identification for dogs, cats and ferrets and for birds, which must be contained in the registers of the autonomous communities and cities and which will in turn be the minimum information to be transmitted through the Central System of Animal Protection Registers (SICERPA).

Finally, Annex II sets out the technical specifications for electronic transponders.

With regard to the content of the Royal Decree and the provisions laid down in the regional legislation, it should be pointed out that prior to the entry into force of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, the identification of dogs by injectable transponder was already mandatory in all autonomous communities and cities. However, this obligation did not apply to cats and ferrets in Aragon, the Canary Islands, Cantabria, Castile and Leon, Extremadura, and Galicia. In the specific case of ferrets, in addition to the aforementioned communities, Asturias also did not consider their identification to be mandatory.

As for the maximum time limits established for identification, most of the autonomous communities have set a time limit of three months from the date of birth of the animal. However, the Basque Country and the Community of Madrid have established a time limit of two months, while the Region of Murcia does not specify a specific period in its regional regulations. Moreover, the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability establishes a time limit of three months.



Following the entry into force of the aforementioned law, the identification of dogs, cats and ferrets is mandatory in all of the autonomous communities.

B. Process

Prior consultation

On 11/03/2025, the prior public consultation was carried out with a deadline for submissions of 26/03/2025.

A total of 26 submissions were received, 22 of which came from organisations and institutions and 4 from private individuals. The submissions received refer to the minimum content that must be recorded in animal identification registers, the possibility of exchanging this information between autonomous communities, and the need to register equines not used for production purposes as companion animals by default, an aspect that has not been considered in the royal decree because it is not in accordance with the health regulations applicable to that species. The summary of the submissions received is attached as Annex I.

Public hearing and information

In the period from 26/06/2025 to 16/07/2025, the public hearing and information process was carried out, as the content of the draft affected the rights and obligations of citizens and of the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla with regard to the identification of companion animals.

A total of 591 submissions were received, taking into account those received via the procedure enables on the website, as well as those received by e-mail and registration. The submissions received are set out in Annex II. The main submissions, as well as their assessment, were as follows:

1. Submissions relating to the scope of the royal decree:

Numerous submissions were received indicating the need to include excluded dogs within the scope of the proposal, as well as comments opposing this proposal on the grounds that there is no legal basis for doing so.

Assessment: a paragraph is included in the preamble to clarify that the royal decree includes all companion animals since it is a development of both the Law 7/2023, of 28 March, and the Law 8/2003, of 24 April.



2. Submissions regarding the definitions:

Submissions were received regarding the definition of hunting dogs with regard to the indication of the breeds used for hunting, requirements on the hunting licence, as well as more specific requirements with regard to rescue dogs. Submissions were also received regarding the necessity of modifying the reference to the resident veterinarian, given that this figure is already covered in other administrative areas.

Assessment: modifications are included with respect to the hunting licence, specifying the need for it to be in force, the requirements on the consideration of rescue dogs, and the definition of “authorised veterinarian” has been modified to “identifying veterinary professional”.

3. Submissions regarding the identification procedure:

The submissions received refer to the need to specify in which regional register the animal should be registered, clarifications with regard to the deadlines and procedures for the identification and/or registration of animals from other countries, the need to include co-ownership, responsibility for the veracity of the data collected in the regional register as well as relating to the identification of production animals that lose their productive purpose and are registered as companion animals.

Assessment: it is specified that animals shall be registered in the regional registry where they have their habitual residence, the text is restructured and it is clarified that registration in the registry for animals from other countries is mandatory for stays longer than four months, the identification period is extended to three months to bring it into line with most regional legislation and with the proposed EU Regulation on the welfare and traceability of dogs and cats, the responsibility for keeping the data up to date is indicated as being that of the animal's owner, and the prohibition on directly identifying production animals as companion animals is maintained.

4. Specific submissions on the identification of dogs, cats, ferrets and birds:

With regard to the identification of dogs, cats and ferrets, questions have been raised about the applicability of having electronic duplicates with the same identification code and the need to include health documents as an additional element of identification. In the case of birds, numerous contributions have been received in recognition of the current identification system by means of rings used by bird breeding federations and associations.



Assessment: with regard to the identification of dogs, cats and ferrets, the obligation to have duplicates remains in place in the event that the transponder becomes unreadable, as this is considered to be a measure that ensures traceability and whose management is deemed feasible. In the case of the identification of birds, the identification system established by the breeding associations and federations is recognised, provided that the competent authority guarantees the traceability of the identification.

5. Submissions regarding identification on exceptional grounds:

Various submissions were received regarding the difficulty of implementing the proposed system, as well as the possible negative consequences that this measure could cause, by increasing administrative obstacles and thus discouraging owners from identifying their animals. Submissions were also received regarding the need to establish corrective measures such as the sterilisation of animals that have reproduced accidentally.

Assessment: the article is removed and the identification of animals from unregistered breeders is included as information in the register, so that the competent authority can carry out checks on these same and establish the corresponding corrective measures.

Reports

In accordance with the provisions of Article 26, Point 5, first paragraph, of Law 50/1997, of 27 November, 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 Finance, which has not made any observations.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which has submitted the following observations:
 - Reformulation of the second and third paragraphs of the preamble, which has not been accepted because the current wording already contains the information that is intended to be included in the proposed amendment.
 - Modification of certain definitions, which have been fully accepted, taking into account that the definition of sheepdog or guardian dog has been divided into livestock guardian dog and sheepdog to bring it into line with the content of the



Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability.

- Inclusion of certain information in Annex I, which has been accepted.
 - Clarification of Article 2, Point 2(d), which has been taken into account, but no amendment to the text has been necessary.
 - Clarification of the concept of residence, which has been accepted, with the addition of a definition of habitual residence.
 - Two formal observations, which have been accepted.
 - Observations regarding definitions, which have not been accepted, considering that it is already generally indicated that CITES regulations will be taken into account in the new article on the scope of application.
 - Observations on Article 3, which have been partially accepted.
 - Observation on Article 5, which has not been accepted, because the reference to other regulations requiring its identification is considered sufficient.
- Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, which made the following observations:
 - A general consideration for taking into account the identification obligations under CITES, which has been accepted.
 - Observation on the descriptive part, which has been accepted.
 - Observations on Article 1 and the scope of application of the Royal Decree, which have been accepted by means of the inclusion of a new article relating to the scope of application.
 - Considerations have been made about the wording of the MAIN, and these have been accepted.
 - Ministry of Economy, Trade and Enterprise, which has not submitted any observations.
 - Ministry of Health, which has not submitted any observations.
 - Ministry of the Interior, which has submitted the following observations:
 - Inclusion of an additional provision on the identification system for animals assigned to that ministry, which has been accepted.
 - Addition of a subparagraph to Article 3, Point 8, which has been partially accepted for non-electronic means of identification.
 - Formal drafting observation, which has been accepted.



- Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports, which has not submitted any observations.

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.
- Prior report from the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory (sixth paragraph of Article 26, Point 5, sixth paragraph, of Law 50/1997, of the Government), insofar as the legislation concerns the Autonomous Communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla, whose observation regarding the inclusion of Article 149, Point 1.23 in the area of competence has been accepted.
- Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, from which no report has been received.
- Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD), which has made the following observations:
 - Include in the preamble that the draft has been submitted for prior consultation to the AEPD, which has been partially accepted, given that this reference is included in the MAIN.
 - Justify the legal authorisation for data processing in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, which is not considered necessary, given that Article 10 of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, states that the scope of the registers making up the Central System of Registers for Animal Protection (SICERPA), including the Register for the Identification of Companion Animals, indicates that its scope of application extends to the whole of Spanish territory, which can be considered applicable to the rest of the articles, even though the cities of Ceuta and Melilla are not expressly mentioned in each of the provisions.
 - Include a reference to the person responsible for data processing, whether for the identifying veterinary professional or the sports federations, associations and entities responsible for the selection and breeding of birds; this observation has been accepted.
 - The need to refer to the principle of transparency with regard to providing the data subject with the information required under the GDPR, which has not been accepted because matters relating to the processing of data from the register of companion animals, which forms part of SICERPA, are already addressed in the



text of the Royal Decree implementing Law 7/2023, of 28 March, on the protection of animal rights and welfare.

- With regard to the principle of storage limitation, data minimisation and purpose limitation, the observation has been partially accepted, thus modifying the obligation to keep records of owners for the periods established in the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability.
- Consumer and Users Council, which has not submitted any observations.
- State Animal Protection Council, which includes the observations made by the Autonomous Communities. All the observations made by the members forming the State Animal Protection Council are compiled in Annex III. Of all these, only those that had not been previously submitted by each of the entities during the public hearing and public consultation procedure have been assessed, and references to illegal breeding have been incorporated into Article 1, the new Article 2 on the scope of application, clarifications on the management of registers in the article on general requirements and on the identification of community cats.
- 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, of the Government.
- Prior approval by the head 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.

It is also necessary to notify the European Commission and the other Member States, pursuant to Directive 2015/1535/EU laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on information society services, given that the regulation provides for the mandatory registration of companion animals from other countries.

And finally, the Opinion of the Council of State.



C- IMPACT ANALYSIS

I. COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

This rule is issued under the exclusive powers conferred on the State by Article 149, Point 1.13, of the Constitution with regard to the basic rules and coordination of the general planning of economic activity, Article 149, Point 1.16, with regard to the basic rules and general coordination of health and Article 149, Point 1.23, on basic environmental legislation, without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Autonomous Communities, in accordance with their statutes, with regard to the protection of animals.

II. IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

This royal decree does not generate an economic impact.

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 identification 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, or Law 8/2003, of 24 April.

VI. OTHER IMPACTS



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.

Given that it is a regulation laying down a procedure for creating a single and homogeneous system for the identification of companion animals, it could be understood that this regulation is guaranteed for all citizens as a whole. It is therefore understood that there are no pre-existing inequalities, nor is any modification to this situation envisaged, for which reason the proposed regulation is considered to have an impact due to gender that is nil.

IMPACT ON CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE AND FAMILY

In accordance with the fifth provision of Article 22 of Organic Law 1/1996, of 15 January, 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, amending the system for the protection of children and adolescents, the draft regulation has no impact on childhood or adolescence.

The draft is considered to have no impact on childhood, adolescence or family.

IMPACTS OF A SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL NATURE

The regulation is considered to have a positive impact of an environmental or social nature, since, as discussed in the report, having adequate mechanisms in place to provide information on the origin and characteristics of companion animals to ensure their safe transfer and combat illegal trafficking, prevent the abandonment of companion animals and facilitate the application of corrective measures in the event of such abandonment, contributes to the preservation of ecosystems by reducing the number of animals abandoned without control that could pose a threat to biodiversity and by reducing the potential risk of these same acting as vectors of diseases that affect wildlife.



IMPACT BASED ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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

IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

The development of a homogeneous system for identifying companion animals throughout the country, which controls the origin, monitoring and traceability of companion animals, is a very useful tool for preventing the spread of animal diseases. Similarly, the existence of a unified information system throughout the national territory has a significant positive impact on reducing the number of abandoned companion animals in the country, thereby reducing the risks this poses to people, road safety and the risk of transmission of zoonotic diseases. For all of these reasons, the regulation will have a positive impact on both preserving safety and ensuring public health.

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 ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, NON-DISCRIMINATION AND UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The draft is not considered to have any significant impact on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities.

II. EX POST EVALUATION

Given the absence of administrative burdens imposed on citizens, no ex post evaluation is required under the provisions of Article 25, Point 2, of Law 50/1997, of 27 November.



ANNEX I – LIST OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED IN THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PRIOR TO THE DRAFT ROYAL DECREE ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF COMPANION ANIMALS.
SUBMITTED ON 11 March 2025 (deadline 26 March)

TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	
NATURAL PERSONS	4
LEGAL PERSONS	22
SUBMITTED AFTER THE DEADLINE	0
TOTAL SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED:	26



DATE	NUMBER	NAME	SUBMISSION
12/03/2025	2.3	Laura González Serrano	Regulation of changes of ownership
12/03/2025	2.1	Cristina del Carmen García Romero	Necessity for database registration. Requirements for production animals that become companion animals
13/03/2025	2.2	Juan Antonio Jaén Téllez	Include the rabbit as a companion animal
14/03/2025	1.7	CESTEL	Compatibility with existing records, data exchange
13/05/2025	1.22	Veterinary industry	Consideration of new technologies, role of the veterinarian, database interoperability
19/03/2025	1.5	Asociación Alerta Galgos (Greyhound Alert Association)	Inclusion of hunting dogs
20/03/2025	1.4	ANUT Bienestar Animal (ANUT Animal Welfare Association)	Mandatory identification, interconnected and public registers
20/03/2025	1.11	Ilustre Colegio Oficial de Veterinarios de la Provincia de Zaragoza (Official Veterinary Association of the Province of Zaragoza)	Possibility of exchange of information between databases
20/03/2025	1.20	General Council of Veterinary Professional Associations of Spain	Microchip identification, veterinary participation, collaboration between public administrations, centralised database
20/03/2025	1.15	Foundation for Advice and Action in Defence of Animals (FAADA)	Requirements for identification, database interoperability, identification of exotic animals, and protocol for production animals
20/03/2025	2.4	Rosa Chaparro García	Inclusion of equines as companion animals
20/03/2025	1.21	Platform in Defence of Community Cats	Creation of public databases
20/03/2025	1.16	Federation of Animal Protection and Welfare Associations of the Community of Madrid (FAPAM)	Identification of all companion animals, including animals excluded from Law 7/2023.Registration of the place of residence of the animal.
20/03/2025	1.1	Association Against	Single and public registry



		Animal Torture and Abuse (ACTYMA)	
24/03/2025	1.10	Valencian Council of Veterinary Professional Associations	Common minimum requirements, transitional period, ensuring homogeneous application and coordination mechanisms
25/03/2025	1.6	Canarian Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity (ACBC)	Inclusion of auxiliary animals for hunting
25/03/2025	1.12	Veterinary Companies (EmpreVet)	Mandatory identification of all animals
25/03/2025	1.14	Extremadura	Development of identification only in accordance with Law 8/2003.
25/03/2023	1.8	Spanish Veterinary Business Confederation (CEVE)	Single national system, database interconnection and identification procedure
26/03/2025	1.18	National Federation of Equines	Inclusion of the identification of equines as companion animals
26/03/2025	1.3	Madrid Association of Companion Animal Veterinarians (AMVAC)	Create unified regulations and regulate the general conditions for identification, actions of authorised veterinarians, and exceptional identification requirements.
26/03/2025	1.19	Legal Operators for Animals (INTERCIDS)	Harmonisation and coordination between databases and inclusion of minimum data
26/03/2025	1.13	Animal Ethics	Inclusion of animals excluded from Law 7/2023 and interoperability of databases
26/03/2025	1.17	Federation of United Associations for Nature and Animals (FAUNA)	Interoperability of databases and functions of the authorised veterinarian
26/03/2025	1.2	Spanish Association of Trade and Industry in the Companion Animal Sector (AEDPAC)	Interoperability of databases, species subject to registration, time limits, means of identification and modern technological infrastructure
26/03/2025	1.9	Andalusian Council of Official Veterinarian Associations	Determination of the identification system, the importance of the microchip and the role of the veterinarian.

ANNEX II. OBSERVATIONS SUBMITTED DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCEDURE



Anexo II.pdf

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



Anexo III.pdf