



## REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>Proposing Ministry/Body</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL RIGHTS, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND AGENDA 2030</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>17.03.2026</b>
<b>Title of the regulation</b>	DRAFT ROYAL DECREE XX/2025, OF XX, APPROVING THE REGULATION IMPLEMENTING LAW 7/2023, OF 28 MARCH, ON THE PROTECTION OF ANIMAL RIGHTS AND WELFARE		
<b>Type of Report</b>	Normal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abbreviated <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>TIMELINESS OF THE PROPOSAL</b>			
<b>Subject</b>	<p><b>Regulatory development of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, on the protection of animal rights and welfare in the following aspects:</b></p> <p><b>Basic conditions governing the keeping of companion animals</b></p> <p>Development of compulsory civil liability insurance for the keeping of dogs, the basic criteria for training in responsible dog keeping, the frequency of veterinary check-ups, the use of invasive tools, and the limitations on the euthanasia of companion animals.</p> <p><b>Collection of animals and population control of feral cat colonies</b></p> <p>Minimum conditions for public animal protection centres, community cat spaces and foster homes, and basic criteria for the management of feral cat colonies.</p>		



### **Central Registry System for Animal Protection**

General provisions and characteristics of SICERPA, data to be transmitted, data protection and minimum requirements for regional registers of animal protection entities, animal behaviour professionals, registers of companion animals, zoological centres for companion animals and companion animal breeders.

Measures concerning administrative and criminal disqualifications for the keeping of animals.

### **Statistics and report on the status and evolution of the protection and rights of animals**

Content of the statistics, the reports and the territorial animal protection programmes.

### **Animal protection entities**

Administrative obligations and authorisations.

### **Transfer and marketing of companion animals**

General conditions and requirements for the transfer, adoption and sale of animals.

### **Breeding of companion animals**

General conditions and types of breeding of dogs, cats and ferrets and establishment of specific conditions for each type of breeding. General conditions for the breeding of other animals depending on whether their identification is mandatory or not.

It also amends Royal Decree 558/2001 of 25 May 2001 regulating the official recognition of organisations or associations of breeders of purebred dogs and Royal Decree 287/2002 of 22 March 2002 implementing Law 50/1999 of 23 December 1999 on the legal regime governing the keeping of potentially dangerous animals.



<b>Objectives pursued</b>	To partially implement Law 7/2023, of 28 March, in order to establish minimum welfare criteria for companion animals and establish mechanisms to reduce animal abandonment and uncontrolled breeding.
<b>Main alternatives considered</b>	Do not exist.
<b>CONTENT AND LEGAL ANALYSIS</b>	
<b>Type of regulation</b>	Royal Decree.
<b>Structure of the regulation</b>	The draft Royal Decree consists of an explanatory memorandum, a sole article, one additional provision, six transitional provisions, one repealing provision and six final provisions.



## 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 Cortes
  - 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
- 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
- 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), insofar as the legislation affects the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla
- E. Other reports:
  - Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces
  - Spanish Data Protection Agency
  - National Institute of Statistics

- <sup>4</sup>Spanish Council for Consumers and

MINISTRY  
OF SOCIAL RIGHTS,  
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND  
AGENDA 2030

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS



**Public information and public hearing procedures**

The prior public consultation process was carried out between 17 April and 8 May 2023, and 542 comments were received.

Subsequently, from 26/06/2025 to 16/07/2025, the public hearing and information process was carried out.

**IMPACT ANALYSIS**



**COMPLIANCE WITH  
THE DISTRIBUTION OF  
POWERS**

This Royal Decree is issued pursuant to Article 149(1)(13), (16) and (23) of the Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of basic rules and coordination of the general planning of economic activity, basic rules and general coordination of health, and basic legislation on environmental protection.

2. The following articles of the Regulation are excluded from the status of basic legislation:

a) Article 39(8) is issued under Articles 149(1)(6) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of commercial legislation, and 149(1) (8) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of civil legislation.

b) Articles 41 and 42 and paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Article 39, which are issued under Article 149(1)(6) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of commercial legislation.

c) Paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 7 of Article 39, which are issued pursuant to Article 149(1) (8) of the Spanish Constitution which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of civil legislation.

d) Final Provision Two, issued pursuant to Article 149(1) (29) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of public safety.

e) Article 34 is issued pursuant to the provisions of Article 149(1)(31) of the Spanish Constitution which grants the State exclusive competence in matters of statistics for state purposes.

3. Articles 17, 18, 19 and 35 are not of a basic nature and shall apply only at the State level.



<b>ECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY IMPACT</b>	Effects on the economy in general.	The regulation has an impact on the economy insofar as it regulates the exercise of certain economic activities related to animals
	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 impacts on competition.
	With respect to administrative burdens	<input type="checkbox"/> It entails a reduction in administrative burdens. Estimated quantification: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It incorporates new administrative burdens. Estimated total: €600,000 <input type="checkbox"/> It does not affect administrative burdens.



	<p>With regard to budgets, the regulation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Affects the budgets of the State Administration.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Affects the budgets of other Regional Administrations.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involves an expense:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Involves an income.</p>
<b>GENDER IMPACT</b>	<p>The Regulation has the following gender impact:</p>	<p>Negative <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Positive <input type="checkbox"/></p>



<b>OTHER IMPACTS CONSIDERED</b>	<p><b>Impact on personal data protection:</b></p> <p>This Royal Decree develops the creation of a central system of registers where certain personal data will be stored and processed, so it must be ensured that said regulation complies with the principles contained in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), and Organic Law 3/2018, of 5 December 2018, on the Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of digital rights.</p> <p>Therefore, the possible impact that the creation of such registers may have on the protection of these rights has been analysed, thus ensuring adequate proportionality between the conflicting legal interests.</p> <p>Impact on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities: None.</p> <p>Regulatory impact on children and adolescents: None</p> <p><b>Impact on the family:</b> None</p> <p>Social and environmental impacts: Positive.</p> <p><b>Impact on market unity and competitiveness.</b> Positive</p>
<b>OTHER CONSIDERATIONS</b>	<p>A public consultation was held in 2023.</p> <p>This draft Royal Decree will be included in the 2025 Annual Regulatory Plan.</p>



**DRAFT ROYAL DECREE XX/2025, OF XX, APPROVING THE REGULATION  
IMPLEMENTING LAW 7/2023, OF 28 MARCH, ON THE PROTECTION OF ANIMAL RIGHTS  
AND WELFARE**

**REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT**

**I. JUSTIFICATION OF THE REPORT.**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 931/2017 of 27 October regulating the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report, and the Methodological Guide for the preparation of the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report approved by the Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 11 December 2009, in accordance with the provisions of the first additional provision, paragraph 2, of that Royal Decree.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of Royal Decree 931/2017, it is considered that this Report should take the form of an ordinary report, given the impact it may have on society, as it is a constitutive draft that, in essence, is aimed at:

- Developing Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 in relation to the basic conditions on the keeping of companion animals, local management of animal protection, the development and minimum conditions of the Central Registry System for Animal Protection, the statistics and report on the status and evolution of the protection and rights of animals, the obligations of animal protection entities and the transfer and breeding of companion animals.
- Amending Royal Decree 558/2001 of 25 May 2001 regulating the official recognition of pedigree dog breeding organisations or associations to bring it in line with the new regulations.
- Amending Royal Decree 287/2002 of 22 March 2002 implementing Law 50/1999 of 23 December 1999 on the legal regime for the keeping of potentially dangerous animals.

The draft articulates, through different coordination instruments, the exercise of the respective competences of the autonomous communities and local authorities in matters of animal protection and welfare.

**II. TIMELINESS OF THE REGULATION.**

**A. Rationale**

- Grounds for the proposal



Law 7/2023 of 28 March on the protection of the rights and welfare of animals, which entered into force on 29 September 2023, requires, in many respects, regulatory development to allow the application of the measures it contains in relation to companion animals.

The fifth final provision of Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 contains the obligation of the Government to develop the appropriate regulatory provisions relating to the organisation of the Animal Protection Register System within six months of the entry into force of this Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023. The development of these registers is a fundamental part of achieving the objectives set out on the protection of animals and their welfare and for the different groups involved to be able to comply with the obligations imposed on them by Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023.

In addition, some aspects requiring regulatory development of Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023, such as those related to the obligations of owners, especially in the case of dog keepers affected by the mandatory insurance and the responsible ownership training course, or the professionals or groups working with companion animals, require greater regulatory precision in order to be fully applicable.

The issues related to breeding and keeping, such as the development of the types and conditions of breeding, adoption and marketing contained in Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023, as well as the public management of companion animals, are other aspects that required regulatory development and that are included in the content of this draft Royal Decree.

Likewise, certain aspects of Law 7/2023 of 28 March have been clarified to provide greater clarity and legal certainty to the requirements established in the aforementioned law, such as specific definitions or the article that provides for euthanasia.

This draft Royal Decree also includes an important amendment to Royal Decree 287/2002 of 22 March 2002 implementing Law 50/1999 of 23 December 1999 on the legal regime governing the keeping of potentially dangerous animals, with the aim of adapting the classification of potentially dangerous dogs to the latest scientific and technical knowledge on the behaviour of animals of the canine species.

- Linkage of the regulation with the rest of the legal system

The approval and entry into force of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, added to the set of basic state regulations, provisions relating to companion animals and wild animals in captivity, in accordance with the existing regulatory scheme. The draft Royal Decree will complement this alignment in many aspects, detailing the provisions necessary to precisely align the different regulations in the aspects that they partially share.



This draft contains the detailed provisions necessary to establish a common framework for the protection and welfare of companion animals in all autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

- Groups affected and addressees of the regulation

According to the 2024 annual report of the European pet food industry, in Spain the number of companion animals, including dogs, cats and aquarium animals, exceeds 15 million animals.

This standard is aimed at both owners and those responsible for companion animals, as well as all groups involved in animal-related activities: protection entities and centres, breeders, pet shops, veterinarians and behaviour professionals.

Finally, the regulation develops aspects of public management of companion animals, particularly with regard to public animal protection centres and the management of feral cat colonies.

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

The development of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, is necessary for the full application of the requirements contained in the aforementioned law, specifically the obligations of owners of companion animals and all those groups involved in their management and care.

In addition, local authorities and the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, which must adapt their own regulations to the provisions of Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023, require the developments contained in this draft Royal Decree in order to be able to apply the regulatory set regarding companion animals in its entirety.

## **B. Aims and objectives**

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

**Regulatory development of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, on the protection of animal rights and welfare in the following aspects:**

### **Basic conditions governing the keeping of companion animals**

Development of compulsory civil liability insurance for the keeping of dogs, the basic criteria for training in responsible dog ownership, the frequency of veterinary check-ups, the use of invasive tools, and of the limitations on the euthanasia of companion animals.

### **Collection of animals and population control of feral cat colonies**



Minimum conditions for public animal protection centres, community cat spaces and foster homes, and basic criteria for the management of feral cat colonies.

### **Central Registry System for Animal Protection**

General provisions and characteristics of SICERPA, data to be transmitted, data processing to ensure personal data protection, and minimum requirements for regional registers of animal protection entities, animal behaviour professionals, registers of companion animals, zoological centres for companion animals and companion animal breeders.

### **Administrative and criminal disqualifications**

Measures for the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla regarding administrative disqualifications for the keeping of animals as well as a verification system for criminal disqualifications.

### **Statistics and report on the status and evolution of the protection and rights of animals**

Content of the statistics, the reports and the territorial animal protection programmes.

### **Animal protection entities**

Administrative obligations and authorisations.

### **Transfer of companion animals.**

General conditions and requirements for the transfer, adoption and sale of animals.

### **Breeding of companion animals.**

General conditions and types of breeding of dogs, cats and ferrets and establishment of specific conditions for each type of breeding. General conditions for the breeding of other animals depending on whether their identification is mandatory or not.

It also amends Royal Decree 558/2001 of 25 May 2001 regulating the official recognition of organisations or associations of breeders of purebred dogs and Royal Decree 287/2002 of 22 March 2002 implementing Law 50/1999 of 23 December 1999 on the legal regime governing the keeping of potentially dangerous animals.

## **C. Analysis of alternatives**

No other alternatives have been considered, since the provisions of Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 require regulations of a regulatory and basic nature.



The non-adoption of a regulatory measure is ruled out, as it would affect the legal certainty and predictability of the legal system, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions of the public administrations.

#### **D. Principles of good regulation**

This draft 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 taken into account by ensuring the efficient use of public resources, by optimising the participation of state, regional and local public administrations and by comprehensively regulating the registers that make up SICERPA.

The principle of proportionality is observed by establishing the minimum regulation necessary to meet the required needs, without there being any alternatives, given that all the proposed measures require their incorporation into regulation with this status, for reasons of legal certainty and to ensure their effectiveness.

It complies with the principle of legal certainty by strengthening the coherence of the legal system and complying with the regulatory development required by law, as well as ensuring that its recipients are aware of it, particularly with regard to the rules governing the keeping, breeding and marketing of companion animals. This achieves a stable, predictable, integrated, clear and certain regulatory framework that facilitates understanding and, consequently, the actions and decision-making of individuals, companies and administrations.

The draft 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, and, on the other hand, the administrative burdens that are introduced are in line with the main objective of Law 7/2023 of 28 March, which is to guarantee the highest possible standards of welfare and protection for animals living in the human environment.

#### **E. Annual Regulatory Plan**

The preliminary draft is included in the Annual Regulatory Plan 2025, approved by the Government in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997 on the Government.

### **III. LEGAL BASIS AND SCOPE OF THE DRAFT**



## **A. Legal basis**

This draft royal decree is considered basic legislation under the provisions of Article 149(1) (13), (16) and (23) of the Spanish Constitution, which assign to the State exclusive competence in matters of the bases and coordination of the general planning of economic activity, the bases and general coordination of health and basic legislation on environmental protection.

The following regulations are exempt from this basic regulatory status:

- a) Article 39(8) is issued under Articles 149(1)(6) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of commercial legislation, and 149(1)(8) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of civil legislation.
- b) Articles 41 and 42 and paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Article 39, which are issued under Article 149(1)(6) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of commercial legislation.
- c) Paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 7 of Article 39, which are issued pursuant to Article 149(1) (8) of the Spanish Constitution which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of civil legislation.
- d) Final Provision Two, issued pursuant to Article 149(1)(29) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in matters of public safety.
- e) Article 34 is issued pursuant to the provisions of Article 149(1)(31) of the Spanish Constitution which grants the State exclusive competence in matters of statistics for state purposes.

Articles 17, 18, 19 and 35 are not of a basic nature and shall apply only at the State level.

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. Furthermore, in those cases of concurrent jurisdiction over the same space, cooperation and coordination mechanisms are established to allow for their integration.

## **B. Scope**

Royal Decree.

## **IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENT AND PROCESSING**

### **A. Content**



The draft Royal Decree consists of an explanatory memorandum, a sole article, one additional provision, six transitional provisions, one repealing provision and six final provisions.

The sole article approves the Regulation implementing Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023 on the protection of animal rights and welfare.

The additional provision establishes a period of twelve months during which the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla must adapt their registration systems to ensure they are interoperable with SICERPA.

The first transitional provision exempts from the obligation to have a zoological centre as long as there is no specific state regulation addressing zoological breeding centres at home, subject to the submission of a responsible declaration.

The second transitional provision gives a period of six months for the contracting or adjustment of civil liability insurance for dog keeping.

The third transitional provision establishes a maximum period of six months from the date on which the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030 makes the online platform available for the responsible pet ownership course to be completed before acquiring an animal.

The fourth transitional provision gives members of the governing bodies of animal protection entities and behavioural professionals a period of 18 months to demonstrate their adequate training.

The fifth transitional provision provides for the certification of criminal disqualifications on a transitional basis until the implementation of the corresponding verification system.

The sixth transitional provision establishes a six-month adaptation period for aquariums to install biological filtration mechanisms.

The sole repealing provision repeals all regulations of equal or lesser rank that contradict the provisions of this regulation.

The first final provision amends Royal Decree 558/2001 of 25 May 2001, regulating the official recognition of organisations or associations of purebred dog breeders to incorporate improvements in the definition of breeder and to specify certain requirements for the official recognition of organisations or associations of purebred dog breeders.

The second final provision amends Royal Decree 287/2002 of 22 March 2002 implementing Law 50/1999 of 23 December 1999 on the legal regime governing the keeping of potentially



dangerous animals, with the aim of replacing the current breed- or breed-characteristic-based classification system with a system based on aptitude testing.

The third final provision modifies the composition of the State Council for Animal Protection, the fourth final provision establishes the competential title, the fifth final provision grants the head of the Ministry responsible for the welfare and protection of companion animals the power to amend the contents of the annexes to the regulation, and the sixth final provision indicates a *vacatio legis* period of six months.

The Regulation itself, which is approved in the sole article, has the following distribution:

The preliminary title establishes general provisions relating to the object and purpose of the regulation, its scope of application and reference to the definitions provided for in Law 7/2023 of 28 March and those contained in the regulation itself.

Title I establishes the basic conditions for keeping companion animals, divided into three chapters and six articles devoted respectively to the basic conditions for keeping companion animals, the use of invasive tools, euthanasia, civil liability insurance, and the criteria for courses on responsible dog ownership and courses on responsible ownership of other companion animals.

Title II deals with the collection of animals and population control of feral cat colonies, divided into two chapters that establish requirements for public animal protection centres, the characteristics and use of temporary and specific spaces for the removal of community cats and foster homes, and the management of feral cat colonies with regard to the minimum management conditions, their removal and relocation.

Title III, which is divided into nine chapters, establishes the Information, Control and Statistics system on Animal Protection, regulating the basic functioning of the Central Registry System for Animal Protection, the conditions of access and interoperability and the minimum data to be recorded, the systems of communication of administrative disqualifications by the autonomous communities and cities, the accreditation of criminal disqualifications, as well as the support for inspection and surveillance through the figure of the veterinary expert, together with the animal protection statistics and the report on the status and evolution of the protection and rights of animals.

Title IV develops the obligations and requirements for administrative authorisations of animal protection entities.

Title V, divided into two chapters, regulates the transfer and sale of companion animals and their minimum conditions.



Title VI is divided into three chapters, covering the general conditions for breeding dogs, cats and ferrets, the types of breeders and the general conditions for the breeding of other companion animals.

Finally, Annex I sets out the minimum content of the responsible dog ownership course, Annex II sets out the minimum content for data exchange through SICERPA, and Annexes III, IV and V set out the minimum clauses for contracts for the sale, transfer and adoption of companion animals.

With regard to the content of the draft, the most relevant aspects developed in it have been compiled in a comparative table with those provided for in the regional regulations in Annex I.

## **B. Process**

### **Prior consultation**

In accordance with the provisions of Article 133 of Law 39/2015 of 1 October 2015, in conjunction with Article 26 of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997, and with the aim of increasing the participation of citizens in the procedure for drawing up the rules, prior to the preparation of this draft royal decree, prior public consultation was held in the period from 17 April to 8 May 2023, receiving 542 comments.

The contributions received, some of which are very extensive, come from professional groups as well as from non-profit organisations and individuals.

A particularly large number of contributions have been received from individuals regarding the creation and inclusion of species on the Positive List, the breeding of companion animals, and the need to identify and include hunting and working dogs. Other topics of interest have been the regulation of breeding, the management of cat populations, and the need to make the necessary provisions to ensure the correct application of Law 7/2023 of 28 March.

### **Public hearing and information**

Subsequently, from 26 June 2025 to 16 July 2025, 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 619 contributions were received, including those received through the procedure set up on the website, as well as those received by email and registration. The submissions received are set out in Annex II. The main submissions, as well as their assessment, were as follows:

#### **1. Comments on the amendment to Royal Decree 287/2002, of 22 March:**



Various contributions were received (from individuals, associations and autonomous communities) both to completely eliminate the list of breeds considered to be PPPs, the universal application of aptitude tests, and the elimination of the amendment to this royal decree in order to maintain the current system.

Assessment: the possibility of carrying out the aptitude test remains, provided that its characteristics can be developed in a ministerial order, because it has been scientifically proven that aggression is not linked to a particular breed and it is necessary that individual animals who do not have an aggressive nature are not limited by the requirements established in the regulations, in order to guarantee their socialisation and facilitate their adoption.

## **2. Observations related to the transitional provisions:**

Contributions were received on limiting the time frame for obtaining professional certificates and on the need to establish a transitional period for breeding animals at home until this type of zoological centre is developed in the corresponding regulations.

Assessment: The deadline for obtaining professional certificates has been reduced to 18 months, bringing it into line with the deadlines laid down in Law 7/2023 of 28 March, and a transitional period has been established for having a zoological centre in the case of home-rearing.

## **3. Observations on the definitions:**

Various contributions are received in relation to the definition of invasive tools, slaughter, the need to include the definition of pure breed and on the definitions related to the management of feral cat colonies.

Assessment: The definition of the only permitted invasive tool is included, the definitions of culling and those related to feral cat colonies are clarified and the definition of purebred dog is included.

## **4. Observations related to the keeping of animals, the use of invasive tools and euthanasia:**

The contributions received include the mention of abandoned animals in the case of actions by the competent authority, the possibility of deciding on the fate of animals involved in a sanctioning procedure, as well as the total elimination or clarification of the use of invasive tools. With regard to euthanasia, comments are received to clarify the responsibility of veterinary professionals, the need to be able to carry it out in case of pathologies associated with behavioural problems and the euthanasia procedure.

Assessment: the mention of abandoned animals and the possibility of deciding on the fate of animals before the resolution of sanctioning proceedings is included; the use of invasive tools



such as choke collars is limited exclusively to assistance dogs; and wording changes have been made regarding euthanasia to clarify the issues raised in the comments.

#### **5. Observations on liability insurance and courses on responsible ownership:**

Comments are received on the deadlines for taking out the insurance, as well as the need to extend the mandatory training course for other species, primarily cats, and the exemption from the training requirement for veterinary clinic assistants.

Assessment: the deadline for obtaining insurance is extended to 7 days and, with regard to the course, only the provisions of Law 7/2023 of 28 March are implemented, without prejudice to the possibility of developing a specific course for cats or other species in the future. The exception for veterinary clinic assistants is not included because it is not currently an officially recognised qualification.

#### **6. Observations on public animal protection centres, foster homes and the management of feral cat colonies:**

Contributions are received on the need to include mandatory veterinary treatments, to include the possibility of having foster homes in the GCOF-type entities, and with regard to feral cat management, diverse contributions are received, from eliminating the development of additional measures not covered by Law 7/2023, the possibility of confining or culling cats when they affect animal safety to include more specific requirements in the case of the spaces provided (temporary and specific).

Assessment: modifications that contradict the provisions of Law 7/2023, such as the confinement of cats or their euthanasia for reasons not covered by the aforementioned law, are not included. The requirements of the temporary and specific spaces are relaxed with respect to the need to have a zoological centre, but minimum space and time requirements for the animals to be kept in them are included.

#### **7. Comments on the Central Registry System for Animal Protection and the report on the status and evolution of animal protection and rights:**

Numerous comments were received on the need to limit access to the registry of animal protection entities, and online advertising platforms were asked to have a system that allows automatic verification of the data contained in the registry to ensure the veracity of the information included in the advertisements.

Assessment: the scope of access to SICERPA for animal protection entities is clarified and a mention is included to incorporate a data verification system in the case of digital platforms.



## **8. Observations on behavioural professionals:**

Contributions are received on the need to include in this register persons with degrees in veterinary medicine without any additional requirements, on the training requirements and scope of practice of each of the professionals included in the register.

Assessment: the mention of persons qualified in veterinary medicine without additional training is not included because it is not covered by Law 7/2023 of 28 March 2023, but a clarification on the purpose of the registry is included. It includes comments received with regard to training for each of the professional categories.

## **9. Observations on the transfer and breeding of companion animals:**

Contributions are received on the minimum information required in transfer contracts, on the age of adoption, and on breeding conditions, including requirements for each type of breeding, the need for a zoological nucleus, training requirements, and observations on specific breeding practices. Contributions are also received both in favour of and against occasional dog breeding.

Assessment: the minimum information required in sales contracts remains unchanged, as there is no restriction on the possibility of including further information. The reference to the veterinary certificate remains only in the cases covered by Law 7/2023 of 28 March, and with respect to the age of adoption, the age of two months remains unchanged, except where a veterinary professional advises earlier adoption for welfare reasons. With regard to breeding, the possibility of demonstrating knowledge to meet the training requirements is provided, some breeding practices have been made more flexible and it has been specified that the breeder is the owner of the breeding female.

## **Reports**

In accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997 on the Government, the following reports must be obtained during the processing of the draft in order to guarantee the correctness and legality of the legislation:

1. Report of the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla
2. 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 Cortes
  - 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
3. 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.
  4. 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
  5. Other reports:
    - i. Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces
    - ii. Spanish Data Protection Agency
    - iii. National Institute of Statistics
    - iv. Spanish Council for Consumers and Users
  6. 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.
  7. 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.
  8. The draft will undergo the information procedure in the area of technical rules and regulations related to information society services regulated 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, and in Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July, 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.
  9. Opinion of the Council of State

### **C. IMPACT ANALYSIS**



## I. IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

The project will have an impact on the economy in general insofar as it establishes certain obligations for keepers of companion animals, many of which, however, are already included in regional regulations. In addition, it will regulate sectors that were not previously regulated, such as animal breeding and animal protection entities.

## II. IMPACT ON COMPETITION

The project does not have a significant impact on competition, beyond the fact that the management of the breeding sector and the protection entities will facilitate the control of their activities by the administration.

## III. BUDGETARY IMPACT

At State level, the draft will have a budgetary impact since there must be an increase in public expenditure in the short term, in order to provide technical support to the registration system being established and its interconnection with other databases, at an approximate cost of EUR 431,200 charged to budget item 29.01.239N of the Undersecretariat of the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030 for the financial year in which the regulation enters into force, according to the following breakdown:

PROFILE	Number of profiles	Hours/year	Cost/hour	Annual total (excluding VAT)
Project Manager/Analyst	1	880	€50.00	€44,000.00
Senior programmer	4	7040	€30.00	€211,200.00
Junior Programmer	4	7040	€25.00	€176,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>€431,200.00</b>

With regard to the cost of organising training courses on animal ownership provided for in Law 7/2023 of 28 March, insofar as these will be delivered online by the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030, the cost will be covered by budget item 29.04.232F.227.06.

Furthermore, the Animal Protection Statistics will be implemented using existing budgetary resources.

The measures included in this regulation may not entail an increase in funding, remuneration or other personnel-related expenses; therefore any needs that may arise will be met with the existing resources of the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030.



From the budgetary perspective of the autonomous communities and local authorities, the draft will also have an impact, as it imposes obligations on them with regard to bringing animal protection centres into line with the technical requirements established in the regulation, adapting the content of their registers to allow SICERPA access to the minimum information established, the management of individuals in feral cat colonies, and the exercise of inspection and monitoring activities. From this point of view, although it is currently difficult to quantify the budgetary impact of the regulation on autonomous communities and local authorities, compliance with the principles of stability, financial sustainability and efficiency of the service or activity means that, in the area of collecting abandoned or lost animals, the increase in the budgetary impact will be lower, as almost all local authorities currently provide this service. Law 7/2023, of 28 March, provides for the allocation of the necessary resources to ensure the financial sufficiency of these entities through subsidy lines, without this entailing, under any circumstances, increased expenditure for the public administrations concerned.

#### **IV. IMPACT WITH RESPECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE BURDENS**

The proposed regulation imposes new administrative burdens on professionals who wish to engage in activities related to the breeding of companion animals and on animal protection entities, as it requires them to register with the Central Registry System for Animal Protection.

By contrast, the Registers of Companion Animals and of Zoological Establishments for Companion Animals should not impose any burden on citizens, as they should be fed with information already held in other administrative registers. However, they will have to provide information in the case of registers of behaviour professionals, protection entities and breeders, as most autonomous communities do not have such registers.

In accordance with the method for measuring administrative burdens, based on the Standard Cost Model (SCM), applicable to all public administrations, the measurement of an administrative burden—expressed in euros and in annual terms—is carried out by multiplying three values:

- Unit cost of meeting the burden.
- Annual frequency with which it should be carried out.
- Population that must comply with the burden.



### Unit cost of the burden

In the present case, the persons concerned by the provision may be both natural persons, such as breeders or animal behavioural professionals, and legal persons, in the case of animal protection entities, in so far as they must carry out an economic activity whose exercise is conditional upon registration in the corresponding register.

Given the obligation of legal persons to interact with the Administration by electronic means, the unit cost of electronic registration in a register is valued at EUR 50.

### Annual frequency with which it should be carried out.

Registration in the Register System is a one-time requirement and does not require any periodic renewal.

### Population that must comply with the burden

The population that will need to register for the first time in the Registry System is estimated at approximately 12,000 people, distributed as follows:

- 3,000 animal protection entities (source: Register of Associations of the Ministry of the Interior and the Autonomous Communities).
- 9,000 dog breeders (source: Royal Canine Society of Spain).

For all these reasons, the administrative burdens resulting from this draft law are estimated at an approximate amount of EUR 600,000.

## **V. OTHER IMPACTS**

### DATA PROTECTION

The regulation develops the Central Registry System for Animal Protection, which integrates five registries where personal identification data will be processed.

This development stems from Law 7/2023 of 28 March, and the data protection impact analysis carried out at that time is reproduced here:

*For their inclusion in the law, the registers were analysed and justified in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (Basic Data Protection Regulation).*

*On the one hand, the legal basis for the registration has been set out (Article 6 of the GDPR), and the principles relating to the processing of data have been established (Article 5 of the GDPR). In addition, the purpose of each of the registers has been established (Article 30 of the GDPR).*



Once the registers forming the Central Registry System for Animal Protection had been identified, a risk analysis was carried out in order to determine whether each register is likely to require a data protection impact assessment in accordance with Article 35 of the GDPR.

A risk analysis has been carried out for each of the registers using the ASSI application as a support tool. In that application, the processing conditions listed below have been entered for each register:

**Register of Animal Protection Entities:**

ASPECTS	RESPONSES
Purposes of the processing	Existence of a public database of animal protection entities for limited consultation by citizens of our country. Full consultation with public administrations and law enforcement authorities
Product categories:	Animal Protection Entity Managers
Categories of personal data:	Identifying data: Name, Telephone, National Identity Number, Telephone
Addressees:	General public (non-personal data), Public Administrations, law enforcement authorities, and the National Statistics Institute (INE).
Legal basis for processing	Law on the Protection, Rights and Welfare of Animals
Recording of personal data:	Yes
Organisation of personal data:	Yes
Storage of personal data:	Yes
Adaptation of personal data:	Yes
Modification of personal data:	No
Extraction of personal data	Yes
Consultation of personal data:	Yes
Use of personal data	No
Communication of personal data	No
Cross-checking of personal data	Yes
Limitation of personal data	No
Erasure of personal data	No
Description of the necessity and proportionality of processing operations in relation to their purpose:	Data processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation.
Biometric or genetic data:	No
How many natural persons are affected by the processing?	Low (less than 500,000)



ASPECTS	RESPONSES
Possible harm caused to the interested parties.	No
The purposes of the processing:	Task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller, by virtue of a power conferred by a rule having the status of a law.
Special categories of data	No
Purposes of the processing:	There is no other purpose
Rights of data subjects:	All rights established by the LOPDGDD and GDPR

### **Register of Animal Behaviour Professionals:**

ASPECTS	RESPONSES
Purposes of the processing	Registration of persons responsible for the activity of animal education and behaviour.
Product categories:	Persons responsible for the activity of animal education and behaviour.
Categories of personal data:	Identifying data: Name, Telephone, National Identity Number, Telephone
Addressees:	Public administrations, professional associations; National Institute of Statistics. Publication on the DGDA website; citizens, users of professional services.
Legal basis for processing	Law on the Protection, Rights and Welfare of Animals
Recording of personal data:	Yes
Organisation of personal data:	No
Storage of personal data:	Yes
Adaptation of personal data:	No
Modification of personal data:	No
Extraction of personal data	Yes
Consultation of personal data:	Yes
Use of personal data	No
Communication of personal data	Yes
Cross-checking of personal data	Yes
Limitation of personal data	No
Erasure of personal data	Yes
Description of the necessity and proportionality of	Data processing is necessary for compliance with a legal



ASPECTS	RESPONSES
<i>processing operations in relation to their purpose:</i>	<i>obligation.</i>
<i>Biometric or genetic data:</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>How many natural persons are affected by the processing?</i>	<i>Low (less than 500,000)</i>
<i>Possible harm caused to the interested parties.</i>	<i>Financial loss (low risk), reputational damage (low risk)</i>
<i>Purposes of the processing:</i>	<i>task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller, by virtue of a power conferred by a rule having the status of a law.</i>
<i>Special categories of data</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Purposes of the processing:</i>	<i>There is no other purpose</i>
<i>Rights of data subjects:</i>	<i>All rights established by the LOPDGDD and GDPR</i>

### **Registers of Companion Animals.**

ASPECTS	RESPONSES
<i>Purposes of the processing</i>	<i>Registration of state-owned companion animals.</i>
<i>Product categories:</i>	<i>Persons responsible for the companion animals.</i>
<i>Categories of personal data:</i>	<i>Identifying data Name, surname(s), NIF (tax identification number), address.</i>
<i>Addressees:</i>	<i>Public administrations, professional associations; National Institute of Statistics.</i>
<i>Legal basis for processing</i>	<i>Law on the Protection, Rights and Welfare of Animals</i>
<i>Recording of personal data:</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Organisation of personal data:</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Storage of personal data:</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Adaptation of personal data:</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Modification of personal data:</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Extraction of personal data</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Consultation of personal data:</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Use of personal data</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Communication of personal data</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Cross-checking of personal data</i>	<i>Yes</i>



ASPECTS	RESPONSES
Limitation of personal data	No
Erasure of personal data	Yes
Description of the necessity and proportionality of processing operations in relation to their purpose:	Data processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation.
Biometric or genetic data:	No
How many natural persons are affected by the processing?	High (more than 5,000,000)
Possible harm caused to the interested parties.	No
Purposes of the processing:	Task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller, by virtue of a power conferred by a rule having the status of a law.
Special categories of data	No
Purposes of the processing:	There is no other purpose
Rights of data subjects:	All rights established by the LOPDGDD and GDPR

**Register of Zoological Centres for Companion Animals:**

ASPECTS	RESPONSES
Purposes of the processing	Existence of a public database of zoological centres for companion animals for limited consultation by citizens of our country. And consultation by public administrations and law enforcement authorities.
Product categories:	Persons responsible for companion animal zoological establishments
Categories of personal data:	Identifying data: Name, Telephone, National Identity Number, Telephone
Addressees:	General public (non-personal data), Public Administrations, law enforcement authorities, and the National Statistics Institute (INE).
Legal basis for processing	Law on the Protection, Rights and Welfare of Animals
Recording of personal data:	Yes
Organisation of personal data:	Yes
Storage of personal data:	Yes
Adaptation of personal data:	Yes
Modification of personal data:	No



ASPECTS	RESPONSES
Extraction of personal data	Yes
Consultation of personal data:	Yes
Use of personal data	No
Communication of personal data	No
Cross-checking of personal data	Yes
Limitation of personal data	No
Erasure of personal data	No
Description of the necessity and proportionality of processing operations in relation to their purpose:	Data processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation.
Biometric or genetic data:	No
How many natural persons are affected by the processing?	Low (less than 500,000)
Possible harm caused to the interested parties.	No
Purposes of the processing:	Task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller, by virtue of a power conferred by a rule having the status of a law.
Special categories of data	No
Purposes of the processing:	There is no other purpose
Rights of data subjects:	All rights established by the LOPDGDD and GDPR

**Register of Companion Animal Breeders:**

ASPECTS	RESPONSES
Purposes of the processing	Registration of persons responsible for the activity of breeding companion animals. Registration is a necessary condition for carrying out the professional activity
Categories of data subjects:	Persons responsible for the activity of breeding companion animals
Categories of personal data:	Identifying data: Name, surname(s), NIF (tax identification number), address. Professional data: Associated zoological centres
Addressees:	Public administrations, professional associations; National Institute of Statistics. Publication on the DGDA website; citizens, users of professional services.
Legal basis for processing	Law on the Protection, Rights and Welfare of Animals



ASPECTS	RESPONSES
Recording of personal data:	Yes
Organisation of personal data:	No
Storage of personal data:	Yes
Modification of personal data:	No
Modification of personal data:	No
Extraction of personal data	Yes
Consultation of personal data:	Yes
Use of personal data	No
Communication of personal data	Yes
Cross-checking of personal data	Yes
Limitation of personal data	No
Erasure of personal data	Yes
Description of the necessity and proportionality of processing operations in relation to their purpose:	Data processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation.
Biometric or genetic data:	No
How many natural persons are affected by the processing?	Low (less than 500,000)
Possible harm caused to the interested parties.	Financial loss (low risk), reputational damage (low risk)
Purposes of the processing:	Task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller, by virtue of a power conferred by a rule having the status of a law.
Special categories of data	No
Purposes of the processing:	There is no other purpose
Rights of data subjects:	All rights established by the LOPDGDD and GDPR

*It should be noted that in all the risk analyses carried out under the conditions indicated, the same conclusion has been reached: “According to the information entered for this personal data processing activity, it is not included in the indicative lists of processing operations that require an extension of the risk analysis and the impact assessment carried out with ASSI”, therefore it can be concluded that there is no significant risk for the implementation and development of these registers.*

#### Gender impact.

Given that this is a regulation that develops certain purely administrative aspects of specific measures included in the reference regulation, it could be understood that uniform criteria and



conditions are established for all citizens as a whole. It is therefore understood that there are no pre-existing inequalities between men and women, nor does the proposed regulation foresee any modification of this situation, which leads to the conclusion that the gender impact is zero.

#### Impact on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities

The measures established in this draft have no impact on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities.

#### Impact on children and adolescents

The measures established in this draft have no impact on children and adolescents.

#### Impact on family

The measures established in this draft have no impact on families.

#### Other social and environmental impacts.

Controlling the breeding of companion animals helps to reduce abandonment and convey to society the concept of professionalism in this activity, as well as preserving the rights of animals not to be used as uncontrolled commercial objects.

From an environmental point of view, the draft has a positive impact by developing the provisions of Law 7/2023, of 28 March, concerning the collection of abandoned animals, as well as the treatment of community cat colonies.

#### Climate change impact

This regulation contributes to the mitigation of climate change in so far as it regulates aspects related to the control of companion animal populations, which will help eradicate unwanted litters and uncontrolled reproduction, thereby reducing both consumption and the volume of waste produced.

With regard to biodiversity, the regulation contributes to controlling the potential interactions of companion animals in the natural environment, both protected and unprotected, minimising their presence and therefore any negative effects, especially under the umbrella of promoting responsible animal ownership.

#### Impact on market unity and competitiveness

Insofar as it establishes a set of constituent registers for the exercise of certain professions related to animals, the draft has a positive impact on market unity and competitiveness, as it



will allow the exercise of certain economic activities that have not yet been harmonised at national level, while providing legal certainty to the market.

## **VI. 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.

This assessment will be carried out one year after the Central Animal Protection Registry System becomes operational, and will use as indicators the number of protection entities, breeders and animal behaviour professionals registered during that period.



## ANNEX I – COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REGIONAL LEGISLATION

<b>Autonomous Community</b>	<b>Veterinary check-ups</b>	<b>Requirements for the keeping of dogs (insurance and training course)</b>	<b>Management of abandoned animals</b>
Andalusia Law 11/2003 on the Protection of Animals	Not specified	No training course or insurance required  Specific welfare conditions for dogs.	Does not regulate foster homes
Aragon Law 11/2003 on the Protection of Animals	Not specified	No conditions are specified for dogs beyond those required for the ownership of companion animals.	Does not regulate foster homes
Asturias Law 13/2002 on the Keeping, Protection and Rights of Animals	Not specified	No conditions are specified for dogs beyond those required for the keeping of companion animals.  Educational programmes must contain animal welfare content	Does not regulate foster homes
Balearic Islands Law 1/1992 on the Protection of Animals Living in the Human Environment	Not specified	Conditions for animal enclosures and requirements for keeping them tethered.	Does not regulate foster homes
Canary Islands Law 8/1991 on the Protection of Animals	Not specified	No specific conditions for ownership are established.	Does not regulate foster homes
Cantabria Law 3/1992 on the Protection of	Not specified	No specific requirements for ownership are	Does not regulate foster homes



Animals		established.	
Castile-La Mancha Law 7/2020 on the Welfare, Protection and Defence of Animals	Not specified	General conditions for ownership  Civil liability insurance required, where necessary.  It provides for the organisation of awareness campaigns among schoolchildren and residents and the inclusion of content on animal welfare in the educational programs within its territorial scope.	Does not regulate foster homes
Castile and Leon Law 5/1997 on the Protection of Companion Animals	Not specified	No specific requirements for ownership are established.	
Catalonia Legislative Decree 2/2008 on Animal Protection	Not specified	No training course or insurance required  Establishes obligations of owners and prohibitions regarding animals	The collection of animals is regulated.  Animal protection and defence associations are regulated.
Extremadura Law 5/2002 on the Protection of Animals	Not specified	No training course or insurance is required.  Establishes obligations of owners and prohibitions regarding animals	Foster homes are not regulated  The collection of animals is regulated
Galicia Law 4/2017 on the Protection and Welfare of Companion Animals	Subject them to thorough veterinary check-ups.	Makes civil liability insurance mandatory  Establishes the obligations of owners and keepers of	Regulates aspects of the collection of stray and lost animals



		companion animals and the prohibitions regarding animals.	Regulates foster homes
Madrid: Law 4/2016 on the Protection of Companion Animals	Not specified	Establishes obligations and prohibitions	Regulates the collection and care of lost and abandoned animals. The municipalities will have a 24-hour emergency service,  Regulates animal protection organisations and foster homes
Murcia Law 6/2017 on the protection and defence of companion animals	Date of the annual veterinary check-up.	Establishes obligations for the keeper of the animal  Civil liability insurance required in those cases determined by regulation.	Regulates the collection of abandoned and lost animals as well as collection centres and shelters.  Does not regulate foster homes
Navarre Foral Law 19/2019 on the Protection of Companion Animals	In the case of dogs and cats, an annual or biannual veterinary visit is mandatory, with a health check that will be documented by vaccination stamp in the animal's passport and providing a report on its general condition.	Establishes the obligations and prohibitions of owners  Does not regulate insurance or training courses.	Regulates foster homes
Basque Country Law 9/2022 on the Protection of Animals	Periodic veterinary examination (individually identified	Establishes the obligations of data subjects and prohibitions.	Regulates the collection of abandoned animals, as well as the establishments responsible for



	animals)	Civil liability insurance to be taken out for the keeping of dogs, and for such species as may be determined by regulation.	receiving and housing such animals. Regulates foster homes
La Rioja Law 6/2018 on the Protection of Animals	Repealed law		Repealed law
Valencia Law 2/2023 on the Protection, Welfare and Keeping of Companion Animals and other Animal Welfare Measures	Not specified	Establishes obligations for responsible persons and prohibitions regarding companion animals.  Does not regulate insurance or training courses.	The collection of lost, abandoned and stray companion animals is regulated.  The municipalities will have a 24-hour emergency service. 365 days a year  Reception centres and foster homes are regulated

Autonomous Community	Register systems	Breeding conditions	Sales conditions
Andalusia	Companion animals  Register of zoological centres	Does not specify breeding conditions	Mammals may not be sold as companion animals until forty days after their date of birth and must display all the characteristics of healthy, well-nourished animals.  Seller obliged to disclose certain information
Aragon	Registers of companion	Requirements for lighting and freedom of	Requirements for an informative document describing the



	<p>animals.</p> <p>Register of breeders</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	<p>movement.</p> <p>Does not establish breeding categories</p>	<p>characteristics and needs of the animal, as well as advice for its proper development and handling.</p>
Asturias	<p>Registers of companion animals.</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	<p>Prohibits genetic manipulation in order to promote the development of certain physical traits and potentialities or aggressive behaviour</p>	<p>Informative document on the characteristics and needs of the animal, including advice on its education and handling</p> <p>Presentation of the health booklet</p>
Balearic Islands	<p>Register of companion animals.</p> <p>Register of animal protection entities</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	<p>Does not establish specific conditions for breeding.</p>	<p>Provision of documentation with information on the animal. Sales description.</p> <p>Minimum selling age of 40 days.</p>
Canary Islands	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of breeders</p> <p>Register of animal protection entities</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	<p>Does not establish specific conditions for breeding.</p>	<p>Animals must be sold dewormed and free from any disease, with a veterinary certificate attesting to this.</p>
Cantabria	<p>Register of companion animals</p>	<p>Does not establish specific conditions for breeding.</p>	<p>Does not set specific requirements for the sale</p>



	<p>Register of breeders</p> <p>Register of animal protection entities</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>		
Castile-La Mancha	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of breeders</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	Does not establish specific conditions for breeding.	Document signed by veterinarian that certifies the health status, characteristics and needs of the animal, size in adult state, possibilities of transmission of zoonoses and advice for its proper development and management.
Castile and Leon	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of behavioural professionals</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>		
Catalonia	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of animal protection entities</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	Regulates the requirements for breeding centres	Regulates the requirements for establishments selling animals



Extremadura	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	Certain regulations governing breeding establishments are regulated	Sales establishments are regulated
Galicia	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of behavioural professionals</p> <p>Registry of collaborating entities</p> <p>Register of animal protection entities</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	It regulates aspects of the keeping of companion animals. Puppies of dogs and cats may not be separated from their mother before the age of 10 weeks	Regulates aspects of sales establishments
Madrid:	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of animal protection entities</p> <p>Register of animal behaviour professionals</p> <p>Register of zoological centres for companion animals</p> <p>Maintenance of records on</p>	Conditions for breeding and transfer of companion animals	<p>Conditions for the sale and transfer of companion animals</p> <p>Prohibition on the marketing of dogs and cats in shops</p>



	<p>companion animals</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>		
Murcia	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	Certain conditions for breeding establishments	Establishes conditions of sale Animals cannot be sold before weaning
Navarre	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of breeders</p> <p>Register of behavioural professionals</p> <p>Register of animal protection entities</p> <p>Register of zoological centres</p>	<p>Requirements for establishments for commercial breeding establishments</p> <p>When selecting an animal for breeding, take into account any anatomical, physiological or behavioural characteristics that could endanger the health and welfare of the offspring or the female.</p>	<p>Requirements of sales establishments</p> <p>Prohibits online sales</p> <p>Sale of dogs and cats</p>
Basque Country	<p>Register of companion animals</p> <p>Register of behavioural professionals</p> <p>Register of animal protection entities</p> <p>Register of zoological</p>	Regulates breeding establishments	<p>Regulates the establishments for sale.</p> <p>Dogs and cats may not be subject to any form of transfer until two months after their birth and, in the case of other species, not before weaning. Animals from another Member State of the European Union or third countries may</p>



	centres		not be sold before the offspring have reached the age of 15 weeks.  Regulates advertisements
La Rioja	Register of companion animals  Register of zoological centres		
Valencia	Register of companion animals  Register of behavioural professionals  Registry of collaborating entities  Register of animal protection entities  Register of zoological centres	Requirements for breeding centres	Requirements of sales establishments  Dogs, cats and ferrets may only be sold directly from the breeder.  Minimum age of 2 months for the sale of puppies or kittens