



Animal Welfare.
Worldwide.

OVERVIEW: IDENTIFICATION & REGISTRATION SYSTEMS FOR DOGS AND CATS IN EU MEMBER STATES

Please note: This table provides an overview of the identification and registration (I&R) requirements for dogs and cats in EU Member States. The below data was gathered by several independent researchers, based on ministry responses, the European Commission’s “Commission Staff Working document: Summarising evidence supporting the legislative proposal on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability” and other sources. If updates are required, please kindly notify us at office@four-paws.org. Latest update: 22.11.2024

The document supports the report “Billion Euro Industry: Why the EU Must Strengthen Regulations to End the Illegal Puppy Trade Now”, available at: www.four-paws.org/billion-euro-puppy-trade.

Abbreviations: EPN = EUROPETNET, I&R = Identification & Registration

Descriptions of Europetnet and Petmaxx are provided at the end of the document.

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Austria	Yes, mandatory for dogs and breeding cats since 2010.	Austrian Animal Welfare Act (§ 24a).	1 public registry: Heimtierdatenbank (free if with digital ID Austria) and 4 private registries (licensed by the Ministry of Health, Family, Women): Animal Data, Petcard, IFTA and PawID.	Vets only. Dogs: by three months of age or before transfer of ownership (§ 24a No. 3 TSchG). Cats (only those used for breeding): before permanent canines form or before ownership transfer (§ 24a No. 3a TSchG).	Currently, owners can register at the municipality or register online at private registries. (This will change due to the Animal Protection Act which comes into effect 1 of January 2025, when vets will be obligated to register owners when	Verification: All registrations using the owner's personal ID are cross-checked with the official civil registration. Transponder: country code used Change of data/keepers: Any change must be reported and updated in the database. If there is a change of keeper or owner, a new registration number is assigned for unique identification of the persons (§ 24a no 6 TSchG).	Yes. Authorities have access to the public registry (Heimtierdatenbank). Private registries also transfer registration data to the Heimtierdatenbank with the owner's consent, making	Animal Data and Heimtierdatenbank: Members/Associates of EPN. PawID, Petcard, and Animal Data: Members of Petmaxx (international

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					microchipping (§ 24a (4c) TSchG). Registration of dogs and breeding cats must occur within one month of identification (§ 24a no 4a TSchG).		separate registration unnecessary.	pet search engine).
Belgium	Yes. Since 1998, there has been a legal requirement to register dogs in the national Belgian database, DogID. However, regulations vary across the three governmental regions.	Wallonia: In January 2024, the Walloon Government issued orders regarding the I&R of dogs and cats. ¹ (See columns referring to I&R) Flanders: Decrees issued by the Flemish Government cover I&R of both dogs and cats and the sterilisation of cats. ² Brussels:	Two public registries: DogID (1998) and CatID (2018); both managed by a private company. One private registry (cannot be accessed by the public): www.idchips.com	Vets only Wallonia: I&R: cats before 12 weeks of age and before being sold or given away (Art. 4); Dogs I&R before 8 weeks of age (Art. 4), and before being sold / given away. Art 5 for dogs and cats: vets only. Flanders: Art. 4: I&R of cats before 12 weeks of age, dogs 8 weeks of age. Both must be registered before they are traded. Art. 8 vets only Brussels Royal decree for I&R of Dogs: Art. 3: I&R for dogs before 8	Yes, vets only. Wallon Decr. Art 4: Dogs must be registered within 8 days of arriving from abroad. Registrations carried out by vet (Art.7, 14); Art. 22: when changes occur, a new registration certificate is issued and sent to the new owner for insertion into the animal's passport. Flanders: changes by vet only (Art. 14ff.), new registration certificate required after each change; I&R within 8 days of	Yes, a digital key is used, allowing electronic identification and authentication of personal data from the identity card. Access to DogID and CatID is restricted to Competent Authorities, Vets and owner. Change of data or lost pet passport: the owner must send the modification card to DogID (also possible electronically). For changes in data or ownership change details, see previous column. Previous owner provides the new owners details to the pet registry; the vet verifies that the previous owner is the last registered responsible party and enters the new owners details into DogID. There is controlled distribution of transponders. Belgium has a manufacturer code (no country code). Belgium's pet passport system is regarded by experts as the best model. The pet passport is an official document, if the	Yes, as there is only one registry for dogs and two for cats. In addition, the public service managing DogID and CatID are obliged to crosscheck the data with the general national register of breeders.	DogID and CatID, idChips are members/associates of EPN.

¹ <https://bienetreanimal.wallonie.be/home/animaux/animaux-de-compagnie/identification-et-enregistrement.html>

² Decree of the Flemish Government on the identification and registration of dogs/cats, find all links here: <https://www.vlaanderen.be/dierenwelzijn/werking-en-beleid/wetgeving-dierenwelzijn>

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		Brussels does not yet have an animal welfare code (only Flanders & Walloon). ³		weeks of age and before being sold / given away. Cats before 12 weeks of age. Vets only for both cats and dogs.	arriving from abroad. (Art. 5). No I&R if dog is in Belgium for six months or less.	passport is lost, a new one must be formally requested.		
Bulgaria	Dogs only.	Animal Protection Act, Ordinance No 41/2008. Art. 72, and Veterinary Practice Act Art. 174.	One public dog registry: Art. 37 and Art. 38. Art. 38 Animal Protection Act (2011): a national dog database is established and maintained by the BFSA. Animal Protection Act, Art. 174 Veterinary Practice Act by the BG Food Safety Authority (BFSA).	Yes, vets only. Art. 174 Veterinary Practice Act: microchipping required after the age of 6 weeks.	Yes, vets only. Dogs must be registered in a database within seven days of being microchipped. Art. 174 (3) Veterinary Practice Act, Art. 37 (3) and (4) registered 7 days after change of status.	When registering the dog, the vet must also include the owner's details (name and address). However, no formal verification / authentication of the owner's data is performed. Art. 37 (3 and 4) of Animal Protection Act - the data must be updated with the regional Food Safety Agency within 7 days if the status of the animal has changed Country code: the first three digits are the code for Bulgaria (100), the second three digits are the code of the manufacturer and / or dealer as defined by the BFSA, and the following digits are the number of the identification means. ⁴	No.	No.
Croatia	Yes. Mandatory for dogs and voluntary for cats. ⁵	Animal Health Law (new 2024 including higher penalties when	1 public registry (Lysacan) which is ran by the Veterinary Service of the Agriculture Ministry.	By vets only.	Yes, vets only.	Mandatory. Mandatory EU passport. Transponders with country code. Information by Ministry.	Yes. Information by Ministry.	Yes. Information by Ministry.

³ Rules for I&R: <https://environnement.brussels/citoyen/lenvironnement-bruxelles/veiller-au-bien-etre-animal/identification-et-enregistrement-des-animaux>

⁴ According to Art. 11 (2) of Regulation no 6 of 8 October 2013. On the requirements for means of official identification of animals.

⁵ Animal Health Law, according to Croatian Ministry

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		abandoning pet). Information from Ministry.						
Republic of Cyprus	Mandatory for dogs. No rules for cats.	Animal Protection and Welfare Act 2019.	One public registry. Ran by the Central Cyprus Government Veterinary Service.	By vets only.	Yes, vets only.	No.	No.	No.
Czech Republic	Mandatory for dogs and voluntary for cats. ⁶ Additional information by the ministry: “That is true statement. The relevant amendment to Act No. 166/1999 Coll. (Veterinary Act) of 2017 did not introduce compulsory registration in	Act on the Protection of Animals Against Cruelty 246/1992. Additional information by the ministry: “That is true statement and also Act No. 166/1999 Coll. Act on Veterinary Care and on Amendments to Certain Related Acts	Several private registries ⁷ : www.backhome.cz; www.narodniregistr.cz; www.identifikace.cz; www.M7; www.centralniregistrzvirat.cz (free registration); www.czpetnet.cz; www.narodniregistrsu.cz; www.registrmikrocipu.cz (free registration); www.iftaregistr.cz (free registration).	By vets only. Permanent identification of dogs is compulsory. Identification must be by microchip and before the age of 12 weeks, or at transfer of ownership. Once microchipped, the dog must be registered on one of multiple publicly accessible databases. Additional information by the Ministry: “Microchipping of dogs shall be carried	Yes, vets only. Identification by microchip before age of 12 weeks before sold or transfer. ⁸ Additional information by the Ministry: “The central dog registry is currently under development and will be launched during 2025. The relevant amendment to Act No. 166/1999 Coll. (Veterinary Act) of 2017 did not	No. As of 1 October 2022, the Veterinary Care Act introduced Section 5e the obligation to create an information system for the central registration of dogs, whose operator and administrator is the Chamber of Veterinary Surgeons of the Czech Republic. However, this provision has not yet been implemented. Dog and breeder registration also includes mandatory reporting for the dog tax. Every breeder who is registered or resident in the Czech Republic and who is also the owner of a dog older than 3 months must report this to the local municipal authority and pay the applicable tax. ⁹ Additional information by the Ministry: “The central dog registry is currently under	Information by the Ministry: „The central dog registry is currently under development and will be launched during 2025.“	CzechPetNet is Member of EPN. Backhome ¹⁰ is a member of Petmaxx. Information by Ministry: “There is currently no official one. The central dog registry is currently under development and will be

⁶ Animal Protection Act 246/1992.

⁷ <https://www.vetik.cz/en/advice/28/chips-and-their-registration>

⁸ https://dogandcatwelfare.eu/media/filer_public/6a/b2/6ab23c8a-5ed4-49c4-8565-f62c2a36ef33/czech_republic.pdf

⁹ Information via FOI.

¹⁰ <https://www.narodniregistr.cz/>

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	any dog register. It is currently the obligation of the dog breeder to include the number of the microchip with which the dog is marked in the document of vaccination against rabies (i.e. in the vaccination certificate, in the dog's passport)."	(Veterinary Act)"	Additional information by the Ministry: "The central dog registry is currently under development and will be launched during 2025. We do not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of the data on the unofficial register."	out by private veterinarians authorised to carry out veterinary therapeutic and preventive activities. Puppies must be microchipped no later than three months of age. If they are transferred to a new owner earlier than three months of age, they must already be tagged at the time of transfer"	introduce compulsory registration in any dog register. It is currently the obligation of the dog breeder to include the number of the microchip with which the dog is marked in the document of vaccination against rabies (i.e. in the vaccination certificate, in the dog's passport)."	development and will be launched during 2025. The relevant amendment to Act No. 166/1999 Coll. (Veterinary Act) of 2017 did not introduce compulsory registration in any dog register. It is currently the obligation of the dog breeder to include the number of the microchip with which the dog is marked in the document of vaccination against rabies (i.e. in the vaccination certificate, in the dog's passport)."		launched during 2025."
Denmark	Mandatory for dogs. No mandatory I&R for cats.	Decree on labeling and registration of dogs, paragraph 1. ¹¹	One public registry: Danish Dog Register (Dansk Hunderegister) Two registries for cats. The Danish Cat Register and Inges Kattehjem cat registry.	By vets and authorised professionals. The owner of a dog must ensure that the dog is labelled before the age of 8 weeks. The owner of a dog must also ensure that, from the age of 4 months, the dog wears a collar with a tag	The owner can register themselves but require a copy of the EU pet passport or pedigree. Dogs must be registered on the national database before 8 weeks of age.	The owner must provide their name, address, and CPR number to the registry. The CPR number is unique to the individual and is used in Denmark as an ID number. Country code. The microchip number is controlled by the Danish Dog Register.		Danish Dog Register is a member of EPN. The Danish Cat Register, Inges Kattehjem ¹² are members of EPN.

¹¹ <https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lt/2018/1044#:~:text=BEK%20nr%201044%20af%2010%2F08%2F2018,-Ministeriet%20for%20F%C3%B8devarer&text=%C2%A7%201.,den%20er%208%20uger%20gammel>

¹² www.dansk-katteregister.dk

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				bearing the owner's name and address.	A dog imported into Denmark should be registered within a month after arrival.			
Estonia	Not on state level. State level exception: Regarding a dog, cat and ferret marked with an electronic means of identification (microchip), the data of the means of identification are entered in a database the municipality uses for record-keeping.	Veterinary Act, Local Government Organisation Act and municipal councils' rules for keeping dogs and cats.	2 private platforms for municipalities' registries. LLR – Nationwide pet register ¹⁵ only for municipalities that have a contract. Eesti Lemmikloomaregister ¹⁶ , also nationwide. Can be used for municipalities that have a contract and all persons who wish to register their pet. (Eesti Kennelliidu Register ¹⁷ , is	By vets only. Animal Protection Act (§9).	Eesti Lemmikloomaregister - registering by the veterinarian who implants the microchip. LLR - Registering of information either by veterinarian, keeper of animal or municipality's official. ¹⁸	At registry LLR, keepers can log in to the E-service with their Estonian ID-card. The owner can register the animal themselves, unless they are already registered to someone else. ¹⁹ For change of ownership, the local municipalities, veterinarians and shelters must change the data. At Eesti Lemmikloomaregister data can be changed by a veterinarian or the registries' secretary. Necessary information needs to be provided to change keeper. The Tallinn registry ²⁰ verifies a user's identity when they login to the service (ID card or mobile ID). ²¹ Manufacturer code: According to The Veterinary Act (21.7.2021), (§ 33 (5)), a list of manufacturer-approved electronic devices for identification is published. In addition, under §21 there is a register of veterinarians managed by the Agriculture and Food Board. § 74 the Agri and Food	Authorities can access LLR. ²³	Eesti Lemmikloomaregister is a member of EPN. Eesti Lemmikloomaregister is a member of Petmaxx.

¹⁵ <https://www.llr.ee/>

¹⁶ <https://lemmikloomaregister.ee/et>

¹⁷ <https://register.kennelliit.ee/>

¹⁸ <https://www.llr.ee/FAQ>

¹⁹ <https://www.llr.ee/FAQ>

²⁰ <https://www.tallinn.ee/en/services/registration-companion-animals>

²¹ <https://taotlen.tallinn.ee/lemmikloomad>

²³ All information was checked and updated by the Ministry.

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	<p>It is in the competency of municipalities to set in place rules for keeping cats and dogs. This includes rules for identification and registration of cats and dogs. In 67 of 79 municipalities, identification and registration of dogs in an electronic web-accessed database is mandatory, I&R of cats is mostly voluntary.</p> <p>Most municipalities in Estonia use LLR registry.¹³</p> <p>Some use Eesti</p>		intended for pedigree dogs, with data added by the breeder.)			Board is the liaison body of control related cooperation. ²²		

¹³ <https://www.llr.ee/FAQ#:~:text=Log%20in%20with%20your%20Estonian,Your%20animal%20is%20not%20registered.>

²² <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/508072022001/consolide>

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	Lemmiklooma register. ¹⁴							
Finland	Mandatory for dogs. Voluntary for cats.	Act on Animal Identification System (238/2010, § 1). ²⁴ Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Identification and Registration of Dogs. ²⁵	One public registry: Ruokavirasto Three other registries: Turvasiru (for all animals), Finnish Kennel Club (for pure-bred dogs), and Kissalitto (for pure bred and domestic cats).	By veterinarians. A dog born in Finland after January 1, 2023, must be identified with a microchip and entered in the register: – no later than 3 months after birth; or - if they are handed over to a new owner before the age of 3 months, or before they are handed over to a new owner. A dog permanently residing in Finland from another country must be identified with a microchip and registered in Finland within four weeks of arrival, or before the dog is handed over to the new owner (if the handover takes place before the four-week	When the dog is marked with a microchip, the person who inserts the microchip provides the dog's owner with an identification certificate containing specific information about the owner and the dog. The owner of the dog must enter the information of the identification certificate in the register. Notification to the register is made by providing the following information: 1) in an online service that requires	Registering with the owner's personal ID number. The following information is contained in the identification certificate: owner's name, social security number, local address, e-mail address and telephone number. The provision of the information to the registry is described in the previous column. ²⁸ The owner of the dog must notify the register of any changes to the information entered in the register within one month. Notification does not need to be made for a temporary change lasting less than three months. Both the new and the former owner must notify the change of the dog's owner within the mentioned deadline. When a dog dies, is euthanised or is lost, the owner of the dog must notify the information register no later than one month after the event. ²⁹ The person who inserts the microchip must keep a list of all the chips they insert and their insertion dates, as well as the identification certificates they issue. ³⁰	The Finnish Dog Registry (launched in May 2023). As all dogs in the country should be registered in this database, an overview should be available.	No.

¹⁴ <https://lemmikloomaregister.ee/et>

²⁴ <https://www.finlex.fi/sv/laki/kaannokset/2010/en20100238.pdf>

²⁵ <https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2021/20210001>

²⁸ <https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2021/20210001> Section 5, 6

²⁹ <https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2021/20210001>, Section 7

³⁰ <https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2021/20210001>, Section 4

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				deadline). A dog staying temporarily in Finland for more than three months must also be registered in the register within the corresponding deadline. ²⁶	strong electronic identification; or 2) With a form approved by the Food Agency (by post or electronically). Notification for entry in the register is made to the Food Agency or a body authorised by it. ²⁷			
France	Mandatory for dogs, cats, ferrets	Legal basis for mandatory I&R: Article L212-10 of the Rural and Maritime Fishing Codeode Legal basis for identification implementation procedures: Order of 9 Nov 2023 on the I&R of dogs, cats and ferrets, the approval of their identification	Two public registries: Both are managed by the delegate: I-CAD; one national database/registry of identified domestic carnivores (namely: Dogs, cats and ferrets) and, as of December 2023, one National Operators Base. This database includes all individuals or legal entities involved in professional activities involving the keeping of dogs, cats or ferrets, i.e.	Vets are authorised along with publicly authorised persons to perform for marking techniques not related to veterinary medicine (e.g. tattoo). ³²	Vets and authorised persons complete the pre-identification form provided by the database management authority (I-CAD). Once the pre-identification form has been received, I-CAD will check the information entered on the form is complete and consistent. I-CAD then registers the animal's identification and keeper details in the database.	Yes, by checking all the registries (LOF, LOOF, BNO). Country code (experts name French system for the ISO norm 11784 as the best implemented form for use of the country code). If the keeper of a domestic carnivore changes, the seller must declare this to I-CAD. Similarly, in the event of a change of address, the keeper of a domestic carnivore must inform I-CAD. In both cases, a new identification card will be issued to the new keeper. If a domestic carnivore previously identified no longer has any legible identification mark, they must be re-identified after the animal's identification card has been checked by the veterinarian.	Yes, horizontal with the breeder registries and operators.	I-Cad is a Member of EPN.

²⁶ <https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2021/20210001> Section 3, 4.

²⁷ <https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2021/20210001>, Section 5, 6

³² Article R 212-65 Rural and Maritime Fishing Code

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		of origin and setting out the procedures for implementing the national identification for dogs, cats and ferrets	breeders, boarding kennels, pounds, shelters and associations without shelters (including their foster families), and pet shops. There are a diverse range of private registries corresponding with other public databases including LOF Livres des Origins Francaises, LOOF (Livres Officiels des Origins Félines), and the French kennel club registry. ³¹					
Germany	Not on the federal level. Voluntary for dogs and cats, except in certain state legislation. Mandatory for dogs in the following states: - City State of	No federal legislation. Under the amendment of the Animal Welfare Law, the government will gain the authority to issue ordinances for the implement	Two private registries: TASSO (10 million registered animals) and Findefix (700.000). Additionally, there are four smaller ones: IFTA, Heimtierregister, RegistrierMich (Hunting dogs), and	Only in States with I&R. Vets only.	By owners. Berlin: owners. Niedersachsen: by owners. Dogs must be registered in a central register “before the dog reaches the age of seven months.” The registration obligation only applies to the dog	Berlin: Yes, if considered a ‘dangerous dog’- personal ID required. Lower Saxony: No. Hamburg: Personal ID required and confirmation of registration for the owner. Saxony-Anhalt: By the community and owner registration check required.	No. However, an interdisciplinary team of experts and professionals (Network I&R) is developing a horizontal interoperation platform where all registries are members (HABS model).	TASSO e.V. ³⁶ is a member of EPN. TASSO e.V, Findefix, and IFTA are members of Petmaxx.

³¹ <https://www.centrale-canine.fr/>

³⁶ <http://www.registrier-mich.de>

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	Berlin, - Lower-Saxony, - City State of Hamburg, - Saxony-Anhalt Cats: Empowerment of States to mandate Municipalities for identification of neutered cats in the stray cat population. ³³	of an I&R system. Gesetz über das Halten und Führen von Hunden in Berlin, (HundeG), Jan 2022. § 6 Abs 1 of the Lower Saxony Law on Keeping Dogs. Niedersächsisches Gesetz über das Halten von Hunden (NHundG), July 2013. The Hamburger Hundegesetz Gesetz zur Vorsorge gegen von Hunden ausgehende	TierPerso (not a database). Berliner Hunderegister. Zentrales Hunderegister Niedersachsen. Hunderegister Hamburg. Zentrales Hunderegister Sachsen-Anhalt. ³⁴		owner when they start keeping a dog. There is no requirement to specify the dog's age. Hamburg: By owners. Sachsen-Anhalt: By owners. Link to data held in the Sachsen-Anhalt registry. ³⁵			

³³ § 13b Animal Welfare Law

³⁴ <https://lvwa.sachsen-anhalt.de/service/hundegesetz-und-hunderegister/auszug-aus-dem-hundezentralregister#c391366>

³⁵ <https://lvwa.sachsen-anhalt.de/service/hundegesetz-und-hunderegister/auszug-aus-dem-hundezentralregister>

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		Gefahren HundeG LSA.						
Greece	Dogs and cats. (All dogs, including Stray dogs)	Animal Welfare Law 4830/2021 ³⁷ Law 4039/2012: Concerning abandoned and stray companion animals and the protection of animals from exploitation or use for profit. Art. 4 Establishment of the Public Internet Registry for dogs.	One Central public registry: National Register of Companion Animals (EMZS).	Vets only. Animal Welfare Law 4830/2021, Art 3.4.	Vets only. Animal Welfare Law 4830/2021, Art 3.4. Compulsory permanent identification of dogs and cats as soon as possible after birth. Identification must be by microchip. Once microchipped, dogs must be registered in the national database. ³⁸	In the identification of the owner or contractor of the companion animal, such as the name, address, tax registration number (TIN), telephone number and ID or passport number or equivalent public document. (Article 4.3). ³⁹	EMZS can interoperate through the Interoperability Center of G.G.P.S.D.D. with all the Registers of the public sector, as well as corresponding databases of other Member States of the European Union. ⁴⁰	No.
Hungary	Mandatory for dogs only. Voluntary I&R for cats.	Government Decree No 41/2010 (Art. 3)	One operated by the Hungarian Veterinarian Chamber: PetVetData (launched 2004). PetVetData contains	Vets only. Since 1.1.2013 I&R of dogs has been mandatory, while cats	By Vets only. Must be registered within 8 days of microchipping. ⁴⁶	Mostly No (only when municipalities crosscheck registration information with the civil registry). The registering vet requires the owner to sign a data sheet containing their information, however, the vet is not	Yes, as the national dog database synchronises data with PetVetData.	PetVetData is Member of EPN. As PetVetData contains data on all dogs registered in

³⁷ https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-zoa-suntrophias-prostasia-zoon/nomos-4830-2021-phek-169a-18-9-2021.html#google_vignette

³⁸ https://dogandcatwelfare.eu/media/filer_public/c3/b9/c3b96560-ddf3-4ab8-9842-425ac17f3f0d/greece.pdf

³⁹ https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-zoa-suntrophias-prostasia-zoon/nomos-4830-2021-phek-169a-18-9-2021.html#google_vignette

⁴⁰ <https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-zoa-suntrophias-prostasia-zoon/nomos-4830-2021-phek-169a-18-9-2021.html>

⁴⁶ <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?dbnum=1&docid=A1000041.KOR&mahu=1>

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
		Identification, 17B Reg). ⁴¹ Protection and Welfare of Animals. ⁴²	comprehensive data on all registered dogs. ⁴³ One national dog database operated by the National Food Chain Safety Office, linked with the municipalities, and synchronised with the data from PetVetData. ⁴⁴	may be registered voluntarily. ⁴⁵ Dogs must be registered by the age of 4 months.		authorised to request an ID document to verify the owner's data. ⁴⁷ In the event of an ownership change, the new owner must update the database with the vet within eight days. The database operator is required to retain the data of the previous owner for at least five years. In the event of the animal's death, the owner must register the data change in the database with the private veterinarian within eight days. Important data protection amendment in the MÁOK Mikrochip regulations: Effective from June 1, 2024, the MÁOK National Assembly of Delegates added 2 important data protection points to the MÁOK microchip regulations on May 29, 2024: 5.7 Owner information linked to the microchip cannot be released to a third party unless the owner of the animal agrees. Consent must be clearly noted on the registration form in the "Comment" column next to the animal data. 5.8 The transfer of access rights is prohibited. ⁴⁸ Manufacturer code (no county code).		Hungary who can also be found via EPN.

⁴¹ <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?dbnum=1&docid=A1000041.KOR&mahu=1>

⁴² <https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/1998-28-00-00>

⁴³ Information above was by PetVetData.

⁴⁴ https://dogandcatwelfare.eu/media/filer_public/f4/67/f4670a0f-f82f-46d7-a719-300bbd2d04af/hungary.pdf

⁴⁵ Animal Welfare Law, 1998.

⁴⁷ Information from PetVetData

⁴⁸ <https://maok.hu/news/fontos-adatvedelmi-modositas-a-maok-mikrochip-szabalyzataban-2024-junius-1-tol-hatalyos>

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
Ireland	Dogs only.	Microchipping of dogs regulation S.I. 63/2015 (Art. 3 Identification 5 Registration). ⁴⁹	Four registries approved by the government: a) FIDO b) Animark c) Irish Kennel Club d) Micro Dog ID	By a veterinary practitioner, a veterinary nurse, or a person (i) trained in accordance with Regulation 11, to insert the microchip and correctly handle the data and identifying material for the microchip, and (ii) whose name, address and other contact information are published on the website of a dog identification database. Dogs must be chipped and registered before 12 weeks, and before they leave the premises where they were born (except for microchipping) or are sold/supplied. Acquiring a dog who is not chipped and registered is prohibited.	By vet or certificated/trained person. The owner receives a certificate of registration. Imported dogs must be chipped and registered within 21 days.	The law requires one action of I&R. Accepted forms of owner identification outlined in legislation include a passport, driver's licence, a form of identity containing a photograph of the person issued by a Garda Síochána or a Minister of the Government. Ownership change management includes identity verification (MODR 2015). Manufacturer code (no county code). According to experts, the best model for registration is Ireland, as they pre-register all transponders. The registry, FIDO, offers registration verification for the online trade with VeriPet.	To our knowledge, there is no interoperation between the four registries.	All 4 registries are members of EPN (required by law). Animark is a member of Petmaxx.
Italy	Mandatory for dogs. Cats: mandatory in	Ordinance concerning measures for I&R of the dog	Every region including the autonomous provinces Trentino	Vets only. Dogs must be identified and registered in the	By a vet only.	Verification of the owner by a vet. Controlled transponder market.	Yes, within the national network run by the Ministry of Health, which	No.

⁴⁹ <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/si/63>

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
	Lombardi and Puglia, in other regions I&R is voluntary.	population (2008) Art 1 I&R. ⁵⁰	and Bolzano which have a registry. All registries are linked to the national public dog registry of the Ministry of Health ⁵¹ . Feline registry of the national Vet organisation.	second month after birth.		Country code (subject to minimal regulation).	provides communication with all regional registries.	
Latvia	Mandatory for dogs. Voluntary for cats and ferrets.	Sect. 25 (6) of the Vet Med Law ⁵² Procedure for Registration of companion animals Procedure for registration of domestic (room) animals. ⁵³ The currently valid regulatory acts in Latvia regarding cats and dogs are	One public pet registry ran by the Agricultural Data Centre Information System.	Vets only. Dogs until the age of four months must be marked with a microchip, provided with an animal passport and registered in the database of the Agricultural Data Center.	By vets. If the dog is imported from another country, - within 10 days after its import, it must have a pet passport and is registered in the name of the owner or the name of the person who is indicated in the veterinary (health) certificate as the recipient of the dog in the animal register of the Agricultural Data Center.	The owner, or a person authorised by them, must provide the practicing veterinarian with: - an identity document; - appropriate authorisation, if the animal is registered by a legal entity or a person authorised by the owner of the house (room) animal; - pet's passport or vaccination certificate.	The national registry cooperates with the local government.	The Agricultural Data Centre is a member of EPN.

⁵⁰ <https://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/dettaglioAtto?id=26145&completo=true>

⁵¹ <https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/caniGatti/dettaglioContenutiCaniGatti.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=208&area=cani&menu=anagrafe>

⁵² <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/20436-veterinarmedicinas-likums>

⁵³ <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/333571-majas-istabas-dzivnieku-registracijas-kartiba>

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
		available here ⁵⁴ .						
Lithuania	Mandatory I&R for dogs, cats and ferrets.	ORDER, APPROVAL OF RULES FOR MARKING AND REGISTRATION OF PETS in 2024 July 2 No. D1-222 ⁵⁵ In accordance with the Law on the Welfare and Protection of Animals (2021) ⁵⁶	One public registry: State Enterprise Agricultural Data Center: All pets' data must be entered in this database. Gyvunu Registravimo Centras (Animal Registration Center) – unknown whether this registry still exists.	Vets and those who have completed training on marking cats, dogs and ferrets and providing their data to the pet registry, and who have a document confirming the completion of the training. ⁵⁷ All introduced cats, dogs and ferrets must be microchipped within 4 months of their introduction, but no later than before they are transferred to another keeper or owner. Veterinarians and taggers must verify the identity of the pet keeper or owner of the animal that presented the pet for tagging before tagging the pet animal. For this	Dogs, cats ferrets must be registered immediately after tagging, except for cases where veterinarians and taggers do not have the opportunity to immediately enter the data of a tagged animal pet in the Animal Pets Register, but must do so no later than within 7 calendar days from tagging the pet. The law also states, that the pet keeper or owner is responsible for registering the tagged cat, dog or ferret in the Pet Registry.	Identity verification of keeper by vet or tagger done before microchipping.	As there is one registry holding the data of all dogs, cats and ferrets the authorities have an overview of all kept pets.	State Enterprise Agricultural Data Center is a Member of EPN. Gyvunu Registravimo Centras (Animal Registration Center) is a member of EPN.

⁵⁴ <https://www.zm.gov.lv/lv/dzivnieku-labturiba>

⁵⁵ <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/44c7dc1338a611efb121d2fe3a0eff27?positionInSearchResults=0&searchModelUUID=98339915-7d70-4782-84de-a2394643aa01>

⁵⁶ <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActEditions/lt/TAD/TAIS.46424?faces-redirect=true>, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.46424/VjZAFsWCQC>

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Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
				purpose, the keeper or owner of the animal pet shall submit a document confirming his identity to the veterinarian or tagger. ⁵⁸				
Luxembourg	Mandatory for dogs and cats.	Rules of keeping animals (2018) Art 14, identification. Regulation for I&R on dogs (2008).	Animals in Luxembourg are registered in the Belgium database, ID Chips. Additionally, many people register their pets in the German registry, TASSO. Dogs and cats can also be registered in their country of origin.	Vet.	Id chips by vets (others, if ID Chips accepts). For TASSO, also the registered owner. ⁵⁹	No. Manufacturer code.	No.	IdChips is a member of EPN.
Malta	Mandatory for dogs. Voluntary for cats.	Electronic Identification of Dogs Regulation (2011) S.L. 437/101. ⁶⁰ Keeping of Dogs	One central national registry: the National Livestock Database.	By vets only. Latest by four months of age.	By vets only. Latest by four months of age. Imported dogs must be registered within 90 days.	No. Manufacturer Code.	Not with other pet registries, but it is mentioned in the legislation to crosscheck with other registries of the government.	No.

⁵⁸ <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/44c7dc1338a611efb121d2fe3a0eff27?positionInSearchResults=0&searchModelUUID=98339915-7d70-4782-84de-a2394643aa01>

⁵⁹ Answer provided by the Ministry.

⁶⁰ <https://legislation.mt/eli/sl/437.101/eng/pdf>

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
		Regulation S.L. 439/21. ⁶¹						
Netherlands	Mandatory for dogs.	Besluit houders van dieren. ⁶² Regeling houders van dieren. ⁶³	One central registry at the RVO of the Ministry of Agriculture & Nature & Food. Registries that are designated by the ministry: BackHomeclub.nl, Chipbase, Databank Honden, Hondregistreren.nl, Huisdierregistratie.nl, PetBase, Petlook, Stichting, Nederlandse Databank Gezelschapsdieren (NDG). ⁶⁴ Voluntary for cats.	Vets and authorised chippers.	By the owners. Besluit houders van dieren. ⁶⁵	Authentication measures: Data of the identifying person in the registry, Chips are provided by the Ministry. The country code is regulated. Registration of keepers (Besluit houders van dieren): Regulation of keepers of animals. ⁶⁶ Data of the registration of the keeper (Regeling houders van dieren). Ministerial regulation of keepers of animals. ⁶⁷	Yes. The designated databases send their data to the central Ministry registry at RVO.	Not for all the dogs. EPN members: NDG - Stichting Databank Gezelschapsdieren Nederland, Pet Base. Petmaxx members: Backhome club, Databank Honden, PetBase.
Poland	No. Voluntary for dogs and cats.	No, not for I&R	According to Ministry, there are several databases in Poland that deal	By vets and veterinary technicians only. ⁶⁸	Vets and owners. The current law does not contain any	No.	No.	IDENTYFIKACJA and Safe Animal

⁶¹ <https://legislation.mt/eli/sl/439.21/eng/pdf>

⁶² https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035217/2024-07-01/#Hoofdstuk3_Paragraaf4%20ministerial%20regulation

⁶³ https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035248/2024-07-01#Hoofdstuk5b_Afdeling5b.4a

⁶⁴ <https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/identificatie-en-registratie-dieren/honden/algemene-informatie-registratie-honden#aangewezen-portalen>

⁶⁵ https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035217/2024-07-01/#Hoofdstuk3_Paragraaf4_Artikel3.30

⁶⁶ https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035217/2024-07-01/#Hoofdstuk3_Paragraaf4_Artikel3.29

⁶⁷ https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035248/2023-07-01#Hoofdstuk5b_Afdeling5b.4a_Paragraaf5b.4a.2_Artikel5b.68c

⁶⁸ Information by Ministry

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
	<p>Some municipalities sponsor microchipping and/or require owners to pay a fee to authorities.</p> <p>Additional information by the ministry: Currently legislative process is underway on the government bill on the National Register of Identified Dogs and Cats (UD 128), which specifies the rules for: registering dogs and cats, maintaining a national database of marked dogs and cats, and introduces the obligation to identify and</p>		<p>with microchip and collecting data on microchipped animals. Two of them, IDENTYFIKACJA and Safe Animal, are members of EuroPetNet. However, there is no national, interoperable database of marked dogs and cats.</p>		<p>regulations specifying who is authorized to microchip and register dogs and cats.⁶⁹</p>			<p>are both members of EPN and Petmaxx.</p>

⁶⁹ Information by Ministry

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
	register dogs and cats.							
Portugal	Mandatory for dogs, cats and ferrets.	Yes. Decree for Identification of Companion Animals (2019). ⁷⁰	One registry: SIAC (central national registry). Art. 8 Responsibility for SIAC: DGAV, DG of Food and Veterinary Science.	By vets only. Art. 5: Identification and registration must happen before the age of 120 days, and before they are transferred.	By vets only. Article 9: pets must be registered by the veterinarian in the SIAC, immediately after microchipping, in the name of the respective holder. When the SIAC is not available, the veterinarian who chipped the pet may issue a manual registration form, according to the model determined by the DGAV, and must register it with the SIAC within 15 consecutive days. Art. 11: Pets from abroad staying for a period equal to or greater than 120 days must be registered as well.	Art. 7 of the Decree DGAV is in control of the transponder market. Transponders are pre-registered by the transponder company in SIAC and assigned to the veterinarian or an entity authorised to identify pet animals, before they can be implanted. Art. 8 for access to and processing of information mandatory authentication by Citizens Card and Mobile key. Art. 10 Pet ID document is produced, and for each owner change a new one is generated. Any change to data in the SIAC, namely change of owner, their residence, or the premises of the animal, or other mandatory provisions, must be communicated to the system. ⁷¹	Yes. Art. 8: transmission of data between information systems through the interoperability Platform Public Administration Interoperability Platform (iAP).	SIAC is a member of Petmaxx.

⁷⁰ <https://diariodarepublica.pt/dr/detalhe/decreto-lei/82-2019-122728684>

⁷¹ Under the terms of Art. 54 of [Decree-Law No. 276/2001](#), of October 17, as amended by [Art. 2 of Law No. 95/2017](#) of August 23, all transfers of companion animals must be accompanied by a Declaration of Transfer or Purchase and Sale Agreement and respective invoice, as well as proof of electronic identification, if they are a dog, cat or ferret. <https://www.siac.vet/alteracao-titularidade/#>

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
Romania	Mandatory for dogs.	Statute of the CMV (College of Veterinarians of Romania). Statute of the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Organisation DSVSA. Order 1/2014 - Identification and registration of dogs with owners. ORDER no. 1 of January 7, 2014 ⁷²	One public registry: RECS, managed by the College of Veterinarians (CMV). The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (ANSVSA) controls and has unconditional access to RECS.	Vets only. Within 90 days after birth, and before transfer the dogs must be chipped and registered in RECS. Also shelter dogs at the time of adoption, before they leave the shelter have to be chipped and registered.	Vets only. See left column. Registration is done at the same time as microchipping, with a few exemptions.	Transponder must show the country code and the manufacturer responsible. (DSVSA). Country code (642). Registration data includes: data on rabies vaccination, deworming and sterilization. A health card is issued for each dog vaccinated against rabies, with a with series and unique number;	No.	No.
Slovakia	Mandatory for dogs, cat and ferrets. ⁷³	Decree No 19/2012 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic on	One public registry CRSZ pet registry under responsibility of the Chamber of	Vets only. Eight weeks, before putting them on the market, or before transfer.	Vets only. 24 hours after identification. Dogs must be registered by the veterinarian in the central pet database (CRSZ) of the Chamber of Veterinary Surgeons of the Slovak	Only authorised vets have access to the registry rules regarding software safety and transparent admin of pet passports.	No.	CRSZ is a member of PETMAXX.

⁷² <https://rompetid.ro/legislatie/>

⁷³ https://www.dogandcatwelfare.eu/media/filer_public/8b/b6/8bb683cc-20b9-4891-941f-564cbb7817f4/slovakia.pdf

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
		the I&R for pets. ⁷⁴	Veterinarian Surgeons. ⁷⁵		Republic. CRSZ is a member of PETMAXX.com but not of an EU-wide database. ⁷⁶			
Slovenia	Mandatory for dogs. Cats: voluntary microchipping except when moving them outside the country (in which case it is mandatory).	Animal Protection Act (Art. 5a, 6). Act on Veterinary Compliance (Art. 90). Pet marking and registration policy (Art 3). ⁷⁷	One central registry CRHZ under the responsibility of the Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection.	By vets only. Dogs: mandatory microchipping by the age of three months.	By vets only.	Only authorised professionals have access to the CRHZ registry, so authorised vets, vet org. shelters, rabies clinics. Private owners can have limited access only by individual permission. The personal data provided by the owner must include the unique civil registry number (EMN) and must be approved by the registered vet who has direct access to the civil registry. Microchip must perform the country code. Can be crosschecked with diverse lists (transponders, pet passports).	Yes, with the civil registry, the registry CRHA (clinics for rabies), lists of microchip suppliers, lists of pet passports supplied, list of deleted pet passports.	No.
Spain	Mandatory for dogs. Registration is in the registry	The new Animal Welfare Act 2023	One central registry: REIAC. The REIAC database links the Autonomous Communities'	Rules for implementation of microchipping depend on the legislation of autonomous	Rules depend on the legislation of the autonomous community.	Legislation of the autonomous communities.	Yes, through REIAC with its members (except data in ANICOM).	Yes, REIAC and ANICOM

⁷⁴ Ministerial Decree No 19/2012 on identification and registration of pets: <http://www.mpsr.sk/download.php?fID=5495>

⁷⁵ State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.

⁷⁶ [slovakia.pdf \(dogandcatwelfare.eu\)](http://slovakia.pdf(dogandcatwelfare.eu))

⁷⁷ <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/fr/c/LEX-FAOC203227/>

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
	of the autonomous community. For cats (and other companion animals) the rules differ regionally. Of the 17 autonomous communities, including two Autonomous Cities, seven have mandatory identification for cats (e.g. Aragona; dogs only, Andalusia; all companion animals, Catalonia; dogs, cats, and ferrets).	(Art. 24 f,l Art.30). ⁷⁸ And 17 regional legislative acts or ordinances.	databases. The private non-profit association includes 17 registry members of Autonomous Communities, and the two Autonomous Cities of Spain. Additionally, ANICOM serves as the registry of Catalonia.	communities. Barcelona recently implemented a protocol for obligatory identification of deceased pets found on roads. ⁷⁹	The new Animal Welfare Law stipulates that the owner of a dog must submit civil insurance when registering the dog.	The sale must be reported to the Pet Registry within three business days after the sale. ⁸⁰ Manufacturer code (no country code for dogs and cats).	Statistics: https://www.reiac.es/reiac-info-02.php?lang=ESP	are members of EPN. REIAC is a member of Petmaxx.
Sweden	Mandatory for dogs and cats.	SJVFS 2022:34 in accordance with Act	One Central public dog register of the Swedish Board of Agriculture.	Microchipping by a vet, licensed animal health	Dog owners must be registered before the	A signature via an electronic identification system or a physical signature is required. ⁸⁴	It is not known if, and under which conditions, the Swedish pet	The Swedish Kennel Club is a member of

⁷⁸ <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2023-7936>

⁷⁹ <https://www.abogacia.es/en/publicaciones/blogs/blog-de-derecho-de-los-animales/la-necesaria-identificacion-de-los-cadaveres-de-animales-de-compania/>

⁸⁰ <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2023-7936>

⁸⁴ ibid

Member State	Is I&R mandatory for dogs and cats?	Legal Framework	Number of registries Registry type (public / private)	Identification (Microchipping) Who performs it and when?	Registration process Is it limited to vets? Who else can register? When is registration required?	Authentication / Verification measures (e.g. keeper identities): Data changes (change of keeper, transponder codes used) Other details	National level interoperability (horizontal); do authorities have an overview?	EU – level interoperability (vertical); are dogs traceable across the EU?
	Mandatory I&R of dogs and cats in the public central registry. Voluntary registration in the 2 private registries.	(2007:1150) and (2007:1240) on the Supervision of Dogs and Cats.	One central public cat register of the Swedish Board of Agriculture. These will be merged into one central public register soon. Additionally, 1 private registry for dogs and cats (the Swedish Kennel Club). One private registry for dogs (Svenska Hundklubbens Riksorganisation). One private registry for cats (SVERAK). ⁸¹	personnel, or other trained person. Tattoo: by vets and licensed animal health personnel only. ⁸²	dog is four months old. The registration is carried out by the owners themselves. ⁸³		registries communicate.	EPN and Petmaxx.

SUMMARY OF INTEROPERATION

Within a Member State (horizontal interoperation)

Type 1

One central registry of dogs and cats, ran by the Competent Authority. Data must be sent by private or regional registries.

Austria: the public dog registry (Heimtierdatenbank) receives information from Animaldata and other registries.

⁸¹ Information provided by the Ministry.

⁸² ibid

⁸³ ibid

France: I-CAD public registry integrates all other smaller private registries.

Latvia: national registry collects data from regional registries.

Netherlands: the national registry collects data from designated portals.

Type 2

Network / Platform acting as a communication tool with all regional registries (functioning as a national-level search engine system)

Italy: network of all regional registries.

Spain: REIAC platform works with 19 regional registries.

Type 3

Network of the central Competent Authority interoperation, also including other types of registries and lists.

Slovenia: central registry operation with the civil registration, lists of manufacturers and suppliers, list of pet passports supplied, list of pet passports no longer available.

Interoperation of the Member States registries with the EU level (vertical interoperation)

Europetnet⁸⁵ is a network of pet registration databases that provides a unified platform for searching for pet microchips across borders, enabling the reunification of lost pets with their owners. The platform uses the microchip and their respective dates of registration from public, private national and regional pet registration databases, offering a comprehensive view of a pet's registration history. Europetnet has databases members within the EU and in Europe. EPN can show a dog's registration in chronological order, which is important to see immediately which database holds the latest data on the dog.

PETMaxx⁸⁶ is an international companion animal microchip search tool created to help reunite lost pets and their owners. It scans a multitude of pet registration databases. Search results are not listed chronologically. Instead, all pet registration databases where an animal has ever been registered are displayed alphabetically.

⁸⁵ More Europetnet information here: <https://www.europetnet.org/member-organisations.html>

⁸⁶ <https://www.petmaxx.com/>