

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND
FOOD

GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND
FOOD SECURITY

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR FOOD



REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT ON THE DRAFT ROYAL DECREE AMENDING ROYAL DECREE 760/2021 OF 31 AUGUST 2021 APPROVING THE QUALITY STANDARD FOR OLIVE OILS AND OLIVE-POMACE OILS.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Proposing Ministry/Body

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Directorate-General for Food).

Date

24.3.26

Title of the regulation

Draft Royal Decree amending Royal Decree 760/2021 of 31 August 2021 approving the quality standard for olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

Type of

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Report

Normal..... Abbreviated.....

TIMELINESS OF THE PROPOSAL

Subject

The production and placement on the market of olive and olive-pomace oils, prepared and placed on the market in Spain.

Objectives pursued



- Clarify responsibilities regarding the notification of movements, particularly in the case of imports from third countries.
- Complete the traceability cycle, incorporating the obligation to report the end of movements in the computerised system.
- Ensure that the analysis report relating to bulk movements is available electronically, thereby strengthening control and risk management.
- Enhance the capacity of the competent authorities to draw up more tailored and effective control plans.
- Improve the quality, transparency and reliability of information throughout the entire olive oil traceability system.

Main alternatives considered

- Maintain the current situation, which prevents the desired objectives from being achieved, as it leaves the identified needs unmet and contributes to legal uncertainty.
- Draft a new Royal Decree, which is unnecessary given that it is a one-off amendment.
- Amend the current regulation as proposed, updating the existing regulation to bring it into line with the new requirements identified in the area of traceability.

CONTENT AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

Type of regulation

Royal Decree.

Structure of the regulation

- Foreword
- 1 article.
- 2 final provisions.

Reports received

- a) Report of the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory. (Article 26(5), sixth paragraph, concerning the division of powers between the autonomous communities and the State). Received on 2 March without comments.
- b) Report from the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and the 2030 Agenda (Article 26(5), fourth paragraph, of Law 50/1997). Received on 18 March with formal comments.
- ~~e)~~c) Report of the Ministry of Health (Article 26(5), first paragraph, of Law 50/1997). Received on 26 February with one minor formal comment.
- d) Report of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism (Article 26(5), fourth paragraph, of Law 50/1997). Received on 23 March with formal comments.
- e) Report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Article 26(5), fourth paragraph, of Law 50/1997). Received on 1 March without comments.
- f) Report of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts (Article 26(9) of Law 50/1997). Pending
- g) Report of the Interministerial Commission for Food Management (CIOA). Pending



- h) Notification to the European Commission in accordance with 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. Pending
- i) Notification to the World Trade Organization. Pending
- j) Opinion of the Council of State. Pending

Public consultation procedure

- Public hearing and information (Article 26(6) of Law 50/1997 and Article 133(2) of Law 39/2015). From 25 February to 18 March 2026.
- Direct consultation with entities representing the affected sectors (Article 26(6) of Law 50/1997). Timeframe: 15 working days.
- Consultation of the Autonomous Communities (Article 26, Law 50/1997). Timeframe: 15 working days.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Compliance with the distribution of powers

What is the prevailing jurisdictional authority?

Article 149(1)(13) of the Spanish Constitution grants the State exclusive jurisdiction over the conditions and coordination of the general planning of economic activity.

Economic and budgetary impact

General impact on the economy

Since the draft Royal Decree aims to improve the competitiveness of the sector, ensure fair competition between industries and provide the same conditions to all producers, it is thought that it will have a positive impact on the economy.

With regard to competition

The regulation has no significant impact on competition.

The regulation has positive effects on competition.



The Regulation has negative effects on competition.

With respect to administrative burdens

It entails a reduction in administrative burdens

Estimated quantification:

It incorporates new administrative burdens.

Estimated quantification:

It does not affect administrative burdens.

With respect to budgets, the Regulation:

Affects the budgets of the State Administration.

Affects the budgets of other regional administrations.

Implies an expense.

Implies a revenue.

No budgetary impact.

Gender-based impact

The standard has the following gender impact:



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Negative

X

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None

Positive

Other impacts considered

Impact on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for people with disabilities; on family, childhood and adolescence; on market unity; and due to climate change.

Do not exist.

Other considerations

Do not exist.



I. TIMELINESS OF THE PROPOSAL

1. Rationale

Royal Decree 760/2021 of 31 August 2021, which approves the quality standard for olive oils and olive pomace oils, established for the first time in Spain a specific quality standard for olive oils and olive-pomace oils, separate from the general regulations applicable to other vegetable oils, with the aim of strengthening the quality, transparency and traceability in a strategic sector in which Spain is the world's leading producer and exporter.

That regulation introduced a standardised and mandatory traceability system, applicable to all operators and all stages of production, transport and marketing, in order to ensure the correct identification, quality and authenticity of the product. In addition, it was made compulsory for all movements to be accompanied by a supporting document and, in the case of bulk goods, that these be reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's computerised system prior to their dispatch. This system was, in turn, part of a specific national traceability scheme designed to provide greater assurance and transparency to consumers and the international market.

Five years after its entry into force, experience in the practical application of the regulation highlights the need to introduce specific adjustments in order to:

- Improve the completeness and consistency of the recorded information.
- Reduce uncertainties and open movements in the computerised system.
- Increase legal certainty for operators.
- Strengthen administrative control and enhance the perception of the quality of Spanish olive oil in global markets.

This amendment responds to this diagnosis and is part of the general objectives of strengthening confidence in the quality of Spanish oil and promoting its positioning as the flagship product of the Spanish Brand.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the draft are as follows:

1. Clarify responsibilities regarding the notification of movements, particularly in the case of imports from third countries.
2. Complete the traceability cycle, incorporating the obligation to report the end of movements in the computerised system.
3. Ensure that the analysis report relating to bulk movements is available electronically, thereby strengthening control and risk management.



4. Enhance the capacity of the competent authorities to draw up more tailored and effective control plans.

5. Improve the quality, transparency and reliability of information throughout the entire olive oil traceability system.

3. Analysis of alternatives

The following alternatives were considered:

Maintain the current situation.

This alternative does not allow the objectives defined in point 1.2 to be achieved, since it leaves the identified needs unresolved and contributes to legal uncertainty, both for the production sector and for inspection services.

Draft a new royal decree.

This alternative is unnecessary, given that it is a one-off amendment to the regulation.

Amend the current regulation as proposed (Royal Decree 760/2021 of 31 August 2021, approving the quality standard for olive oils and olive-pomace oils).

This alternative is considered to be the most effective for achieving all of the intended objectives. Its main advantage is that it updates the existing regulation, adapting it to the new requirements identified in the field of traceability.

4. Adherence to the principles of sound regulation

The content of this Royal Decree meets the principles of sound regulation set out in Article 129 of Law 39/2015 of 1 October 2015 on Common Administrative Procedures in Public Administration.

Thus, in accordance with the principles of necessity and effectiveness, this regulation is justified by the need to update the legislation governing the olive and olive pomace oil sector, refining the traceability requirements as the most appropriate means of achieving the objectives pursued.

Likewise, the principles of efficiency and proportionality have been taken into account by laying down a regulation and limiting administrative burdens to only those absolutely necessary for achieving the intended purposes.

In accordance with the principle of transparency, in addition to the public hearing, the Autonomous Communities, as well as the entities representing the sector concerned and consumers, have been consulted during the processing of this provision.

Finally, this Royal Decree adheres to the principle of legal certainty by maintaining consistency with the rest of the applicable legal framework and providing the necessary transitional periods for operators to adapt.

5. Inclusion in the Annual Regulatory Plan



This draft is not included in the 2026 Annual Regulatory Plan. However, given the identified need to strengthen the traceability of this product and, more specifically, to enhance the role of the REMOA computerised system in recording movements—so as to provide a detailed, real-time overview of all movements of olive oils and olive pomace oils in Spain— it is considered that, whilst this amendment does not fundamentally affect the activities of the production sector, it does improve the control capabilities of the competent authorities and helps to provide legal certainty for all parties. This justifies the processing and approval of this regulation.

II. CONTENT

1. Structure of the proposal

The proposal consists of:

- Foreword
- 1 article.
- 2 final provisions.

2. Summary and measures

- Sole article. *Amendment of Royal Decree 760/2021 of 31 August 2021 approving the standard for the quality of olive oils and olive-pomace oils.*

The quality standard for olive oils and olive-pomace oils are being amended with the aim of:

- a) Including the definition of final Recipient of the goods.
 - b) Adding a requirement for the recipient of the goods to confirm the completion of the movement.
 - c) Incorporating the obligation to include the analysis report or similar document in the computerised system.
- First final provision. *Jurisdictional competence.*
The title of competence under which the law is issued, namely Article 149(1) (13) of the Spanish Constitution, is hereby established.
 - Second final provision. *Entry into force.*

The entry into force of the regulation is established. Its validity is indefinite.

3. New elements

The proposal introduces three main amendments:

- a) New definition of 'final recipient of the goods':



This definition is included to address the issues observed in imports from third countries, where the first recipient within the country is sometimes an intermediate warehouse that does not hold sufficient information to fulfil the notification requirements.

The new definition assigns responsibility to those who can actually guarantee that the information is complete and accurate, thereby improving traceability from the moment goods enter Spain.

b) Obligation to report the completion of a movement in the computerised system

It has been found that many movements remain active in the system because their receipt has not been confirmed. The new obligation will enable:

- The complete closure of each movement cycle.
- The avoidance of duplicates and movements that remain open indefinitely.
- Improved reliability of the computerised traceability system.

c) The obligation to incorporate into the system the analysis report or equivalent document.

Royal Decree 760/2021 already stipulated that bulk shipments must be accompanied by an analysis report or equivalent document certifying the classification of the oil.

The amendment now requires that this document be uploaded to the computerised system as part of the notification, and allows the competent authorities to take it into account in their risk analysis for control plans when an equivalent document is provided in place of the report.

III. LEGAL ANALYSIS

1. Consistency with the legal order

The regulation is fully consistent with the legal system, having an impact solely on food quality. Specifically, it is consistent with the following regulations:

- Law 28/2015 of 30 July 2015 for the protection of food quality.
- Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety.
- Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and



(EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC.

This regulation is also consistent with the relevant EU and national legislation on olive oil and olive-pomace oil, specifically:

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2104 of 29 July 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards marketing standards for olive oil, and repealing Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 29/2012.
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2105 of 29 July 2022 laying down rules on conformity checks of marketing standards for olive oil and methods of analysis of the characteristics of olive oil.

2. Official status

The adoption by Royal Decree of this basic legislative regulation is based on the principle of regulatory hierarchy laid down in Article 9(3) of the Spanish Constitution, due to the need to amend a regulation of the same rank.

Royal Decree 760/2021 was issued pursuant to the State's exclusive competence regarding the framework and coordination of general economic planning, as set out in Article 149(1)(13) of the Constitution, as specified in its first final provision. The regulated areas (the quality of agri-food products, technical regulations for the olive oil sector, mandatory traceability and operators' documentation requirements) form part of the core of state powers aimed at ensuring market unity, uniform standards and the overall coordination of the sector.

The amendment now under consideration directly affects key elements of that state regulation:

- the legal definitions applicable to operators,
- the notification obligations within the computerised traceability system,
- the documentation requirements relating to the transport of olive oil and olive-pomace oil,
- the criteria for the exercise of inspection functions by the competent authorities.

Given that all these issues form part of the substantive content of Royal Decree 760/2021 and affect the overall balance of the traceability and control system established by the state regulation, it is essential that the amendment be made by means of a provision of the same legal standing, in order to preserve the coherence of the legal framework and ensure the formal validity of the regulatory adjustment.



IV. CONFORMITY OF THE REGULATION WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION OF COMPETENCES

Royal Decree 760/2021 of 31 August 2021, approving the quality standards for olive oil and olive-pomace oil, sets out the rules governing the production, processing and marketing, as well as the characteristics of olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

Similarly, Law 28/2015 of 30 July 2015 on the protection of food quality lays the legislative foundations for protecting food quality, establishing basic rules and authorising the government to approve quality standards for food products, with the aim, among others, of adapting to European Union regulations and of simplifying, modernising and enhancing existing standards as well as improving the competitiveness of the sector, including advancements brought about by technological innovation.

This Royal Decree is laid down within the framework of Article 149(1)(13) of the Spanish Constitution, which grants the State exclusive competence to determine the bases and coordination of general planning of the economy.

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCEDURE

1. Prior public consultation

It has not been deemed necessary to carry out the prior public consultation procedure provided for in Article 26(2) of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997, as the regulation in question covers only a very limited aspect of the matter.

2. Reports received:

During the process of processing the regulation, the following reports were requested:

- a) Report by the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory (in accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 26(5) of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997) on the possible impact on the distribution of powers between the State and the Autonomous Communities. Received on 2 March without comments.
- b) Report from the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and the 2030 Agenda (in accordance with Article 26(5), fourth paragraph, of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997). Received on 18 March with formal comments.



- c) Report from the Ministry of Health (in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 26(5) of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997). Received on 26 February with one formal comment.
- d) Report from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism (in accordance with Article 26(5), fourth paragraph, of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997). Received on 23 March with formal comments.
- e) Report from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (in accordance with Article 26(5), fourth paragraph, of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997). Received on 1 March without comments.
- f) Report of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts (Article 26(9) of Law 50/1997). Pending

Table Table 1 summarises the responses and observations received from the General Technical Secretariats of the Ministries involved.

Table 1: Table compiling comments received from the GTs of the Ministries involved.

Body	No observations (N/O)	Observations submitted
Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory	X	
Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030.		X
Ministry of Health		X
Ministry of Industry and Tourism		X
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	X	
Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts		

3. Public hearing and information process.

During the processing of the regulation, the public hearing and information process enabled us to gather the observations of affected citizens and people whose lawful rights and interests could be affected, as well as any additional contributions that may be made by other people and entities, in accordance with Article 26(6) of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997.

The aforementioned public hearing and information procedure remained open for comments via the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, from 25 February 2026 to 18 March 2026 inclusive, through the following link:



https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/alimentacion/participacion-publica/detalle/ta_modificacion_ncao

The people and entities that issued observations, as part of their participation in the public hearing and information process, through the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are included in the following list:

- Mediterranean Gastronomy Chair – University of Cordoba.
- Royal European Academy of Doctors.

4. Hearing procedure for representative organisations of the affected sectors

During the process of processing the legislation, the comments of the organisations representing the sector concerned were also collected through the public hearing and information procedure, in accordance with Article 26(6) of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997.

This enabled us to directly obtain the opinions of legally-recognised organisations or associations that group together or represent people whose lawful rights or interests are affected by the regulation and whose purposes relate directly to that of this regulation.

The representative organisations that have submitted observations in response to this consultation are listed below:

- ANIERAC
- The ANGED Distribution
- UPA (Unión de Pequeños Agricultores y ganaderos) [Union of Small Farmers and Ranchers]
- Agri-food cooperatives
- ALMAZARAS FEDERADAS DE ESPAÑA
- ASOLIVA

5. Information procedure for the Autonomous Communities

During the processing of the regulation, the Autonomous Communities were also consulted on the text of the draft Royal Decree, in accordance with Article 3(1)(k) of Law 40/2015 of 1 October 2015 on the Public Sector Legal Regime and with Article 26 of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997.

Table 2 summarises the observations received from the Autonomous Communities that submitted a response.

Table 2: Table of observations received from the Autonomous Communities.

Autonomous Community	No observations (N/O)	Observations submitted
Autonomous Community of	N/O	



Murcia		
Autonomous Community of Asturias	N/O	
Autonomous Community of Madrid	N/O	
Autonomous Community of Catalonia		Observations submitted

6. Impact of the observations

Following the consultations carried out and the comments received through the hearing procedure, a number of changes have been made to the draft text.

Firstly, the definition of 'Final recipient of the goods' has been amended to clarify that the recipient's premises must be specific to the olive oil sector—not just any type of premises—and that the recipient must be an operator registered in the REMOA computerised system. In this way, the definition is specified as applying to operators in the sector, ensuring that it does not apply to any natural or legal person involved in the process.

Secondly, regarding the obligation on the part of the recipient to notify the system of the receipt of the goods, it is specified that the recipient must confirm their agreement with the analysis report signed by the consignor; however, this does not imply acceptance of its material or legal conformity.

Thirdly, formal amendments have been made to both the preamble and the operative provisions.

7. Report of the Interministerial Commission for Food Management

8. Compliance with mandatory procedures in European Union Law

9. Compliance with mandatory notification procedures to the World Trade Organization

10. Opinion of the Council of State



11. Opinion of the General Commission of Secretaries of State and Undersecretaries.

12. Referral to the Council of Ministers

VI. IMPACT ANALYSIS

1. Economic and budgetary impact

1.1 Overall economic impact

While the aim of the draft regulation is to improve the quality of oils, as well as to prevent fraudulent practices, it is understood that its general impact on the economy will be positive and will also be boosted by the beneficial effect that the proposed regulation will have on the guarantee of competition.

a) Description of the sector

The olive oil sector is a fundamental pillar in the Spanish agri-food system.

Spain is a world leader in terms of surface area, production, and foreign trade thanks to the olive-growing tradition in our country and a technologically advanced and professional industry capable of obtaining high quality oils. Spanish olive oil production accounts for 70% of EU production and 45% of global production.

However, the sector is not only of unquestionable economic importance: it also has an enormous social, environmental and territorial impact. More than 350,000 farmers engage in olive cultivation, while the sector accounts for some 15,000 jobs in industry and generates more than 32 million days of labour per harvest.

In addition, processing and distribution of olive crops, including by-products, constitute the main activity of many municipalities and an associated industry that very often forms the backbone of the rural area where the activity is based, bringing together the community and relying on a strong grassroots cooperative movement.

b) Area and Production

Olive groves cover 2.75 million hectares, of which 2.55 million hectares are olive groves used for oil production (93% of the total area of olive groves). The crop is grown in 15 of the 17 autonomous communities, mainly in the central-southern and eastern parts of the peninsula. Andalusia is the largest olive-growing region, covering 1.67 million hectares, and is home to its distinctive “sea of olive trees”, mainly in Jaén.

Olive cultivation accounts for the largest area of Integrated Production in Spain, covering 477,606 hectares (2019 figures), which represents 57% of the national



total for this type of production and 18% of the total area of olive groves in Spain. In addition, 217,864 hectares of olive groves used for oil production are cultivated organically (2020 figures).

In terms of production, olive cultivation is characterised by a marked tendency to alternate between high and low yields, meaning that olive oil production fluctuates significantly from one season to the next.

At the regional level, olive oil production is concentrated in Andalusia, which accounts for 80% of the total, with Jaén being the main producing province, accounting for approximately 37% of the total, followed by Castilla-La Mancha with 8% and Extremadura with 4% of the national total.

c) Foreign Trade

Spain is the world's leading exporter of olive oil. Its exports account for around 65% of its total marketing.

Olive oil is the third most exported agrifood product by our country. It is exported to more than 150 destination countries and generates a positive trade balance that contributes to the positive balance of the agrifood sector as a whole.

d) Market Situation

Spain is a leading player in the global olive oil market, which is characterised by a growing trend in consumption thanks to the product's nutritional and health benefits.

The olive oil marketing year begins on 1 October and ends on 30 September.

1.2 Impact on market competition

Since the proposed regulation does not limit the number or variety of market operators, does not restrict the ability of operators to compete and does not reduce their incentives to compete, it is not expected to have negative effects on competition in the market. On the contrary, the effect will be beneficial: ensuring fair competition between industries within the framework of the single market, providing the same conditions to all producers and improving the competitiveness of the sector.

Furthermore, with regard to Law 20/2013 of 9 December 2013, on the Guarantee of Market Unity, the legislation is neutral and does not contain any provisions that could be considered incompatible with it. On the contrary, the content of the project – in which the principles of necessity and proportionality laid down in that law have been respected – gives greater unity to the market by clarifying the rules to be taken into account by all operators in the olive oil and olive-pomace oil sector throughout the national territory.



1.3 Analysis of administrative burdens

Administrative burdens refer to all administrative tasks to be carried out by companies and citizens to meet the obligations under the Royal Decree.

As regards the possible creation of such burdens by the draft, Article 2(1)(e) of Royal Decree 931/2017 of 27 October 2017, governing regulatory impact analysis reports requires the text of this document to include “identification and measurement of said administrative burdens”.

The changes introduced do not generate significant additional burdens, since:

- Operators are already obliged to generate and keep the documents introduced by Royal Decree 760/2021 of 31 August 2021 approving the standard for the quality of olive oils and olive-pomace oils.
- The electronic submission of the analysis report is integrated into existing digital processes.
- Confirming the completion of the movement is a straightforward process that follows standard procedure.
- For the authorities, the measure will mean an improvement in the control capacity, reducing verification times, indeterminate movements and potential issues during inspections.

1.4 Budgetary impact

This draft legislation is an amendment to Royal Decree 760/2021 to adapt traceability obligations, and does not entail any increase in staffing levels, remuneration, or other personnel-related expenditure.

2. Gender impact

The gender impact report is a tool for collecting information on social realities, from a gender perspective, for all citizens affected by the Regulation, in order to identify and assess the various effects that seemingly neutral regulatory provisions could have on women and men and, ultimately, to identify any potential existing inequalities and the possible effects of the proposed regulation on both sexes.

With regard to the gender impact analysis of this project, we must start from the fact that the aim of the legislation is to update the national legislation on the quality of olive oils.

Consequently, the draft does not establish actions that have positive or negative gender impacts. Therefore, initial inequalities are deemed not to exist with regard to equality of opportunity and treatment between women and men, and the draft does not provide for any change in this situation.

Therefore, for the purposes of Law 30/2003 of 13 October 2003, on measures to incorporate gender impact assessment into the legislative provisions drawn up by the Government and Article 19 of Organic Law 3/2007 of 22 March 2007 on effective equality between men and women, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 26(3)(f) of Law 50/1997, this draft Royal Decree has a zero gender impact and does not contain any discriminatory measure based on gender, which may infringe the principle of equal opportunities for men and women or undermine it, since there is



currently no gender inequality in the area regulated, the draft does not alter this situation.

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

The draft Royal Decree has no other impacts in regard to equal opportunities, non-discrimination or universal access for persons with disabilities.

4. Impact on the family

In accordance with the requirements of the tenth additional provision of Law 40/2003 of 18 November 2003 on the protection of large families, introduced by Law 26/2015 of 28 July 2015 amending the system of protection for childhood and adolescence, which establishes the obligation to include the impact of regulations on the family in the regulatory impact analysis reports that must accompany draft laws and draft regulations, this Royal Decree has no impact whatsoever on the family.

5. Impact on childhood and adolescence

The draft Royal Decree does not have an impact on children and adolescents, within the meaning of Article 22 quinquies of Organic Law 1/1996 of 15 January 1996, on the legal protection of minors, partially amending the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by Law 26/2015 of 28 July 2015, amending the system for the protection of children and adolescents.

6. Climate change impact

In accordance with Article 26(3)(h) of the Government Law, the project has no direct impact on climate change, neither in terms of mitigation nor adaptation, based on its content.

7. Other impacts

There is no anticipated impact in terms of equal opportunities, non-discrimination or the universal accessibility of people with disabilities, within the terms set out in the Consolidated Text of the General Law on the rights of people with disabilities and their social inclusion, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013 of 29 November 2013.

Nor is any additional social or environmental impact expected.

VII. Ex-post evaluation

Having considered the provisions of Article 28(2) of the Government Law and Article 3 of Royal Decree 286/2017 of 24 March 2017 regulating the Annual Regulatory Plan and the Annual Regulatory Evaluation Report of the General State Administration and creating the Board of Regulatory Planning and Evaluation, due to



the nature and content of the regulation, it is considered that the draft regulation is not subject to evaluation based on its results.

Madrid, 24 March 2026