

Decree

_____/2026, dated _____, on mortuary health

Article 162(1) and (3) of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia confers on the Generalitat, in matters of healthcare and public health, exclusive competence over the organisation, internal functioning, evaluation, inspection and supervision of healthcare centres, services and establishments; and shared competence with regard to the organisation, planning, determination or regulation and implementation of measures and actions aimed at preserving, protecting and promoting public health in all areas, including occupational health, food safety, environmental health and epidemiological surveillance.

Law 7/1985 of 2 April 1985 governing the principles of local government, provides in Article 25(2)(k) that the municipality shall, in all cases, exercise its own powers, in accordance with the legislation of the State and the autonomous communities, in relation to cemeteries and funeral services. In addition, the consolidated text of the Law on Municipalities and Local Government of Catalonia, approved by Legislative Decree 2/2003 of 28 April 2003, establishes in Article 66(3)(j) that municipalities have their own powers in relation to cemeteries and funeral services.

Article 6(3)(y) of Law 18/2009 of 22 October 2009 on public health, includes mortuary health control amongst public health services, and Article 52(h) stipulates that local councils, in accordance with the powers conferred upon them by Law 15/1990 on the Organisation of Healthcare in Catalonia, and Legislative Decree 2/2003 of 28 April 2003, approving the consolidated text of the Municipal and Local Government Law of Catalonia, and the specific health regulations, are responsible for providing mortuary health regulation as one of their minimum services.

Law 2/1997 of 3 April 1997 on funeral services stipulates that the provision of funeral services shall be subject to the control, regulatory and authorisation measures laid down by this Law, by the regulations on mortuary health, and by local regulations or by-laws.

In the exercise of this power, Decree 297/1997 of 25 November 1997 approving the regulations on mortuary health, was adopted. The fundamental objectives of these regulations are the control and supervision of health practices carried out on cadavers and cadaveric remains, the control and supervision of hygiene and health activities carried out by funeral services, and the control and supervision of hygiene and health conditions in cemeteries. Decree 209/1999 of 27 July 1999 was also adopted, approving the Regulation governing, on a supplementary basis, municipal funeral services for those municipalities that have not adopted their own regulations on funeral services, in accordance with the provisions of Final Provision 2 of Law 2/1997 of 3 February 1997.

Since the adoption of Decree 297/1997, there have been significant changes affecting the mortuary health sector, which highlight the fact that the current regulations are obsolete and are failing to provide an adequate response to the new circumstances.

From a legal perspective, Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (the Services Directive) is particularly noteworthy. It sets out the principles for ensuring freedom of access to and the free exercise of economic activity within the European Union's internal market, the reduction of administrative burdens and the removal of

requirements imposed on businesses. This Directive was transposed by Law 17/2009 of 23 November 2009 on free access to service activities and the exercise thereof, which was supplemented by the reform of the specific regulations for each sector through Law 25/2009 of 22 December 2009, amending various laws to bring them into line with the Law on free access to service activities and the exercise thereof. In Catalonia, Legislative Decree 3/2010 of 5 October 2010 was adopted to bring regulations having the force of law into line with Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006. Among the rules that amended this legislative decree is Law 2/1997 of 3 April 1997 on funeral services.

Furthermore, with regard to the reduction of administrative burdens, Law 18/2020 of 28 December 2020 establishes the framework for relations between professionals, the self-employed and the public administration, based, among other aspects, on digital communication by default, which centres on the management of data provided by those carrying out economic activities on a one-off basis. This new model of digital administration, as it relates to economic activities – including those carried out by funeral service companies – ensures greater efficiency and speed in the processes that these entities are required to carry out.

The outdated nature of the regulations governing mortuary care led the Public Health Commission of the Interterritorial Council of the National Health System to approve, on 24 July 2018, the Consensus Guide on Mortuary Health, with the aim of facilitating the autonomous communities responsible for mortuary care in establishing common criteria and agreed responses on this matter. On 4 July 2025, the Public Health Commission of the Inter-territorial Council of the National Health System approved a new Consensus Guide on Mortuary Health. As stated in the preamble, it was deemed necessary to carry out a comprehensive review in order to update the guide so that it may continue to serve as the consensus document for those autonomous communities that are in the process of revising their regulations in this area. In reviewing the Guide, several recommendations and suggestions have been taken into account in order to respect, as far as possible, the funeral rites of different religious denominations and their particular practices, according to the needs identified or recognised in different forums and regulations.

This Decree brings the regulations governing mortuary health into line with the new legal and social framework from a purely public health perspective. In this regard, the objectives of this Decree are to regulate the health and hygiene conditions under which funeral services must be provided and the procedures carried out on cadavers and remains; to establish the technical and health standards with which funeral homes, viewing rooms and crematoria must comply; and, finally, to regulate the health standards with which cemeteries and other places of burial must comply.

This Decree therefore excludes the regulation of the administrative intervention regime governing access to the activity, which is laid down in Law 2/1997 on funeral services, with regard to funeral service providers; in Law 20/2009 of 4 December 2009 on the environmental prevention and control of activities, in relation to cremation furnaces; and in Law 18/2020 of 28 December 2020 on the facilitation of economic activity, in relation to funeral establishments (viewing rooms and funeral homes).

The Decree consists of a preamble or descriptive part and an operative part structured in eight chapters, 44 articles, two additional provisions, four transitional provisions, one repealing provision, two final provisions and three annexes.

Chapter I, dedicated to general provisions, consists of seven articles and defines the subject matter and scope of the Decree. In this context, it is stipulated that activities involving cadavers and remains for research or teaching purposes carried out at accredited centres, as well as forensic post-mortems and clinical post-mortems in hospitals for diagnostic purposes, are excluded, without prejudice to the specific application of the articles that refer to them. The chapter also incorporates a set of definitions aimed at facilitating the understanding of the regulated subject matter. Finally, it includes a general reference to funeral customs and rites, provided that they are compatible with the requirements of public order and public health set out in this Decree.

With regard to Decree 297/1997 of 25 November 1997, a change is introduced to the classification of cadavers and remains, increasing the number of groups from two to three. Group I has been split into two: Group I, concerning cadavers and remains that present a risk to public health when the cause of death is an infectious disease included in the updated list and Group II, concerning cadavers and remains that present a radiological risk. All other cadavers and remains are included in Group III. With regard to this new Group II, only those cadavers and remains that pose a radiological risk due to the presence of radioactive substances or products at the time of death have been included. These are subject to the regulations on nuclear safety and the criteria laid down by the competent authority in this field, requirements which extend even to the handling of the ashes. Once this safety period has elapsed, the cadavers and remains are classified as Group III.

In addition to providing for burial and cremation as forms of final disposition for cadavers and remains, the Decree stipulates that, in the light of new information and scientific evidence, the head of the relevant public health department may, by order, determine other means of final disposal of cadavers and remains. It also sets out the possible means of final disposition for ashes. Furthermore, a specific article has been included dealing with the use of cadavers and remains for research and teaching purposes, as well as the procedures governing the loan of skeletal remains.

Chapter II, entitled 'Health Practices Relating to Cadavers and Human Remains', comprises six articles regulating the various thanatopraxy practices that may be carried out on cadavers and human remains classified as Group III. The Decree explicitly stipulates that cadavers and human remains classified in Group I may not be subjected to any thanatopraxy technique involving the manipulation of the body. With regard to the practice of thanatopraxy techniques on Group II cadavers and human remains, it is stipulated that such procedures must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulations on nuclear safety and the guidance of the competent authority in this field.

With regard to Decree 297/1997, the requirements and timeframes for commencing thanatopraxy procedures are clarified. The Decree sets out, in general terms, the maximum time limits for the final disposition of cadavers, depending on the procedure carried out, and strengthens the position of the thanatopraxy professional responsible, allowing them to extend these time limits depending on the condition of the cadaver, provided that this does not pose a risk to health. Finally, it should be noted that a new method of temporary preservation is regulated, namely environmental preservation through the physical modification of the environment in which the cadaver is located.

Another significant change introduced by this Decree is the specification of the qualifications that the responsible thanatopraxy professional must hold and be able to provide evidence of.

Chapter III, entitled Burial, Cremation, Opening of Burial Places and Exhumation, consists of four articles. Of particular note is the provision that, in recognition of religious diversity and for reasons of religious observance, Group III cadavers may be buried without a coffin if the cemetery has an area previously authorised by the local authority for this type of burial.

This chapter also regulates the requirements and precautions that must be observed to carry out the safe cremation of the cadaver and remains. It is stipulated that cremations must be carried out in cremation coffins and that the cadavers must be free from electronic devices and from materials and substances that are harmful to the environment.

The Decree also sets out the distinction between the opening of a burial place and exhumation. Thus, for the opening of a burial place—which does not involve the removal of cadavers or remains—set time limits are established depending on the group to which the cadavers and human remains belong. For exhumation and subsequent reburial or cremation, the general rule is that the exhumation for cadavers and remains that belong to Groups I and II is prohibited, except in cases ordered by judicial authority or required as a result of cemetery closure, declaration that a burial place is in a state of disrepair, or undergoing restoration works. In the case of Group I, the health requirements established in this Decree must be observed, and for Group II, the measures set out in nuclear safety regulations and by the competent authority in this field must be followed.

Chapter IV, entitled ‘Transport of Cadavers and Remains’, consists of five articles and, compared with Decree 297/1997, notably removes the distinction between ‘conveyance’ and ‘transport’, adopting the single term ‘transport’, which covers any movement of cadavers or remains, whether within or outside Catalonia. The Decree sets out different requirements depending on the category into which the cadavers and remains are classified.

This chapter also sets out the requirements that funeral transport vehicles must meet for the transport of cadavers and human remains, as well as the specifications and conditions of use for coffins, caskets and body bags required for transport, depending on the category to which they belong, whether the transport is to the final destination or to a mortuary, whether the body has undergone any thanatopraxy procedures, and whether the final destination is burial or cremation.

Finally, this chapter also sets out the characteristics that cremation urns must meet in light of their intended use.

Chapter V, entitled ‘Viewing Rooms, Funeral Homes and Crematoria’, consists of two sections and six articles. Section 1, entitled ‘Viewing Rooms and Funeral Homes’, consists of four articles. The Decree introduces a distinction between the two types of facilities for the temporary storage of cadavers – viewing rooms and funeral homes – based on the procedures that may be carried out on cadavers and human remains. Thus, while viewing rooms are limited to displaying and holding viewings of cadavers and carrying out thanatoaesthetic procedures, funeral homes may also perform thanatopraxy procedures in addition to providing those services. In this section, alongside the regulations setting out the minimum requirements for both viewing rooms and funeral homes, the option to hold a wake for the deceased in private homes has been retained, as under Decree 297/1997, although this practice is becoming increasingly rare.

Section 2 of the same Chapter V, entitled 'Crematoria', consists of two articles and regulates the requirements for the siting of facilities intended for the cremation of cadavers and human remains, with reference to environmental regulations regarding compliance with requirements relating to atmospheric emissions.

Chapter VI, entitled 'Cemeteries', consists of eleven articles. This chapter focuses on the regulation of siting requirements, extensions, and alterations to cemeteries. The amendments introduced address the shortage of public land at municipal level, while safeguarding public health. It is stipulated that, in the construction and extension of cemeteries—which must comply with urban planning regulations—a single protective buffer zone of 25 metres wide must be established around the cemetery grounds. This zone must be kept free of any structures, except for buildings and facilities of a religious nature or those intended for funeral services, roads and parking areas. In exceptional and duly justified cases, it is envisaged that local councils, without prejudice to the provisions of the applicable urban planning or cultural heritage regulations and plans, may authorise the extension of cemeteries that have already been authorised without having to comply with the 25-metre buffer zone. Compared with Decree 297/1997, this Decree removes the requirement for cemeteries to have a second protection zone 225 metres wide.

Also noteworthy is the primary role played by local authorities in processing applications for the construction, expansion and refurbishment of cemeteries, which must be examined and decided upon by the relevant local authority based on the cemetery's location and in accordance with the applicable local government legislation, since the council of the municipality concerned is best placed to assess the needs of the mortuary service in light of the scarcity of public land. In this regard, and in response to local demands, it is stipulated that the capacity of a public cemetery shall be determined by the average number of burials carried out within the municipal area over the last 20 years and the number of available burial places across all cemeteries in the municipality, rather than by the average number of deaths, bearing in mind that there is currently an increase in cremations compared to burials.

Chapter VI also sets out the minimum requirements that cemeteries' facilities and equipment must meet. Religious diversity has been taken into account in drafting this provision by including a provision stipulating that, for reasons of religious affiliation, publicly owned cemeteries must, as a general rule, set aside plots for burials in accordance with the funeral rites of members of those religious communities recognised by law.

Chapter VI also regulates the causes and procedure for the declaration of the partial or total suspension of burials in cemeteries and burial sites, as well as for their partial or total closure and for the declaration that a burial place is in a state of disrepair.

This chapter includes the regulations governing the requirements that niches and graves must meet and, finally, addresses an issue raised by cemetery management entities, namely the situation regarding communal ossuaries that have reached maximum capacity.

Chapter VII, entitled 'Funeral Service Providers, Crematorium Service Providers and Cemetery Management Entities', consists of three articles and regulates, on the one hand, the register of services provided which must be maintained by funeral service providers, crematorium service providers and cemetery management entities in accordance with the template set out in Annex III to the Decree.

Furthermore, it establishes the Register of Funeral Service Providers and Crematorium Service Providers, which falls under the remit of the competent public health authority. This recommendation is included in the Consensus Guide on Mortuary Health, in which funeral service providers and cremation service providers located in Catalonia are registered for statistical, informational and advertising purposes.

This chapter also includes a reference to the regulations on the protection of personal data in relation to the processing of personal data contained in the registers of services provided and those included in the Register of Funeral Service Providers and Crematorium Service Providers.

Finally, Chapter VIII, entitled 'Inspection and Penalty Regime', consists of two articles. This chapter sets out the respective powers, according to their scope, of local councils and of the Administration of the Government of Catalonia in relation to the monitoring, inspection and supervision of the activities of funeral service providers, crematorium service providers and cemetery management entities regulated by this Decree.

With regard to infringements and the system of penalties, the Decree refers to the provisions set out in Title V of Law 18/2009 of 22 October 2009 on public health, without prejudice to the system of penalties laid down in the applicable sector-specific regulations concerning the siting of cemeteries and crematoria.

The first supplementary provision, entitled 'Constructed niches and graves', provides for an exemption from the application of Articles 36 and 37 of this Decree, provided that the health and safety of the structure are guaranteed and that safety mechanisms are in place for members of the public and for operational staff.

The second supplementary provision sets out a specific regime for the handling of the remains of people who went missing during the Civil War and the Franco dictatorship. This provision stipulates that these remains are to be regarded as skeletal remains, and that the provisions set out herein apply to them, without prejudice to the specific arrangements arising from their unique nature, which are mentioned and which are governed by current legislation on democratic memory and by specific protocols.

The first transitional provision, entitled 'Obtaining and recognition of the qualification of thanatopraxy professional', aims, on the one hand, to provide a transitional period so that professionals who are currently carrying out these tasks without a qualification can regularise their status and, on the other hand, to safeguard existing arrangements.

The second and third transitional provisions facilitate the transition to the new regime for existing viewing rooms, funeral homes and cemeteries, setting out the deadlines for their compliance.

The fourth transitional provision sets out the deadline by which local authorities must submit the data to be included in the Register relating to those providers of funeral services and crematorium services that are in operation at the time the Decree comes into force.

The repealing provision sets out the rules or provisions that are repealed by the Decree. Specifically, Decree 297/1997 of 25 November 1997 approving the regulation on mortuary Health, as well as certain articles of Decree 209/1999 of 27 July 1999 approving the Regulations governing municipal funeral services on a supplementary basis, are repealed, insofar as they are incompatible with this Decree.

The first final provision empowers the head of the department responsible for health matters to amend the annexes by order, while the second final provision establishes a *vacatio legis* of twenty days from the publication of the regulation in the *Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia*.

Finally, three annexes are attached: Annex I contains the list of infectious and contagious diseases whose presence in cadavers classifies them as Group I; Annex II includes the model certificate of origin for skeletal remains (Group III); and Annex III contains the templates setting out the information that must be included in records of services provided, depending on the nature of the activity.

This Decree complies with the principles of good regulation and the improvement of regulatory quality laid down in Article 62 of Law 19/2014 of 29 December 2014 on transparency, access to public information and good governance, and Article 129 of Law 39/2015 of 1 October 2015 on the common administrative procedure of public administrations.

With regard to the principle of legal certainty, this Decree brings the regulation of mortuary health into line with EU, national and regional legislation and is intended to provide comprehensive and up-to-date regulation in this area. A new decree is considered a better alternative to the partial amendment of the current regulations.

These provisions concisely regulate activities in the mortuary healthcare sector in a manner consistent with the rest of the legal framework within which they sit, repealing Decree 297/1997 of 25 November 1997, approving the regulations on mortuary health, thereby guaranteeing the principle of legal certainty for cemetery management entities, funeral service providers, crematorium service providers, personnel with the relevant qualifications, and the general public.

With regard to the principles of necessity and effectiveness, the Decree pursues a clear and evident public interest by ensuring the protection of public health and the effectiveness of the control and monitoring of sanitary practices carried out on cadavers and remains, the control and supervision of hygiene and health-related activities carried out by funeral services, as well as the control and supervision of hygiene and health conditions in cemeteries, in line with the sustainable use of public resources. The Decree is therefore the appropriate instrument to ensure the achievement of these objectives.

The Decree respects the principle of proportionality as it contains the regulation essential for the achievement of the above-mentioned objectives. In this regard, measures have been introduced to reduce administrative burdens, thereby eliminating unnecessary procedures for members of the public and for funeral service providers, and removing those requirements which, due to technical advances, are unjustified and disproportionate. Less restrictive control mechanisms have also been established without compromising safeguards for the protection of the public interest, such as public health.

In compliance with the principle of transparency, the objective of the regulatory initiative has been clearly defined, the justification of the need for the provision has been included in the preamble, the sector has been informed of the processing of the initiative and updated access to its processing has been made possible through the Transparency portal. This is in compliance with all the formalities required by Articles

59 et seq. of Law 26/2010 of 3 August 2010, on the legal and procedural regime of the public administrations of Catalonia.

The principle of efficiency is safeguarded because, whilst the new Decree does not entail an increase in administrative burdens, those it does impose are not essential and are by no means unnecessary.

This provision has been subjected to the procedure for the provision of information in the area of technical standards and of rules on Information Society services, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September and to Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July 1999, which transposes this Directive into national law.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 39(1) in conjunction with Article 40(1), both of Law 13/2008 of 5 November 2008 on the Presidency of the Generalitat and the Government.

Having regard to the opinion of the Labour, Economic and Social Council of Catalonia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2(1)(a) of Law 7/2005 of 8 June 2005 of the Labour, Economic and Social Council of Catalonia.

For all these reasons, on the proposal of the Regional Minister for Health, having regard to/in accordance with the opinion of the Legal Advisory Committee and following prior deliberation by the Government,

Decree:

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Scope and purpose

1. The purpose of this Decree is to regulate mortuary health, as an integral part of public authorities' activities in the field of health, and it covers:

- a) The regulation of all types of health-related procedures carried out on cadavers and remains.
- b) The health and hygiene conditions under which funeral services must be provided and procedures involving cadavers and remains must be carried out.
- c) The technical and hygiene standards applicable to funeral homes, viewing rooms and crematoria.
- d) The health and safety regulations that must be met by public, private and mixed cemeteries, as well as other places where cadavers are buried.
- e) The supervisory function and the power to impose penalties in the event of non-compliance with the relevant regulations in force.

2. The activities described in the following sub-clauses are excluded from the scope of this Decree:

- a) Practices and activities carried out on cadavers and remains for research or teaching purposes, provided that they are carried out at duly accredited centres and under the responsibility of the relevant governing entity, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 7 of this Decree. In any event, once teaching or research activities

have been completed, the cadavers and remains must be disposed of in accordance with Article 5(1) of this Decree.

b) Forensic post-mortem examinations and clinical post-mortem examinations carried out in hospitals for diagnostic purposes on cadavers and remains. In any event, once teaching or research activities have been completed, the cadavers and remains must be disposed of in accordance with Article 5(1) of this Decree.

A hospital post-mortem examination is defined as the medical procedure carried out by a pathologist with the aim of analysing the lesions, diseases and pathological processes that have led to a person's death, in order to confirm or clarify the clinical diagnosis, understand the course of the disease and provide relevant information for medical practice, teaching and research.

A forensic post-mortem examination is defined as a procedure ordered by a judicial authority and carried out by a forensic pathologist for the purpose of determining the cause, manner and circumstances of death in cases where the death is violent, suspicious or of unknown cause, in order to provide the necessary information for the corresponding legal proceedings.

3. The provisions of this Decree may be temporarily amended in situations of alert or emergency, in accordance with the provisions of the current regulations on funeral services and the provisions implementing them.

Article 2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Decree, the following definitions apply:

1. Funeralary bag: a waterproof bag designed to hold a cadaver. There may be two types:

a) Bag for use as an inner lining for coffins in special situations: it must be airtight, watertight, combustible, biodegradable or degradable. It must be able to withstand the pressure of the gases inside it, and it must be possible to fit gas filtration and purification devices to balance the internal and external pressures.

b) Cadaver collection bag: it must be strong enough to support the weight of the cadaver without breaking.

2. Cadaver: the human body in the five years following the death. This period shall be calculated from the date and time of death recorded in the registration of the death in the Civil Register. Furthermore, a human body is considered a cadaver if, five years after death, the process of soft-tissue decomposition has not yet been completed.

3. Container or bag for remains: a waterproof, sturdy container designed to hold the remains without exerting pressure on them. It must be airtight and leakproof, and made of combustible material if intended for cremation or biodegradable material if intended for burial.

4. Cemetery: a designated area set aside for the burial of cadavers, remains and ashes, within which various types of structures may be erected for burial purposes.

5. Ashes: result of the process of cremation of a cadaver or of remains.

6. Freezing: a method of preserving cadavers by cooling them to a maximum temperature of -18 °C.
7. Temporary preservation: a method that delays the decomposition of cadavers, either through the application of chemicals (chemical temporary preservation), through physically altering the environment in which the cadaver is located (environmental temporary preservation), or through lowering the body temperature (freezing and refrigeration).
8. Crematorium: a facility comprising one or more furnaces for the incineration of cadavers and remains.
9. Final disposition: burial or cremation of the cadavers and remains at an authorised site. Any new technical solutions applied to cadavers shall also be considered forms of final disposition.
10. Mortuary: a room or area suitably adapted for the temporary storage of cadavers, which must be equipped with a refrigeration system ensuring that the internal temperature of the premises remains below 18 °C at all times, and must have flooring and wall panels made of impermeable material that is easy to clean and disinfect, as well as washbasins. It may be located in a hospital, a care home, a mortuary, a care home, a funeral home, viewing room or cemetery, or in other facilities specifically designated for this purpose, in the event of a pandemic, a disaster, mass fatalities or similar situations.
11. Mortuary: the location where the cadaver is kept until it is taken to its final disposition. Viewing rooms are considered a mortuary.
12. Burial rights: these are the rights that grant the holder the exclusive use of a space or burial plot allocated for the interment of cadavers, remains and ashes in burial places for the duration of the concession.
13. Embalming: a method that prevents the decomposition of cadavers through the use of chemicals.
14. Cemetery management entity: an entity or company responsible for the management and administration of the cemetery grounds and facilities, and for organising the provision of the services falling within its corporate purpose.
15. Funeral service provider: entity or company authorised to provide funeral services, whether they are public, private or mixed.
16. Crematorium service provider: an entity or company that is responsible for the management and administration of the crematorium site and facilities, and is in charge of organising the provision of the services falling within its corporate purpose.
17. Exhumation: the removal of all or part of a cadaver or remains from the grave in which they are buried, except where this is done for the sole purpose of reducing the volume of the remains so that a new burial may take place in the same burial place.
18. Coffin: a box made of wood or a biodegradable material, intended to contain a cadaver. It must comply with the technical specifications set out in the relevant UNE standard and must be constructed using the necessary and sufficient materials to ensure that there are no leaks or spills.

19. Collection coffin: impermeable box of adequate dimensions, reusable and easy to clean and disinfect. Under no circumstances may it be used as a permanent coffin.

20. Special coffin: a watertight coffin lined on the inside with absorbent material. It must comply with the technical characteristics referred to in the applicable UNE standard. It must be manufactured in such a way that the funeral service provider can ensure that the container is closed and hermetically sealed, and it must be fitted with an air-filtering device or other devices to equalise the internal and external pressure. It shall also consist of:

a) An outer coffin and an inner coffin made of zinc or lined with a funeral bag of the type referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article.

b) Or a single coffin with walls of a thickness of at least 30 mm and lined with a zinc sheet or a funeral bag of the type referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

21. Cremation coffin: coffin that is free of polluting materials such as heavy metals, organohalogenated compounds, PVC, melamine, zinc and lead and that meets the technical characteristics set out in the applicable UNE standard.

22. Incineration or cremation: reduction of the cadaver or remains to ashes by means of heat.

23. Burial: the process of interring a cadaver or remains in places authorised for that purpose.

24. Putrefaction: a process in which organic matter is transformed by the action of microorganisms and associated fauna until the soft tissues of the cadaver have disappeared.

25. Reduction: the placement of skeletal remains from a coffin into a box or bag smaller than the coffin, and their interment in the same grave or niche.

26. Refrigeration: keeping a cadaver at a temperature between 0 and 6 °C in order to delay the process of putrefaction.

27. Remains: parts of the human body of sufficient size, as well as what remains of the human body once decomposition has taken place. This term includes:

a) Human remains: parts of the human body of sufficient anatomical integrity or of forensic significance, arising from disasters, amputations, mutilations and surgical procedures, clinical or forensic post-mortems, abortions and teaching or research activities, as well as other situations in which the body is not intact or the parts are from a destroyed body.

b) Cadaveric remains: what remains of the human body five years after death, once the processes of soft-tissue decomposition have been completed, without complete skeletonisation having occurred.

c) Skeletal remains: cadaveric remains in which the process of soft-tissue decomposition has ceased and the skeletonisation of the remains has been fully completed.

28. Viewing room: a facility serving as a temporary holding place for the deceased between the place of death and their final resting place, suitably equipped for the performance of thanatoaesthetic procedures and for the display and viewing of the deceased.

29. Burial place: any place intended for the burial of cadavers, remains or ashes within a cemetery or in a duly authorised place.

This term includes:

a) Grave: a hole dug in the ground for the purpose of burying one or more cadavers.

b) Niche: a cavity in a funerary structure, artificially constructed and enclosed by a partition, intended for the interment of a cadaver, remains or ashes within a cemetery or an authorised burial site.

c) Tomb: a burial site for one or more cadavers or remains, covered by a slab and comprising one or more niches.

d) Pantheon: funeral monument intended for the burial of different cadavers or remains and consisting of one or more niches.

e) Mausoleum: tomb or monumental set of tombs.

f) Columbarium: a burial place intended solely for cremation urns.

g) Crypt: an underground vault of a church used as a burial place, comprising one or more niches.

h) Ossuary: a site where cadaveric remains and skeletal remains from burial place are buried. Ossuaries can be either communal or individual.

30. Funeral service: all the services or functions provided from the time of a person's death until their burial or cremation.

31. Shroud or burial cloth: a sheet made of biodegradable material in which the cadaver is wrapped.

32. Thanatoaesthetics: a set of cosmetic techniques designed to improve the appearance of a cadaver.

33. Thanatoplasty: surgical procedures used to restore the shape of a cadaver's structures, improve its aesthetic appearance, or to remove electronic devices, metal objects and prostheses from cadavers or human remains.

34. Thanatopraxy: a set of techniques and practices carried out on cadavers. The term 'thanatopraxy' encompasses thanatoplasty, temporary preservation and embalming.

35. Funeral home: a facility authorised to serve as a temporary holding place for the deceased between the place of death and their final resting place, suitably equipped for the performance of thanatopraxy procedures and for the display and viewing of the deceased.

36. Basic hygienic treatment: a hygienic procedure consisting of washing the cadaver, plugging the orifices, removing any unnatural objects from the surface of the body, and placing the shroud or burial cloth.

37. Transport: any movement of cadavers or remains.

38. Cremation urn: a container designed to hold the ashes of a cadaver or remains. It will be made from non-polluting and biodegradable materials if it is intended for use in the environment.

39. Funeral transport vehicle: vehicle specially fitted for the transport of cadavers. The term 'funeral vehicle' covers both the hearse—which must be a single-occupancy vehicle—and the funeral van.

Article 3 Religious freedom

Respect for the right to freedom of religion and worship, as provided for by current legislation, is understood to be subject to no restrictions other than those necessary for the maintenance of public order and public health, as set out in this Decree.

Article 4 Classification of cadavers and remains

1. For the purposes of this Decree, cadavers and remains are classified into three groups:

- a) Group I: those cadavers and remains that present a risk to public health because the deceased person suffered one of the infectious or contagious diseases listed in Annex I to this Decree. This annex may be amended by order of the head of the department responsible for health, on the basis of the available scientific evidence.
- b) Group II: cadavers and remains which, because the safety time established by the nuclear safety regulations and the competent authority in this field has not elapsed, present a radiological risk due to the presence in them of radioactive substances or products at the time of death. Handling and processing shall be carried out in accordance with the criteria laid down in the regulations on nuclear safety and by the competent authority in this area.
- c) Group III: those cadavers and remains which do not present the risks associated with Groups I and II.

2. Should the doctor who signs the death certificate suspect that there may be potential risks arising from infection or radiation from the body, they must record this on the death certificate so that the funeral service provider can take the necessary measures to prevent any risks to public health arising from the handling of the cadaver.

Article 5 Final disposition of cadavers and remains

1. The final disposition of cadavers and remains is burial or cremation, once the death has been registered with the Civil Registry and a burial licence has been issued where applicable, subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs.

2. The cadavers in Group I must be buried or cremated immediately at the cemetery or crematorium closest to the place where death occurred, without any form of handling, viewing or display, as soon as the medical certificate of death is available and the death has been registered in the Civil Registry, unless they are required to undergo diagnostic or confirmatory testing.

The burial or cremation of such cadavers must be duly recorded in the records of the cemetery or crematorium.

3. With regard to the cadavers and human remains in Group II, the precautions laid down in the regulations on nuclear safety and by the competent authority in this field must be observed.

4. The cadavers in Group III must undergo final disposition within 48 hours of death, unless they have undergone some form of temporary preservation or embalming. This deadline also applies to Group III human remains.

From 24 hours up to 48 hours, cadavers and human remains must be kept at a temperature below 18 °C.

5. In the case of cadavers on life-support for the purpose of organ or tissue donation, the time limits set out in the previous paragraph shall be calculated from the time of completion of the last removal, as recorded in the certificate issued by the transplant coordinator at the donor centre.

6. Unclaimed cadavers and remains must be buried by the local council of the municipality where they were found, unless otherwise ordered by a court.

7. Depending on the emergence of new scientific evidence, the head of the department responsible for health matters may, by order, determine other forms of final disposition for cadavers and remains.

Article 6

Health requirements and final disposition of ashes

1. Ashes may have the following final dispositions:

- a) Placement in columbaria or other burial places.
- b) Placement or scattering in locations previously determined by the competent authority for the place of final disposition.
- c) Custody by a natural person.

2. In the case of Group II ashes, the provisions of the regulations on nuclear safety and the competent authority in this field shall be followed.

3. The transport and handling of cremation urns containing Group I and III ashes are not subject to any health requirements.

Article 7

The use of cadavers and remains for research and teaching purposes, and the loan of skeletal remains

1. The use of cadavers and remains for research and teaching purposes shall be governed by the specific regulations and protocols of each centre.

2. Skeletal remains from general ossuaries may be used for research and teaching purposes. For this purpose, the interested official research or teaching centre must submit a prior application to the entity in charge of managing the cemetery.

Once the research or teaching activities have been completed, the skeletal remains must be disposed of in accordance with Article 5(1) of this Decree.

3. Similarly, skeletal remains from general ossuaries may be made available to students for the same purposes. In this case, the application must be submitted by the official research or teaching institution at which the person concerned is enrolled.

Upon completion of their studies, the person to whom the remains have been loaned must return them to the cemetery from which they were taken.

4. The entity responsible for the transfers regulated in the previous sections must record in the cemetery's register of services provided, at the very least, the applicant's details, the date of the application, and the date of the loan, and must make the corresponding supporting documentation available to the competent authority.

CHAPTER II. HEALTHCARE PRACTICES RELATING TO CADAVERS AND HUMAN REMAINS

Article 8

Thanatopraxy

1. In general, Group I cadavers and human remains may not be subjected to any thanatopraxy technique involving manipulation of the body.

2. When thanatopraxy procedures are performed on Group II cadavers and human remains, the provisions of the regulations on nuclear safety and the guidance of the competent authority in this field must be followed.

3. Thanatopraxy procedures performed on Group III cadavers and human remains are subject to the provisions of this Decree.

4. Thanatopraxy procedures may be carried out once the medical certificate of death has been issued, provided that at least 8 hours have elapsed since death and, in the opinion of the thanatopraxy practitioner carrying out the procedure, the cadaver is in a condition that allows for the procedure to be performed. The 8-hour period is not necessary for refrigeration.

Thanatopraxy procedures may begin immediately once the post-mortem examination has been carried out, the organs, tissues or anatomical specimens for transplantation have been removed, or when signs of decomposition are evident.

5. The substances used in thanatopraxy procedures must be listed in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products, or any regulation replacing it, and in other applicable legislation relating to substances and preparations.

6. Temporary preservation, embalming and thanatoplasty on cadavers and human remains may be carried out at the discretion of the deceased person's family, except in cases where such procedures are required by health regulations.

7. Temporary preservation, embalming and thanatoplasty on cadavers and human remains must be carried out by a person qualified in thanatopraxy who meets the requirements set out in Article 13 of this Decree. Thanatopraxy procedures are the responsibility of the funeral service provider.

8. A report must be drawn up for each thanatopraxy procedure, which must include the following:

- a) A brief description of the condition of the cadaver.
- b) The procedure performed on the cadaver.
- c) The maximum time limit for the final disposition of the cadaver in accordance with procedure performed, as well as, where applicable, the grounds for extending the time limits set out in this Decree.

d) The substances used and the identification of the acting professionals.

This record must be kept by the funeral service provider responsible for the procedure and made available to the competent health authority.

Article 9

Refrigeration

1. Generally speaking, the maximum period for which a cadaver may be kept refrigerated is 72 hours from the time of death. In exceptional and justified circumstances, and provided there is no risk to public health, the thanatopraxy practitioner responsible for the procedure may decide to extend this time limit.
2. Once the cadaver has been removed from the chamber, its final disposition must take place within the following 24 hours. This period may be extended to 21 days if the cadaver is subjected to freezing or embalming.

Article 10

Freezing

1. Generally speaking, the maximum period for which a cadaver may be kept in a frozen state is 21 days from the time of death. In exceptional and justified circumstances, and provided there is no risk to public health, the thanatopraxy practitioner responsible for the procedure may decide to extend this time limit.
2. Once the cadaver has been removed from the chamber, its final disposition must take place within the following 48 hours. This time limit may be extended to 96 hours if the cadaver is subjected to temporary chemical or environmental preservation, and to 21 days if the cadaver is embalmed.

Article 11

Chemical and environmental temporary preservation

Temporary preservation using chemical substances or, where appropriate, environmental preservation is mandatory:

- a) Where burial or cremation takes place between 48 and 96 hours after death and the cadaver has not been refrigerated, frozen or embalmed.
- b) Where the viewing is held in a public place for up to 72 hours following the death.
- c) For transport by air, sea or rail, when the regulations governing the means of transport so require.
- d) For transport abroad, when the regulations of the country of destination so require.

Article 12

Embalming

1. Embalming is mandatory:
 - a) Where burial or cremation takes place more than 96 hours after death and the cadaver has not been subject to temporary preservation.
 - b) Where a viewing held in a public place lasts for more than 72 hours from the time of death.
 - c) For transport by air, sea or rail, when the regulations governing the means of transport so require.
 - d) Burials in crypts or in non-standard locations of a religious or civil nature authorised by the relevant local authority.

- e) Where, in the opinion of the thanatopraxy practitioner responsible for carrying out the procedure, the temporary preservation techniques do not ensure the adequate preservation of the cadaver until the scheduled time of burial or cremation.
- f) For transport abroad, when the regulations of the country of destination so require.

2. The final disposition of an embalmed cadaver must take place within a maximum of 21 days after death. This time limit may be extended, subject to justification, depending on the condition of the cadaver and at the discretion of the professional carrying out the assessment, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 of this Decree.

Article 13

Qualifications of the thanatopraxy practitioner

In order to carry out the thanatopraxy techniques and procedures on cadavers or human remains described in this Chapter, staff must provide evidence that they hold one of the following qualifications or certifications:

- a) A degree in medicine
- b) The professional certificate in thanatopraxy, as regulated by Royal Decree 1535/2011 of 31 October, which establishes a professional certificate within the healthcare sector, included in the National Register of Professional Certificates, or any regulation replacing it, obtained either through formal training or by demonstrating professional competences acquired through work experience or other non-formal or informal means, in accordance with Royal Decree 659/2023 of 18 July, which implements the organisation of the vocational education and training system, or any regulation that may replace it.

CHAPTER III. BURIAL, CREMATION, OPENING OF BURIAL PLACES AND EXHUMATION

Article 14

Burial of cadavers and remains

1. The burial of cadavers and remains must always take place in cemeteries or at burial sites authorised by the relevant local authority, and within a coffin, or, in the case of remains, within a box or bag.
2. Applications for the burial of cadavers must be submitted to the entity responsible for the cemetery or burial site, and must be accompanied by the medical certificate of death and the burial licence. In the case of remains, the application must be accompanied by the relevant medical certificate and, in the case of cadavers or remains subject to judicial proceedings, by the court order authorising the burial.
3. Burials outside cemeteries must comply with the same requirements as applicable to any type of burial place within cemeteries, and the structure must be guaranteed to be hermetically sealed.
4. Group III cadavers may be buried without a coffin if the cemetery has an area previously authorised by the local authority for this type of burial, in order to accommodate religious diversity and for reasons of religious observance. Burial places intended for burial without a coffin must meet the same requirements as any other type of burial place within cemeteries, and the structure must be guaranteed to be hermetically sealed.

Article 15

Cremation of cadavers and remains

1. Cadavers and remains may be cremated regardless of the cause of death. When cremating Group II cadavers, the additional precautions laid down in the regulations on nuclear safety and by the competent authority in this field must be observed.
2. Cadavers and remains that are to be cremated must be free of electronic devices and materials or substances that are harmful to the environment, such as chlorinated compounds, jewellery, buckles and shoes, amongst other items. The funeral company responsible for preparing the deceased or carrying out thanatopraxy procedures must ensure this.
3. Requests for the cremation of cadavers and remains must be addressed to the organisation providing the crematorium service, enclosing the relevant medical certificate and the burial licence, where applicable. This accompanying documentation will not be required for skeletal remains.

In the case of cadavers and remains subject to judicial proceedings, the court order authorising their cremation must also be provided.

4. The cremation of a cadaver must be carried out using cremation coffins. Remains must be cremated in combustible boxes or bags that comply with the applicable legislation on environmental pollution.
5. Group I cadavers that are to be cremated must be placed in a special coffin lined with a funerary bag of the type specified in Article 2(1)(a) of this Decree.
6. The crematorium service provider must ensure that the ashes can be traced until they are handed over to those with family ties or a de facto relationship to the deceased.

Article 16

Opening of a burial place

1. No burial place may be opened until two years have elapsed since the last burial in the case of Group II and III cadavers and human remains, and five years in the case of Group I cadavers and human remains, except where a court order is issued, and without prejudice to the municipal authority's power to grant an exemption from this restriction in the event of the closure of the cemetery, a declaration that a burial place is in a state of disrepair, or undergoing restoration works.
2. Once this period has elapsed, the holder of the burial rights may request that the cemetery management entity or the entity responsible for the site where the cadaver or human remains are interred opens the grave, either for the burial of another cadaver or set of human remains in the same grave or for exhumation, in accordance with the provisions of the following article.

Article 17

Exhumation of cadavers and remains

1. Group I and II cadavers and remains may not be exhumed unless ordered by a judicial authority or unless the municipal body grants an exemption from this restriction in the event of the closure of the cemetery, a declaration that a burial place is in a state of disrepair, or undergoing restoration works. During Group II exhumations, the provisions set out in the regulations on nuclear safety and by the competent authority in this field must be followed.

Those responsible for exhuming Group I cadavers and remains must wear safety footwear, safety gloves resistant to mechanical damage and suitable respiratory protective equipment. During Group II exhumations, the provisions set out in the regulations on nuclear safety and by the competent authority in this field must be followed.

2. The exhumation of Group III cadavers and human remains, for the purposes of reburial or cremation in the same cemetery, or for transport, burial or cremation at an authorised site, may take place once the period specified in the previous article has elapsed.

Any person holding the right to a burial plot, who is aware of the individuals related to the deceased by family ties or de facto ties, may apply for the exhumation of the cadaver or human remains to the managing entity of the cemetery where they are buried.

The application must be accompanied by a medical certificate of death, unless it has been established that the cadaver or remains to be exhumed belong to Group III. In the event that the cadaver or remains to be exhumed have been the subject of legal proceedings, it will be necessary to provide a document certifying that there is no legal objection to the exhumation and the subsequent final disposition.

Prior to the opening of the grave, the managing entity of the cemetery of the municipality where the cadaver or human remains are buried has to verify the sanitary group to which it belongs or the cause of death, as well as the date of the last burial in the same grave for the purposes of the provisions of Article 16 of this Decree.

3. Once the grave has been opened, the technical services of the cemetery management entity must assess the condition of the cadaver or human remains and determine the appropriate health and hygiene measures for their removal, depending on the circumstances of each individual case.

4. Exhumed cadavers must be placed in a coffin before they are reburied or cremated. Remains, they must be placed in boxes or bags intended for remains.

5. The maximum period between exhumation and the reburial or cremation of a cadaver or remains must not exceed 48 hours, except where ordered by a judicial authority.

6. The exhumations referred to in the preceding articles, when carried out in cemeteries, are the responsibility of the entity managing the cemetery. Where exhumations take place at other authorised burial sites, they must be carried out by a funeral service provider or, where applicable, by a cemetery management entity.

7. Where weather conditions so require, the relevant local authority may temporarily suspend the exhumation of bodies and remains, except where ordered by a judicial authority.

CHAPTER IV. TRANSPORT OF CADAVERS AND REMAINS

Article 18

Transport of Group I and II cadavers and remains

1. The transport of Group I cadavers and remains for diagnostic or confirmatory testing must be carried out in coordination with the competent health authorities at the place of origin, the place of destination and along the route.
2. For the transport of Group II cadavers and remains, the criteria laid down in the regulations on nuclear safety and by the competent authority in this area must be followed.
3. The Group I and II cadavers and remains must go in their corresponding coffins and must be transported in funeral transport vehicles.

Article 19

Transport of Group III cadavers and remains

1. Once the medical certificate of death has been issued, Group III cadavers may be transported to the mortuary designated by persons related to the deceased by family ties or de facto ties, provided that this mortuary is situated within the territory of Catalonia and without prejudice to any provisions that the judicial authority may lay down where applicable.
2. The transport of Group III cadavers and human remains for final disposition, whether within the territory of Catalonia or to another autonomous community, may take place once the relevant medical certificate and, where applicable, the burial licence have been obtained, together with judicial authorisation in cases involving judicial intervention. Where any thanatopraxy procedures have been carried out on cadavers or human remains, the report provided for in Article 8(8) of this Decree must be available.
3. The transport of cadavers and remains to their final destination must be carried out in a coffin or a box intended for remains. Where, in accordance with Article 21(5) of this Decree, the use of a special coffin is mandatory, a statutory declaration from the funeral service provider must also be provided, confirming that the cadaver has been placed in this type of coffin and that it has been hermetically sealed.
4. During transport of a cadaver, no stops may be made in public or private places, except where the purpose is to conduct religious services or secular ceremonies in accordance with local customs.
5. The transport of cadavers, human remains and cadaveric remains must be carried out exclusively by authorised funeral service providers, in accordance with the conditions set out in this Decree, and must take place in funeral transport vehicles, without prejudice to the provisions of the following paragraph.

6. The transport of cadavers or human remains to an authorised healthcare facility for the removal of tissues or organs for transplantation may be carried out in medical transport vehicles.

7. The transport of Group III skeletal remains must be carried out in boxes or bags designed for remains, and a certificate from the cemetery's managing entity or any other official document attesting to their origin must be provided. The use of funeral transport vehicles is not compulsory for the transport of skeletal remains. The model certificate of origin for skeletal remains (Group III) is incorporated as Annex II.

8. For international transport, the applicable regulations must be followed.

Article 20

Funeral Transport Vehicles

The transport of cadavers and human remains, whether in a coffin or a funerary bag, must be carried out in funeral transport vehicles which must meet the following requirements:

- a) The vehicle must have the documentation required by the regulations in force for its operation as a funeral vehicle.
- b) The driver's compartment and the compartment containing the cadaver must have separate ventilation systems. The compartment housing the cadaver must be climate-controlled and, where appropriate, refrigerated. It must be lined with impermeable material that is easy to clean and disinfect, and must be fitted with a securing system to prevent the coffin from sliding.
- c) The distance from the rear of the driver's cab to the rear door of the vehicle must be sufficient to accommodate the coffin and allow it to be handled.
- d) In the case of a funeral van, it must be equipped to collect cadavers in coffins or on stretchers and must have a securing system for each coffin or stretcher.

Article 21

Features and conditions of use for coffins, boxes and bags for remains

1. The transport of bodies to the mortuary can be carried out using a funerary bag or a collection coffin. Once at the mortuary residence, the cadaver must be placed in the coffin for its final disposition.

2. Coffins may not contain more than one cadaver, with the exception of the cadavers of mothers and their newborn babies who died during or as a result of childbirth, and in the event of a serious public health emergency in which the competent public health authority adopts the relevant measures pursuant to the additional provision of Law 2/1997 of 3 April on funeral services.

3. Only collection coffins may be reused.

4. The use of special coffins is mandatory in the following cases:

- a) When the bodies have undergone temporary chemical or environmental preservation, or embalming.
- b) When the bodies have been subjected to refrigeration or freezing and their final disposition is not to take place immediately.
- c) In the case of Group I cadavers.

- d) When the cadavers have to be transported to another country, without prejudice to the provisions of the international agreements in force.
- e) When the cadavers are transported by air.
- f) Where the journey time for the transport of the cadavers is expected to exceed six hours.

5. All coffins must comply with the technical specifications set out in UNE Standard 190001:2023, 'Coffins: Terminology, Classification and Technical Specifications', or any standard that replaces it. The outside of the coffins must bear an identification system showing the first name and surname of the deceased and the date of death.

Article 22

Characteristics of cremation urns

- 1. Cremation urns must bear an identification mark on the outside showing the first name and surname of the deceased and the date of death.
- 2. Cremation urns intended for burial in the natural environment must be made of biodegradable material.
- 3. The material used for cremation urns containing the ashes of Group II cadavers or human remains, which are to be kept at a family home, must comply with the provisions of the regulations on nuclear safety and the requirements of the competent authority in this field.

CHAPTER V. VIEWING ROOMS, FUNERAL HOMES AND CREMATORIIUMS

Section 1

Viewing rooms and funeral homes

Article 23

Common provision

Viewing rooms and premises used as funeral homes may be situated either within or outside the cemetery. If they are located off-site, they must be situated in a separate building used exclusively for that purpose, and isolated from any other building not used for funeral activities.

Article 24

Requirements for viewing rooms

- 1. Viewing rooms must meet at least the following requirements:
 - a) Separate traffic areas that are inaccessible to the public.
 - b) A room suitable for carrying out hygienic procedures on cadavers and for thanatoaesthetics.
 - c) A storage service either within the same viewing room or at another location serving the viewing room.
 - d) A compartment intended for the display of the cadaver, which must have refrigeration equipment ensuring a temperature of between 2 °C and 6 °C. It must also have a thermometer displaying the temperature visible from the outside. This area may or may not be accessible to the public and must have a viewing window through which the coffin can be seen from outside. Where the room in which the cadaver is laid out is

accessible to the public, the coffin must be covered by a glass casket that allows the cadaver to be viewed while maintaining the internal temperature.

e) Parking spaces for funeral transport vehicles.

f) A toilet facility and changing room for the exclusive use of personnel.

g) A toilet facility for the exclusive use of the public that complies with legislation promoting accessibility and the removal of architectural barriers.

h) Sufficient staff and equipment to ensure the provision of the services offered, with particular attention paid to the prevention of risks arising from the handling of cadavers.

Article 25

Viewing in private homes or public places

1. The viewing of a cadaver at a private residence requires that the cadaver be placed in a coffin and that appropriate hygiene and health measures be taken, depending on the weather conditions and other relevant factors.

2. The bodies of prominent persons or persons of public significance may be displayed in a public place other than a funeral home or viewing room, provided that temporary chemical or environmental preservation, or embalming, has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 and 12 of this Decree.

Article 26

Requirements for funeral homes

1. Funeral homes must have at least the following equipment:

a) One or more viewing rooms that meet the requirements set out in Article 24 of this Decree.

b) A preparation room for carrying out sanitary procedures on cadavers, ensuring that the service can be provided under hygienic conditions, with a ventilation and air extraction system, a water supply, a drainage system, and a workbench made of impermeable material that is easy to clean and disinfect.

c) A freezing chamber or a refrigerated area allowing for the preservation of bodies.

d) A changing room and washroom for the exclusive use of staff, which must be equipped with a toilet, a toilet facility and a shower.

2. Funeral homes must comply with the necessary requirements established by the current regulations on the prevention of occupational risks, the use of biocidal products and the management of medical waste. Medical waste is subject to the management measures contained in the regulations in force in this area, with the exception of the requirement to keep the official healthcare waste control register and to submit an annual summary of healthcare waste generated.

Section 2

Crematoria

Article 27

Location requirements for crematoria

The crematorium must be located in an area that is used exclusively for this purpose and isolated from any buildings not used for funeral-related activities.

Article 28

Requirements for crematoria

1. Crematoria must have at least the following facilities:

- a) A reception room for the cadavers.
- b) A furnace room with a ventilation and air extraction system for the crematorium furnace, which is separate from the rest of the facility.
- c) A room for the handover of ashes.
- d) A changing room and a toilet facility for the exclusive use of personnel, who must have a toilet and hand-washing basin.
- e) A toilet facility for the exclusive use of the public that complies with the provisions of the legislation on promoting accessibility and removing architectural barriers.
- f) Parking spaces for funeral transport vehicles.

2. The cremation process must have a system in place to enable the identification of the ashes resulting from each cremation.

3. Furnaces must comply with the requirements on atmospheric emissions set out in the sector-specific regulations in force.

CHAPTER VI. CEMETERIES

Article 29

Provision of cemetery services

Local authorities, whether acting independently or jointly, must provide cemetery services in accordance with the requirements set out in this Decree and subject to the provisions of current local government legislation.

Article 30

Site requirements for cemeteries

1. The location of cemeteries must meet the following conditions:

- a) They must comply with the provisions of the current urban planning regulations.
- b) A 25-metre-wide protection zone must be established, which must be designated as a cemetery easement area around the land earmarked for the construction of the cemetery. This zone must be free of any structures, except for religious buildings and facilities, facilities intended for funeral services, roads and car parks.

2. The capacity of cemeteries must be determined on the basis of the average number of burials carried out within the municipal area over the last 20 years and the number of available graves across all the cemeteries in the municipality.

3. Each local authority or association of local authorities must have a sufficient number of graves to accommodate the burials anticipated over the 10 years following its construction. It must also have sufficient land to be able to increase this number of burial places in accordance with the needs anticipated for the following 25 years.

4. The suitability of the land chosen for the siting of cemeteries must be verified by means of a hydrogeological survey carried out by competent technical staff from the local council of the municipality where the site is located, setting out the permeability characteristics, the position of the water table or the saturated levels of any confined

aquifers, where these exist, and the direction of groundwater flow. The study must determine the hydrogeological behaviour of the subsoil in the area surrounding the cemetery site by using appropriate methodologies to establish the lithologies and structure of the materials, the thickness of the unsaturated zone and the type of porosity, in order to assess the potential risk of impact on groundwater. The hydrogeological study must also include sampling to assess the microbiological quality of the water and must establish, depending on the characteristics of the facility, an environmental monitoring plan that includes microbiological monitoring of groundwater quality.

Local councils may, where they can demonstrate a need, request technical assistance from the Cartographic and Geological Institute of Catalonia to carry out or review a hydrogeological study.

Should the findings of the hydrogeological study prove unfavourable for the site chosen for the construction of a new cemetery, the local council concerned may ask the Cartographic and Geological Institute of Catalonia to advise on alternative locations within the relevant municipality where the new cemetery could be situated.

5. If the hydrogeological study indicates that aquifers may be affected, a report must be requested from the competent water authority.

Article 31

Expansion and alteration of cemeteries

1. For the purposes of this Decree, expansion of cemeteries means any alteration that results in an increase in their area. All other modifications shall be considered alterations.

2. The expansion of cemeteries is subject to the site requirements set out in Article 30(1)(b) and must comply with the current urban planning regulations.

3. Local authorities, without prejudice to the provisions of the applicable urban planning or cultural heritage regulations and plans, may, in exceptional and duly justified cases, authorise the expansion of cemeteries that have already been authorised without the 25-metre buffer zone.

4. Applications for the expansion of cemeteries must be accompanied by the hydrogeological study referred to in Article 30(4) and the report referred to in Article 30(5) of this Decree.

5. The refurbishment of cemeteries is not subject to any site-specific regulations.

Article 32

Planning applications for the construction, expansion and refurbishment of cemeteries

1. Applications for the construction, expansion and refurbishment of cemeteries must be processed and decided upon by the competent local authority in accordance with the applicable local regulations.

2. Once construction, expansion or refurbishment work on cemeteries has been completed, and prior to their opening, the municipal health authority must verify that they comply with the health and hygiene requirements and conditions set out in this Decree.

Article 33

Partial or total suspension of burials in cemeteries or special burial sites

1. Local authorities must, either on their own initiative or at the request of an interested party, and following a prior hearing in which both sides are heard, suspend burials in cemeteries or designated burial sites where any of the following circumstances apply:

- a) Due to a change of use.
- b) Due to the temporary or permanent exhaustion of capacity.
- c) For health or hygiene reasons.

2. Any decision to suspend burials, either partially or in full, must be supported by a report from the relevant municipal technical staff setting out the reasons for the suspension, and must be issued within a maximum of ten days. This report is mandatory but not binding; therefore, if the deadline passes without the report having been issued, it shall be deemed favourable.

Article 34

Partial or total closure of cemeteries

1. The local council may, either on its own initiative or at the request of an interested party, initiate proceedings for the total or partial closure of a cemetery without first having to declare a suspension of burials. This is without prejudice to the fact that the declaration of a suspension of burials and the declaration of the total or partial closure of the cemetery may be processed simultaneously.

2. The decision to initiate the proceedings must be notified to the interested parties who are known and identifiable on the basis of their ownership or rights of use of the burial places, so that, within fifteen days, they may submit their representations and any documents and supporting evidence they deem relevant.

3. The file must be made available for public consultation for a period of one month through publication in the *Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia* and in a widely circulated local newspaper, so that interested parties may exercise the rights granted to them under the applicable regulations.

4. The local council, having considered the documentation, the representations and the reports, must decide whether or not the closure is justified.

5. The closure of a cemetery or a change in its intended use may not be agreed upon without first establishing that 10 years have elapsed since the last burial, except where reasons of public interest warrant otherwise. In any case, an alternative burial option must be ensured for the affected population.

6. Where the closure of a cemetery requires the exhumation of remains, this must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of this Decree.

Article 35

Requirements of cemeteries

1. Cemeteries must have:

- a) Burial places.

- b) An area set aside for the burial of human remains resulting from abortions, surgical procedures, mutilations and foetal remains.
- c) A communal ossuary with a capacity appropriate to the dimensions of the cemetery.
- d) A number of burial places reserved for free or subsidised services in the case of publicly owned cemeteries. In municipalities where there is more than one publicly owned cemetery, this requirement must be met in at least one of them, provided that it serves the entire municipality.
- e) Burial places in which to place cremation urns.
- f) A space for the free scattering of ashes within the cemetery itself or at another location serving the municipality.
- g) A cadaver storage facility, either at the cemetery itself or at another location serving the local municipality.
- h) A toilet facility and a changing room equipped with showers with hot and cold water for the exclusive use of staff.
- i) A drinking-water supply and sanitary facilities for the public, in compliance with the provisions of legislation concerning the promotion of accessibility and the removal of architectural barriers.
- j) In the case of publicly owned cemeteries, a section set aside for the burial of members of those religious communities to whom the law grants the right to be allocated reserved plots, in accordance with the social circumstances of the local authority and the availability of vacant land within the cemetery. Burial places in these plots must comply with the health requirements set out in this Decree. In municipalities where there is more than one publicly owned cemetery, this requirement must be met in at least one of them, provided that it serves the entire municipality.

2. Corridors, stairways and access to any burial place, if covered, must have adequate ventilation, either natural or mechanical.

3. Cemeteries may also have a viewing room and a funeral home, in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1 of Chapter V of this Decree.

Article 36

Niches

1. Niches must meet, as a minimum, the following conditions:

- a) The minimum internal dimensions must be 0.80 m wide, 0.65 m high and 2.30 m deep, with a separation between them of 0.28 m vertically and 0.21 m horizontally.
- b) They must be constructed in such a way as to ensure that rainwater does not penetrate them.
- c) The maximum height of the construction must be five rows above ground level.
- d) The floor of each niche must have a minimum slope of 2 % inwards and ensure the evacuation of cadaveric decomposition liquids and their drainage into the ground.
- e) The construction must ensure the discharge of the cadaveric decomposition gases to the outside. This outlet must be fitted with activated carbon filters or filters made of an equivalent material to prevent unpleasant odours.
- f) The base of the block must ensure the proper drainage of leachate and must include an accessible leachate channel, filled with gravel and caustic soda, or any other substance that allows these liquids to be neutralised.

2. The construction techniques must ensure that the cadaveric decomposition process will occur under optimal hygienic and sanitary conditions.

3. Where prefabricated systems are used, they must meet the same specifications as those required for niches as set out in this article, and the manufacturing quality management system must comply with the requirements of UNE EN ISO 9001, an equivalent standard or any quality standard that replaces it.

Article 37 Graves

1. The graves must meet the following requirements:

- a) Their minimum depth must be 2 metres.
- b) A construction system must be used that separates the burial space from the surrounding land, thereby preventing soil and water contamination. The systems used must prevent the discharge of liquids and odours to the outside and must facilitate the decomposition of the body.
- c) They must be constructed in such a way as to prevent rainwater from entering them.
- d) Their minimum dimensions must be 0.80 m in width and 2.20 m in length, and the minimum distance between them must be 0.50 m.

2. If prefabricated graves are used, they must meet the same characteristics as those required for the rest of the graves as set out in this Article and must comply with the provisions of UNE EN ISO 9001, an equivalent standard or the quality standard that replaces it.

Article 38 Burial places in a state of disrepair

1. Burial places at risk of falling into disrepair shall be declared as such by the competent municipal authority following a hearing in which the persons holding rights to the graves, as well as the bodies responsible for the cemeteries, must be recognised as interested parties.

2. A burial place is considered to be in danger of falling into disrepair when the cost of its restoration exceeds half the cost of rebuilding it from scratch.

3. Once the burial places subject to the proceedings have been declared to be in a state of disrepair, the competent municipal authority must order the opening of the burial place and the exhumation of the cadaver or remains for immediate reburial at a location determined by the holder of the right to the burial place declared to be in a state of disrepair, with the knowledge of those linked to the deceased by family ties or de facto relationships. If neither has made any arrangements in this regard, the reburial will take place in the communal grave.

If any of the affected burial places contain Group I cadavers or remains, the provisions of Article 17(1) of this Decree must be followed. If the bodies or remains belong to Group II, the provisions of Article 17(2) of the Decree must be followed.

4. Once the exhumation is complete, the local council will demolish the burial place, which has been declared to be in a state of disrepair, at its own expense and without delay.

In privately owned cemeteries, responsibility for demolition lies with the owner. If the owner fails to carry out the demolition, the local council may do so at the expense of the party responsible.

Article 39
Communal ossuaries

1. Once the communal ossuaries have reached maximum capacity, the entities responsible for managing the cemeteries may choose to close them, cremate the remains or use a compaction method to increase their capacity.
2. The ashes resulting from the cremation of the remains shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Decree.

CHAPTER VII. FUNERAL SERVICE PROVIDERS, CREMATORIUM SERVICE PROVIDERS AND CEMETERY MANAGEMENT ENTITIES

Article 40
Register of services provided

1. Funeral service providers, crematorium service providers and cemetery management entities are required to keep a register of the services provided at each of their premises, which must include the details specified in the template in Annex III.
2. The custody and responsibility for the register lie with the owner of the establishment or the person appointed by them.

Article 41
Register of funeral service providers and cremation service providers

1. A Register of Funeral Service Providers and Cremation Service Providers is hereby established under the authority responsible for public health. Funeral service providers and crematorium service providers located in Catalonia shall be entered in this Register for statistical, information and public disclosure purposes.

Publicity relating to the Census must be limited to the data necessary to identify the entities, information on the activities they carry out, and their business contact details.

2. The Register must contain the data necessary to identify the service provider, the location of its premises, information on its activities and professional contact details for the purposes of providing information to the public. In particular, it must include:
 - a) The company name or trading name of the organisation, its legal form and its tax identification number. In the case of self-employed individuals, the name by which they are known or their trading name and their tax identification number.
 - b) The address and location of the facility or facilities where the service is provided, indicating the municipality concerned.
 - c) Professional contact details, which must be limited to a business postal address, a business telephone number and a business or corporate email address.
 - d) The type of activity carried out, specifying, in the case of funeral service providers, the provision of essential minimum services, viewing rooms or funeral homes.

Data relating to natural persons may only be included in the Register where strictly necessary and exclusively in connection with their professional activities.

3. Local authorities in which funeral and crematorium service providers are established must provide the competent public health authority with the information referred to in the second paragraph of this article, as well as any subsequent changes. These notifications must be submitted electronically via the Catalan public administrations' extranet, the EACAT platform, using the mandatory standard form integrated into

the one-stop shop for businesses. Notifications submitted using other forms shall be deemed not to have been submitted.

The deadline for complying with this obligation shall be two months from the date of authorisation of the entity or of the modification of the data.

4. The data contained in the Register will be incorporated into the Register of Companies, Establishments and Registers, in accordance with Article 14 of Law 18/2020.

Article 42

Data protection

1. The processing of data arising from the provisions of this Decree, including that relating to the registers of services provided as set out in Article 40 and the Register of Funeral Service Providers and Crematorium Service Providers as set out in Article 41, must comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Organic Law 3/2018 of 5 December 2018 on the protection of personal data and the guarantee of digital rights.

2. Natural persons whose data are processed pursuant to this Decree, including the registers of services provided and the Register of Entities, may exercise their data protection rights vis-à-vis the person or entity responsible for the relevant processing.

CHAPTER VIII. INSPECTION AND SANCTIONING FRAMEWORK

Article 43

Inspection

1. Local authorities are responsible, within the scope of their powers, for the supervision, inspection and monitoring of the activities of funeral service providers, crematorium service providers and cemetery management entities regulated by this Decree. The Administration of the Government of Catalonia is responsible for inter-administrative coordination and cooperation in the exercise of these powers, in accordance with the provisions of Law 18/2009 on public health.

2. The body responsible for public health may establish monitoring and inspection programmes for funeral service providers and crematorium service providers for the purpose of verifying compliance with the specifications of this Decree.

Article 44

Infringements and penalties

The system of penalties applicable to the requirements of this Decree is that provided for in Title V of Law 18/2009 of 22 October 2009 on Public Health, without prejudice to the systems of penalties established under the applicable sector-specific regulations.

First additional provision

Constructed niches and graves

The provisions of Articles 36 and 37 of this Decree shall not apply to niches and graves that have already been constructed by the time this Decree comes into force, provided that the health and safety of the structure are guaranteed and that safety measures are in place for the general public and for operational staff.

Second additional provision

Specific framework for the handling of the remains of people who went missing in the context of the Spanish Civil War and the Franco dictatorship

For the purposes of this Decree, the remains of persons who went missing during the Civil War and the Franco dictatorship are to be regarded as skeletal remains, and the provisions set out therein shall apply to them. All of the above is without prejudice to the following specific provisions which, owing to their unique nature, are governed by current legislation on democratic memory and by any specific protocols that may apply:

- a) The documentation that must accompany applications for the burial and cremation of these skeletal remains.
- b) The exemption from the maximum time limit between exhumation and reburial or cremation of the skeletal remains, as provided for in Article 17(6) of this Decree.
- c) The documentation required for the transport of these skeletal remains.

First transitional provision

Obtaining and recognition of professional qualifications in thanatopraxy

1. Any persons who, at the time this Decree comes into force, are carrying out thanatopraxy procedures without the relevant qualification, have a period of three years in which to certify their professional skills. Once this period has expired, they may not continue to carry out their duties until they have obtained the relevant professional certificate or a degree in medicine, as provided for in Article 13 of this Decree.
2. Any person who, prior to the entry into force of this Decree, had already obtained a professional qualification in thanatopraxy through any of the legally recognised routes in force at the time of obtaining that qualification, shall retain the full validity and effectiveness of their qualification and may continue to carry out the duties associated with thanatopraxy without the need to undertake any further formalities.

Second transitional provision

Adaptation of viewing rooms and funeral homes

1. Installations in viewing rooms and funeral homes that are in operation at the time of entry into force of this Decree may continue to operate provided that within three years of the entry into force of this Decree they are adapted to the requirements laid down in Articles 24 and 26 of this Decree.
2. Funeral homes which, at the time this Decree comes into force, do not have a room for carrying out thanatopraxy procedures shall be regarded as viewing rooms for the purposes of this Decree.

Third transitional provision

Adaptation of cemeteries

Cemeteries that are in operation at the time this Decree comes into force have three years to comply with the requirements set out in Article 35(1)(d), (e) and (f) of this Decree.

However, the competent local authority may, where justified, grant an exemption from the requirement set out in Article 35(1)(e) of this Decree in respect of cemeteries in towns with fewer than 5 000 inhabitants.

Fourth transitional provision
Data communication

Local councils must, within six months of this Decree coming into force, notify the competent public health authority, via the Catalan public administrations' extranet (the EACAT platform), using the mandatory standard form integrated into the one-stop shop for businesses, of the details of the funeral service providers and crematorium service providers currently in operation, as provided for in Article 41 of this Decree. Should the notification be submitted using other forms, these will be deemed not to have been submitted.

Repealing provision

Decree 297/1997 of 25 November 1997 approving the regulations on mortuary health, as well as Articles 18, 28, 31, 53 and Additional provision 1 of Decree 209/1999 of 27 July 1999 approving the Regulation governing municipal funeral services on a supplementary basis, insofar as they are contrary to this Decree, is repealed.

First final provision
Authority

The head of the department responsible for public health is authorised to amend, by order, the annexes to this Decree.

Second final provision
Entry into force

This Decree shall enter into force twenty days following its publication in the *Official Gazette of the Generalitat of Catalonia*.

Barcelona, ____ 2026

Salvador Illa i Roca
President of the Generalitat of Catalonia

Olga Pané Mena
Regional Minister for Health

ANNEX I. LIST OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES WHOSE PRESENCE IN CADAVERS CLASSIFIES THEM AS GROUP I

1. Anthrax
2. Respiratory diphtheria
3. Potentially communicable diseases of known or unknown origin that may be transmitted from person to person, pose a risk to public health, and are designated as such by the health authority.
4. Viral haemorrhagic fevers.
5. Q fever.
6. Pneumonic plague.
7. Smallpox.
8. Human transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.

ANNEX II. TEMPLATE FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR SKELETAL REMAINS
(GROUP III)

[Municipality] CEMETERY MANAGEMENT ENTITY

[First name and surname of the person in charge], holder of National Identity Card [number], in the capacity of [position: director, administrator, manager, etc.] of the entity responsible for managing the cemetery in [Municipality],

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, on [dd/mm/yyyy], skeletal remains classified as Group III were exhumed from this cemetery, in accordance with current health and funeral regulations, and that these remains:

- Belong to [First name and surname of the deceased] / Are unidentified remains.
- Originate from the following burial unit: [Niche / Grave / Columbarium], number [xxx], section [xxx].
- Were originally buried on [dd/mm/yyyy].

These remains have been properly placed in a [remains box/bag], in accordance with the established protocols.

In [Municipality], on [dd] [month] [yyyy]

Signature and stamp of the management entity:
Name and position of person responsible
[Municipality] cemetery

ANNEX III. DATA TO BE CONTAINED IN THE RECORDS OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED

A. REGISTER OF SERVICES PROVIDED AT EACH ESTABLISHMENT BY FUNERAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

Details of the deceased:

Surname
First name
Cause of death
Group

Please tick the relevant activity: _____

☐ Funeral transport:

Service no. Sheet no.
Place where the service took place (hospital/care home/home/place of death)
Interim destination (funeral home/viewing room/private residence)
Vehicle
Place of final disposition (crematorium/cemetery)
Vehicle
Time of departure:

☐ Viewing rooms service:

Service no. Sheet no.
Time of arrival:
Time of departure:
Transport provider:
(business name or trade name and tax identification number, in the case of a legal person/identifying name or trade name and tax identification number, in the case of a natural person)
Destination of the cadaver:

☐ Funeral home:

Service no. Sheet no.
Time of arrival:
Time of departure:
Company carrying out the transport (legal entity):
(business name or trade name and tax identification number, in the case of a legal person/identifying name or trade name and tax identification number, in the case of a natural person)
Destination of the cadaver:
Thanatopraxy procedure: (description)

Identification details of the thanatopraxy practitioner
who carries out the service (attach report):
(name and professional registration or accreditation number)

☐ Storage service

Service no. Sheet no.
Time of arrival:
Time of departure:
Transport provider:
(business name or trade name and tax identification number, in the case of a legal person/identifying name or trade name and tax identification number, in the case of a natural person)

Destination of the cadaver:

Data relating to living individuals, including professionals and sole traders, is collected solely for internal purposes relating to the management, control, supervision or traceability of the service. This data will be processed in accordance with the GDPR and the LOPDGDD, and shall be limited to those data strictly necessary to fulfil the purposes set out in the Decree. It will not be made public, and data subjects must be informed (Articles 12 to 14 of the GDPR, Article 11 of the LOPDGDD) of the following:

INFORMATION ON DATA PROTECTION

For the purposes of the provisions of the data protection legislation, XXX (the data controller) hereby informs you of the key aspects relating to the processing of your personal data. In this section, we summarise the basic information on data protection.

Basic information on data protection	
<i>Processing</i>	Specify the name of the processing activity
<i>Data controller</i>	Identification of the data controller
<i>Purpose of use</i>	Specify the purpose of the processing
<i>Rights of data subjects</i>	You may request access to, rectification, erasure, objection and data portability, where applicable, or restriction of the processing of your data by contacting XXXXX
<i>Additional Information</i>	Please provide an email address or other means of contact that allows easy and immediate access to the remaining information

B. REGISTER OF SERVICES PROVIDED AT EACH FACILITY BY CREMATORIUM SERVICE PROVIDERS

Service no. Sheet no.

Details of the deceased:

Surname

First name

Cause of death

Group

Date of death:

Date of cremation:

Company that carried out the transport:

(business name or trade name and tax identification number, in the case of a legal person/identifying name or trade name and tax identification number, in the case of a natural person)

Data relating to living individuals, including professionals and sole traders, is collected solely for internal purposes relating to the management, control, supervision or traceability of the service.

Where the register contains personal data relating to living individuals, such data will be processed in accordance with the GDPR and the LOPDGDD, and will be limited to the data strictly necessary to fulfil the purposes set out in the Decree. Such data will not be made public.

In the case of data relating to living individuals, they must be informed (Articles 12 to 14 of the GDPR, Article 11 of the LOPDGDD) of the following:

INFORMATION ON DATA PROTECTION

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<i>Rights of data subjects</i>	You may request access to, rectification, erasure, objection and data portability, where applicable, or restriction of the processing of your data by contacting XXXXX
<i>Additional Information</i>	Please provide an email address or other means of contact that allows easy and immediate access to the remaining information

C. REGISTER OF SERVICES PROVIDED AT EACH CEMETERY BY THE ENTITIES MANAGING THE SERVICE

Service no.

Sheet no.

Type of service (burial or exhumation)

Date on which the service was carried out

Details of the deceased / the remains

Cause of death

Disposition of the remains (in the case of exhumations and loans to official research or teaching centres and to students)

Burial without a coffin Yes No

Identification details of the burial place

Details of the holder of the right over the burial place

(First name, surname(s) and National Identity Card number)

Data relating to living individuals is collected solely for internal purposes relating to the management, control, supervision or traceability of the service.

Where the register contains personal data relating to living individuals, such data will be processed in accordance with the GDPR and the LOPDGDD, and will be limited to the data strictly necessary to fulfil the purposes set out in the Decree. Such data will not be made public.

In the case of data relating to living individuals, they must be informed (Articles 12 to 14 of the GDPR, Article 11 of the LOPDGDD) of the following:

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<i>Additional Information</i>	Please provide an email address or other means of contact that allows easy and immediate access to the remaining information