



DRAFT ROYAL DECREE XXX AMENDING ROYAL DECREE 505/2013 OF 28 JUNE 2013 REGULATING THE USE OF THE 'INDIGENOUS BREED' LOGO ON PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.

In order to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda proposed by the United Nations, in particular Goal 2 “Zero Hunger”, public administrations should support the conservation and maintenance of this great wealth of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, promoting biodiversity, resilience and adaptability to threats such as climate change and emerging diseases, and ensuring food security and livestock sustainability. The European Union has been making progress along these lines through the Green Deal, which aims to transform the world towards a sustainable future.

In the agri-food sector, this sustainability is intended to be promoted through the implementation of the Farm to Fork Strategy, which advocates that European food is not only safe, nutritious and quality, but also sustainable. Sustainability practices should be addressed in three strands, social, economic and environmental, including the preservation of indigenous breeds, as evidenced by rules affecting the agri-food sector such as Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, Regulation (EU) 2024/1143 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on geographical indications for wines, spirit drinks and agricultural products, as well as traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) 2019/1753, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 and Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and their reproductive material, amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 and Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in the field of animal breeding.

Spain is one of the European countries with the greatest diversity of livestock breeds, as reflected in the Official Catalogue of Livestock Breeds of Spain regulated by Royal Decree 45/2019 of 8 February 2019 laying down the zootechnical rules applicable to purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and their reproductive material, updating the National Programme for the Conservation, Improvement and Promotion of Livestock Breeds and amending Royal Decrees 558/2001 of 25 May 2001; 1316/1992 of 30 October 1992; 1438/1992 of 27 November 1992; and 1625/2011 of 14 November 2011. This catalogue currently has 9 species represented, totalling 188 breeds and varieties, of which 166 are native, 148 of which are endangered.



To ensure that this incalculable heritage is maintained, the competent authorities in Spain work within the framework of the National Programme for the Conservation, Improvement and Promotion of Livestock Breeds, regulated in the aforementioned Royal Decree; this programme is implemented through its own Development Plan, which includes as Strategic Priority 6 the Sustainable Use and Alternative Ways of Profitable Use of Breeds and their Products. In pursuit of this priority, Spain was a pioneer, regulating the “indigenous breed” logo through Royal Decree 505/2013 of 28 June 2013 regulating the use of the “indigenous breed” logo on products of animal origin, through which products from our indigenous breeds are valued by raising awareness of the breed origin of the products through their labelling.

The time that has elapsed since the adoption of Royal Decree 505/2013 of 28 June 2013 has only reinforced the need for a logo of this nature, since far from falling into disuse, the accession of indigenous breeds has not stopped growing and currently covers 73 breeds.

The experience accumulated by the sector and by the competent authorities in this time has also reflected the possibility of improvement in the regulation of this figure. In this way, this Royal Decree introduces updates and amendments aimed at defining clearly and precisely the concepts of labelling and indigenous products. In relation to the use of the logo, the obligation for associations managing the same breed to form secondary associations is removed, and modifications are included to give greater protection to the indigenous breed logo in its use by operators and in advertising activities. In addition, the marketing restriction is lifted when there is a Protected Designation of Origin or a Protected Geographical Indication registered in the Community register provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012, which contains or consists of the name of an indigenous breed, of products labelled with the indigenous breed logo only to operators holding that Protected Designation of Origin or Protected Geographical Indication, and only on the product that complies with the corresponding specification and covers the product of indigenous breed, without undermining the compatibility of the use of the indigenous breed logo with other labelling schemes and without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2024/1143 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on geographical indications for wines, spirits and agricultural products, as well as traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) 2019/1753 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012. Finally, changes are made to the frequency of verification tasks on the correct application of the specifications for use of the indigenous breed logo by the holders of those specifications.



The provisions of this Royal Decree have the status of basic State regulations, pursuant to the provisions of Article 149.1, rules 13 and 16 of the Spanish Constitution, which grants the State exclusive competence in matters of the bases and coordination of the general planning of economic activity, and the bases and general coordination of health, respectively, without prejudice to the powers of the Autonomous Communities to establish additional rules of protection.

This Royal Decree was drawn up after consultation with the Autonomous Communities and the bodies representing the affected sectors.

This Order has undergone the procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services provided for in Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July 1999 governing the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and standards and of rules on Information Society services, provided for in Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services.

This project complies with the principles of good regulation referred to in Article 129 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October 2015, on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations, since it is the most appropriate instrument to ensure that the regulations are applied in a homogeneous way throughout the national territory, which guarantees the general interest. It has also been adapted to the principle of proportionality, since there is no other alternative that is less restrictive of rights or that imposes fewer obligations on the recipients. As regards the principles of legal certainty, transparency and efficiency, this regulation complies with them, since it is consistent with the rest of the legal system, and the participation of interested parties has been sought, avoiding unnecessary or ancillary administrative burdens, also concentrating its regulation in a single regulatory instrument, thus avoiding differences in legislation.

By virtue of the foregoing, on a proposal from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in agreement with the Council of State, and after deliberation of the Council of Ministers at its meeting on XX de XX de 2025,

I HEREBY DECREE THE FOLLOWING:

Sole article. *Draft Royal Decree regulating the use of the “indigenous breed” logo on products of animal origin*

Royal Decree 505/2013 of 28 June 2013 regulating the use of the “indigenous breed” logo on products of animal origin is hereby amended as follows:

One. Article 1(1 and 2) is updated as follows:



“1. The purpose of this Royal Decree is to regulate the voluntary use of the ‘indigenous breed’ logo on the labelling of products of animal origin, in order to ensure that consumers receive reliable information and a guarantee of the breed origin of such products. It also seeks to promote fair competition and generate added value for the benefit of producers of indigenous breeds.”

“2. The provisions of this rule are without prejudice to compliance with the requirements and conditions required by the regulations on industrial property, as well as with the provisions of Articles 48, 80, 81 and 87 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on geographical indications for wines, spirit drinks and agricultural products, as well as traditional specialties guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) 2019/1753 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012.”

Two. Section 1 and points (a), (b) and (h) of Article 2(2) shall read as follows:

“1. For the purposes of this Royal Decree, the definitions provided for in Article 3 of Royal Decree 45/2019 of 8 February 2019, which establishes the zootechnical standards applicable to purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and their germinal products, updating the National Programme for the conservation, improvement and promotion of livestock breeds and amends Royal Decrees 558/2001 of 25 May 2001, 1316/1992 of 30 October 1992; 1438/1992 of 27 November 1992; and 1625/2011 of 14 November 2011, establishing the National Programme for the conservation, improvement and promotion of livestock breeds, as well as the definitions provided for in Section 1 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on the geographical indications for wines, spirit drinks and agricultural products, as well as traditional specialties guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) 2019/1753, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 and Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.”

Section 2:

“(a) Competent authority: the competent bodies of the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for those associations defined in Article 9 of Royal Decree 45/2019.”

“(b) Labelling means any particulars, indications, trade marks, drawings or signs relating to a food or other product and appearing on any packaging, document, label, girdle or collar accompanying or referring to that food or other product.”

“(h) Products of indigenous breeds. Those products included in the specification approved by the competent authority for each breed, identified with the logo provided for in Annex I, and whose composition includes raw materials or



ingredients of animal origin from animals whose progenitors, or directly from them, are registered in the herd book of the autochthonous breed corresponding to the approved specification and recognised as such in the official catalogue of livestock breeds in Spain. This is without prejudice to compliance with the rules governing the information to be provided to the consumer applicable to the product in question."

Three. Sections 1, 3, 5 and 8 of Article 3 are worded as follows:

"1. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will grant the use of this logo to the associations of breeders of officially recognised indigenous breeds who request it. This assignment may be withdrawn after hearing the interested party if the holder of the specification has not been involved in marketing products of an indigenous breed within a period of not less than three years.

In accordance with the legal consequences of the transfer by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the operators authorised by the holders of the specifications to use this logo will be solely responsible for the alterations or defects of their products, so that they will be obliged to compensate third parties for the damages resulting from the actions or omissions that generate these defects or alterations.

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"3. Where there is more than one association of breeders of the same indigenous breed, they may be integrated into a second-tier association for the submission of the specification to the Competent Authority with the minimum content set out in Annex II, for approval."

"5. Only operators expressly authorised in advance by the breeders' associations referred to in paragraph 1 may use the indigenous breed logo. In case of revocation of the authorisation to use the indigenous breed logo, they shall remove all references, use and communication relating to the logo".

"8. For advertising purposes, the generic figure of the logo established in point a.1) of Annex I may only be used by those owners of specifications of the indigenous breed logo and, where appropriate, their groups when the purpose of these is the exclusive marketing of products of indigenous breeds, without prejudice to the transfers that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food may make to third parties provided that the purpose is the dissemination and advertising of the indigenous breeds and their products.

In all other situations, when promotional material is used at points of sale, in particular the figure by species of the logo established in point a.2) of Annex I, the products covered by it must be clearly indicated. Logos may not be used in establishments where products covered by this Royal Decree are not marketed.'



Four. In Article 4, sections 3 and 6 are deleted and sections 1 and 5 are amended as follows:

“1. Those products included in a Protected Designation of Origin, Protected Geographical Indication, Traditional Speciality Guaranteed, in organic or integrated livestock farming systems, optional labelling specifications or quality and guarantee marks may use the logo referred to in this regulation, simultaneously with that of the aforementioned quality figures, provided that they comply with the provisions of this Royal Decree, in particular, that they come from animals whose progenitors, or they directly, are registered in the Genealogical Book of the same indigenous breed included in the Official Catalogue of Spanish livestock breeds.”

“5. Products derived from animals of the Iberian breed must also comply with the provisions of Royal Decree 4/2014, of 10 January 2014 , which approves the quality standard for Iberian meat, ham, shoulder, and loin, provided they fall within its scope of application.”

Five. Section 4 of Article 5 is worded as follows:

“4. The holders of the specification may benefit from an external certification system at the stages of the process they consider necessary, carried out by product certification bodies that are accredited in accordance with standard UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17065/2012 Conformity assessment. Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services and/or by the standards established by the relevant competent control authorities.’

Six. Article 6(f) now reads:

“(f) To verify the work carried out by authorised operators in order to verify the degree of compliance with the approved product specification and the effectiveness of the traceability system followed. These checks will be carried out regularly and with an appropriate frequency, determined according to the risk of non-compliance, giving priority to newly created or incorporated operators, those who had any deficiencies in the previous year and those operators who have not been inspected in the last 5 years. At least 20% of the authorised operators shall be covered annually. Likewise, they must carry out targeted checks in case of suspicion of the existence of irregularities or non-compliance with the aforementioned specifications.”

Seven. Article 8 is worded as follows:

“Article 8 Infringements and penalties.

In the event of non-compliance with the provisions of this Royal Decree, and without prejudice to civil, criminal or other liabilities that may arise and the



application of the regional legislation established in this regard, the provisions of the following sanctioning regimes shall apply: Law 30/2022, of 23 December 2022, regulating the management system of the Common Agricultural Policy and other related matters; Royal Decree 1945/1983, of 22 June 1983, regulating infringements and penalties in the field of consumer protection and agri-food production; Royal Legislative Decree 1/2007, of 16 November 2007, approving the consolidated text of the Law on the Protection of Consumers and Users; and Law 28/2015, of 30 July 2015, for the defence of food quality, in addition to the provisions on sanctioning referred to in Law 39/2015, of 1 October 2015, and Law 40/2015, of 1 October 2015.”

Single final provision. Entry into force.

This Royal Decree shall enter into force on the day after its publication in the Spanish Official State Gazette.