MINISTRY
OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES
AND FOOD

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR
FARMS AND FARMERS'
MARKETS

DEPUTY DIRECTORATE-
GENERAL FOR LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTION RESOURCES

DRAFT ROYAL DECREE AMENDING ROYAL DECREE 988/2022 OF 29 NOVEMBER 2022, REGULATING THE GENERAL REGISTER OF BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES ON LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS AND THE SUPPORT FOR THE CALCULATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING OF LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS, AND AMENDING VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL REGULATIONS.

Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022 regulating the General Register of Best Available Techniques on Livestock Holdings and the support for the calculation, monitoring and reporting of livestock emissions, and modifying various agricultural rules, regulates the General Register of Best Available Techniques (BATs) on Livestock Holdings, establishing, among other matters, the data required for their completion.

The annexes to the Royal Decree mentioned above currently set out the basic data to be communicated by the farms associated with porcine and avian species, which, at the time the Royal Decree entered into force, were required to submit the corresponding information to the Register in accordance with the livestock management legislation. With the publication and entry into force of Royal Decree 1053/2022 of 27 December 2022 setting out basic rules for managing cattle farms, this obligation also extends to certain types of cattle farms. It is therefore necessary to amend the annexes accordingly in order to include the information relating to this species.

Furthermore, in order to ensure the proper implementation in Spain of the new provisions introduced by Regulation (EU) 2024/1244 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations, establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 166/2006, it is necessary to adapt the contents of the annexes to the aforementioned Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022. This has been done, for example, by extending the lists corresponding to the types of fuels used on the livestock holding.

Also, in relation to the annexes, to improve the quality of the information in the Register and facilitate understanding of certain concepts, some definitions that, in practice, gave rise to doubts or different interpretations have been corrected.

Furthermore, Article 5 states that all livestock holding holders only have to report, annually, the mandatory data in Annex I that have changed since the previous report. The inclusion of new fields and the amendment of some existing fields in the Register make it mandatory for all livestock farmers to submit the declaration on an annual basis.

The failure to update the data is contributing to the deterioration in data quality, which can also negatively affect both the calculation of individual emissions for each farm and the national calculation.

Finally, following the publication of Law 30/2022 of 23 December 2022 regulating the management system of the common agricultural policy and other related matters, the sanctioning regime should be updated to cover non-compliance with the reporting obligations to the General Register of BATs.

This Royal Decree has undergone the procedure 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, as well as the provisions of Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July 1999 regulating reporting in the area of technical standards and regulations related to Information Society services.

This requirement is issued pursuant to the provisions of Article 149(1) (13) and 149(1)(23) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers exclusive competence on the State in matters of bases and general coordination of planning the economic activity, and basic environmental protection legislation, respectively, without prejudice to the powers of the Autonomous Communities to lay down additional protection rules.

This draft is in line 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. The draft complies with the principles of necessity and effectiveness. Its adoption is necessary for proper compliance with national and EU regulations and for the technical improvement of the standard. It is the most appropriate instrument since a Royal Decree must be amended for this purpose, which must be done by a regulation of the same rank. In compliance with the principle of proportionality, the draft contains the regulation essential to meeting the objectives of the legislation, without imposing measures that restrict rights or which impose fewer obligations on those to whom it applies. It complies the principle of legal certainty as the regulatory initiative is being pursued in a manner consistent with the rest of the national and European Union legal system to generate a stable, predictable, integrated, clear and secure regulatory framework, which facilitates its knowledge and understanding and, consequently, the actions and decision-making of interested parties. It also complies with the principle of transparency, in that the public consultation procedure has been carried out in order to obtain the opinion of citizens, the most representative organisations potentially affected by the regulation and the Autonomous Communities. Finally, it complies with the principle of efficiency, since its application imposes the minimum administrative burdens necessary to achieve its objective and allows for the efficient management of public resources.

Accordingly, at the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Minister for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, with the

prior approval of the Minister for Digital Transformation and the Civil Service, ...

the Council of State, and following consideration by the Council of Ministers at its meeting on ……. 2025,

I HEREBY DECREE THE FOLLOWING:

Sole article. *Amendment of Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022 regulating the General Register of Best Available Techniques on Livestock Holdings and the support for the calculation, monitoring and reporting of livestock emissions, and modifying various agricultural rules.*

Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022 regulating the General Register of Best Available Techniques on Livestock Holdings and the support for the calculation, monitoring and reporting of livestock emissions, and modifying various agricultural rules.

One. Article 5(3) is replaced by the following:

'3. All holders of livestock holdings covered by the scope of this Royal Decree must report the mandatory data in Annex I annually, before 1 March each year.'

Two. Article 12(1) is replaced by the following:

'1. In the event of non-compliance with the provisions of this Royal Decree, the rules on infringements and penalties applicable in accordance with the consolidated text of the Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016 of 16 December 2016, Law 34/2007 of 15 November 2007 on air quality and protection of the atmosphere, and Law 30/2022 of 23 December 2022, regulating the management system of the common agricultural policy and other related matters, shall apply.'

Three. Annex I is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX I

Minimum data contained in the General Register of the Best Available Techniques on Livestock Holdings applied on the holding

Holders obliged to report to the General Register of Best Available Techniques whose livestock holdings are affected by the consolidated text of the Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016 of 16 December 2016, shall communicate the information contained in all sections of this Annex.

Holders required to report to the General Register of Best Available Techniques whose livestock holdings are not affected by the consolidated text of the Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016 of 16 December 2016 shall report the information contained in sections A, B, C, D and E. Reporting of the information marked with (*) in the previous sections, as well as the information contained in sections F, G and H, shall be voluntary.'

SECTION 1. PORCINE SPECIES

A. RELATING TO THE HOLDING AS A WHOLE

a) REGA identification code of the holding.

b) Year of start of activity.

c) Province.

d) Year of the last holding reform involving alteration of the environmental impact.

e) Activity of the holding during the reporting year: Yes, my farm has been active, even if only for a single day during the year covered by the declaration / No, my farm has not been active on any day during the year covered by the declaration.

f) Number of places occupied on the holding: average number of places that have been occupied during the calendar year to which the BATs declaration corresponds, for each category of animals handled on the premises.

g) If there is an Environmental Management System, including a Noise Management Plan and an Odour Management Plan, and whether air odour

emissions are periodically monitored and any technique is used to prevent or reduce noise emissions. (*)

h) If there is a Manure Production and Management Plan within the SIGE.

i) If there is an Environmental Emergency Plan to address unforeseen emissions and incidents. (*)

j) If there is a Corpse Maintenance and Management Plan. Indicate whether dead animals are stored in such a way as to prevent or reduce emissions. (*)

k) Information on compliance with:

i. regulatory distances; (*)

ii. staff training; (*)

iii. regular maintenance (at least once a year) of equipment and structures. (*)

iv. Whether the slurry structures and storage systems are constructed/manufactured in such a way as to support the mechanical, chemical and thermal stresses associated with the slurry volume. If they are built to be leakproof. If new sheds have leak detection systems. If the structural integrity of the deposits is checked at least once a year. (*)

l) Availability of Integrated Environmental Authorisation. Year of last review of Integrated Environmental Authorisation.

B. SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOLDING

1) Record of animal housing

All housing on the holding shall be recorded. The following information shall be recorded for each housing.

a) Type of consistency of manure managed in storage: liquid or solid.

b) Type of animal housed. The categories of animals shall be indicated in accordance with the Zootechnical Documents establishing the Food Balance of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in livestock farming set out in Annex II. The categories of animals that are included in the same type of housing at a given time shall be indicated.

c) Distribution of animals in the housing: collective pens or huts / individual cages). If there is a yard with outdoor access or if the animals in the housing go out to graze, and the percentage of time spent in the outdoor yard and/or grazing. If animals and surfaces are kept clean and dry.

d) Type of flooring in the housing: fully slatted, partially slatted, convex flooring and separate water and slurry channels with partially slatted flooring,

combination of water and slurry channels with fully slatted flooring, concrete flooring with heated bedding (for solid manure) and other flooring.

e) Bedding: For solid manure, indicate whether a deep bedding technique is used, whether the bedding is managed manually, whether the bedding is kept dry and aerated, and the bedding material (percentage of chopped straw, long straw, wood shavings, sawdust, paper or other).

f) Pits under the housing:

i. type of pit under the housing: V-pit, deep pit, reduced pit (approximately 60 cm wide), manure collector (for solid manure) and other;

ii. length of time manure remains in the housing (in days);

iii. type of emptying system: slurry scraper, V-shaped manure belts, flushing, vacuum, other;

iv. whether the pit is treated: acidification, floating balls, cooling, other.

g) If there are air purification systems and type of system: wet scrubber with acid, two- or three-phase scrubber, biowasher, biofilter, water collector, water purifier and other.

h) If dust emission control systems are in place: water nebulisers or ionisation or other. If dust emissions are monitored at least once a year. If, in housing with air purification systems, emissions of ammonia, dust and/or odours are monitored. (*)

This monitoring consists of using the following two systems:

i. the operation of the air purification system must be verified at least once by measuring ammonia, odour and/or dust emissions using EN standardised methods or other methods (ISO);

ii. the effective operation of the air purification system must be checked daily.

i) Number of occupied housing places: space occupied per animal in that particular housing during the production process.

j) Annual production of slurry and solid manure (m3/year for slurry and tonnes/year for solid manure).

2) Record of storage and treatment systems for liquid manure (slurry) on the holding outside the housing

a) All external liquid manure storage systems on the holding shall be recorded.

b) For each external liquid manure (slurry) storage system, the following information shall be recorded:

i. Type of external liquid manure storage system: pond, deposit/tank, bag, anaerobic lagoon, aerobic treatment system, anaerobic digester or other.

ii. Dimensions of the storage system: storage area (m^2) and capacity (m^3). For deposits/tanks, indicate the height/depth and shape of the storage system (rectangular, circular).

iii. If it has sufficient capacity for non-field application periods.

iv. If it has a waterproof base and walls (for ponds and anaerobic lagoons).

v. Storage time of slurry in the storage system (in days).

vi. If there is a cover: type of cover: natural crust; non-synthetic floating materials; hard cover; flexible cover; synthetic floating parts; flexible plastic sheet; inflatable cover; other.

vii. If there is a cover: indicate the surface area covered.

viii. If it minimises the agitation of the slurry during storage.

ix. If it is located in a place protected from the prevailing winds or measures are in place to reduce its speed around: trees, natural barriers, other.

x. For deposits/tanks, if the deposit is fully filled before emptying.

xi. If there is a burner or the biogas generated is used.

xii. Handling of slurry in the storage system: agitation system, burners, biogas utilisation, other.

xiii. Treatment of slurry:

- acidification;
- cooling on the surface of the slurry;
- anaerobic digestion: with or without burner or with or without using the biogas generated;
- aerobic digestion;
- nitrification-denitrification;
- other (indicate treatment);
- no treatment.

c) Destinations of slurry after external storage and treatment:

i. application directly to fields or to agricultural land;

ii. delivery to external manager;

iii. other non-agricultural uses.

The destination of the slurry from the said storage system must be defined, and if it has several destinations, the percentage of the slurry must be indicated for each destination.

3) Record of storage and treatment systems for solid manure on the holding outside housing

In pig holdings, if using the solid/liquid separation technique, the solid fraction is considered solid manure. In this case, the following manure management data should be provided.

a) All external solid manure storage systems on the holding shall be recorded.

b) For each external solid manure storage system, the following information shall be recorded:

i. type of external solid manure storage system: manure heap, stack, manure shed, other;

ii. dimensions of the storage system: storage area (m^2) and capacity (m^3);

iii. storage time of manure in the external storage system (in days);

iv. distance to water courses;

v. if there is a waterproof base;

vi. if there is leachate collection;

vii. if the manure is used by burning it as fuel;

viii. if it is located in a place protected from the prevailing winds or measures are in place to reduce its speed around: trees, natural barriers, other;

ix. if manure is compacted in storage;

x. if the manure heap/stack has concrete walls that allow the height of the manure heap to be increased.

xi. if the manure is stored in a shed;

xii. if the ratio of surface area to volume of manure is reduced;

xiii. if the manure is dried or pre-dried in the housing prior to its addition to the manure heap;

xiv. if the external storage system has sufficient capacity to store the manure for sufficient time until it can be used in fields;

xv. type of cover (if available) and area covered (total area and covered area in m2).

c) Treatment of manure:

i. composting: in closed system (in vessel), static piles with forced aeration (static pile) or passive (passive window), turning piles (intensive window), other;

ii. anaerobic digestion;

iii. aerobic digestion;

iv. use of additives;

v. nitrification/denitrification;

vi. other (indicate treatment);

vii. no treatment.

d) Destinations of manure after external storage and processing:

i. application directly to fields or to agricultural land;

ii. delivery to external manager;

iii. other non-agricultural uses.

The destination of manure coming from the said storage system must be defined, and if it has more than one destination, the percentage of manure for each destination must be indicated.

C. PRODUCTION AND FOOD DATA

1) Production data: for each housing, the following data shall be recorded in average estimated values of the calendar year to which the report relates.

a) Weight of the animal at the beginning of the production cycle (kg).

b) Weight of the animal at the end of the production cycle (kg).

c) Duration of production period (days): number of days an animal stays in that particular housing or with that specific production category out of the total days in its production cycle.

d) Non-occupancy period (days): number of days of emptying or number of days the housing is vacated for production adjustments during each production cycle in that particular housing.

e) Percentage of deaths: percentage of animals that die in this housing during their production cycle.

f) Weight of piglets (if applicable) at birth and piglets born per sow and litter.

g) Percentage of miscarriages (if applicable).

2) Food data: the following data shall be recorded for each housing.

a) Number of feeds: number of feeds administered to animals in that category and housing during their production cycle.

b) Use of authorised feed additives that reduce excreted phosphorus (phytase).

c) If any system is used to reduce dust generation in nutritional management, such as combining the following techniques:

i. feeding ad libitum;

ii. use of wet feed, granulated feed or addition of binders or oily raw materials in dry feed systems;

iii. dust separators in dry feed tanks which are filled by pneumatic means.

d) The following information shall be provided for each feed administered per type of animal:

i. moisture percentage;

ii. percentage of crude protein;

iii. estimated data of:

- daily feed ration (kg feed/animal and day expressed in fresh matter);
- feed supply time (days);
- weight of the animal at the beginning of feed administration (kg);
- weight of the animal at end of feed administration (kg).

D. STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF LIQUID MANURE (SLURRY) FROM HOUSING

Liquid manure, or liquid fractions in the case of prior solid-liquid separation, which are deposited in each of the housings, shall be linked, for each animal category, with their corresponding external liquid manure storage system (slurry) or alternative destination.

For each housing, the following information shall be recorded.

1) Destination of the slurry from the housing as a percentage.

a) Storage on the livestock holding.

b) Delivery to external manager without storage on the livestock holding.

c) Application directly to fields or to agricultural land without prior external storage. Indicate if done on a daily basis.

d) Other non-agricultural uses without storage on the livestock holding.

The destination of slurry coming from the housing must be defined, and if the slurry has several destinations, the percentage for each of the destinations must be indicated.

2) If a solid-liquid separation treatment is performed prior to accumulation in the external slurry storage system:

a) percentage of solid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment;

b) percentage of liquid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment.

3) Storage destination of slurry or liquid fraction.

a) The external liquid manure storage systems where the slurry or liquid fraction from each housing is to be stored shall be indicated and identified, indicating one or more of the recorded external slurry storage systems.

b) Where slurry is stored in several external liquid manure storage systems, the percentage stored in each of them shall be indicated.

E. STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID MANURE FROM HOUSING

Solid manure, or solid fractions in the case of prior solid-liquid separation, which are deposited in each housing, shall be linked, for each animal category, with their corresponding external solid manure storage system or alternative destination.

1) Destination of the manure from the housing:

a) storage on the livestock holding;

b) delivery to external manager without storage on the livestock holding;

c) application directly to fields or agricultural land without storage on the livestock holding;

d) other non-agricultural uses without storage on the livestock holding.

The destination of manure coming from the said housing must be defined, and if it has several destinations, the percentage for each of the destinations must be indicated.

2) If a solid-liquid separation treatment is performed prior to accumulation in the external solid manure storage system:

a) percentage of solid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment;

b) percentage of liquid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment.

3) Storage destination of manure or solid fraction.

a) Indicate and identify the external solid manure storage systems where manure or the solid fraction from the above-mentioned housing is to be stored, indicating one or more of the recorded external solid manure storage systems.

b) Where manure is stored in several external storage systems of solid manure, the percentage stored in each of them shall be indicated.

F. ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND USE

Data relating to energy consumption and use shall be indicated at this point.

1) Use of energy in each housing

a) If there is a majority use of forced ventilation, and if it has a high efficiency system, if the system is optimised to the production conditions and if the system is designed and used at low speed.

b) If there is a majority use of refrigeration and, where applicable, if it has a high efficiency system and if the system is optimised to the production conditions.

c) If there is a majority use of heating and, where applicable, if it has a high efficiency system and if the system is optimised to the production conditions.

d) If a heat exchanger is used, and if so, what type: air-to-air, air-to-water, air-to-ground.

e) If heat pumps are used for heat recovery.

f) If natural ventilation is used.

g) If there is a majority use of energy-saving lighting.

h) If the walls, floors or ceilings of the animal housing are insulated.

2) Fuel consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption.

Fixed installation:

NAPFUE code	Type of fuel
204	**C diesel for installations (non-automotive) (litres)**
204	**B diesel for installations (non-automotive) (litres)**
301	**Natural gas (kWhPCS)**
203	**Fuel oil (litres)**
303	**LPG for fixed installations (litres)**
303	**Propane gas (kg)**
314	**Butane gas (kg)**
311	**Manufactured gas (kg)**
309	**Biogas (kg)**
111	**Wood biomass (kg)**
111	**Biomass pellets (kg)**
111	**Woodchip biomass (kg)**
111	**Biomass sawdust chips (kg)**
116	**Dry husk biomass (kg)**
116	**Olive stone biomass (kg)**
112	**Charcoal (kg)**
101	**Coking coal (kg)**

Transportation on the premises

NAPFUE code	Type of fuel
208	E5 petrol for passenger cars (litres)
208	E5 petrol for vans and trucks (litres)
208	E5 petrol for lorries and buses (litres)
208	E5 petrol for mopeds and motorcycles (litres)
205	B7 diesel for passenger cars (litres)
205	B7 diesel for vans and trucks (litres)
205	B7 diesel for lorries and buses (litres)

303	LPG for passenger cars (litres)
301	CNG for passenger cars (litres)
301	CNG for lorries and buses (litres)

Operation of machinery

NAPFUE code	Type of fuel
205	B diesel for agricultural machinery (litres)
205	B7 diesel for agricultural machinery (litres)
208	E5 petrol for forestry machinery (litres)

3) Indicate whether the holding's fuel consumption is recorded (minimum once a year).

4) Electricity consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption.

a) Annual consumption (kWh/year).

b) Renewable energy is produced and consumed on the farm.

5) Indicate whether the electricity consumption is recorded on the livestock holding (minimum once a year).

6) Indicate the marketing company.

G. WATER CONSUMPTION AND USE, AND WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

This section shall indicate the data relating to water consumption and use and waste water management.

1) Use of water in each housing:

a) if the housing is cleaned with pressure equipment;

b) if the pressure-cleaning system uses hot water;

c) if there is a majority use of drinker bowls;

d) if there is a majority use of wet-dry feeders.

2) Water consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption.

a) Type of supply:

i. well;

ii. channel;

iii. public network;

iv. tank;

v. other.

b) Expected annual consumption for each type of supply (m^3/year).

c) Indicate whether water consumption is recorded on the holding.

d) Indicate whether the holding has a water leakage detection system.

e) Indicate whether the calibration of water supply equipment is checked and adjusted periodically (at least once a year) on the holding.

f) Indicate whether there is a system for reuse of uncontaminated rainwater such as washing water on the holding.

3) Waste water management.

a) If there is a waste water management system.

Waste water management for the reduction of discharges involves the combination of the following techniques:

i. waste water is drained into a special container or slurry tank;

ii. waste water is treated by decantation or biological treatment;

iii. waste water with low levels of contamination is applied to adjacent land (by spraying, mobile irrigation, tank or injector).

b) If the generation of waste water is reduced on the holding.

H. APPLICATION OF MANURE (SOLID/LIQUID) TO FIELDS

Data related to the field application of manure (solid or liquid), where applicable, shall be reported in this section.

1) Direct application of liquid manure to fields

This section shall indicate the data related to the direct application to fields of liquid manure from the housing without prior external storage or, if applicable, from the external storage system.

a) If the field application system relating to the techniques, tools or burial times used for the field application of manure is unknown.

b) If a fertilising programme is available for the application of manure to the land.

c) Technique used in the field application of liquid manure:

i. slurry acidification and irrigation;

ii. bands – trailing hoses;

iii. bands – trailing shoes;

iv. slurry dilution and low-pressure irrigation;

v. deep injection (>15 cm);

vi. deep injection (5-15 cm);

vii. shallow injection (<5 cm);

viii. diffuser plate;

ix. barrel.

d) If the manure is buried. Burial time:

i. the following day (>24 hours);

ii. within 24 hours;

iii. within 12 hours;

iv. within 4 hours.

e) If there are sufficient resources (machinery, labour) to facilitate rapid burying.

f) If liquid manure is applied to fields using different techniques, the percentage of application of each technique shall be indicated.

2) Direct application of solid manure to fields

This section shall indicate the data related to the direct application to fields of solid manure from the housing without prior external storage or, if applicable, from the external storage system.

a) If the field application system relating to the techniques, tools or burial times used for the field application of manure is unknown.

b) If a fertilising programme is available for the application of manure to the land.

c) If the manure is buried. Burial time:

i. the following day (>24 hours);

ii. within 24 hours;

iii. within 12 hours;

iv. within 4 hours.

d) If there are sufficient resources (machinery, labour) to facilitate rapid burying.

e) Tool used for burial:

i. mouldboard plough;

ii. harrow;

iii. other.

f) If solid manure is applied to fields using different techniques, the percentage of application of each technique shall be indicated.

SECTION 2. AVIAN SPECIES

A. RELATING TO THE HOLDING AS A WHOLE

a) REGA identification code of the holding.

b) Year of start of activity.

c) Province.

d) Year of the last holding reform involving alteration of the environmental impact.

e) Activity of the holding during the reporting year: Yes, my farm has been active, even if only for a single day during the year covered by the declaration / No, my farm has not been active on any day during the year covered by the declaration.

f) Number of places occupied on the holding: average number of places that have been occupied during the calendar year to which the BATs declaration corresponds, for each category of animals handled on the premises.

g) If there is an Environmental Management System, including a Noise Management Plan and an Odour Management Plan, and whether air odour emissions are periodically monitored and any technique is used to prevent or reduce noise emissions. (*)

h) If there is a Manure Production and Management Plan within the SIGE.

i) If there is an Environmental Emergency Plan to address unforeseen emissions and incidents. (*)

j) If there is a Corpse Maintenance and Management Plan. Indicate whether dead animals are stored in such a way as to prevent or reduce emissions. (*)

k) Information on compliance with:

i. regulatory distances; (*)

ii. staff training; (*)

iii. regular maintenance (at least once a year) of equipment and structures; (*)

iv. if the structural integrity of manure storage systems is checked at least once a year. (*)

l) Availability of Integrated Environmental Authorisation. Year of last review of Integrated Environmental Authorisation.

B. SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOLDING

1) Record of animal housing

All housing on the holding shall be recorded. The following information shall be recorded for each housing.

a) Type of consistency of manure managed in storage (liquid or solid).

b) Type of animal housed. The categories of animals shall be indicated in accordance with the Zootechnical Documents establishing the Food Balance of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in livestock farming set out in Annex II. The categories of animals that are included in the same type of housing at a given time shall be indicated.

c) Distribution of animals in the housing: in cage system, system without cages or in aviary. If there is a yard with outdoor access and the percentage of time spent in the outdoor yard.

d) Type of housing.

i. Cage system. In laying birds, indicate the colour of the animals (brown/white/other) and whether moulting takes place (in laying birds only). In the case of moulting, indicate the day of the production cycle on which the change starts and duration in days.

ii. Cageless systems with external access.

iii. Cageless systems without external access.

iv. Indicate whether the housing has a drinking system without water leaks.

e) Type of flooring in the housing:

i. flooring with litter;

ii. flooring with deep litter and manure pit;

iii. solid flooring with deep litter and continuous flooring;

iv. for an aviary system: continuous flooring or multi-level flooring (multi-platform);

v. combideck system (floors with litter, heated and chilled);

vi. deep litter combined with slatted floor (indicate whether the floor is fully or partially slatted).

f) Length of time manure remains in the housing (in days).

g) If animals and surfaces are kept clean and dry. For bed-based systems, if the litter is kept dry and under aerobic conditions.

h) Type of pit under housing (if applicable), frequency of manure/dropping removal and removal system. If there is a conveyor belt for collection. If the pit is treated.

i) If there is a system for removing manure from the housings and the removal frequency. If there is manure belt or scraper for the removal of manure.

i. Manure removal system:

- housing in cages: if there is a manure removal system using belts;
- housing without cages;
- manure or scraper belt (for coops with deep litter with manure pit);
- manure belts (for aviary systems);
- litter on manure belt and forced air drying (in flooring systems);
- regular incorporation of bedding (for solid flooring with deep litter or deep litter combined with slatted flooring).
- Removal frequency.

- For cage systems with a system for removing manure using belts: once a week with air drying or twice a week without air drying.

- For deep litter coop systems with manure pit and forced ventilation system: infrequent. Only if used in combination with another mitigation measure, such as: manure with high dry matter content or an air purification system.

- For systems in which the flooring is fully slatted: regular manure removal.

j) If there is an air ventilation and purification system and the type of air purification system:

i. natural ventilation and drinking system without water leaks (for solid flooring with deep litter);

ii. forced ventilation and drinking system without water leaks (for solid flooring with deep litter);

iii. forced ventilation;

iv. centralised ventilation system;

v. tunnel ventilation system;

vi. air scrubbers:

- wet scrubber with acid;

- two- or three-phase air purification system;

- biowasher (or biopercolator filter);

- dry filter;

- water collector;

- water purifier;

- other.

k) If a manure drying system is used inside the housing:

i. For all species and production categories:

- forced drying of the litter using indoor air (for flooring with deep litter);

- drying of manure by forced air through tubes (for coops with deep litter with manure pit);

- drying of manure by forced air through perforated flooring (for coops with deep litter with manure pit);

- forced air drying system with litter on manure belt (in flooring systems).

ii. For poultry, whether and how the poultry manure is dried.

- For broilers: forced ventilation, fans and heat exchangers, farms with system for homogeneous recirculation of air and heating, other.

- For breeding hens and chicks: vertical tubes, horizontal tubes, through perforated floor, using indoor air, other.

iii. For laying birds:

- for cages, the frequency of removal of the poultry manure, if the poultry manure is dried and if it has an air scrubber;

- for housing without cages, if it has an aviary system, if the animals have access to the outside, if the poultry manure is dried, if there is a conveyor belt and if there is an air scrubber.

l) If dust emission control systems are in place: water nebulisers, oil spraying, ionisation or other. If dust emissions are monitored at least once a year. If, in housing with air purification systems, emissions of ammonia, dust and/or odours are monitored (*). This monitoring consists of using the following two systems:

i. the operation of ammonia, odours or dust emissions purification systems must be verified at least once using EN standardised methods or other methods (ISO);

ii. the effective operation of the air purification system must be checked daily.

m) Number of occupied housing places: space occupied per animal in that particular housing during the production process.

n) Annual production of solid/liquid manure (m3/year for liquid manure and tonnes/year for solid manure).

2) Record of storage and treatment systems for solid manure on the holding outside housing

a) All external solid manure storage systems on the holding shall be recorded.

b) For each external solid manure storage system, the following information shall be recorded:

i. type of external solid manure storage system: manure heap, stack, manure shed, anaerobic digester, other;

ii. dimensions of the storage system: storage area (m^2) and capacity (m^3);

iii. storage time of solid manure in the storage system;

iv. if the manure is dried or pre-dried in the housing prior to its addition to the manure heap;

v. distance to water courses;

vi. if there is a waterproof base;

vii. if there is leachate collection;

viii. use of manure by burning it as fuel;

ix. if it is located in a place protected from the prevailing winds or measures are in place to reduce its speed around: trees, natural barriers, other;

x. if manure is compacted in storage;

xi. if the manure heap/stack has walls that allow the height of the manure heap to be increased;

xii. whether the manure heap/stack has concrete walls;

xiii. if the manure is stored in a shed;

xiv. if the ratio of surface area to volume of manure is reduced;

xv. if the external storage system has sufficient capacity to store the manure for sufficient time until it can be used in fields;

xvi. type of cover (if available) and area covered (total area and covered area in m2).

c) Treatment of manure:

i. composting: in closed system (in vessel), static piles with forced aeration (static pile) or passive (passive window), turning piles (intensive window), other;

ii. anaerobic digestion;

iii. aerobic digestion;

iv. use of additives;

v. nitrification/denitrification;

vi. drying of manure by using an external manure drying tunnel;

vii. other;

viii. no treatment.

d) Destination of manure after external storage and treatment:

i. application directly to fields or to agricultural land;

ii. delivery to external manager;

iii. other non-agricultural uses.

The destination of manure coming from the said storage system must be defined, and if it has more than one destination, the percentage of manure for each destination must be indicated.

3) Record of storage and treatment systems for liquid manure on the holding outside the housing

In poultry holdings, if the solid/liquid separation technique is used, the liquid fraction is considered liquid manure. In this case, the following manure management data should be provided:

a) All external liquid manure storage systems on the holding shall be recorded.

b) For each external liquid manure storage system, the following information shall be recorded.

i. Type of external liquid manure storage system: pond, deposit/tank, bag, anaerobic lagoon, aerobic treatment system, anaerobic digester and other.

ii. Dimensions of the storage system: storage area (m^2) and capacity (m^3). For deposits/tanks, the height/depth and shape of the storage system: rectangular or circular.

iii. If it has sufficient capacity for non-field application periods.

iv. If it has a waterproof base and walls (for ponds and anaerobic lagoons).

v. Storage time of slurry in the storage system (in days).

vi. If there is a cover: type of cover: natural crust; non-synthetic floating materials; hard cover; flexible cover; synthetic floating parts; flexible plastic sheet; inflatable cover; other.

vii. If there is a cover: indicate the surface area covered.

viii. If it minimises the agitation of liquid manure during storage.

ix. If it is located in a place protected from the prevailing winds or measures are in place to reduce its speed around: trees, natural barriers, etc.

x. For deposits/tanks, if the deposit is fully filled before emptying.

xi. If there is a burner or the biogas generated is used.

xii. Handling of slurry in the storage system: agitation system, burners, biogas utilisation, other.

xiii. Treatment of liquid manure:

- acidification;
- cooling on the surface of the manure;
- anaerobic digestion: with or without burner or with or without using the biogas generated;
- aerobic digestion;

- nitrification-denitrification;
- other (indicate treatment);
- no treatment.

c) Destinations of liquid manure after external storage and treatment:

i. application directly to fields or to agricultural land;

ii. delivery to external manager;

iii. other non-agricultural uses.

The destination of manure coming from the said storage system must be defined, and if it has more than one destination, the percentage of manure for each destination must be indicated.

C. PRODUCTION AND FOOD DATA

The following data shall be recorded for each housing. The data provided are average estimated values for the calendar year to which the report corresponds.

1) Production data: for each housing, the following data shall be recorded in average estimated values of the calendar year to which the report relates.

a) Weight of the animal at the beginning of the production cycle (kg).

b) Weight of the animal at the end of the production cycle (kg).

c) Duration of production period (days): number of days an animal stays in that particular housing or with that specific production category out of the total days in its production cycle.

d) Non-occupancy period (days): number of days of emptying or number of days the housing is vacated for production adjustments during each production cycle in that particular housing.

e) In laying birds: in the case of moulting, indicate the day of the production cycle on which the change starts and the duration in days.

f) Percentage of deaths: percentage of animals that die in this housing during their production cycle.

g) In breeding meat hens: indicate the average mass of eggs per animal (g eggs/day).

h) In laying birds:

i. average mass of eggs per animal (g eggs/day) during the first and second moult cycle;

ii. weight at the beginning and end of the moulting.

2) Food data: the following data shall be recorded for each housing.

a) Number of feeds: number of feeds administered to animals in that category and housing during their production cycle.

b) Use of authorised feed additives that reduce excreted phosphorus (phytase).

c) If any system is used to reduce dust generation in nutritional management, such as combining the following techniques:

i. feeding ad libitum;

ii. use of wet feed, granulated feed or addition of binders or oily raw materials in dry feed systems;

iii. dust separators in dry feed tanks which are filled by pneumatic means.

d) This information shall be provided for each feed administered per type of animal:

i. moisture percentage;

ii. percentage of crude protein;

iii. estimated data of:

- daily feed ration (kg feed/animal and day expressed in fresh matter);
- feed supply time (days);
- weight of the animal at the beginning of feed administration (kg);
- weight of the animal at end of feed administration (kg).

D. STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID MANURE FROM HOUSING

Solid manure, or solid fractions in the case of prior solid-liquid separation, which are deposited in each housing, shall be linked, for each animal category, with their corresponding external solid manure storage system or alternative destination.

1) Destination of solid manure from housing:

a) storage on the livestock holding;

b) delivery to external manager without storage on the livestock holding;

c) application directly to fields or agricultural land without storage on the livestock holding;

d) other non-agricultural uses without storage on the livestock holding.

The destination of the manure coming from the said housing must be defined, and if it has several destinations, the percentage for each of the destinations must be indicated.

2) If a solid-liquid separation treatment is performed prior to accumulation in the external solid manure storage system:

a) percentage of solid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment;

b) percentage of liquid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment.

3) Storage destination of manure or solid fraction.

a) The external solid manure storage systems where the solid manure from each housing is to be stored shall be indicated and identified, indicating one or more of the recorded external manure storage systems.

b) Where manure is stored in several external solid manure storage systems, the percentage of solid manure stored in each of them shall be indicated.

E. STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF LIQUID MANURE FROM HOUSING

Liquid manure, or liquid fractions in the case of prior solid-liquid separation, which are deposited in each of the housings, shall be linked, for each animal category, with their corresponding external liquid manure storage system or alternative destination.

For each housing, the following information shall be recorded.

1) Destination of liquid manure from the housing as a percentage:

a) storage on the livestock holding;

b) delivery to external manager without storage on the livestock holding;

c) application directly to fields or to agricultural land without prior external storage and if it is carried out on a daily basis;

d) other non-agricultural uses without storage on the livestock holding.

The destination of the manure coming from the said housing must be defined, and if it has several destinations, the percentage for each of the destinations must be indicated.

2) If a solid-liquid separation treatment is performed prior to accumulation in the external liquid manure storage system:

a) percentage of solid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment;

b) percentage of liquid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment.

3) Storage destination of the liquid fraction.

a) The external liquid manure storage systems where the liquid fraction from each housing is to be stored shall be indicated and identified, indicating one or more of the recorded external slurry storage systems.

b) Where liquid manure is stored in several external storage systems, the percentage stored in each of them shall be indicated.

F. ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND USE

Data relating to energy consumption and use shall be indicated at this point.

1) Use of energy in each housing

a) For housing without cages only: if there is a majority use of forced ventilation (if high efficiency).

b) If there is a majority use of refrigeration and, where applicable, if it has a high efficiency system and if the system is optimised to the production conditions.

c) If there is a majority use of heating and, where applicable, if it has a high efficiency system and if the system is optimised to the production conditions.

d) If a heat exchanger is used, and if so, what type: air-to-air, air-to-water, air-to-ground.

e) If heat pumps are used for heat recovery.

f) If natural ventilation is used.

g) If the combideck system is used (floor with litter, heated and chilled).

h) If there is a majority use of energy-saving lighting.

i) If the walls, floors or ceilings of the animal housing are insulated.

2) Fuel consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption.

Fixed installation:

Transportation on the premises

NAPFUE code	Type of fuel
208	E5 petrol for passenger cars (litres)
208	E5 petrol for vans and trucks (litres)
208	E5 petrol for lorries and buses (litres)
208	E5 petrol for mopeds and motorcycles (litres)
205	B7 diesel for passenger cars (litres)

205	B7 diesel for vans and trucks (litres)
205	B7 diesel for lorries and buses (litres)
303	LPG for passenger cars (litres)
301	CNG for passenger cars (litres)
301	CNG for lorries and buses (litres)

Operation of machinery

NAPFUE code	Type of fuel
205	B diesel for agricultural machinery (litres)
205	B7 diesel for agricultural machinery (litres)
208	E5 petrol for forestry machinery (litres)

3) Indicate whether the holding's fuel consumption is recorded (minimum once a year).

4) Electricity consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption:

a) annual consumption (kWh/year);

b) renewable energy is produced and consumed on the farm.

5) Indicate whether the electricity consumption is recorded on the livestock holding (minimum once a year).

6) Indicate the marketing company.

G. WATER CONSUMPTION AND USE, AND WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

This section shall indicate the data relating to water consumption and use and waste water management.

1) Use of water in each housing:

c) if the housing is cleaned with pressure equipment;

d) if the pressure-cleaning system uses hot water;

e) if there is a drinking system without water leaks;

f) if there is a majority use of wet-dry feeders.

2) Water consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption.

a) Type of supply:

i. well;

ii. channel;

iii. public network;

iv. tank;

v. other.

b) Expected annual consumption for each type of supply (m^3/year).

c) Indicate whether water consumption is recorded on the holding.

d) Indicate whether the holding has a water leakage detection system.

e) Indicate whether the calibration of water supply equipment is checked and adjusted periodically (at least once a year) on the holding.

f) Indicate whether there is a system for reuse of uncontaminated rainwater such as washing water on the holding.

3) Waste water management

If there is a waste water management system. Waste water management for the reduction of discharges involves the combination of the following techniques:

a) waste water is drained into a special container or slurry tank;

b) waste water is treated by decantation or biological treatment;

c) waste water with low levels of contamination is applied to adjacent land (by spraying, mobile irrigation, tank or injector).

H. APPLICATION OF MANURE TO FIELDS

Data relating to the field application of manure, where applicable, shall be recorded in this section.

1) Direct application of liquid manure to fields

This section shall indicate the data related to the direct application to fields of liquid manure from the housing without prior external storage or, if applicable, from the external storage system.

a) If the field application system relating to the techniques, tools or burial times used for the field application of manure is unknown.

b) If a fertilising programme is available for the application of manure to the land.

c) Technique used in the field application of liquid manure:

i. slurry acidification and irrigation;

ii. bands – trailing hoses;

iii. bands – trailing shoes;

iv. slurry dilution and low-pressure irrigation;

v. deep injection (>15 cm);

vi. deep injection (5-15 cm);

vii. shallow injection (<5 cm);

viii. diffuser plate;

ix. barrel.

d) If the manure is buried. Burial time:

i. the following day (>24 hours);

ii. within 24 hours;

iii. within 12 hours;

iv. within 4 hours;

e) If there are sufficient resources (machinery, labour) to facilitate rapid burying.

f) If liquid manure is applied to fields using different techniques, the percentage of application of each technique shall be indicated.

2) Direct application of solid manure to fields

This section shall indicate the data related to the direct application to fields of solid manure from the housing without prior external storage or, if applicable, from the external storage system.

a) If the field application system relating to the techniques, tools or burial times used for the field application of manure is unknown.

b) If a fertilising programme is available for the application of manure to the land.

c) If the manure is buried. Burial time:

i. the following day (>24 hours);

ii. within 24 hours;

iii. within 12 hours;

iv. within 4 hours.

d) If there are sufficient resources (machinery, labour) to facilitate rapid burying.

e) Tool used for burial:

i. mouldboard plough;

ii. harrow;

iii. other.

f) If solid manure is applied to fields using different techniques, the percentage of application of each technique shall be indicated.

SECTION 3. BOVINE SPECIES

A. RELATING TO THE HOLDING AS A WHOLE

a) REGA identification code of the holding.

b) Year of start of activity.

c) Province.

d) Year of the last holding reform involving alteration of the environmental impact.

e) Activity of the holding during the reporting year: Yes, my farm has been active, even if only for a single day during the year covered by the declaration / No, my farm has not been active on any day during the year covered by the declaration.

f) Number of places occupied on the holding: average number of places that have been occupied during the calendar year to which the BATs declaration corresponds, for each category of animals handled on the premises.

g) If there is an Environmental Management System, including a Noise Management Plan and an Odour Management Plan, and whether air odour emissions are periodically monitored and any technique is used to prevent or reduce noise emissions (*).

h) If there is a Manure Production and Management Plan within the SIGE.

i) If there is an Environmental Emergency Plan to address unforeseen emissions and incidents. (*)

j) If there is a Corpse Maintenance and Management Plan. Indicate whether dead animals are stored in such a way as to prevent or reduce emissions. (*).

k) Information on compliance with:

i. regulatory distances; (*).

ii. staff training; (*).

iii. regular maintenance (at least once a year) of equipment and structures (*).

iv. Whether the slurry structures and storage systems are constructed/manufactured in such a way as to support the mechanical, chemical and thermal stresses associated with the slurry volume. If they are built to be leakproof. If new sheds have leak detection systems. If the structural integrity of the deposits is checked at least once a year (*).

l) Availability of environmental impact assessment required by legislation. Year of the last review of the environmental impact assessment required by regulation.

B. SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOLDING

1) Record of animal housing

All housing on the holding shall be recorded. The following information shall be recorded for each housing.

a) Type of consistency of manure managed in storage: liquid or solid.

b) Type of animal housed. The categories of animals shall be indicated in accordance with the Zootechnical Documents establishing the Food Balance of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in livestock farming set out in Annex II. The categories of animals that are included in the same type of housing at a given time shall be indicated.

c) Distribution of animals in the housing: collective pens with warm bedding/collective pens with cubicles/individual boxes or cubicles. If there is a yard with outdoor access or if the animals in the housing go out to graze, and the time spent in the outdoor yard and/or grazing. If animals and surfaces are kept clean and dry.

d) Type of flooring in the housing:

The flooring categories considered are: fully slatted, partially slatted, solid waterproof flooring with heated bedding, solid waterproof flooring with regular cleaning by scrapers or other automatic or manual systems, convex flooring with separate water and slurry channels with partially slatted flooring, combination of water and slurry channels with fully slatted flooring, and other compatible types.

However, in order to ensure simultaneous compliance with animal welfare standards in accordance with Royal Decree 1053/2022 of 27 December 2022, permanent facilities in which animals stay at any stage of production must have a resting area that is separate from the rest of the flooring, characterised by a uniform floor, comfortable, clean and dry bedding, free of slatted flooring and located as far away as possible from slatted surfaces, in order to ensure maximum comfort and reduce the risk of accidents and diseases.

e) Bedding: for solid manure, indicate whether a deep bedding technique is used, whether the bedding is managed manually, whether the bedding is kept dry and aerated, and the bedding material (amount of chopped straw, long straw, wood shavings, sawdust, dry/composted manure or other non-nitrogenous materials (sand, carbonate, etc.)).

f) If there is a pit under the housing, type of pit: deep slatted pit, reduced slatted pit (approximate width 60 cm) and other.

g) Whether the pit under the housing is treated: acidification, floating balls, cooling or refrigeration, other.

h) Length of time manure remains in the housing (in days).

i) Type of liquid manure removal system: scraper or other automatic systems such as robots or manual systems, V-shaped manure belt, jet washing or flushing, gravity emptying/pumping, other.

j) Type of solid manure removal system: manure and bedding from the barn are removed with a shovel or with the front shovel of a tractor, other.

k) If there are air ventilation/purification systems and the type of system: insulated ceilings with natural ventilation system, suitable air circulation system, forced ventilation system by fans or automatic ventilation, other.

l) If dust emission control systems are in place: water nebulisers, ionisation or other. If dust emissions are monitored at least once a year. If, in housing with air purification systems, emissions of ammonia, dust and/or odours are monitored. (*)

This monitoring consists of using the following two systems:

i. the operation of the air purification system must be verified at least once by measuring ammonia, odour and/or dust emissions using EN standardised methods or other methods (ISO);

ii. the effective operation of the air purification system must be checked daily.

m) Number of occupied housing places: space occupied per animal in that particular housing during the production process.

n) Annual production of slurry and solid manure (m3/year for slurry and tonnes/year for solid manure).

o) Grazing area per animal (hectare/animal) (*).

p) If winter stabling is carried out and how long winter stabling lasts (*).

2) Record of storage and treatment systems for liquid manure (slurry) on the holding, outside the housing:

a) All external liquid manure storage systems on the holding shall be recorded.

b) For each external liquid manure (slurry) storage system, the following information shall be recorded:

i. Type of external liquid manure storage system: pond, tank, bag, anaerobic lagoon, aerobic treatment system, anaerobic digester or other.

ii. Dimensions of the storage system: storage area (m^2) and capacity (m^3). For deposits/tanks, indicate the height/depth and shape of the storage system (rectangular, circular).

iii. If it has sufficient capacity for non-field application periods.

iv. If it has a waterproof base and walls (for ponds and anaerobic lagoons).

v. Storage time of liquid manure in the storage system (in days).

vi. If there is a cover: type of cover: natural crust; non-synthetic floating materials; hard cover (non-floating); flexible cover (non-floating); synthetic floating parts; flexible plastic sheet (floating), inflatable cover (floating); other.

vii. If there is a cover, indicate the covered surface area of the storage system.

viii. If it minimises the agitation of the slurry during storage.

ix. If it is located in a place protected from the prevailing winds or measures are in place to reduce its speed around: trees, natural barriers, other.

x. For deposits/tanks, if the deposit is fully filled before emptying.

xi. If there is a burner or the biogas generated is used.

xii. Handling of slurry in the storage system: agitation system, burners, biogas utilisation, other.

xiii. Treatment of slurry:

- acidification;
- cooling on the surface of the slurry;
- nitrification-denitrification;
- other (indicate treatment);
- no treatment.

c) Destinations of slurry after external storage and treatment:

i. application directly to fields or to agricultural land;

ii. delivery to external manager;

iii. other non-agricultural uses.

The destination of the slurry from the said storage system must be defined, and if it has several destinations, the percentage of the slurry must be indicated for each destination.

3) Record of storage and treatment systems for solid manure on the holding outside housing

When using the solid/liquid separation technique, the solid fraction is considered solid manure.

a) All external solid manure storage systems on the holding shall be recorded.

b) For each external solid manure storage system, the following information shall be recorded:

i. type of external solid manure storage system: manure heap, stack, manure shed, other;

ii. dimensions of the storage system: height or depth of the storage system, storage area (m2) and capacity (m3);

iii. storage time of manure in the external storage system;

iv. distance to water courses;

v. if there is a waterproof base;

vi. if there is leachate collection;

vii. if the manure is used by burning it as fuel;.

viii. if it is located in a place protected from the prevailing winds or measures are in place to reduce its speed around: trees, natural barriers, other;

ix. if manure is compacted in storage;

x. if the manure heap/stack has walls that allow the height of the manure heap to be increased;

xi. if the manure heap/stack has concrete walls;

xii. if the manure is stored in a shed;

xiii. if the ratio of surface area to volume of manure is reduced;

xiv. if the manure is dried or pre-dried in the housing prior to its addition to the manure heap;

xv. if the external storage system has sufficient capacity to store the manure for sufficient time until it can be used in fields;

xvi. type of cover (if available) and area covered (total area of storage system and covered area in m2).

c) Treatment of manure:

i. composting: in closed system (in vessel), static piles with forced aeration (static pile) or passive (passive window), turning piles (intensive window), other;

ii. anaerobic digestion;

iii. aerobic digestion;

iv. use of additives;

v. nitrification/denitrification;

vi. other (indicate treatment);

vii. no treatment.

d) Destinations of manure after external storage and processing:

i. application directly to fields or to agricultural land;

ii. delivery to external manager;

iii. other non-agricultural uses.

The destination of manure coming from the said storage system must be defined, and if it has more than one destination, the percentage of manure for each destination must be indicated.

C. PRODUCTION AND FOOD DATA

1) Production data: for each housing, the following data shall be recorded in average estimated values of the calendar year to which the report relates.

a) Weight of the animal at the beginning of the production cycle (kg).

b) Weight of the animal at the end of the production cycle (kg).

c) Adult weight of the animal (kg): this is the weight that the animal would reach as an adult if it were not slaughtered/discarded.

d) Duration of production period (days): number of days an animal stays in that particular housing or with that specific production category out of the total days in its production cycle.

e) Non-occupancy period (days): number of days of emptying or number of days the housing is vacated for production adjustments during each production cycle in that particular housing.

f) Percentage of deaths: percentage of animals that die in this housing during their production cycle.

g) If the farm participates in a breed improvement programme in accordance with Royal Decree 45/2019 of 8 February 2019 laying down the zootechnical standards 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 some zootechnical standards. (*)

h) For dairy cattle, the following information shall also be recorded.

i. Period without production (days).

ii. Duration of Interval Between Births (days).

iii. Birth weight of calves born (kg).

iv. Percentage of pregnant heifers out of the total number of heifers (%).

v. Percentage of breeding cows calving annually (%).

vi. Number of inseminations or services per birth.

vii. Average annual replacement rate (%): Number of replacement calves per 100 cows.

viii. Percentage of crude protein in milk produced (%).

ix. Average total milk production in one lactation (kg/cow/lactation): average natural lactation production of females during the reporting year per animal and lactation cycle.

x. Longevity (days): average of the number of days elapsed from the birth of a cow to the last known production date (date of culling).

xi. If the farm participates in milk yield monitoring as established by Royal Decree 663/2023 regulating the control of milk yields for genetic evaluation in bovine, ovine and caprine species, laying down the regulatory bases for milk yield subsidies and amending a number of royal decrees on agriculture. (*)

i) For beef cattle, the following information shall also be recorded.

i. Period during which the animals in each batch of housing are present during the reporting year: days during the reporting year that a batch remains on the farm.

ii. For suckler cows:

- percentage of pregnant cows in relation to the total number of suckler cows (%) (*);

- age at first birth (months) (*);
- suckling period of the calf (days) (*): lactation days, from the birth of the calf until it is taken to the feedlot/slaughter.

2) Food data: the following data shall be recorded for each housing.

a) If feeding is carried out using Unifeed rations.

b) Indicate the percentage of concentrate/fodder in the Unifeed ration (%).

c) Number of feeds: number of feeds administered to animals in that category and housing during their production cycle.

d) Number of fodder rations: number of fodder rations administered to animals in that category and housing during their production cycle.

e) Use of authorised feed additives that reduce excreted phosphorus (phytase).

f) Use of the additive 3-NOP (3-nitroxypropanol) as an additive to reduce methane emissions from enteric fermentation, applicable only to dairy cows and cows for reproduction. Its use must comply with the requirements laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/565 of 7 April 2022 concerning the authorisation of a preparation of 3-nitroxypropane as a feed additive for dairy cows and cows for reproduction.

g) If any system is used to reduce dust generation in nutritional management, such as combining the following techniques:

i. feeding ad libitum;

ii. use of wet feed, granulated feed or addition of binders or oily raw materials in dry feed systems;

iii. dust separators in dry feed tanks which are filled by pneumatic means.

h) If the quality of the diet is improved by some of the following processes:

i. use of starches with low ruminal degradability;

ii. higher contribution of concentrates that maintain optimal ruminal functionality;

iii. quality fodder and lower fibre content;

iv. reducing the state of maturity of preserved grass and/or fodder.

i) The following information shall be provided for each feed administered per type of animal:

i. moisture percentage;

ii. percentage of crude protein;

iii. percentage of digestible crude protein;

iv. percentage of total phosphorus;

v. percentage of available phosphorus;

vi. gross energy (kcal/kg);

vii. net energy (kcal/kg);

viii. percentage of neutral detergent fibre;

ix. percentage of ash;

x. estimated data of:

- daily feed ration per animal (kg of feed/animal/day);
- feed supply time (days).

j) The following information shall be provided for each type of fodder administered per type of animal:

i. type of fodder supplied;

ii. fodder supply time (days);

iii. estimated data for the daily fodder ration per animal (kg feed/animal/day).

k) For calves from dairy cattle or beef cattle that undergo the lactation phase on livestock holdings:

i. amount of mother's milk/formula consumed (kg/animal/day of the production cycle);

ii. duration of natural lactation (days);

iii. amount of milk replacer consumed during artificial lactation (kg/animal/day of the production cycle);

iv. time that milk replacer is supplied during artificial lactation (days);

v. the following information on the replacement lactation shall be provided:

- moisture percentage;
- percentage of crude protein;
- percentage of digestible crude protein;
- percentage of total phosphorus;
- percentage of available phosphorus;
- gross energy (kcal/kg);
- net energy (kcal/kg);
- percentage of neutral detergent fibre;

- percentage of ash;

vi. number of feeds during artificial lactation;

vii. amount of feed consumed during artificial lactation (kg feed/animal/day);

viii. feed supply time during artificial lactation (days);

ix. the following information shall be provided for each feed supplied in the artificial lactation phase:

- moisture percentage;
- percentage of crude protein;
- percentage of digestible crude protein;
- percentage of total phosphorus;
- percentage of available phosphorus;
- gross energy (kcal/kg);
- net energy (kcal/kg);
- percentage of neutral detergent fibre;
- percentage of ash;

x. number of fodder rations in artificial lactation;

xi. amount of fodder consumed during artificial lactation (kg forage/animal/day);

xii. fodder supply time in artificial lactation (days);

xiii. the type of fodder used shall be indicated.

D. STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF LIQUID MANURE FROM HOUSING

Liquid manure, or liquid fractions in the case of prior solid-liquid separation, which are deposited in each of the housings, shall be linked, for each animal category, with their corresponding external liquid manure storage system or alternative destination.

For each housing, the following information shall be recorded.

1) Destination of liquid manure from the housing as a percentage.

a) Storage on the livestock holding.

b) Delivery to external manager without storage on the livestock holding.

c) Application directly to fields or to agricultural land without prior external storage. Indicate if done on a daily basis.

d) Other non-agricultural uses without storage on the livestock holding.

The destination of the liquid manure coming from the said housing must be defined, and if it has several destinations, the percentage for each of the destinations must be indicated.

2) If a solid-liquid separation treatment is performed prior to accumulation in the external liquid manure storage system:

a) percentage of solid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment;

b) percentage of liquid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment.

3) Storage destination for liquid manure or liquid fraction:

a) The external liquid manure storage systems where the liquid manure or liquid fraction from each housing is to be stored shall be indicated and identified, indicating one or more of the recorded external liquid manure storage systems.

b) Where liquid manure is stored in several external liquid manure storage systems, the percentage stored in each of them shall be indicated.

E. STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID MANURE FROM HOUSING

Solid manure, or solid fractions in the case of prior solid-liquid separation, which are deposited in each housing, shall be linked, for each animal category, with their corresponding external solid manure storage system or alternative destination.

1) Destination of the manure from the housing.

a) Storage on the livestock holding.

b) Delivery to external manager without storage on the livestock holding.

c) Application directly to fields or agricultural land without storage on the livestock holding. Indicate if done on a daily basis.

d) Other non-agricultural uses without storage on the livestock holding.

The destination of manure coming from the said housing must be defined, and if it has several destinations, the percentage for each of the destinations must be indicated.

2) If a solid-liquid separation treatment is performed prior to accumulation in the external solid manure storage system:

a) percentage of solid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment;

b) percentage of liquid fraction handled after solid-liquid separation treatment.

3) Storage destination of manure or solid fraction.

a) Indicate and identify the external solid manure storage systems where manure or the solid fraction from the above-mentioned housing is to be stored, indicating one or more of the recorded external solid manure storage systems.

b) Where manure is stored in several external storage systems of solid manure, the percentage stored in each of them shall be indicated.

F. ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND USE

Data relating to energy consumption and use shall be indicated at this point.

1) Use of energy in each housing.

a) If natural ventilation is used.

b) If there is a majority use of energy-saving lighting.

c) If the walls, floors or ceilings of the animal housing are insulated.

d) If the stables are air-conditioned to reduce the internal temperature and air flow.

2) Fuel consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption.

Fixed installation:

Transportation on the premises

NAPFUE code	Type of fuel
208	E5 petrol for passenger cars (litres)
208	E5 petrol for vans and trucks (litres)
208	E5 petrol for lorries and buses (litres)
208	E5 petrol for mopeds and motorcycles (litres)
205	B7 diesel for passenger cars (litres)
205	B7 diesel for vans and trucks (litres)
205	B7 diesel for lorries and buses (litres)
303	LPG for passenger cars (litres)
301	CNG for passenger cars (litres)
301	CNG for lorries and buses (litres)

Operation of machinery

NAPFUE code	Type of fuel
205	B diesel for agricultural machinery (litres)
205	B7 diesel for agricultural machinery (litres)
208	E5 petrol for forestry machinery (litres)

3) Indicate whether the holding's fuel consumption is recorded (minimum once a year).

4) Electricity consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption:

a) annual consumption (kWh/year);

b) renewable energy is produced and consumed on the farm;

c) indicate the marketing company.

5) Indicate whether the electricity consumption is recorded on the livestock holding (minimum once a year).

G. WATER CONSUMPTION AND USE AND WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

This section shall indicate the data relating to water consumption and use and waste water management.

1) Use of water in each housing:

a) if the housing is cleaned with pressure equipment;

b) if the pressure-cleaning system uses hot water;

c) if there is a majority use of drinker bowls;

d) if there is a majority use of wet-dry feeders.

2) Water consumption on the livestock holding. Estimated annual consumption.

a) Type of supply:

i. well;

ii. channel;

iii. public network;

iv. cistern;

v. other.

b) Expected annual consumption for each type of supply (m^3/year).

c) Total annual water consumption on the livestock holding ($m^{3/}$year).

d) Indicate whether water consumption is recorded on the holding.

e) Indicate whether the holding has a water leakage detection system.

f) Indicate whether the calibration of water supply equipment is checked and adjusted periodically (at least once a year) on the holding.

g) Indicate whether there is a system for reuse of uncontaminated rainwater such as washing water on the holding.

3) Waste water management.

a) If there is a waste water management system.

Waste water management for the reduction of discharges involves the combination of the following techniques:

i. waste water is drained into a special container or slurry tank;

ii. waste water is treated by decantation or biological treatment;

iii. waste water with low levels of contamination is applied to adjacent land (by spraying, mobile irrigation, tank or injector).

b) If the generation of waste water is reduced on the holding.

H. APPLICATION OF MANURE (SOLID/LIQUID) TO FIELDS

Data related to the field application of manure (solid or liquid), where applicable, shall be reported in this section.

1) Direct application of liquid manure to fields

This section shall indicate the data related to the direct application to fields of liquid manure from the housing without prior external storage or, if applicable, from the external storage system.

a) If the field application system relating to the techniques, tools or burial times used for the field application of manure is unknown.

b) If a fertilising programme is available for the application of manure to the land.

c) Technique used in the field application of liquid manure:

i. slurry acidification and irrigation;

ii. bands – trailing hoses;

iii. bands – trailing shoes;

iv. slurry dilution and low-pressure irrigation;

v. deep injection (>15 cm);

vi. deep injection (5-15 cm);

vii. shallow injection (<5 cm);

viii. diffuser plate;

ix. barrel.

d) If the manure is buried. Burial time:

i. the following day (>24 hours);

ii. within 24 hours;

iii. within 12 hours;

iv. within 4 hours.

e) If there are sufficient resources (machinery, labour) to facilitate rapid burying.

f) If liquid manure is applied to fields using different techniques, the percentage of application of each technique shall be indicated.

2) Direct application of solid manure to fields

This section shall indicate the data related to the direct application to fields of solid manure from the housing without prior external storage or, if applicable, from the external storage system.

a) If the field application system relating to the techniques, tools or burial times used for the field application of manure is unknown.

b) If a fertilising programme is available for the application of manure to the land.

c) If the manure is buried. Burial time:

i. the following day (>24 hours);

ii. within 24 hours;

iii. within 12 hours;

iv. within 4 hours.

d) If there are sufficient resources (machinery, labour) to facilitate rapid burying.

e) Tool used for burial:

i. mouldboard plough;

ii. harrow;

iii. other.

f) If solid manure is applied to fields using different techniques, the percentage of application of each technique shall be indicated.'

Five. Annex II is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX II

Category of animal according to the Zootechnical Documents establishing the Food Balance of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in Livestock

SECTION 1. PORCINE SPECIES

These production categories refer to categories of porcine species which include white and Iberian pigs.

1. Piglets in transition: weaned animals, which are not slaughtered and are reared until they reach the fattening stage.

2. Fatteners: animals that are fattened for slaughter in the slaughterhouse.

3. Young boars (under one year old): breeding males aged between 6 and 12 months.

4. Adult boars (over one year old): males older than 12 months.

5. Replacement sows: unmated sows intended for replacement of breeding stock.

6. First gestation sows: sows that are in gestation for the first time.

7. Multiparous sows: pregnant sows in their second or subsequent gestation.

8. First-rearing sows: mothers rearing piglets for the first time.

9. Non-first rearing sows: mothers which are not in the piglet-rearing phase (lactation) for the first time.

10. Resting first farrowing sow: first farrowing sows that are recovering from lactation and litter weaning and remaining in this category until the next service.

11. Resting non-first farrowing sow: non-first farrowing sows that are recovering from lactation and litter weaning and remaining in this category until the next service.

SECTION 2. AVIAN SPECIES

PRODUCTION CATEGORIES IN POULTRY

HENS

1. Broilers: broiler chicken for direct meat production.

2. Pullets for rearing meat: replacement of meat breeding hens.

3. Meat breeding chickens: hatching egg broiler breeders, of heavy strains, which will produce commercial broilers.

TURKEYS

1. Male turkeys for fattening: animals kept in housing facilities dedicated to the maintenance of male turkeys for meat production.

2. Female turkeys for fattening: animals kept in housing facilities dedicated to the maintenance of female turkeys for meat production.

3. Breeding turkeys for meat: male/female turkeys in the breeding phase of future turkeys for production/breeding.

4. Turkey poults: male or female turkeys in their first weeks of life intended for rearing before the production/reproduction phase.

PRODUCTION CATEGORIES IN LAYING BIRDS

WHITE LAYING HENS

1. Caged white pullets: breeding and rearing of white laying hens in cages.

2. Caged white hens: white laying hens intended for commercial egg production, which will not moult.

3. Caged white hens – first cycle: white laying hens intended for commercial egg production, which will moult later, in their first production cycle.

4. Caged white hens – moulting: white laying hens intended for commercial egg production that are in their moulting period, during which egg production ceases.

5. Caged white hens – second cycle: white laying hens intended for commercial egg production, in their second production cycle, after moulting.

6. White laying hen breeders: laying hens in the breeding phase of future laying hens/breeders.

BROWN LAYING HENS

1. Caged brown pullet chicks: breeding and rearing of brown laying hens in cages.

2. Caged brown hens: white laying hens intended for commercial egg production, which will not moult.

3. Caged brown hens – first cycle: brown laying hens intended for commercial egg production, which will moult later, in their first production cycle.

4. Caged brown hens – moulting: brown laying hens intended for commercial egg production that are in their moulting period, during which egg production ceases.

5. Caged brown hens – second cycle: brown laying hens intended for commercial egg production, in their second productive cycle, after moulting.

6. Brown laying hens: brown hens in the breeding phase of future laying hens/breeders.

FREE-RANGE HENS

1. Free-range pullets: breeding and rearing of free-range laying hens.

2. Free-range hens: laying hens intended for laying eggs for commercial use.

3. Breeding free-range hens: free-range hens in the breeding phase of future laying/breeding hens.

SECTION 3. BOVINE SPECIES

DAIRY CATTLE

1. Male calves for slaughter and fattening: male suckling calves from dairy cows during the lactation phase, before being taken to the feedlot.

2. Female calves for slaughter and fattening: female suckling calves from dairy cows during the lactation phase, before being taken to the feedlot.

3. Replacement calves: females under one year old (between 0 and 12 months of age), from dairy cows, initially intended for replacement.

4. Replacement heifers: females over one year old, from dairy cows, initially intended for replacement, which are between 12 and 23-26 months old.

5. Dairy cows in production: dairy cows in the lactation phase.

6. Cows in the dry phase: dairy cows in the dry phase.

BEEF CATTLE

A.- Production categories in beef cattle

1. Male suckling calves from dairy cows: male calves intended for fattening from dairy cows, which are separated from their mothers a few days after birth and are fed as suckling calves (their feeding is divided into four phases: lactation, growth, fattening and finishing).

2. Female suckling calves from dairy cows: female calves intended for fattening from dairy cows, which are separated from their mothers a few days after birth and are fed as suckling calves (their feeding is divided into four phases: lactation, growth, fattening and finishing).

3. Male suckling calves from suckler cows: male calves intended for fattening from suckler cows, which are separated from their mothers a few days after birth and are fed as suckling calves (their feeding is divided into four phases: lactation, growth, fattening and finishing).

4. Female suckling calves from suckler cows: female calves intended for fattening from suckler cows, which are separated from their mothers a few days after birth and are fed as suckling calves (their feeding is divided into four phases: lactation, growth, fattening and finishing).

5. Male grazing calves from suckler cows: male calves intended for fattening, from suckler cows, which are fed as grazers (their feeding is divided into three phases: growth, fattening and finishing). These animals are already weaned. During the lactation phase they spent approximately five to six months with their grass-fed mothers, while the subsequent phases of fattening and finishing are carried out in feedlots.

6. Female grazing calves from suckler cows: female calves intended for fattening, from suckler cows, which are fed as grazers (their feeding is divided into three phases: growth, fattening and finishing). These animals are already weaned. During the lactation phase they spent approximately five to six months with their grass-fed mothers, while the subsequent phases of fattening and finishing are carried out in feedlots.

7. Adult females for culling or at the end of their productive life: cull cows that are discarded as such and taken to the feedlot and dairy or suckler cows that have completed their commercial life and are taken to the feedlot, prior to slaughter.

8. Fattening calves/Oxen/Cull bulls (this category includes three types of animals).

- Fattening calves: young castrated males, mainly of beef breeds (there are also dairy breeds), less than four years old, which are fattened in feedlots.

- Oxen: adult castrated males over four years of age, which are fattened in feedlots.

- Cull bulls: adult stallions of meat breeds which are at the end of their productive life and taken to the feedlot, prior to slaughter.

B.- Production categories in suckler cows (*)

1. Male calves for slaughter for fattening (male grazers): male calves intended for fattening in feedlots and for slaughter, during the grazing stage, during natural lactation, with a maximum age of around six months.

2. Female calves for slaughter for fattening (female grazers): female calves intended for fattening in feedlots and for slaughter, during the grazing stage, during natural lactation, with a maximum age of around six months.

3. Replacement male calves: animals less than one year old, intended for replacement of beef cattle breeding animals.

4. Replacement female calves: animals less than one year old, intended for replacement of beef cattle breeding animals.

5. Male replacement yearlings: male animals between one and two years old intended for replacement of breeding animals.

6. Replacement female yearlings: females between one and two years old intended for suckler cow replacement.

7. Bulls: breeding males over two years old.

8. Replacement heifers: females intended for suckling which have not yet given birth and may be in their first gestation.

9. Suckler cows: adult females that have already calved, intended for beef calf production.'

Sole final provision. Entry into force.

This Royal Decree shall enter into force on the day after its publication in the 'Official State Gazette'. The information obligations provided for in the new wording of Article 5(3) shall take effect for the submission of information to be carried out in 2027, with reference to the data collected during 2026.