



Royal Decree amending various royal decrees relating to livestock production.

Livestock farming is one of the cornerstones of the Spanish agri-food sector. This is not only because of its economic importance, but also because of its social role, as it has become an economic activity that has traditionally contributed to generating employment and wealth, especially in rural areas. For this reason, several standards have been published in recent years with the aim of establishing adequate regulation of some of the country's principal livestock sectors.

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In this context, the following have been successively adopted: Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020, laying down the basic rules for the management of intensive pig holdings and amending the basic regulations on the management of extensive pig farming operations; Royal Decree 637/2021 of 27 July 2021, establishing the basic rules for the management of poultry farms; and Royal Decree 1053/2022 of 27 December 2022, establishing the basic rules for the management of cattle holdings.

These livestock management regulations are, therefore, a set of basic rules designed to establish a series of criteria in the areas of animal health, animal husbandry, environmental protection and animal welfare on livestock holdings, so that the productive activity of the sector to which they apply is carried out appropriately and in accordance with the demands of modern society and with European and national regulations in the aforementioned areas.

Since the entry into force of the aforementioned royal decrees, and throughout the period during which they have been applied, a number of elements have been detected for which it has been considered appropriate to establish corrections. This royal decree is adopted with a view to implementing these amendments, in order to ensure the clarity and precision of the regulations and to provide legal certainty for the operators who may be affected by its scope of application.

The objective of this amendment is to avoid duplication and ambiguity, and to increase the clarity and precision of the regulation, so as to facilitate its interpretation and application by the sector and the competent authorities, while also ensuring its consistency with existing European and national legislation. Under no circumstances do these changes substantially alter the content or objectives of the regulations currently in force, as this royal decree is not intended to bring about a fundamental reform of the current livestock management regulations.

Three of the royal decrees covered by this amendment contain provisions relating to the training and communication of best available techniques, which must be amended in a consistent manner.

With regard to training, it is clarified that this is also required of the farm operator provided they work in direct contact with the animals, and the qualifications that may be accepted for the purposes of complying with the royal decree have been made more flexible.

Furthermore, as regards the reporting of best available techniques implemented to reduce the environmental impact of livestock holdings, it is necessary to make reference to Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022, regulating the General Register of Best Available Techniques for Livestock Holdings and the support for the calculation, monitoring and notification of livestock emissions, and amending various agricultural regulations.



It has also been considered relevant to revise the use of the terms 'manure', 'solid manure' and 'slurry' in order to improve the precision of the regulation.

Similarly, in order to ensure accuracy and consistency, the regulatory references for the communication of emission-reduction techniques and the temporal references for national emission limits have been revised.

More specifically, with regard to Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020 laying down the basic rules for the management of intensive pig farms, and amending the basic regulations on the management of extensive pig farming operations, certain technical drafting adjustments are introduced. In addition, Article 1 concerning the scope of the regulation is amended in order to exempt self-consumption, small-scale and special holdings from the obligation to communicate Best Available Techniques.

Furthermore, in Article 2, the definition of 'external manure storage' is included, while Article 7 is supplemented by a new paragraph providing for the possibility of reducing the minimum separation distance between pig holdings and biogas plants, composting plants and manure storage plants under very specific circumstances. Article 9 is amended to clarify that, when working with solid manure on the holding, it is the manure itself that must be covered, rather than the manure storage area as a whole.

Article 15 includes a new paragraph stating that the competent authority may, on an exceptional basis, authorise an increase in the usable area allocated to livestock on existing holdings in order to improve animal health, animal welfare or environmental management, even if the established conditions regarding location and sanitary separation are not met.

Article 18, concerning the composition of the committee responsible for the organisation of the livestock sectors, is also amended in order to ensure greater involvement of the competent environmental authorities in the autonomous communities, as well as the competent authorities at central government level in the fields of animal health, animal hygiene and animal welfare.

It has also been deemed appropriate to introduce a technical amendment to Annex VI, which regulates the permitted movements between pig holdings, to allow for the movement of animals between pig semen collection centres, between breeding stock rearing holdings, between gilt transition holdings, and also between these last two types of holdings. In addition, assembly centres and quarantine holdings are included as possible destinations. The amendment also permits movements originating from testing centres and destined for selection holdings and semen collection centres, and authorises movement between production holdings in a specific set of circumstances.

Finally, a terminological correction has been made in Annex VII, which sets out the list of Best Available Techniques to be adopted by newly established pig holdings: in the third section of this annex, the term 'pit' was used instead of 'lagoon'.

With regard to Royal Decree 637/2021 of 27 July 2021, which lays down the basic rules for the management of poultry farms, certain technical amendments have been made to the wording of several provisions.



Article 3(4) is amended to clarify that the classification of the rearing system for laying hens applies solely to the species '*Gallus gallus*'.

Paragraph 13 is included in Article 6, allowing small-scale holdings engaged in the breeding of pure-bred poultry, listed in the Official Catalogue of Livestock Breeds of Spain as endangered native breeds, to be exempted from Articles 6(1) and 6(7) of the royal decree, provided that certain requirements are met to ensure adequate health and hygiene standards in such breeding activities. This amendment is intended to address the challenges posed to these birds by the application of certain health requirements in their breeding, given the breeding and management methods used for their conservation.

Article 10(1) is amended to clarify that ante-mortem inspection may be carried out on-farm as an option rather than as a mandatory requirement. Article 10(3) is also amended to remove the reference to Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing.

Article 13(3) is amended to clarify which species must be reported to the competent authority in accordance with Best Available Techniques, and the wording of Article 13(4) is improved.

Article 19(d) is amended to correct an erroneous reference.

Annex II is amended by deleting the reference to Royal Decree 692/2010 of 20 May 2010 laying down minimum standards for the protection of chickens kept for meat production and amending Royal Decree 1047/1994 of 20 May 1994 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves, in the section on 'indoor poultry house'. This amendment is carried out because the scope of that Royal Decree is limited exclusively to the species *Gallus gallus* whereas the purpose of the classification is to apply it both to *Gallus gallus* and to other species that do not fall under the rest of the classifications by farming system.

Finally, with regard to Royal Decree 1053/2022 of 27 December 2022, which lays down the basic rules for the management of cattle farms, the amendments deemed necessary are set out in Article 3 of this royal decree.

Firstly, it has been deemed appropriate to update the definition of the holdings falling within the scope of the royal decree, in order to clarify and specify that the animals, or their products, which are reared or kept on such holdings must be intended ultimately for entry into the food chain.

Some clarifications have also been made to the classification of holdings, in order to clarify the scope of application.

Finally, it has been deemed appropriate to introduce a technical amendment to Annex VI, which regulates the movements permitted between cattle holdings. Consequently, movements from a fattening farm or feedlot to pasture remain permitted, provided that the fattening farm has fenced pastureland owned by the same operator. In such cases it is not necessary for such facilities to have handling facilities at their disposal.

In addition, minor amendments have been made to other related regulations. Thus, in Royal Decree 1221/2009 of 17 July 2009, laying down basic rules for the management of extensive pig farms and amending Royal Decree 1547/2004 of 25 June 2004, which establishes the rules



for the management of rabbit farms, flexibility is introduced to reflect the specific characteristics of the island territories; Royal Decree 804/2011 of 10 June 2011, regulating the zootechnical, animal health and animal welfare management of equine holdings and establishing the equine health plan, removes the requirement to update the basic hygiene and health programme every four years; in Royal Decree 815/2018 of 6 July 2018, laying down implementing provisions relating to the classification of beef and sheep carcasses and the recording and reporting of market prices for certain categories of carcasses and live animals, the competent authority responsible for carrying out statistical operations is specified; and minor consequential amendments are also made to Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022, regulating the General Register of Best Available Techniques for Livestock Holdings and the framework for the calculation, monitoring and reporting of emissions from livestock farming, and amending various agricultural regulations, to ensure consistency with the amendments set out in this regulation.

Given the highly technical nature of this regulation, in accordance with the Constitutional Court's case law on basic legislation, it is considered appropriate to adopt it by royal decree, which is issued under the same powers as the royal decrees now being amended, that is to say, pursuant to the provisions of Article 149(1) (13) of the Spanish Constitution, which grants the State exclusive jurisdiction over the basic principles and coordination of the general planning of economic activity. In addition, the amendment of Articles 9 and 11 of Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020, Article 13 of Royal Decree 637/2021 of 27 July 2021 and Article 10(1) of Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November is also made pursuant to Article 149(1)(23) of the Spanish Constitution, which confers on the State exclusive competence in relation to basic legislation on environmental protection.

In the course of the preparation of this royal decree, the autonomous communities and representative bodies of the sectors concerned were consulted, and the requisite reports were obtained.

It has also been subject to the information procedure in the area of technical rules and regulations relating to 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, as well as that set out in Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July 1999 regulating the transmission of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of regulations on information society services.

Similarly, in compliance with the provisions of Government Law 50/1997 of 27 November 1997, the draft royal decree has been submitted to a public consultation and information procedure and has been adapted to the principles of good regulation referred to in Article 129 of Law 39/2015 of 1 October 2015, on the Common Administrative Procedure in Public Administration. In particular, it complies with the principles of necessity and effectiveness, as it is the most appropriate instrument to ensure that European legislation is applied uniformly 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. This regulation is in line with the principles of legal certainty, transparency and efficiency as it is consistent with the legal system as a whole. Stakeholder involvement has been sought, and unnecessary or ancillary administrative burdens have been avoided.



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, xxxx the Council of State, and following consideration by the Council of Ministers at its meeting on xx xx 202x,

THE FOLLOWING IS DECREED

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Article One. *Amendment of Royal Decree 1221/2009 of 17 July 2009 laying down basic rules for the management of extensive pig holdings and amending Royal Decree 1547/2004 of 25 June 2004 laying down rules for the management of rabbit farms.*

Royal Decree 1221/2009 of 17 July 2009 laying down basic rules for the management of extensive pig holdings and amending Royal Decree 1547/2004 of 25 June 2004 laying down rules for the management of rabbit holdings is amended as follows:

One. A sentence is added at the end of Article 4(1)(b) with the following content:

'Farms located in island autonomous communities are exempt from the requirement to have this minimum area, and from the requirement that it be available on a continuous basis, provided that they meet the other minimum conditions for extensive pig farming set out in paragraph 1 of that article.'

Two. All references to Royal Decree 324/2000 of 3 March 2000 establishing basic rules for the management of pig holdings must be understood as referring to Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020 establishing basic rules for the management of intensive pig farms and amending the basic rules for the management of extensive pig holdings.

Article Two. *Amendment of Royal Decree 804/2011 of 10 June 2011 regulating the zootechnical, animal health and animal welfare management of equine holdings and establishing the equine health plan.*

The first paragraph of Article 4(4)(a) of Royal Decree 804/2011 of 10 June 2011 regulating the zootechnical, animal health and animal welfare management of equine holdings and establishing the equine health plan is amended as follows:

'(a) A basic hygiene and animal health programme shall be established and implemented on the holding by a sufficient number of staff, commensurate with the size of the farm, under the supervision of a qualified veterinary professional. This programme must be made available to the competent authority and must be updated whenever circumstances so require.'

Article Three. *Amendment of Royal Decree 815/2018 of 6 July 2018 laying down implementing provisions on the classification of beef and sheep carcasses and on the recording and reporting of market prices for certain categories of carcasses and live animals.*

Royal Decree 815/2018 of 6 July 2018 laying down implementing provisions on the classification of beef and sheep carcasses and on the recording and reporting of market prices for certain categories of carcasses and live animals is amended as follows:



One. The heading of Article 16 and Article 16(1)(a) shall read as follows:

'Article 16. Recording of market prices of sheep and goat carcasses from animals less than 12 months old.'

'(a) Slaughterhouses that classify sheep or goat carcasses on a voluntary basis.'

Two. Article 17(1) shall read as follows:

'1. Those required to register prices shall collect, transmit and, where applicable, process the data based on the prices and quantities recorded in transactions that took place between Monday and Sunday of the previous week. The information shall be forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or to the competent authority designated by the Ministry within the territory in which they are based, by midnight on every Monday, without prejudice to the Ministry's competence in matters of national statistical interest.'

Three. Article 18(1) shall read as follows:

'1. In order to ensure market transparency, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the competent authority designated by it shall carry out periodic checks for the verification of the statistical quality of the data and the accuracy of the prices reported.'

Article Four. *Amendment of Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020 laying down the basic rules for the management of intensive pig farms, and amending the basic regulations for the management of extensive pig holdings.*

Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020 laying down the basic rules for the management of intensive pig farms, and amending the basic regulations for the management of extensive pig holdings is amended as follows:

One. Article 1(3) shall read as follows:

3. The following are excluded from this regulation:

a) Extensive holdings falling within the scope of Royal Decree 1221/2009 of 17 July 2009 laying down basic rules for the management of extensive pig holdings.

b) Special livestock holdings, in accordance with the classification in Annex III to Royal Decree 479/2004 of 26 March 2004 establishing and regulating the General Register of Livestock Holdings, with the exception of assembly centres, holdings operated by dealers or commercial operators, and control posts.

c) Zoological centres and the keeping of animals not intended for human consumption and which are kept for personal, non-commercial purposes.

The provisions of Articles 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16(2) shall not apply to self-consumption holdings as defined in Article 2(2)(f).



The provisions of Articles 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 16(2) shall not apply to small-scale holdings as defined in Article 2(2)(g).

Articles 11, 12 and 16(2) of this Royal Decree shall not apply to special livestock holdings operated by dealers or commercial operators, assembly centres, or control posts, as defined in Annex III to Royal Decree 479/2004 of 26 March establishing and regulating the General Register of Livestock Holdings.'

Two. The definition of manure is amended and the following three definitions are included in Article 2(2):

'(h) Manure: any excrement or urine of pigs, with or without bedding material, regardless of whether it is in solid and/or liquid form.

l) Solid manure: faeces or excreta and urine, whether or not mixed with bedding, which do not flow by gravity and cannot be pumped.

m) Slurry: faeces and urine, whether or not mixed with traces of bedding and water, to obtain liquid manure, which can flow by gravity or be pumped.

n) External manure storage system: means any facility intended for the outdoor storage of manure, enclosed and rendered impermeable, whether naturally or artificially, so as to prevent the risk of seepage and the contamination of surface and groundwater, ensuring that losses due to overflow, seepage or geotechnical instability are prevented, with the precise size necessary to store production for at least three months, allowing proper management of the manure in accordance with the manure production and management plan included in the Integrated Holding Management System. This term shall be understood as being equivalent to storage systems such as lagoons, tanks or bags, among others.'

Three. Point 3 of Article 3(1)(b) shall read as follows:

'3. Testing centres: these are holdings where male and female animals are tested to determine their genetic value or reproductive suitability. The animals come from selection holdings, multiplication holdings, breeding-rearer holdings, gilt transition holdings and porcine semen collection centres, all within a group of holdings operating under a common animal health programme.'

Four. Article 4(4)(a) shall read as follows:

'(a) All people who work with pigs shall receive a minimum of 20 hours of training on the subjects and minimum content appearing in Annex III within 6 months from the first date of work on the holding, without prejudice to that established in the specific regulations on animal welfare and biocide treatments.

This requirement shall not apply to anyone holding any of the following qualifications, or equivalent or higher-level qualifications:

- Basic professional title in agricultural activities.*
- Title of Technician in Agricultural Production.*



– *Title of Superior Technician in Livestock and Animal Health Support.*

However, the competent authorities of the autonomous communities may exempt from this requirement workers who can prove at least 3 years of practical experience in pig rearing work, ensuring minimum knowledge of the matters referred to in the preceding paragraph.'

Five. The first paragraph of Article 5(2)(a), points (b) and (f), and the final paragraph of point (p) of Article 5(2), as well as Article 5(3)(c), shall read as follows:

'(a) Be equipped with a perimeter fence or barrier to prevent unauthorised persons and wild suids from entering the premises, and to minimise the entry of other domestic or wild animals that may act as disease vectors.'

b) Openings to the exterior of buildings not suitable for the transit of vehicles, people or animals, including windows and ventilation holes, shall be covered with a mesh grid that prevents the access of other wild animals.

'(f) Pig farms must be equipped with at least a washbasin, a toilet and a shower or equivalent facility with hot water, to ensure adequate conditions for personal hygiene.'

'In any of the above cases, routine periods during which animal housing facilities are emptied shall be ensured in order to allow for appropriate cleaning and disinfection. The interval before the introduction of the next batch of animals shall be at least 72 hours after such cleaning and disinfection.'

'(c) Specifically, openings to the exterior of buildings not suitable for the transit of vehicles, people or animals, including windows and ventilation holes, shall be covered with a mesh grid that prevents the access of other wild animals.'

Six. A new paragraph 7 is added to Article 7(A), with the following wording:

'7. On an exceptional basis, and at the discretion of the competent authority of the autonomous community, in accordance with a case-by-case study and taking into account, in particular, the possible damage to affected holdings, the minimum distance established in Annex V between pig holdings—with the exception of extended distance holdings and assembly centres—and biogas plants, composting plants and manure storage plants may be reduced by up to 50%. These facilities must exclusively collect manure from holdings located in the same municipality or in neighbouring municipalities, falling within the category 2 and 3 ABP (animal by-products) plants listed in Annex V. These plants must, in any case, comply with the requirements laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules applicable to animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption, and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive.

This exception shall not apply to the installation of new pig holdings in the immediate vicinity of existing ABP plants of the types referred to in the preceding paragraph.'

Seven. Article 9(1) shall read as follows:



'1. Pig holdings must have one or more sealed and naturally or artificially impermeable manure ponds to prevent the risk of seepage and the contamination of surface and groundwater, ensuring that losses due to overflow, seepage or geotechnical instability are prevented, with the precise size necessary to store production for at least three months, allowing proper management of the manure in accordance with the manure production and management plan included in the Integrated Farm Management System. To calculate the volume of the lagoon, the values set out in Annex I, any other equivalent tool or direct or indirect measuring instrument, or any criterion or value authorised by the competent authority may be used.'

The construction of a new slurry lagoon or any alteration to the size or structure of an existing slurry lagoon must be accompanied by the adoption of techniques that reduce ammonia emissions by at least 80% compared with the baseline for an uncovered slurry lagoon. Where these techniques are used to cover the lagoon, and where this cover may involve methane gas accumulation, systems for managing methane gas shall be adopted to eliminate the risks related to accumulation or release into the atmosphere.'

Where a holding handles solid manure that is very wet or contains little bedding, and which is therefore likely to produce leachate, it must be mixed with straw or other moisture-absorbing materials and must be stored in an impermeable manure storage facility fitted with a system for collecting leachate.'

Eight. Article 11(5) shall read as follows:

'5. Based on the annual data submitted by the autonomous communities, a report will be published detailing the implementation of Best Available Techniques in the pig farming sector and how this has developed over time. This report, together with the report prepared using data on trends in pollutant emissions from the Spanish Emissions Inventory System (SEI), shall be submitted to the committee responsible for the organisation of the livestock sectors referred to in Article 18, providing information on the degree of compliance with the emission reduction commitments provided for in Royal Decree 818/2018 of 6 July 2018.'

Nine. Article 12(3) shall read as follows:

'3. Holdings operating within a phased production system must have a common health programme, which must be kept on the premises and made available to the competent authority.'

Ten. Article 14(4) shall read as follows:

'4. The operators of holdings shall keep an up-to-date holding register book, hereinafter: register. This register shall be kept manually or computerised and shall be accessible to the competent authority, at the request of the competent authority, maintaining the data relating to the period determined by the latter and which, in any case, may not be less than the last three years of activity of the holding. In the event of the cessation of any livestock activity of the operator of the holding, the register shall be kept by the holder for a minimum period of time, at the discretion of the competent authority, or be deposited as determined by the competent authority. The register shall contain at least the data set out in Annex VIII, without prejudice to any other information laid down in the legislation in force.'



Eleven. A new paragraph 6 is added to Article 15, to read as follows:

'6. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3(b), the competent authority may, on an exceptional basis and following a case-by-case assessment, authorise an increase in the usable area allocated to livestock on existing holdings in order to improve health conditions, animal welfare or environmental management, even if the areas covered by such an extension do not comply with the conditions regarding location and sanitary separation laid down in Article 7.'

In such cases, the following conditions must also be met:

- a) The extension should not entail an increase in the maximum authorised capacity of the holding.*
- b) This exception shall be subject to compliance with all other provisions of this Royal Decree in respect of the entire extended area, and shall require the adaptation of the manure lagoon in accordance with the provisions of Article 9(1).'*

Twelve. Article 16(2) shall read as follows:

'2. Communicate to the competent authorities the Best Available Techniques applied on the holding at the time the obligation established in Article 10(3) enters into force, in accordance with Articles 10 and 11 and in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022 regulating the General Register of Best Available Techniques for Livestock Holdings and the support for the calculation, monitoring and reporting of livestock emissions, and amending various agricultural rules.'

Thirteen. Article 18(2) shall read as follows:

'2. The Committee shall consist of the following members:

- a) Chair: the Head of the Sub-Directorate-General for Livestock and Game Production within the Directorate-General for Agricultural Production and Markets.*
- b) Vice-Presidents: a representative from the Sub-Directorate-General for Animal Health, Animal Hygiene and Traceability within the Directorate-General for the Health of Agri-food Production and Animal Welfare, holding a post with an administrative grade of at least 29, and the Head of the Deputy Directorate-General for Livestock Production Resources within the Directorate-General for Agricultural Production and Markets.*
- c) Members: a maximum of two representatives from each autonomous community and from the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, with expertise in livestock production and the environment, who agree to participate in this body, as well as one representative from the Sub-Directorate-General for Livestock Production Resources, one representative from the Deputy Directorate-General for Animal Health, Animal Hygiene and Traceability, a representative from the Animal Welfare Division, a representative from the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, and a representative from the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and the 2030 Agenda, appointed by their respective heads.*
- d) Secretary: a permanent civil servant holding, at least, the post of section head in the staffing establishment of the Sub-Directorate-General for Livestock and Game Production, appointed by its head.'*



Fourteen. Article 19(1) shall read as follows:

'1. In case of non-compliance with the provisions of this royal decree, the applicable system of infringements and penalties shall be that established in Law 8/2003 of 24 April 2003 on animal health, in Law 7/2022 of 8 April on Waste and Contaminated Soils for a Circular Economy, in Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001 of 20 July 2001 approving the consolidated text of the Water Law, in the consolidated text of the Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016 of 16 December 2016, in Law 34/2007 of 15 November 2007 on air quality and atmospheric protection, in Royal Decree 1945/1983 of 22 June 1983 regulating infringements and penalties in matters relating to consumer protection and agri-food production, or in Law 32/2007 of 7 November 2007 on the care of animals in farming, transport, experimentation and slaughter, and other applicable sanctioning provisions of administrative law.'

Fifteen. The fifth final provision now reads:

'Fifth final provision. Safeguard mechanism in relation to national emission reduction commitments.'

1. Based on the annual data submitted by the autonomous communities, a report shall be published detailing the implementation of Best Available Techniques in the pig farming sector. This report, together with the report prepared using data on trends in pollutant emissions from the Spanish Emissions Inventory System (SEI), shall be submitted to the committee responsible for the organisation of the livestock sectors regulated in Article 18(6).'

2. If, in view of the analysis of the reports referred to in the preceding paragraph, it appears that there is a risk of deviation from the linear trajectory required to comply with the national emission reduction commitments established for Spain from 2020 to 2030 and thereafter established in Royal Decree 818/2018 of 6 July 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge shall propose to the Council of Ministers the adoption, by Royal Decree, of measures additional to those proposed in Article 10 of this Royal Decree as soon as possible after such circumstances arise.'

Sixteen. The heading of Section 2 of Annex III shall read as follows:

'2. Animal health, hygiene, biosecurity, public health and animal welfare'.

Seventeen. Annex VI on authorised movements between pig holdings shall read as follows:



'ANNEX VI
Movements between pig holdings

ORIGIN		Selection holdings	Multiplication holdings	Breeding-rearer holdings	Gilt transition holdings	CRSP (Porcine semen collection centres) ³	Production holdings	Piglet transition holdings	Fattening, self-consumption and small-scale holdings	Slaughterhouse	Dealers' or commercial operators' holdings	Livestock shows	CARD (Centre for the Assembly of Breeding Animals for Selection)	Testing centres	Quarantine holdings
Self-consumption holdings										X					
Small-scale holdings									X ¹	X	X	X	X		
Assembly centres	Dealers' or commercial operators' holdings								X	X		X			
	Livestock Shows						X	X	X	X					
	CARD ²									X					
	Testing centres	X				X	X	X	X	X					
Selection holdings		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Multiplication holdings			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Breeding-rearer holdings		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Gilt transition holdings		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
CRSP ³						X ⁵				X		X	X		
Production							X ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Piglet transition holdings				X ⁷				X ⁴	X	X					
Fattening holdings									X ⁴	X					



Quarantine holdings	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	
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1- Movements between small-scale holdings may be carried out provided that their zootechnical classifications allow such movements in accordance with this movement table.

2- Centre for the assembly of breeding animals for culling.

3- Porcine semen collection centre.

4- Only for holdings working within a phased production system. Furthermore, as an exception applicable only to fattening holdings, movement will be permitted from fattening holdings to other fattening holdings operating under an extensive system, as covered by Royal Decree 1221/2009 of 17 July 2009, laying down basic rules for the management of extensive pig holdings.

5-Such movement shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of establishments for germinal products and traceability and animal health requirements for the movement of germinal products of certain kept terrestrial animals within the Union.

6- This applies only to the movement of future breeding stock from holdings operating within a phased production system, and only from a single production holding that sources future breeding stock externally from selection, multiplication, breeding-rearer and gilt transition holdings (never from other production holdings), to production holdings within the system. This movement will be unidirectional; future breeding stock will not be permitted to move between other holdings within the system, nor to the holding carrying out the external replacement.

7- Only for female piglets weighing between 6 and 20 kg intended for breeding-rearer holdings.

Eighteen. The final paragraph of Annex VII shall read as follows:

– In order to reduce ammonia emissions to atmosphere during the external storage of slurry, as well as greenhouse gas emissions, techniques must be adopted to reduce ammonia emissions by at least 80% compared to the reference technique (open lagoons without natural crust).'

Nineteen. Paragraph 13 of Annex VIII shall read as follows:

'13. Name and signature of the representative of the competent authorities who checked the register and the date on which the verification was conducted. However, this information may be reflected in the inspection report referred to in point 6, in which case a copy of the inspection report must be annexed to the register.'

Article Five. Amendment of Royal Decree 637/2021 of 27 July 2021 laying down the basic rules for the management of poultry farms.

Royal Decree 637/2021 of 27 July 2021, laying down the basic rules for the management of poultry farms shall read as follows:

One. A new paragraph 7 bis is inserted in Article 1, to read as follows:

'7 bis. Articles 5(e), 6(3), 6(4), 6(12)(j), 6(12)(k), 10, 11, 12, 13 and 19(d) shall not apply to hatcheries.'

Two. The definition set out in Article 2(1)(g) is amended and two new definitions are included in Article 2(1):



'(g) Manure: any excrement or urine from poultry, with or without bedding material, regardless of whether it is in solid and/or liquid form.'

'(g bis) Solid manure: faeces or excreta and urine, whether or not mixed with bedding, which do not flow by gravity and cannot be pumped.'

'(m bis) Slurry: faeces and urine, whether or not mixed with traces of bedding and water, to obtain liquid manure, which can flow by gravity or be pumped.'

Three. Article 3(1)(a) is amended to read as follows:

'(a) Selection: holdings maintaining breeding birds dedicated to the production of hatching eggs intended for the production of breeding birds.'

Four. Article 3(4) shall read as follows:

'4. Poultry farms with production for laying of the species Gallus gallus shall be classified, according to their breeding system, as established in Annex II.'

Five. Article 4(2)(a) is worded as follows:

'(a) All people who work with birds, including the operator of the holding, provided that he or she works in direct contact with the animals, shall receive a minimum of 20 hours of training on the subjects and minimum content appearing in Annex IV within 6 months from the first date of work on the farm, without prejudice to that established in the specific regulations on animal welfare and biocide treatments.'

This requirement shall not apply to anyone holding any of the following qualifications, or equivalent or higher-level qualifications:

- Basic professional title in agricultural activities.*
- Title of Technician in Agricultural Production.*
- Title of Superior Technician in Livestock and Animal Health Support.*

However, the competent authorities of the autonomous communities may exempt from this requirement workers who can demonstrate a minimum of 3 years of practical experience in work related to poultry farming, which guarantees a minimum knowledge of the matters referred to in paragraph above, without prejudice to what is established under the specific regulations on animal welfare for chicken farms intended for meat production.'

Six. 'The final paragraph of Article 6(7) is amended and a new paragraph 13 is inserted in Article 6, to read as follows:

'For production units with open-air breeding or production areas and those with flightless birds (ratites), the necessary health and hygiene measures must be established to ensure a sufficient resting period for those areas, allowing for the effective control of infectious and parasitic agents.'

'13. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 7, the competent authority may exempt small-scale holdings containing pure-bred poultry breeds listed in the Official Catalogue of Livestock Breeds of Spain and registered in REGA and recorded in the national ARCA database from the requirement to manage birds in single-age production units and from the



obligation to operate under the “all-in, all-out” principle, provided that, following a case-by-case assessment, it is determined that no risk exists to public health or animal health, and without prejudice to compliance with applicable European Union regulations.

Seven. A new paragraph is added to Article 8(1), to read as follows:

‘On an exceptional basis, at the discretion of the competent authority of the autonomous community, following a case-by-case assessment and taking into account, in particular, the potential harm to the farms concerned, the minimum distance between poultry farms may be reduced by up to 50%, with the exception of rearing farms for breeding or laying birds, multiplication holdings and selection holdings, and biogas plants, composting plants and manure storage facilities that collect manure exclusively from holdings located in the same municipality or in neighbouring municipalities. Such facilities shall, in all cases, comply with the requirements laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive. This exemption shall not apply to the establishment of new poultry farms in the vicinity of existing ABP plants of the types referred to in the preceding paragraph’.

Eight. The first paragraph of Article 10(1) and Article 10(3) shall read as follows:

‘1. For poultry to be sent for slaughter, a prior inspection must be carried out, which may take place on the holding, as established in Article 5 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624 of 8 February 2019 concerning specific rules for the performance of official controls on the production of meat and for production and relaying areas of live bivalve molluscs.’

‘3. Also, the competent authority may authorise the killing of birds on the holding, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing, and other consistent European and national legislation, including where the birds have reached the end of their production cycle or for zootechnical reasons.’

Nine. Paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 of Article 13 read as follows:

‘3. The operators of holdings of laying hens, broiler chickens and turkeys shall notify the competent authority of the autonomous community of the Best Available Techniques used to reduce polluting gas emissions and greenhouse gas emissions during the previous year, under the terms established in point 2(f) of the seventh final provision.

4. The competent authorities shall update the register with information received in notifications from the operators of hen, chicken and turkey farms under the provisions of Article 19(d).’

‘6. On the basis of the annual information submitted by the autonomous communities, a report will be published detailing the implementation of Best Available Techniques in the poultry sector and how this has developed over time. This report, together with the report prepared using data on trends in pollutant emissions from the Spanish Emissions Inventory System (SEI), will be submitted to the committee responsible for the organisation of the livestock sectors created by Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020.’



Ten. Article 19(d) shall read as follows:

'(d) Notify the competent authorities of the Best Available Techniques applied in laying hen, broiler chicken and turkey holdings in accordance with the provisions of Article 13(3) upon the entry into force of that obligation pursuant to paragraph 2(f) of the seventh final provision and in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022.'

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Eleven. The sixth final provision now reads:

Sixth final provision. Safeguard mechanism in relation to national emission reduction commitments.

1. On the basis of the annual information submitted by the autonomous communities, a report will be published detailing the implementation of Best Available Techniques in the poultry sector. This report, together with the report prepared using data on trends in pollutant emissions from the Spanish Emissions Inventory System (SEI), will be submitted to the committee responsible for the organisation of the livestock sectors created by Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020.'

2. If, in view of the analysis of the reports referred to in the preceding paragraph, it appears that there is a risk of deviation from the linear trajectory required to comply with the national emission reduction commitments established for Spain from 2020 to 2030 and thereafter established in Royal Decree 818/2018 of 6 July 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge shall propose to the Council of Ministers the adoption, by Royal Decree, of measures additional to those proposed in Article 12 of this Royal Decree as soon as possible after such circumstances arise.'

Twelve. Annex I is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX I
Table of Livestock Unit (LU) Equivalents

Species	LU	No. animals/LU
LAYING HENS	0.005	200
REARING PULLETS	0.001	1 000
HEAVY BREEDER HENS	0.005	200
LIGHT BREEDER HENS	0.004	250
CHICKENS FOR FATTENING (BROILER)	0.003	333
POUSSIN	0.001	111
BREEDER TURKEYS	0.01	100
TURKEYS FOR FATTENING	0.005	200
BREEDER DUCKS	0.006	167
DUCKS FOR FATTENING	0.003	333
GUINEAFOWL	0.007	143
BREEDER GEESE	0.006	167
GEESE FOR FATTENING	0.003	333
OSTRICH	0.33	3
BREEDER PARTRIDGE	0.002	500



PARTRIDGE FOR FATTENING	0.0009	1 111
BREEDER AND LAYER QUAIL	0.0009	1 111
QUAIL FOR FATTENING	0.0004	2 500
BREEDER PHEASANT	0.006	167
PHEASANT FOR FATTENING	0.003	333
PIGEON	0.002	500'

Thirteen. Annex II is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX II

Poultry Production Systems

Type of holding	Rearing systems	Minimum requirements
PRODUCTION FOR MEAT	ORGANIC BREEDING	Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, and from 1 January 2022, Regulation (EC) No 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) 834/2007.
	FREE-RANGE – TOTAL FREEDOM	Paragraph (e) of Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/343 of 6 October 2025 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards marketing standards for poultrymeat, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 543/2008.
	TRADITIONAL FREE-RANGE	Paragraph (d) of Annex VI of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/343 of 6 October 2025 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards marketing standards for poultry meat, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 543/2008.
	FREE-RANGE	Paragraph (c) of Annex V to Regulation 543/2008 and Regulation 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products.
	EXTENSIVE INDOOR	Paragraph (b) of Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/343 of 6 October 2025 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards marketing standards for poultrymeat, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 543/2008.



	INDOOR HEN HOUSE	Poultry for meat production not eligible under any of the foregoing production systems
LAYING (Gallus gallus)	ORGANIC	Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 and from 1 January 2022 Regulation (EC) No 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018. Royal Decree 3/2002 of 11 January laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens.
	FREE-RANGE	Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2465 of 17 August 2023 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to marketing standards for eggs, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008, Royal Decree 3/2002 of 11 January 2002.'
	BARN SYSTEM	
	ENRICHED CAGE SYSTEM	

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

Article 10(1) of Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022 regulating the General Register of Best Available Techniques for Livestock Holdings and the support for the calculation, monitoring and reporting of livestock emissions, and modifying various agricultural rules, shall read as follows:

'1. The Directorate-General for Agricultural Production and Markets shall issue an annual report, reflecting the implementation of Best Available Techniques and their evolution in each of the livestock sectors included in the scope of application of this Royal Decree, based on the annual information submitted by the competent authorities of the autonomous communities. This report, together with the report prepared using data on trends in pollutant emissions from the Spanish Emissions Inventory System (SEI), will be submitted to the committee responsible for the organisation of the livestock sectors established by Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020.'

Article Seven. Amendment of Royal Decree 1053/2022 of 27 December 2022 laying down basic rules for the management of cattle farms.

Royal Decree 1053/2022 of 27 December 2022 laying down basic rules for the management of cattle farms is worded as follows:

One. Article 1(3) shall read as follows:

'3. The provisions set out in this Royal Decree shall apply to the holdings referred to in Article 3 on which animals of the ungulate species belonging to the genera *Bison*, *Bos* and *Bubalus* are



reared or kept, as well as the offspring resulting from cross-breeding between those species, to which the term 'cattle' shall apply, without prejudice to any other regulations applicable to them, provided that their rearing or keeping is for productive or reproductive purposes linked to an agricultural activity where the final destination of either the animals or their products is their incorporation into the human or animal food chain, or where, if applicable, they may pose a health risk to livestock farming.'

Two. Article 2(2)(c) shall read as follows:

'(c) Manure: any excrement or urine of cattle, with or without bedding material, regardless of whether it is in solid or liquid form.'

Three. Article 3(1)(c) and (d), and the first paragraph of Article 3(4)(b), shall read as follows:

'(c) Holdings of dealers or traders of cattle: as defined in Annex III to Royal Decree 479/2004 of 26 March. Depending on their principal commercial activity they will be classified as:

- 1. Life dealers: those whose activity is the sale of animals for production and breeding holdings, other than fattening holdings, to which animals may be brought only on an exceptional basis.*
- 2. Fattening or slaughtering dealers: those whose activity is the sale of animals intended for fattening holdings or directly for slaughterhouses.*

d) Cattle Concentration Centres: any site, including holdings, collection centres and markets, where bovine animals are gathered from different holdings to form lots of animals intended for trade, competition or exhibition. The period between the departure of the animal from the establishment of origin and its departure from the assembly centre shall not exceed 14 days. The following are included:

- 1. Livestock show: approved places where bovine animals are gathered in suitable facilities, intended for commercial transactions, either for breeding, feeding for fattening or slaughter, or intended for exhibition or sample, or their assessment and subsequent award, where applicable, and in which all farmers or interested persons who meet, in each case, the requirements required by the current animal health legislation, may participate. The latter may be considered permanent (fairs and markets) or non-permanent (exhibitions, auctions, competitions and samples).*
- 2. Cattle classification centre: that assembly centre, which aims to obtain batches of homogeneous animals for immediate marketing, only from breeding holdings having the same justified social basis (cooperatives, livestock health defence groups). Feeding for fattening of the animals may not be carried out in these facilities.*
- 3. Control posts: those provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.'*

'(b) Bovine production and breeding holdings classified as fattening holdings, which do not have the status of extensive holding as provided for in the preceding paragraph, shall be classified according to their production capacity, expressed in LU, as follows:

Four. Article 4(3) shall read as follows:

'3. The operator of the holding or, in the case of pasture-type holdings, the holder of the animals shall ensure that all persons working with cattle on the holding, including the holder if they work



in contact with the animals, have adequate and sufficient training in accordance with the following minimum requirements:

a) Through the accreditation of their training with a duration of at least 20 hours on the subjects and contents listed in Annex II, no later than 6 months from the date of commencement of their work on the holding, without prejudice to the specific rules on animal welfare and biocidal treatment. The competent authorities of island territories may authorise an extension of the period for training to a maximum of one year.

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This requirement shall not apply to anyone holding any of the following qualifications, or equivalent or higher-level qualifications:

- Basic professional title in agricultural activities.*
- Title of Technician in Agricultural Production.*
- Title of Superior Technician in Livestock and Animal Health Support.*

However, the competent authorities may exempt from this requirement workers or operators who can prove at least 3 years of practical experience in cattle rearing work, ensuring minimum knowledge of the matters referred to in the preceding paragraph.

b) In addition, the holder of the holding shall ensure that all workers in contact with bovine animals, including the holder if they work in contact with the animals, carry out, on a regular basis and in any event at least once every five years, courses on the adaptation of knowledge to the technical progress of the activity, based on the subjects listed in Annex II, with a minimum duration of 10 hours.

c) 'The competent authorities may exempt from compliance with the aforementioned training requirements all existing and newly established holdings located within their territory that are classified as extensive in accordance with Article 3(3), and whose average annual livestock population does not exceed 20 LU each year for 3 consecutive years.'

Five. Article 5(9) and 5(14) shall read as follows:

'9. The competent authorities may make it compulsory for holdings to be demarcated around their perimeter, so as to minimise the entry of persons, vehicles, and, as far as possible, contact with wild animals. This perimeter delimitation must be maintained in good condition and may be of any material and design provided it fulfils the designated function.

This perimeter delimitation shall in any case be required for new group III and existing holdings of group IV, which must be by means of a continuous perimeter fence or isolation that isolates the exploitation from the outside, limiting the entry of persons and vehicles and minimising the entry of other mammals that can act as vectors of diseases. Such fencing or perimeter insulation shall cover all facilities and areas which may be used by animals and persons working on the holding, as well as any other adjacent installations and storage systems for slurry or solid manure, where applicable. In addition, they must be in a good state of conservation at all times, allowing all activities related to bovine production to be carried out within their limits.

However, the competent authority may authorise the storage of slurry and solid manure to be placed outside the demarcated space.'



'14. Accesses shall be kept permanently closed, except when used for the entry or exit of authorised personnel or vehicles.'

Six. Article 6(2)(d) is deleted.

Seven. Article 10(5) and 5(6) shall read as follows:

'5. Have a specific place to store solid manure, if stored on the holding itself, the floor of which is waterproofed and designed in such a way as to prevent the release of leachate that may be produced. The storage capacity for this solid manure must be sufficient and appropriate for the management arrangements set out in the manure production and management plan.'

6. Holdings newly installed in Groups II and III, all existing Group III holdings and all Group IV holdings shall also cover solid manure for as long as they store it on their holding.'

Eight. Article 17(1) and 5(2) shall read as follows:

'1. Provide the competent authorities, within the time limits established by Royal Decree 479/2004 of 26 March 2004, with the information required for the registration of its holding before the start of its activity, including at least the information set out in paragraphs A. 2, 3 and 5 and in paragraphs B.1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15 of Annex II to Royal Decree 479/2004 of 26 March 2004. Holdings classified as extensive based on their production system shall not report the information referred to in Sections B.10 and B.15 unless the competent authority determines this requirement to be within its territorial scope.'

2. Communicate to the competent authorities the Best Available Techniques applied on the holding in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, pursuant to the fourth final provision, paragraph 2(g), and the provisions of Royal Decree 988/2022 of 29 November 2022, regulating the General Register of Best Available Techniques of Livestock Holdings and the support for the calculation, monitoring and reporting of livestock emissions, and amending various agricultural rules.'

Nine. The third final provision now reads:

'Third final provision. Safeguard mechanism in relation to national emission reduction commitments.'

1. On the basis of the annual data submitted by the autonomous communities, a report will be published detailing the implementation of the techniques described in the reference list drawn up jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge. This report, together with the report prepared using data on trends in pollutant emissions from the Spanish Emissions Inventory System (SEI) will be submitted to the committee responsible for the organisation of the livestock sectors established by Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020.'

2. If, in view of the analysis of the reports referred to in the preceding point, it appears that there is a risk of deviation from the linear trajectory established to comply with the national emission reduction commitments established for Spain from 2020 to 2030 and thereafter established in Royal Decree 818/2018 of 6 July 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the



Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge shall propose to the Council of Ministers the adoption, by Royal Decree, of measures additional to those proposed in Article 11 of this Royal Decree as soon as possible after such circumstances arise.'

Ten. Annex VI on authorised movements between cattle holdings shall read as follows:



'ANNEX VI

Authorised movements between cattle holdings.

ORIGIN	Beef, dairy and mixed production holdings	Heifer-rearing holdings	Fattening holdings	Pasture holdings	Holdings of dealers or commercial operators	Holdings of dealers or commercial operators	Testing and/or selection and breeding centres	Classification centres	Other assembly centres	Permanent livestock shows, fairs, markets	Slaughterhouse
Beef, dairy and mixed production holdings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Heifer-rearing holdings	X	X ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fattening holdings ³			X	X ²		X				X	X
Pasture holdings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holdings of dealers or commercial operators for breeding and production purposes	X	X	X ¹	X	X ¹	X ¹	X	X		X	X
Holdings of dealers or commercial operators for fattening/slaughter			X		X ¹	X ¹		X		X	X
Testing and/or selection and breeding centres	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Classification centres			X			X					X
Other assembly centres			X								X
Permanent livestock shows, fairs, markets	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X

1. Exceptionally and with prior authorisation.

2. Only if the fattening holding itself has fenced pastureland belonging to the same operator. If it were located within the same municipality, in accordance with Article 50 of Law 8/2003 of 24 April 2003 on Animal Health, such a movement would not be subject to a health certificate.

3. In all movements originating from a fattening holding, the animal being moved to an intermediate destination may only be subsequently moved from that destination to another of the destinations authorised for a fattening holding.



Eleven. Paragraph 15 of Annex VII shall read as follows:

'15. Name and signature of the representative of the competent authorities who checked the register and the date on which the verification was conducted. However, this information may be reflected in the inspection report referred to in point 14, in which case a copy of the inspection report must be annexed to the register.'

Sole final provision. *Entry into force.*

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