



Draft decree regulating artisan food production.

The artisan food production industry in Castile and Leon is an economic sector that reflects our own history, a testament to its customs and traditions with an innovative dynamic that plays an increasingly important role in the economic life of this autonomous community.

Due to its local nature and individualised production, artisan food production offers unique and exclusive products in contrast to others of industrial origin. It acts as a driver for the development of rural economies by encouraging the establishment of small industries and diversifying the activities of agricultural holdings, thereby contributing to the settlement of the rural population.

Given the importance of this activity, based on the special skills and expertise of artisans, the foundations of artisan food production, as well as the use of its artisan mark, were regulated, first in Decree 211/1992, of 10 December, on artisan food production, and subsequently by Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, regulating artisan food production in the autonomous community of Castile and Leon.

The most recent decree, which excluded the wine sector, contributed to the enrichment of the autonomous community's food culture through the regulation of artisan food production. It introduced new provisions recognising the status of artisan for both horticultural production and the harvesting of forest products and their processing, and provided for the creation of a public Register of Food Artisan Production of Castile and Leon, necessary for the control and broader understanding of the artisan food production sector. In relation to the labelling and identification of artisan food products, it established a closed list of clearly defined indications in order to prevent consumers from being misled.

With the approval of the Agrarian Law 1/2014, of 19 March, of Castile and Leon, Castile and Leon's artisan food products have become part of the differentiated quality categories for agri-food products, which entails changes in terms of their official control. In addition, the aforementioned Agrarian Law regulates the Agri-food Advisory Committee of Castile and Leon, and so the functions assigned to the Artisan Food Commission under Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, may now be fully taken over by that committee. It is also necessary to amend the rules governing the use of the mark for artisan food products in order to adapt it to the requirements of the new legal framework.

Article 130(1) of the Spanish Constitution establishes that public authorities shall attend to the modernisation and development of all economic sectors, and in particular agriculture, livestock, fisheries and artisanal products, in order to equalise the standard of living of all Spaniards.



Under Article 70(1)(25) of the Statute of Autonomy of Castile and Leon, the Community has exclusive competence in matters of artisan production.

Furthermore, point (a) of Article 6 of Decree 11/2022, of 5 May, establishing the organisational structure of the Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development provides that the Directorate-General for Industry and the Agri-Food Chain of the Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development are responsible, inter alia, for competences in the field of artisan food production.

The purpose of this decree is to regulate artisan food production and, in particular, the system for recognising artisan food production companies, the operating procedure of the Register of Food Artisans, and the certification of artisan food production by means of the artisan mark that will identify artisan food products on their labelling, presentation and advertising. All of this is aimed at promoting and protecting the unique production and preparation of artisan food products, which contribute to the preservation and enrichment of the food culture of Castile and Leon, the economic diversification of agricultural holdings, the pursuit of added value in local productions, and synergies with new economic activities developing in the rural world, and thus contribute to the settlement of the rural population.

Motivated by the experience in the management of artisan food and by the knowledge of the evolution of some artisan food production companies, it has been considered appropriate to modify the requirement of business size existing in Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, which only corresponded to the category of micro-enterprises. The current regulation therefore allows the artisan food production company to be both a 'micro-enterprise' and a 'small enterprise', thus allowing those companies that, thanks to their good performance on the market, have evolved both in terms of sales and in number of employees, not to be discriminated against and excluded from this regulation on the grounds that they cannot be classified as micro-enterprises, in accordance with the definitions set out in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014, of 17 June, declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty.

On the other hand, the exclusion of wine is maintained in this regulation, in order to avoid confusing the consumer with other quality marks recognised under existing legislation, which have yielded excellent results for this sector in Castile and Leon. However, it is considered appropriate, in view of the demand of the sector, to include aromatised wines among the products covered by the concept of artisan food production, since this type of product is not covered by any national quality standard recognised to date.

In preparing this decree, the principles of necessity, effectiveness, proportionality, legal certainty, transparency and efficiency, as required by Article 129 of Law 39/2015,



of 1 October, on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations, have been observed.

In this regard, and in the light of the principles of necessity and effectiveness, the processing of this decree is justified by the need to implement the changes experienced by the artisan food production sector in accordance with its innovative nature, while respecting its customs and traditions, since it is the most appropriate instrument to ensure that it is achieved and adapted to the new legal framework.

In accordance with the principle of proportionality, the regulation contained in this decree includes only what is strictly necessary to achieve the aforementioned objectives. It does not entail any restriction of rights, and it is considered that the processing of a single decree is the most appropriate solution for reasons of procedural economy and efficiency.

Likewise, the regulation complies with the principle of legal certainty, as it is consistent with the rest of the legal system.

As regards the principle of transparency, during the procedure for drawing up the decree, the rule clearly identifies its purpose and has been subject to the procedures of prior public consultation, public participation, hearing and public information, allowing the active participation of potential recipients, through the Open Government Portal of the Regional Government of Castile and Leon, in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 in conjunction with Article 75 of Law 3/2001 of the Government and Administration of the Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon, as well as Article 133 of the aforementioned Law 39/2015, of 1 October, regarding the procedures for prior public consultation and public hearing and information, and Article 16 of Law 3/2015, of 4 March, on Transparency and Citizen Participation of Castile and Leon, regarding the procedure for citizen participation.

In relation to the principle of efficiency, the publication of this decree does not impose new administrative burdens and will not lead to an increase in public expenditure.

Similarly, the principles established in Article 42 of Law 2/2010, of 11 March, on Citizens' Rights in their Relations with the Administration of the Community of Castile and Leon and Public Management, regarding regulatory quality and regulatory impact assessment, have been taken into account.

Thus, the principle of accessibility is ensured through the clear and comprehensible drafting of the regulation, taking into account the legislative-technique guidelines set out in the Resolution of 20 October 2014 of the Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Presidency, which approves the instructions for the preparation of documents submitted to the collegiate governing bodies of the autonomous community of Castile and Leon. It is consistent with the other actions and objectives of public policies, and



reflects the responsibility involved in determining the bodies competent for the implementation and oversight of the different administrative measures included in the regulation, as well as the procedure, which must in all cases be guaranteed.

This decree is structured in a preamble, seven chapters, with 20 articles, two additional provisions, two transitional provisions, one derogatory provision and two final provisions and an annex.

Chapter I, General Provisions, regulates the purpose and objectives of the regulation, its scope of application and the definitions for the purposes of the decree. Chapter II sets out the principles of artisan food production and the requirements for artisan food production companies. Chapter III is devoted to the recognition of artisan food production companies through the submission of a declaration of responsibility. Chapter IV regulates the Register of Food Artisans. Chapter V sets out the different forms of accreditation for artisan food production and their use by artisan food production companies. Chapter VI determines the representativeness of artisan food production companies. Finally, Chapter VII regulates the control of artisan production activity and the sanctioning regime.

The additional provisions regulate the validity of existing registrations in the Register of Food Artisans of Castile and Leon and gender references.

The first transitional provision establishes a period of one year so that artisan food production companies that did not meet the conditions of Decree 53/2007 of 24 May 2007 can adapt. The second transitional provision regulates the validity of the mark provided for in the annex to Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, until the new mark can be used.

The repealing provision repeals any rules of equal or lower rank that contradict or oppose its regulation, as well as the rules most directly affected.

The first final provision empowers the head of the ministry competent in matters of agriculture to issue the necessary provisions for the development and implementation of this decree, and establishes guidelines for the updating of standard templates. The second final provision states the deadline for the entry into force of the regulation.

The annex sets out the conditions applicable to each product family in the artisan food production sector.

This provision was subject to the information procedure on technical standards and regulations and rules relating to information society services, currently provided for in Directive 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 9 September 2015, establishing a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules on information society services.



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By virtue thereof, the Regional Government of Castile and León, at the proposal of the Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, in accordance with/having heard the opinion of the Advisory Council of Castile and Leon, and following deliberation by the Governing Council at its meeting on -- of ----- of 2025.



HEREBY DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

CHAPTER I

General provisions

Article 1. Purpose.

The purpose of this decree is to regulate artisan food production, specifically:

- a) The system for recognising artisan food production companies.
- b) The operating procedure of the Register of Artisan Food Companies (hereinafter RAACYL).
- c) The accreditation of artisan food products through the artisan food production mark, hereinafter referred to as the 'artisan mark', which will identify artisan food products on their labelling, presentation and advertising, and the 'artisan food production company certificate' accrediting the status of artisan food production company.

Article 2. Purposes.

The purposes of this decree are to:

- a) Promote and protect unique artisan food products and processes that contribute to the preservation and enrichment of food culture, especially those produced by social collectives.
- b) Promote the economic diversification of agricultural holdings, the search for added value in local production and synergy with new economic activities developed in rural areas, with the aim of achieving the settlement of the rural population.

Article 3. Scope of application.

- 1. This decree applies to artisan food production in any sector of the food industry.
- 2. The wine sector is excluded from its scope of application, with the exception of aromatised wine products as defined in Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 26 February 2014, on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of aromatised wine products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 or any legislation that replaces it.

Article 4. Definitions.

For the purposes of applying this decree, the following terms are defined:



(a) Artisan food. The activity of producing, preparing, handling or processing of food products that offers and guarantees to the consumer a food product with distinctive characteristics, that is not susceptible to fully mechanised production, and that is controlled by the personal intervention of the food artisan in the production and finishing process.

(b) Food artisan. The natural person who carries out the tasks of handling, preparing or processing of artisan products under the conditions laid down in this decree.

(c) Artisan food production company. The individual or entity that handles, prepares, processes and packages artisan food products for their marketing and is registered in the RAACYL referred to in Article 9. They shall be identified by a certificate from the artisan food production company.

(d) Artisan food product. The unique food product, produced in limited and controlled quantities, that has been obtained in accordance with the handling, preparation, processing and packaging principles established in this decree.

A product obtained by the artisan food production company following the simple handling of raw materials shall not be considered to be an artisan product, except in the case of products from the agricultural holding of the artisan food production company or forestry products harvested by the artisan food production company.

(e) Artisan establishment. The physical place, consisting of one or more grouped or non-grouped premises located in the same locality, where all the elements and facilities of the production unit of the artisan food production company are located, except for raw material warehouses that may be located elsewhere.

CHAPTER II

Principles of artisan food production and requirements for artisan food production companies

Article 5. General principles of artisan food production.

1. The artisan food production company shall adhere to the following general principles in the preparation of the artisan food product:



a) It will primarily use locally sourced raw materials whenever possible, and natural processing and/or maturation times, favouring, in the case of fermented products, slow fermentations.

b) It will avoid non-natural raw materials, artificial flavourings, preservatives, colourings, artificial sweeteners, and stabilisers. However, when their use is advisable, a maximum of two per product will be permitted.

c) A maximum of seven ingredients may be used, which may be exceeded for justified reasons. The components of processed products added to the artisan food product in question shall be counted as a single ingredient. Such processed products used as ingredients must also be artisanal.

d) It must be fundamentally manual, not susceptible to a production that is fully mechanised, and must be controlled by the personal intervention of the food artisan, who contributes their specialised knowledge that constitutes the benchmark for the product's distinctive and unique characteristics.

However, the artisan food production company may be authorised to automatically carry out operations such as the storage of raw materials, packaging of the final product, labelling, storage, dispatch and other similar operations, subject to justification of the use of such practices expressed in the declaration of responsibility submitted for registration in the RAACYL or for the amendment of its data therein.

2. Artisan food production shall comply with the conditions set out in the Annex in all matters relating to the identification of prohibited ingredients and processes.

Article 6. Requirements and responsibility of the artisan food production company.

1. In order to be recognised as artisan food production companies and obtain and maintain the right to use the artisan mark regulated in this decree, the artisan food production company must meet the following requirements:

(a) It must carry out the activity of artisan food production on a regular or periodic basis.

(b) It must comply with the definition of 'micro-enterprise' or 'small enterprise', as set out in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014, of 17 June, declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty or any regulations replacing it.

(c) Prove that the artisan establishment complies with the relevant health regulations by registering with the General Health Register of Food Companies and Foods, or any equivalent register that may be required by the health authorities.



(d) It must be registered in any other official register applicable to its activity.

(e) It must market its artisan food production exclusively with labelling.

2. The artisan food production company shall be responsible for the product placed on the market, including its information and labelling, as well as the brands used and its composition.

CHAPTER III

Recognition of the artisan food production company

Article 7. Declaration of responsibility and necessary documentation.

1. Companies wishing to be recognised as artisan food production companies and acquire the right to use the artisan mark must, prior to beginning to use it, submit a declaration of responsibility addressed to the directorate-general responsible for the regulation of artisan food production (hereinafter the Directorate-General), which must contain the following information:

- a) The sales names of the products to be registered.
- b) Information about the artisan food production company.
- c) The establishments where the artisan food products will be prepared.
- d) The preparation processes, the raw materials used with the list of ingredients and, where applicable, justification for exceeding the number of ingredients referred to in Article 5(1)(c) and the machinery used.
- e) A declaration of compliance with the requirements and a commitment to maintain them for the duration of time that they develop artisan food production.

2. To demonstrate compliance with the declaration or responsibility, the company must have the following documentation:

(a) Tax ID number (NIF) or foreign resident ID number (NIE) of the holder.

(b) If it is a legal person or entity without legal personality, document of incorporation, statutes and NIF/NIE of the legal representative.

(c) In order to verify the requirement of being a "micro-enterprise" or "small enterprise", the following financial documentation is required: annual accounts filed with the relevant registry or a copy of the corporation tax return for the last financial year and, where applicable, a report on registered employees issued by the General



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Treasury of the Social Security, or an official document certifying the number of employees.

(d) List of the workers who are food artisans.

(e) Municipal licence for the artisan establishment.

(f) Registration number in the General Health Register of Food Companies and Foodstuffs.

g) For each artisan food product, the following information must be available:

1. Composition and complete list of ingredients. Technical and commercial documentation of ingredients and raw materials.

2. Description of the production process, including handling, preparing, processing and packaging, detailing the manual phases.

3. Labels for the artisan food products.

3. The submission of the declaration of responsibility will result in the registration of the companies and establishments in the RAACYL, without prejudice to subsequent verification of compliance with the applicable regulations.

Article 8. *Presentation format.*

1. The standardised forms for declarations of responsibility for recognition as an artisan food production company and for amendment of data, applications for deregistration due to resignation, and for recognition as representative artisan food production associations, as well as all other communications regulated by this decree, will be available and kept permanently updated on the website of the administration of the autonomous community of Castile and Leon (<https://www.tramitacastillayleon.jcyl.es>).

2. The companies concerned shall submit the aforementioned standard forms, and, where applicable, the relevant documentation, electronically, preferably via the electronic registry of the administration of the autonomous community of Castile and Leon, which can be accessed through the aforementioned electronic headquarters, using the electronic application 'Computer programme for the management of aid applications and other non-specific procedures (SCAG)' approved by Order AYG/837/2009, of 2 April, which regulates the procedure for the electronic processing of applications in aid award procedures and other procedures of the Regional Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock that do not have a specific application approved, and



approves the electronic application 'Computer programme for the management of aid applications and other non-specific procedures (SCAG)' or in the electronic registers of any of the other subjects referred to in Article 2(1) of Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations.

CHAPTER IV

Register of Artisan Food Production Companies

Article 9. Nature and contents.

1. The RAACYL is unique, administrative in nature and public in character. Under the authority of the Directorate-General, it is attached to the department responsible for agriculture.

2. The details of the RAACYL will be actively publicised on the website of the administration of the autonomous community of Castile-Leon (<https://www.tramitacastillayleon.jcyl.es>). Specifically, this will be based on the data provided by the artisan business in its declaration of responsibility or that results from resolutions issued by the competent authority. The RAACYL must contain the following information:

- (a) Health registration number.
- (b) Name or company name of the artisan food production company..
- (c) Details of the owner of the company or, where applicable, the legal representative.
- (d) Identification number (NIF/NIE) of the artisan food production company.
- (e) Registered office of the artisan food production company.
- (f) Website (if available).
- (g) Sector(s).
- (h) Artisan food products that it produces, with the list of the ingredients used and, where appropriate, the justification for exceeding the number of ingredients referred to in point (c) of Article 5(1).

3. The data collected in the RAACYL will be used to develop measures for the development and promotion of artisan food production, as well as to carry out the necessary controls.



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4. The data in the RAACYL shall be subject to the regulations in force on the protection of personal data.

Article 10. Competent body for registration in the RAACYL.

Once the declaration of responsibility referred to in Article 7 has been submitted, the department responsible for promoting and coordinating artisan food production shall proceed ex officio to register the artisan food production company in the RAACYL.

Article 11. Amendment of data.

1. The artisan food production company must notify the Directorate-General of any amendment to the information provided in the corresponding affidavit submitted in order to obtain recognition as an artisan food production company and the right to use the artisan mark within one month of the event occurring, using the corresponding standard notification form, without prejudice to verification by the Directorate-General.

2. If, during an official control, amended data that has not been previously reported is detected, the artisan food production company must report this amendment within a maximum period of one month from the date of the control.

Article 12. Deregistrations in the RAACYL.

After processing the corresponding procedure, the Directorate-General will remove an artisan food production company from the RAACYL for any of the following reasons:

- a) Resignation of the party concerned, by submitting the corresponding standard resignation request form.
- b) Lack of activity in the artisan food production company for at least three years.
- c) Failure to comply with the requirements set out in Articles 5 and 6.

CHAPTER V

Artisan food production company accreditation

Article 13. Artisan food production mark

1. Artisan food production companies that comply with this decree will have the right to use the artisan mark that identifies artisan food companies and products.

2. The artisan food production mark, held by the Regional Government of Castile and Leon, will be registered in the trademark registry of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office.



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3. The governing body with powers in matters of artisan food production regulation will approve the design of the artisanal mark by resolution, which will be published in the Official Gazette of Castile and Leon.

Article 14. *Use of the artisan mark.*

1. Artisan food production companies may only use the artisan mark on the labelling, presentation and advertising of the artisan food products that are communicated in the declarations of responsibility and only if the products have been obtained in accordance with the conditions established in this decree.

2. The term 'artisan' may appear alongside the sales description of the product.

3. Products marketed without the artisan mark shall not be considered artisan food products.

Article 15. *Artisan food production company certificate.*

1. The certificate of registration accrediting the status of artisan food production company shall include the following information:

(a) Health registration number.

(b) Corporate name or trade name of the company.

(c) Date of registration in the RAACYL.

(d) Artisan food products produced by the artisan production company.

2. The certificate may be located at points of sale operated by the artisan food production company in a place visible to the public. It must be updated in cases of amendment of the data registered in the RAACYL.

3. Deregistration from the RAACYL entails the loss of validity of the registration certificate that was previously issued and therefore cannot be used after the date of deregistration.

CHAPTER VI

Representativeness of artisan food production companies

Article 16. *Representative artisan food production associations.*

The Directorate-General shall recognise as a representative artisan food production association any artisan production association comprising at least 25 % of



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the artisan production companies registered with RAACYL, irrespective of the activities they carry out.

Article 17. Procedure for the recognition of representative artisan food production associations.

1. To obtain the status of representative artisan production association, interested associations must submit the standard application form addressed to the Directorate-General, accompanied by the following documentation, to the electronic headquarters of the administration of the autonomous community of Castile and Leon (<https://www.tramitacastillayleon.jcyl.es>):

(a) Report of activities carried out by the association.

(b) Documentation proving that at least 25 % of artisan production companies are registered with the RAACYL.

2. Once the documentation provided together with the application has been reviewed, the department responsible for the promotion and coordination of the artisan food production activity will propose the appropriate decision to the Directorate-General.

3. In view of the proposed resolution received, the head of the competent Directorate-General shall issue the appropriate resolution, against which the appropriate appeals may be lodged.

4. The maximum period for notifying the express resolution of these applications for recognition shall be three months from the date of submission of the application to the electronic headquarters of the administration of the autonomous community of Castile and Leon (<https://www.tramitacastillayleon.jcyl.es>).

Article 18. Renewal of the recognition of representative associations of artisan food production companies.

Associations of artisan production companies shall renew their status as a representative association every two years by submitting the application and the documentation referred to in this Article.

CHAPTER VII

Control of artisan activity and sanctioning regime

Article 19. Official controls.



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1. In accordance with Article 139 of Agrarian Law 1/2014 of 19 March 2014, of Castile and Leon, the Agrarian Technological Institute of Castile and Leon (Itacyl), as the competent authority, shall include in its annual programming the controls that it will apply to the activity of food artisans and their artisan food products in order to verify compliance with this decree.

In addition, Itacyl, as the competent authority, may at any time carry out random controls without prior notice, on the basis of a general assessment of the risk of non-compliance with the applicable rules, taking into account the results of previous inspections or aggravating circumstances.

2. The controls will be documentary, identifying and physical, as well as the taking of samples of ingredients and/or artisan food products for analysis. -

Article 20. Sanctioning regime.

Non-compliance with the provisions of this decree will be sanctioned in accordance with the administrative infractions typified in Law 1/2014, of 19 March.

First additional provision.

Validity of existing registrations.

The registrations currently in force in the Register of Artisan Food Production of Castile and Leon, created by Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, regulating artisan food production in the autonomous community of Castile and Leon, shall remain in force at the RAACYL.

Second additional provision.

Gender reference.

References in the text of this order to the masculine gender shall, due to linguistic economy, be understood to have been made, and shall be used interchangeably for both the feminine and the masculine gender, under equal conditions and without any distinction.

First transitional provision.

Notification of adaptations.

1. Artisan food production companies recognised under Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, that do not meet the conditions of this decree shall have one year from its entry into force to communicate the appropriate changes for their adaptation to the new regulations.



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2. If, after the aforementioned period, they continue to not comply with the conditions of this decree, they will be deregistered ex officio in the RAACYL, after a hearing.

Second transitional provision

Use of the artisan mark as set out in Decree 53/2007, of 24 May.

Both artisan food production companies recognised under Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, as well as artisan food production companies recognised under this decree, may use the artisan mark set out in Decree 53/2007, until a new one is published in accordance with Article 13.

Repealing provision

Regulatory repeal.

Any provisions of equal or lesser rank that contradict the provisions of this decree are hereby repealed, in particular:

- a) Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, regulating artisan food production in the autonomous community of Castile and Leon.
- b) Order AYG/654/2008, of 18 April, implementing Decree 53/2007, of 24 May, regulating artisan food production in the autonomous community of Castile and Leon.

First final provision

Regulatory and implementation authority.

1. The person in charge of the Ministry responsible for agriculture is authorised to modify, by general provision, the conditions set forth in the Annex in all matters relating to sectors, the identification of ingredients and the processes prohibited in artisan food production.

They may also issue all provisions necessary for the development and execution of this decree.

2. The administrative centre responsible for regulating artisan food production will keep the standardised templates referred to in the decree permanently updated on the website of the administration of the autonomous community of Castile and Leon.

Second final provision

Entry into force.



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This provision shall enter into force twenty days after its publication in the Official Gazette of Castile and Leon.

Valladolid, on the date of the electronic signature

THE DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INDUSTRY
AND THE AGRI-FOOD CHAIN

Signed: Cristina Frías Rivera



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ANNEX

Factors influencing artisan food production (prohibited ingredients and processes)

SECTOR		PROHIBITED INGREDIENTS	PROHIBITED PROCESSES
1	COLD MEAT AND OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS	- Starches - Dried meats	- Use of artificial casings except in the preparation of sausages
2	CHEESE	- Non-natural rennet* - Chemical aromas, preservatives and stabilisers to achieve product standardisation (use allowed only to achieve singularity subject to the established maximum) *Natural: animal or vegetable	- Pasteurisation of milk for the production of cheeses older than 70 days - Coatings containing pyramycin, natamycin, plastics or waxes that prevent the development of natural crusts for their refining
3	OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS (sour milks, cottage cheese, curd, dairy desserts and ice creams)	- Fats other than those of dairy origin - Pre-made mixes that, after reconstitution, allow for the complete preparation of ice cream	- Addition of acid to whey to obtain curd
4	BREAD	- Refined flours - Yeasts that are not compressed - Added processing aids and improvers other than those already present in the flour - Synthetic sugars and fats	- Use of pre-cooked or frozen masses - Freezing - Rapid or cold-controlled fermentations
5	SWEETS (pastries, cakes, pies, buns and chocolates)	- Vegetable fats as alternatives to cocoa butter for chocolates - Chemical leavening agents - Synthetic fats	- Use of pre-cooked or frozen masses - Chocolates classified as substitutes or family chocolates
6	HONEY	- Sugars and/or syrups	- Pasteurisation
7	BEVERAGES WITH ALCOHOL (beer, cider, liqueurs and spirits)		- Pasteurisation - Artificial increase in alcoholic strength
8	SWEET PRESERVES	- Artificial flavourings.	
9	CANNED SAVOURY FOODS AND READY-TO-EAT PRODUCTS	- Refined oils	
10	FRENCH FRIES AND OTHER SNACKS	- Refined oils	