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Report Highlights:

This report is an update of GAIN report SP2020-0045. It outlines the legislation applicable to the export of U.S. food products to Spain, particularly focusing on those rules that differ from EU legislation. This report should be read in conjunction with the EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report. Compared to 2020, this report contains updated links to relevant information sources and contacts, and new regulatory developments following the updates carried out in the EU report, where these have specificities at the Member State level.
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Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of food and feed legislation currently in force in Spain, particularly requirements that differ from EU legislation. As an EU Member State since 1986, Spain observes all EU directives, regulations, and obligations, which are either directly applicable or need to be transposed to National Law. This report should be read in conjunction with the EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Country Report.

Spain is a major agricultural producer and a net exporter of agricultural products. However, the country has a significant structural deficit of feedstuffs. Spain’s agricultural and related exports (on average from 2016-2020) amounted to $60 billion, largely exceeding imports, which totaled $44 billion.

Other EU countries are Spain’s main trading partners. In 2020, outside the EU, the most important suppliers to Spain were Brazil, followed by Morocco, the United States, China, and Argentina. The top imported products included seafood, dairy products, fruits, vegetable oils, corn, processed food, forest products, palm oil, bakery goods, soybeans, tree nuts, biodiesel and blends, processed and fresh vegetables, soymeal and wheat.

U.S. agricultural exports to Spain consist mainly of bulk commodities and consumer-oriented products, which accounted for 32 and 46 percent of the U.S. exports value during the 2016-2020 period. Soybeans and tree nuts are the largest commodities within these export categories representing 22 and 37 percent of total U.S. agricultural trade, respectively (Graph 1).

Graph 1 U.S. Agricultural Exports to Spain in value (2016-2020 Average)

Source: FAS Madrid based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC data.
**Disclaimer:** This report was prepared by FAS Madrid for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.

**FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

**Section I. Food Laws**

Spain has been a member of the European Union (EU) since 1986 and follows all EU directives, regulations, and obligations associated with the treaties and international agreements to which the EU is a party. While EU Regulations are binding and directly applicable to the Member States, EU Directives must be transposed into National Law. EU Decisions are binding and directly applicable to whom they are addressed. All EU Member States share a customs union, a single market in which goods can move freely, a common trade policy, and a common agricultural and fisheries policy. Detailed information on the EU procedures can be found in GAIN report “How the EU works – A guide to EU decision-making” (updated September 2017) and on our website at http://www.usda-eu.org/eu-basics-questions/.

Most but not all food legislation is harmonized at the EU level. Where legislation has not been harmonized at EU-level, “mutual recognition” should guarantee the free movement of goods in the EU. Under the principle of mutual recognition, products lawfully produced and/or marketed in one Member State should, in theory, be allowed to be marketed in any other Member State. Some examples of non-harmonized products include collagen casings, lanolin, gelatin, and composite products.

There is one exception to the principle of mutual recognition, as certain directives allow Member States to make exceptions e.g., in cases where a country can prove public safety, health or environmental concerns about a product intended for import. A new Regulation on the mutual recognition of goods applies as of April 19, 2020. Regulation 2019/515 on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State replaces Regulation 764/2008. It introduces a voluntary ‘mutual recognition declaration,’ which businesses can use to demonstrate that their products are lawfully marketed in another EU country. Detailed information about the new rules can be found on the European Commission’s website.

Exporters should also be aware that when EU-wide legislation is incomplete, absent or there is room for interpretation, Spanish laws apply, and imported product must meet existing Spanish requirements.

Food and beverage products originating in the United States do not require Spain specific permits and are not subject to special rules or regulations for retail sale in Spain. However, all products
must comply with the generally applied rules and regulations required for any food and beverage product sold within the EU market. Spain’s food regulations apply to both domestically produced and imported food products.

Spain is one of the most decentralized countries in Europe. Spain is comprised of 17 autonomous regions (plus the two North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla), each with its own elected parliament and government. Beyond cultural and geographic diversity, each community has considerable financial and legislative authority. This is particularly true in agricultural issues. Trade and international relations are among central government’s responsibilities. However, in other agricultural regulatory topics, the central government plays a coordinating role, while regional governments carry out local implementation and control.

For detailed information on EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS), see reports produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium, which can be accessed from their website: http://www.usda-eu.org/.

- **Spanish Food law**

At the EU level, **Regulation (EC) 178/2002** sets out general principles and objectives for food law. **Regulation 2019/1381** deals with the transparency and sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain which amended the General Food law. Since December 2019, **Regulation 2017/625**, repealing **Regulation 882/2004**, sets the rules for harmonized food controls. **Regulation 2019/1381** on the transparency and sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain and aims at ensuring more transparency, increasing the independence of studies, strengthening the governance of EFSA, as well as developing comprehensive risk communication.

In Spain, the Food Safety and Nutrition Law (**Law 17/2011**) (Spanish language only) published in July 2011, outlines the basic Spanish food and feed regulations. This law is based on EU Regulations and Directives and includes the traditional food safety aspects of detection and removal of physical, chemical, and biological hazards as well as other less conventional issues such as obesity prevention and food advertising rules. It applies equally to domestic and imported products.

The Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Law establishes basic definitions, goals, and principles for food safety. It also defines procedural rules, coordination mechanisms between the different public administrations responsible for food regulation. It sets out general food safety and health protection rules, regulates inspections and inspection fees, detention and seizure rules of suspect food and classifies breaches.

Spain has a decentralized system for testing and controlling the feed and food chain. The central government has total oversight over customs controls. However, the autonomous communities are responsible for enforcement, and they establish their own monitoring and sampling plans throughout the food and feed chain in coordination with national authorities. Sampling plans are based on risk assessments and sampling is primarily done at the wholesale and the processing level.
• **Relevant Competent Authorities**

In Spain, the Ministry of Health (MOH) controls imports of agricultural product intended for human consumption; while the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) controls imports of animal feed/ingredients and live animals not intended for direct human consumption.

The Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency (AESAN), under the Ministry of Consumption, is responsible for Food Safety and coordinates control of the food chain. AESAN was established as an independent agency, and it is also responsible for risk management. Within MAPA, the Sub directorate General for Livestock Resources coordinates the National plan in feedstuffs.

Importing biological material must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), or the Ministry of Health (MOH), depending on the nature of the potential risk. In cases where the biological material could potentially pose a threat in human health, the MOH is responsible for the import approval. In cases where the potential risk would affect animal health, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) oversees the import. For more information on biological material import procedure, please see Spain’s latest Fairs Certificate Report.

Enforcement of EU food legislation is done by Member State officials. Auditing oversight of Member State performance is done by European Commission officials.

For more information see FAS USEU section on food safety.

Contact data for the above-mentioned Ministries are in Appendix I.

**Section II. Labeling Requirements**

• **General requirements:**

The U.S. standard label does not comply with EU labeling requirements.

Detailed information on labeling requirements that apply since December 13, 2016, are available in the USEU report on New EU food labeling rules as set out in the “Food Information to Consumers (FIC)” regulation 1169/2011. This information can be supplemented by GAIN report “How to Comply with the EU’s New Food Labeling Rules.”

The Spanish Federation of Food and Beverage Industries (FIAB) along with Spanish retailers associations: ASEDAS (Spanish Association for Distributors and Supermarkets), ACES (Association of Spanish Supermarket Chains) and ANGED (National Association of Large Distributors) have published a guidance document for Regulation (EC) 1169/2011 compliance.
• Language Requirements and Use of Stickers

The Government of Spain permits multi-language labeling and stickers; however, one of the languages must be Spanish. U.S. food manufacturers or exporters are encouraged to contact their potential importer to learn the applicable labeling requirements.

For non-packaged food, Regulation (EC) 1169/2011 provisions have been implemented at the national level by Royal Decree 126/2015 (Spanish language only).

Other Specific Labelling Requirements:

• Country of Origin Labeling

Before the adoption of FIC (Food Information to Consumers) Regulation 1169/2011 origin labeling was already mandatory for honey, fruit and vegetables, olive oil, fishery and aquaculture products, and beef. The FIC regulation extends the mandatory origin requirement to fresh, chilled, and frozen pork, sheep and goat meat and poultry.

For additional information, please visit the FAS USEU website section on country of origin labeling as well as the GAIN reports “The EU’s Country of Origin Labeling Policy” and “EU Agriculture Ministers Divided Over National COOL Measures.

On May 29, 2018, the European Commission published Implementing Regulation 2018/775, which introduces mandatory dual origin labeling when a country of origin is given or visually implied on the label of a food product but the origin is not the same as that of its primary ingredient. More information can be found in the GAIN report “Commission Briefing on New Origin Labeling Rules.”

In 2018, by Royal Decree 1181/2008 (Spanish language only), Spain enacted country of origin labeling for dairy\(^1\) products. It requires companies to provide details of the origin of milk used in a product and the country where it has been processed. Dairy industry operators must have appropriate documents, systems, or procedures to demonstrate to the competent authority the country of origin of the milk used in the preparation of milk and milk products falling within the scope of the Royal Decree and conforming to the labelling of these products. Dairy industry operators are also allowed to expand on the obligatory country of origin labelling with more precise information on regional or territorial origin if it comes entirely from the indicated source. The requirements set out in the bill will be in place “on an experimental basis for a period of two years” similar to rules launched in other member states, such as France, Italy and Portugal. Additional information on the origin labelling for dairy products can be found in the GAIN Report “Spain Enacts Country of Origin Labeling for Dairy and Dairy Products”. Royal Decree 24/2021 extended dairy country of origin labeling until January 22, 2023.

\(^1\) Liquid milk, powder, yoghurts, and butter. Ice cream is excluded from the requirement as well as imported dairy products (of which cheese represents a large share) or cheeses under GI labels.
• **Nutrition Declaration**

Spain has not implemented yet any additional front-of-pack nutritional labeling schemes. However, large food manufacturers marketing food products in Spain have already adopted the Nutri-Score labeling scheme.

• **Genetically Modified Foods Labeling**

Spain follows EU-harmonized legislation on labeling of Genetically Modified Food and Feed (Regulation (EC) 1829/2003), and Regulation (EC) 1830/2003 on the Traceability and Labeling of Genetically Modified Organisms). Spain does not have a “non-GMO” labeling regulation developed at the national level.

Spain has a decentralized system for testing and controlling unauthorized presence of GMO in the feed and food chain. While the government has total control over customs controls, the 17 autonomous communities establish their own monitoring and sampling plans throughout the food and feed chain in coordination with national authorities. Sampling plans are based on risk assessments and primarily carried out at the wholesale and the processing level.

In Spain, practically all animal feed contains GE products, and consequently it is by default labeled as “contains GE products.” Meanwhile, in the food chain, most food manufacturers have eliminated the use of biotech products from food product manufacturing to avoid having to label products as “Contains GMOs.” National legislation defining “non-GM”, ‘GM-free” or similar labeling terms does not exist.

For more information, please see Spain’s Biotech Annual Report, or visit FAS USEU website section on Biotechnology.

• **Frozen Foodstuffs**


• **Vertical & Product-Specific Legislation**

Vertical legislation on the manufacture and marketing of specific products has been developed. These Directives are often referred to as the “breakfast directives”:

- **Sugars**: Directive 2001/111 was transposed to Spanish law by Royal Decree 1052/2003.
- **Preserved milk**: Directive 2001/114 was transposed to Spanish law by Royal Decree 1054/2003.
- **Coffee extracts and chicory extracts**: Directive 1999/4 was transposed to Spanish law by Royal Decree 243/2003.
- **Fruit jams and similar products**: Directive 2001/113 was transposed to Spanish law by Royal Decree 863/2003.

- **Cocoa and chocolate products**: Directive 2000/36 was transposed to Spanish law by Royal Decree 1055/2003.

- **Fruit Juices and Similar Products**: Directive 2001/112/EC amended by Directive 2012/12/EU regulates fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption. Key amendments which affect fruit juice labeling rules include orange juice, nutrition claims, mixed juices and sugars and sweeteners. Directive 2012/12/EC was transposed to National Law by Royal Decree 781/2013 (Spanish language only). Detailed information on key changes introduced by the new directive can be found in GAIN report “New EU Fruit Juice Labeling Rules.”

### Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations

Spain applies EU-harmonized legislation to packaging and containers.

- **Size and Content**

  There are two EU Directives related to the making-up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products (Council Directive 76/211/EEC) and laying down rules on nominal quantities for pre-packed products (Directive 2007/45/EC). These were transposed into Spain’s National Law by Royal Decree 1801/2008 (Spanish language only).

- **Packaging Waste Management**


- **Reducing Packaging Related Waste**

  Some provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/904 to reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, such as the ban on single-use plastics, went into effect on July 3, 2021. Other provisions in the Directive, such as extended producer responsibility, will take effect by the end of 2024. Spain has issued an explanatory note (Spanish language only) regarding the enforcement of this Directive at the national level.

For more information about the upcoming legislative changes, please see GAIN Report European Union Single Use Plastics Directive Enters into Force.

- Materials in contact with foodstuffs

Specific measures set out additional requirements and include lists of authorized substances and materials. To date, specific directives have been developed for plastic materials (Commission Regulation 10/2011), including a union list of authorized substances.

In Spain:

- Royal Decree 1413/1994 (Spanish language only) regulates regenerated cellulose in contact with foodstuffs.
- Royal Decree 891/2006 (Spanish language only) regulates ceramics in contact with foodstuffs and establishes migration limits for lead and cadmium.
- Royal Decree 846/2011, (Spanish language only) regulates requirements for recycled polymers in contact with foodstuffs.
- Royal Decree 847/2011 (Spanish language only) defines the positive list of polymeric substances allowed to be in contact with foodstuffs.

Member States can provisionally authorize the use of certain substances not listed in one of the specific directives. They may also restrict or temporarily prohibit the use of certain materials authorized by the specific directives for reasons of public health. When there is no specific EU legislation, Member States may establish national measures. Additional information regarding applications for authorization can be downloaded in the link (Spanish language only).

Section IV. Food Additives Regulations

Spain applies EU-harmonized legislation regarding food additives, flavorings, and enzymes. However, at the EU level, processing aids are regulated by Directive 2009/32/EC which was transposed by Royal Decree 1101/2011 (Spanish language only). The use of processing aids is subject to authorization at the Member State level. Requests should be addressed to Agencia Española de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición (AESAN). Contact details are in Appendix I.

For detailed information on the EU-harmonized legislation on food additive regulations, please consult the EU FAIRS Country Report as well as the FAS USEU website section on Food Additives.

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants

PESTICIDES

- Pesticides Registration

The “Pesticide Package” also contains Directive 2009/128/EC for the sustainable use of pesticides, which was transposed to National Law by Royal Decree 1311/2012 (Spanish language only). The
authorization-registration of plant protection products remains the responsibility of Member States and depends on particularities of its climate-region. In Spain, Royal Decree 971/2014 (Spanish language only) establishes the risk evaluation procedure in Spain.

- The Directorate General of Health of Agricultural Production (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment) is responsible for the authorization and renewal of marketing of phytosanitary products. To apply for pesticide registration in Spain, contact Subdirección General de Sanidad e Higiene Vegetal y Forestal (MAPA). Contact details can be found in Appendix I. Form available in the link.
- The Directorate General of Quality, Environmental Assessment and Natural Environment (Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge) focuses on environmental aspects.
- The Directorate General of Public Health (Ministry of Health) focuses on human health implications.
- AESAN (Spanish Agency for Food Safety and Nutrition) ascribed to the Ministry of Health focuses on consumers’ associated risks.
- The Autonomous Regions are responsible for surveillance and control of maximum residue limits (MRLs). Harmonized sampling methods are established for the official control of residues in and on products of plant and animal origin by Commission Directive 2002/63/EC, which was transposed to National Law by Royal Decree 290/2003 (Spanish language only).

- **Import Tolerance**

If there is no EU legislation in place in the importing Member State, then the exporter can seek to obtain an “import tolerance” for active substances that have not been previously evaluated or used in Europe. Applications for import tolerances must be submitted to the “Rapporteur Member State” (RMS). The Commission assigns a Member State if no RMS exists. The RMS reviewed dossiers are evaluated by the EFSA before being forwarded to the Commission. Information on import tolerances is available in the “Pesticide Use and Food Safety” guide published by the Croplife Europe. All MRLs, including import tolerances, apply EU wide since September 2008.

For application of an import tolerance for a not yet regulated substance in Spain, please contact the AESAN. Contact details can be found in Appendix I. Form available in the link.

- **Official Controls**

Harmonized sampling methods are established for the official control of residues in and on products of plant and animal origin by Commission Directive 2002/63/EC. Commission Implementing Regulation 2020/585 outlines the latest version of the coordinated multi annual control program of the EU for pesticides residues. The control program requires Member States to take and analyze samples for product and pesticide residue combinations in food of plant and animal origin. Annex I to the Regulation sets out the pesticide and product combinations to be monitored. Annex II sets out the number of samples that need to be taken for each combination. The Member States must submit results of the sample tests to the EU by August 31, 2021, 2022, and 2023 for samples tested in 2020, 2021, and 2022 respectively. For more information see the European Commission website. The
Directive was transposed to National Law by Royal Decree 290/2003 (Spanish language only) regarding sampling methods for pesticides residue control in food of plant and animal origin.

CONTAMINANTS

Spain applies EU-harmonized legislation regarding food contaminants. For detailed information on the EU-harmonized legislation on food additive regulations, please consult the EU FAIRS Country Report as well as the USEU website section on contaminants.

- Residues in Animal Products


For additional information, please visit the FAS USEU website section on Residue Plans.

Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures

- Facility Registration

Exports of products of animal origin such as red meat, meat products, farmed and wild game meat, ratites, milk and milk products, seafood, bovine embryos and semen, porcine and equine semen, gelatin, animal casings and animal by-products to the EU from the U.S. may originate only from EU approved U.S. establishments. A comprehensive list of U.S. approved establishments can be found in the FAS USEU section on approved establishments. Detailed information on approved U.S. establishments is available at http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/certification/. Third country lists per sector and per country are published on the European Commission’s website.

- Product Registration

Generally, there is no EU requirement to register imported foods except for the introduction of novel foods. Detailed information is provided in Section VII “Other Specific Standards.”

Also, when introducing certain foodstuffs such as total diet replacements for weight control, falling within the scope of the EU’s Foods for Specific Groups Regulation 609/2013, exporters need to notify the Member States’ competent authorities. A summary on the notification process requirements can be found in the link (Spanish language only).

Exporters of vitamin-enriched foods or nutritional supplements are especially advised to check for the existence of specific Member State registration or notification requirements. A list of the competent Member State authorities is available on the European Commission’s website. In Spain,
the Agencia Española de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición (AESAN) is responsible for these procedures. Contact details are in Appendix I.

- Certification

The Spanish Government applies EU-harmonized legislation for other related regulations and requirements including product inspection, registration, and certification. For detailed information on certification, please see the USEU certification site.

An overview of all U.S. authorities that issue the legally required certificates for export to the EU is available on our website at https://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/certification/u-s-agencies-providing-eu-certificates/.

Since December 14, 2019, Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 established protective measures against plant pests for the entire EU.

Notification of imports of non-fully harmonized food products should be addressed to Subdirección General de Sanidad Exterior. Notification of imports of non-fully harmonized products non intended for human consumption should be addressed to Subdirección de Acuerdos Sanitarios y Control en Frontera. Contact details can be found in Appendix I.

For detailed information on specific certificates to export to Spain please consult the latest version of Spain’s latest FAIRS Certificate Report. Some examples of non-fully harmonized products include collagen casings, lanolin and gelatin and composite products².

- Product inspection

The Official Controls Regulation (EU) 2017/625 sets common rules for official controls to ensure the correct application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products (Official Controls Regulation - OCR). The main elements of this regulation went into effect on Dec 14, 2019.

The list of animal origin products subject to official controls at border posts was updated in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/632. Composite products listed in Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/630 are exempted from checks at the border because of the low risk the present. The list includes products such as biscuits, confectionary, and food supplements. All consignments to be presented at the border control posts must undergo documentary checks. Identity and physical checks are carried out at a frequency depending on the risk linked to the specific animals or goods. The criteria to determine and modify the frequency of rates are established by the Commission.

² Composite products are defined as foodstuffs intended for human consumption that contain processed products of animal origin and ingredients of plant origin.
The EU also maintains a list of food and feed of non-animal origin from certain third countries subject to a specified level of physical controls for certain contaminants. This list is published in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 and is regularly reviewed to account for the latest non-compliance information.

Competent authorities on certificates vary depending on the type of products. While the Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for products intended for human consumption, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) is responsible for live animals and agricultural products for purposes other than human consumption.

Agricultural products are examined when they enter Spain by the Spanish Border Inspection Posts (BIP). There are a number of BIPs in Spain that carry out plant health inspection (MAPA) and veterinary inspection for animal products not intended for human consumption (MAPA), and for products intended for human consumption (MOH). Check the links above for contact details.

U.S. exporters interested in introducing a product into the Spanish market should obtain local representation and/or a local importer/distributor to gain knowledge of the market, up-to-date information and guidance on trade laws and business practices, sales contacts, and market development expertise. As local importers have primary responsibility to the Spanish Government for imported food products entering Spanish territory, they are in the best position to provide guidance to U.S. exporters through the market-entry process.

Additionally, Member State authorities are responsible for carrying out inspections in the food and feed chain. Products can be checked at import or at all further stages of marketing. Although Spain has a decentralized system for the feed and food chain control, the central government has oversight over customs control operations. The Autonomous Regions establish their own monitoring and sampling plans throughout the food and feed chain in coordination with national authorities. Sampling plans are based on risk assessment, and it is primarily done at the wholesale and the processing level. Member States have the responsibility to designate laboratories eligible to perform food control analyses.

Infringements of EU food and feed legislation are reported through the Rapid Alert System on Food and Feeds (RASFF), which is a network of Member State authorities managed by the European Commission. The database with RASFF notifications is accessible via the RASFF portal.

For additional information on the Spanish Market, please consult the latest Spain’s Exporters Guide or contact FAS Madrid (Phone: +34 587 2555 or email: agmadrid@fas.usda.gov).

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3 A list of products intended for human consumption subject to sanitary control can be found in the link (Spanish language only).
Section VII. Other Specific Standards

Novel Foods

Commission Implementing Regulation 2018/456 lists the procedural steps that food business operators must follow to consult with the competent authority of the Member State where they first intend to market their product. In Spain, requests should be addressed to Agencia Española de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición (AESAN). Contact details can be found in Appendix I.

For detailed information see GAIN report “New EU Law on Novel Food Status Determination.”

Dietetic or Special Use Foods

At the national level, food for weight reduction is regulated by Royal Decree 1430/1997 (Spanish language only). For additional information, visit FAS USEU website section on dietetic foods.

For detailed information see GAIN report “The Skinny on New EU Rules for Weight Loss Products.”

Food Supplements

EU Directive 2002/46/EC only sets out EU-harmonized rules on labeling and vitamins and minerals that may be used in food supplements. Key aspects in the marketing of food supplements such as minimum and maximum levels of vitamins and minerals or the use of other substances such as botanical extracts remain the competence of the Member States. Royal Decree 1487/2009 (Spanish language only) as amended by Royal Decree 130/2018 transposes the Directive to Spanish Law.

For more information see GAIN report “Certification and Labeling of EU Whey Protein Supplements.” Marketing food supplements in the EU is a very complex issue. GAIN report “Exporting Food Supplements to the EU” provides detailed information on marketing food supplements in the EU.

Irradiated Foodstuffs

Harmonization of EU rules on food irradiation has been slow and only a few products have received EU-wide approval. Framework Directive 1999/2/EC outlines the marketing, labeling, import and control procedures, and technical aspects of food irradiation. Irradiated foods must be labeled "irradiated" or "treated with ionizing radiation." Implementing Directive 1999/3/EC establishes a Community list of foods and food ingredients authorized for irradiation treatment. The list contains only one food category: "dried aromatic herbs, spices and vegetable seasonings."

Until the EU positive list is expanded, national authorizations continue to apply. The list of Member States’ authorizations of food and food ingredients which may be treated with ionizing radiation can be consulted in the link. At the national level, these EU Directives were transposed by Royal Decree 348/2001 (Spanish language only), according to which, only dried aromatic herbs, spices and vegetal seasonings can be treated with ionizing irradiation.

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Medicated feed


Halal Foods

In Spain, there are no government-established halal standards, as halal is seen as a religious attestation and not a sanitary requirement and the government does not play a role in Halal labeling. Law 26/1992 (Spanish language only) established the framework for Cooperation with the Islamic Commission in Spain. An Islamic Committee must issue an authorization certificate in the country of origin. Since 2003, the Halal Institute is authorized by the Spanish Office for Patents and Trademarks to use and manage the Halal trademark.

Section VIII. Trademark, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

- Trademarks

In the EU, trademarks can be registered at the EU or national level. The EU-harmonized trademark regulation did not replace the existing laws at the Member State level. Both systems coexist. Trademarks registered at the national level are protected in one EU Member State. Applications must be submitted directly to the relevant national intellectual property (IP) office (full list of national offices). In Spain the legal basis for trademarks is laid down by National Law 17/2001 (Spanish language only). The trademark protection is granted for 10 years after which it can be renewed. Requests should be addressed to the Spanish Office for Patents and Trademarks. The Spanish Office for Patents and Trademarks, ascribed to the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, is the public body responsible for the registration and granting the different types of Industrial Property ranking from industrial property titles, including brands and commercial names (or distinctive signs), inventions, and industrial designs. See Appendix I for contact details.

- Designation of Origin and Geographical Indications

Several food product names considered as generic in the U.S. are protected under EU law. Lists of protected names by country, product type, registered name and name applied for are available through the Commission’s online “DOOR” (Database of Origin and Registration) database. Specific information about Spain’s registered products under this scheme can be found in the link.
Section IX. Import Procedures

- Import duties

The customs duties that must be paid upon import of a product depend on the tariff classification applicable to the product. EU’s applicable duties information can be found in the on-line customs data base. The EU’s 2021 Tariff Schedule was published on January 1, 2021, in the Official Journal. In the case of Spain, Agencia Tributaria, ascribed to the Ministry of Treasury, is the customs authority entity. For contact details see Appendix I.

Goods are only released after payment of the import duty and other taxes that may be due. EU harmonized duties payable on goods imported into the EU include when applicable: import duty (expressed as ad valorem tariffs or specific tariffs per unit weight/volume/number of pieces), additional duties on flour and sugar (processed products), or entry price (fruit and vegetables). Non-harmonized taxes applicable to agricultural products include, when applicable: inspection fees, Value Added Tax (VAT) – and excise duties (alcohol and tobacco).

- Import Documentation and Process

The following documents are required for ocean or air cargo shipments of food products into Spain:

- Bill of Lading and/or Airway Bill
- Commercial Invoice
- Phytosanitary Certificate and/or Health Certificate when applicable
- Import Certificate

Most food products require an Import Certificate issued by the competent Spanish authorities. This certificate must be obtained by a registered importer as it is intended for tariff classification purposes.

The import process requires:

- Pre-announcement by Common (veterinary) Entry Document (CVED or CED)
- Documentary Check
- Identity Check
- Physical Check

- Temporary Entry

Temporary entry may be permitted for goods in transit (up to 24 months), manufacturing for re-export, and/or for temporary storage. Generally, the exporter must pay normally applied import duties and VAT, which are then reimbursed upon re-export of the merchandise to a destination outside of the EU. Additional information on the temporary entry procedure can be found in the link (only available in Spanish language).
• **Samples and Advertising Material**

Spain grants duty free entry to giveaway samples if properly labeled. Samples are, however, subject to the same import documentation requirements that apply to normal commercial imports. They also require a nominal value for customs declaration purposes on the commercial invoice which must carry the statement “Samples without Commercial Value.”

Product samples must comply with the food regulations applicable in the EU. Exemptions exist for meat and meat products, for which a waiver may be obtained from the listing requirement described on the FAS USEU website section on certification.

For detailed information on the procedure to import samples without commercial value to Spain please consult the Spain’s latest FAIRS Certificate Report.

**Section X. Trade Facilitation**

• **Advance Rulings**

The Binding Tariff Information (BTI) system was introduced to ensure legal certainty for business operators when calculating import duties. All BTI decisions issued by the Member States’ customs authorities are entered into an EBTI-database. In the case of Spain, Agencia Tributaria, ascribed to the Ministry of Treasury, is the responsible entity. For contact details see Appendix I.

• **Import Control Fees**

Inspection fees for non-animal origin products differ from one Member State to another. Penalties for non-compliance also vary widely, ranging from non-admittance of a product to forced destruction. This may be a decisive factor in choosing a port of entry for products where problems are more likely.

- Inspection fees for animal products intended for human consumption can be consulted in the link (Spanish language only).
- Inspection fees for non-animal feed ingredients can be consulted in the link (Spanish language only).
- Inspection fees for live animals can be consulted in the link (Spanish language only).
- Inspection fees for animal products not intended for human consumption can be consulted in the link (Spanish language only).
• **Duplicative Inspections**

Inspections on imported foods are concentrated at the external borders of the European Union. Once goods have passed inspection and customs duties are paid, they can move freely throughout the EU. However, official controls remain possible at any stage of distribution in the EU. The Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency (AESAN), ascribed to the Ministry of Consumption, coordinates the food chain control. Due to Spain’s decentralized governmental structure, testing and controlling are carried out at the regional level, while the central government maintains authority over customs. The Autonomous Regions establish their own monitoring and sampling plans throughout the food and feed chain coordinated by national authorities. Sampling plans are based on risk assessments, and it is primarily conducted at the wholesale and the processing level. Spain uses the [Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) database](https://ec.europa.eu/consumers/food舦) to report food safety issues to consumers, the trade, and other Member States.

**Appendix I. Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts**

**Ministry of Health**
Imported Foodstuffs, Contaminations and Compound Residues, Health Certification, Port Inspection and EU Alerts
Ministerio de Sanidad
Subdirección General de Sanidad Exterior
Paseo del Prado, 18 y 20
28014 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 596 1000
Fax: +34 91 596 4480
[Website link](http://www.sanitec.gob.es)
E-mail: saniext@mscbs.es

**Ministry of Consumption**
Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency
Agencia Española de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición (AESAN)
C/ Alcalá, 56
28071 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 338 0392
Fax: +34 91 338 0378
[Website link](http://www.aesan.gob.es)
E-mail: informacionaesantor@mscbs.es
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Plant Health Unit - Inspection and Certification
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación
Subdirección General de Acuerdos Sanitarios y Control en Frontera
C/ Almagro, 33
28071 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 347 8241
Fax: +34 91 347 6969
Website link
E-mail: sgacuerdos@mapa.es

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Animal Health Unit - Inspection and Certification
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación
Subdirección General de Acuerdos Sanitarios y Control en Frontera
C/ Almagro, 33
28071 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 347 8241
Fax: +34 91 347 6969
Website link
E-mail: sgacuerdos@mapa.es

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Planting Seeds and Nursery Products
(Import requirements, seed registration and certification, and commercial seed catalogs)
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación
Subdirección General de Medios de Producción Agrícolas y Oficina Española de Variedades Vegetales
C/ Almagro, 33
28071 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 347 6659
Fax: +34 91 347 6703
Website link
E-mail: mpayoevv@mapa.es

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Pesticides Registration
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación
Subdirección General de Sanidad e Higiene Vegetal y Forestal
C/ Almagro, 33
28071 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 347 4058/8274
Fax: +34 91 347 4087
Website link
E-mail: sgmpagri@mapa.es
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Organic Farming
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación
Subdirección General de Calidad y Sostenibilidad Alimentaria
C/ Almagro, 33
28071 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 347 5346
Website link
E-mail: sgcsa@mapa.es

Spanish Patent and Trademark Office
Oficina Española de Patentes y Marcas
Paseo de la Castellana, 75
28046 Madrid
Tel.: +34 902 157 530
Website link
E-mail: informacion@oepm.es

EU Trademark Register
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market
Avenida de Europa, 4
03008 Alicante
Tel.: +34 96 513 9100
Fax: +34 965 131 344
Website link
E-mail: information@euipo.europa.eu

Ministry for the Treasury
Ministerio de Hacienda
Agencia Tributaria - Departamento de Aduanas e Impuestos Especiales
C/ Guzmán El Bueno, 132
28003 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 582 6805
Website link

Ministry for the Treasury – Binding Tariff Information
Ministerio de Hacienda
Agencia Tributaria - Departamento de Aduanas e Impuestos Especiales
Subdirección de Gestión Aduanera - Servicio de Arancel
Avda. Llano Castellano, 17
28071 Madrid
E-mail: gesadu@aeat.es
Ministry for the Treasury
Ministerio de Hacienda
Laboratorio Central de Aduanas - Customs Central Laboratory
Calle Na valueng a, 2 A
28035 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 376 80 00

National Food Center (CNA)
Centro Nacional de Alimentación
Ctra. Pozuelo-Majadahonda, Km 5,100
28220 Majadahonda (Madrid)
Tel: +34 91 338 05 84
Fax: +34 91 338 09 80
Email: cna@mscbs.es
Website link

WTO Inquiry Post

a. For technical regulations:

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Turismo
Secretaría de Estado de Comercio Exterior
Subdirección General de Comercio Internacional de Mercancías
Paseo de la Castellana, 162, 6a planta
28046 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 349 37 54
E-mail: sgsoivre.sscc@mincotur.es
Website link

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Turismo
Secretaría de Estado de Comercio
Subdirección General de Comercio Internacional de Mercancías
Paseo de la Castellana, 162, 6a planta
28046 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 349 37 80
Fax: +34 91 349 38 06
Website link
b. For standards:

**Spanish Association for Standardization and Certification**  
Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación (AENOR)  
Calle Génova, 6  
28004 Madrid  
Tel: (+34 91) 432 5965  
Fax: (+34 91) 310 45 96  
E-mail: info@aenor.es  
Website link

**Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts**

**European Union – Delegation of the European Union to the United States**  
2300 M Street  
NW, Washington, DC 20037  
Tel.: (202) 862 9500  
Fax: (202) 429 1766  
http://www.euintheus.org/

**United States Mission to the European Union**  
Office of Agricultural Affairs  
27 Boulevard du Regent  
1000 Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel.: +32 2 508 2760  
Fax: +32 2 511 0918  
E-mail: AgUSEUBrussels@fas.usda.gov  
Website link

**Spanish Federation of Food and Beverage Industries (FIAB)**  
Federación de Industrias de Alimentación y Bebidas  
Calle Velázquez, 64 3 planta  
28001 Madrid  
Tel.: +34 91 411 72 11  
Fax: +34 91 411 73 44  
Email: fiab@fiab.es  
Website link
Association of Spanish Supermarket Chains (ACES)
Asociación de Cadenas Españolas de Supermercados
C/ Núñez de Balboa, 90 2º
28006 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 185 68 58
Fax: +34 91 185 68 59
Email: aces@asociacionsupermercados.com
Website link

Spanish Association for Distributors and Supermarkets (ASEDAS)
Asociación Española de Distribuidores, Autoservicios y Supermercados
Calle Cedaceros 11, 2 planta. Despacho G
28014 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 429 89 56
Fax: +34 91 429 4581
Email: info@asedas.org
Website link

National Association of Large Distributors (ANGED)
Asociación Nacional de Grandes Empresas de Distribución
Calle Velázquez, 24 5º Dcha.
28001 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 522 30 04
Email: anged@anged.es
Website link

The USDA’s Foreign Agricultural Service Office for Spain and Portugal, located in Madrid, can also assist U.S. exporters in obtaining specific national legislation on all food product directives. You may contact us at the following address:

Foreign Agricultural Service
Office of Agricultural Affairs
American Embassy Madrid
C/ Serrano, 75 – Box 20
28006 Madrid
Spain
Tel.: +34 91 587 2555
Fax: +34 91 587 2556
Email: AgMadrid@fas.usda.gov
Website link
Attachments:
No Attachments