



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
Single Market Enforcement
Notification of Regulatory Barriers

Message 201

Communication from the Commission - TRIS/(2026) 1361

Directive (EU) 2015/1535

Notification: 2026/0178/ES

Forwarding of the response of the Member State notifying a draft (Spain) to request for supplementary information (INFOSUP) of European Commission.

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1. MSG 201 IND 2026 0178 ES EN 08-07-2026 19-05-2026 ES ANSWER 08-07-2026

2. Spain

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4. 2026/0178/ES - C00A - AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND FOODSTUFFS

5.

6. On May 11, 2026, the European Commission issued a request for supplementary information regarding the draft Royal Decree amending Royal Decree 760/2021 of 31 August 2021 approving the quality standard for olive and olive pomace oils, notified pursuant to the notification procedure established by 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. The standstill period for this draft ends on July 8, 2026.

RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Royal Decree 760/2021, of August 31, approving the quality standards for olive oils and olive pomace oils, had as one of its main new features the introduction of a new requirement: the creation of a computerized system to which all movements of bulk olive oils and olive pomace oils within the national territory must be notified. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure product traceability and enable the monitoring of goods during transport.

Article 4(2) of the Royal Decree stipulates that 'in the case of transport of olive oils and olive-pomace oils in bulk from third countries or other Member States, the final recipient of the goods shall be responsible for submitting this information to the system.'

With the implementation of the Royal Decree, certain difficulties have been observed in notifying the movement of olive oil in cases of imports from third countries where the first recipient within the national territory is sometimes an intermediate warehouse lacking sufficient information to fulfill the notification obligations.

That is why, the definition of the final recipient of the goods is introduced as "the natural or legal person who, having facilities in the olive oil sector in Spain, is listed by any legal title as responsible for the entry of the oil into national territory and is registered in the computerized system referred to in Section 2 of Article 4." This definition aims to clarify who is responsible for the notification, improving the traceability of olive oils from the moment they enter Spain.



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As indicated, “final recipient of the goods” has been defined as the natural or legal person who, having facilities in the olive oil sector in Spain, is listed under any legal capacity as responsible for the entry of the oil into national territory and is registered in the computerized system referred to in Article 4(2). Therefore, it is a requirement of this definition to have olive oil sector facilities in Spain, and for this reason, this definition does not include importers who do not have such facilities.

The Spanish legislator’s intention has been to exempt operators without facilities from the notification requirement, as they cannot be registered in the computerized system due to the lack of such facilities. Thus, in cases where the importer does not have facilities, they will not meet the requirements to be considered the final recipient. In these cases, the notification to the computerized system must be done by the recipient of the shipment when the goods enter the country, which will be the party receiving them at their facilities, and which in some cases may be an intermediate warehouse.

Consequently, there will be no entries of olive oil into the country that remain undeclared, as all imports will have a final recipient within the meaning of the Royal Decree, who will be responsible for filing the declaration. The objective of this amendment, by introducing the definition of “final recipient of the goods,” is to clarify which of the parties involved in that import or entry must fulfill the associated documentation obligations.

It is important to note that, in the vast majority of cases, the party responsible for importing the oil into Spain has its own facilities; therefore, that party is responsible for submitting the notification to the computerized system. There are only a small number of cases in which the party responsible for importing the oil into Spain does not have its own facilities, and in those cases, the notification must be submitted by the party which is the first destination of the goods in Spain.

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