



Implementation of the EU optional quality term “mountain product”: where do we stand in the different Member States?

Rewarding [15 years of Euromontana commitment to the topic of mountain products](#), the use of the optional quality term (OQT) “mountain product” was protected in November 2012 by the European Union with the (EU) regulation No 1151/2012. Following that, the European Commission adopted the delegated act (EU) No 665/2014 in June 2014. Since then, several countries have moved forward with the implementation of the OQT at the national level. The delegated act gave some room for manoeuvre to the Member States (MS) in implementing the term. Euromontana has monitored this process in twelve countries so far. This study was first published in early 2016 and was updated at the beginning of 2017.

As a reminder, MS have the possibility to adjust the derogation on the processing outside mountain areas. While in the delegated act a distance of 30 km is allowed for the production of milk and milk products, MS can decide to reduce this distance or have no derogation on the distance¹.

In addition, in order to avoid the fraudulent use of the OQT “mountain product”, MS have to set up a control scheme to monitor the use of the OQT. This means that they have to define the procedures for the farmers using the OQT and they have to appoint an organisation responsible for controlling the use of the term².

So far, there are three types of Member States: the ones who will directly apply the EU regulation (Austria), the ones who are in the process of adapting their national laws to the EU regulation (Romania – Slovenia – France – Italy – Germany) and those that have not yet adapted their national laws (Bulgaria – Croatia – Portugal – Spain – UK/Scotland).

Countries directly applying the EU regulation, without a specific national adaptation

➤ Austria

With 73.4% of its territory covered in mountains³ and 70.50% of its utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the mountains⁴, the production of mountain products in Austria represents a large part of the country’s farming activity (38.1%⁵).

Adaptation process at national level: No specific legislation will be adopted at the national level and so the derogation will not be redefined. The regulation has been applied as stated in the EU regulation, “*processing outside mountain areas will be allowed provided that the distance from the mountain area in question does not exceed 30 km*”.

Procedure for authorization of use: No specific pre-authorisation is required. Farmers can directly use the OQT, as long as they are respecting the criteria. They are not obliged to be registered in any list.

Control system against fraud: An official control system remains under negotiation over the role of the different Ministries. The Ministry of Health should take over the job of controlling and monitoring the food that reaches store shelves and the Ministry of Agriculture should take over the implementation of the

¹ Extract from article 6 of regulation (EU) No 665/2014: “As regards products processed on their territory, Member States may determine that the derogation in paragraph 1, point (a) [i.e. processing operations for the production of milk and milk products in processing facilities in place on 3 January 2013] will not apply or that the processing facilities must be located within a distance, to be specified, of less than 30 km from the mountain area in question.”

² Extract from Article 34 of regulation (EU) No 1151/2012: “Member States shall undertake checks, based on a risk analysis, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Title and, in the event of breach, shall apply appropriate administrative penalties”.

³ All figures on the proportion of a country covered in mountains come from: Nordregio Report. (2004). *Mountain areas in Europe: Analysis of mountain areas in EU Member States, acceding and other European countries*. Nordregio: Nordic Center for Spatial Development. European Commission – DG Regio Policy, page 29.

⁴ All figures on the UAA come from the JRC publication: Santini et al. (2013). *Labelling of agricultural and food products of mountain farming*. Joint Research Centre. European Commission. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/external-studies/2013/mountain-farming/fulltext_en.pdf, pages 24-25.

⁵ All figures on the proportion of a country’s agricultural activity that occurs in mountains comes from the JRC report cited above, page 34.



requirements of the regulation 665/2014 in the field. No official final decision on which Ministry will control what has been made, though.

To facilitate the development of a control system, which appears as the main reason to delay the implementation of the OQT in different countries, the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture has developed together with the Bavarian Ministry of Agriculture and the government of South Tyrol, a manual focused on the requirements for feed stuff in order for a product to be considered a mountain product. These requirements were developed with the assistance of feeding specialists from Italy, Austria, and Germany and are based on a pragmatic correlation between the number of cow-heads per hectare and the relationship between green biomass and feed stuff intake (see below for more information).

Rules on the format used: The Chamber of Agriculture is developing a special logo to communicate the mountain message to the consumer. The logo contains the term “mountain product”. The control of the use of the logo will be based on a private certification scheme which complies with the official EU requirements.

Producers' uptake of the OQT

General use: While there is interest in the use of the term, to date it seems that there is no concrete use in practice. In Austria, the term is most likely to be used for dairy, beef, lamb and fruit and vegetables

In early 2016, the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture started a national service association called the SVGH (“Serviceverein Geschützte Bezeichnungen für Lebensmittel”, www.svggh.at) for all types of quality terms (Geographical Indications + OQT). This association is publicly funded through a Rural Development measure (from chapter 16, cooperation) and will hopefully be able to assist farmers who wish to use the “mountain product” term. The association helps members with judicial and administrative issues, protection of intellectual property, and marketing and promotion while also helping those interested in using the term complete their applications. The association also serves as a contact point for authorities and an indirect way for the involved ministries to coordinate their work.

The trans-national initiative between Austria, Bavaria and South Tyrol: Euromontana talked with Jochum Christian of the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture and Martin Pazeller formerly working with the Province of South Tyrol on the issue, both involved in the negotiations of the delegated act. They are currently developing a trans-national initiative between Bavaria, Austria and South Tyrol. The public-private initiative stems from the acknowledgement that the EU OQT as stated in the regulation lacks marketing appeal (*‘Bergerzeugnis’* in German).

Eager to protect mountain products, they have worked together to develop a strategy to promote the new regulation through the joint creation of a private logo. They are confident that by focusing on the symbol rather than on the OQT on itself, they could achieve a better visibility on the market.

The other advantage of choosing private labelling is a better traceability of mountain products. They wish to set up a control system that would guarantee that not only the food authorities check if the criteria are fulfilled. In the long run, the idea is that the private label would be managed by public authorities, as is already the case for other quality schemes. They are also thinking about bringing a local dimension to the logo by adding the symbol of the regions to it. The logo remains under development.

The joint initiative focused on cow's milk as milk is the predominant sector in the three alpine regions involved. To evaluate if the farmers of the three regions would be able to meet the EU requirement relative to the origin of feedstuffs, they worked with experts in animal nutrition who determined that 2 heads per hectare would allow farmers to meet the requirement for 60% of dry matter in foodstuffs must be from a mountain area (as defined in the regulation). Based on the current participation of farmers in the environmental programme (to be eligible farmers should have a maximum of two heads by ha of pastures), they identified that 95% of the dairy farmers would meet the feed requirements.

Work on the initiative continues in 2017. Agrarmarkt Austria, responsible for carrying out all agricultural marketing across Austria, has been in contact with some advertising companies and initial drafts of the logo have been developed.

The countries who have adapted or are in the process of adapting the OQT regulation at the national level

➤ France



Mountain areas represent 22.3% of the French territory and 23.10% of the UAA is in mountains. France accounts for 18.3% of the EU mountain food production. France and Italy are the two EU countries that already had a law regulating the use of the term 'mountain'. Therefore, since the adoption of the EU regulations, these laws have had to be revised.

Adaptation process at national level: On the 7th October 2015, the French Ministry of Agriculture released the [ordinance n°2015-1246 on signs for the indication of quality and origin](#). It introduced two distinct cases:

- For the food products mentioned in the [Annex I of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) as stated in the article 31 of the regulation (EU) N° 1151/2012, the EU OQT "mountain product" should be used.
- For drinks and other non-food agricultural products (like [water for example](#)) that are not subject to the EU regulations and that were included in the previous French regulation, the national term 'mountain' is maintained.

Derogation on distance of dairy processing: France did not make use of the possibility to reduce the distance of dairy processing outside mountain areas.

Procedure for authorization of use: For both the EU term and the national term, the producers will no longer need an authorisation before making use of these terms. However, from the moment they decide to use these terms, they might have to declare their use to the Regional Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

Control system against fraud: The control will be realised by the competent administrative authorities at the local level.

Rules on the format used: If the OQT appears on product packaging, there is no requirement on the format of the term.

➤ Germany

14.7% of the German territory is covered in mountains and 10% of the federal state of Bavaria is mountainous. 2.7% of the German UAA is in mountains, but it still accounts for 5.7% of EU agricultural production in mountain areas.

Adaptation process at national level: The Federal Government adapted the Food Specialties Act (18/6164) to the EU legislation in order to integrate the OQT into the federal legislation. The legislative process was finished in autumn 2015 with the adoption of [Bill 18/6670](#).

Derogation on distance of dairy processing: The German government decided not to redefine the derogation, so that processing operations in Germany may take place outside mountain areas, "*provided that the distance from the mountain area in question does not exceed 30 km*".

Procedure for authorization of use: The German government is still working on the process for the authorization of use. They are aiming to build a system that does not require extra effort from the farmers and that is not too complex. Most of the producers in mountain areas are small structures that cannot bear additional bureaucratic burdens. An idea could be to delegate some of the administrative tasks to the processors, e.g. the dairy sector.

Control system against fraud: For the control of the OQT use, the existing authority in charge of controlling foodstuffs matters will monitor the cases of misuse and will apply appropriate administrative penalties. The details are not known yet.

Producers' uptake of the OQT: Some Bavarian processing companies started to offer a price premium for milk produced in mountain areas (+30cts/l) in November 2015.

➤ Italy

Mountains cover 60% of the Italian territory. With 47.50% of its UAA in mountain areas and producing 30.8% of EU mountain food production, Italy is the biggest producer of EU mountain products (M€ 7 195⁶).

Adaptation process at national level: A taskforce has been created by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture to adapt the EU regulation at Italian level. Progress on the implementation and regulation of the term has stalled

⁶ Santini et al. (2013).



in the Ministry of Agriculture. In April 2015, the Ministry had solicited feedback on a draft decree “Regolamento comunitario” that sought to simplify the EU regulation for application at the national level. Due to disagreement on who should control the regulation of the term, the Ministry or external control bodies, work has been suspended. The main point of contention lies in whether the term should be regulated in advance, meaning that farmers would have to be pre-approved to use the term, or whether farmers should be allowed to use the term and then monitored only after they begin using the term. In a February 2017 discussion with the president of ERSAF, the Regional Entity for Services to Agricultural and Forestry, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture stated that the Ministry will be revealing decisions about the regulation shortly.

Derogation on distance of dairy processing: Discussion and disagreement continues over whether to reduce the derogation for dairy processing to 10km outside official mountain areas. In Italy, having a larger derogation would reduce the benefit to mountain areas. At the same time, reducing the derogation could harm mountain producers who sell their products to processors based further than 10 km from the mountains. In the absence of agreement on the issue, the derogation remains under discussion.

Procedure for authorization of use: The procedure for the authorization of use remains under discussion as well. One approach would be to have producers send an email to their regional authority in charge of promotion of agricultural products informing them that they want to use the OQT. Each regional authority would communicate this list of producers once a year to the national Ministry of Agriculture.

Control system against fraud: Regarding the control systems, the current challenge lies in agreeing upon the best way to efficiently implement and control the OQT without causing additional bureaucratic burdens for the producers that would keep them from using the term.

Regional bodies want to make the regulation attractive for producers and to offer them an alternative tool that is simpler to use than the Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) for the promotion of their products. They would like the control to be put in place at the market level meaning that producers would be controlled only after they have started to use the term. With the Italian legislation on traceability of food products, the competent control authorities would be able to trace back the products to the processing and production places. On the other hand, the Ministry of Agriculture would like the competent national and regional control authorities (for example the *ICQRF - Ispettorato centrale della tutela della qualità e della repressione frodi dei prodotti agroalimentari* of the ministry of controls or the *N.A.S., Nuclei Antisofisticazioni e Sanità dell'Arma* of the carabinieri) to control the use of the OQT from the start, meaning the producer would have to be pre-authorized to use the term.

Next steps: The future development of the National Act depends on the Regions and the Ministry of Agriculture coming to an agreement. Once the two parties agree, the National Act will be submitted for adoption.

Producers' uptake of the OQT:

The example of the Lombardy Region

In the beginning of October 2015, Laura Ronchi from the Lombardy Region explained how the region plans to implement the OQT at the regional level, once the national legislation is put in place. Regional control authorities of the new quality term will have to be trained on the new regulation and trust will have to be built between control authorities and producers in order to create a good dynamic. To make the process easier, Lombardy Region planned to prepare technical guidelines on the use of the OQT.

For farmers to take ownership of the OQT and to start organising themselves, they will need to have more knowledge on how to best use the term. At the same time, consumers will need to be informed and educated about what the term means. As of January 2017, the Ministry has yet to confirm the regulation and so the Region remains somewhat hampered in its ability to move forward with promotion and education activities.

Nevertheless, some producers have decided to move forward without a final national legislation and to start using the “mountain product” OQT. A group of mountain producers in Lombardy launched the website <http://www.prodottodimontagna.eu/>. As the adaptation of the derogation in Italy has not been determined yet, they decided only to accept farmers who are following the 2012 regulation strictly. With the funds for rural development to support such projects made available by the Lombardy Region, the producers are currently pursuing their initiative.

[During the exchange of Euromontana with ERSAF in Lombardy](#), we also discussed the OQT with the farmers of the Valtellina and talked about ways the term could fit with the promotion strategy of their products. Different opinions were expressed. For Giuseppe Giovannoni, who sells the totality of his production directly at the nearby refuge and produces his cheese in alpine pastures, the OQT is not very interesting. The OQT



does not differentiate between his work in the alpine pastures and maintaining the grasslands at high altitude and other farmers working in down in the valley bottom of the Valtellina. For the family Codazzi, who sell their products in the valley to tourists and local consumers, the OQT is an additional tool to promote and protect their products. In general, farmers would have liked the OQT to go further and to include criteria to protect traditional mountain farming practices.

Other Italian Regions

In other Italian regions, there are a few reports of mountain producers using the term. For example, in Calabria, potato producers in the Sila mountains use the term which they have coupled with the PGI designation (<http://www.patatadellasilaigp.com/>). In Emilia Romagna, farmers who have called the regional entity responsible for agriculture have been advised to follow the EU regulation. The term is being successfully used by parmiggiano reggiano who has combined their PDO label with the “prodotto di montagna” term. Veneto has a regional registry where 4-5 people have registered. Not that many people are registered because they are waiting for the national act and for more information about controls. This pattern has also been reported in other Italian regions.

➤ Romania

37.9% of Romania is mountainous and 29.90% of Romanian UAA is in mountain areas. 9.15% of Romanian agricultural production⁷ occurs in mountain areas, accounting for .7% of EU mountain production. Therefore, Romania's mountain regions are an area with important economic, social, cultural and environmental potential. The country is one of the most active MS in developing the OQT in its mountain areas.

Adaptation process at national level: A taskforce has been created and it is currently working on the Government Decision for the regulatory framework and the Ministry Order from Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development for the procedure of implementation of the OQT. In July 2016, the government released its [Decision nr. 506](#) that defined the institutional framework and measures for the implementation of the Regulation 665/2014. In March 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture [issued Order No. 52/2177](#) which approved the procedure by those wishing to use the mountain products term have to follow in order to be able to use the term.

Derogation on distance of dairy processing: The derogation remains under negotiation, but there are currently no rules on the distance. The possibility of not having any derogation (i.e. to reducing the distance to 0km) remains under discussion.

Procedure for authorization of use: The Mountain Area Agency, who is a part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, will be in charge of coordinating the implementation of the quality term by the local authorities. The analysis of the requests to use of the OQT, the authorization and the monitoring of the users of the term will be done at the local level. The Mountain Area Agency will keep track of all the users in their National Registry of Mountain Products. This means that Romania has chosen to ask farmers for an authorisation before they are allowed to use the OQT.

Control system against fraud: The National Consumers Protection Authority will be responsible for the controls on the market and will check if the producer has been granted the authorisation to use the OQT and if the labelling is in norm with the national regulation.

Rules on the format used: The plans to create an official logo have stalled. The originally planned logo that would have been used together with the term “mountain product” in a similar way as in Switzerland.

Producers' uptake of the OQT: Farmers are looking forward to the final ruling on the OQT at the national level. Partners of the [“Sustainable Agriculture Models in the Romanian Mountain Area” project](#), part of the Swiss-Romanian collaboration programme, are involved with the implementation taskforce for the OQT in Romania. The ‘De la Munte’ project aims at creating a brand identity for mountain products in Romania as part of the wider goal to build sustainable agriculture models in Romanian mountain areas. The EU regulation was not complete in January 2014 at the time the project started, but the partners are interested in getting the products certified once the regulation is in place.

⁷ All data on individual country mountain agricultural production from Santini et al. (2013) as cited above.



➤ Slovenia

78% of Slovenia is covered in mountains and 63.2% of its UAA is in mountain areas. It is second only to Austria in terms of the proportion of its UAA located in mountain areas. 32.33% of Slovenian food is produced in mountain areas accounting for 1.2% of EU mountain production. The Slovenian mountains can be visualised in purple on this [map](#).

Adaptation process at national level: Slovenia has adapted its national legislation to integrate the OQT. It amended two regulations following the EU regulation: '[The Act of Agriculture \(OJ No 26/14\)](#)' adopted in April 2014 and '[The rules on quality schemes for agriculture products and foodstuffs \(OJ No 23/15\)](#)' adopted in April 2015.

Derogation on distance of dairy processing: Slovenia did not make use of the possibility of reducing the derogation on the distance of dairy processing outside mountain areas.

Procedure for authorization of use: In Slovenia, every producer who wants to use the OQT has to inform the ministry about it at the beginning of their use of the term.

Control system against fraud: The controls will be made by the National Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection⁸, which is the competent authority responsible for official controls '*based on a risk analysis*'.

Rules on the format used: For the time being, the ministry did not introduce any prescribed logo or any requirement on the size of the font used on packaging.

Producers' uptake of the OQT: Currently, there is only one known farmer, producing fresh beef meat, registered as using the OQT.

➤ Czech Republic

32.3% of the Czech Republic is covered in mountains and 20.4% of its UAA is in mountains. 7.23% of its agricultural output comes from mountain areas accounting for 1.3% of the EU mountain production.

Adaptation process at national level: In 2011, the Czech Republic adapted its legislation to integrate OQT in general and, since 2014, has included "mountain products" as one of these OQTs. The term "mountain product" can be added to a product as extra information as long as the product is produced in mountain areas as defined article 18 of [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1257/1999](#)

⁸ Uprava RS za varno hrano, veterinarstvo in varstvo rastlin



Derogation on distance of dairy processing: The Czech Republic did not make use of the possibility of reducing the derogation on the distance of dairy processing outside mountain areas.

Procedure for authorization of use: Every producer who wants to use the OQT has to apply through the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic.

Control system against fraud: There are two authorities controlling the use of the term, the State Veterinary Administration⁹ responsible for animal products and the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority¹⁰ responsible for plant based products.

Rules on the format used: For the time being, there is no logo defined or prescribed nor is there any requirement on the size of the font used to write mountain product on the packaging.

Producers' uptake of the OQT: There do not seem to be any producers using the "mountain product" term. The majority of producers using OQTs use national terms such as "Czech food" and "Regional product" that were promoted by the national government through specific campaigns.

Countries that have not yet adapted their national laws

➤ **Bulgaria**

Bulgaria has not yet implemented the OQT at the national level. Given that 53.3% of the Bulgarian territory is mountainous, 38.1% of the UAA is in these mountains, and 6.35% of the total food production occurs in mountain areas, actors linked with the Bulgarian mountain sectors are increasingly interested in the OQT, as [the written questions of MEP Nekov](#) attest to. During the Bulgarian presidency of the European Council in 2018, there will be an event on dairy. This event is a change to stress the mountain element especially in the context of less advantaged regions.

➤ **Croatia**

The national Ministry of Agriculture, who is responsible for the implementation of the OQT in Croatia, has not yet adapted the national policy to the EU regulation. Due to the political situation in Croatia in 2016, many government activities were stopped. The Ministry of Agriculture continues to prepare national policy, but the work has temporarily stalled.

➤ **Portugal**

39.1% of Portugal is mountainous and has 43% of its UAA in the mountains. 21.45% of its food is produced in mountain areas accounting for 2.3% of EU mountain production. The Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture informed us that they published the information about the OQT on their website and promoted and informed producer organizations and regional services about the term, but they do not have knowledge of any producers using the OQT in the country.

➤ **Spain**

Mountain areas cover 55.7% of the Spanish territory and 40.7% of the UAA is in mountains. Spain is the second biggest producer of EU mountain products after Italy (18.8%). According to Hazi, nothing has been developed in Spain by the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the implementation and regulation of the term. In the Basque country, mountains cover 80% of the territory. Currently, the producers of the Basque Country use the regional scheme called Eusko Label. The scheme is managed by HAZI and it certifies both the origin and the quality of the product. It is the most popular one at the regional level and it is well established.

Some products in Spain are also certified on an individual basis under a regional designation of origin scheme as for example the sheep cheese called Idiazabal or Rioja wine.

➤ **United Kingdom/Scotland**

In the UK and Scotland, no regions have yet been officially defined as mountains by the government, though data from Nordregio suggest that 25.5% of the country is covered in mountains. . The reluctance of the

⁹ <https://en.svscr.cz/>

¹⁰ <http://www.szpi.gov.cz/en/default.aspx>



governments to designate areas as mountains might be linked to issues having to do with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Less Favoured Areas (LFAs).

At the same time, the Scottish Government seems reluctant to create supporting measures to foster the use of the OQT as it is already heavily focusing on the Team Scotland branding. They also tried to support other upland related branding in the recent past – The Crofters Brand – without real success.

In the UK EU membership referendum of June 23rd, 2016, the country voted to leave the EU. This may have implications for the implementation and use of the OQT as support systems for agriculture will likely change and no further progress on mountain products is expected.

Countries that did not provide Euromontana with feedback

Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Slovakia, and Sweden are all MS with an important part of their territory covered in mountains. Nevertheless, for now, we are not aware of whether they have started the implementation process of the OQT at the national level. Euromontana members are invited to contact us if they know more about the adaptation in their countries.

Conclusions

Since the OQT “mountain product” officially entered in to use in July 2014, mountain actors across Europe have taken steps to implement the OQT at the national and producer level. However, the process is far from complete. Some Member States still have to put in place appropriate measures to protect the use of the term “mountain product” in their territories. Euromontana calls upon the Member States to accelerate the implementation of the optional quality term and to put in place adequate control systems.

There is a need for greater incentives to foster the use of the OQT by mountain producers so that producers see the benefits of using the term. Euromontana has taken steps to promote the use of the term. In September 2016, Euromontana launched the [2016 European Charter for Mountain Quality Food Products](#) which contributes to the promotion and valorization of mountain products at all levels. We encourage you to sign the Charter by visiting the [Charter web page](#) or [Facebook page](#).

In 2014, Euromontana organized a communication campaign in 6 different countries (France – Slovenia – Romania – Italy – Portugal and Spain) with the project “[A New CAP – Mountains of opportunities](#)” (co-funded by DG AGRI).

New possibilities to raise consumer awareness of the existence of the OQT have been provided by the DG Agri with the launch of the [new promotion policy in 2016](#). The [regulation 1144/2014](#) for the promotion of European agricultural products that underlies the policy entered into force at the beginning of December 2015 and funding was made available as part of the Annual Programme for 2016 and [has been made available again in 2017](#). Mountain products and the optional quality term are included in the call for proposals and Euromontana calls upon its members to develop project proposals (deadline 20 April 2017). This is a great opportunity for mountain producers to promote their products and the OQT.

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member state	adaptation national laws	Mountain area concerned (utilized agricultural area UAA) ¹	derogation on distance of dairy processing	procedure for authorization of use	database	control system (authority and procedure)	rules on format used	supporting measures for the OQT	producers' uptake
Austria	no	70,50%	none	none	none	- Remains under negotiation - The Ministry of Health should take over the job of controlling and monitoring the food that reaches store shelves and the Ministry of Agriculture should take over the implementation of the requirements of the regulation 655/2014 in the field	none	In early 2016, the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture started a national service association for all types of quality terms (GIS + OQT).	trans-national initiative between Austria, Bavaria and South Tyrol
France	- Ordinance 2015-1246 of 7 octobre 2015 on the indications of origin and quality - Interdepartmental order and declaration form (tbc) - The Ministry of Agriculture has confirmed the legal framework for the use of the term	23,10%	none	- declaration of use to the Regional Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Forest (tbc)	none	- done by the competent administrative authorities at local level	none	none	unknown
Germany	- Bill (Drucksache 18/6670) amending the Food specialties Act (18/6164)	2,4%(10% in Bavaria)	none	tbc	tbc	- not defined yet	tbc	none	unknown
Italy	In process: - a taskforce created by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture is working on it though progress has stalled due to disagreement about the controls and due to political changes	47,50%	10km (tbc) - discussion continues as there is disagreement over whether the distance should be left at 30 km	- declaration of use to regional government (tbc)	- regional governments communicate producer list to national ministry (tbc)	- discussions under way about whether to control the use of the term at the market level or at the producer level (pre-authorization)	tbc	tbc	unknown
Romania	In process: - a taskforce created by the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture is working on it - In June 2016, the government released its Decision nr. 5016 that defined the institutional framework and measures for the implementation of the Regulation 655/2014.	29,90%	No existing derogation, though discussions about whether to reduce the distance to 0km	- authorization of use	- National Registry of Mountain Products managed by Mountain Area Agency (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) (tbc)	- keeping track of the users of the term in the National Registry of Mountain Product done by Mountain Area Agency but may be - control the use of the quality term and resumed the labelling on the market done by National Consumers Protection Authority - monitor the implementation of the legislation regarding food safety of the products that request and/or have obtained the right to use the OQT done by National Sanitary, Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (tbc)	- creation of a logo has stalled, but may be resumed	tbc	'De la Munte' project/tbc

Slovenia	- Act of Agriculture (OJ 26/14) - Rules on quality schemes for agriculture products and foodstuffs (OJ 23/15)	63,2% (area in purple on the map)	none	- declaration of use to the Ministry	- National ministry keeps track of the use of the term	- done by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection	none	none	only one farmer, producing fresh beef meat, registered as using the OQT
Czech Republic	- existing legislation on OQT Includes mountain product	20,4%	none	- declaration of use to the Ministry of Agriculture	- National ministry keeps track of the use of the term	- done by the State Veterinary Administration ¹¹ responsible for animal products and the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority ¹² responsible for plant based products	none	None	none
Bulgaria	not yet	38,10%	none	none	none	none	none	none	unknown
Croatia	not yet	unknown	none	none	none	none	none	none	unknown
Portugal	not yet	43,00%	none	none	none	none	none	none	unknown
Spain	not yet	40,70%	none	none	none	none	none	none	unknown
UK/Scotland	not yet	not defined officially	none	none	none	none	none	none	unknown

¹¹ Share of LFA mountain agriculture. Source DSS 2007