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Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a product specification for a name in the wine sector, as referred to in Article 17(2) and (3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33

(C/2024/5918)

This communication is published in accordance with Article 17(5) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 ⁽¹⁾.

COMMUNICATING THE APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

'Roussette de Savoie'

PDO-FR-A0173-AM01

Date of communication: 11.7.2024

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Geographical area

In point 1(a) of Section IV of Chapter I of the product specification, the words 'are carried out' have been replaced by the words 'take place' and the words 'on the basis of the 2020 Official Geographic Code' have been added after 'the following municipalities'.

This editorial amendment allows the geographical area to be identified with reference to the 2020 version of the Official Geographic Code, which has been updated by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), and gives legal certainty to the definition of the geographical area.

The list of municipalities comprising the geographical area, including their names, has been updated, without changes to the boundary, to take into account the administrative changes that have been made.

The single document has been amended under the point 6 'Demarcated geographical area'.

A sentence has also been added to point 1 of Section IV explaining that maps covering the geographical area are available on the INAO website.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

2. Area in immediate proximity

In point 3(a) of Section IV of Chapter I of the specification, the words 'based on the 2020 Official Geographic Code' have been added after 'the following municipalities'.

This editorial amendment allows the area in immediate proximity to be identified with reference to the 2020 version of the Official Geographic Code, published by the INSEE.

The addition of this reference makes the definition of the area in immediate proximity legally secure.

The list of municipalities comprising the area in immediate proximity, including their names, has been updated, without changes to the boundary, to take into account the administrative changes that have been made.

The section of the single document headed 'Further conditions' has been amended.

3. Planting density

Chapter I(VI)(1)(a) of the specification has been replaced by the following provisions:

The minimum density of the vines in the vineyard is 5 000 plants per hectare. The spacing between the rows is 2,50 meters or less. Between plants in the same row, spacing is at least 0,80 metres.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

For vines with a planting density equal to or greater than 6 000 plants per hectare, the spacing between plants in the same row is at least 0,70 metres.

The original wording has been redrafted without changing the rule.

A new rule has been added, making it possible to maintain in the designation the use of vines with a planting density greater than the minimum density, but which, because of that density, are planted at a distance between plants of between 0,70 and 0,80 metres.

The single document has been amended under heading 5 'Wine-making practices'.

4. **Upper yield limit**

In Chapter I, Section VIII(2) of the specification:

- the figure '68' has been replaced by the figure '70';
- the figure '62' has been replaced by the figure '66'.

Mountain vineyards are vulnerable to climate hazards, which can significantly reduce harvesting potential.

In order to offset these losses in favourable years, the maximum yields have been increased.

The single document has been amended under heading 5 'Wine-making practices'.

5. **Circulation between authorised warehouses**

Point 4(b) of section IX of Chapter I of the specification, concerning the date from when the wines can be transported between authorised warehouses, has been deleted.

In order to allow for early transfers of wine, in particular to traders, the date from which wines may be moved between authorised warehouses has been deleted.

The title of point 4 of section IX has been amended by removing the words 'the transport of products and'.

In point(4)(a) of section IX:

- the (a) of the title is deleted;
- the words 'general provisions' are deleted.

The single document is not affected by these amendments to the specification.

6. **Transitional measures**

Section XI of Chapter I of the product specification on transitional measures has been deleted.

The transitional measures have been completed.

The single document is not affected by these amendments to the specification.

7. **Presentation and labelling rules**

Section XII of Chapter I of the product specification becomes XI.

In line with the deletion of XI from Chapter I, the XII changes its numbering.

The single document is not affected by this amendment to the product specification.

8. **References to the inspection body**

The first paragraph of Section II of Chapter III of the specification has been amended in view of the revised drafting rules.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name(s)**

'Roussette de Savoie'

2. **Type of geographical indication**

PDO – protected designation of origin

3. **Categories of grapevine products**

1. Wine

3.1. *Code for Combined Nomenclature*

— 22 - BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR

2204 – wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must, other than that of heading 2009

4. **Description of the wine(s)**

1. Still white wines

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume is 10 %. After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 13 %. Batches of wine ready to be marketed in bulk or packaged have a fermentable sugar content (glucose and fructose) not exceeding the total acidity expressed in grams per litre of tartaric acid plus two, up to a maximum of 8 grams of fermentable sugar per litre. Their volatile acidity and sulphur dioxide content are as laid down in EU legislation. The mouth of the wines is generally characterised by freshness, with a aroma very often characterised by shades of white fruit and honey.

General analytical characteristics

- Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) —
- Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)
- Minimum total acidity —
- Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) —
- Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre): —

2. Still white wines supplemented by an additional geographical name 'Frangy', 'Marestel', 'Monterminod', 'Monthoux'

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume is 10.5 %. After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 13.5 %. Batches of wine ready to be marketed in bulk or packaged have a fermentable sugar content (glucose and fructose) not exceeding the total acidity expressed in grams per litre of tartaric acid plus two, up to a maximum of 8 grams of fermentable sugar per litre. Their volatile acidity and sulphur dioxide content are as laid down in EU legislation. Wines with the supplementary geographical designation 'Marestel' have a greater range of taste due to the greater ripeness of the grapes. Wines with the supplementary geographical designations 'Frangy', 'Monterminod' and 'Monthoux' have a dry wine profile, in which floral notes predominate in the nose.

General analytical characteristics

- Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) —

- Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)
- Minimum total acidity —
- Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) —
- Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre): —

5. **Wine-making practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

Specific oenological practice

After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 13 %.

Wines with the supplementary geographical designations 'Frangy', 'Marestel', 'Monterminod' or 'Monthoux', after enrichment, must not exceed the total alcoholic strength by volume of 13,5 %.

Use of continuous presses is prohibited.

Density, pruning rules and harvesting

Cultivation method

- Planting density

The minimum density of the vines in the vineyard is 5 000 plants per hectare. The spacing between the rows is 2,50 metres or less. Between plants in the same row, spacing is at least 0,0 metres.

For vines with a planting density equal to or greater than 6 000 plants per hectare, the spacing between plants in the same row is at least 0,70 metres.

- Pruning rules

The wines come from vines pruned annually:

- either short pruning (goblet, fan, Cordon de Royat) with a maximum of 4 spurs per plant. There are a maximum of two buds on each spur. When a vineyard parcel is rejuvenated using Cordon de Royat, the number of buds per plant must be less than or equal to 8.
- or long pruning (single or double Guyot), with a maximum of 12 buds per plant.
- Special provisions for transporting the harvest
- The equipment for transporting and receiving the harvest must be in a good general state of maintenance.
- The use of grape trailers with centrifugal pumps is prohibited.

5.2. *Maximum yields*

1. 'Roussette de Savoie'

70 hectolitres per hectare

2. Roussette de Savoie supplemented by the geographical name 'Frangy', 'Marestel', 'Monterminod', 'Monthoux'

66 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

The grapes must be harvested and the wines produced and aged in the following municipalities, based on the 2020 Official Geographic Code:

- in the department of Isère: Chapareillan;

- in the department of Savoie: Apremont, Arbin, Barby, Billième, Le Bourget-du-Lac, Brison-Saint-Innocent, Challes-les-Eaux, Chanaz, Chignin, Chindrieux, Cruet, Entrelacs (only the part corresponding to the territory of the former municipality of Saint-Germain-la-Chambotte), Fréterive, Jongieux, Lucey, Montmélian, Motz, Myans, Porte-de-Savoie, Ruffieux, Saint-Alban-Leyse, Saint-Baldoph, Saint-Jean-de-Chevelu, Saint-Jean-de-la-Porte, Saint-Jeoire-Prieuré, Saint-Pierre-d'Albigny, Serrières-en-Chautagne and Yenne;
- in the department of Haute-Savoie: Ayse, Ballaison, Bassy, Bonneville, Challonges, Chaumont, Chessenaz, Clarafond-Arcine, Desingy, Douvaine, Franclens, Frangy, Loisin, Marignier, Marin, Massongy, Musièges, Publier, Sciez, Thonon-les-Bains, Usinens, Vanzy and Ville-la-Grand.

7. **Wine grape variety(ies)**

Altesse B

8. **Description of the link(s)**

8.1. *Description of the natural factors relevant to the link*

The vineyards are strung out in a semi-circle on the foothills of the Alpine massif, from Thonon-les-Bains, in the north, to the west of Albertville in the south, passing through Frangy, along Lake Bourget, south of Chambéry to the Combe de Savoie. They are located in the departments of Savoie, Haute-Savoie and the northern edge of Isère. The geographical area stretches across the territory of 52 municipalities.

Vineyards occupy a number of very different geological situations:

- The Savoie foothills, corresponding to the great peri-alpine depression, covered by molasse deposits (marine deposits resulting from the erosion of the Alps in the Tertiary era), often masked by more recent alluvial deposits or eroded by Quaternary glaciers, as evidenced by Lake Geneva or Lake Bourget;
- Jurassic folds embedded in molasse deposits; forming the westernmost mountains of the massif (Dent du Chat, Chautagne), with a general north-south orientation;
- The valleys and depressions that cut through the limestone Alps (the Arve Valley, the Chambéry Valley and the Combe de Savoie).

The various wine-growing sites tend to occupy recent geological formations resulting from the intense erosion of the Alpine massif, which is still going on today:

- sand and gravel Quaternary alluvium deposited by the fast-flowing Alpine rivers, particularly around Lake Geneva;
- glacial moraine dating from the early Quaternary, deposited on the piedmont slopes or valley walls;
- post-glacial scree at the foot of the mountains (Monterminod, Combe de Savoie);
- Tertiary molasse deposits (Frangy);
- substrates from the collapse of Mont-Granier, resulting from the landslide of 1248 and mixing marls (clay limestone) and Cretaceous limestone.

There are also local outcrops of older rocks not covered by recent deposits, mainly marls and limestones of the upper Jurassic (Marestel, Monthoux).

The region has a maritime climate, influenced by westerly winds bringing humidity and moderate temperature variations. It is, however, also subject to continental and southern influences. The north wind occasionally brings dry cold. The south wind brings mild conditions. The topography affects those influences. The climate-related humidity is reinforced by the presence of reserves of water (in the form of lakes, snow and ice), at the origin of a significant hydrographic network. The sun shines for around 1 600 hours a year, with a warm autumn. The vineyards are orientated towards the south and south-east, or towards the west. These elements – topography, altitude, exposure to the sun, variation in temperature by altitude – determine the many climatic niches within which the vineyards are located in plots of various sizes.

8.2. *Description of the human factors relevant to the link*

The historical record testifies to the presence of the Altesse B variety in Savoie in the 14th century. Established initially on terraced slopes in the municipalities of Jongieux and Lucey, the wine made from it was reserved for the nobility. The wine-growing area bore the name 'Marestel', marking the ennobling of Claude Mareste, counsellor to Duke Emmanuel Philibert de Savoie in 1563. The wine was known as 'Roussette', referring to the reddish colour of the grapes when ripe. Several authors have described the development of quality wines produced in vineyards owned by the nobility and the bourgeoisie, alongside peasant vineyards, up until the 19th century. In 1774, A. Costa de Beauregard published an essay on agriculture in which he refers to the Altesse B grape variety, describing it as having a certain fragility in the face of parasitic fungus, but nevertheless capable of achieving a high level of maturity when the environmental conditions extend the growing season.

While the geographical area covers two French departments in the Savoie region, four sites with conditions particularly favourable to the cultivation of the Altesse B variety were identified by consumers and acknowledged by the following additional geographical designations: 'Frangy', 'Marestel', 'Monterminod', and 'Monthoux'.

With the arrival of the railway and the end of Savoie's independence, the second half of the nineteenth century was marked by competition from French wines, particularly those from the South. This competition resulted in a period of poor sales, particularly at the beginning of the twentieth century. Only small farms survived during the inter-war period, but just worked half the vineyards.

In the aftermath of the Second World War, the region's small wine-growers organised to modernise their cultivation and production methods. They joined up in local associations and created four cooperative wine cellars.

Since its recognition as a controlled designation of origin in 1973, the wine-growing region has evolved while maintaining its traditional cultivation methods.

This dynamic, within complementary geographical designations, has helped to cement the reputation of the 'Roussette de Savoie' controlled designation of origin, which is produced solely from the 'Altesse B' variety, while at the same time encouraging the recovery of sites of high agricultural and landscape value. The structure of the vineyards themselves, which tend to be family-owned and passed down through the generations, helps to maintain the rural and agricultural fabric. In this context, winegrowers have tended to develop direct sales of their product.

8.3. *Causal interactions*

The mountain ranges, leading on the one hand to marked differences in aspect and, on the other, to specific wind conditions (valley breezes, ascending currents) combined with a dense hydrographic network of lakes, resurgences and rivers has led to the vineyards being located in blocks of various sizes.

The parcels specifically demarcated for the production of the grapes tend to be located on the pre-alpine slopes and moraine hills with poor, well-drained clay-limestone soils with a low clay content, with a southerly or south-westerly aspect.

Wine growers, addressing the issues of hillside vineyards where mechanical harvesting is difficult, focus on vine cultivation techniques such as debudding, green harvesting, leaf removal and on understanding the reasoning behind these practices. These techniques make it possible to control the strength and the yield of the vines. They also help to improve the health status of the grapes. The combination of these highly constrained conditions and the techniques used by the winegrowers makes it possible to ripen Altesse B grapes for longer, thus making the wines more complex in organoleptic terms.

The wine tends to be sold within the region, especially to restaurants. Pairing between these wines and local products, in particular fish and cheese, helps to enhance their gastronomic image. Sales benefit from the commercial impact of winter tourism in the mountains and summer tourism around the lakes (Lake Geneva, Lake Annecy, Lake Bourget, Lake Aiguebelette). This dynamic contributes to the reputation of 'Roussette de Savoie' wines beyond the boundaries of the region.

9. Essential further conditions (packaging, labelling, other requirements)

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the production of wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, on the basis of the 2020 Official Geographic Code:

Department of Ain

Ambléon, Andert-et-Condon, Anglefort, Arboys en Bugey, Belley, Billiat, Brégner-Cordon, Brens, Challex, Champfromier, Chanay, Chazey-Bons, Chézery-Forens, Collonges, Colomieu, Confort, Conzieu, Corbonod, Cressin-Rochefort, Culoz, Farges, Giron, Injoux-Génissiat, Izieu, Lavours, Léaz, Magnieu, Massignieu-de-Rives, Montanges, Murs-et-Gélignieux, Parves et Nattages, Péron, Peyrieu, Plagne, Pollieu, Pougny, Premeyzel, Saint-Germain-de-Joux, Saint-Germain-les-Paroisses, Saint-Jean-de-Gonville, Surjoux-Lhopital, Seyssel, Valsérhône, Villes and Virignin.

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the production of wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, on the basis of the 2020 Official Geographic Code:

Department of Isère

Les Abrets en Dauphiné (only the part corresponding to the former municipalities of Les Abrets and Fitolieu), Les Adrets, Aoste, Barraux, La Bâtie-Montgascon, Bernin, Biviers, La Buissière, Le Champ-près-Froges, Chamrousse, Le Cheylas, Chimilin, La Combe-de-Lancey, Corbelin, Crêts en Belledonne (only the part corresponding to the former municipality of Moretel-de-Mailles), Crolles, Domène, Entre-deux-Guiers, la Flachère, Froges, Goncelin, Granieu, Hurtières, Laval, Lumbin, Miribel-Les-Echelles, Montbonnot-Saint-Martin, Murianette, La Pierre, Plateau-des-Petites-Roches, Pontcharra, Le Pont-de-Beauvoisin, Pressins, Revel, Romagnieu, Saint-Albin-de-Vaulserre, Saint-André-le-Gaz, Saint-Christophe-sur-Guiers, Saint-Ismier, Saint-Jean-d'Avelanne, Saint-Jean-le-Vieux, Saint-Joseph-de-Rivière, Saint-Laurent-du-Pont, Saint-Martin-de-Vaulserre, Saint-Martin-d'Uriage, Saint-Maximin, Saint-Mury-Monteymond, Saint-Nazaire-les-Eymes, Saint-Pierre-de-Chartreuse, Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont, Saint-Vincent-de-Mercuize, Sainte-Agnès, Sainte-Marie-d'Alloix, Sainte-Marie-du-Mont, Tencin, La Terrasse, Theys, Le Touvet, Le Versoud and Villard-Bonnot.

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the production of wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, on the basis of the 2020 Official Geographic Code:

Department of Savoie

Aiguebelette-le-Lac, Aillon-le-Jeune, Aillon-le-Vieux, Aiton, Aix-les-Bains, Argentine, Arith, Arvillard, Attignat-Oncin, Avressieux, Ayn, La Balme, Barberaz, Bassens, La Bauche, Bellecombe-en-Bauges, Belmont-Tramonet, Betton-Bettonet, La Biolle, Bonvillard, Bonvillaret, Bourdeau, Bourget-en-Huile, Bourgneuf, La Bridoire, Chambéry, Chamousset, Chamoux-sur-Gelon, Champagnieux, Champ-Laurent, La Chapelle-Blanche, La Chapelle-du-Mont-du-Chat, La Chapelle-Saint-Martin, Châteauneuf, Le Châtelard, La Chavanne, Cléry, Cognin, Coise-Saint-Jean-Pied-Gauthier, La Compote, Conjux, Corbel, La Croix-de-la-Rochette, Curienne, Les Déserts, Détrier, Domessin, Doucy-en-Bauges, Drumettaz-Clarafond, Dullin, Les Echelles, Ecole, Entrelacs (only the part corresponding to the former municipalities of Albens, Cessens, Epersy, Mognard et Saint-Girod), Entremont-le-Vieux, Epierre, Frontenex, Gerbaix, Grésy-sur-Aix, Grésy-sur-Isère, Hauteville, Jacob-Bellecombette, Jarsy, Laissaud, Lepin-le-Lac, Lescheraines, Loisieux, Marcieux, Méry, Meyrieux-Trouet, Les Mollettes, Montagnole, Montaille, Montcel, Montendry, Montgilbert, Montsapey, La Motte-en-Bauges, La Motte-Servolex, Mouxy, Nances, Notre-Dame-des-Millières, Novalaise, Le Noyer, Ontex, Planaise, Plancherine, Le Pont-de-Beauvoisin, Le Pontet, Presle, Pugny-Châtenod, Puygros, La Ravoire, Rochefort, Rothère, Saint-Alban-de-Montbel, Saint-Alban-des-Hurtières, Saint-Béron, Saint-Cassin, Saint-Christophe, Saint-Franc, Saint-François-de-Sales, Saint-Genix-les-Villages, Saint-Georges-d'Hurtières, Saint-Jean-d'Arvey, Saint-Jean-de-Couz, Saint-Léger, Saint-Offenge, Saint-Ours, Saint-Paul, Saint-Pierre-d'Alvey, Saint-Pierre-de-Belleville, Saint-Pierre-de-Curtille, Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont, Saint-Pierre-de-Genebroz, Saint-Pierre-de-Soucy, Saint-Sulpice, Saint-Thibaud-de-Couz, Saint-Vital, Sainte-Hélène-du-Lac, Sainte-Hélène-sur-Isère, Sainte-Marie-d'Alvey, Sainte-Reine, Sonnaz, La Table, Thoiry, La Thuile, Tournon, Traize, Tresserve, Trévignin, La Trinité, Val-d'Arc, Valgelon-La Rochette, Verel-de-Montbel, Verel-Pragondran, Le Verneil, Verrens-Arvey, Verthemex, Villard-d'Hery, Villard-Léger, Villard-Sallet, Villaroux, Vimines, Vions, Viviers-du-Lac and Voglans.

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the production of wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, on the basis of the 2020 Official Geographic Code:

Department of Haute-Savoie

Abondance, Alby-sur-Chéran, Allèves, Allinges, Allonzier-la-Caille, Amancy, Ambilly, Annecy (only the parts corresponding to the former municipalities of Annecy and Meythet), Annemasse, Anthy-sur-Léman, Araches-la-Frasse, Arbusigny, Archamps, Arenthon, Armoy, Arthaz-Pont-Notre-Dame, La Balme-de-Sillingy, La Balme-de-Thuy, La Baume, Beaumont, Bellevaux, Bernex, Le Biot, Bloye, Boège, Bogève, Bonne, Bonnevaux, Bons-en-Chablais, Bossey, Le Bouchet-Mont-Charvin, Boussy, Brenthonne, Brizon, Burdignin, Cercier, Cernex, Cervens, Chainaz-les-Frasses, Champanges, La Chapelle-d'Abondance, La Chapelle-Rambaud, Chapeiry, Châtel, Châtillon-sur-Cluses, Chavannaz, Chêne-en-Semine, Chênex, Chens-sur-Léman, Chevenoz, Chevrier, Chilly, Choisy, Clermont, Les Clefs, La Clusaz, Cluses, Collonges-sous-Salève, Contamine-Sarzin, Contamine-sur-Arve, Copponex, Cornier, La Côte-d'Arbroz, Cranves-Sales, Crempigny-Bonneguette, Cruseilles, Cusy, Dingy-en-Vuache, Droisy, Eloise, Epagny Metz-Tessy, Essert-Romand, Etaux, Etercy, Etrembières, Evian-les-Bains, Excenevex, Faucigny, Feigères, Fessy, Feternes, Fillière (only the parts corresponding to the former municipalities of Aviernois, Evires, Les Ollières et Thorens-Glières), Fillinges, La Forclaz, Gaillard, Les Gets, Glières-Val-de-Borne, Le Grand-Bornand, Groisy, Gruffy, Habère-Lullin, Habère-Poche, Hauteville-sur-Fier, Héry-sur-Alby, Jonzier-Epagny, Juvigny, Larringes, Lornay, Lovagny, Lucinges, Lugrin, Lullin, Lully, Lyaud, Machilly, Magland, Manigod, Marcellaz-Albanais, Marcellaz, Margencel, Marigny-Saint-Marcel, Marlioz, Marnaz, Massingy, Maxilly-sur-Léman, Mégevette, Meillerie, Menthonnex-en-Bornes, Menthonnex-sous-Clermont, Mésigny, Messery, Mieussy, Minzier, Monnetier-Mornex, Montriond, Mont-Saxonnex, Morzine, Moye, La Muraz, Mures, Nancy-Sur-Cluses, Nangy, Nernier, Neuvecelle, Neydens, Nonglard, Novel, Onnion, Orcier, Peillonex, Perrignier, Pers-Jussy, Poisy, Présilly, Reignier-Esery (only the part corresponding to the former municipality of Reignier), Le Reposoir, Reyvroz, La Rivière-Enverse, La Roche-Sur-Foron, Rumilly, Saint-André-de-Boège, Saint-Blaise, Saint-Cergues, Saint-Eusèbe, Saint-Félix, Saint-Germain-sur-Rhône, Saint-Gingolph, Saint-Jean-d'Aulps, Saint-Jean-de-Sixt, Saint-Jean-de-Tholomé, Saint-Jeoire, Saint-Julien-en-Genevois, Saint-Laurent, Saint-Paul-en-Chablais, Saint-Pierre-en-Faucigny, Saint-Sigismond, Saint-Sixt, Saint-Sylvestre, Sales, Sallenoves, Le

Sappey, Savigny, Saxel, Scientrier, Scionzier, Serraval, Seyssel, Seytroux, Sillingy, Taninges, Theyez, Thollon-les-Mémises, Thônes, Thusy, La Tour, Vachèresse, Vailly, Valleiry, Vallières-sur-Fier, Vaulx, Veigy-Foncenex, La Vernaz, Vers, Versonnex, Vétraz-Monthoux, Villard, Les Villards-sur-Thônes, Villaz, Ville-en-Sallaz, Villy-le-Bouveret, Vinzier, Viry, Viuz-la-Chiésaz, Viuz-en-Sallaz, Vougy, Vovray-en-Bornes, Vulbens and Yvoire.

Labelling

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The name of the controlled designation of origin 'Roussette de Savoie' may be supplemented by the additional geographical names 'Frangy' 'Marestel' 'Monterminod' or 'Monthoux' for wines meeting the production conditions laid down for each of those names.

The name of the controlled designation of origin may be supplemented with the name of the variety.

All optional terms are marked on the labels in letters that must not be larger, either in height or width, than double the size of the letters forming the name of the controlled designation of origin.

The indication of the variety is marked on the labels in letters that may not be larger, either in height or width, than two thirds the size of the letters forming the name of the controlled designation of origin.

Link to the product specification

https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-6439ab55-354d-4ff9-80b9-9aa41578f181