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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

I

(Resolutions, recommendations and opinions)

OPINIONS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

COMMISSION OPINION

of 3 March 2020

relating to the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste arising from the decommissioning and the dismantling of the Krümmel KKK nuclear power plant located in the land of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

(only the German text is authentic)

(2020/C 72/01)

The assessment below is carried out under the provisions of the Euratom Treaty, without prejudice to any additional assessments to be carried out under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the obligations stemming from it and from secondary legislation ⁽¹⁾.

On 2 September 2019 the European Commission received from the Government of Germany, in accordance with Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, General Data relating to the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste ⁽²⁾ arising from the decommissioning and the dismantling of the Krümmel KKK nuclear power plant.

On the basis of these data and additional information requested by the Commission on 14 October 2019 and provided by the German authorities on 19 November 2019, and following consultation with the Group of Experts, the Commission has drawn up the following opinion:

1. The distance between the site and the nearest border with another Member State, in this case Denmark is 150 km.
2. During normal decommissioning and dismantling operations of the Krümmel KKK nuclear power plant, the discharges of liquid and gaseous radioactive effluents are not liable to cause an exposure of the population in another Member State that would be significant from the point of view of health, in respect of the dose limits laid down in the Basic Safety Standards Directive ⁽³⁾.
3. Solid radioactive waste is temporarily stored on site before shipment to licensed treatment or disposal facilities located in Germany.

Non-radioactive solid waste and residual materials in compliance with clearance levels will be released from regulatory control for disposal as conventional waste or for reuse or recycling. This will be done in compliance with the criteria laid down in the Basic Safety Standards Directive.

⁽¹⁾ For instance, under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, environmental aspects should be further assessed. Indicatively, the Commission would like to draw attention to the provisions of Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU; to Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as well as to Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora and to Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

⁽²⁾ The disposal of radioactive waste in the meaning of point 1 of Commission Recommendation 2010/635/Euratom of 11 October 2010 on the application of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty (OJ L 279, 23.10.2010, p. 36).

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of 5 December 2013 laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation (OJ L 13, 17.1.2014, p. 1).

4. In the event of unplanned releases of radioactive effluents that may follow the accidents of the type and magnitude considered in the General Data, the doses likely to be received by the population of another Member State would not be significant from the point of view of health, in respect of the reference levels laid down in the Basic Safety Standards Directive.

In conclusion, the Commission is of the opinion that the implementation of the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste in whatever form, arising from the decommissioning and the dismantling of the Krümmel KKK nuclear power plant, located in the land of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, both in normal operation and in the event of the accidents of the type and magnitude considered in the General Data, is not liable to result in a radioactive contamination, significant from the point of view of health, of the water, soil or airspace of another Member State, in respect of the provisions laid down in the Basic Safety Standards Directive.

Done at Brussels, 3 March 2020.

For the Commission

Kadri SIMSON

Member of the Commission

II

*(Information)*INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES
AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration
(Case M.9638 — Hyundai Motor Group/Aptiv/JV)**(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2020/C 72/02)

On 18 February 2020, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32020M9638. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

4 March 2020

(2020/C 72/03)

1 euro =

| Currency | | | Exchange rate | | |
|----------|-------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| USD | US dollar | 1,1125 | CAD | Canadian dollar | 1,4862 |
| JPY | Japanese yen | 119,58 | HKD | Hong Kong dollar | 8,6437 |
| DKK | Danish krone | 7,4727 | NZD | New Zealand dollar | 1,7667 |
| GBP | Pound sterling | 0,86850 | SGD | Singapore dollar | 1,5400 |
| SEK | Swedish krona | 10,5555 | KRW | South Korean won | 1 314,96 |
| CHF | Swiss franc | 1,0647 | ZAR | South African rand | 16,9784 |
| ISK | Iceland króna | 142,20 | CNY | Chinese yuan renminbi | 7,7014 |
| NOK | Norwegian krone | 10,3051 | HRK | Croatian kuna | 7,4848 |
| BGN | Bulgarian lev | 1,9558 | IDR | Indonesian rupiah | 15 702,94 |
| CZK | Czech koruna | 25,340 | MYR | Malaysian ringgit | 4,6491 |
| HUF | Hungarian forint | 334,96 | PHP | Philippine peso | 56,288 |
| PLN | Polish zloty | 4,2968 | RUB | Russian rouble | 73,2180 |
| RON | Romanian leu | 4,8073 | THB | Thai baht | 34,866 |
| TRY | Turkish lira | 6,7828 | BRL | Brazilian real | 5,0146 |
| AUD | Australian dollar | 1,6794 | MXN | Mexican peso | 21,4105 |
| | | | INR | Indian rupee | 81,5025 |

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

NOTICE OF OPEN COMPETITIONS

(2020/C 72/04)

The European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) is organising the following open competitions:

EPSO/AD/375/20 – DANISH-LANGUAGE (DA) LAWYER-LINGUISTS (AD 7)

EPSO/AD/376/20 – GREEK-LANGUAGE (EL) LAWYER-LINGUISTS (AD 7)

EPSO/AD/377/20 – FRENCH-LANGUAGE (FR) LAWYER-LINGUISTS (AD 7)

EPSO/AD/378/20 – CROATIAN-LANGUAGE (HR) LAWYER-LINGUISTS (AD 7)

EPSO/AD/379/20 – POLISH-LANGUAGE (PL) LAWYER-LINGUISTS (AD 7)

The competition notice is published in 24 languages in *Official Journal of the European Union* C 72 A of 5 March 2020.

Further information can be found on the EPSO website: <https://epso.europa.eu/>

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.9722 — Asterion/Swiss/EDF/Energy Asset)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 72/05)

1. On 24 February 2020, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Asterion Industrial Partners SGEIC, S.A. ('Asterion', Spain),
- Swiss Life Asset Management AG ('SLAM', Switzerland),
- Electricité de France SA ('EDF', France),
- Energy Assets Group ('EAG', United Kingdom).

Asterion, SLAM and EDF acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control of the whole of EAG.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- Asterion is an independent investment management firm focusing on European infrastructure,
- SLAM is a leading European provider of comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions to both individuals and corporations,
- EDF is active on the electricity markets (production, wholesale, trading, transmission, distribution and supply) as well as in the provision of gas, waste recycling and energy services.
- EAG is a provider of industrial and commercial gas and electricity metering and data services in Great Britain. EAG also provides multi-utility network construction and adoption services to residential and industrial and commercial within Great Britain. EAG is currently jointly controlled by Alinda Capital Partners III Ltd and Hermes GPE LLP.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.9722 — Asterion/Swiss/EDF/Energy Asset

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Observations can be sent to the Commission by email, by fax, or by post. Please use the contact details below:

Email: COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
Merger Registry
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9749 — Glencore Energy UK/Ørsted LNG Business)
Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 72/06)

1. On 25 February 2020, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Glencore Energy UK Ltd, controlled by Glencore plc ('Glencore', Switzerland).
- Ørsted's LNG Business, controlled by Ørsted A/S ('Ørsted', Denmark).

Glencore Energy acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of Ørsted's LNG Business. The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of assets.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for Glencore: it is a large global diversified natural resource company and a major producer and marketer of several commodities,
- for Ørsted's LNG Business: it comprises contractual arrangements for liquefied natural gas ('LNG') storage, re-gasification capacity and transmission services at the Gate Terminal in the Netherlands and a number of LNG sale and purchase agreements.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.9749 — Glencore Energy UK/Ørsted LNG Business

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⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Prior notification of a concentration**(Case M.9626 — PKN Orlen/Energa)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2020/C 72/07)

1. On 26 February 2020, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- PKN Orlen S.A. ('Orlen', Poland),
- Energa S.A. ('Energa', Poland).

Orlen acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Energa.

The concentration is accomplished by way of a public bid announced on 5 December 2019.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- Orlen is an oil and gas company active on the wholesale and retail markets for refined oil products in Poland, Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany and Slovakia. It is also active in the generation and wholesale supply of electricity in Poland,
- Energa is an energy company active in the generation and wholesale supply, distribution, and retail supply of electricity and other energy-related activities in Poland.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.9626 — PKN Orlen/Energa

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⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9789 — CMA CGM/CMP/Terminal Link)
Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 72/08)

1. On 25 February 2020, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- CMA CGM S.A. ('CMA CGM', France),
- China Merchants Port Holdings Company Limited ('CMP', Hong Kong SAR),
- CMA CGM Port Terminals (France) and Terminal Link Holding Pte. Ltd. (Singapore) (together the 'Terminal assets') to be contributed to Terminal Link S.A.S. ('Terminal Link', France) a pre-existing joint venture jointly controlled by CMA CGM and CMP.

CMA CGM and CMP, through their jointly controlled undertaking Terminal Link, acquire within the meaning of Articles 3 (1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of the Target.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for CMA CGM: a global player active in container liner shipping, port terminal services, freight forwarding and contract logistics services worldwide,
- for CMP: a global port developer, investor and operator, operating container terminals located mainly in China, as well as South Asia, Africa, the Americas, Oceania and Europe,
- for the Terminal assets: shareholdings in various terminals located in China, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, Jamaica, Ukraine, Iraq, India and the Netherlands.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.9789 — CMA CGM/CMP/Terminal Link

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

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Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9765 — AustralianSuper/Peel Group/DWS/Peel Ports)
Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 72/09)

1. On 26 February 2020, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- AustralianSuper Group ('AustralianSuper', Australia),
- DWS Group & GmbH Co KGaA ('DWS', Germany), controlled by Deutsche Bank AG (Germany),
- Peel Group ('Peel Group', United Kingdom),
- Peel Ports Holdings Limited ('Peel Ports', United Kingdom), jointly controlled by DWS and Peel Group.

AustralianSuper along with DWS and Peel Group acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of Peel Ports.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for AustralianSuper: industry and pension fund with primary investments in Australia.
- for DWS: asset management company, active globally.
- for Peel Group: investment company with a wide range of interests, including property, wind farms and hotels, primarily active in the United Kingdom.
- for Peel Ports: active in the operation of ports, shipping and marine support services in various locations including the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands and Australia.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.9765 — AustralianSuper/Peel Group/DWS/Peel Ports

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⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Prior notification of a concentration**(Case M.9517 — Mylan/Upjohn)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2020/C 72/10)

1. On 28 February 2020, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Mylan N.V. ('Mylan', the Netherlands),
- Upjohn Inc. ('Upjohn', China), controlled by Pfizer Inc. ('Pfizer', USA).

Mylan and Upjohn enter into a full merger within the meaning of Article 3(1)(a) of the Merger Regulation by way of several transaction steps, including the transfer of shares and assets.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for Mylan: Mylan develops, licenses, manufactures, markets and distributes generic, branded generic and specialty pharmaceuticals in addition to over-the-counter and consumer healthcare products.
- for Upjohn: Upjohn is a business division of Pfizer which operates a portfolio of off-patent branded and generic medicines, as well as a generic business in the United-States under Greenstone LLC.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.9517 – Mylan/Upjohn

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BELGIQUE/BELGIË

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Publication of an application for registration of a name pursuant to Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation
(EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for
agricultural products and foodstuffs**

(2020/C 72/11)

This publication confers the right to oppose the application pursuant to Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ within three months from the date of this publication.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘Mele del Trentino’

EU No: PGI-IT-02320 — 7 August 2017

PDO () PGI (X)

1. Name(s)

‘Mele del Trentino’

2. Member State or third country

Italy

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

3.1. Type of product

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed

3.2. Description of product to which the name in (1) applies

‘Mele del Trentino’ PGI apples are produced using the Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, Gala, Fuji, Morgenduft, Granny Smith, Reinette and Pinova varieties and the associated clones and mutations of the species *Malus x domestica*, Borkh, i. e. the common apple tree.

All ‘Mele del Trentino’ apples are medium-sized with white flesh and a mildly acidic taste, and with a smooth skin except for the ‘antica’ [‘old’] Reinette variety.

When released for consumption, the fruit must be whole, fresh and healthy looking, clean and free of foreign substances and odours, and their shape must be round-conical for Golden, Red Delicious and Pinova, round for Gala, Fuji, Morgenduft and Granny Smith, and oblate for Reinette. The colour ranges from green to yellow with a possible pink blush for Golden; from green to yellow with a red surface colour for Red Delicious, Fuji and Morgenduft and an orangey red to bright red surface colour for Gala and Pinova and with russet skin for Reinette; green with a possible pink blush for Granny Smith.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

The firmness of the flesh must not be less than 5,5 kg/cm² for Fuji, Granny Smith and Pinova and 5 kg/cm² for Golden, Red Delicious, Gala, Morgenduft and Reinette. Firmness is to be measured within two months of harvesting and before the apples leave the packing plants.

The size must not be less than 65 mm for all varieties, except for Gala which must not be less than 60 mm.

The minimum commercial class requirements for 'Mele del Trentino' PGI intended to be consumed fresh are those laid down in EU legislation for classes Extra and I (first).

The sugar content must be a minimum of 12 °Brix for Fuji, 11 °Brix for Golden and Pinova, 10,5 °Brix for Gala, 10 °Brix for Morgenduft and Granny, and 9 °Brix for Red Delicious and Reinette.

Within two months of harvesting, the maximum acidity of the fruit (mEq NaOH/100g) must not exceed 10 for Red and Gala, 15 for Golden and Morgenduft or 25 for Reinette, Fuji, Granny and Pinova.

The total polyphenol content in the whole fruit within two months of harvesting must be more than 400 mg/kg for Reinette and 200 mg/kg for the other varieties.

Apples intended exclusively for processing are subject to all the requirements laid down in the product specification, except class, size and firmness. Such fruit may bear the 'Mele del Trentino' PGI but may not be sold as such to the end consumer.

Other apple cultivars derived from varietal research may also be used in the production of 'Mele del Trentino' PGI, provided that there is experimental and documentary evidence that the method of production and the qualitative characteristics of the fruit are consistent with this product specification.

3.3. *Feed (for products of animal origin only) and raw materials (for processed products only)*

—

3.4. *Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area*

Production must take place within the geographical area (the orchards must be located there).

3.5. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to*

—

3.6. *Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to*

Wordings and/or symbols that refer to names, companies, collective marks or individual trademarks may be used together with the wording 'I.G.P. Mele del Trentino' and the European PGI symbol. Stickers may be affixed to the fruit. The stickers may feature the wording 'I.G.P Mele del Trentino'.

4. **Concise definition of the geographical area**

The area is defined by the administrative boundaries of the Autonomous Province of Trento.

5. **Link with the geographical area**

The link between 'Mele del Trentino' PGI and the geographical area of production is based on reputation, linked to a long history that has allowed solid relations to be built up with consumers, who appreciate the apples' specific quality-related and distinctive features and recognise them by their higher sales prices.

Prices: On the main Italian fruit and vegetable markets, 'Mele del Trentino' apples are classed as a separate category and listed at an average price that is from 5% to 20% or more higher than others. (*Price lists from fruit and vegetable markets in Milan, Turin, Rome, Bologna, Verona, 1981-2013*)

The higher sales prices also impact upon retail prices at district markets, where signs are often displayed using the name 'Mele del Trentino' even for apples originating elsewhere. This is done to make the fruit more attractive to consumers and confirms the excellent reputation and distinctiveness of 'Mele del Trentino' apples. (*Photographic documentation*)

Market surveys: The following survey provides a scientific basis for measuring the reputation made clear by consumers' choices and the prices they are willing to pay for acknowledged superior quality:

- Survey by the Osservatorio Produzioni Trentine [Trentino Industry Observatory] and CRA, 2010: 62,5% of buyers for large retailer chains state that 'Mele del Trentino' apples are of higher quality. The overall results conclude that: *"Mele del Trentino" apples are known to all buyers and sold by all chains; 'It is the product category with the most positive image, alongside wine'; 'The products are well-known and have long been available: their presence on the shelves is well-established'; 'It is the product category most often spontaneously associated with Trentino'.* (Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Craft Trades, 2010)

Culinary tradition and gastronomic itineraries: Cuisine in Trentino is marked by the various ways in which 'Mele del Trentino' apples are used in traditional local desserts and cakes, outstanding examples of which are strudel, apple cake and apple fritters. Collections of old handwritten recipe books dating back to 1500 (*Riva del Garda Municipal Library*) mention many different types, and still today 'Mele del Trentino' apples are an ingredient par excellence in apple tarts and strudel (*Sale e Pepe*, 1997) because of their firmness which they retain even after cooking. The recipe book *Dolcificette* produced by Cameo and Paneangeli includes 'Torta di Mele del Trentino' ['Mele del Trentino' cake].

A major event entitled '*Mela: gusto con arte*' was held at Palazzo Roccabruna in December 2005. It was dedicated to raising the gastronomic, scientific and historical/artistic profile of 'Mele del Trentino' apples, and featured 'Slow Food' suggestions for menus based entirely on them. (*Il Tempo*, 2/12/2005)

Important reflections on the characteristics of 'Mela del Trentino' took place in Trento as early as the 1970s (*La mela, il frutto dal volto umano: aspetti nutrizionali delle Mele del Trentino*, C. Sirtori, 1974).

There have been many tie-ins between 'Mele del Trentino' and sport (basketball, football, kayaking, cycling). (*Frutta del Trentino*, 1984; 1985)

'Mele del Trentino' in the media: 'Mele del Trentino' apples have featured on entertainment, cultural, environmental and cookery programmes on national television channels, such as Unomattina (2011) (food and wine - quality of 'Mele del Trentino' apples), Geo & Geo (2013) '*Le mele del Trentino protagoniste a "Geo" su Rai3*' (high-quality apples), Lineaverde (2016) '*La mela del Trentino: una storia lunga secoli*' (link between fruit quality and climate), Verissimo (2012) '*A Roma lo chef Pierri presenta un nuovo panino utilizzando mele del Trentino*'. In 2015, the economy pages of *Il Sole 24 Ore* newspaper referred to the reputation of 'Mele del Trentino' apples as a leading factor in the export of processed products.

Climate conditions in the area where 'Mele del Trentino' apples are produced are distinguished by their 'Alpine' nature, including in areas at low altitude, and this directly influences the quality of the product.

The Alpine climate is characterised by short, cool summers with frequent thunderstorms, while winters are very severe and snowy.

The temperatures throughout the growing season, together with the temperature range and breeze system (clearness of the air and solar radiation) are the characteristic features of the Trentino climate which are able to influence the quality of the fruit.

- Cool spring temperatures: these lead to greater cell division, with lower growth in cell volumes. The larger number of cell walls poses resistance to the bite, thus giving the characteristic sensations of crispness to the fruit on account of the greater turgidity and resistance to compression (biting). This characteristic has been proven by a texture analyser (TA-XTplus) used for research purposes. (*Corollaro et al.*, 2013)
- Cool summer temperatures by day and at night: these mean that the area is not affected during the day by the shutting down of photosynthesis that occurs at temperatures higher than 30 °C (*Kriedemann and Smart*, 1971), or, at night, by the slowing down of oxidative processes. These phenomena would diminish acidity (a key component of a balanced, appealing taste). Also, the cool night-time temperatures preserve the aromatic substances and polyphenols.
- Low temperatures during the ripening phase: 'Mele del Trentino' apples are exposed to low temperatures during the ripening phase too. This leads to slower ripening, causes the fruit to remain longer on the tree and shifts the harvest to a markedly later period, allowing a greater accumulation of photosynthetic products.
- Day/night temperature range: The significant differences in temperature between day and night ($T_{max} - T_{min} = 50\%$ or more) are conducive to greater skin colouration, which increases appreciation among consumers who are willing to pay more also for this aesthetic characteristic.

— Breeze system: Trentino has strong breezes; fog and mist are virtually unknown, the air is clearer and solar radiation is greater. This allows a greater accumulation of photosynthetic products.

The experience and professionalism of the fruit growers is decisive for obtaining high-quality fruit. They adapt to the specific features of the year concerned and use growing and pruning techniques based on fruit-growing tradition in the area of cultivation, while also paying utmost attention to technological innovation, so as to encourage maximum exposure of the fruit to the sun.

Reference to publication of the specification

(the second subparagraph of Article 6(1) of this Regulation)

The consolidated text of the product specification can be consulted on the following Internet: <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3335>

or alternatively:

by going directly to the homepage of the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policy (www.politicheagricole.it) and clicking on 'Qualità' (in the centre at the top of the screen), then on 'Prodotti DOP IGP STG' (on the left-hand side of the screen), and finally by clicking on 'Disciplinari di Produzione all'esame dell'UE'.

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

(2020/C 72/12)

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

COMMUNICATION OF APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

‘Bonnezeaux’

Reference number PDO-FR-A0926-AM02

Date of communication: 14 November 2019

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Geographical area

The geographical area has been amended as follows: ‘All stages of production take place in the geographical area encompassing the following municipality of the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the basis of the Official Geographic Code of 2018: Bellevigne-en-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipality of Thouarcé).

Maps showing the geographical area can be viewed on the website of the National Institute of Origin and Quality.’

Editorial amendment: the new list of administrative bodies takes into account any mergers or other changes in administrative boundaries since the approval of the specification. For greater legal certainty, the list follows the current version of the Official Geographic Code, updated annually by the INSEE (the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies). The boundary of the geographical area remains exactly the same.

Finally, for the purposes of better public information, reference is made to the maps of the geographical area available on the INAO website.

Point 6 of the single document on the geographical area has been amended accordingly.

2. Area in immediate proximity

At point IV(3) of Chapter 1, the list of municipalities has been replaced by:

‘Aubigné-sur-Layon, Beaulieu-sur-Layon, Bellevigne-en-Layon (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Champ-sur-Layon, Faveraye-Mâchelles, Faye-d’Anjou and Rablay-sur-Layon), Blaison-Saint-Sulpice (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Blaison-Gohier and Saint-Sulpice), Brissac Loire Aubance (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Alleuds, Brissac-Quincé, Charcé-Saint-Ellier-sur-Aubance, Luigné, Saint-Rémy-la-Varenne, Saint-Saturnin-sur-Loire, Saulgé-l’Hôpital and Vauchréten), Brossay, Chalonnes-sur-Loire, Chaudefonds-sur-Layon, Chemillé-en-Anjou (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Chanzeaux and Valanjou), Denée, Doué-en-Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipality of Brigné), Les Garennes-sur-Loire (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Juigné-sur-Loire and Saint-Jean-des-Mauvrets), Lys-Haut-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipality of Tigné), Mozé-sur-Louet, Mûrs-Erigné, Rochefort-sur-Loire, Saint-Melaine-sur-Aubance, Savennières, Soulaines-sur-Aubance, Terranjou (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Chavagnes, Martigné-Briand and Notre-Dame-d’Allençon) and Val-du-Layon (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Saint-Aubin-de-Luigné and Saint-Lambert-du-Lattay).’

This amendment takes into account the various mergers of municipalities since the last version of the specification. The boundary of the area in immediate proximity remains exactly the same.

Point 9 of the single document on additional conditions has been amended accordingly.

3. Agri-environmental provision

The following has been added to point VI(2) of Chapter 1: ‘Managed vegetation cover, either natural or planted, is compulsory between rows. In the absence of vegetation cover, operators must tend the soil to ensure that naturally occurring vegetation is managed. Otherwise, operators must justify the use of bio-control products approved by the wine-growing authorities. Where bio-control herbicides are used on a land parcel, it is not permitted to use other herbicides.’

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

This amendment reflects current developments in the practices of operators promoting conservation agriculture throughout the vineyards of Anjou. It takes into account growing concern for the environment as part of technical procedures. By encouraging the existence of vegetation cover, or mechanised weeding, or even use of bio-control products, the amendment aims to reduce the use of chemical herbicides. The reduction in herbicides should strengthen the protection of wine-growing soils and preserve their natural properties such as fertility, bio-diversity and self-cleaning. This will contribute to the quality and authenticity of the wines and strengthen the sense of terroir.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

4. Harvest proclamation

Under point VII(1)(a) of Chapter 1 of the specification, the sentence: 'The start date of the harvests is set in accordance with Article D. 645-6 of the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.' has been deleted.

It is no longer necessary to set a start date for harvests, as operators have a large selection of tools at their disposal enabling them to gauge the ripeness of the grapes with the greatest possible accuracy. All operators have access to various machines and equipment, both individually and collectively, that enable them to determine accurately the ideal start date for harvesting each parcel, depending on the production objectives.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

5. Fermenting room capacity

Under point IX(1)(c) of Chapter 1, the sentence: 'All operators have a fermenting room capacity for wine production equal to at least 1.4 times the average yield of their holding during the preceding five years.' has been replaced by: 'All operators have a fermenting room capacity for wine production equal to at least 1.4 times the average volume of wine produced during the preceding five years.'

The specification made reference not to a volume capacity (expressed in hectolitres or cubic metres) but to a yield, which is the harvest volume divided by the production area (expressed for example in hectolitres per hectare). The proposed amendment removes this inconsistency regarding measurements without making any substantial changes. The minimum capacity remains 1.4 times the average volume of wine produced by a holding in the preceding years.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

6. Circulation of wines

Point IX(5)(b) of Chapter 1 concerning the date of entry into circulation of the wines between authorised warehouses has been deleted.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

7. Transitional measure

The following has been inserted under point XI of Chapter 1: 'In the case of vineyard parcels already in existence when this specification was approved, and in which the spacing between rows is less than or equal to 1.7 metres, the provisions relating to the following do not apply: the requirement for managed vegetation cover, either natural or planted, between rows; and, in the absence of such vegetation cover, the requirement for operators to tend the soil or use bio-control products to ensure that naturally occurring vegetation is managed.'

The transitional measure avoids the need to penalise existing vineyards currently using a training method not adapted to the agri-environmental provisions. In densely planted vineyards, where the spacing between rows is less than or equal to 1,7 metres, maintaining permanent grass cover or attempting to work the soil could, in effect, cause technical problems with machinery, materials or tools, for example. In low-growing vines, grass cover actually increases the risk of spring frosts. Furthermore, the presence of vegetation cover significantly increases the pressure on the water supply to the vines in the more densely-planted vineyards. Nevertheless, any vines planted after the specification has been approved will have to comply fully with the new agri-environmental provisions, regardless of planting density and spacing between rows.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

8. Record keeping

In point II(3) of Chapter 2, the word 'potential' has been replaced by 'natural'.

In order to ensure consistency in the wording in all the specifications from the Anjou Saumur area, the expression 'natural alcoholic strength by volume' replaces 'potential strength' or 'degree'. These amendments improve the readability of these specifications. The harmonisation of record-keeping provisions is intended to make it easier to draw up inspection plans and check records.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

9. Main points to be checked

Chapter 3 has been revised to make consistent the main points to be checked in specifications from the Anjou Saumur area.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name of product

Bonnezeaux

2. Geographical indication type

PDO – Protected Designation of Origin

3. Categories of grapevine products

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

These are still white wines made from late-harvested grapes. They are vigorous wines that have a great sweetness combined with a complex fruitiness (dried and exotic fruit, white flowers, etc.) and a light golden colour with green highlights.

The wines have:

a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 15 %;

a fermentable sugar content (glucose and fructose) after fermentation of at least 51 grams per litre.

The minimum actual alcoholic strength is 11 %, or 12 % for wines with a natural alcoholic strength by volume below 19 %.

The total acid and total sulphur dioxide content are as laid down by EU legislation.

| General analytical characteristics | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum total acidity | in milliequivalents per litre |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre) | |

5. Wine-making practices

a. Essential oenological practices

Specific oenological practice

Enrichment is permitted under the rules set out in the specification.

The use of wood chips is forbidden.

Wines are aged at least until 15 March of the year following that of the harvest.

In addition to the above provisions, the oenological practices concerning these wines must meet the requirements laid down at EU level and in the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.

Density

Cultivation method

The minimum vine planting density is 4 000 plants per hectare. The spacing between the rows of these vines must not exceed 2,5 m, and the spacing between plants in the same row must be at least 1 m. In the case of vineyard parcels where the planting density is at least 3 300 but less than 4 000 plants per hectare, the harvests are eligible for the controlled designation of origin provided that they comply with the rules on trellising and foliage height laid down in the specification. The spacing between the rows in such vineyard parcels must not exceed 3 metres, and the spacing between plants in the same row must be at least 1 metre.

Pruning

Cultivation method

The vines are pruned by 30 April using the rod and spur system, with a maximum of 12 buds per plant. At the phenological stage corresponding to 11 or 12 leaves, the number of fruit-bearing branches for the year per plant is 10 or less.

Harvest

Cultivation method

The grapes are hand-harvested in multiple passes.

Irrigation

Cultivation method

Irrigation is not permitted.

b. *Maximum yields*

30 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

All stages of production take place in the geographical area encompassing the following municipality of the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the basis of the Official Geographic Code of 2018: Bellevigne-en-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipality of Thouarcé).

Maps showing the geographical area can be viewed on the website of the National Institute of Origin and Quality.

7. **Main wine grape varieties**

Chenin B

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

1. *Information on the geographical area*

a) Description of the natural factors relevant to the link

The geographical area lies in the very heart of Anjou's wine-growing region, and in 2018 it was limited to the delegated municipality of Thouarcé. This municipality is located in the department of Maine-et-Loire and its territory is divided by the River Layon. The hamlet of Bonnezeaux is perched high up on a steep slope on the right bank of the river. The name 'Bonnezeaux' seems to refer to sources of ferruginous water.

The vineyards grow on three slopes that sit next to each other and face south-west. They are called 'La Montagne', 'Beauregard' and 'Fesles' and form a strip 2 800 metres long and 500 metres wide. The steepness of these slopes is approximately 15 % to 20 %. It is particularly marked on the western side of 'Beauregard' and on the middle slope, aptly called 'La Montagne', which begins near the hamlet of Petit Bonnezeaux. To the north of these three demarcated slopes there is a slightly undulating plateau with an average altitude of 90 m. The River Layon runs at an altitude of 29 metres.

The geological substratum belongs to the Saint-Georges-sur-Loire series, which is a schist-and-sandstone complex dating back to the upper Ordovician – lower Devonian period. It is sometimes covered by gravelly-clayey or sandy-clayey formations of the Cenomanian, in particular on the 'Fesles' slope. Erosion has exposed the slaty basement, while the sand and clay have remained in place near the shore and on the plateau. As a consequence, the parcels that are precisely demarcated for the grape harvest are fairly shallow and very rich in coarse fragments. Their colour is greenish grey and occasionally resembles the colour of wine lees. They have water reserves below 100 mm and excellent drainage capacity.

The geographical area has an attenuated oceanic climate and limited irrigation. It is sheltered from maritime mists by the higher slopes of Choletais and Mauges. The slopes are locally exposed to the prevailing winds from the southwest and west. Annual rainfall is approximately 550 mm to 600 mm, compared to over 800 mm on the slopes of Choletais and Mauges. Rainfall during the growing cycle of the vine is approximately 100 mm lower than the average in the department. Typically southern flora grows specifically on these slopes owing to their relative aridity and temperatures that are higher than in surrounding areas.

b) Description of the human factors relevant to the geographical link

The Chenin B variety, which probably originates in the Anjou region, has found a prime location in Bonnezeaux. It is a hardy variety that expresses its potential in challenging soil conditions.

Producers quickly recognised the benefits of late harvesting this variety using specific techniques. Count Odart wrote the following in his 1845 'Traité des cépages' treatise on vines: 'We should also add the condition of not harvesting the grapes until around All Saints Day, when the grapes are overripe and their skin sphacelous after being softened by the rains.' In other words, late harvesting is typical. In his 1816 work 'Topographie de tous les vignobles connus', Jullien noted that 'At the good vineyards, the grape-pickers pass through the vineyards several times; the grapes picked in the first two passes are used for only the most mature wines, providing the wines to be shipped abroad, and the grapes from the third pass are used for wines for domestic consumption.'

As a result of the findings and analyses made by several generations of producers, 'Bonnezeaux' wines now rank among the finest in Anjou. In his 1802 translation of 'Nouvelle Géographie Universelle', British geographer William Guthrie (1708-1770) wrote: 'Anjou wines can be divided into three classes. Those in the first class come from the villages of Faye, Saint-Lambert, Rablé, Maligny, Chavagne and Thouarcé, home to the Bonnezeaux vineyards.'

A number of references to these prestigious vineyards have been made since then. The phylloxera crisis curbed their growth severely, with only one local market being supplied with 'Bonnezeaux' wines. Through the serious efforts of the union of 'Bonnezeaux' producers, who wanted to keep yields low and maintain the practice of harvesting grapes in multiple passes, the wine first made a comeback on the French market before being exported abroad again. The controlled designation of origin 'Bonnezeaux' was recognised on 6 November 1951.

2. Information on the quality and characteristics of the product

These wines are appreciated because of their vigour. Their great sweetness, which is related to a high fermentable sugar content, is combined with a fruitiness that is often complex (dried fruit, exotic fruit, white flowers, etc.) and perhaps unexpected considering the generally light golden colour of the wines and their green highlights. The balance between acidity, alcohol and smoothness allows the wines to acquire even more complexity over the years.

3. Causal interactions

These vineyards, with their steep southwest-facing slopes and shallow and stony soils with exceptional thermal properties, are favourable to early growth and the maturation of the Chenin B variety. As a result of the prevailing winds that sweep the slopes and the extremely low water supply of the vine growing on skeletal soil, the grapes are concentrated on the vine through wilting or drying typical of these vineyards. The producers have known how to make the best of this particularity. The very low yields show how committed the producers are to the quality of the grapes.

'Bonnezeaux' wines owe their fine reputation to the late harvesting of the Chenin B grape on these slopes, which is carried out in multiple passes so as to select very ripe grapes. The history and renown of 'Bonnezeaux' wines are closely linked to those of Anjou and 'Coteaux du Layon' wines.

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 wine-growing, production and ageing, comprises the territory of the following municipalities of the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the basis of the Official Geographic Code of 2018:

Aubigné-sur-Layon, Beaulieu-sur-Layon, Bellevigne-en-Layon (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Champ-sur-Layon, Faveraye-Mâchelles, Faye-d'Anjou and Rablay-sur-Layon), Blaison-Saint-Sulpice (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Blaison-Gohier and Saint-Sulpice), Brissac Loire Aubance (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Alleuds, Brissac-Quincé, Charcé-Saint-Ellier-sur-Aubance, Luigné, Saint-Rémy-la-Varenne, Saint-Saturnin-sur-Loire, Saulgé-l'Hôpital and Vauchrétien), Brossay, Chalonnes-sur-Loire, Chaudefonds-sur-Layon, Chemillé-en-Anjou (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Chanzeaux and Valanjou), Denée, Doué-en-Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipality of Brigné), Les Garennes-sur-Loire (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Juigné-sur-Loire and Saint-Jean-des-Mauvrets), Lys-Haut-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipality of Tigné), Mozé-sur-Louet, Mûrs-Erigné, Rochefort-sur-Loire, Saint-Melaine-sur-Aubance, Savennières, Soullaines-sur-Aubance, Terranjou (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Chavagnes, Martigné-Briand and Notre-Dame-d'Allençon) and Val-du-Layon (former territories of the delegated municipalities of Saint-Aubin-de-Luigné and Saint-Lambert-du-Lattay).

Labelling: optional terms

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

— The size of the letters of optional terms whose use, under EU provisions, may be regulated by the Member States, may not be larger, either in height, width or thickness, than twice the size of the letters forming the name of the controlled designation of origin.

Labelling: geographical designation 'Val de Loire'

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The size of the letters of the geographical name 'Val de Loire' may not be larger, either in height or width, than two-thirds of the size of the letters forming the name of the controlled designation of origin.

Labelling: smaller geographical unit

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

Wines with the controlled designation of origin may specify a smaller geographical unit on their labels, provided that: - it is a registered location; - it appears on the harvest declaration. The name of the registered location must be printed in letters no larger, either in height or in width, than half 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-9d4179cc-6768-4be5-bd1b-2e66d9483314

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

(2020/C 72/13)

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

COMMUNICATION OF APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

‘Rosé d’Anjou’

Reference number: PDO-FR-A1007-AM01

Date of communication: 14 November 2019

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Geographical area

The geographical area has been amended as follows: ‘All the stages of production of wines eligible for the controlled designations [sic] of origin ... “Rosé d’Anjou” take place in the geographical area encompassing the following municipalities, on the basis of the Official Geographic Code of 2018:

- department of Deux-Sèvres: Argenton-l’Église, Bouillé-Loretz, Brion-près-Thouet, Louzy, Mauzé-Thouarsais, Oiron, Saint-Cyr-la-Lande, Sainte-Radegonde, Sainte-Verge, Saint-Martin-de-Mâcon, Saint-Martin-de-Sanzay, Thouars, Tourtenay, Val en Vignes (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Bouillé-Saint-Paul and Cersay);
- department of Maine-et-Loire: Allonnes, Angers, Antoigné, Artannes-sur-Thouet, Aubigné-sur-Layon, Beaulieu-sur-Layon, Bellevigne-en-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Champ-sur-Layon, Faveraye-Mâchelles, Faye-d’Anjou, Rablay-sur-Layon and Thouarcé), Blaison-Saint-Sulpice (former territory of the delegated municipality of Blaison-Gohier and Saint-Sulpice), Bouchemaine, Brain-sur-Allonnes, Brézé, Brissac Loire Aubance (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Alleuds, Brissac-Quincé, Charcé-Saint-Ellier-sur-Aubance, Chemellier, Coutures, Luigné, Saint-Rémy-la-Varenne, Saint-Saturnin-sur-Loire and Vauchrétien), Brossay, Cernusson, Chacé, Chalonnes-sur-Loire, Champocé-sur-Loire, Chaudefonds-sur-Layon, Chemillé-en-Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Chanzeaux, La Jumellière and Valanjou), Cizay-la-Madeleine, Cléré-sur-Layon, Le Coudray-Macouard, Courchamps, Denée, Denezé-sous-Doué, Distré, Doué-en-Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Brigné, Concourson-sur-Layon, Doué-la-Fontaine, Forges, Meigné, Montfort, Saint-Georges-sur-Layon and Les Verchers-sur-Layon), Épiéds, Fontevraud-l’Abbaye, Les Garennes sur Loire (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Juigné-sur-Loire and Saint-Jean-des-Mauvrets), Gennes-Val-de-Loire (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Chênehutte-Trèves-Cunault, Gennes, Grézillé, Saint-Georges-des-Sept-Voies and Le Thoureil), Huillé, Ingrandes-Le Fresne sur Loire (former territory of the delegated municipality of Ingrandes), Jarzé Villages (former territory of the delegated municipality of Lué-en-Baugeois), Louresse-Rochemenier, Lys-Haut-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Cerqueux-sous-Passavant, La Fosse-de-Tigné, Nueil-sur-Layon, Tancoigné, Tigné, Trémont and Vihiers), Mauges-sur-Loire (former territory of the delegated municipalities of La Chapelle-Saint-Florent, Le Mesnil-en-Vallée, Montjean-sur-Loire, La Pommeraye, Saint-Florent-le-Vieil, Saint-Laurent-de-la-Plaine and Saint-Laurent-du-Mottay), Mazé-Milon (former territory of the delegated municipality of Fontaine-Milon), Montilliers, Montreuil-Bellay, Montsoreau, Mozé-sur-Louet, Mûrs-Erigné, Orée d’Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Bouzillé, Champocéaux, Drain, Landemont, Liré and La Varenne), Parnay, Passavant-sur-Layon, La Possonnière, Le Puy-Notre-Dame, Rochefort-sur-Loire, Rou-Marson, Saint-Cyr-en-Bourg, Sainte-Gemmes-sur-Loire, Saint-Georges-sur-Loire, Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Saint-Just-sur-Dive, Saint-Macaire-du-Bois, Saint-Melaine-sur-Aubance, Saumur, Savennières, Soulaines-sur-Aubance, Souzay-Champigny, Terranjou (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Chavagnes, Martigné-Briand and Notre-Dame-d’Allençon), Tuffalun (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Ambillou-Château, Louerre and Noyant-la-Plaine), Turquant, Les Ulmes, Val-du-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Saint-Aubin-de-Luigné and Saint-Lambert-du-Lattay), Varennes-sur-Loire, Varrains, Vaudelnay, Villevêque;
- department of Vienne: Berrie, Curçay-sur-Dive, Glénouze, Pouançay, Ranton, Saint-Léger-de-Montbrillais, Saix, Ternay, Les Trois-Moutiers.

Maps of the geographical area can be found on the website of the National Institute of Origin and Quality (INAO)¹.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

Editorial amendment: the new list of administrative entities takes into account any mergers or other changes to administrative boundaries that have occurred since the approval of the specification. For greater legal certainty, this list complies with the current version of the official geographic code updated annually by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). The boundary of the geographical area remains entirely unchanged.

Finally, for the purposes of better public information, attention is drawn to the maps of the geographical area available on the INAO website.

Point 6 of the single document, on the geographical area, has been amended accordingly.

2. **Demarcated parcel area**

In Chapter I(IV)(2) of the specification, the words ‘and 19 January 2017’ have been added after ‘5 September 2007’.

The reason for this amendment is to add the date on which the competent national authority approved a modification of the demarcated parcel area within the geographical area of production. Parcels are demarcated by identifying the parcels within the geographical area of production that are suitable for producing the product covered by the protected designation of origin in question.

In Chapter I(IV)(2) of the specification, the words ‘4 September 1996’ have been replaced by ‘4 and 5 September 1996’.

This amendment corrects the date of the national procedure during which the demarcated parcel was approved.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

3. **Area in immediate proximity**

In Chapter I(IV)(3), the list of municipalities has been replaced by:

- department of Indre-et-Loire: Saint-Nicolas-de-Bourgueil;
- department of Loire-Atlantique: Ancenis, Le Loroux-Botttereau, Le Pallet, La Remaudière, Vair-sur-Loire (former territory of the delegated municipality of Anetz), Vallet;
- department of Maine-et-Loire: Orée d'Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipality of Saint-Laurent-des-Autels), Saint-Martin-du-Fouilloux.

This change takes into account the various mergers of municipalities that have occurred since the last version of the specification. The boundary of the area in immediate proximity remains unchanged.

Point 9 of the single document, on further conditions, has been amended accordingly.

4. **Agri-environment provision**

The following has been added to Chapter I(VI)(2): ‘Managed vegetation cover, either natural or planted, is compulsory between rows. In the absence of vegetation cover, operators must tend the soil to ensure that naturally occurring vegetation is managed. Otherwise, operators must justify the use of bio-control products approved by the wine-growing authorities. Where bio-control herbicides are used on a land parcel, use of other herbicides is not permitted’.

This amendment reflects current developments in practice among operators in favour of conservation agriculture throughout the vineyards of Anjou. It takes into account growing concern for the environment as part of technical procedures. By encouraging the existence of vegetation cover, or mechanised weeding, or even use of bio-control products, the amendment aims to reduce the use of chemical herbicides. This reduction in herbicides should increase the protection of wine-growing soils and guard their natural properties, such as fertility, bio-diversity and self-cleaning. In this way, it will contribute to the quality and authenticity of the wines and strengthen the sense of *terroir*.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

5. **Harvest proclamation**

In Chapter I(VII)(1)(a) of the specification, the following sentence has been deleted: ‘The start date of the harvests is set in accordance with Article D. 645-6 of the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code’.

It is no longer necessary to set a start date for harvests as operators have a large selection of tools at their disposal to enable them to gauge the ripeness of the grapes with the greatest possible accuracy. All operators have access to various machines and equipment, both individually and collectively, enabling them to determine accurately the ideal start date for harvesting each parcel, depending on the production objectives.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

6. **Sugar content**

In Chapter I(IX)(1)(c), the words 'after fermentation' have been added after the words 'The wines have'.

This amendment was made to avoid any confusion with the sugar content before fermentation, as it is important to specify that this content must be verified after fermentation.

Point 4 of the single document has been amended accordingly.

7. **Subtractive method of enrichment**

At IX(1)(d), the following paragraph has been added: 'To make ... rosé wines eligible for the controlled designation of origin "Rosé d'Anjou", using the Grolleau N and Grolleau G varieties, subtractive methods of enrichment are permitted. The maximum rate for partial concentration has been set at 10 % of the volume subject to enrichment'.

This amendment comes after experimentation on several vintages. The experiments showed that, with raw material that could be considered good quality and a maximum concentration rate of 10 %, and with enrichment limited to a total alcoholic strength by volume of 15 %, the reverse osmosis method does not have a negative effect on the wines. Subtractive enrichment methods can allow the compositions of musts to be rebalanced in years when the climate is unreliable.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

8. **Fermenting room capacity**

In Chapter I(IX)(1)(e), the sentence: 'All operators are required to have a fermenting room capacity for producing wine equal to at least 1,4 times the holding's average yield over the past five years' has been replaced by the sentence: 'All operators are required to have a fermenting room capacity for producing wine equal to at least 1,4 times the average volume of wine produced over the previous five years.'

The specification previously did not mention volume capacity, usually expressed in hectolitres or cubic metres. Instead, it referred to yield, that is harvest volume divided by surface area, expressed in hectolitres per hectare, for example. The proposed amendment removes this inconsistency regarding measurements without making any substantial changes. The minimum capacity remains 1,4 times the average volume of wine produced by a holding in the preceding years.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

9. **Circulation of wines**

Chapter I(IX)(5)(b) concerning the date of entry into circulation of the wines between authorised warehouses has been deleted.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

10. **Link with the geographical area**

The link has been revised in order to update the number of municipalities involved: 70 instead of 126.

Point 8 of the single document, concerning the link with the geographical area, has been amended accordingly.

11. Transitional measure

The expired transitional measures have been deleted.

The following has been inserted at Chapter I(XI): 'In the case of vineyard parcels already in existence when this specification was approved, and in which the spacing between rows does not exceed 1,7 metres, the provisions relating to the following do not apply: the requirement for managed vegetation cover, either natural or planted, between rows; and, in the absence of such vegetation cover, the requirement for operators to tend the soil or use bio-control products to ensure that naturally occurring vegetation is managed'.

The transitional measure avoids the need to penalise existing vineyards currently using a training method not adapted to the agri-environmental provisions. In densely planted vineyards, where the spacing between rows does not exceed 1,7 metres, maintaining permanent grass cover or attempting to work the soil could, in effect, cause technical problems with machinery, materials or tools, for example. In low-growing vines, grass cover actually increases the risk of spring frosts. Furthermore, the presence of vegetation cover significantly increases the pressure on the water supply to the vines in the more densely-planted vineyards. Nevertheless, any vines planted after the specification has been approved will have to comply fully with the new agri-environmental provisions, regardless of planting density and spacing between rows.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

12. Record keeping

In Chapter II(II)(3), the word 'potential' has been replaced by 'natural'.

In order to ensure consistency in the wording in all the specifications from the Anjou Saumur area, the phrase 'natural alcoholic strength by volume' has replaced 'potential strength' or 'degree'. These amendments improve the readability of the product specifications. The harmonisation of record-keeping provisions is intended to make it easier to draw up inspection plans and check records.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

13. Main points to be checked

Chapter III has been revised to ensure consistency in drafting the main points to be checked in specifications from the Anjou Saumur area.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name of the product

Rosé d'Anjou

2. Geographical indication type

PDO – Protected Designation of Origin

3. Categories of grapevine product

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

The wines are still rosé wines with the following analytical characteristics.

The wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 9,5 %.

The amount of fermentable sugar, glucose and fructose, in the wines after fermentation must be at least 7 grams per litre.

After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 12 %.

The levels of volatile acidity, total acidity and total sulphur dioxide are as laid down in EU regulations. However, all batches of unbottled wine eligible to bear the term 'primeur' or 'nouveau' must have volatile acidity levels or no more than 10,2 milliequivalents per litre.

The wines have varying levels of fermentable sugars and sweetness. They are highly aromatic, each expressing the particular characteristics of their grape varieties. Nevertheless, fruit is always present in some form, such as peach, strawberry or citrus. In the mouth, the wines offer a sophisticated balance of freshness and roundness. Their aroma is long-lasting and intense.

| General analytical characteristics | |
|--|---|
| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume) | 9 |
| Minimum total acidity | |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre) | |

5. Wine-making practices

a. Essential oenological practices

Planting density - Spacing

Cultivation method

The minimum vine planting density is 4 000 plants per hectare. The spacing between the vine rows must not exceed 2,5 metres, and the spacing between plants in the same row must be at least 1 metre. In the case of vineyard parcels where the planting density is at least 3 300 but less than 4 000 plants per hectare, the harvests are eligible for the controlled designation of origin provided that they comply with the rules on trellising and foliage height laid down in this specification. On such parcels, the spacing between the vine rows must not exceed 3 metres, and the spacing between plants in the same row must be at least 1 metre.

Rules on vine pruning and trellising

Cultivation method

The vines are pruned, using mixed pruning, by 30 April at the latest in accordance with the detailed rules laid down in the specification. These rules specify the maximum number of buds per plant and the maximum number of buds on the cane.

The height of the foliage when trellised is at least 0,6 times the spacing between the rows. This height is measured from the lowest point of the foliage, set at a minimum of 0,4 metres above the ground, to the highest part of the canopy, set at a minimum of 0,2 metres above the height of the upper trellising wire.

In the case of vineyard parcels where the planting density is at least 3 300 but less than 4 000 plants per hectare, the following trellising rules also apply: the minimum height of the trellising posts above the ground is 1,9 metres; there are four levels of trellising wires; the minimum height of the upper wire is 1,85 metres above the ground.

Irrigation

Cultivation method

Irrigation is prohibited.

Specific oenological practice

Use of charcoal, whether alone or mixed in preparations, for oenological purposes is prohibited.

Use of wood chips is prohibited.

After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 12 %.

In addition to the above provisions, the oenological practices concerning these wines must meet the requirements laid down at Community level and in the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.

b. Maximum yields

75 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

All the stages of production of wines eligible for the controlled designation of origin 'Rosé d'Anjou' take place in the geographical area encompassing the following municipalities, on the basis of the Official Geographic Code of 2018:

- department of Deux-Sèvres: Argenton-l'Église, Bouillé-Loretz, Brion-près-Thouet, Louzy, Mauzé-Thouarsais, Oiron, Saint-Cyr-la-Lande, Sainte-Radegonde, Sainte-Verge, Saint-Martin-de-Mâcon, Saint-Martin-de-Sanzay, Thouars, Tourtenay, Val en Vignes (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Bouillé-Saint-Paul and Cersay);

- department of Maine-et-Loire: Allonnes, Angers, Antoigné, Artannes-sur-Thouet, Aubigné-sur-Layon, Beaulieu-sur-Layon, Bellevigne-en-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Champ-sur-Layon, Faveraye-Mâchelles, Faye-d'Anjou, Rablay-sur-Layon and Thouarcé), Blaison-Saint-Sulpice (former territory of the delegated municipality of Blaison-Gohier and Saint-Sulpice), Bouchemaine, Brain-sur-Allonnes, Brézé, Brissac Loire Aubance (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Alleuds, Brissac-Quincé, Charcé-Saint-Ellier-sur-Aubance, Chemellier, Coutures, Luigné, Saint-Rémy-la-Varenne, Saint-Saturnin-sur-Loire and Vauchrézien), Brossay, Cernusson, Chacé, Chalonnes-sur-Loire, Champocé-sur-Loire, Chaudefonds-sur-Layon, Chemillé-en-Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Chanzeaux, La Jumellière and Valanjou), Cizay-la-Madeleine, Cléré-sur-Layon, Le Coudray-Macouard, Courchamps, Denée, Denezé-sous-Doué, Distré, Doué-en-Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Brigné, Concourson-sur-Layon, Doué-la-Fontaine, Forges, Meigné, Montfort, Saint-Georges-sur-Layon and Les Verchers-sur-Layon), Épiéds, Fontevraud-l'Abbaye, Les Garennes sur Loire (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Juigné-sur-Loire and Saint-Jean-des-Mauvrets), Gennes-Val-de-Loire (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Chênehutte-Trèves-Cunault, Gennes, Grézillé, Saint-Georges-des-Sept-Voies and Le Thoureil), Huillé, Ingrandes-Le Fresne sur Loire (former territory of the delegated municipality of Ingrandes), Jarzé Villages (former territory of the delegated municipality of Lué-en-Baugeois), Louresse-Rochemenier, Lys-Haut-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Cerqueux-sous-Passavant, La Fosse-de-Tigné, Nueil-sur-Layon, Tancoigné, Tigné, Trémont and Vihiers), Mauges-sur-Loire (former territory of the delegated municipalities of La Chapelle-Saint-Florent, Le Mesnil-en-Vallée, Montjean-sur-Loire, La Pommeraye, Saint-Florent-le-Vieil, Saint-Laurent-de-la-Plaine and Saint-Laurent-du-Mottay), Mazé-Milon (former territory of the delegated municipality of Fontaine-Milon), Montilliers, Montreuil-Bellay, Montsoreau, Mozé-sur-Louet, Mûrs-Erigné, Orée d'Anjou (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Bouzillé, Champocéaux, Drain, Landemont, Liré and La Varenne), Parnay, Passavant-sur-Layon, La Possonnière, Le Puy-Notre-Dame, Rochefort-sur-Loire, Rou-Marson, Saint-Cyr-en-Bourg, Sainte-Gemmes-sur-Loire, Saint-Georges-sur-Loire, Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Saint-Just-sur-Dive, Saint-Macaire-du-Bois, Saint-Melaine-sur-Aubance, Saumur, Savennières, Soulaines-sur-Aubance, Souzay-Champigny, Terranjou (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Chavagnes, Martigné-Briand and Notre-Dame-d'Allençon), Tuffalun (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Ambillou-Château, Louerre and Noyant-la-Plaine), Turquant, Les Ulmes, Val-du-Layon (former territory of the delegated municipalities of Saint-Aubin-de-Luigné and Saint-Lambert-du-Lattay), Varennes-sur-Loire, Varrains, Vaudelnay, Villevêque;
- department of Vienne: Berrie, Curçay-sur-Dive, Glénouze, Pouançay, Ranton, Saint-Léger-de-Montbrillais, Saix, Ternay, Les Trois-Moutiers.

7. Main wine grapes

Gamay N
 Cot N - Malbec
 Grolleau Gris G
 Grolleau N
 Cabernet Franc N
 Cabernet Sauvignon N
 Pineau d'Aunis N

8. Description of the link(s)

1. Information on the geographical area

(a) Description of the natural factors relevant to the link

The geographical area spans two major geological formations in which vineyards occupy most of the river catchment areas and some plateaux: in the west, the Precambrian and Paleozoic basement rock forms part of the Armorican Massif; in the east, the Mesozoic and Cenozoic substratum of the Paris basin has covered the ancient basement rock. This geological peculiarity distinguishes the western part of the geographical area from the eastern part. The western part is notable for the presence of shale deposits, mostly slate, and is known locally as 'Anjou noir' or 'black Anjou'. The eastern part is notable for its chalky marl (Saumur) and is known locally as 'Anjou blanc' or 'white Anjou'.

With historic links to the ancient province of Anjou, as of 2018 the geographical area essentially covers the southern half of the department of Maine-et-Loire (70 municipalities) and the northern fringes of the departments of Deux-Sèvres (14 municipalities) and Vienne (9 municipalities).

The parcels specifically demarcated for harvesting grapes have soils that have developed from different geological formations. Although they differ significantly, these soils are generally poor with limited water reserves. They also have good thermal properties.

The geographical area benefits from a temperate oceanic climate with only minor variations in temperature. This is due partly to the relative proximity of the Atlantic Ocean, and partly to the role of the Loire and its tributaries in temperature regulation. The fact that the vines are planted on hills is also a factor. This explains the expression '*douceur angevine*' (clement Anjou weather), which best describes the winter, long spring and autumn, while there are frequent hot periods in summer. The north-west and south-east facing slopes protect the vines from the, often moist, westerly winds. In this way, the geographical area is sparingly irrigated, benefitting from a foehn effect, with the highest slopes of Choletais and Mauges providing shelter from maritime mists. Annual rainfall is around 585 millimetres, compared with 800 millimetres in Choletais.

(b) Description of the human factors relevant to the geographical link

Vines are known to have been cultivated on a continuous basis in Anjou since the first century AD. It is excellent vine-growing country, as evidenced by these lines of a poem by Apollonius (sixth century): 'Not far from Brittany is a town located on a rock with extensive plantations rich in the fruits of Ceres and Bacchus and a name, Andecavi (Angers), which is derived from the Greek place name'. Vine-growing developed in the Anjou area during the Middle Ages, under the auspices of the monasteries located on the banks of the Loire and around Angers. However, the vineyards became particularly renowned from the seventh and eighth centuries onwards. Thanks to the influence of Henri II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, Anjou wines made their way to the noblest tables.

Production developed significantly from the 16th century onwards with the arrival of Dutch merchants seeking wine for their country and colonies. The Dutch stocked up on the wines and trade was so brisk in the 18th century that the river Layon, which crosses the geographical area, was made navigable to make transportation easier. The great esteem in which Anjou wines were held meant that they were in high demand and various taxes were created (on wine in bulk, on crates, wholesale tax, retail tax, excise duty etc.). These taxes had negative consequences for trade. The havoc wrought by the War in the Vendée effectively destroyed the vineyards. Prosperity returned in the 19th century. In 1881, the vineyards covered a surface area of 45 000 hectares, of which 10 000 hectares remained in 1893 after the phylloxera epidemic.

The region known as Anjou essentially owes it fame to the production of white wines made from the Chenin B variety. However, plantings of the Cabernet Franc N variety and of Cabernet-Sauvignon N a little later on spread significantly after the phylloxera crisis. In the early 20th century, wine-making efforts were mostly focused on making '*rouge*', the local name for a light wine served in the cafés. This marked the first stage in the changes to the Anjou vineyards. Together with the the Grolleau N and Grolleau Gris G varieties, which produce pale '*clair*' wines, complemented by the Gamay N and Pineau d'Aunis N varieties, they contributed towards the development of a significant production of characteristic rosé wines, well-known under the controlled designations of origin 'Cabernet d'Anjou' and 'Rosé d'Anjou'. The second stage in this change was due to the expertise acquired by growers in managing this combination of vines. The production of red wines developed from the 1960s onwards, based on monitoring and analysis of the best combinations of varieties and planting locations, together with assessment of the harvest potential and the expertise acquired in wine-making techniques.

2. *Information on the quality and characteristics of the product*

The rosé wines have varying levels of fermentable sugars and sweetness. They are highly aromatic, each expressing the particular characteristics of their grape varieties. Nevertheless, fruit is always present in some form, such as peach, strawberry or citrus. In the mouth, the wines offer a sophisticated balance of freshness and roundness. Their aroma is long and intense.

3. *Causal interactions*

The combined characteristics of the vine-growing area, including its northern location, characteristic landscape, notably mild climate and specific geology and soil profile give the wines a distinctive, fresh taste.

The diversity of the vineyard locations with their varied geological and soil profiles provides optimal conditions for each of the approved vine varieties to prosper. Winegrowers observe and analyse the behaviour of their vines in order to determine the right location for the vineyards.

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

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework:

EU 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 making and processing of wines eligible for the controlled designation of origin 'Rosé d'Anjou', comprises the territory of the following municipalities, on the basis of the Official Geographic Code of 2018:

- department of Indre-et-Loire: Saint-Nicolas-de-Bourgueil;
- department of Loire-Atlantique: Ancenis, Le Loroux-Bottereau, Le Pallet, La Remaudière, Vair-sur-Loire (former delegated municipality of Anetz), Vallet;
- department of Maine-et-Loire: Orée d'Anjou (former delegated municipality of Saint-Laurent-des-Autels), Saint-Martin-du-Fouilloux.

Labelling

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The designation may be followed by the term '*primeur*' (early) or '*nouveau*' (new), in accordance with the rules laid down in the specification.

Under EU rules, the size of the letters of optional terms may be regulated by the Member States. They must not be larger, either in height, width or thickness, than double the size of the letters forming the name of the protected designation of origin.

The name of the controlled designation of origin may be followed by the geographical designation 'Val de Loire', in accordance with the rules laid down in the specification. The size of the letters of the geographical name 'Val de Loire' may not be larger, either in height or width, than two-thirds of the size of the letters forming the name of the controlled designation of origin.

The term '*cabernet*', or mention of the variety Cabernet Sauvignon N or Cabernet Franc N, is not permitted in the presentation and description of the wines.

Wines eligible to bear the term '*primeur*' or '*nouveau*' must also state the vintage.

The labelling of the wines may specify a smaller geographical unit on their labels, provided that: - it is a registered location; - it appears on the harvest declaration. The place name must be printed in letters no larger, either in height or in width, than half 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-c7cad5d3-da9f-4088-aebd-c22f0626c5c3

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

(2020/C 72/14)

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

‘SOAVE’

Reference number: PDO-IT-A0472-AM05

Date of communication: 2 December 2019

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Formal amendment

For the ‘Classico’ type, the term ‘subarea’ has been replaced by the term ‘specification’.

This is a formal amendment to take account of the exact wording provided in Italian law.

This formal amendment concerns Article 1 of the Product Specification but it does not affect the Single Document.

2. Vine training systems

The vine training systems have been extended to include GDC and all forms of trellises.

The reason for this amendment is to adapt the Product Specification to the development of more modern and innovative vine training systems (particularly the various new kinds of trellises) and the need for agronomic methods to take account of climate change.

This formal amendment concerns Article 4 of the Product Specification but it does not affect the Single Document.

3. Vine density per hectare

As regards vine density per hectare (at least 3 300), the reference to the Decree of 7 May 1998 has been deleted.

This is a formal amendment given that newly planted vines must have a minimum density of 3 300 plants per hectare.

This formal amendment concerns Article 4 of the Product Specification but it does not affect the Single Document.

4. Use of Additional Geographical Mentions on the labels of wine covered by the ‘Soave’ PDO

It is permitted to add to ‘Soave’ PDO wines Additional Geographical Mentions referring to smaller units in the production area for the designation, which are located within the same production area and included on a list, on the condition that the product is made separately and that this is specifically stated in the annual grape production report.

The inclusion of references to smaller geographical units of particular interest located inside the demarcated production area and identified after careful zoning work has made it easier to trace where wine is from and thus reinforce its link with the territory.

This amendment affects Article 7 of the product specification and section 1.9 (Further conditions) of the Single Document.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

5. Use of the term 'Vigna' (vineyard)

The term 'vigna' (vineyard) can feature on wines covered by the 'Soave', 'Soave' Classico and 'Soave' Colli Scaligeri controlled designations of origin on the condition that it is followed by the relevant place name, that the respective surface area is separately specified in the vineyard register, that separate containers are used at the winemaking, production and conservation stages and that this term, followed by the place name, is included in the grape production report as well as in the records and accompanying documents.

The possibility of including on the label the term 'vigna' (vineyard) according to Italian law, followed by the respective place name or traditional term, is in keeping with efforts to promote the value of individual vineyards.

This formal amendment concerns Article 7 of the Product Specification but it does not affect the Single Document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name of the product

Soave

2. Geographical indication type

PDO - Protected designation of origin

3. Categories of grapevine product

1. Wine
5. Quality sparkling wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

'Soave' (including 'Soave' Classico and 'Soave' Colli Scaligeri)

colour: straw yellow sometimes tending towards greenish;

aroma: characteristic with intense, delicate aroma;

taste: dry, medium-bodied and harmonious, slightly bitter;

Minimum total alcoholic strength by volume: 10,5 % vol for 'Soave' and 11 % vol for 'Soave Classico' and for 'Soave Colli Scaligeri';

Minimum sugar-free extract: 15 g/l for 'Soave' and 16 g/l for 'Soave Classico' and for 'Soave Colli Scaligeri';

Any analytical parameters not shown in the table below comply with the limits laid down in national and EU legislation.

| General analytical characteristics | |
|--|---|
| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum total acidity | 4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre) | |

'Soave' (including 'Soave' spumante Classico and 'Soave' spumante Colli Scaligeri)

foam: fine and long-lasting;

colour: straw yellow sometimes tending towards bright greenish;

aroma: characteristic with intense, delicate aroma;

taste: medium-bodied, harmonious, slightly bitter in the extra brut or brut or extra dry or dry types;

Minimum total alcoholic strength by volume: 11 % vol.;

Minimum sugar-free extract: 15 g/l.

Wherever the value is left blank in the table below, the wines comply with the limits laid down in national and EU legislation.

| General analytical characteristics | |
|--|---|
| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum total acidity | 5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre) | |

5. Wine-making practices

a. *Essential oenological practices*

N/A

b. *Maximum yields*

'Soave', 'Soave' spumante

15 000 kg grapes per hectare

'Soave' Classico, and spumante. 'Soave Colli Scaligeri' and spumante

14 000 kg grapes per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

A) Grapes used to produce wines with the 'Soave' controlled designation of origin must be produced in the area which includes all or part of the territory of the municipalities of Soave, Monteforte d'Alpone, San Martino Buon Albergo, Mezzane di Sotto, Roncà, Montecchia di Crosara, San Giovanni Ilarione, San Bonifacio, Cazzano di Tramigna, Colognola ai Colli, Caldiero, Illasi and Lavagno in the Province of Verona.

B) Grapes used to produce 'Soave' Classico wine must be produced in the area approved by Ministerial Decree of 23 October 1931 (Official Gazette No 289 of 16 December 1931), which includes part of the territory of the municipalities of Soave and Monteforte d'Alpone.

C) Grapes used to produce 'Soave' wines with the additional specification of the 'Colli Scaligeri' subarea must be produced in the area comprising all or part of the territory of San Martino Buon Albergo, Lavagno, Mezzane, Illasi, Cazzano di Tramigna, Caldiero, Colognola ai Colli and Costeggiola di Soave, Monteforte d'Alpone, Montecchia di Crosara, Roncà and San Giovanni Ilarione.

7. **Main wine grape variety(ies)**

Chardonnay B.

Garganega B.

Trebbiano di Soave B. - Trebbiano

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

Soave

The mineral soils influence the fermentation processes of musts obtained from Garganega and Trebbiano di Soave grapes, giving the wines their characteristic flavour. The traditional vine training systems based on the Veronese trellis enable optimal grape health and ripeness, which promotes the development of almond and white flower notes in the wines. 'Soave' DOC is a well-balanced wine with aromas of exotic fruits, citrus and spices. The 'Classico' type features slightly mineral aromas and a full, aromatic flavour which if kept on yeast for a few months prior to bottling can become more complex and well-rounded. The area was recognised in a Royal Decree in 1931 and the DOC was approved in 1968.

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

Use of Additional Geographical Mentions

Legal framework:

EU legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

In naming and presenting the wines 'Soave', 'Soave' Classico and 'Soave' Colli Scaligeri, it is permitted to make reference to the following Additional Geographical Mentions:

1. Brognoligo
2. Broia
3. Ca' del vento
4. Campagnola
5. Carbonare
6. Casarsa
7. Castelcerino
8. Castellaro
9. Colombara
10. Corte del Durlo
11. Costalta
12. Costalunga
13. Coste
14. Costeggiola
15. Croce
16. Duello
17. Fittà
18. Frosca
19. Foscario
20. Menini
21. Monte di Colognola
22. Monte Grande
23. Paradiso
24. Pigno
25. Ponsara
26. Pressoni
27. Roncà - Monte Calvarina
28. Rugate
29. Sengialta

30. Tenda
31. Tremenalto
32. Volpare
33. Zoppega

Link to the product specification

<https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/14701>

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

(2020/C 72/15)

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

‘SOAVE SUPERIORE’

Reference number: PDO-IT-A0473-AM04

Date of communication: 2 December 2019

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Formal amendment

Description and reasons

Description

Addition of the word ‘Garantita’ (Guaranteed) to ‘Denominazione di Origine Controllata’ (Controlled Designation of Origin).

Reason

Correction of a mistake in the previous version of Product Specification to correctly indicate the specific traditional term used in Italy to refer to grapevine products covered by PDOs.

2. Vine training systems

Description and reasons

The vine training systems have been extended to include the GDC system and all the varieties of trellis systems, the maximum number of buds per hectare has been specified and the reference to the Ministerial Decree of 11 July 2005 has been deleted, so that the paragraph:

‘For plantings made after the Ministerial Decree of 11 July 2005 came into force, only simple trellis systems can be used. For plantings which already existed on the date that this Product Specification came into force, the vines can be trained using the Veronese trellis system with traditional pruning to ensure inter-row openings.’

is to be replaced by the following paragraph:

‘The vines must be trained using an espalier or GDC system or any form of trellis that ensures openings within or between the rows and a maximum crop load of 50,000 buds per hectare for all vine training systems.’

Reasons

The reason for this amendment is to adapt the Product Specification to the development of more modern and innovative vine training systems (particularly the various new kinds of trellises) and the need for agronomic methods to take account of climate change.

This amendment concerns Article 4(3) of the Product Specification but it does not affect the Single Document.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

3. Use of Additional Geographical Mentions on the labels of wine covered by the 'Soave Superiore' PDO

Description and reasons

Description

It is permitted to add to 'Soave Superiore' PDO wines Additional Geographical Mentions referring to smaller units in the production area for the designation, which are located within the same production area and included on a list, on the condition that the product is made separately and that this is specifically stated in the annual grape production report.

Reasons

The inclusion of references to smaller geographical units of particular interest located inside the demarcated production area and identified after careful zoning work has made it easier to trace where wine is from and thus reinforce its link with the territory.

This amendment concerns Article 7 of the Product Specification and section 1.9. (Further conditions) of the Single Document.

4. Information on vine training systems

Description and reasons

Description

Given that the vine training systems have been extended, the sentence:

'It is therefore possible to take full advantage of historical vines trained using the classic Veronese trellis; in the case of new plantings the vine training system must necessarily be the espalier.'

is to be replaced as follows:

'It is therefore possible to take full advantage of historical vines trained using the classic Veronese trellis, or as methods have evolved, those trained using the espalier or GDC systems.'

Reasons

This amendment follows the extension in the vine training systems provided in Article 4(3) of the Product Specification.

This amendment concerns Article 9 of the Product Specification but it does not affect the Single Document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name of the product

Soave Superiore

2. Geographical indication type

PDO - Protected designation of origin

3. Categories of grapevine product

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

'Soave superiore', also in 'Riserva' and 'Classico' versions

The wines are straw yellow in colour, sometimes intense with possible hints of green and hold; broad-ranging aromas, floral characteristics; full-flavoured with a slight hint of bitterness. When aged in wood, the taste can be less intense and long-lasting with vanilla notes.

Minimum total alcoholic strength: 12,00 % vol (12,50 % ABV for 'Riserva') Minimum sugar-free extract 19,0 g/l.

Any analytical parameters not shown in the table below comply with the limits laid down in national and EU legislation.

| General analytical characteristics | |
|--|---|
| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume) | |
| Minimum total acidity | in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre) | |

5. Wine-making practices

a. Essential oenological practices

NONE

b. Maximum yields

'Soave superiore'; 'Soave Superiore' riserva; 'Soave superiore' classico

70 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

Grapes used to produce 'Soave Superiore' must be produced in the area which includes all or part of the territory of the municipalities of Soave, Monteforte d'Alpone, San Martino Buon Albergo, Mezzane di Sotto, Roncà, Montecchia di Crosara, San Giovanni Ilarione, Cazzano di Tramigna, Colognola ai Colli, Caldiero, Illasi and Lavagno in the province of Verona. For the production of 'Soave Superiore' termed 'Classico', the area is demarcated in Article 3(b) of the Product Specification. The boundaries of the IGT area are defined in detail in Article 3 of the Product Specification.

7. Main wine grape variety(ies)

Chardonnay B.

Trebbiano di Soave B. - Trebbiano

Garganega B.

8. Description of the link(s)

Soave Superiore

The mineral substances contained in the basaltic soils in the area have a major influence on the fermentation processes of musts obtained from Garganega and Trebbiano di Soave grapes, giving the wines their characteristic flavour. The traditional vine training systems based on the Veronese trellis enable optimal grape health and ripeness, which is essential for obtaining medium to high sugar content with good acidic balance, a hallmark of this product. 'Soave Superiore' is a premium wine and according to the Product Specification, it needs to age for a few months before it goes on the market as this improves its structure and how the aromas evolve.

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

Bottling within the area

Legal framework:

In national legislation

Type of further condition:

Bottling within the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

In accordance with Article 8 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009, the bottling or packaging of wine covered by the 'Soave Superiore' controlled and guaranteed designation of origin must take place within the administrative territory of the province of Verona, as laid down in the Product Specification, with a view to safeguarding the quality and reputation, as well as guaranteeing its provenance and effective controls.

Use of Additional Geographical Mentions

Legal framework:

EU legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The following Additional Geographical Mentions can be used in naming and presenting 'Soave Superiore' and 'Soave Superiore' Classico wines:

1. Brognoligo
2. Broia
3. Ca' del vento
4. Campagnola
5. Carbonare
6. Casarsa
7. Castelcerino
8. Castellaro
9. Colombara
10. Corte del Durlo
11. Costalta
12. Costalunga
13. Coste
14. Costeggiola
15. Croce
16. Duello
17. Fittà
18. Frosca
19. Foscarino
20. Menini
21. Monte di Colognola
22. Monte Grande
23. Paradiso
24. Pigno
25. Ponsara
26. Pressoni
27. Roncà - Monte Calvarina

- 28. Rugate
- 29. Sengialta
- 30. Tenda
- 31. Tremenalto
- 32. Volpare
- 33. Zoppega

Link to the product specification

<https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/14703>

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

(2020/C 72/16)

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

COMMUNICATION OF APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

'Dealurile Moldovei'

PGI-RO-A1591-AM01

Date of communication: 14 November 2019

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Rectification of the name of wine grape variety used

The name of the wine grape variety Traminer aromat (aromatic/semi-aromatic variety) is rectified in the specification and the correct name is added i.e. Traminer alb. This amendment affects the single document.

2. Amendment of the wine yield obtained

The specification is amended in relation to the yield level, which is increased. This amendment is necessary due to the use of technologies and equipment which make it possible to increase yields by more than 15 % for the free-run must with auto-vinification tanks and fermentation vessels at controlled temperature which allow for a significant increase in the wine yield combined with higher quality wines by maintaining and increasing their aromatic profile.

It is also necessary because oenological materials such as selected yeasts and extraction enzymes are used to increase the quality of the wines, by better controlling fermentation/post-fermentation processes and ensuring diversification/preservation of the aromatic profiles of the wines, particularly of secondary aromas.

This affects the single document.

3. Addition of specific practices for producing rosé wines

Provisions have been added to the specification so that rosé wines can be produced from Pinot Gris and Traminer Roz grape varieties, which is needed in order to adapt to consumer preferences for wines obtained as rosé from those varieties and the new wine-making technologies applied which highlight the particular characteristics of those varieties in the rosé variant.

This does not affect the single document.

4. Amendment of certain provisions on cultivation practices in the area

Certain cultivation practices employed in the area are reformulated, such as green pruning by producers in order to ensure the appropriate quality of the harvest and restricting quantities of grapes in order to keep production within maximum limits, with fertilisation in moderate doses. The Single Document is not affected by the amendment.

5. Addition of provisions on the processing of produce outside the area

The specification is supplemented with provisions on the processing of harvested grapes in a neighbouring administrative unit so that the processing takes place in the same county (Vaslui) or in the county neighbouring it, i.e. Vrancea, in order to ensure the traceability of the wine products.

This does not affect the single document.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

6. Rewording of provisions on labelling

The specification is amended in relation to certain provisions concerning labelling, for reasons of clarity and simplification, so that the labelling can be carried out in any way and using any materials permitted by law, provided that the mandatory information for the category of wine with geographical indication is indicated in the same field of vision.

7. Reformulation of the conditions for classifying the production obtained

The specification is amended by redrafting the conditions for classifying the production obtained, at the request of producers when certain quality characteristics are no longer guaranteed for products obtained under the geographical indication.

This does not affect the single document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name of the product

Dealurile Moldovei

2. Geographical indication type

PGI - Protected Geographical Indication

3. Categories of grapevine product

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

Analytical and organoleptic characteristics of white/rosé wines

White winesl - greenish-yellow/golden yellow with greenish highlights when the wine is young and amber after years of ageing, unctuous, with freshness, fruitiness.

They have a specific semi-aroma of freshly-cut sweet peppers, full of freshness and fruitiness, the specific aroma of acacia flowers, soft, persistent after-taste, scent of blooming vine, flavour of bread crust and fresh butter, rose petal jam and wild strawberries, of ripe grapes, nose of green apples, basil, aroma of juicy ripe peaches and occasional slight bitter hints of almonds.

| General analytical characteristics | |
|--|---|
| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) | 20,00 |
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume) | 10,50 |
| Minimum total acidity | 4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | 18 |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre) | 200 |

Analytical and organoleptic characteristics - red wines

The red wines are vigorous, velvety, coloured from intense red to ruby red, with a nose of ripe red forest berries, bilberries, with an aroma when aged of black raisins and a bouquet with hints of violet or tobacco, a nose of raspberry and strawberry, light hints of pepper, fine hints of vanilla when aged.

| General analytical characteristics | |
|--|---|
| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume) | 20,00 |
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume) | 10,50 |
| Minimum total acidity | 4,0 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | 20 |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre) | 150 |

5. Wine-making practices

a. Essential oenological practices

Specific oenological practices

Plantation characteristics and practices

Growing method

- plantation density: minimum 2 500 plants/ha (minimum 75 % plants compared to the projected vineyard).
- irrigation: permitted only during years of drought and with ONVPV (National Office of Vine and Wine) notification, when the water content in soil at a depth of 100 cm decreases to 50 % of the AHI (active humidity interval), by applying reasonable irrigation standards (400-600 m³/ha).
- green harvesting – reducing the number of grape clusters at veraison when the potential production exceeds the maximum limits permitted under the specifications.

b. Maximum yields

for white wines

22 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

for rosé/red wines

20 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

for aromatic/semi-aromatic wines

18 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

for white wines

169,40 hectolitres per hectare

for rosé/red wines

154,00 hectolitres per hectare

for aromatic/semi-aromatic wines

140,00 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

1.1. Galați county

- Municipality of Bălăbănești, villages of Bălăbănești, Lungești, Bursucani, Cruceanu, Rădești, Zimbru.
- Municipality of Bălășești, villages of Bălășești, Ciurești, Ciureștii Noi, Pupezeni
- Municipality of Cerțești, villages of Cerțești, Cârlo-mănești, Cotoroia
- Orașul Târgu Bujor, villages of Moscu, Umbrărești.
- Municipality of Băneasa, villages of Băneasa, Roșcani

- Municipality of Fârțânești, villages of Fârțânești, Viile
- Municipality of Jorăști, villages of Jorăști, Lunca, Zărnești
- Municipality of Vârlezi, villages of Vârlezi, Crăiești
- Municipality of Drăgușeni, villages of Drăgușeni, Adam, Căuiești, Fundeanu, Nicopole, Știețești, Ghinghești
- Municipality of Smulți, village of Smulți
- Municipality of Corni, villages of Corni, Urlești, Măcișeni
- Municipality of Foltești, villages of Foltești, Stoicani
- Municipality of Măstăcani, villages of Măstăcani, Chiraftei
- Municipality of Oancea, villages of Oancea, Slobozia Oancea
- Municipality of Suceveni, villages of Suceveni, Rogojeni
- Municipality of Vlădești, villages of Vlădești, Brănești
- Municipality of Cavadinești, villages of Cavadinești, Comănești, Gănești, Vădeni
- Town of Berești
- Municipality of Berești – Meria, villages of Slivna, Aldești, Prodănești, Pleșa, Puricani, Onciu, Săseni, Berești - Meria, Balintești
- Municipality of Nicorești, villages of Nicorești, Braniștea, Coasta Lupei, Dobrinești, Fântâni, Grozăvești, Ionășești, Mălureni, Piscu Corbului, Sârbi, Poiana, Vișina
- Municipality of Cosmești, villages of Cosmești, Cosmești - Vale, Furcenii Vechi, Furcenii Noi, Satu Nou
- Municipality of Buciumeni, villages of Buciumeni, Tecucele Sec, Vizurești, Hănțești
- Municipality of Țepu, villages of Țepu, Țepu de Sus
- Municipality of Barcea, villages of Barcea, Podoleni
- Municipality of Ivești, villages of Ivești, Bucești
- Municipality of Liești, village of Liești
- Municipality of Umbrărești, villages of Umbrărești, Torcești
- Municipality of Drăgănești, villages of Drăgănești, Malu Alb
- Municipality of Movileni, village of Movileni
- Municipality of Corod, villages of Corod, Blânzi, Brătulești, Cărpăcești
- Municipality of Matca, village of Matca
- Municipality of Grivița, villages of Grivița, Călmățui
- Municipality of Costache Negri, village of Costache Negri
- Municipality of Fundeni, villages of Fundeni, Fundenii Noi, Lungoci, Hanu Conachi
- Municipality of Nămolosa, villages of Nămolosa - Sat, Nămolosa, Crângeni
- Municipality of Băleni, village of Băleni
- Municipality of Cuca, village of Cuca
- Municipality of Cudalbi, village of Cudalbi
- Municipality of Reditu, village of Reditu
- Municipality of Valea Mărului, villages of Valea Mărului, Măndrești
- Municipality of Frumușița, villages of Frumușița, Ijdileni, Tămăoani
- Municipality of Scânteiești, villages of Scânteiești, Fântânele
- Municipality of Vânători, villages of Vânători, Odaia Manolache, Costi
- Municipality of Tulucești, villages of Tulucești, Șivița, Tăiarea
- Municipality of Pechea, villages of Pechea, Lupele

- Municipality of Slobozia Conachi, villages of Slobozia Conachi, Izvoarele, Cuza Vodă
- Municipality of Tudor Vladimirescu, village of Tudor Vladimirescu
- Municipality of Braniște, villages of Braniște, Vasile Alecsandri, Traian, Lozova
- Municipality of Independența, village of Independența
- Municipality of Schela, villages of Schela, Negrea
- Municipality of Smârdan, villages of Smârdan, Cișmele, Mihail Kogălniceanu
- Municipality of Șendreni, villages of Movileni, Șendreni, Șerbeștii Vechi
- Municipality of Piscu, villages of Piscu, Vameș

1.2. Vaslui county

- Town of Huși
- Municipality of Duda-Epureni, villages of Epureni, Duda, Bobești, Valea Grecului
- Municipality of Pădureni, villages of Pădureni, Văleni, Leoști, Ivănești, Rusca
- Municipality of Tătărași, villages of Tătărași, Crăsnășeni, Bălțați, Manțu, Stroiești
- Municipality of Stănițești, villages of Stănițești, Pogănești
- Municipality of Bunești-Averești, villages of Bunești, Averești, Armășeni, Tăbălăești, Plopi
- Municipality of Arsura, villages of Arsura, Fundătura, Pîhnești
- Municipality of Drânceni, villages of Drânceni, Ghermănești, Rășești
- Municipality of Boțești, villages of Boțești, Gugești
- Municipality of Banca, villages of Banca, Stoișești, Sârbi, Țifu
- Municipality of Fălciu, villages of Fălciu, Bozia, Copăceana, Rânzești
- Municipality of Blăgești, villages of Blăgești, Igești, Sîpeni
- Municipality of Lunca Banului, villages of Lunca Banului, Condrea, Oțetoaia, Lunca Veche, Răducani
- Municipality of Albești, villages of Albești, Crasna, Corni-Albești
- Municipality of Crețești, villages of Crețești, Satu Nou, Budești
- Municipality of Dimitrie Cantemir, villages of Hurdugi, Urlați, Gușitei, Grumezoaia, Plotonești
- Municipality of Olteneste, villages of Târzii, Olteneste, Zgura, Curteni
- Municipality of Roșiești, villages of Roșiești, Valea lui Darie, Gara Roșiești
- Municipality of Tutova, villages of Tutova, Borodești, Sălceni, Pochidia
- Municipality of Ivești, villages of Ivești, Pogonești, Polocin
- Municipality of Coroiești, villages of Coroiești, Coroieștii de Sus, Movileni
- Municipality of Pogana, villages of Pogana, Bogești
- Municipality of Perieni, villages of Perieni, Ciocani, Crâng
- Municipality of Iana, villages of Iana, Hălărești, Recea, Siliște
- Municipality of Bogdănești, villages of Bogdănești, Unțești
- Municipality of Banca, villages of Banca, Ghermănești, Stoișești
- Municipality of Băcani, villages of Băcani, Suseni, Vulpășeni
- Municipality of Puiești, villages of Puiești, Cetățuia, Lălești
- Municipality of Bogdănița, village of Bogdănița
- Municipality of Alexandru Vlahuță, villages of Alexandru Vlahuță, Ghicani, Mânzați, Ibănești
- Municipality of Dănești, villages of Dănești, Emil Racoviță

- Municipality of Solești, villages of Șerbotești, Boușori, Valea Silistei
- Municipality of Văleni, villages of Văleni, Ferești
- Municipality of Zăpodeni, village of Zăpodeni
- Municipality of Ștefan cel Mare, villages of Ștefan cel Mare, Călugăreni
- Municipality of Ivănești, villages of Ivănești, Coșești, Valea Oanei
- Municipality of Laza, village of Sauca
- Municipality of Lipovăț, villages of Lipovăț, Corbu
- Municipality of Tanacu, villages of Tanacu, Satu Nou, Muntenii de Sus
- Municipality of Rebricea, village of Rebricea
- Municipality of Pungești, village of Toporăști
- Municipality of Muntenii de Jos, villages of Muntenii de Jos, Mânjești
- Municipality of Miclești, villages of Miclești, Popești
- Municipality of Dumești, village of Dumești
- Municipality of Delești, villages of Delești, Cozmești, Hârsova
- Municipality of Costesti, village of Costesti
- Municipality of Codăești, villages of Codăești, Pribesti
- Municipality of Bălteni, village of Bălteni - Deal
- Town of Vaslui, villages of Moara Grecilor, Viișoara, Bahnari
- Municipality of Zorleni, villages of Zorleni, Simila, Popeni
- Municipality of Găgești, villages of Găgești, Peicani, Giurcani
- Municipality of Vinderei, villages of Vinderei, Docani, Obârșeni, Valea Lungă
- Municipality of Viișoara, villages of Viișoara, Văleni, Urdești, Dodești, Viltotești
- Municipality of Vetrișoia, villages of Vetrișoia, Bumbăta
- Municipality of Șuletea, villages of Șuletea, Rășcani, Fedești
- Municipality of Murgeni, villages of Murgeni, Cârja, Schineni
- Municipality of Mălușteni, villages of Mălușteni, Mânzătești, Țuțcani, Lupești, Ghireasca
- Municipality of Grivița, villages of Grivița, Trestiana, Odaia Bursucani
- Municipality of Epureni, villages of Epureni, Horga
- Municipality of Berezeni, villages of Berezeni, Rânceni, Mușata
- Municipality of Hoceni, villages of Hoceni, Deleni, Oțeleni, Șişcani
- Municipality of Vutcani, villages of Vutcani, Mălăiești

1.3. Neamț county

- Municipality of Bozieni, villages of Bozieni, Cuci

1.4. Bacău county

- Municipality of Săcuieni, village of Săcuieni
- Municipality of Prăjești, village of Prăjești
- Municipality of Traian, villages of Traian, Bogdănești, Hertioana
- Municipality of Tamași, villages of Chetriș, Gioseni
- Municipality of Horgești, villages of Horgești, Sohodor
- Municipality of Parincea, villages of Parincea, Poieni
- Municipality of Corbasca, villages of Corbasca, Scărișoara, Rogoaza

- Municipality of Tătăraști, villages of Tătăraști, Gherdana, Drăgești
- Municipality of Huruiеști, villages of Huruiеști, Ocheni, Căpotești, Fundoaia
- Municipality of Vultureni, villages of Vultureni, Lichitișeni, Dădești, Godinești de Jos
- Municipality of Dealu Morii, villages of Dealu Morii, Blaga, Căuia, Negulești, Calapodești
- Municipality of Găiceana, villages of Găiceana, Arini, Popești
- Municipality of Răchitoasa, villages of Răchitoasa, Buda, Burdusaci, Putini
- Municipality of Motoșeni, villages of Motoșeni, Cociu, Fântânele, Băclești, Chetreni, Poiana
- Municipality of Glăvănești, villages of Glăvănești, Frumușelu
- Municipality of Podu Turcului, villages of Podu Turcului, Sârbi, Lehancea, Căbești, Plopu, Bălănești
- Municipality of Faraoani, village of Faraoani
- Municipality of Cleja, village of Cleja
- Municipality of Parava, villages of Parava, Drăgușani
- Municipality of Orbeni, villages of Orbeni, Scurta
- Municipality of Valea Seacă, villages of Valea Seacă, Cucova
- Municipality of Sascut, villages of Sascut, Păncești, Conțești, Sascut - Sat, Schineni
- Municipality of Răcăciuni, village of Răcăciuni

1.5. Botoșani county

- Municipality of Frumușica, villages of Frumușica, Rădeni, Boscoteni, Viădeni-Deal
- Municipality of Prăjeni, village of Miletin
- Municipality of Flămânzi, villages of Flămânzi, Nicolae Bălcescu
- Municipality of Hlipiceni, village of Hlipiceni

1.6. Iași county

- Municipality of Cotnari, villages of Cotnari, Iosupeni, Hodora, Lupăria, Cârjoaia, Bahluiu
- Municipality of Ceplenița, villages of Ceplenița, Buhalnița, Zlodica
- Municipality of Scobinți, villages of Scobinți, Bădeni, Zagavia, Fetești
- Municipality of Belcești, villages of Belcești, Liteni, Ulmi, Tansa, Munteni, Satu Nou
- Town of Hârlău
- Municipality of Deleni, villages of Deleni, Maxut, Feredeni, Slobozia, Poiana
- Municipality of Cucuteni, villages of Cucuteni, Băiceni, Săcărești
- Municipality of Todirești, villages of Todirești, Băiceni
- Municipality of Ruginoasa, villages of Ruginoasa, Vascani
- Town of Târgu Frumos
- Municipality of Ion Neculce, villages of Ion Neculce, Buznea, Dădești, Gănești, Prigoreni și Războieni
- Municipality of Balș, villages of Balș, Boureni, Coasta Măgurii
- Municipality of Costești, villages of Costești, Giurgești
- Municipality of Brăești, villages of Brăești, Albești, Cristești, Rediu
- Municipality of Lungani, villages of Lungani, Goești, Crucea, Zmeu
- Municipality of Bălțați, villages of Bălțați, Sârca, Valea Oilor
- Municipality of Strunga, villages of Strunga, Crivești
- Municipality of Roșcani, villages of Roșcani, Rădeni

- Municipality of Trifești, village of Trifești
- Municipality of Andrieșeni, villages of Andrieșeni, Glăvănești, Fântânele, Spineni
- Municipality of Bivolari, villages of Bivolari, Soloneț, Traian, Buruienești, Tabăra
- Municipality of Țigănași, villages of Țigănași, Cărnicești, Stejarii, Mihail Kogălniceanu
- Municipality of Probota, villages of Probota, Perieni
- Municipality of Vlădeni, villages of Vlădeni, Alexandru cel Bun, Iacobeni
- Municipality of Șipote, villages of Șipote, Chișcăreni, Mitoc, Hălceni, Iazu Nou, Iazu Vechi
- Municipality of Plugari, villages of Plugari, Onești, Borosoara
- Municipality of Schitu Duca, villages of Schitu Duca, Pocreaca, Slobozia, Satu Nou, Poiana, Dumitreștii Galății
- Municipality of Prisăcani, villages of Prisăcani, Moreni, Măcărești
- Municipality of Costuleni, villages of Costuleni, Covasna, Hilița, Cozia
- Municipality of Comarna, villages of Comarna, Osoi, Curagău, Stâncă
- Municipality of Valea Lupului, villages of Valea Lupului
- Municipality of Horlești, villages of Horlești, Bogdănești
- Municipality of Miroslava, villages of Uricani, Miroslava, Vorovești, Balciu, Brătuleni, Cornești
- Municipality of Ciurea, villages of Ciurea, Hlincea
- Municipality of Bârnova, villages of Bârnova, Pietrăria, Cercu, Vișan, Păun
- Municipality of Tomești, villages of Tomești, Goruni, Chicerea, Vlădiceni
- City of Iași, districts of Bucium and Copou
- Municipality of Movileni, villages of Movileni, Potângenii, Iepureni
- Municipality of Rediu, villages of Rediu, Breazu, Tăutești, Horlești
- Municipality of Aroneanu, villages of Aroneanu, Șorogari, Rediu Aldei, Dorobanț
- Municipality of Răducăneni, villages of Isaiia, Bohotin, Răducăneni, Roșu
- Municipality of Moșna, village of Moșna
- Municipality of Cozmești, villages of Cozmești, Podolenii de Sus, Podolenii de Jos
- Municipality of Gorban, villages of Gorban, Gura Bohotin, Podu Hagiului

7. Main wine grape variety(ies)

Traminer aromat alb B

Unirea B

Plăvaie B - Bălană, Plăvană, Poamă bălaie

Pinot Noir N - Blauer Spätburgunder, Burgund Mic, Burgunder Roter, Klävner Morillon Noir

Pinot noir N - Spätburgunder, Pinot nero

Bătută neagră N - Negru bătut, Zghihară neagră

Donaris B

Frâncușă B - Vinoasă, Mildweisser, Mustoasă de Moldova, Poamă creată

Furmint B - Furmin, Șom szalai, Szegszolo

Golia B

Grasă de Cotnari B - Dicktraube, Grasă, Köver szölő

Negru Aromat N

Ozana B

Pinot Gris G - Affumé, Grau Burgunder, Grauburgunder, Grauer Mönch, Pinot cendré, Pinot Grigio, Ruländer
 Zghihară de Huși B - Zghihară, Zghihară galbenă, Zghihară verde bătută
 Aligoté B - Plant de trois, Plant gris, Vert blanc, Troyen blanc
 Arcaș N
 Aromat de Iași B
 Băbească gri G
 Balada N
 Burgund Mare N - Grosser burgunder, Grossburgunder, Blaufrankisch, Kekfrankos, Frankovka, Limberger
 Busuioacă de Bohotin Rs - Schwarzer Muscat, Muscat fioletovăi, Muscat violet cyperus, Tămâioasă violetă
 Cadarcă N - Schwarzer Kadarka, Rubinroter Kadarka, Lugojană, Gânză, Fekete budai
 Chardonnay B - Gentil blanc, Pinot blanc Chardonnay
 Codană N
 Crâmpoșie B
 Crâmpoșie selecționată B
 Tămâioasă românească B - Rumanische Weihrauchtraube, Tamianka
 Portugais Bleu N - Blauer Portugieser, Oporto, Portugieser,
 Raluca B
 Riesling de Rhin B - Weisser Riesling, White Riesling
 Rkatiteli B - Dedali Rkatiteli, Korolioc Rkatiteli
 Șarba B
 Traminer Roz Rs - Rosetraminer, Savagnin roz, Gewürztraminer
 Tămâioasă românească B - Busuioacă de Moldova, Muscat blanc à petit grains
 Sauvignon B - Sauvignon verde
 Fetească albă B - Păsărească albă, Poama fetei, Madchentraube, Leanyka, Leanka
 Riesling italian B - Olsaz Riesling, Olsazriesling, Welschriesling
 Merlot N - Bigney rouge
 Fetească neagră N - Schwarze Madchentraube, Poama fetei neagră, Păsărească neagră, Coadă rândunicii
 Muscat Ottonel B - Muscat Ottonel blanc
 Fetească regală B - Konigliche Madchentraube, Konigsast, Ktralyleanka, Dănășană, Galbenă de Ardeal
 Cabernet Sauvignon N - Petit Vidure, Bourdeos tinto

8. Description of the link(s)

Details of the geographical area

This area is the biggest wine-growing region in Romania. It includes numerous plantations from the mainly hilly area lying between the Moldovian Sub-Carpathians, the Carpathian arc, the Prut Valley and the lower Siret Valley. The demarcated area comprises nine vineyards: Cotnari, Iași, Huși, Colinele Tutovei, Dealu Bujorului, Nicorești, Ivești, Covurlui and Zeletin. These vineyards also include eight independent wine-growing centres: Hlipiceni, Plugari and Probotă in the north of the region, Vaslui in the centre, Grivița and Nămolosa in the south, and Bozieni and Răcăciuni in the west.

The demarcated area includes plantations ranging from Hlipiceni (Botoșani county) to Smârdan (Galați county). Consequently, there are significant ecoclimate differences between the northern and the southern parts, which are reflected in the quantity and quality of the wine products obtained.

The ecoclimate with strong east-European influences has relatively high heliothermal resources, while water resources are low.

The high heliothermal resources are combined with higher levels for the multiannual average blooming temperatures (18,5 – 19,5 °C), the average temperature in July (21,4 °C), the average August maximum temperatures (26,7 °C) etc.

The average number of days without freezing is 214, the number of days defining the period of active daily average temperatures is 183, and the growing period is 171 days.

The average minimum extreme temperature in winter is –29,1 °C, falling to as low as –32,5 °C in Răcăciuni.

The area demarcated has a platform basis, and the surface levelling took place on mio-Pliocene sedimentary rocks disposed monoclinally towards the south, south-east. The levelling of the upper peaks through erosion started in the post-Sarmatian period, from north to south, and lasted until the post-Villafranchian period. Concomitantly, again from north to south, vertical fragmentation occurred, as well as significant differential erosion, which resulted in well-developed cuesta landforms (on sandstone and Sarmatic limestone), and also the separation of four plateau subtypes corresponding to the three subregions (Podișul Sucevei, Câmpia Moldovei and Podișul Bârladului, the latter with two other subtypes).

Even more illustrative and informative are the remarks on wine-growing and wine by the great Romanian historian and writer Dimitrie Cantemir, in his book 'Descriptio Moldaviae': 'all the other treasures of the land are surpassed by noble vineyards, lined up in a long band between Cotnari and the Danube; they are so fecund that a half-acre alone (around 50 square metres) often gives four to five hundred wine units (40 l per unit)...' or: 'The most noble wine is Cotnari... I dare say it is nobler and better than European wines'.

Local varieties were obtained in the prefiloxeric period and variety types proper to each vineyard were established. The cultivation technology was simple.

Archaeological finds attest to the fact that the Geto-Dacians had large areas cultivated with vine, mainly located in the hilly, sub Carpathian area.

From the 14th century, wine-growing is mentioned more and more frequently in historical documents. The ruler Alexander the Good created the positions of *paharnic* [cupbearer] and *pârcălab* [burgrave] for the Cotnari vineyards.

Hungarian chronicler Anton Verancsis (1504-1573) stated the following in his writings describing Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia ('Descrierea Transilvaniei, Moldovei și a Țării Românești'): 'hills covered with vineyards can be seen everywhere, and the wines, whether you want them strong or soft, astringent or sweet, white or red, have such a good taste and are of such noble varieties that you no longer want Falernian wines from Campania, and when comparing them you like them more'.

In 1646, Catholic missionary Marcus Bandinus mentioned in his writings in Codex Bandinus: 'All the Southern part of Moldova produces so much wine that a bucket (10 litres) is sold for four cents during harvesting and six or seven in winter'.

Product details

The range of wines produced in this area is wide, from dry to sweet or fortified, white, rosé or red, and they form a pretty well defined group within the palette of Romanian wines.

They are generally light wines, not too extractive, with moderate alcohol content, slightly acidic in the north of the area with a 'peak' in acidity in the central area, where natural acidity (tartaric acid) can reach 11-12 grams of tartaric acid per litre in some years, making this area excellent for the production of quality sparkling wines. In terms of the colour of the wines produced, the red wines range from lightly coloured in the north of the area to intensely coloured in the south.

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

Marketing conditions

Legal framework:

In national legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The name of the geographical indication may appear on the label accompanied by Dealurile Hârlaului, Dealurile Iașilor, Dealurile Hușilor, Dealurile Tutovei, Dealurile Covurluiului, Teraselă Siretului, provided that a minimum of 85 % of the grapes are produced in the area indicated.

Provisions concerning processing outside the demarcated area

Legal framework:

In EU legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation on production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

The grapes from which wine with the geographical indication is obtained may be processed in the same administrative territorial unit in which they are harvested or in a territorial administrative unit neighbouring it (county), even if the latter is located in the demarcated area of a neighbouring geographical indication. Thus grapes harvested by the vine grower in Vaslui county may be processed in Vrancea county, ensuring the traceability of the products.

Link to the product specification

http://onvpv.ro/sites/default/files/caiet_sarcini_ig_dl_moldovei_modif_cf_cererii_1427_14.06.2019_no_track_changes.pdf

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