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# C 293



English edition

## Information and Notices

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### Contents

#### II *Information*

##### INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

###### **European Commission**

2022/C 293/01	Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.10772 – TSM / IREPSE) <sup>(1)</sup> .....	1
---------------	---	---

#### IV *Notices*

##### NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

###### **Council**

2022/C 293/02	Notice for the attention of the persons to whom restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 377/2012 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau apply .....	2
2022/C 293/03	Notice for the attention of the data subjects to whom the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 377/2012 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau apply .....	3
2022/C 293/04	Notice for the attention of the persons subject to the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1336, and in Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, as implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1331 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea .....	4
2022/C 293/05	Notice for the attention of the data subjects to whom the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea apply .....	5

EN

<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance.

## **European Commission**

2022/C 293/06	Euro exchange rates — 29 July 2022 .....	7
---------------	--	---

## **General Court**

2022/C 293/07	Conduct of judicial activity between 1 and 15 September 2022 .....	8
---------------	--	---

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## V *Announcements*

### PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

#### **European Commission**

2022/C 293/08	Prior notification of a concentration (Case M.10824 – BAIN CAPITAL / HOUSE OF HR) – Candidate case for simplified procedure <sup>(1)</sup> .....	9
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### OTHER ACTS

#### **European Commission**

2022/C 293/09	Publication of the single document referred to in Article 94(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and of the reference to the publication of the product specification for a name in the wine sector .....	11
2022/C 293/10	Publication of an application for the modification of a traditional term in the wine sector pursuant to Articles 28(3) and 34 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation – ‘Vin de paille’ .....	17

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<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance.

## II

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

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case M.10772 – TSM / IREPSE)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 293/01)

On 25 July 2022, 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 <sup>(1)</sup>. 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 policy’ 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 32022M10772. EUR-Lex is the online point of access to European Union law.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

## IV

*(Notices)*

## NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

## COUNCIL

**Notice for the attention of the persons to whom restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 377/2012 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau apply**

(2022/C 293/02)

The following information is brought to the attention of the persons that appear in Annexes II and III to Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP <sup>(1)</sup> and in Annex I to Council Regulation (EU) No 377/2012 <sup>(2)</sup> concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The Council of the European Union, after having reviewed the list of persons designated in the above-mentioned Annexes, has determined that the restrictive measures provided for in Decision 2012/285/CFSP and in Regulation (EU) No 377/2012 should continue to apply to those persons, with the exception of nine persons who should be removed from the lists in Annex II and Annex III of Decision 2012/285/CFSP and Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 377/2012.

The attention of the persons concerned is drawn to the possibility of making an application to the competent authorities of the relevant Member State(s) as indicated on the websites listed in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 377/2012, in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds for basic needs or specific payments (cf. Article 4 of the Regulation).

The persons concerned may submit a request to the Council, together with supporting documentation, that the decision to include them on the above-mentioned lists should be reconsidered, by 31 October 2022, to the following address:

Council of the European Union  
General Secretariat  
DG RELEX 1  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175  
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel  
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 142, 1.6.2012, p. 36.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 119, 4.5.2012, p. 1.

**Notice for the attention of the data subjects to whom the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 377/2012 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau apply**

(2022/C 293/03)

The attention of data subjects is drawn to the following information in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.

The legal basis for this processing operation are Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP <sup>(2)</sup> and Council Regulation (EU) No 377/2012 <sup>(3)</sup> concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The controller of this processing operation is the RELEX.1 service of the Directorate-General for External Relations (RELEX) of the General Secretariat of the Council (GSC), which can be contacted at:

Council of the European Union  
General Secretariat  
RELEX.1  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175  
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel  
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

The GSC's Data Protection Officer can be contacted at:

Data Protection Officer

[data.protection@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:data.protection@consilium.europa.eu)

The purpose of the processing operation is the establishment and updating of the list of persons subject to restrictive measures in accordance with Decision 2012/285/CFSP and Regulation (EU) No 377/2012 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The data subjects are the natural persons who fulfil the listing criteria as laid down in Decision 2012/285/CFSP and Regulation (EU) No 377/2012.

The personal data collected includes data necessary for the correct identification of the person concerned, the statement of reasons and any other data related thereto.

The personal data collected may be shared as necessary with the European External Action Service and the Commission.

Without prejudice to restrictions pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, the exercise of the rights of the data subjects such as the right of access, as well as the rights to rectification or to object will be answered in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

Personal data will be retained for 5 years from the moment the data subject has been removed from the list of persons subject to the restrictive measures or the validity of the measure has expired, or for the duration of court proceedings in the event they had been started.

Without prejudice to any judicial, administrative or non-judicial remedy, data subjects may lodge a complaint with the European Data Protection Supervisor in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 ([edps@edps.europa.eu](mailto:edps@edps.europa.eu)).

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 142, 1.6.2012, p. 36.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 119, 4.5.2012, p. 1.

**Notice for the attention of the persons subject to the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1336, and in Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, as implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1331 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

(2022/C 293/04)

The following information is brought to the attention of the persons that appear in Annex II and Annex III to Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 <sup>(1)</sup>, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1336 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in Annex XV and Annex XVI to Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 <sup>(3)</sup>, as implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1331 <sup>(4)</sup> concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Council of the European Union has determined that the restrictive measures provided for in Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, as amended by Decision (CFSP) 2022/1336, and Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, as implemented by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1331, should continue to apply to the persons designated in Annex II and Annex III to Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, and in Annex XV and Annex XVI to Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 with the exception of one deceased person designated in Annex II to Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 whose entry should be removed from that Annex. The statement of reasons for seventeen persons and one entity, and the identifying information of fifty-nine persons and five entities is updated. The information relating to one person in the list set out in Annex I to Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 is updated following its update on 30 June 2022 by the United Nations Security Council ('UNSC') Committee established pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1718 (2006). The grounds for listing of those persons are set out in those Annexes.

The attention of the persons concerned is drawn to the possibility of making an application to the competent authorities of the relevant Member State(s) as indicated on the websites in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds for basic needs or specific payments (cf. Article 35 of the Regulation).

The persons concerned may submit a request to the Council, together with supporting documentation, that the decision to include them on the above-mentioned lists should be reconsidered, before 28 February 2023, to the following address:

Council of the European Union  
General Secretariat  
RELEX.1  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175  
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel  
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

Any observations received will be taken into account for the purpose of the Council's periodic review, in accordance with Article 36(2) of Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Article 34(7) of Regulation (EU) No 2017/1509.

The attention of the persons concerned is also drawn to the possibility of challenging the Council's decision before the General Court of the European Union, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 275, second paragraph, and Article 263, fourth and sixth paragraphs, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 141, 28.5.2016, p. 79.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 201, 29.7.2022, p. 31.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 224, 31.8.2017, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 201, 29.7.2022, p. 5.

**Notice for the attention of the data subjects to whom the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea apply**

(2022/C 293/05)

The attention of data subjects is drawn to the following information in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.

The legal basis for this processing operation are Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 <sup>(2)</sup>, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1336 <sup>(3)</sup>, and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 <sup>(4)</sup>, as implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1331 <sup>(5)</sup>.

The controller of this processing operation is the Council of the European Union represented by the Director General of RELEX (External Relations) of the General Secretariat of the Council and the department entrusted with the processing operation is RELEX.1 that can be contacted at:

Council of the European Union  
General Secretariat  
RELEX.1  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175  
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel  
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

The GSC's Data Protection Officer can be contacted at:

Data Protection Officer

[data.protection@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:data.protection@consilium.europa.eu)

The purpose of the processing operation is the establishment and updating of the list of persons subject to restrictive measures in accordance with Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, as amended by Decision (CFSP) 2022/1336, and Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, as implemented by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1331.

The data subjects are the natural persons who fulfil the listing criteria as laid down in Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.

The personal data collected includes data necessary for the correct identification of the person concerned, the statement of reasons and any other data related thereto.

The personal data collected may be shared as necessary with the European External Action Service and the Commission.

Without prejudice to restrictions pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, the exercise of the rights of the data subjects such as the right of access, as well as the rights to rectification or to object will be answered in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

Personal data will be retained for 5 years from the moment the data subject has been removed from the list of persons subject to the restrictive measures or the validity of the measure has expired, or for the duration of court proceedings in the event they had been started.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 141, 28.5.2016, p. 79.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 201, 29.7.2022, p. 31.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 224, 31.8.2017, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 201, 29.7.2022, p. 5.

Without prejudice to any judicial, administrative or non-judicial remedy, data subjects may lodge a complaint with the European Data Protection Supervisor in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 ([edps@edps.europa.eu](mailto:edps@edps.europa.eu)).

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# EUROPEAN COMMISSION

## Euro exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>

29 July 2022

(2022/C 293/06)

### 1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,0198	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3100
JPY	Japanese yen	136,42	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,0054
DKK	Danish krone	7,4438	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6283
GBP	Pound sterling	0,83990	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,4088
SEK	Swedish krona	10,3875	KRW	South Korean won	1 329,40
CHF	Swiss franc	0,9744	ZAR	South African rand	16,8627
ISK	Iceland króna	138,30	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	6,8705
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,8773	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5180
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	15 155,56
CZK	Czech koruna	24,610	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,5386
HUF	Hungarian forint	404,80	PHP	Philippine peso	56,375
PLN	Polish zloty	4,7375	RUB	Russian rouble	
RON	Romanian leu	4,9343	THB	Thai baht	36,978
TRY	Turkish lira	18,2472	BRL	Brazilian real	5,2739
AUD	Australian dollar	1,4646	MXN	Mexican peso	20,6745
			INR	Indian rupee	80,8820

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

# GENERAL COURT

## Conduct of judicial activity between 1 and 15 September 2022

(2022/C 293/07)

Whereas two judges of the General Court entered into office on 6 July 2022, the General Court, at its Plenary Meeting of the same date, took note of the fact that the taking of the oath before the Court of Justice by the new Judges of the General Court in the context of the three-yearly renewal will take place on 15 September 2022 and, consequently, confirms that, in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 5 of the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, until the new Judges of the General Court take up their duties:

- the President of the General Court will be Mr van der Woude;
- the Vice-President of the General Court will be Mr Papasavvas;
- the Presidents of the Chambers of five and three Judges will be Mr Kanninen, Ms Tomljenović, Mr Gervasoni, Mr Spielmann, Ms Marcoulli, Mr da Silva Passos, Mr Svenningsen, Ms Costeira, Mr Kornezov, Mr De Baere;
- the decision on the formation of Chambers of 30 September 2019, as most recently amended by the decision of 6 July 2022 <sup>(1)</sup>, the decision of 4 October 2019 on the assignment of Judges to Chambers, as most recently amended by the decision of 6 July 2022 <sup>(2)</sup>, the decision of 10 April 2019 on the composition of the Grand Chamber <sup>(3)</sup>, the decision of 10 July 2019 on the designation of a Judge to replace a Judge who is prevented from acting <sup>(4)</sup> and the decision of 4 October 2019 on the criteria for the assignment of cases to Chambers <sup>(5)</sup> will continue to apply.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 284, 25.7.2022, p. 2.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 284, 25.7.2022, p. 2.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ C 172, 20.5.2019, p. 2.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ C 263, 5.8.2019, p. 2.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ C 372, 4.11.2019, p. 2.

## V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION  
POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Prior notification of a concentration**

**(Case M.10824 – BAIN CAPITAL / HOUSE OF HR)**

**Candidate case for simplified procedure**

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 293/08)

1. On 25 July 2022, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup>.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Bain Capital Investors, L.L.C. ('Bain Capital', United States),
- House of HR NV ('House of HR', Belgium).

Bain Capital will acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of House of HR.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are the following:

- Bain Capital: private equity investment firm that invests in companies across Europe, the Americas and the Asia-Pacific region in a number of industries, including information technology, healthcare, retail and consumer products, communications, financial services and industrial/manufacturing,
- House of HR: provides human resources solutions and services to its customers which are active across a variety of sectors in Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain.

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 Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(2)</sup> 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.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

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

M.10824 – BAIN CAPITAL / HOUSE OF HR

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

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## OTHER ACTS

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Publication of the single document referred to in Article 94(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and of the reference to the publication of the product specification for a name in the wine sector**

(2022/C 293/09)

This publication confers the right to oppose the application pursuant to Article 98 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> within 2 months of the date of this publication.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

**‘Corrèze’**

**PDO-FR-02407**

**Date of submission of the application: 20.12.2017**

**1. Name(s) to be registered**

Corrèze

**2. Member State**

France

**3. Geographical indication type**

PDO – Protected Designation of Origin

**4. Categories of grapevine product**

1. Wine

15. Wine made from raisined grapes

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

1. *Still red wines*

**BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION**

These wines generally have a ruby to garnet robe with violet highlights. Intensely evocative scents, predominantly red fruit with notes of spice, characterise their bouquet. On the palate these wines are refreshing and harmoniously balanced. If matured in wooden barrels, as is sometimes the case, these wines develop silky tannins, with complex aromas ranging from notes of truffle for the older vintages, which develop a nuttier bouquet, to notes of vanilla for the younger wines. These wines beautifully express the qualities of the Cabernet Franc N grape, which is sometimes blended with secondary varieties such as Cabernet Sauvignon N and Merlot N, which bring aromatic complexity and strength. They can be appreciated young, but it is worth waiting up to 5 years before drinking them.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

These wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 11 %.

Their fermentable sugar (glucose + fructose) content is  $\leq 4$  g/l.

After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume does not exceed 12,5 %.

Malolactic fermentation is compulsory for these wines, whose malic acid content is  $\leq 0,4$  g/l.

The other analytical characteristics 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)	

## 2. *Still dry white wines*

### BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The dry white wines, made solely from the Chenin B grape variety, are generally pale yellow in colour, with golden highlights. These are highly aromatic wines with floral and white fruit notes and occasional scents of honey. Fresh and fruity on the palate, they are lively and powerful with a long finish featuring floral and mineral notes.

These wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 10 %.

Their fermentable sugar content (glucose + fructose) is  $\leq 4$  g/l. This content may be increased to 9 grams per litre if the total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is not more than 2 grams less than the residual sugar content.

After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 12,5 %.

The other analytical characteristics 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)	

3. *Wines traditionally described as 'straw wine'*

## BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Produced from grapes of the Cabernet Franc N, Cabernet Sauvignon N, Chardonnay B, Merlot N and Sauvignon B varieties that have been raisined off the vine, these wines have a high natural residual sugar content. Their robe has tones of antique gold to amber. Their bouquet is characterised by notes of overripe fruit, very strong aromas of dried or candied fruit, with, in some cases, a slight nutty flavour or 'rancio'. They are instantly soft on the palate, with vivacity and a long finish. When pressed, these wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength of 18 % and a minimum sugar content of 320 g/l. They have a minimum actual alcoholic strength of 12,5 % and a fermentable sugar (glucose + fructose) content of  $\geq 68$  g/l. No enrichment or concentration techniques, such as cryoconcentration or the use of raisining ovens or drying lofts, are permitted for these wines. These wines are aged until at least 15 November of the 3rd year after the harvest, a minimum of 18 months of which must be in wooden casks or barrels.

This product falls under category (15) Wine from raisined grapes as per Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

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)	30
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	300

6. **Wine-making practices**a. *Essential oenological practices*

## Cultivation method

The minimum planting density of the plots is 4 000 vines per hectare.

Each vine has a maximum available area of 2,50 m<sup>2</sup>. This maximum surface area is calculated by multiplying the spacing between the rows by the spacing between the vines.

The spacing between the rows is 2,50 metres or less. Between plants in the same row, the spacing is at least 0,85 metres.

These provisions do not apply to vines planted in terraces. 'A terraced vineyard plot' means a plot with specific landscaping, established before the vine was planted, necessitated by the pre-existing slope. This terraced landscaping is such that the usual planting density rules do not apply and using mechanised harvesters between the various levels is impossible. For vineyard plots planted in terraces, the spacing between plants in the same row is between 0,80 m and 1 m.

At the latest, pruning must take place before phenological stage E, i.e. three leaves unfolded on the first two buds.

The vines are pruned by single Guyot, double Guyot or single or double Royat cordon pruning.

At pruning, the number of buds must not exceed 16 per vine.

At the fruit-setting stage (Lorenz stage 27), the number of fruit-bearing branches must be less than or equal to 12 per vine.

1. Specific harvesting provisions

Cultivation method

Wines traditionally described as 'straw wine' are made from grapes that are harvested by hand.

2. Special provisions for wines traditionally described as 'straw wine'

Specific oenological practice

Grapes intended for the production of these wines are laid out to dry on screens or beds of straw for a minimum of 6 weeks, in dedicated naturally or artificially ventilated premises. Artificial ventilation is always at the temperature of the outside air. This outside air may be dehumidified using cold and dry air.

These wines are aged until at least 15 November of the 3rd year after the harvest, a minimum of 18 months of which must be in wooden casks or barrels.

b. *Maximum yields*

1. Still red wines

60 hectolitres per hectare

2. Still dry white wines

65 hectolitres per hectare

3. Wines traditionally described as 'Straw wine'

24 hectolitres per hectare

7. **Demarcated geographical area**

The grapes are harvested and the wines made and developed in the following municipalities in the Department of Corrèze:

Allassac, Beaulieu-sur-Dordogne, Bilhac, Branceilles, Brivezac, La Chapelle-aux-Saints, Chauffour-sur-Vell, Collonges-la-Rouge, Curemonte, Donzenac, Ligneyrac, Marcillac-la-Croze, Meyssac, Noailhac, Nonards, Puy-d'Arnac, Queyssac-les-Vignes, Saillac, Saint-Bazile-de-Meyssac, Saint-Julien-Maumont, Sioniac, Turenne, Végenne and Voutezac.

For wines traditionally described as 'straw wine', the grapes are harvested then dried and the wine made, developed and matured in the following municipalities in the Department of Corrèze:

Beaulieu-sur-Dordogne, Bilhac, Branceilles, Brivezac, La Chapelle-aux-Saints, Chauffour-sur-Vell, Collonges-la-Rouge, Curemonte, Ligneyrac, Marcillac-la-Croze, Meyssac, Noailhac, Nonards, Puy-d'Arnac, Queyssac-les-Vignes, Saillac, Saint-Bazile-de-Meyssac, Saint-Julien-Maumont, Sioniac, Turenne and Végenne.

8. **Main grape variety (varieties)**

Cabernet Franc N

Cabernet Sauvignon N

Chardonnay B

Chenin B

Merlot N

Sauvignon B – Sauvignon Blanc

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

The geographical area of the 'Corrèze' PDO, namely the south-west part of the Department of Corrèze, is located in the foothills of the Brive and Meyssac river basins. To the east it overlaps with the foothills of the Massif Central, to the west and the Périgord hills and the Causse de Martel while the Dordogne River marks its border to the south.



The Department of Corrèze's geomorphology and climate severely restrict the scope for planting vineyards. Only the Brive and Meyssac river basins offer suitable exposure, topography and altitude for growing vines. In terms of climate, this region, which is at low altitude and well sheltered, enjoys a temperate and mild climate, in contrast to the more continental climate of the Limousin plateau. Summers are hot and winters moderately cold. Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year and averages between 800 mm and 900 mm. This oceanic climate, which in some years is accompanied by autumn depressions with low precipitation coming in from Aquitaine, or, on the contrary, hot and sunny Indian summers, is conducive to the production of quality wines. Similarly, in terms of soil, only the brown soils on marly limestone or sandstone south of the Meyssac river basin and those on vertical shale north of the Brive river basin are suitable for viticulture. The vineyards are usually situated at between 150 metres and 300 metres altitude. Above 320 metres altitude, i.e. north of the Meyssac, Donzenac and Juillac faults, wine cannot be produced on the crystalline basement.

Located on the best land for viticulture, the vines are cultivated with precise rules on density, size, trellising, foliage height and yield depending on the type of wine produced in order to achieve the best concentration and aromatic expression of the various wines produced.

The 'Corrèze' PDO red wines are produced mainly from the Cabernet Franc N variety, which, on clay-limestone soils in which truffles grow, on slate shale or sedimentary soils, enables the production of wines that are ruby to garnet in colour with violet highlights and with a bouquet dominated by red fruit with notes of spice. In addition, the Merlot N and Cabernet Sauvignon N varieties can add extra structure and aromatic complexity to the blend.

The wines that are covered by the supplementary geographical designation 'Coteaux de la Vézère' come from grapes grown on the Vézère hillside shale and slate terrain to the north of Brive, which gives the Cabernet Franc N red wines their specific characteristics, namely a ruby-red robe and a complex bouquet allying red and black fruit. This terroir is unique in producing dry white wines from the Chenin B variety alone that have floral and white fruit notes.

The tradition of raisining the grapes to produce 'straw wine' still continues on the clay-limestone soils in the Meyssac river basin, where the autumn climate provides the perfect conditions for this practice. Geomorphology and the resulting local microclimate are key factors for the production of straw wine, which requires the sedimentary soils found at the foot of the crystalline massif, full south exposure and an attenuated oceanic influence. This distinctive production area is known locally as the 'Limousin Riviera'; it provides an environment that is able to bring out the characteristic sweetness of the straw wine, which is antique gold to amber in colour with a bouquet of dried or candied fruit. The hills form an amphitheatre at the foot of the Montagne Limousine and overlook the Dordogne River to the south: this explains the natural aeration and mild weather in autumn that provide suitable conditions for the grapes to dry out naturally. The practice of drying fruit and plants is part of a long tradition in this region of Bas-Limousin. Walnut production is widespread in the Meyssac river basin, as is recognised by the 'Noix du Périgord' PDO. The region was also a major tobacco producer in the last century, which also required its drying techniques. In 1821, François Planchard de la Greze described how straw wine is made. He specifies that the grapes harvested after the dew has fallen are laid out on straw or a clean wooden floor. In mid-December, the grapes are destemmed and pressed. This ancestral tradition of producing this highly characteristic sweet wine has continued over time, despite the decline in vineyards over the last century.

Even though viticultural traditions stopped almost completely for a century after the phylloxera epidemic, it is remarkable that in each of the two surviving vineyard oases in Corrèze, a group of wine enthusiasts were able to join forces around a common project and revive a glorious wine-making tradition. The quality of these wines and the lasting survival of the vineyards that produced them are ensured by their expertise and commitment. By tailoring the grape varieties and cultivation practices to the particular terroir, the winegrowers have been able to develop high-quality supplementary products that are worthy successors to the region's former excellent reputation for wine.

#### 10. Essential further conditions

*Wines traditionally described as 'Straw wine'*

Legal framework:

EU legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The name of the designation may be supplemented with the traditional term 'straw wine' for wines meeting the production conditions laid down for this type of wine.

*Supplementary geographical designations*

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The name of the designation may be followed by the geographical designation 'Coteaux de la Vézère' for wines meeting the production conditions laid down for this supplementary geographical designation.

For the supplementary geographical designation 'Coteaux de la Vézère', the grapes must be harvested and the wines made and developed in the following municipalities in the Department of Corrèze: Allasac, Donzenac and Voutezac.

#### Reference to publication of the specification

[https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document\\_administratif-ffb5421f-1d52-4f8c-b484-b5a93270c83d](https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-ffb5421f-1d52-4f8c-b484-b5a93270c83d)

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**Publication of an application for the modification of a traditional term in the wine sector pursuant to Articles 28(3) and 34 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation**

**‘Vin de paille’**

(2022/C 293/10)

This publication confers the right to object to the application in accordance with Articles 22(1) and 27(1) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 <sup>(1)</sup>. Statements of objection must reach the Commission within two months from the date of this publication.

**Modification request concerning the traditional term**

**‘Vin de paille’**

Date of receipt: 8 July 2019

Number of pages (including this page): 2

Language of request for modification: French

Dossier No: Ares(2019)4340945

Traditional term for which the modification is requested: Vin de paille

Applicant: Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Directorate-General for the Economic and Environmental Performance of Enterprises – France

Full address (street number and name, town/city and postal code, country):

3 rue Barbet de Jouy

75 349 Paris SP

FRANCE

Nationality: French

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Description of the modification: List of protected designations of origin or geographical indications concerned: PDOs ‘Arbois’, ‘Côtes du Jura’, ‘L’Etoile’, ‘Hermitage’, ‘Corrèze’.

Explanation of grounds for modification: France protected the ‘Corrèze’ designation of origin by Order of 28 September 2017. A request to register this name was sent to the Commission on 20 December 2017 with reference PDO-FR-02407. The specification for this new designation of origin authorises the use of the term ‘Vin de paille’ and lays down the conditions for its use, in accordance with the definition of the French traditional term ‘Vin de paille’ protected at EU level.

Name of signatory: Ministry of Agriculture and Food

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 46.



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