C/2026/1980

7.4.2026

Publication of the communication of an approved standard amendment to a product specification of a geographical indication in accordance with Article 5(4) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/27 [1]

(C/2026/1980)

COMMUNICATION OF APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

(Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143)

'Gros Plant du Pays nantais'

EU reference number: PDO-FR-A0275-AM03 – 8.1.2026

1. **Name of product**

'Gros Plant du Pays nantais'

2. **Geographical indication type**

☑ PDO

☐ PGI

☐ GI

3. **Sector**

☐ Agricultural products

☑ Wines

☐ Spirit drinks

4. **Country to which the geographical area belongs**

France

5. **Member State authority communicating the standard amendment**

Name

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty

6. **Qualification as standard amendment**

The French authorities consider the application to meet the requirements of Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 and (EU) 2024/1143.

The amendments to this product specification are standard amendments as defined in Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143.

The application for amendment to the 'Gros Plant du Pays nantais' PDO does not involve any of the three situations constituting a Union amendment. Specifically, it does not:

(a) include a change in the name or in the use of the name, or in the category of product or products designated by the geographical indication;

(b) risk voiding the link to the geographical area;

(c) entail further restrictions on the marketing of the product.

The French authorities therefore consider that the application is for a 'standard' amendment.

[1] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/27 of 30 October 2024 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1143 of the European Parliament and of the Council with rules concerning the registration and the protection of geographical indications, traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms and repealing Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 (OJ L, 2025/27, 15.1.2025, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2025/27/oj).

7. **Description of the approved standard amendment(s)**

Title

Labelling

Description

The producer group for the PDO has decided to use a larger geographical unit to designate the wines, opting for the term *Vin de Loire* instead of *Val de Loire*.

This development follows the communication guidelines adopted by the producers of Loire wines.

The aim is to make the identity clearer and bring it more into line with the reality of the wines made by producers in the Loire basin.

☑ The amendment affects the single document.

Title

Addition of agri-environmental provisions

Description

Two agri-environmental provisions have been added to the product specification, namely a provision on control of vegetation between rows and a provision on altering the morphology of the subsoil. The aim is to enhance the sustainability of the designation to respond to climate change and society's clear expectations.

☐ The amendment affects the single document.

Title

Start of harvest

Description

The producer group for the PDO wishes to abolish the harvest proclamation in order to simplify administrative management while maintaining a check on the ripeness of the grapes.

☐ The amendment affects the single document.

Title

Trellising height

Description

The provision laying down a minimum or maximum height of the wires, depending on the trellising method, has been deleted. In the context of a warming climate this provision is no longer relevant. Foliage height, linked to the fruit-to-leaf ratio, is sufficient for the purposes of the designation.

☐ The amendment affects the single document.

Title

Packaging of wines labelled *sur lie* [aged on the lees]

Description

The provision setting the latest packaging date for wines labelled *sur lie* has been amended to provide more flexibility and align it with operators' actual practices. The latest packaging date has therefore been pushed back to 30 June of year N+2.

Today's winegrowers increasingly also exercise a trading activity, adapting their business model accordingly. In particular, bottling equipment tends to be pooled between several holdings. Also, for climate-related reasons the volumes that can be bottled directly at any one winery are often insufficient to meet the volume requirements of large retailers. This increasingly means wines from several wineries need to be assembled to be able to deliver larger batches.

In view of this, the rule requiring packaging to take place at the winery appears outdated. Technical advances in the area of transport, in particular the use of refrigerated tanks, now make it possible to ensure the quality of the wines is not altered during transport.

For wines labelled *sur lie*, the authorised packaging area has therefore been extended from just the winery to the entire geographical area of the designation as well as the area in immediate proximity.

☑ The amendment affects the single document.

Title

Update of the Geographic Code

Description

The municipalities in the geographical area have been updated in accordance with the 2025 Official Geographic Code. This amendment does not change the geographical area of the designation.

☑ The amendment affects the single document.

Title

Link

Description

The link section has been amended to bring up to date some information (number of operators, production areas, volumes) in the description of the human factors.

☐ The amendment affects the single document.

Title

Transitional measure

Description

A transitional measure regarding the demarcated parcel area expired in 2021. It has therefore been deleted from the product specification.

☐ The amendment affects the single document.

Title

References

Description

The contact details of the National Institute of Origin and Quality (*Institut national de la qualité et de l'origine*, INAO) have been updated.

The arrangements for checking compliance with the product specification have been amended.

☐ The amendment affects the single document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

Designations of origin and geographical indications of wines

'Gros Plant du Pays nantais'

EU reference number: PDO-FR-A0275-AM03 – 8.1.2026

1. **Name(s)**

'Gros Plant du Pays nantais'

2. **Geographical indication type**

☑ PDO

☐ PGI

☐ GI

3. **Country to which the demarcated geographical area belongs**

France

4. **Classification of the agricultural product in accordance with the Combined Nomenclature heading and code, as referred to in Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143**

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

5. **Categories of grapevine product as listed in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013**

1. Wine

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

Grapevine product

White wines

Organoleptic characteristics

Visual appearance

The wines have a very pale yellow colour, sometimes with green tints in the young wines.

Aroma

On the nose they develop subtle, mainly fruity or floral aromas, often accompanied by an iodine scent.

Taste

The wines have a balanced acidic taste dominated by freshness and lightness.

Additional information regarding organoleptic characteristics

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Analytical characteristics

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

Additional information regarding analytical characteristics

These are still, dry white wines.

The wines have:

— a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 9 %;

— a maximum fermentable sugar (glucose and fructose) content of 4 grams per litre;

— a maximum volatile acid content of 10 milliequivalents per litre;

— a maximum total alcoholic strength by volume after enrichment of 11 %.

The total acidity content, the total sulphur dioxide content and the total actual alcoholic strength comply with the thresholds laid down in EU legislation. These are still, dry white wines.

☑ Any analytical characteristics not indicated in this section are within the limits laid down in the applicable EU legislation.

7. **Winemaking practices**

7.1. *Specific oenological practices used to make the wine or wines, relevant restrictions on making them*

Winemaking practice

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Type of oenological practice

Cultivation method

Description

The minimum vine planting density is 5 000 plants per hectare. The distance between rows is 2,20 metres or less, and the spacing between plants in the same row is between 0,90 metres and 1,10 metres. The vines are pruned with a maximum of 14 buds per plant, by way of:

— spur pruning (Cordon de Royat, Gobelet or fan pruning); or

— single Guyot pruning.

Pruning is carried out before the budding stage, or stage 5 on the Eichhorn and Lorenz scale. At the setting stage, there are up to 12 fruit-bearing shoots per plant and per year.

Winemaking practice

—

Type of oenological practice

Specific oenological practice

Description

Any heat treatment of the harvest at a temperature below −5 °C is prohibited. After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 11 %. In addition to the above, the oenological practices for these wines must meet the requirements laid down at EU level and in the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.

7.2. *Maximum yields*

All wines / category / variety / type

White wines

Maximum yield:

Maximum yield	75
Maximum yield unit	hectolitres per hectare

8. **List of the wine grape variety or varieties from which the wine or wines are produced**

— Colombard B

— Folle Blanche B

— Montils B

9. **Concise definition of the demarcated geographical area**

1. *Geographical area*

All stages of the production must take place within the geographical area approved by the National Institute of Origin and Quality at the meeting of the relevant national committee of 20 June 2018. The perimeter of this area, on the date of approval of this specification by the relevant national committee, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the 2025 Official Geographic Code:

— Department of Loire-Atlantique: Aigrefeuille-sur-Maine, Ancenis-Saint-Géréon, Basse-Goulaine, La Bernerie-en-Retz, Le Bignon, La Boissière-du-Doré, Bouaye, Brains, Carquefou, Le Cellier, La Chapelle-Heulin, Château-Thébaud, Chaumes-en-Retz (delegated municipality of Chéméré only), La Chevrolière, Clisson, Corcoué-sur-Logne, Divatte-sur-Loire, Geneston, Gétigné, Gorges, La Haie-Fouassière, Haute-Goulaine, Le Landreau, Legé, La Limouzinière, Le Loroux-Bottereau, Maisdon-sur-Sèvre, Mauves-sur-Loire, Monnières, Montbert, Les Moutiers-en-Retz, Mouzillon, Oudon, Le Pallet, La Planche, Pont-Saint-Martin, Port-Saint-Père, La Regrippière, La Remaudière, Remouillé, Saint-Aignan-Grandlieu, Saint-Colomban, Sainte-Pazanne, Saint-Fiacre-sur-Maine, Saint-Hilaire-de-Chaléons, Saint-Hilaire-de-Clisson, Saint-Julien-de-Concelles, Saint-Léger-les-Vignes, Saint-Lumine-de-Clisson, Saint-Lumine-de-Coutais, Saint-Mars-de-Coutais, Saint-Philbert-de-Grand-Lieu, Les Sorinières, Thouaré-sur-Loire, Vair-sur-Loire, Vallet, Vertou, Vieillevigne and Villeneuve-en-Retz.

— Department of Maine-et-Loire: Mauges-sur-Loire (delegated municipality of La Chapelle-Saint-Florent only), Montrevault-sur-Èvre (delegated municipality of La Chaussaire only), Orée d'Anjou and Sèvremoine (delegated municipalities of Saint-Crespin-sur-Moine and Tillières only).

— Department of Vendée: Cugand-la-Bernardière (delegated municipality of Cugand only), Montaigu-Vendée (delegated municipality of Saint-Hilaire-de-Loulay only), Rocheservière, Saint-Étienne-du-Bois and Saint-Philbert-de-Bouaine.

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

2. *Demarcated parcel area*

The wines must be made from grapes grown on parcels located in the production area as approved by the National Institute of Origin and Quality at the meetings of the relevant national committee on 21 May 1996, 25 May 2000, 3 May 2017, 15 November 2018 and 17 June 2020.

The National Institute of Origin and Quality submits the maps establishing the limits of the parcels in the production area thus approved to the town halls of the municipalities concerned.

10. **Link with the geographical area**

Category of grapevine product

1. Wine

Summary of the link

The vine varieties that give the wines covered by this designation of origin their special qualities have taken root in the Nantes area for reasons related to the geographical location and history of Nantes. In this large port city at the confluence of the Loire river and the Atlantic Ocean, a lively trade in wine intended for the urban centres in northern Europe developed early on. This prominent trading place attracted a large number of traders, first among them the Dutch, who contributed significantly to the expansion of the Folle Blanche B variety in the geographical area, before the arrival of the two other varieties, Montils B and Colombard B, which have similar agronomic traits.

The soil and weather conditions of the Nantes region have made it possible to develop balanced white wines with subtle aromas from these varieties. The coarse acid soils of the geographical area, made up of granite, gneiss, misaschists or sand and gravel deposits, combined with the mild winters typical of the Nantes climate, favour an

early start to the vines' growth cycle and a full ripening of the grapes. The northerly location of the winegrowing area and its exposure to oceanic influences ensure fresh temperatures in summer, allowing the precursors of delicate aromas in the grapes to be preserved.

In adapting the selected varieties to the natural environment, the operators of the geographical area have been able to rely on well-established winemaking expertise built on a centuries-old tradition of trade in fine wines. The technical choices made, be it in selecting the parcels before planting the vines or in managing their growth, are aimed at making the most out of the geographical area's not very fertile soils and generous sunshine so as to obtain ripe and healthy grape harvests. The Nantes method of keeping the wines on their fine winemaking lees, without any racking, allows the flavour molecules formed during fermentation to find expression in the wine. The mild winter temperatures favour interaction with the lees, resulting in a richer wine. This method confers on wines labelled *sur lie* [aged on the lees] a rounder character, fine and subtle fruity or floral aromas, and sometimes a slight effervescence due to residual carbon dioxide formed towards the end of the alcoholic fermentation process. To preserve the qualities obtained by way of cellar operations and to avoid any oxidation, operators have acquired specific expertise in packing the wines, with bottling taking place directly in the geographical area or in the area in immediate proximity. This traditional practice, which minimises handling, is perfectly suited to preserving the delicate aroma compounds of the wines.

'Gros Plant du Pays nantais' is the wine from the Loire Valley 'closest to the sea', as the geographical area extends as far as the bay of Bourgneuf; its acidity on the palate and iodine aromas combine perfectly with crustaceans and oysters. Making the most of this association between the wine and local cuisine, the producers managed to obtain recognition of their product as a *vin délimité de qualité supérieure* [wine of superior quality from a demarcated area] as early as 1954. Even today, the vineyards' location on the coast between Brittany and Vendée is a commercial asset, as the tourists who visit the area in summer contribute significantly to the wine's reputation, strengthening its image as an ideal accompaniment to seafood.

11. **Further applicable requirements**

Title of the requirement/derogation

Derogation concerning the geographical area

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of additional requirement/derogation

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the requirement/derogation

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for making and processing the wines and for making, processing, ageing and bottling wines that qualify for the *sur lie* indication, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the 2025 Official Geographic Code:

— Department of Loire-Atlantique: Boussay, Chaumes-en-Retz (delegated municipality of Arthon-en-Retz only), Couffé, Ligné, Loireauxence (delegated municipality of Varades only), La Marne, Mésanger, Paulx and Rezé.

— Department of Maine-et-Loire: Beaupréau-en-Mauges (delegated municipality of Gesté only) and Montrevault-sur-Èvre (delegated municipalities of La Boissière-sur-Èvre, Le Fuilet and Le Puiset-Doré only).

In accordance with Article 5(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33, the area in immediate proximity corresponds to an area in the immediate proximity of the relevant demarcated area.

Title of the requirement/derogation

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of additional requirement/derogation

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the requirement/derogation

The name of the controlled designation of origin may be followed by the indication *sur lie* for wines complying with the specific rules laid down in the product specification. The name of the designation may be followed by the geographical name *Vin de Loire* in accordance with the specific rules laid down in the product specification. The indication *sur lie* and the geographical name *Vin de Loire* must be written in letters smaller than or of the same size (in height, width and thickness) as the letters forming the name of the designation. For wines labelled *sur lie*, the vintage must also appear on the label.

Wines bearing the controlled designation of origin may specify a smaller geographical entity on their labels, provided that:

— it is a registered place name;

— it appears on the harvest declaration.

The place name must be printed in letters no larger, in height, width or thickness, than half the size of the letters forming the name of the designation. It must appear in the same visual field as the name of the designation.

Title of the requirement/derogation

Packaging in the demarcated geographical area

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of additional requirement/derogation

Packaging in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the requirement/derogation

Wines qualifying for the *sur lie* indication are bottled in the geographical area or in the area in immediate proximity, so as to keep decanting to a minimum, between 1 March of the year following the harvest and 30 June of the second year following the harvest. This is to preserve the qualities obtained using specific winemaking techniques and cellar operations, in particular the wines' freshness and complex aromas, and a slight effervescence due to their naturally occurring carbon dioxide content.

Electronic reference (URL) to publication of the product specification

https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/boagri/document_administratif-09352c1a-2ea0-4198-bd39-197c4477e963