



C/2026/1140

2.3.2026

**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<sup>(1)</sup>**

(C/2026/1140)

COMMUNICATION OF APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

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

**'Médoc'**

**EU reference number: PDO-FR-A0730-AM06 – 3.12.2025**

**1. Name of product**

'Médoc'

**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, Directorate-General for the Economic and Environmental Performance of Enterprises

**6. Qualification as standard amendment**

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

The amendments to the product specification are standard amendments according to the definition laid down in Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143.

The application for an amendment to the 'Médoc' 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.

<sup>(1)</sup> 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](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2025/27/oj)).

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

### Title

Incorporation of white wines

### Description

The producer group of the designation wishes to be able to use the name 'Médoc' for white wines produced in the area. The geographical area is the same as for the red wines.

The product specification lays down specific rules for white wines, namely:

Grape varieties: the list of varieties used is as follows:

— Muscadelle B, Sémillon B, Sauvignon B, Sauvignon Gris G;

The management of the vineyard, planting density and maximum average crop load per parcel are the same for red and white wines;

Sugar content: the alcoholic strength by volume after enrichment has been set at 13 % for white wines, in line with the value for the regional PDO;

Analytical characteristics;

Wineries: for white wine production, wineries have a temperature control system;

Ageing: white wines are aged at the premises of the winemaker until 31 March of the year following the harvest. At least 30 % of the consignment is aged in contact with wood;

Packaging: packaging must be carried out no earlier than 1 April of the year following the year of harvest and no later than 31 December;

Link with the geographical area: description of the product and addition of historical data highlighting the long history and tradition of producing white wines.

This affects the following points of the single document: 'Description of the wine or wines', 'Winemaking practices', 'Wine grape variety(ies)' and 'Link with the geographical area'. In order to preserve the essential characteristics of the white wines, they are packaged in glass containers.

The amendment affects the single document.

### Title

Grape varieties (varieties of interest for adaptation purposes)

### Description

Several varieties of interest for adaptation purposes have been incorporated into the product specification for the white wines, specifically Alvarinho – Albariño, Lillorila B, Sauvignac B, Souvignier Gris B, Floréal B.

These varieties were selected due to climate change, after examining their properties, gathering opinions and carrying out tastings.

The amendment affects the single document.

### Title

Rules on planting proportions

### Description

The rules have been clarified to the effect that for white wines the proportion of varieties of interest for adaptation purposes is limited to 5 % of the vine varieties of holdings.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Blends

*Description*

The rules have been clarified to the effect that for white wines the proportion of varieties of interest for adaptation purposes is limited to 10 % of blends.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Analytical characteristics

*Description*

The malic acid content for red wines has been increased from 0,20 to 0,30 g/l.

This is to ensure harmonisation and consistency between the PDOs of Gironde.

The following point of the single document has been amended: 'Description of the wine or wines'.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Total alcoholic strength by volume after enrichment

*Description*

The total alcoholic strength by volume after enrichment has been increased from 13 % to 13,5 % for red wines.

This is also to ensure harmonisation with the regional PDO and between the local PDOs of Médoc.

The following point of the single document has been amended: 'Description of the wine or wines'.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Insertion of new common provisions

*Description*

The producer group of the designation wishes the following environmental certification requirement to be added to the product specification:

Products bearing the 'Médoc' quality and origin identification mark (*signe d'identification de la qualité et de l'origine, SIQO*) must come from either:

- a holding certified for organic farming with a production facility issued with the quality and origin identification mark;
- a holding with level 3 environmental certification under the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code (*Code rural et de la pêche maritime, CRPM*);
- a holding with level 2 environmental certification under the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code;
- a holding complying with a procedure fully recognised as equivalent to level 2 environmental certification under the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code;
- a holding complying with a procedure partially recognised as equivalent to level 2 environmental certification for a facility where production meets the requirements of the quality and origin identification mark under the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.

This addition is in line with the aim of ensuring the sustainability of the designation as part of an environmentally friendly approach that meets consumers' societal expectations.

The single document is not affected.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Update of the Geographic Code

*Description*

The municipalities in the area in immediate proximity and in the geographical area have been updated in accordance with the 2024 Official Geographic Code. This amendment does not change the geographical area of the designation.

The following points of the single document have been amended: 'Concise definition of the demarcated geographical area' and 'Further applicable requirements'.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

References

*Description*

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

The arrangements for inspecting the product specification have been amended.

These amendments do not affect the single document.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Transitional measures

*Description*

The transitional measure concerning parcels being planted at a density of between 4 000 and 5 000 plants per hectare has been removed as it is no longer in force.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Description of the human factors relevant to the link

*Description*

Editorial changes have been made to distinguish the paragraphs concerning red wines and those concerning white wines.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Declaration prior to packaging

*Description*

The section on the declaration prior to packaging has been amended in order to clarify that for white wines the declaration must be supplied no later than 20 working days before each packaging operation to allow the product to be checked before it is packaged.

The amendment affects the single document.

*Title*

Main points to be checked and evaluation methods

*Description*

The section 'Main points to be checked and evaluation methods' has been amended in order to incorporate checks on the ageing conditions for white wines and checks prior to the packaging of white wines. The words 'in bulk' have also been deleted in relation to unpackaged wines.

- The amendment affects the single document.

## SINGLE DOCUMENT

**Designations of origin and geographical indications of wines****'Médoc'**

**EU reference number: PDO-FR-A0730-AM06 – 3.12.2025**

**1. Name(s)**

'Médoc'

**2. Geographical indication type**

- PDO  
 PGI  
 GI

**3. Country to which the defined 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 products as listed in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013**

1. Wine

**6. Description of the wine or wines***Grapevine product*

Red wines

*Organoleptic characteristics*

## Visual appearance

The red wines are tannic, with an intense colour, and made mainly from Cabernet Sauvignon N combined with Merlot N and smaller quantities of Cabernet Franc N and Petit Verdot N or, more rarely, Cot N and Carmenère N.

## Aroma

Cabernet Sauvignon N is the traditional variety and it gives the wines spicy notes. Blending with Merlot N makes for round, soft wines with aromas of red fruit. When Merlot N predominates, the desired aromas develop more quickly.

## Taste

Blending with Cabernet Franc N or Petit Verdot N enhances the wines' structure and complexity, while the latter variety also adds freshness.

*Additional information regarding organoleptic characteristics*

The red wines have excellent ageing potential.

*Analytical characteristics*

Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume):	13
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume):	—
Minimum total acidity:	—
Minimum total acidity unit:	in milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre):	16,33
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre):	—

*Additional information regarding analytical characteristics*

The red wines' total alcoholic strength by volume after enrichment must not exceed 13,5 %.

Every batch of wine sold (in bulk) or packaged has a fermentable sugar content (glucose + fructose) of 3 g/l or less, and a malic acid content of 0,3 g/l or less. Wines sold in bulk or packaged before 1 October of the year following the year of harvest have a volatile acidity content of not more than 12,25 meq/l. Beyond that date, the wines have a volatile acidity content of not more than 16,33 meq/l. Every batch of wine sold in bulk has a sulphur dioxide content of not more than 140 mg/l.

The other analytical characteristics comply, by default, with EU legislation.

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

*Grapevine product*

White wines

*Organoleptic characteristics*

Visual appearance

The white wines are gold coloured.

Aroma

The use of Muscadelle B, Sémillon B, Sauvignon B and Sauvignon Gris G gives these 'Médoc' wines aromas of exotic fruit and good length. Sauvignon B is the traditional variety and has an expressive fruity character tending towards notes of citrus and exotic fruit. When Sémillon B predominates, acacia and apricot aromas emerge, while Muscadelle offers notes of exotic fruit.

Taste

The white wines have a fresh mineral character, excellent balance and roundness while ellagic tannins from contact with wood bolster the structure and aromatic complexity.

*Additional information regarding organoleptic characteristics*

In order to preserve these essential characteristics, the wines are often aged in the same wooden containers in which the winemaking process was completed. The winemaking and ageing processes are thus completely seamless. The white wines have an ageing potential of up to 10 years.

*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*

The white wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 11 %. The white wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 13 % after enrichment.

Packaged white wines have the following analytical characteristics: a fermentable sugar content (glucose + fructose) of 4 g/l or less, a volatile acidity content of 18 meq/l or less, a total SO<sub>2</sub> content of 180 mg/l or less, and possible malic acid content.

The other analytical characteristics comply, by default, with EU legislation.

- 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

##### Enrichment

##### Type of oenological practice

##### Specific oenological practice

##### Description

Subtractive enrichment techniques are permitted up to a concentration rate of 15 %. After enrichment, the red wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 13,5 %. The white wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 13 % after enrichment.

#### Winemaking practice

##### Training of the vines

##### Type of oenological practice

##### Cultivation method

##### Description

Density: the minimum planting density of the vines is 5 000 plants per hectare. The distance between the rows must be no more than 2 m and the distance between plants in the same row must be at least 0,70 m.

Pruning rules: pruning is mandatory. It is carried out at the unfolded leaves stage (Lorenz stage 9) at the latest.

In vineyards where the spacing between plants in a row is more than 0,80 m, the following pruning methods may be used:

- two-cane pruning, double Guyot or Médoc, with a maximum of five buds per cane;
- single Guyot or mixed Guyot, with a maximum of seven buds per plant;
- spur pruning, fan pruning to four arms or two cordons, with a maximum of 12 buds per plant, or to one cordon, with a maximum of seven buds per plant.

In vineyards where the spacing between plants in a row is between 0,70 m and 0,80 m, only pruning to one cordon, fan pruning to a maximum of four arms and single Guyot pruning are allowed. In addition, there must be no more than seven buds per vine.

## 7.2. Maximum yields

All wines/category/variety/type

All wines

Maximum yield

Maximum yield:	65
Maximum yield unit:	hectolitres per hectare

## 8. Indication of the wine grape variety or varieties from which the wine or wines are produced

- Alvarinho – Albariño
- Cabernet franc N
- Cabernet Sauvignon N
- Carmenère N
- Cot N – Malbec
- Floreal B
- Liliorila B
- Merlot N
- Muscadelle B
- Petit Verdot N
- Sauvignac B
- Sauvignon B – Sauvignon blanc
- Sauvignon Gris G
- Semillon B
- Souvignier gris B

## 9. Concise definition of the demarcated geographical area

### 1. Geographical area

The grapes are harvested and the wines made, developed and aged on the territory of the following municipalities in the department of Gironde, on the basis of the Official Geographic Code in force on 1 March 2024: Arcins, Arsac, Avensan, Bégadan, Blaignan-Prignac, Blanquefort, Castelnau-de-Médoc, Cissac-Médoc, Civrac-en-Médoc, Couquègues, Cussac-Fort-Médoc, Gaillan-en-Médoc, Grayan-et-l'Hôpital, Jau-Dignac-et-Loirac, Labarde, Lamarque, Lesparre-Médoc, Listrac-Médoc, Ludon-Médoc, Macau, Margaux-Cantenac, Moulis-en-Médoc, Naujac-sur-Mer, Ordonnac, Parempuyre, Pauillac, Le Pian-Médoc, Queyrac, Saint-Aubin-de-Médoc, Saint-Christoly-Médoc, Saint-Estèphe, Saint-Germain-d'Esteuil, Saint-Julien-Beychevelle, Saint-Laurent-Médoc, Saint-Médard-en-Jalles, Saint-Sauveur, Saint-Seurin-de-Cadourne, Saint-Vivien-de-Médoc, Saint-Yzans-de-Médoc, Sainte-Hélène, Salaunes, Soulac-sur-Mer, Soussans, Le Taillan-Médoc, Talais, Valeyrac, Vendays-Montalivet, Vensac, Le Verdon-sur-Mer and Vertheuil.

## 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 (INAO) at the meetings of the relevant national committee on 14 February 1985, 14 September 1989, 1 June 1990, 8 September 1994, 11 and 12 February 2004, 16 March 2007, 12 December 2007, 9 April 2008, 28 September 2011, 26 June 2013, 11 September 2014, 9 June 2015, 8 June 2016, 23 November 2016, 15 February 2018 and 3 June 2021 and by its standing committee on 25 March 2014. 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 named in paragraph 1.

## 10. Link with the geographical area

### *Category of grapevine product*

#### 1. Wine

### *Summary of the link*

Generations of winegrowers have expertly exploited the unique characteristics of Médoc's world-famous winegrowing country. Over time, the winegrowers' detailed knowledge of the soil and expert use of drainage techniques to further improve its quality, have allowed them to develop the best possible growing methods for producing red wines suited for ageing. Advances in plant health and the mechanisation of vineyards have not altered the winegrowers' determination to maintain growing methods that allow them to produce their distinctive red wines.

Today the main varieties used in the Médoc region are Cabernet Sauvignon N, the preferred variety for gravelly soils, Merlot N, prized for its fruitiness, Cabernet Franc N, for predominantly limestone soils, and Petit Verdot N, for warm, well-drained soils. The diversity of grape varieties and soil types covered by the 'Médoc' designation of origin requires a selective approach to vineyard management.

White wines are produced on clay-limestone soils, which give them power and minerality, while gravel lends them elegance and finesse, with precise, persistent aromas.

This selective approach enables very ripe and healthy grapes to be obtained, with a controlled yield. Maceration makes it possible to obtain concentrated red wines and white wines with a structure that ensures good ageing potential. For a more delicate taste, ageing is therefore essential.

Renowned for centuries, this winegrowing region, crossed by the Bordeaux wine route, is dotted with wine châteaux – vast estates with a varied architectural heritage – and very small family vineyards where winemaking, sales and promotion are aided by the various wine cooperatives.

'Médoc' red wines have been renowned for centuries and their reputation is founded on the notion of the 'château'. After the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine and the future king of England Henry Plantagenet in 1152, the development of trade with England played a major part in building the reputation of these wines abroad.

In 1647, when the 'Jurade de Bordeaux' issued the first ever ranking of Guyenne wines, the reputation of the red wines from the Médoc parishes was already established. Under Louis XV, this classification was refined by region, divided first by parish and then by 'cru'. These various classifications led in 1855 to the Classification of Bordeaux wines, which placed 'Médoc' wines among the wines of Gironde. Later, in 1932, the Crus Bourgeois du Médoc classification was published.

'Médoc' wines have acquired their prestige over the past four hundred years thanks to qualities and distinctive characteristics specific to each era, as tastes and winemaking customs evolved. The body and colour of the wines bearing the 'Médoc' designation of origin, their capacity to develop a bouquet, the combination of tannins and fruit that results from blending, the exotic fruit aromas of the white wines, and their salinity, complexity and length, are what distinguish them not only among Bordeaux wines but French wines in general.

## 11. Further applicable requirements

*Title of the requirement/derogation*

Area in immediate proximity

*Legal framework*

National legislation

*Type of further requirement/derogation*

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

*Description of the requirement/derogation*

### 3. Area in immediate proximity

- (a) The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for making the wines: no specific rules.
- (b) The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the development and ageing of the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities in the department of Gironde, in line with the Official Geographic Code in force on 1 March 2024: Abzac, Aillas, Ambarès-et-Lagrave, Ambès, Anglade, Arbanats, Les Artigues-de-Lussac, Artigues-près-Bordeaux, Arveyres, Asques, Aubiac, Auriolles, Auros, Ayguemorte-les-Graves, Bagas, Baigneaux, Barie, Baron, Barsac, Bassanne, Bassens, Baurech, Bayas, Bayon-sur-Gironde, Bazas, Beautiran, Bègles, Béguey, Bellebat, Bellefond, Belvès-de-Castillon, Bernos-Beaulac, Berson, Berthez, Beychac-et-Caillau, Bieujac, Les Billaux, Birac, Blaignac, Blasimon, Blaye, Blésignac, Bommès, Bonnetan, Bonzac, Bordeaux, Bossugan, Bouliac, Bourdelles, Bourg, Le Bouscat, Branne, Brannens, Braud-et-Saint-Louis, La Brède, Brouqueyran, Bruges, Budos, Cabanac-et-Villagrains, Cabara, Cadarsac, Cadaujac, Cadillac, Cadillac-en-Fronsadais, Camarsac, Cambes, Camblanes-et-Meynac, Camiac-et-Saint-Denis, Camiran, Camps-sur-l'Isle, Campugnan, Canéjan, Capian, Caplong, Carbon-Blanc, Cardan, Carignan-de-Bordeaux, Cars, Cartelègue, Casseuil, Castelmoron-d'Albret, Castelveil, Castets et Castillon, Castillon-la-Bataille, Castres-Gironde, Caudrot, Caumont, Cauvignac, Cavignac, Cazats, Cazaugitat, Cénac, Cenon, Cérons, Cessac, Cestas, Cézac, Chamadelle, Civrac-de-Blaye, Civrac-sur-Dordogne, Cleyrac, Coimères, Coirac, Comps, Coubeyrac, Courpiac, Cours-de-Monségur, Cours-les-Bains, Coutras, Coutures, Créon, Croignon, Cubnezais, Cubzac-les-Ponts, Cudos, Cursan, Daignac, Dardenac, Daubèze, Dieulivol, Donnezac, Donzac, Doulezon, Les Eglisottes-et-Chalaires, Escoussans, Espiet, Les Esseintes, Etauliers, Eynesse, Eyrans, Eysines, Faleyras, Fargues, Fargues-Saint-Hilaire, Le Fieu, Flaujagues, Floirac, Floudès, Fontet, Fossés-et-Baleysac, Fours, Francs, Fronsac, Frontenac, Gabarnac, Gajac, Galgon, Gans, Gardéjan-et-Tourtirac, Gauriac, Gauriagué, Générac, Génissac, Gensac, Gironde-sur-Dropt, Gornac, Gours, Gradignan, Grézillac, Grignols, Guillac, Guillos, Guîtres, Le Haillan, Haux, Hure, Illats, Isle-Saint-Georges, Izon, Jugazan, Juillac, Labescau, Ladaux, Lados, Lagorce, Lalande-de-Pomerol, Lamothe-Landerron, La Lande-de-Fronsac, Landerrouat, Landerrouet-sur-Ségur, Landiras, Langoiran, Langon, Lansac, Lapouyade, Laroque, Laruscade, Latresne, Lavazan, Léogéats, Léognan, Lestiac-sur-Garonne, Les Lèves-et-Thoumeyragues, Libourne, Lignan-de-Bazas, Lignan-de-Bordeaux, Ligueux, Lustrac-de-Durèze, Lormont, Loubens, Loupes, Loupiac, Loupiac-de-la-Réole, Lugaignac, Lugasson, Lugon-et-l'Île-du-Carnay, Lussac, Madirac, Maransin, Marcenais, Margueron, Marimbault, Marions, Marsas, Martignas-sur-Jalle, Martillac, Martres, Masseilles, Massugas, Mauriac, Mazères, Mazion, Mérignac, Mérignas, Mesterrieux, Mombrier, Mongauzy, Monprimblanc, Monségur, Montagne, Montagoudin, Montignac, Montussan, Morizès, Mouillac, Moullets-et-Villemartin, Moulon, Mourens, Naujan-et-Postiac, Néac, Nérigeon, Neuffons, Le Nizan, Noaillac, Noaillan, Omet, Paillet, Les Peintures, Pellegrue, Périssac, Pessac, Pessac-sur-Dordogne, Petit-Palais-et-Cornemps, Peujard, Le Pian-sur-Garonne, Pineuilh, Plassac, Pleine-Selve, Podensac, Pomerol, Pompéjac, Pompignac, Pondauret, Porchères, Porte-de-Benauges, Portets, Le Pout, Préchac, Preignac, Prignac-et-Marcamps, Pugnac, Puisseguin, Pujols, Pujols-sur-Ciron, Le Puy, Puybarban, Puynormand, Quinsac, Rauzan, Reignac, La Réole, Rimons, Riocaud, Rions, La Rivière, Roaillan, Romagne, Roquebrune, La Roquette, Ruch, Sablons, Sadirac, Saillans, Saint-Aignan, Saint-André-de-Cubzac, Saint-André-du-Bois, Saint-André-et-Appelles, Saint-Androny, Saint-Antoine-du-Queyret, Saint-Antoine-sur-l'Isle, Saint-Aubin-de-Blaye, Saint-Aubin-de-Branne, Saint-Avit-de-Soulège, Saint-Avit-Saint-Nazaire, Saint-Brice, Saint-Caprais-de-Bordeaux, Saint-Christoly-de-Blaye, Saint-Christophe-de-Double, Saint-Christophe-des-Bardes, Saint-Cibard, Saint-Ciers-d'Abzac, Saint-Ciers-de-Canesse, Saint-Ciers-sur-Gironde, Saint-Côme, Saint-Denis-de-Pile, Saint-Emilion, Saint-Etienne-de-Lisse, Saint-Exupéry, Saint-Félix-de-Foncaude, Saint-Ferme, Saint-Genès-de-Blaye, Saint-Genès-de-Castillon, Saint-Genès-de-Fronsac, Saint-Genès-de-Lombaud, Saint-Genis-du-Bois, Saint-Germain-de-Grave, Saint-Germain-de-la-Rivière, Saint-Germain-du-Puch, Saint-Gervais, Saint-Girons-d'Aiguevives, Saint-Hilaire-de-la-Noaille, Saint-Hilaire-du-Bois, Saint-Hippolyte, Saint-Jean-de-Blaignac, Saint-Jean-d'Ilac, Saint-Laurent-d'Arce, Saint-Laurent-des-Combes, Saint-Laurent-du-Bois, Saint-Laurent-du-Plan, Saint-Léon, Saint-Loubert, Saint-Loubès, Saint-Louis-de-Montferrand, Saint-Macaire, Saint-Magne-de-Castillon, Saint-Maixant, Saint-Mariens, Saint-Martial, Saint-Martin-de-Laye, Saint-Martin-de-Lerm, Saint-Martin-de-Sescas, Saint-Martin-du-Bois,

Saint-Martin-du-Puy, Saint-Martin-Lacaussade, Saint-Médard-de-Guizières, Saint-Médard-d'Eyrans, Saint-Michel-de-Fronsac, Saint-Michel-de-Lapujade, Saint-Michel-de-Rieufret, Saint-Morillon, Saint-Palais, Saint-Pardon-de-Conques, Saint-Paul, Saint-Pey-d'Armens, Saint-Pey-de-Castets, Saint-Philippe-d'Aiguille, Saint-Philippe-du-Seignal, Saint-Pierre-d'Aurillac, Saint-Pierre-de-Bat, Saint-Pierre-de-Mons, Saint-Quentin-de-Baron, Saint-Quentin-de-Caplong, Saint-Romain-la-Virvée, Saint-Sauveur-de-Puynormand, Saint-Savin, Saint-Selve, Saint-Seurin-de-Bourg, Saint-Seurin-de-Cursac, Saint-Seurin-sur-l'Isle, Saint-Sève, Saint-Sulpice-de-Faleyrens, Saint-Sulpice-de-Guilleragues, Saint-Sulpice-de-Pommiers, Saint-Sulpice-et-Cameyrac, Saint-Trojan, Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Saint-Vincent-de-Pertignas, Saint-Vivien-de-Blaye, Saint-Vivien-de-Monségur, Saint-Yzan-de-Soudiac, Sainte-Colombe, Sainte-Croix-du-Mont, Sainte-Eulalie, Sainte-Florence, Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, Sainte-Foy-la-Longue, Sainte-Gemme, Sainte-Radegonde, Sainte-Terre, Sallebœuf, Les Salles-de-Castillon, Samonac, Saucats, Saugon, Sauternes, La Sauve, Sauveterre-de-Guyenne, Sauviac, Savignac, Savignac-de-l'Isle, Semens, Sendets, Sigalens, Sillas, Soullignac, Soussac, Tabanac, Taillecat, Talence, Targon, Tarnès, Tauriac, Tayac, Teuillac, Tizac-de-Curton, Tizac-de-Lapouyade, Toulence, Le Tourne, Tresses, Uzeste, Val-de-Livenne, Val de Virvée, Vayres, Vérac, Verdélais, Vignonet, Villandraut, Villegouge, Villenave-de-Rions, Villenave-d'Ornon, Villeneuve, Virelade, Virsac and Yvrac.

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 demarcated area in question.

*Title of the requirement/derogation*

Larger geographical unit

*Legal framework*

National legislation

*Type of further requirement/derogation*

Additional provisions relating to labelling

*Description of the requirement/derogation*

The larger geographical unit 'Vin de Bordeaux – Médoc' or 'Grand Vin de Bordeaux – Médoc' may be specified on the label. The size of the letters used must not be larger, either in height or in width, than two thirds of the size of the letters denoting the name of the protected designation of origin.

#### **Electronic (URL) reference to publication of the product specification**

[https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/boagri/document\\_administratif-215c7e43-3794-4aea-b062-4ed370573b8c](https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/boagri/document_administratif-215c7e43-3794-4aea-b062-4ed370573b8c)