C/2025/1261

20.2.2025

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

(C/2025/1261)

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

'Languedoc'

PDO-FR-A0922-AM09

Date of communication: 15 January 2025

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. **Deletion of the supplementary geographical name 'Grés de Montpellier'**

As part of the process of recognition of the 'Grés de Montpellier' PDO, there is reason to remove from the 'Languedoc' product specification all the provisions referring to the supplementary geographical name 'Languedoc - Grés de Montpellier'.

The sections of the specification concerned by the deletion are the following:

in Chapter I,

— Section II – Geographical designations and supplementary indications

— Section III – Colours and type of product

— Section IV – Areas and places in which the various operations are conducted

— Section V – Vine varieties

— Section VI – Vine training – specific pruning rules and maximum crop load per parcel

— Section VII – Harvest – ripeness of grapes – minimum sugar content of grapes and minimum natural alcoholic strength – yield – first production of young vines

— Section X – Processing - production: specific rules on the blending of wines - maximum fermentable sugar content - winemaking practices - period of ageing - date of release for sale

— Section XI – Link with origin

— Section XII – Rules on presentation and labelling

The deletion of references to the supplementary geographical name 'Grés de Montpellier' affects the labelling requirements addressed in the section 'Further conditions' of the single document.

2. **Geographical area and area in immediate proximity**

The 2023 Official Geographic Code has been added to Section IV of Chapter I of the specification concerning the geographical areas and districts.

This amendment allows the geographical area to be identified with reference to the 2023 version of the Official Geographic Code, which is updated by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), and gives the definition of the geographical area legal certainty.

[1] OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

This clarification has been added to the single document, under the headings 'Geographical area' and 'Further conditions – area in immediate proximity'.

3. **Demarcated parcel area**

In Chapter I of the specification, Section IV 'Areas and places in which the various operations are conducted', the dates on which the relevant national authority approved the PDO parcel demarcation have been added to point 2 'Demarcated parcel area'.

This amendment does not affect the single document.

4. **Inspection body**

Chapter II, Section II of the specification - Reference to the inspection body - has been updated to specify that checks on compliance with the product specification must be carried out on the basis of an approved inspection plan and by a third-party body offering guarantees of competence, impartiality and independence delegated by the INAO, the inspection authority.

5. **Area in immediate proximity**

In item 9 'Essential further conditions', the data entry errors concerning the Area in immediate proximity have been corrected.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name(s)**

Languedoc

2. **Type of geographical indication**

PDO – protected designation of origin

3. **Categories of grapevine products**

1. Wine

3.1. *Code for Combined Nomenclature*

22 - BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR

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

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

1. *Analytical characteristics*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

PDO 'Languedoc' wines are still, dry wines that are either red, rosé or white. - The minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of the wines is 11,5 %. - Except for wines eligible for the terms 'primeur' (early) or 'nouveau' (new), the red wines have a malic acid content less than or equal to 0,4 g/l when ready to be marketed in bulk or packaged. - The wines have the following fermentable sugar content (glucose and fructose) when ready to be marketed in bulk or packaged: maximum fermentable sugar content: - White, rosé and red wines with a natural alcoholic strength by volume greater than 14 %: 4 g/l - Red wines with a natural alcoholic strength by volume less than or equal to 14 %: 3 g/l - Wines designated as 'primeur' or 'nouveau': 2 g/l - Unpackaged wines designated as 'primeur' or 'nouveau' have a volatile acidity less than or equal to 10,2 meq/l. - The total acidity and volatile acidity of wines not designated as 'primeur' and the total sulphur dioxide content are as laid down by EU legislation.

General analytical characteristics

— Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume): 13

— Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume): —

— Minimum total acidity: —

— Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre): —

— Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre): —

2. *Organoleptic characteristics*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The red wines, which are always a blend of several varieties, have a moderately to deeply intense colour, a palette of aromas ranging from red and black fruit to spicy and roasted notes, and a solid structure with ripe tannins. They can be kept for between 2 and 5 years on average, except for 'primeur' or 'nouveau' wines, which should be consumed in the months following production. - The rosé wines are a blend of at least two varieties, the principal varieties being Syrah N, Cinsaut N and Grenache N. The wines are made by direct pressing, short maceration or the saignée method and have a naturally bright colour. They have complex aromas and are fresh and round on the palate. - The white wines are also dry. They are produced by blending. They are usually pale in colour and have a typical Languedoc roundness and aromas reminiscent of tropical fruit, citrus, white flowers or dried fruit.

General analytical characteristics

— Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume): —

— Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume): —

— Minimum total acidity: —

— Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre): —

— Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre): —

5. **Winemaking practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

1.

Specific oenological practice

— When making rosé wines, winemakers may use oenological charcoal, either alone or mixed in preparations, exclusively for press-musts and wines still in fermentation, in a proportion not exceeding 20 % of the volume of rosé wine produced by the winemaker concerned for a given harvest and at a dose of no more than 30 g/hl of the volume treated.

In addition to the above provision, all winemaking practices followed must comply with the requirements laid down at EU level and in the Rural Code.

2. Training method

Cultivation method

The minimum planting density of the vines is 4 000 plants per hectare. The distance between rows must not exceed 2,50 m.

The area available for each vine must not exceed 2,50 m^2. This area is calculated by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between vines in the same row.

Pruning is carried out before stage E – three leaves spread over the first two count buds. The vines are spur-pruned, with a maximum of 12 buds per vine. Each spur has a maximum of two buds.

— Single Guyot pruning may be used for the Syrah N variety, with a maximum of 10 count buds per vine, of which no more than six on the cane, and one or two replacement spurs with a maximum of one or two count buds each;

— For the Grenache N variety, vines suffering from shatter may be pruned to a cane with a maximum of five count buds.

— Irrigation may be authorised in accordance with Article D. 645-5 of the Rural and Maritime Fisheries Code.

3. Training method

Cultivation method

At the time of harvesting, unharvested bunches are not in contact with any plant other than the vine.

— Plastic mulching is prohibited.

— To preserve the characteristics of the physical and biological environment, which is a fundamental part of the terroir:

  — chemical weed control of headlands is prohibited.

  — vegetation, whether it is sown or self-seeded, is managed by mechanical or physical means between rows, except for vines with a distance between rows of no greater than 1,8 m.

5.2. *Maximum yields*

1. Red and rosé wine yield

60 hectolitres per hectare

2. White wine yield

70 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

(a) The grapes are harvested and the red and rosé wines are made and developed in the following municipalities on the basis of the Official Geographic Code of 1 January 2023: - Department of Aude: Aigues-Vives, Ajac, Albas, Alet-les-Bains, Alzonne, Antugnac, Aragon, Argeliers, Argens-Minervois, Armissan, Arquettes-en-Val, Azille, Badens, Bages, Bagnoles, Barbaira, Bizanet, Bize-Minervois, Blomac, Bouilhonnac, Bouriège, Boutenac, Cabrespine, Campagne-sur-Aude, Camplong-d'Aude, Canet, Capendu, Cascastel-des-Corbières, Cassaignes, Castelnau-d'Aude, Castelreng, Caunes-Minervois, Caunettes-en-Val, Caves, Cépie, Comigne, Conilhac-Corbières, Conques-sur-Orbiel, Couiza, Cournanel, Coustaussa, Coustouge, Cruscades, Cucugnan, Davejean, Dernacueillette, La Digne-d'Amont, La Digne-d'Aval, Douzens, Duilhac-sous-Peyrepertuse, Durban-Corbières, Embres-et-Castelmaure, Escales, Espéraza, Fabrezan, Felines-Termenès, Ferrals-les-Corbières, Festes-et-Saint-André, Feuilla, Fitou, Fleury, Floure, Fontcouverte, Fontiès-d'Aude, Fontjoncouse, Fournes-Cabardès, Fraisse-Cabardès, Fraissé-des-Corbières, Gaja-et-Villedieu, Gardie, Ginestas, Gruissan, Homps, Les Ilhes, Jonquières, Labastide-en-Val, Ladern-sur-Lauquet, Lagrasse, Laroque-de-Fa, Lastours, Laure-Minervois, Leucate, Lézignan-Corbières, Limousis, Limoux, Loupia, Luc-sur-Aude, Luc-sur-Orbieu, Magrie, Mailhac, Maisons, Malras, Malves-en-Minervois, Marseillette, Mayronnes, Mirepeisset, Montazels, Montbrun-des-Corbières, Montgaillard, Montirat, Montlaur, Montolieu, Montredon-des-Corbières, Montséret, Monze, Moussoulens, Moux, Narbonne, Névian, Ornaisons, Padern, Palairac, La Palme, Paraza, Pauligne, Paziols, Pennautier, Pépieux, Peyriac-de-Mer, Peyriac-Minervois, Peyrolles, Pezens, Pieusse, Pomas, Port-la-Nouvelle, Portel-des-Corbières, Pouzols-Minervois, Puichéric, Quintillan, La Redorte, Ribaute, Rieux-en-Val, Rieux-Minervois, Roquecourbe-Minervois, Roquefort-des-Corbières, Roquetaillade-et-Conilhac, Roubia, Rouffiac-d'Aude, Rouffiac-des-Corbières, Rustiques, Saint-André-de-Roquelongue, Saint-Couat-d'Aude, Saint-Couat-du-Razès, Sainte-Eulalie, Saint-Frichoux, Saint-Hilaire, Saint-Jean-de-Barrou, Saint-Laurent-de-la-Cabrerisse, Saint-Nazaire-d'Aude, Saint-Pierre-des-Champs, Saint-Polycarpe, Sainte Valière, Sallèles-Cabardès, Salles-d'Aude, Salsigne, La Serpent, Serres, Serviès-en-Val, Sigean,

Talairan, Taurize, Termes, Thézan-des-Corbières, Tournissan, Tourouzelle, Tourreilles, Trassanel, Trausse, Trèbes, Treilles, Tuchan, Val-de-Dagne, Val-du-Faby (the part corresponding to the territory of the delegated municipality of Fa), Ventenac-Cabardès, Ventenac-en-Minervois, Vignevieille, Villalier, Villanière, Villardonnel, Villar-en-Val, Villar-Saint-Anselme, Villarzel-Cabardès, Villebazy, Villedubert, Villegailhenc, Villegly, Villelongue-d'Aude, Villemoustaussou, Villeneuve-les-Corbières, Villeneuve-Minervois, Villerouge-Termenès, Villesèque-des-Corbières, Villetritouls and Vinassan; - Department of Gard: Aspères, Aujargues, Brouzet-lès-Quissac, La Cadière-et-Cambo, Calvisson, Cannes-et-Clairan, Carnas, Combas, Conqueyrac, Corconne, Crespian, Fontanès, Gailhan, Junas, Langlade, Lecques, Liouc, Montmirat, Montpezat, Moulézan, Nages-et-Solorgues, Nîmes, Orthoux-Sérignac-Quilhan, Saint-Clément, Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort, Saint-Mamert-du-Gard, Salinelles, Sardan, Sommières, Souvignargues, Vic-le-Fesq and Villevieille; - Department of Hérault: Adissan, Agel, Aigne, Aigues-Vives, Alignan-du-Vent, Aniane, Arboras, Argelliers, Aspiran, Assas, Assignan, Aumelas, Autignac, Azillanet, Babeau-Bouldoux, Bassan, Beaufort, Beaulieu, Berlou, Béziers, Boisseron, Le Bosc, Boujan-sur-Libron, Brignac, Brissac, Cabrerolles, Cabrières, Campagne, Canet, Cassagnoles, Castelnau-le-Lez, Castries, La Caunette, Causse-de-la-Selle, Causses-et-Veyran, Caussiniojouls, Caux, Cazedarnes, Cazevieille, Cazouls-lès-Béziers, Cébazan, Cessenon-sur-Orb, Cesseras, Ceyras, Claret, Clermont-l'Hérault, Combaillaux, Corneilhan, Cournonsec, Cournonterral, Creissan, Cruzy, Entre-Vignes, Faugères, Félines-Minervois, Ferrières-Poussarou, Fontanès, Fontès, Fos, Fouzilhon, Fozières, Gabian, Garrigues, Gignac, Guzargues, Jonquières, Juvignac, Lacoste, Lagamas, Laurens, Lauret, Lauroux, Lavalette, Lavérune, Liausson, Lieuran-Cabrières, La Livinière, Lodève, Lunel, Lunel-Viel, Magalas, Margon, Les Matelles, Mauguio, Mérifons, Minerve, Montagnac, Montarnaud, Montbazin, Montblanc, Montesquieu, Montouliers, Montoulieu, Montpellier, Montpeyroux, Moulès-et-Baucels, Mourèze, Murles, Murviel-lès-Béziers, Murviel-lès-Montpellier, Nébian, Neffiès, Nézignan-l'Évêque, Nissan-lez-Enserune, Nizas, Octon, Olmet-et-Villecun, Olonzac, Oupia, Paulhan, Pégairolles-de-Buèges, Pégairolles-de-l'Escalette, Péret, Pézenas, Pierrerue, Pignan, Plaissan, Poujols, Poussan, Pouzolles, Prades-le-Lez, Prades-sur-Vernazobre, Le Puech, Puéchabon, Puisserguier, Quarante, Restinclières, Roquebrun, Roquessels, Roujan, Saint-André-de-Buèges, Saint-André-de-Sangonis, Saint-Aunès, Saint-Bauzille-de-la-Sylve, Saint-Bauzille-de-Montmel, Saint-Chinian, Saint-Clément-de-Rivière, Sainte-Croix-de-Quintillargues,Saint-Drézéry, Saint-Félix-de-Lodez, Saint-Gély-du-Fesc, Saint-Geniès-des-Mourgues, Saint-Georges-d'Orques, Saint-Guiraud, Saint-Jean-de-la-Blaquière, Saint-Jean-de-Buèges, Saint-Jean-de-Cuculles, Saint-Jean-de-Fos, Saint-Jean-de-Minervois, Saint-Mathieu-de-Tréviers, Saint -Nazaire-de-Ladarez, Saint-Pargoire, Saint-Pons-de-Mauchiens, Saint-Privat, Saint-Saturnin-de-Lucian, Saint-Sériès, Saint-Thibéry, Saint-Vincent-de-Barbeyrargues, Saturargues, Sauteyrargues, Sauvian, Sérignan, Servian, Siran, Soubès, Soumont, Sussargues, Le Triadou, Usclas-du-Bosc, Vacquières, Vailhan, Vailhauquès, Valflaunès, Valmascle, Vendémian, Vendres, Vieussan, Villeneuve-lès-Maguelone, Villeneuvette, Villespassans and Villeveyrac. - Department of Pyrénées-Orientales: Amélie-les-Bains-Palalda, Ansignan, Arboussols, Argelès-sur-Mer, Bages, Baho, Baixas, Banyuls-dels-Aspres, Banyuls-sur-Mer, Bélesta, Bouleternère, Le Boulou, Brouilla, Cabestany, Caixas, Calce, Camélas, Canet-en-Roussillon, Canohès, Caramany, Cases-de-Pène, Cassagnes, Castelnou, Caudiès-de-Fenouillèdes, Cerbère, Céret, Claira, Les Cluses, Collioure, Corbère, Corbère-les-Cabanes, Corneilla-la-Rivière, Corneilla-del-Vercol, Elne, Espira-de-l'Agly, Espira-de-Conflent, Estagel, Estoher, Feilluns, Finestret, Fosse, Fourques, Ille-sur-Têt, Joch, Lansac, Laroque-des-Albères, Latour-Bas-Elne, Latour-de-France, Lesquerde, Llauro, Llupia, Marquixanes, Maureillas-las-Illas, Maury, Millas, Montalba-le-Château, Montauriol, Montescot, Montesquieu-des-Albères, Montner, Néfiach, Oms, Opoul-Périllos, Ortaffa, Palau-del-Vidre, Passa, Perpignan, Peyrestortes, Pézilla-de-Conflent, Pézilla-la-Rivière, Pia, Planèzes, Pollestres, Ponteilla, Port-Vendres, Prats-de-Sournia, Prugnanes, Rasiguères, Reynès, Rigarda, Rivesaltes, Rodès, Saint-André, Saint-Arnac, Sainte-Colombe-de-la-Commanderie, Saint-Cyprien, Saint-Estève, Saint-Féliu-d'Amont, Saint-Féliu-d'Avall, Saint-Génis-des-Fontaines, Saint-Hippolyte, Saint-Jean-Lasseille, Saint-Jean-Pla-de-Corts, Saint-Martin-de-Fenouillet, Saint-Michel-de-Llotes, Saint-Nazaire, Saint-Paul-de-Fenouillet, Saleilles, Salses-le-Château, Le Soler, Sorède, Sournia, Taillet, Tarerach, Tautavel, Terrats, Thuir, Tordères, Toulouges, Tresserre, Trévillach, Trilla, Trouillas, Villelongue-dels-Monts, Villemolaque, Villeneuve-de-la-Raho, Villeneuve-la-Rivière, Vinça, Vingrau, Vivès and Le Vivier.

(b) For white wines, the grapes are harvested and the wines made and developed in the municipalities listed for red and rosé wines, plus the following municipalities in the department of Hérault: Castelnau-de-Guers, Florensac, Mèze, Pinet and Pomerols.

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

Agiorgitiko N

Assyrtiko B

Bourboulenc B - Doucillon blanc

Calabrese N

Carignan N

Carignan blanc B

Carignan gris G

Cinsaut N - Cinsault

Clairette B

Clairette Rose Rs

Counoise N

Grenache N

Grenache blanc B

Grenache gris G

Lledoner pelut N

Macabeu B - Macabeo

Marsanne B

Marselan N

Morrastel N - Minustellu, Graciano

Mourvèdre N - Monastrell

Muscat à petits grains blancs B – Muscat, Moscato

Piquepoul blanc B

Piquepoul gris G

Piquepoul noir N

Rivairenc N - Aspiran noir

Rivairenc blanc B – Aspiran blanc

Rivairenc gris G – Aspiran gris

Roussanne B

Syrah N - Shiraz

Terret blanc B

Terret gris G

Terret noir N

Tourbat B

Vermentino B - Rolle

Viognier B

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

Since the beginning of winegrowing in the Languedoc region, vines have always been grown on the dry, stony hillsides.

Since Roman times, the vagaries of history, the influence of monasteries and abbeys, the economic constraints of hillside vineyards and the changes in population groups have all contributed to the diversity and development of the products, leading, over time, to the production of sweet wines, fortified wines, red and white dry wines and table grapes, all of which require the grapes to be fully ripe.

Thus, over the generations, a whole range of specific locations have emerged that are recognised for the quality and originality of their wines.

Vines have been grown on the sunny hillsides between Collioure and the gates of Nîmes for over 2 000 years, and there are numerous accounts attesting to the quality and character of the wines produced.

Over the course of their history, the wines coming from these hillsides have enjoyed a reputation that was often built on that of the abbeys (Caunes-Minervois, Valmagne, Lagrasse, Fontfroide, etc.). Thus, Saint-Saturnin and Cabrières owe their origins to a companion of Saint Benedict of Aniane. Montpeyroux was a residence owned by the bishops of Montpellier from the 14th century onwards, and provided them with highly esteemed wines. The same is true of Saint-Aignan (Saint-Chinian), as Jean Clavel wrote in his book *Histoire et avenir des vins en Languedoc* [The history and future of wine in the Languedoc] (Edition Privat, 1985).

In a report to the King in 1788, the intendant, Baron de Ballainvilliers, wrote as follows: 'These are all wines with a designation, which, under the generic name *vins de Narbonne*, were quite rightly held in high regard outside the province and outside France, in particular the wines of Lapalme, Leucate, Fitou...'

In 1816, in *Topographie de tous les vignobles connus* [Topography of all the known vineyards], André Jullien highlighted the specific quality that the wines have on account of their place of origin and mentioned the vineyards located to the north of the river Têt, as far as Espira-de-l'Agly and Rivesaltes, and the wines of 'Saint-Christol', 'Saint-Georges d'Orques' and 'Saint-Drézéry': 'The wines have a pleasant, clean taste, are full-bodied and spirituous, and are very distinguished after five or six years of ageing'.

That specific quality attributable to the wines' place of origin is achieved because the demarcated parcel area for harvesting the grapes comprises parcels with soils that do not restrict root growth and are capable of providing the plants with a moderate and regular water supply so that they can withstand the hot, dry summers. The area consists of parcels with good exposure, stretching from the sea to an altitude of 400 m.

Most of the parcels are located on hillsides close to the sea or on the steeper slopes of the submontane zone, sometimes arranged in terraces.

The surface area of this precisely demarcated area accounts for less than a third of the total area of the region's vineyards, and the wine that is produced there accounts for less than 15 % of the volume produced in the region.

The choice of vine varieties and planting location has been determined by the climate and the type of soil. The varieties have a fairly long growth cycle and sufficient resistance to drought and heat and thrive in high cumulative temperatures. Yield management, resulting in moderate yields, ensures that the harvest is fully ripe before the autumn rains come, and the wind helps to keep the grapes healthy.

The specific hot, dry Mediterranean climate allows ripe tannins to develop in the red wines and brings out the characteristic roundness of the rosé and white wines.

After the Second World War, many of the hillside vineyards had to be replanted, which strengthened the hold of the traditional varieties. The replanting of the vineyards signalled the start of a collective move towards recreating the region's historic viticulture, bringing together the wine cooperatives and associations of independent estates.

The introduction of mechanisation and the more widespread cultivation of long-branched varieties, such as Syrah N, which must be trellised, have led to a change in cultivation methods. Vineyard parcels which used to be planted in squares without trellising have largely been replaced by parcels where the distance between rows does not exceed 2,50 m and the minimum planting density is 4 000 vines per hectare. However, the pruning method has remained the same: principally short, and always with a limited number of count buds per vine.

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

Labelling

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

— The registered designation of origin 'Languedoc' may be supplemented by the terms 'primeur' or 'nouveau', which must be accompanied by the year of vintage.

— Wines covered by the 'Languedoc' registered designation of origin and presented with that designation, whether or not it is accompanied by the supplementary geographical names 'Cabrières', 'La Méjanelle', 'Montpeyroux', 'Pézenas', 'Quatourze', 'Saint-Christol', 'Saint-Drézéry', 'Saint-Georges-d'Orques', 'Saint-Saturnin' or 'Sommières', cannot be declared after harvest, offered to the public, dispatched, marketed or sold unless the registered designation of origin, accompanied where necessary by any supplementary geographical names, appears in the accompanying documents, in the stock declaration, in advertisements, in catalogues and on any labels, invoices or containers.

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 making and processing the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the Official Geographic Code in force on 1 January 2023:

— Department of Aude:

Alaigne, Arques, Arzens, Auriac, Belcastel-et-Buc, Berriac, La Bezole, Bourigeole, Bram, Brousses-et-Villaret, Brugairolles, Bugarach, Camps-sur-l'Agly, Carcassonne, Castans, Caudebronde, Caunette-sur-Lauquet, Caux-et-Sauzens, Citou, Clermont-sur-Lauquet, Couffoulens, Coursan, Courtauly, Cubières-sur-Cinoble, Cuxac-Cabardès, Cuxac-d'Aude, Donazac, Fajac-en-Val, Fontiers-Cabardès, Granès, Greffeil, Labastide-Esparbairenque, Lairière, Lauraguel, Lespinassière, Leuc, Malviès, Marcorignan, Mas-Cabardès, Mas-des-Cours, Massac, Miraval-Cabardès, Missègre, Montclar, Monthaut, Montjardin, Montjoi, Montréal, Moussan, Mouthoumet, Ouveillan, Palaja, Pomy, Pradelles-Cabardès, Preixan, Puilaurens, Puivert, Quillan, Raissac-d'Aude, Raissac-sur-Lampy, Rennes-le-Château, Rennes-les-Bains, Roquefère, Routier, Saint-Benoît, Saint-Denis, Saint-Ferriol, Saint-Jean-de-Paracol, Saint-Louis-et-Parahou, Saint-Marcel-sur-Aude, Saint-Martin-des-Puits, Saint-Martin-de-Villereglan, Saint-Martin-le-Vieil, Saissac, Sallèles-d'Aude, Salza, Soulatgé, Terroles, Val du Faby (for the part corresponding to the territory of the delegated municipality of Rouvenac), Valmigère, Véraza, Verzeille, Villarzel-du-Razès, Villedaigne, Villefloure, Villefort and Villesèquelande.

— Department of Gard:

Aigremont, Aigues-Mortes, Aigues-Vives, Aimargues, Aubais, Bernis, Boissières, Bouillargues, Bragassargues, Caissargues, La Calmette, Caveirac, Clarensac, Congénies, Cros, Dions, Domessargues, Durfort-et-Saint-Martin-de-Sossenac, Fons, Gajan, Gallargues-le-Montueux, Générac, Marguerittes, Milhaud, Monoblet, Montagnac, Mus, Parignargues, Pompignan, Poulx, Puechredon, Quissac, Rodilhan, Rogues, La Rouvière, Sainte-Anastasie, Saint-Côme-et-Maruéjols, Saint-Dionisy, Saint-Gilles, Saint-Roman-de-Codières, Saint-Théodorit, Sauve, Sumène, Uchaud and Vergèze.

Area in immediate proximity (cont.)

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

— Department of Hérault:

Abeilhan, Agde, Agonès, Les Aires, Aumes, Baillargues, Balaruc-le-Vieux, Bédarieux, Bélarga, Bessan, Boisset, La Boissière, Bouzigues, Brenas, Buzignargues, Campagnan, Candillargues, Capestang, Cazilhac, Cazouls-d'Hérault, Celles, Cers, Clapiers, Colombiers, Coulobres, Le Crès, Le Cros, Dio-et-Valquières, Espondeilhan, Fabrègues, Ferrals-les-Montagnes, Ferrières-les-Verreries, Frontignan, Galargues, Ganges, Gigean, Gorniès, Grabels, La Grande-Motte, Hérépian, Jacou, Lansargues, Laroque, Lattes, Lespignan, Lézignan-la-Cèbe, Lieuran-lès-Béziers, Lignan-sur-Orb, Loupian, Lunas, Maraussan, Marseillan, Marsillargues, Mas-de-Londres, Maureilhan, Mireval, Mons, Montady, Montaud, Montels, Montferrier-sur-Lez, Mudaison, Notre-Dame-de-Londres, Olargues, Pailhès, Palavas-les-Flots, Pardailhan, Pérols, Pézènes-les-Mines, Les Plans, Poilhes, Popian, Portiragnes, Le Pouget, Pouzols, Puilacher, Puimisson, Puissalicon, Rieussec, Riols, Les Rives, Romiguières, Roqueredonde, Rouet, Saint-Bauzille-de-Putois, Saint-Brès, Saint-Étienne-d'Albagnan, Saint-Étienne-de-Gourgas, Saint-Félix-de-l'Héras, Saint-Geniès-de-Fontedit, Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert, Saint-Hilaire-de-Beauvoir, Saint-Jean-de-Cornies, Saint-Jean-de-Védas, Saint-Just, Saint-Martin-de-Londres, Saint-Maurice-Navacelles, Saint-Michel, Saint-Nazaire-de-Pézan, Saint-Paul-et-Valmalle, Saint-Pierre-de-la-Fage, Saint-Pons-de-Thomières, Salasc, Saussan, Saussines, Sète, Teyran, Thézan-lès-Béziers, Tourbes, Tressan, Usclas-d'Hérault, La Vacquerie-et-Saint-Martin-de-Castries, Valergues, Valras-Plage, Valros, Vélieux, Vendargues, Vias, Vic-la-Gardiole, Villeneuve-lès-Béziers, Villetelle, Viols-en-Laval and Viols-le-Fort.

— Department of Pyrénées-Orientales:

L'Albère, Alénya, Arles-sur-Tech, Baillestavy, Le Barcarès, Bompas, Boule-d'Amont, Calmeilles, Campoussy, Casefabre, Eus, Fenouillet, Glorianes, Los Masos, Molitg-les-Bains, Montbolo, Mosset, Le Perthus, Prunet-et-Belpuig, Rabouillet, Saint-Laurent-de-Cerdans, Saint-Laurent-de-la-Salanque, Sainte-Marie-la-Mer, Saint-Marsal, Taurinya, Théza, Torreilles, Valmanya, Villelongue-de-la-Salanque and Vira.

Link to the product specification

https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-0b8f0e08-a73c-40ac-9b15-30d4cd5191b3