C/2025/2421

16.4.2025

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

(C/2025/2421)

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

'Chiroubles'

PDO-FR-A0911-AM03

Date of communication: 9 January 2025

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Geographical area

In Chapter I, Section IV, point 1 of the specification, the number '2019' has been replaced by '2022'.

This editorial amendment allows the geographical area to be identified with reference to the 2022 version of the Official Geographic Code, which is published by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), and gives the definition of the geographical area legal certainty.

Point 6 of the single document has been amended.

2. Area in immediate proximity

In Chapter I, Section IV, point 3 of the specification, the number '2019' has been replaced by '2022'.

This editorial amendment allows the area in immediate proximity to be identified with reference to the 2022 version of the Official Geographic Code, published by the INSEE.

The addition of this reference gives legal certainty to the definition of the area in immediate proximity.

The list of municipalities comprising the area in immediate proximity, including their names, has been updated, without changes to the area boundary, to take into account the administrative changes that have been made.

The section of the single document headed 'Further conditions' has been amended.

3. Planting density

In Chapter I, Section VI, point 1(a) of the specification, specific provisions for vines grown on terraces have been added under the heading 'Special provisions':

In order to facilitate mechanisation of parcels on very steep slopes, winegrowers wish to be allowed to create terraces. The general rules on density are not applicable to this kind of vine cultivation. Specific provisions have therefore been approved by the competent national committee of the National Institute of Origin and Quality (INAO) and added to the specification.

The single document has been amended under the heading 'Specific oenological practices'.

[1] OJ L 9, 11/01/2019, p. 2.

4. **Rules on foliage height**

Specific rules have been added to Chapter I, Section VI, point 1(c) of the specification concerning foliage height for vines grown on terraces, for which spacing between rows is not defined.

This amendment does not concern the single document.

5. **Prohibition on using soil from outside the area**

The following amendments have been made to Chapter I, Section VI, point 2 of the specification:

— A new paragraph (a) has been added prohibiting the use of soil from outside the area on the parcels covered by the designation.

It has been clarified that 'soil from outside the area' means soil that does not originate in the demarcated parcel area of the 'Chiroubles' protected designation of origin.

— The previous paragraph (a) is now paragraph (b).

This amendment does not concern the single document.

6. **Hot water treatment**

The following amendments have been made to Chapter I, Section VI, point 2 of the specification:

— The previous paragraph (b) is now paragraph (c).

— Paragraph (c) has been amended as follows: 'Hot water treatment of standard plants and plants from private nurseries is mandatory'.

This provision is in fulfilment of the new rule established by the competent national committee of the INAO to combat the development of flavescence dorée. The new rule is intended to limit permitted treatments to hot water treatment, prohibiting alternative treatments which do not offer the same guarantees of effectiveness.

This amendment does not concern the single document.

7. **Yield and upper yield limit**

The following amendments have been made to Chapter I, Section VIII, point 1 of the specification:

— The existing provisions have been set out in a paragraph labelled (a);

— A paragraph (b) has been added, setting out the rule for calculating the authorised yield for vines grown on terraces. The maximum yield of these terraced plots is that set out for the designation in paragraph (a).

This amendment does not concern the single document.

8. **Transitional measures**

Chapter I, Section XI, point 1(a) of the specification, the transitional measure concerning the minimum planting density, has been amended.

The authorisation for the partial grubbing-up of vines in place as of 28 November 2004 has been extended from 2015 to 2031. A special rate of reduction applies for vines that will be grubbed up again. The purpose is to speed up vineyard restructuring in a difficult economic context that does not allow for large-scale replanting, and to facilitate mechanisation in the vineyard, thereby reducing use of glyphosate.

This amendment does not concern the single document.

9. **Declaration requirements**

The following amendments have been made to Chapter II, Section I of the specification:

— In points 2, 3, 5 and 6, the provisions on the time limits for declaration obligations have been amended to make it easier to carry out checks.

— In point 2, it has been specified that products may not be made available in bulk until a favourable response to the declaration has been received from the approved inspection body.

— In point 4, the quarterly summary declaration system for the declarations referred to in points 3 and 6 is now available regardless of the volumes or the number of transactions carried out by operators. It has been specified that these summary declarations must be sent to the inspection body no later than 10 days after the end of the quarter.

— In point 5, it has been specified that consignments of unpackaged wine intended to be dispatched outside the national territory cannot be made available until a favourable response to the declaration concerning dispatch outside the national territory has been received from the approved inspection body.

— Details on the reclassification declaration have been added at point 6.

— Point 9 has been amended to specify the operations authorised as part of the reorganisation of parcels.

This amendment does not concern the single document.

10. **References to the inspection body**

The inspection body referred to in Chapter III, Section II of the specification has been replaced.

The first paragraph has been amended and the second paragraph has been deleted to reflect the new drafting rules.

This amendment does not concern the single document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name(s)**

Chiroubles

2. **Geographical indication type**

PDO – Protected Designation of Origin

3. **Categories of grapevine products**

1. Wine

3.1. *Combined Nomenclature code*

— 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)**

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The wines are still, dry red wines. The wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 10,5 %. The total alcoholic strength by volume of the wines after enrichment does not exceed 13 %. At the time of packaging, the wines have a maximum malic acid content of 0,4 grams per litre. Wines that are finished and ready to be released for consumption conform to the following analytical standards: Maximum fermentable sugar content (glucose and fructose): 3 grams per litre. The other analytical criteria comply with the values established in European legislation. The wines are a beautiful, pale ruby-red colour. On the nose, they often have floral notes and fruity notes. In the mouth, the structure is generally soft and very delicate, with few tannins and a balanced, fruity elegance. They can be drunk young but a year or two of keeping brings out their full elegance.

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): 14,17

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

5. **Winemaking practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

1. Specific oenological practice

— The use of wood chips is not permitted.

— The total alcoholic strength by volume of the wines after enrichment does not exceed 13 %.

— Subtractive enrichment techniques are permitted up to a concentration rate of 10 %.

— The wines must be aged until at least 15 January of the year following the harvest.

In addition to the above provisions, all wine-making practices followed must also comply with the requirements laid down at EU level and in the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.

2. Cultivation method

— Planting density

The minimum vine planting density is 6 000 plants per hectare.

The spacing between the rows is 2,10 metres or less. Between plants in the same row, spacing is at least 0,80 metres.

Provided that the minimum density of 6 000 plants per hectare is maintained, for the purposes of mechanisation, the spaces between rows may be a maximum of 3 metres.

These provisions do not apply to terraced plots. 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 the use of mechanised harvesters between the various levels is impossible.

For terraced vineyard plots, the spacing between plants in the same row is at least 0,80 metres.

3. Cultivation method

— Pruning rules

— Pruning is completed by 15 May.

— The wines are made from vines subject to spur pruning and trained to gobelet, éventail, single or double cordon de Royat, or 'Charmet'. Each plant has a maximum of ten buds.

— Each plant has three to five spurs with a maximum of two buds. For regeneration purposes, each plant may also have a spur with a maximum of two buds cut from a water shoot growing out of the permanent wood.

— During initial pruning, or conversion to a different form of pruning, vines are pruned to a maximum of 12 buds per plant.

Irrigation is prohibited.

— Provisions relating to mechanised harvesting

— The harvest is piled no higher than 0,50 metres in the containers transporting it from the parcel to the winery.

— The containers are made of inert material suitable for food-use.

— The equipment for picking and transporting the harvest includes a special water-drainage or protection system.

5.2. *Maximum yields*

61 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

The grapes are harvested and the wines are produced, developed and aged in the following municipality of the Rhône department, based on the 2022 Official Geographic Code: Chiroubles.

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

Gamay N

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

8.1. *Description of the natural factors relevant to the link*

The geographical area is located on the eastern sides of the Beaujolais hills, where the highest point is Mont Saint-Rigaud at 1 009 metres.

The area occupies the territory of a single municipality, Chiroubles, in the north of the Rhône department.

The geographical area is set in a small chain of hills that form a kind of granite amphitheatre, open to the south-east and well sheltered. The landscape is very rugged and uneven. The steep slopes, well exposed to the east and south-east, sweep down towards the valley bottoms where the Douby brook and its tributaries flow. The area is located to the south-west of Mâcon and north of Lyon.

The parcels demarcated for the grape harvest are located on the slopes overlooking the Saône plain. At elevations of between 260 and 600 metres, they are the highest vineyards in the Beaujolais region. The soils are largely homogeneous, having formed as a result of the alteration of the granitic base which created an area of coarse, sandy soil. In places they are intercut with seams of microgranite and lamprophyre. These soils are sparse, light, acidic, permeable and shallow.

The climate is sub-maritime, subject to continental and southern influences. Rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year, and the average annual temperature is close to 11 °C. The Beaujolais hills play a vital role providing protection from the west winds, thereby diminishing the maritime influence. The hills produce a foehn effect that dries the damp air, enhancing the light and reducing rainfall correspondingly.

The broad Saône valley also plays a significant role in the development of the vines. It ensures abundant light and channels southern influences, characterised in particular by intense heat in summer.

8.2. *Description of the human factors relevant to the link*

From the Middle Ages, vines developed under the influence of monastic orders. From the end of the 15th century, having grown rich from silk and banking, the bourgeoisie of Lyon contributed to the spread of vineyards.

During the 18th century, the wine trade in the region developed and led to significant changes in the vineyards. In 1697, a census was called by Lambert d'Herbigny. The name 'Chiroubles' appeared among the parishes where vines were grown, albeit still on a modest scale.

However, the driving force in making 'Chiroubles' a hallowed name in the history of modern viticulture was Victor Pulliat. On his Tempéré estate in the municipality of Chiroubles, this legendary figure assembled a collection of 1 200 grape varieties. He established the early-ripening and budding scale for grape varieties and, in the 1880s, he instigated the fight against the scourge of phylloxera. He refined vine-grafting, an extremely effective weapon, environmentally friendly and now used worldwide. His vines were the first to be grafted in the Rhône department. He played a key role in the restoration of vineyards.

In 1928, reacting to the crisis in viticulture, small producers united to form a cooperative winery, in order to improve the conditions for wine-making and the sale of their products. Grapes harvested by some 60 members are still made into wine in this winery.

The controlled designation of origin 'Chiroubles' was recognised by the Decree of 11 September 1936, at the initiative of the wine-growers' union.

The modest size of the parcels, and their highly fragmented nature due to the topography, have produced a patchwork of vines. These are a sign of the intense human activity in viticulture.

The production of 'Chiroubles' wines represents a fusion of characteristic regional traditions with modern techniques.

In pursuit of quality wines, the producers have learned to tame the Gamay N variety, its growth and its specific characteristics, notably by using high planting density and spur pruning.

In order for the grapes to ripen properly, producers ensure that the canopy is sufficiently open. The vines are therefore trained without trellising or attached to supports during the early years only. Equally, they can also be trained on fixed trellising, which enables mechanisation.

In order for the wines to acquire the necessary tannic structure during maturation, producers have adopted a particular wine-making method involving both traditional fermentation and semi-carbonic maceration. According to custom, producers care about preserving the harvest from the best parcels. They mention the names of the most prestigious *lieux-dits*, or plots, on the labels.

In 2010, some 50 private wineries and a cooperative winery cultivated an area of 350 hectares to produce almost 16 000 hectolitres.

8.3. *Causal interactions*

On the parcels demarcated for the grape harvest, the soils are generally granitic with little clay content. This is significant for the unique taste of the wines. Sparse and with good filtering properties, these soils drain and heat up rapidly, factors conducive to producing quality grapes and wines with an especially fruity expression.

Given its geographical location, the area of 'Chiroubles' differs from the other vineyards of the Beaujolais region in the marked variation of its climate. The summer heat is especially strong and often lasts until autumn.

Protected from the west winds by the Beaujolais hills, the vineyard parcels are set within a natural south-east-facing amphitheatre. They enjoy mild temperatures from dawn under the effects of the early morning sunshine.

The vines are located on the sometimes very steep slopes, looking out over the broad Saône plain, at heights of between 260 and 600 metres. Consequently, they usually escape the spring frosts and morning mists. Their location exposes them to sunlight that enables effective photosynthesis and rapidly drains any excess rainwater. This results in excellent ripening of the grapes. The foehn effect causes high temperatures in the ripening period and counterbalances the elevation effects.

In these particular geographical conditions, down the generations producers of 'Chiroubles' have developed techniques enabling them to make the most of Gamay N. The grape variety is particularly suited to the climate and the soils formed from granitic sands.

Their know-how is evident in the customary practice of spur pruning, as well as in the high-density planting, growing techniques to limit soil erosion, wine-making practices adapted to produce a richly coloured product ready for development, while always preserving the finesse and fruitiness of the wines, together with their maturing and keeping qualities.

Long before 'Beaujolais Nouveau' had conquered the planet, the wines of 'Chiroubles' were already highly rated. In his 1816 work, *Topographie de tous les vignobles connus* (Topography of all known vineyards), Jullien mentions the wines of 'Chiroubles, which produce wines of the same type as those of Fleury', another famous 'cru' (vineyard) of the Beaujolais region.

Since 1995, the 'Association of Young Women of Chiroubles' has protected and promoted this wine beyond regional borders. The 'Crus du Beaujolais' festival, founded by the municipality of Chiroubles, is a great occasion. During the great annual competition, the best wines are identified. The best of all is awarded the 'Victor Pulliat Cup' in memory of that legendary figure of the municipality.

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

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of further condition

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the making, processing and ageing of the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the Official Geographic Code for 2022:

— Department of Côte-d'Or:

Agencourt, Aloxe-Corton, Ancey, Arcenant, Argilly, Autricourt, Auxey-Duresses, Baubigny, Beaune, Belan-sur-Ource, Bévy, Bissey-la-Côte, Bligny-lès-Beaune, Boncourt-le-Bois, Bouix, Bouze-lès-Beaune, Brion-sur-Ource, Brochon, Cérilly, Chamboeuf, Chambolle-Musigny, Channay, Charrey-sur-Seine, Chassagne-Montrachet, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Chaumont-le-Bois, Chaux, Chenôve, Chevannes, Chorey-lès-Beaune, Collonges-lès-Bévy, Combertault, Comblanchien, Corcelles-les-Arts, Corcelles-les-Monts, Corgoloin, Cormot-Vauchignon, Corpeau, Couchey, Curley, Curtil-Vergy, Daix, Dijon, Ebaty, Echevronne, Epernay-sous-Gevrey, L'Etang-Vergy, Etrochey, Fixin, Flagey-Echézeaux, Flavignerot, Fleurey-sur-Ouche, Fussey, Gerland, Gevrey-Chambertin, Gilly-lès-Cîteaux, Gomméville, Grancey-sur-Ource, Griselles, Ladoix-Serrigny, Lantenay, Larrey, Levernois, Magny-lès-Villers, Mâlain, Marcenay, Marey-lès-Fussey, Marsannay-la-Côte, Massingy, Mavilly-Mandelot, Meloisey, Merceuil, Messanges, Meuilley, Meursanges, Meursault, Molesme, Montagny-lès-Beaune, Monthelie, Montliot-et-Courcelles, Morey-Saint-Denis,

Mosson, Nantoux, Nicey, Noiron-sur-Seine, Nolay, Nuits-Saint-Georges, Obtrée, Pernand-Vergelesses, Perrigny-lès-Dijon, Plombières-lès-Dijon, Poinçon-lès-Larrey, Pommard, Pothières, Premeaux-Prissey, Prusly-sur-Ource, Puligny-Montrachet, Quincey, Reulle-Vergy, La Rochepot, Ruffey-lès-Beaune, Saint-Aubin, Saint-Bernard, Saint-Philibert, Saint-Romain, Sainte-Colombe-sur-Seine, Sainte-Marie-la-Blanche, Santenay, Savigny-lès-Beaune, Segrois, Tailly, Talant, Thoires, Valforêt (only the part in the territory of the former municipality of Clémencey), Vannaire, Velars-sur-Ouche, Vertault, Vignoles, Villars-Fontaine, Villebichot, Villedieu, Villers-la-Faye, Villers-Patras, Villy-le-Moutier, Vix, Volnay, Vosne-Romanée and Vougeot;

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 the making, processing and ageing of the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the Official Geographic Code for 2022:

— Department of Rhône:

Alix, Anse, L'Arbresle, Les Ardillats, Arnas, Bagnols, Beaujeu, Belleville-en-Beaujolais, Belmont-d'Azergues, Blacé, Le Breuil, Bully, Cercié, Chambost-Allières, Chamelet, Charentay, Charnay, Chasselay, Châtillon, Chazay-d'Azergues, Chénas, Chessy, Cogny, Corcelles-en-Beaujolais, Dardilly, Denicé, Deux Grosnes (only the part in the territory of the former municipality of Avenas), Dracé, Emeringes, Fleurie, Fleurieux-sur-l'Arbresle, Frontenas, Gleizé, Juliénas, Jullié, Lacenas, Lachassagne, Lancié, Lantignié, Légny, Létra, Limas, Lozanne, Lucenay, Marchampt, Marcy, Moiré, Montmelas-Saint-Sorlin, Morancé, Odenas, Le Perréon, Pommiers, Porte des Pierres Dorées, Quincié-en-Beaujolais, Régnié-Durette, Rivolet, Sain-Bel, Saint-Clément-sur-Valsonne, Saint-Cyr-le-Chatoux, Saint-Didier-sur-Beaujeu, Saint-Etienne-des-Oullières, Saint-Etienne-la-Varenne, Saint-Georges-de-Reneins, Saint-Germain-Nuelles, Saint-Jean-des-Vignes, Saint-Julien, Saint-Just-d'Avray, Saint-Lager, Saint-Romain-de-Popey, Saint-Vérand, Sainte-Paule, Salles-Arbuissonnas-en-Beaujolais, Sarcey, Taponas, Ternand, Theizé, Val d'Oingt, Vaux-en-Beaujolais, Vauxrenard, Vernay, Villefranche-sur-Saône, Ville-sur-Jarnioux, Villié-Morgon and Vindry-sur-Turdine (only the part in the territory of the former municipalities of Dareizé, Les Olmes and Saint-Loup);

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 the making, processing and ageing of the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the Official Geographic Code for 2022:

— Department of Saône-et-Loire:

Aluze, Ameugny, Azé, Barizey, Beaumont-sur-Grosne, Berzé-la-Ville, Berzé-le-Châtel, Bissey-sous-Cruchaud, Bissy-la-Mâconnaise, Bissy-sous-Uxelles, Bissy-sur-Fley, Blanot, Bonnay, Bouzeron, Boyer, Bray, Bresse-sur-Grosne, Burgy, Burnand, Bussières, Buxy, Cersot, Chagny, Chaintré, Chalon-sur-Saône, Chamilly, Champagny-sous-Uxelles, Champforgeuil, Chânes, Change, Chapaize, La Chapelle-de-Bragny, La Chapelle-de-Guinchay, La Chapelle-sous-Brancion, Charbonnières, Chardonnay, La Charmée, Charnay-lès-Mâcon, Charrecey, Chasselas, Chassey-le-Camp, Château, Châtenoy-le-Royal, Chaudenay, Cheilly-lès-Maranges, Chenôves, Chevagny-les-Chevrières, Chissey-lès-Mâcon, Clessé, Cluny, Cormatin, Cortambert, Cortevaix, Couches, Crêches-sur-Saône, Créot, Cruzille, Culles-les-Roches, Curtil-sous-Burnand, Davayé, Demigny, Dennevy, Dezize-lès-Maranges, Donzy-le-Pertuis, Dracy-le-Fort, Dracy-lès-Couches, Epertully, Etrigny, Farges-lès-Chalon, Farges-lès-Mâcon, Flagy, Fleurville, Fley, Fontaines, Fragnes-La-Loyère (only the part in the territory of the former municipality of La Loyère), Fuissé, Genouilly, Germagny, Givry,

Granges, Grevilly, Hurigny, Igé, Jalogny, Jambles, Jugy, Jully-lès-Buxy, Lacrost, Laives, Laizé, Lalheue, Leynes, Lournand, Lugny, Mâcon, Malay, Mancey, Martailly-lès-Brancion, Massilly, Mellecey, Mercurey, Messey-sur-Grosne, Milly-Lamartine, Montagny-lès-Buxy, Montbellet, Montceaux-Ragny, Moroges, Nanton, Ozenay, Paris-l'Hôpital, Péronne, Pierreclos, Plottes, Préty, Prissé, Pruzilly, Remigny, La Roche-Vineuse, Romanèche-Thorins, Rosey, Royer, Rully, Saint-Albain, Saint-Ambreuil, Saint-Amour-Bellevue, Saint-Boil, Saint-Clément-sur-Guye, Saint-Denis-de-Vaux, Saint-Désert, Saint-Gengoux-de-Scissé, Saint-Gengoux-le-National, Saint-Germain-lès-Buxy, Saint-Gervais-sur-Couches, Saint-Gilles, Saint-Jean-de-Trézy, Saint-Jean-de-Vaux, Saint-Léger-sur-Dheune, Saint-Mard-de-Vaux, Saint-Martin-Belle-Roche, Saint-Martin-du-Tartre, Saint-Martin-sous-Montaigu, Saint-Maurice-de-Satonnay, Saint-Maurice-des-Champs, Saint-Maurice-lès-Couches, Saint-Pierre-de-Varennes, Saint-Rémy, Saint-Sernin-du-Plain, Saint-Symphorien-d'Ancelles, Saint-Vallerin, Saint-Vérand, Saint-Ythaire, Saisy, La Salle, Salornay-sur-Guye, Sampigny-lès-Maranges, Sancé, Santilly, Sassangy, Saules, Savigny-sur-Grosne, Sennecey-le-Grand, Senozan, Sercy, Serrières, Sigy-le-Châtel, Sologny, Solutré-Pouilly, Taizé, Tournus, Uchizy, Varennes-lès-Mâcon, Vaux-en-Pré, Vergisson, Vers, Verzé, Le Villars, La Vineuse sur Fregande (only the part in the territory of the former municipalities of Donzy-le-National, Massy and La Vineuse), Vinzelles and Viré;

Labelling

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of further condition

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the making, processing and ageing of the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the Official Geographic Code for 2022:

— Department of Yonne:

Aigremont, Annay-sur-Serein, Arcy-sur-Cure, Asquins, Augy, Auxerre, Avallon, Bazarnes, Beine, Bernouil, Béru, Bessy-sur-Cure, Bleigny-le-Carreau, Censy, Chablis, Champlay, Champs-sur-Yonne, Chamvres, La Chapelle-Vaupelteigne, Charentenay, Châtel-Gérard, Chemilly-sur-Serein, Cheney, Chevannes, Chichée, Chitry, Collan, Coulangeron, Coulanges-la-Vineuse, Courgis, Cruzy-le-Châtel, Dannemoine, Deux Rivières, Dyé, Epineuil, Escamps, Escolives-Sainte-Camille, Fleys, Fontenay-près-Chablis, Gy-l'Evêque, Héry, Irancy, Island, Joigny, Jouancy, Junay, Jussy, Lichères-près-Aigremont, Lignorelles, Ligny-le-Châtel, Lucy-sur-Cure, Maligny, Mélisey, Merry-Sec, Migé, Molay, Molosmes, Montigny-la-Resle, Montholon (only the part in the territory of the former municipalities of Champvallon, Villiers sur Tholon and Volgré), Mouffy, Moulins-en-Tonnerrois, Nitry, Noyers, Ouanne, Paroy-sur-Tholon, Pasilly, Pierre-Perthuis, Poilly-sur-Serein, Pontigny, Préhy, Quenne, Roffey, Rouvray, Saint-Bris-le-Vineux, Saint-Cyr-les-Colons, Saint-Père, Sainte-Pallaye, Sainte-Vertu, Sarry, Senan, Serrigny, Tharoiseau, Tissey, Tonnerre, Tronchoy, Val-de-Mercy, Vallan, Venouse, Venoy, Vermenton, Vézannes, Vézelay, Vézinnes, Villeneuve-Saint-Salves, Villy, Vincelles, Vincelottes, Viviers and Yrouerre.

Labelling

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of further condition

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition

a) Wines with the protected designation of origin may specify on their labels the name of a smaller geographical unit, provided that:

— it is the name of a place in the land register;

— it appears on the harvest declaration.

The name of the registered location appears immediately after the protected designation of origin, and is printed in lettering no greater in both height and width than the letters in which the name of the protected designation of origin is written.

b) The labels of wines entitled to the protected designation of origin can mention the larger geographical entity 'Vin du Beaujolais', 'Grand Vin du Beaujolais' or 'Cru du Beaujolais'.

The size of the letters for the broader geographical unit must not be larger, either in height or width, than two-thirds of the size of the letters forming the name of the protected designation of origin.

Link to the product specification

https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-0aafbc7f-1531-462d-98d6-e38ad256458d