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**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/2025/2420)

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

'Juliéas'

PDO-FR-A1025-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In Chapter I, Section IV, point 1 of the specification, the number '2019' has been replaced by '2022'.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In Chapter I, Section IV, point 3 of the specification, the number '2019' has been replaced by '2022'.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

A specific rule has 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 'Juliénas' 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 flavescente 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)

Juliéñas

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 EU legislation.

The wine is a beautiful violet-red colour that deepens and darkens over time. On the nose, it often gives floral and fruity notes which develop into richer spiced notes. In the mouth, the wine is energetic, full-bodied, fruity, robust and has a certain minerality, along with an occasionally tannic character.

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*

1. 61 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

The grapes are harvested and the wines are produced, developed and aged in the following municipalities, based on the 2022 Official Geographic Code: – Department of Rhône: Emeringes, Juliéna and Jullié; – Department of Saône-et-Loire: Pruzilly.

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 northern Beaujolais hills, principally on the south face of Mont de Bessay, which is 478 metres in height. The area is 15 kilometres south-west of Mâcon and 30 kilometres north of Villefranche-sur-Saône.

The area includes the municipalities of Juliéna, Jullié, Emeringes and Pruzilly.

There are three types of substrate in the area:

- The whole Beaujolais region is on a base of pink granite, which is well developed in the central part of the geographical area. Once the surface is altered, a sandy soil of varying depth forms.
- To the east of the village of Juliéna, this granitic sand is mixed with colluvium of siliceous clay.
- On the upper parts of the hillsides, there are outcrops of schist formed from volcanic sediment. Greenish in colour owing to their rich iron and magnesium content, these outcrops form steep slopes. The soils have a higher clay content but remain shallow.

Furthermore, the geographical area is an area in transition where granitic, volcanic and sedimentary formations can all be found, as well as more recent formations rich in colluvium, originating from deeper and more clay-rich soils.

The parcels demarcated for the grape harvest are located on all of these substrates, at an elevation of between 225 metres and 450 metres, on the east-, south- and south-west-facing hills.

The climate is 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 provides abundant light and channels southern influences, characterised in particular by intense heat in summer.

The vines are sheltered from the north and east winds.

8.2. Description of the human factors relevant to the link

The villages of Juliéas and Jullié are said to be named after Julius Caesar, whose legions were stationed in the vicinity during the conquest of Gaul, in the first century BCE.

According to tradition, with its 2000-year-old vineyard Juliéas was the original heartland of the Beaujolais vines.

Several buildings bear witness to significant viticultural activity since the Middle Ages, including: Château de Juliéas and its cellars, dating from the 13th century; Château du Bois de la Salle, built in 1660 and which, three centuries later, was to become the headquarters of the cooperative wine cellar; and later Maison de la Dîme, which was unique in the region and received tithes under the Ancien Régime. This tax of a tenth of annual produce represented 147 tonnes.

In the 1816 work, *Topographie de tous les vignobles connus* (Topography of all known vineyards), Jullien described 'Juliéas' admiringly. In the same work, the English contributor Sykes mentioned 'Juliéas' as among the wines imported to his country.

The 'Juliéas' controlled designation of origin, as it was then, was officially recognised by the Decree of 11 March 1938.

The protected designation of origin 'Juliéas' represents a fusion of characteristic regional traditions with modern techniques. The Gamay N grape variety has pride of place in the production of red wines.

In pursuit of quality wines, the producers have learned to tame its growth, 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. In this way, the vines can be trained on fixed trellising, which also enables mechanisation.

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, the vineyard covered an area of 580 hectares, with an annual production of around 22 000 hectolitres.

8.3. Causal interactions

Thanks to its geographical location, 'Juliéas' enjoys climate and soil conditions conducive to producing a unique wine.

Looking out over the broad Saône plain, the area benefits from the sunlight that encourages the action of chlorophyll in the vines. The moderate elevation and mainly south, east and south-west aspect, together with shelter from the north and east winds, ensure excellent and consistent ripening of the grapes.

The acidic soils, formed from schist and granitic substrates, lend the Gamay N variety the body and violet-red colour characteristic of 'Juliéas'. The soils are relatively diverse: sparse and sandy on the granite and hilltops, and with a higher clay content on the schist and colluvium. This produces a range of wines dignified by the mention of the *lieu-dit* or plot on which the grapes grew.

The heat and strong sunshine, especially in the areas with more clay, give the wines a rough and sometimes tannic character. The energetic character of the wines is more pronounced on the higher ground, while elsewhere the fruitiness is more apparent.

The success of the protected designation of origin 'Juliéas' is largely due to these particular geographical conditions, which are favourable for the Gamay N variety.

The producers have adapted their practices, in the vineyard and in the winery, to produce wines with a fruity expression when young, and with good keeping qualities.

The wines of 'Juliéna's' have a sound reputation. At the start of the Second World War, journalists from the satirical French newspaper *Le Canard Enchaîné* took refuge in Lyon. They discovered the wines of the Beaujolais region, and those from 'Juliéna's' in particular were a source of inspiration to them.

Victor Peyret, then owner of the Château de Juliéna's, subsequently established L'auberge du Coq au Vin as a place in which to host the journalists. After his death, the Académie Rabelais created the Victor Peyret Prize: 104 bottles of 'Juliéna's' awarded to the writer or artist who had worked the hardest for the glory of the wine. This annual event now takes place in July as part of the Juliénales festival.

The Cellier de la Vieille Eglise is a centre for tasting, buying and discovering wines. It brings together the producers in a common effort to promote the protected designation of origin 'Juliéna's'.

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, Echevonne, 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, Málain, 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, Chiroubles, Cogny, Corcelles-en-Beaujolais, Dardilly, Denicé, Deux Grosnes (only the part in the territory of the former municipality of Avenas), Dracé, Fleurie, Fleurieux-sur-l'Arbresle, Frontenas, Gleizé, 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, Bussièeres, 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, 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 Freugande (only the part in the territory of the former municipalities of Donzy-le-National, Massy and La Vineuse), Vinzelles and Viré;

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 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, Vézannes, 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-422ba4b6-770d-49ec-b732-5f1cd355262f