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Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a 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/2026/1937)

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

'Côte de Brouilly'

PDO-FR-A1027-AM03

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In Chapter I, Section IV, point 1 of the specification, the number '2019' has been replaced by '2022'.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In Chapter I, Section IV, point 3 of the specification, the number '2019' has been replaced by '2022'.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

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.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

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 'Côte de Brouilly' 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 flavesence 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 rules 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 2(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.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name(s)

Côte de Brouilly

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 or wines

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.

'Côte de Brouilly' is a still, red wine. When young, it has an intense purplish red colour which develops into garnet red. On the nose, it gives floral and fruity notes which develop into spiced notes over time. In the mouth, it is fruity, medium-bodied and has a certain characteristic minerality.

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. **Wine-making practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

1. Specific oenological practice

- The use of wood chips is prohibited.
- 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 2,1 meters or less. Between plants in the same row, spacing is at least 0,8 meters.

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 meters.

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 and 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 of the Rhône department, based on the 2022 Official Geographic Code: Cercié, Odenas, Quincié-en-Beaujolais and Saint-Lager.

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 lies on the slopes of 'Mont Brouilly', in the heart of the 'Beaujolais' vineyards. A true landmark in a sea of vines, 'Mont Brouilly' is a small mountain that stands apart from the eastern side of the 'Beaujolais hills', 40 kilometres north of Lyon and 15 kilometres from Villefranche-sur-Saône.

The geographical area also covers the municipalities of Cercié, Odenas, Quincié-en-Beaujolais and Saint-Lager, in the Rhône department.

Among the 'Beaujolais hills', 'Mont Beaujolais' is very distinctive on account of its geology. It is formed of porphyry (massive metamorphic rocks), locally known as 'blues stones', and granite, on the lower west and north-west facing slopes.

Half of the vines are situated on the east-facing slope, located in the municipality of Saint-Lager. The south-facing slope is located in the municipality of Odenas, the west-facing in the municipality of Quincié-en-Beaujolais, and the north-facing in the municipality of Cercié. On the north-facing slope, vines are planted no higher than 350 metres while, on the other slopes, they reach a height of 400 metres.

The soils are sparse, with a high stone and clay content on the porphyry stones. On the granitic slopes, the soils are sandy with very effective drainage.

The climate is temperate semi-maritime with clear continental influences, such as summer storms and freezing winter fog. Southern influences dominate, with summer heat and most of the rain falling in autumn and spring.

Protected from the west winds by the 'Beaujolais hills', over 80 % of the vines are east and south-facing. As dawn breaks, the first rays of sunshine bring warmth and light to the hillside. Planted on the slopes, the vines are usually spared the spring frosts and the morning mists from the Saône plain. They benefit from maximum sunshine, and any excess rainfall quickly drains away.

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

The name 'Brouilly' appears to come from the name of a Roman army officer Brulius, who is said to have settled on the slopes of the 'Mont' in the 4th century and to have planted some vines there. However, evidence for the cultivation of vines dates only from the 11th century, making 'Côte de Brouilly' one of the oldest vineyards in 'Beaujolais'.

In the 17th century, numerous wine-producing estates were established in the villages, close to the 'Mont'. The evidence for this comes from the châteaux where vines were frequently grown according to a local share-cropping system.

Shaken by the vine diseases of the 19th century, in 1857 local wine producers built a chapel at the top of the 'Mont'. Called 'Notre Dame du Raisin' (Our Lady of the Grapes), it was intended to protect the vines from outbreaks of powdery mildew.

Every year, there is a pilgrimage on 8 September with a procession through the vines ending up at the chapel.

In 1934, the 'Association of Wine Producers of the Côte de Brouilly' was created.

The protected designation of origin 'Côte de Brouilly' was recognised by the decree of 19 October 1938. It represents a fusion of characteristic regional traditions with modern techniques.

The vines are entirely devoted to the production of red wines, mainly from Gamay N grapes. This variety is sensitive to late frost and vulnerable to harsh sunlight. In their quest to produce quality wines, the producers have learned to tame its growth, notably by using high planting density and spur pruning, with 'gobelet'-training.

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.

In order to ensure optimal extraction of the aromatic and polyphenolic components of the grapes, many producers employ techniques that immerse the grapes in juice during fermentation. These include punching down, pumping over and a local cap management technique known as 'grillage'.

In 2010, 182 producers cultivated 320 hectares of vines to produce 16 000 hectolitres.

8.3. Causal interactions

The geographical area enjoys specific geographical conditions. Limited to the slopes of a single mountain, the area draws together producers in a difficult natural environment where the constraints of working on hillsides are unforgiving.

Mindful of its unique nature, the producers have worked to ensure that their distinctive wine remains among the finest of Beaujolais. A significant part of their production continues to be placed on the market for direct sale.

Looking out over the broad Saône plain, the area benefits from the sunlight that encourages the plants to produce chlorophyll. The elevated position, south-facing aspect and exposure to the rising sun allow the grapes optimal and consistent ripening. The natural circumstances often result in some of the earliest 'Beaujolais' harvests.

In these particular geographical conditions, down the generations producers have developed techniques enabling them to make the most of Gamay N. The grape variety is in its element in this geographical area. It is not a vigorous variety but it is fertile. Well adapted, selected and adopted by the producers, it requires spur pruning in order not to exhaust the vines and to produce a quality harvest.

The parcels specifically demarcated for the grape harvest are positioned on the sides of the 'Mont', with the best aspects and soils low in fertility. Subject to the best conditions for producing fine wines, these parcels guarantee the characteristic expression of the Gamay N grape.

The parcels with soils formed on porphyry produce concentrated wines marked by the minerality characteristic of 'Côte de Brouilly' but with a distinctly fruity character. The parcels with soils formed on granitic sands produce earlier, more delicate wines. Furthermore, the hill offers various aspects lending the wines a many-shaded palette.

In his 1856 work, *Topographie de tous les vignobles connus* (Topography of all known vineyards), Jullien writes 'Brouilly, situated on the highest part of the mountain of that name, makes wines that are almost equal to those of Chénas (Moulin-à-Vent). They have a deep colour, considerable body and they keep for a long time, especially the wines of the hamlets of Néronde, Odenas and Saint-Lager, which make wines of a beautiful colour that are robust and lively'.

'Mont Brouilly' is an exceptional landmark. Its sides are dotted with vineyards and its wooded summit, rising to 484 metres in altitude, is crowned by a small chapel. The site strongly influences the identity of the local people, even lending its name to their more famous products.

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, Bévry, 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-Bévry, 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, Lentenay, 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, Montheilie, 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, Thoirs, 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.

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, Chambost-Allières, Chamelet, Charentay, Charnay, Chasselay, Châtillon, Chazay-d'Azergues, Chénas, Chessy, Chiroubles, Cogny, Corcelles-en-Beaujolais, Dardilly, Denicé, Deux Grosnes (only the part corresponding to the territory of the former municipality of Avenas), Dracé, Emeringes, Fleurie, Fleurieux-sur-l'Arbresle, Frontenas, Gleizé, Juliéas, Jullié, Lacenas, Lachassagne, Lancié, Lantignié, Légnay, Létra, Limas, Lozanne, Lucenay, Marchamp, Marcy, Moiré, Montmelas-Saint-Sorlin, Morancé, Le Perréon, Pommiers, Porte des Pierres Dorées, Régnié-Durette, Rivolet, Sain-Bel, Saint-Clément-sur-Valsonne, Saint-Cyr-le-Chatoux, Saint-Didier-sur-Beaujeu, Saint-Etienne-des-Ouillères, Saint-Etienne-la-Varenne, Saint-Georges-de-Reneins, Saint-Germain-Nuelles, Saint-Jean-des-Vignes, Saint-Julien, Saint-Just-d'Avray, 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 corresponding to the territory of the former municipalities of Dareizé, Les Olmes and Saint-Loup).

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, Bussièrès, 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 corresponding to 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-Varenes, 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, Varenes-lès-Mâcon, Vaux-en-Pré, Vergisson, Vers, Verzé, Le Villars, La Vineuse sur Fregande (only the part corresponding to the territory of the former municipalities of Avenas Donzy-le-National, Massy and La Vineuse), Vinzelles and Viré.

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, Béro, 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 territories 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 registered 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 controlled designation of origin, and is printed in lettering no greater in both height and width than the letters in which the name of the controlled designation of origin is written.

(b) The labels of wines entitled to the controlled 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-9a5daa4c-32de-4338-85f4-fb9e498f7eef
