

Saint-Émilion Wines 2022 Classification

7TH EDITION



It's with great pleasure and pride, with emotion also, that the Saint-Émilion Wine Council presents the new Crus de Saint-Emilion classification, carried out under the auspices of INAO (Institut National de l'Origine et de la Qualité) which I wish to thank for its strict discipline and dedication.

The 2022 Classification concerns 71 Grands Crus Classés and 14 Premiers Crus Classés of which 2 Premiers Crus Classés "A" It's the 7th edition of the Saint-Émilion classification. Since its creation in 1955, it was meant to be revised and renewed every 10 years so that this process of distinction will not remain an unchangeable hierarchy but a constant pursuit of excellence, a source of collective competition. This encourages and boosts every contender to constantly reassess themselves, to find ways and means to bring out the best from their terroirs.

Even after 70 years since its creation, the Saint-Émilion classification has not changed in its reliability, its vision and modernity.

We assure you, more than ever in 2022, the Saint-Émilion classification is the most valuable way of bringing to light the Saint-Émilion region, its wines, its diverse terroirs, its age-old history which comes from the daily hard work of its countless men and women who make this wine-growing area exist. Keeping in mind the Saint-Émilion philosophy of "moving tradition", this classification meets the highest requirements in diversity, an ancient expertise but very modern in the meantime.

Since 1955, the main rules of the classification haven't changed. They stay faithful to the same principles but in a progressive way. Environmental commitments have been added to the process of the classification, as wine tourism operations also (Saint-Émilion receive 1 million visitors each year). But as we always say, the truth is hidden in the glass: the most important thing is the tasting, added to renown and reputation. Because without quality, there is neither reputation nor praise.

With the concept of terroir, the human dimension is an essential part of our history, our traditions and our strong identity, which have made Saint-Émilion a UNESCO world heritage site since 1999. Saint-Émilion is a living vineyard constantly evolving: the classification is a proof of its rampant and collective energy.

The actual classification will take into account many more details. The addition of them will guarantee the excellence of the classification.

Ultimately, it's the quality of the wine through time which will decide the greatness and reputation of a wine-growing area. This is how Saint-Émilion has conquered generation after generation the hearts and the palates of wine enthusiasts all over the world.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY

OF WHICH THE CLASSIFICATION

IS A HERITAGE

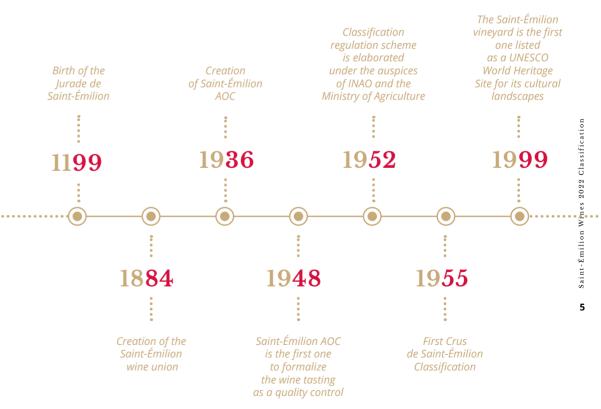


TWENTY CENTURIES OF EXCELLENCE

The history of Saint-Émilion goes back to more than 20 centuries. Though human presence existed since the Paleolithic age, archaeological remains prove that wine production in amphoras dates from 56 BC. But the development of vineyards started only in the Middle Ages. First in the VII century by the monk Émilion, hailing from Brittany, who settled there as a hermit, soon joined by a community. But the most outstanding contribution to the Saint-Émilion wines was in the XII century made by Alienor d'Aquitaine by marrying Henri II. In 1199, the Charte de Falaise was enacted by Jean Sans Terre, son of

Alienor, giving birth to the wine brotherhood Jurade de Saint-Émilion, contributing to the development and fame of the Saint-Émilion wine-growing area for 500 years and still doing so nowadays.

With a rich and fascinating history, the Saint-Émilion vineyard patiently pursues **the recognition of its tradition of excellence.** From the creation of the first collective wine union of France in 1884 to the birth of the Crus de Saint-Émilion Classification in 1955, many steps have made the history of this ageold vineyard.



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Saint-Émilion Wines 2022 Classification

The idea of Crus de Saint-Émilion Classification started in the beginning of the 1950's, following the implementation in 1948 of the wines tasting as a way to control their quality. In 1952, a classification regulation scheme is edited under the auspices of the Institut National de l'Origine et de la Qualité (INAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition to the Saint-Émilion AOC introduced in 1936, three new appellations are added in 1954: Saint-Émilion Grand Cru, Saint-Émilion Grand Cru Classé and Saint-Émilion Premier Grand Cru Classé.

In keeping with the bustling dynamism of Saint-Émilion wine-growing area in the middle of the twentieth century, the classification of the Crus since its creation has proved to be **highly modern and innovative** by initiating a revision every ten years. This creates a **collective competition**, a **healthy rivalry and a passion to surpass**, a way to progress and challenge oneself constantly. The knowledge of the terroirs, the consistency of the wines, the unique identity of the plots, also advertising, communication, technical investments, wine tourism... are some of the aspects the winemakers need to work on to be able to join the elite of the Crus de Saint-Émilion.

From the start the estate is judged as a whole: even if the wine takes the most important place, there are thousands of details which are taken into account to ensure the best quality wine.

Consequently, for its first edition in 1955 (completed in 1958), the classification include 75 châteaux: 63 Grands Crus Classés and 12 Premiers Grands Crus Classés. In 1969, for the second edition, there were 84 thus proving **the worth and fame of this classification** which motivates the winemakers to aim for the very best. The six editions have encouraged a **healthy competition among the winemakers**. The last edition in 2012 showcases 82 properties: 64 Grand Crus Classés and 18 Premiers Crus Classés.

COLLECTIVE AMBITION





The classification is the pulse of Saint-Émilion: it shows the amazing diversity of our vineyards. We find here knowledge, traditions, talents and many human experiences. Over decades, it shows us that the strength of Saint-Émilion lies not only in the family heritage since many generations but also with the newcomers who add to the rich history of this region. All the above contribute to the liveliness of the appellation and the modernity of the classification. The fact that it can be reviewed every ten years adds to the constant collective ambition of Saint-Émilion, challenging all the competitors.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS GALHAUD

President of the Saint-Émilion Wine Council



AN INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

For wine enthusiasts, the Crus Classés of Saint-Émilion are associated with the notion of excellence in the world of fine wines. Now more than ever, considering the international competition in the wine industry, this classification assures its main aim which is to provide the worldwide consumers a reference, a guarantee of consistency and durability.

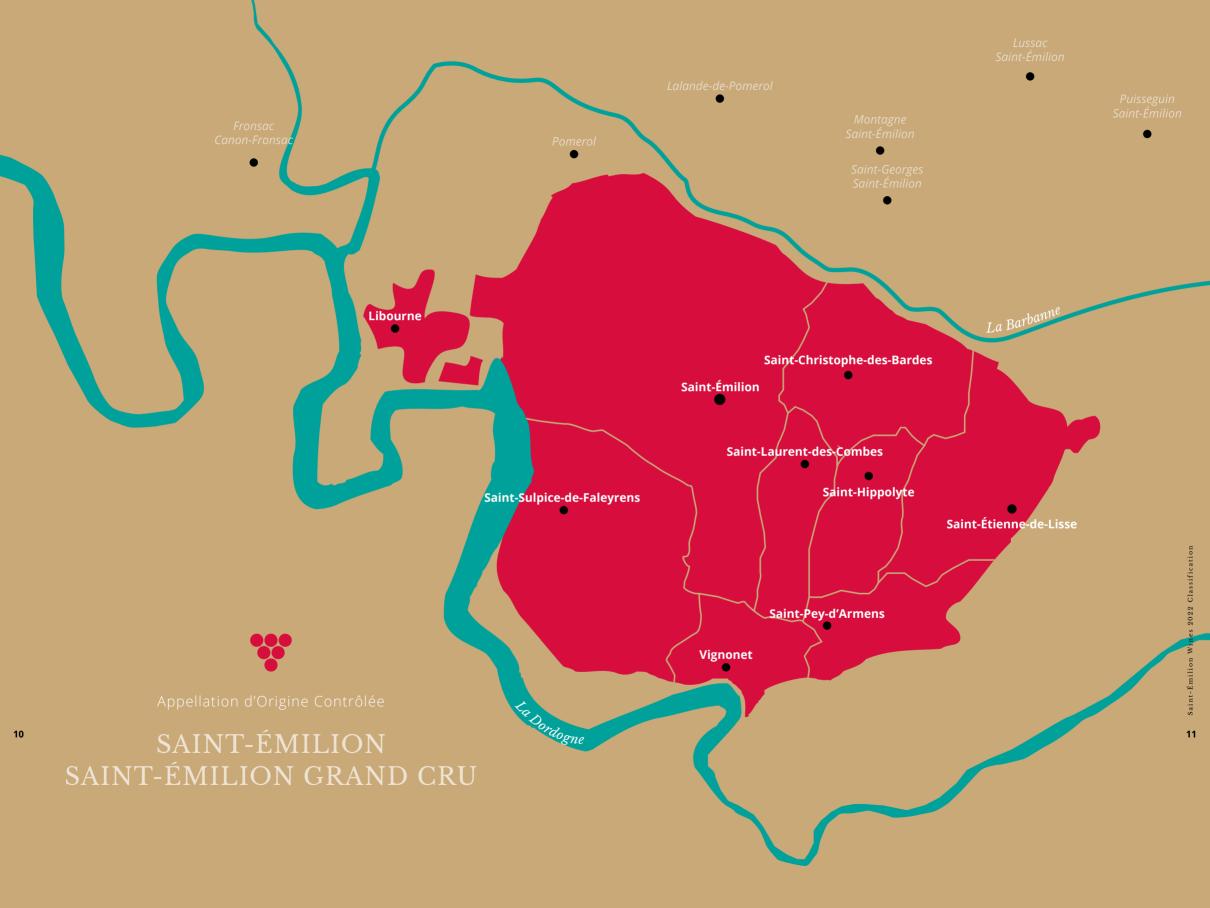
This uniqueness contributes to the specificity of Saint-Émilion as its old-age History and cultural scenery which made it an UNESCO world heritage site.

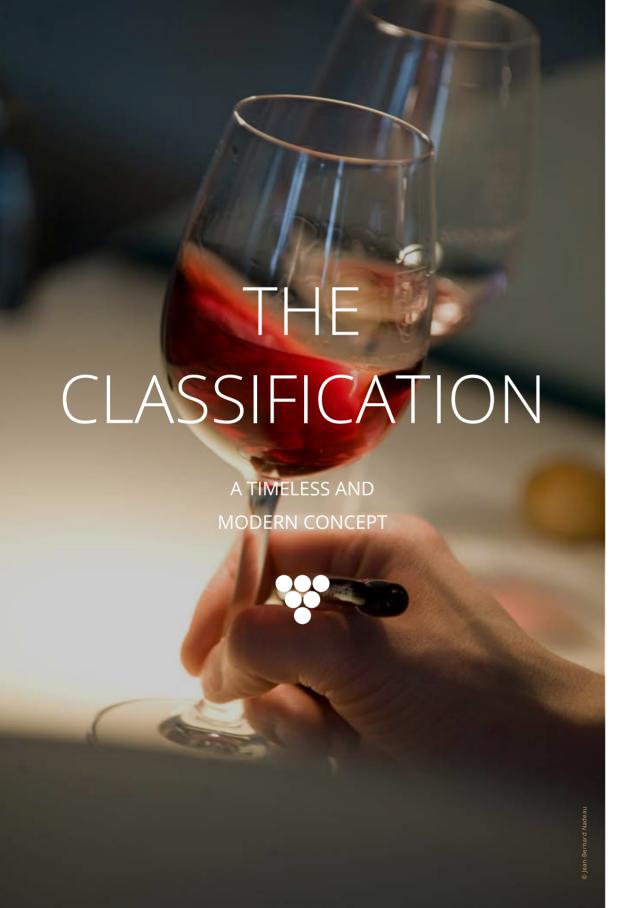
The Crus de Saint-Émilion Classification is a great heritage from the past and also a promise for the future. It's **a tradition**, **a requirement**, **the result of wonderful terroirs standing out of time**, **the combination of an ancient know how and a modern expertise**, **the wish to tirelessly do always better**, **vintage after vintage**.



The classification is a key factor to the properties, since it offers them an international influence and a long term guarantee of quality to all the wine enthusiasts in the world. These amateurs know that every Grand Cru Classé or Premier Grand Cru Classé bottle holds the promise of an outstanding moment.







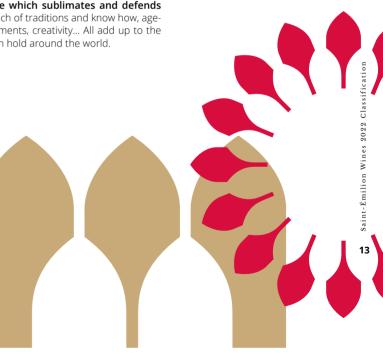
DEFENDING A COMMUNAL LEGACY

The Crus de Saint-Émilion 2022 Classification is the 7TH since 1955. It is the result of many months of hard work and a detailed examination by the Committee of Classification, under the control of the Institut National de l'Origine et de la Qualité (INAO). This committee consists of professional experts from outside the Bordeaux wine growing area. They have been working with the certifying body Bureau Veritas to assure a complete freedom and a perfect objectivity in deciding the classification, from elaboration of the evaluation chart to the final ranking.

To be able to apply for the classification, the estates put in a great amount of hard work: to fulfill the rigorous format of the candidacy files, it needed a great deal of precise upstream research and excellence which are necessary steps to be recognised as a Grand Cru Classé or a Premier Grand Cru Classé. This search for perfection is the fruit of numerous investments, reflections, efforts, introspections... during many years, even many generations. This is a lifelong achievement for a winemaker.

This dynamism, these ambitions and these hopes make the Saint-Émilion Classification a collective adventure which sublimates and defends an incomparable legacy: a history rich of traditions and know how, ageold landscapes and terroirs, commitments, creativity... All add up to the fame that the wines of the appellation hold around the world.







THE KEY ROLE OF THE TERROIR AND THE WINE

The Crus de Saint-Émilion Classification is a classification of crus, not only of wines. It acknowledges and commends the excellent long term work of the estates: this work consists of many details, some of which may seem insignificant but all together they contribute to put these properties among the elite of the appellation. To attain such a level, nothing is left to chance or overlooked like the level of perfection which prevails in the wineries and the qualitative approach of the vinification. This perfection is found in every cru listed in the classification, with an age-old knowledge mixed with innovation, a scientific and rigorous approach to winegrowing and winemaking, keeping in mind the challenges of sustainable development.

Saint-Émilion's reputation compels the wine makers who want to compete. This the reason why the main criteria in this classification is the expression of the terroir and the wine tasting: the level of the quality and the consistency of the wine found base of the score. There is another major criteria which cannot be ignored, which is the characterisation of the estate: property tax base, consistency of the cultural assets, topographic analysis and soil structure. Both the winegrowing and winemaking methods, the transformation of the terroirs and the way they reflect, in the tasting, a consistent quality and an aptitude for aging are the most important aspects of discerning a Grand Cru Classé or a Premier Grand Cru Classé.

The tasting process is the most important part of the classification (check the box for more details on the method and grading): 43 expert tasters under the direction of Gilles de Revel, professor at ISVV (Institut des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin) and Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Oenology. 1343 samples have been tasted between December 2021 and April 2022.

To be an expert wine taster, one had to have at least 10 years of experience in the field: sommeliers, oenologist, teacher in wine tasting, head of a laboratory, wine expert... Before starting the long process of grading, everyone went through a two parts specific training on Saint-Émilion wines which took place in autumn 2021, the second in the first quarter of 2022 specifically dedicated to the old

> Between December 2021 and April 2022

Bureau Veritas appointed, coached and trained the tasters under the direction of INAO and the grading is validated by the classification committee. Professor Gilles de Revel acted as an expert in support of Bureau Veritas.

The tasters applied through press communication. They must had 10 years of experience, a good knowledge of Bordeaux wines specially the ones of Saint-Émilion Grand Cru, degrees justifying the basic formation (DNO, DUAD...). The candidates started with a theory test on the products, the appellation, the vintages, then went through the tasting tests. At the end of the tests, a sufficient number of tasters who would be available for the numerous and frequent sessions was appointed.

The selected panel then followed many classes, as well as the strict conditions of tasting for the classification, the techniques to be used for the organoleptic evaluations, the requirements of judging and the methods used for grading. The training's main topic being the conditions used for tasting as per the classification: quality, consistency, ability of aging for the Premiers Grands Crus Classés.

All the points examined by Bureau Veritas and submitted to the Committee of Classification determined the marks that were add up to the final score:

For "Grands Crus Classés"

50% Tasting

THE FINAL SCORE 20% Reputation (advertising, distribution and value)

20% Terroirs (property tax base, uniformity, quality of terroirs)

10% Methods used in winegrowing and oenology

For "Premiers Grands Crus Classés"

50% Tasting

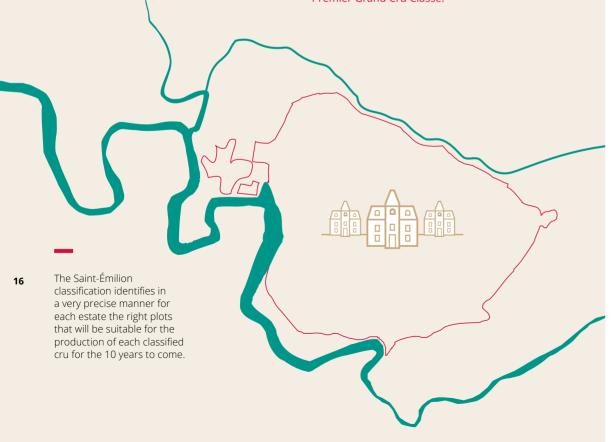
THE FINAL SCORE

35% Reputation (advertising, distribution and value)

10% Terroirs (property tax base, uniformity, quality of terroirs)

Methods used in winegrowing and oenology

A minimum total score of 14/20 was necessary to get the rank of Grand Cru Classé. A minimum total score of 16/20 was necessary for the title of Premier Grand Cru Classé. Important detail: only the candidates already admitted as a Grand Cru Classé could be examined for Premier Grand Cru Classé.





Again what matters is that the pillar of the classification is the wine tasting: it makes up for 50% of the final score, for both the Grands Crus Classés and the Premier Grands Crus Classés, the only difference being the number of vintages tasted, 10 for the Grands Crus Classés and 15 for the Premiers Grand Crus Classés. The quality, the consistency, the way the estates cultivate and make the wines, how the unique identity of each terroir is expressed are the main factors which will decide the greatness of a Cru and its place in the classification. There is no great wine without great terroirs, without women and men fully engaged in their work, without strong faith on the way to conduct a winery.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS GALHAUD

President of Saint-Émilion Wine Council



It's not only the wine tasting, as a result of expressing the terroirs, that counts in the final score. Many other multi-dimensional aspects, in keeping with modern times, are taken into account in the classification because they contribute to the outreach and the reputation of an estate.

a. Renown and reputation

The first aspect being the renown and reputation, which counts for 20% of the final score for the Grands Crus Classés and 35% for the Premiers Grand Crus Classés. Renown and reputation: it means the national and international value of the estate's wine, the enhancement of the property (promotion, wine tourism initiatives...) and the distribution methods. So many requirements which give rank and prestige to a Cru Classé and to the entire appellation.

It's important to note that renown has to be attained before the classification, not after. It's not the classification which makes a wine and a property famous, it consecrates and acknowledges the continued efforts and hard work of the estate to make its wine recognised by wine enthusiasts all over the world. This idea already existed in 1955 thus proving the modernity and forward thinking of the classification.

Wine tourism is also an aspect taken into account. It's not the amount of money invested that prevail but the quality, the diversity and the accessibility of the hospitality services that count.

b. Terroirs

Special attention has been given to the quality of the terroirs and the uniformity of the property base, namely all the plots which contribute to the production of the cru. Only the grapes grown from these classified property tax base plots will have the right to be vinified and will be produced as a classified cru for the next ten years.

c. Methods used in winegrowing and oenology

Methods used for farming plays also a big role in the final score. Since environmental and climate issues are essential in the wine industry, it's important for a Grand Cru Classé to be committed, through its approach in farming methods and winemaking. No specific instructions or certifications are imposed for the classification but this subject is taken very seriously as it's inextricably linked with the image of the estates and the quality of the wine they

The assessment is done by **audits of every estate**:

- > Auditors under the supervision of Bureau Veritas were responsible for these audits from December 2021 to April 2022
- > Every audit submitted an evaluation of individual performance based on the rules of the classification.

As per the exam procedures (files study, tastings, audits), the committee has processed all the results. The process has a phase where the estates not having fulfilled all the requirements and earned enough points can appeal. It allows them to prove to the committee some of the elements which might have been misinterpreted. Three days were spent in final exams of these candidates.



The basic rules of the classification are firm notably on two points: tasting remain essential and property tax base is strictly

attention to environmental issues? 90% of the estates in Saint-Émilion wine growing area are part of environmental actions (aim to attain 100% of the estates certified in 2023). The Crus Classés should show their investment in environment and biodiversity. This contributes to the influence of the

FRANCK BINARD

INAO



Applications deposited



Expert tasters recruited



Samples tasted in 4 months













METHODOLOGY OF TASTING

- 43 expert tasters recruited for tasting.
- The tasters gathered in groups of 12 for every tasting session.
- •The tasters have been evaluated continuously during the tasting process.
- The same wine was tasted 12 times for the same vintage.
- For Grand Cru Classé candidates, 10 vintages from 2010 to 2019 had to be presented.
- For Premier Grand Cru Classé candidates, 15 vintages from 2005 to 2019 had to be presented.
- The tasting was done in a horizontal manner by vintage.

Saint-Émilion Wines 2022 Classification

21

50%

wine

50%

Renown and

reputation

Methods used in winegrowing and

oenology

The wine tasting results in a score which counts for 50% of the final

score for the

classification.

visual

taste

olfactory

purpose of the

12 **Premiers Grands** Crus Classés

Grands Crus Classés

2ND EDITION

Classification of 17th November of 23th May

Premiers Grands Crus Classés

Grands Crus Classés

Classification

1986

Premiers Grands

Crus Classés

Grands Crus

4TH EDITION

Classification 1996

Premiers Grands Crus Classés

Grands Crus Classés

Classification 2006

Premiers Grands Crus Classés

Grands Crus Classés

6TH EDITION

Classification of 8th November of 12th December of 6th September

> **Premiers Grands** Crus Classés

Grands Crus

WINES RATING

Tasting score

The overall score is on 20, based on 8 criteria in 3 categories:

WINE TASTING

22

23

SAINT-ÉMILION WINES 2022 CLASSIFICATION



7TH EDITION

2 PREMIERS GRANDS CRUS CLASSÉS "A"

Château FIGEAC Château PAVIE

12 PREMIERS GRANDS CRUS CLASSÉS Château BEAUSEJOUR HERITIERS DUFFAU LAGARROSSE

Château BELAIR MONANGE

Château BEAU-SEJOUR BECOT

Château CANON

Château CANON LA GAFFELIERE

Château LARCIS DUCASSE

Château PAVIE MACQUIN

Château TROPLONG MONDOT

Château TROTTEVIEILLE

Château VALANDRAUD

CLOS FOURTET

LA MONDOTTE

-7

GRANDS CRUS CLASSÉS

-

Château BADETTE

Château BALESTARD LA TONNELLE

Château BARDE-HAUT

Château BELLEFONT-BELCIER

Château BERLIOUET

Château BOUTISSE

Château CADET-BON

Château CAP DE MOURLIN

Château CHAUVIN

Château CLOS DE SARPE

Château CORBIN

Château CORBIN MICHOTTE

Château COTE DE BALEAU

Château CROIX DE LABRIE

Château DASSAULT

Château DE FERRAND

Château DE PRESSAC

Château DESTIEUX

Château FAUGERES

Château FLEUR CARDINALE

Château FOMBRAUGE

Château FONPLEGADE

Château FONROQUE

Château FRANC MAYNE

Château GRAND CORBIN Château GRAND CORBIN-DESPAGNE

Chaicau Okhid Cokbii Desi Acii

Château GRAND MAYNE

Château GUADET

Château HAUT-SARPE

Château JEAN FAURE

Château LA COMMANDERIE

Château LA CONFESSION

Château LA COUSPAUDE

Château LA CROIZILLE

Château LA DOMINIQUE

Château LA FLEUR MORANGE

Château LA MARZELLE

Château LA SERRE

Château LA TOUR FIGEAC

Château LANIOTE

Château LARMANDE

Château LAROOUE

Château LAROZE

Château LE CHATELET

Château LE PRIEURE

Château MANGOT

Château MONBOUSQUET

Château MONTLABERT

Château MONTLISSE

Château MOULIN DU CADET

Château PEBY FAUGERES

Château PETIT FAURIE DE SOUTARD

Château RIPEAU

Château ROCHEBELLE

Château ROL VALENTIN

Château SAINT-GEORGES (COTE PAVIE)

Château SANSONNET

Château SOUTARD

Château TOUR BALADOZ

Château TOUR SAINT CHRISTOPHE

Château VILLEMAURINE

Château YON-FIGEAC

CLOS BADON THUNEVIN

CLOS DE L'ORATOIRE

CLOS DES JACOBINS

CLOS DUBREUIL

CLOS SAINT-JULIEN

CLOS SAINT-MARTIN

COUVENT DES JACOBINS

LASSEGUE



Contacts

FRANCK BINARD

Managing Director franck.binard@vins-saint-emilion.com +33 (0)6 86 67 95 13

ÉMILIE RENARD

Communication Manager emilie.renard@vins-saint-emilion.com +33 (0)6 15 33 33 82

www.vins-saint-emilion.com

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 vinsstemilion
 Conseil des Vins de Saint-Emilion

