



CRUS BOURGEOIS CLASSIFICATION

The Bordeaux Crus Bourgeois Classification continues its round of recent changes since it was first created in 1932. In those days, 444 Medoc chateaux were classified. The changes will allow any Medoc chateau to apply for the classification.

The original 1932 Crus Bourgeois classification was revised in 1966, 1978, 2003, 2008 and 2015. The most recent changes shook up the Crus Bourgeois classification, bringing about major changes and an upheaval among some its most important members as you will read. Clearly, the 1932 classification was not exactly set in stone, unlike the famous 1855 Classification of the Medoc.

For a chateau to be in the Crus Bourgeois Classification, they must come from one of the 8 appellations in the appellation of the Medoc that covers the Left Bank. The communes are: Pauillac, St. Estephe, Margaux, St. Julien, Moulis, Listrac, Haut Medoc and the Medoc.

Today, more than 25% of all the wine produced, bottled and sold from the Medoc is currently classified as Cru Bourgeois. When added together, the chateaux that make up the Cru Bourgeois Classification own more than 4,100 hectares of vines. The combined production of all the Cru Bourgeois estates comes to more than 29 million bottles of Bordeaux wine per year!

