

COMMON LANGUAGE CREATED BY LEGISLATION REGARDING THE TERITORIAL LIMIT OF THE PRODUCTION VINE WINE POTENTIAL OF ROMANIA

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Trying to build a future according to the one of EU and aspiring after becoming an appreciate member of the International Wine Community, as a producer of some valuable wines, Romania has intensified the efforts to reach these issues, to create a common language at the international level, european and even national, starting with the actions that followed to the Law of Wine and Vineyard no.224/2002. It was imperatively imposed a strict reevaluation of the production wine and vine potential, for example the delimitation and a group of the viticultural areas. With the studies made by the authorized institutions of the government there were identified and approved eight viticultural regions.

Keywords: *the limitation of the viticultural area, teritorial group of viticultural area, european viticultural area, viticultural region, recommended sorts, authorized sorts, wine with name of controlled origin.*

Introduction

Romania has a production viticultural potential of notoriousness on the european plan, being as a proof the privileged positions that are occupied in the economic statistics. Grape-vine is cultivated, especially into the traditional accepted areas, situated especially on the hill area, on sands as well as on fields with favourable conditions. We may talk about an architecture of the landscape of the grape-vine cultures rised from the co-operation of the natural factors and from the desire, the zeal, and generosity of the people, engineers or economists or simple workers peasants, who took over the art of plantation, working, and taking care of the precursors. The favourability of producing the quality wines, on the base of a large grape-vine sorts, is proved by the scientific data, by the requirements of the romanian wines on the international market and by the praiseworthy results obtained at the international conquests.

The necessity of delimitation of the wine and vine production of Romania

The way of joining Romania at the European Union has supposed many reglementation in the wine and vine field according to the common organization system of the wine and vine culture. The core of reglementations, we think, was the delimitation of the areas destined to the producing the wines and other wine and vine products with controlled origin, the settling down the characteristics that must be fulfilled and other aspects .

In EU there were elaborated precised reglementations regarding the recognition and respecting the origin names. Let's not forget that the wine is a simple agricultural product, it is a valuable product, a way of transport of the culture and way of life of the country, a reason for which the problem of producing the wines with name of origin is old. In the international legislation, the problem of name of origin was for the first time stated at the Convention in Paris (1883), to which Romania has joined, being after that noticed, in ways more and more accepted, by many reglementations, gaining outline through

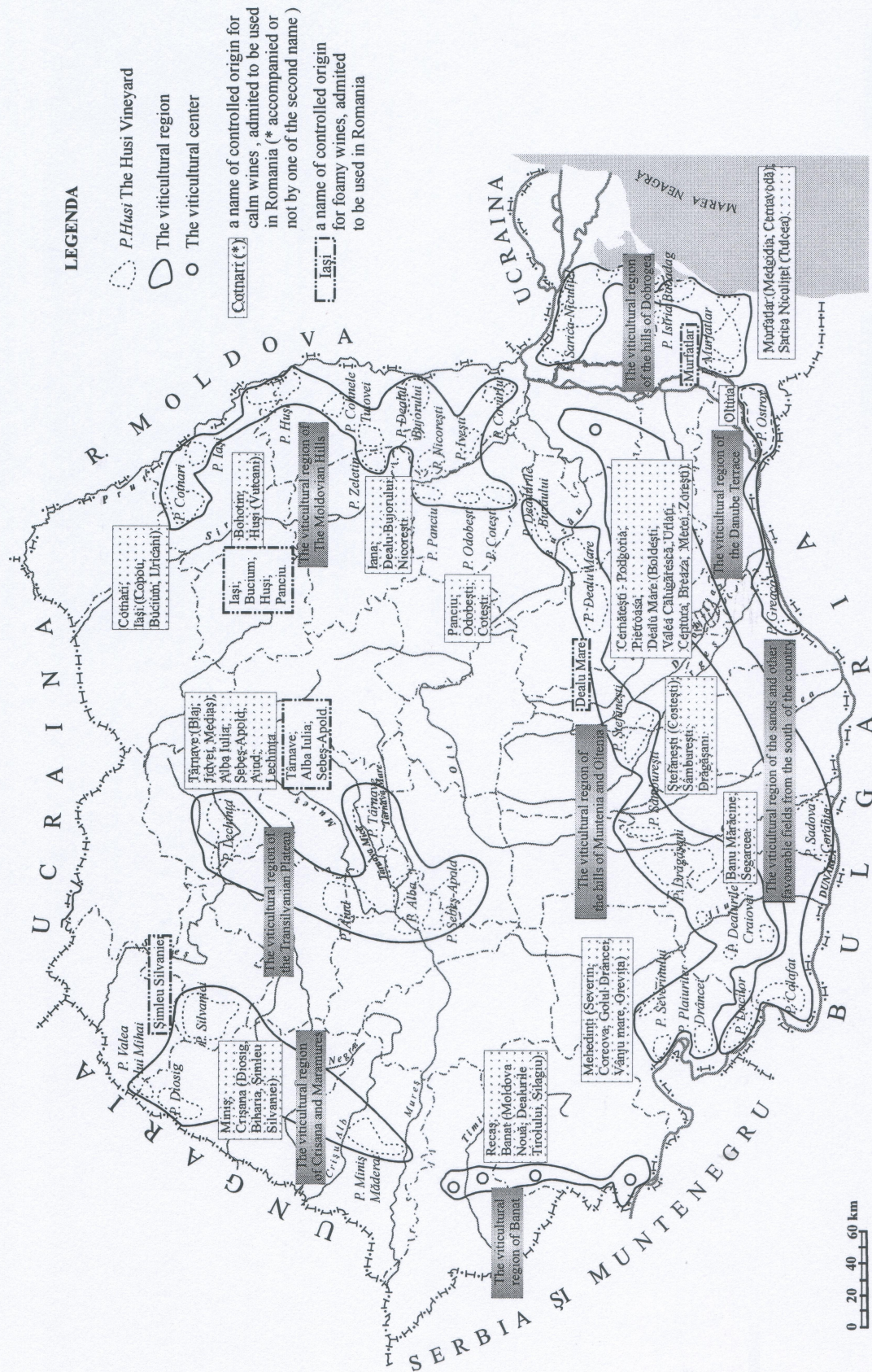
the Arrangement from Lisabona from 1959[3]. Then, it has given a great attention, constituting the subject of many international meetings and not only this. In our country, there have been made precise reglementations regarding the giving of name of origin, through the Law of Wine and Vine no.21/1971, modified by the Law of Wine and Vine no.67/1997, and actualized by the Law of Wine and Vine into the system of common organization of the wine and vine culture market no.224/2205 and The Order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development no.732/02.08.2005, replacing the name *wine with name of origin* with *wine with name of controlled origin*.

The need of recognition of the wines with the name was probably felt for a long time by the producers of wine on the wine and vine market, the new condition that the country will get will impose the elimination of many expresions or incorrect indications that harms the interests of some producers from other countries which are not according to the international reglementations to which our country is signatory[4].

The territorial delimitation of the culture areas

Being given other agricultural culture, the grape-vine which is cultivated, especially, into the traditionally established, situated into the hill area, on sands, and also on other fields with favourable conditions, have now a teritorial delimitation of viticultural areas, including the one destined to the producing the wines with name of controlled origin from sorts of reccomended and fertile vine. The final dispositions of the Law of Wine and Vine into the common organization system of the viticultural market no.224/2002 stipulated that the conditions of teritorial delimitation of the viticultural areas and other measures that refered to the wine and vine field to be established by methodological norms elaborated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Alimentation and Forest, with the notice of the Ministry of Public Finance, the Ministry Of Health and Family and the Ministry of European Integration.

The viticultural regions and the wines with names of controlled origin (DOC) admitted to be used in Romania



Note: The viticultural regions and the viticultural vineyards are according with the Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development no.594/17.08.2004. The wines with names of controlled origin (DOC) are according to the Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development no.732/02.08.2005.

DEFINITIONS

The viticultural area represents the geographical area of the grape-vine crop, where there are included the viticultural areas, the viticultural regions, vineyards, the viticultural centers .

The viticultural zone is a great spreaded area which groups many vineyards being part of different viticultural regions, especially characterized by its climatic conditions determined for the quantitative potential of the grapes and wines.

The viticultural region has a large territory cultivated with grape-vine, characterized by natural climate and relief relatively alike, and also by closed directions of production and ranges.

The vineyard is a natural and traditional territorial unit, characterized by specific conditions of climate, soil and relief, by the cultivated soils using methods of culture and vinification, which generally speaking lead to obtaining of some grapes crops and wines with specific features.

The viticultural center is the territory which contains the viticultural plantation from one or many localities, which is or is not part of a vineyard and which is a territorial unit characterized by specific factors of climate, soil and range, and also by agrotechnical and technological conditions. The viticultural center has a smaller surface than the vineyards.

The viticultural plot is a limited territory part of a viticultural center, which includes the grape-vine plantations situated on the same shape of relief. The natural factors and also the conditions of culture and technology which regard the viticultural plot are similar on the whole cultivated area with grape-vine, determining the obtaining of some products with specific quality features.

The recommended sorts are the one who capitalizes the best the environment conditions and show at the highest grade, the qualitative and productive potential into the areas where they are cultivated. The recommended sorts are approved especially for the extension of the plantation.

The authorized sorts are the one which, by their biological and technological features capitalizes their qualitative and quantitative potential, under the potential of the recommended sorts, with their culture area. The authorized sorts can be extended complementary near the recommended ones.

The wine with controlled origin (DOC), an acknowledged wine by tradition and name resulted from the qualitative characteristics, determined by natural and human factors. They can be obtained only by repeating some special conditions, referring to: the production area, recommended and authorized sorts, the sugar content of the grapes, the natural alcoholic concentration and the one obtained of the wine, the maximum production per hectare, the vinification methods, the analytical and organoleptic, packing, labeling and controlling. They are obtained from grapes produced as part of vineyards or the independent viticultural center, which are delimited for that name.

It is a part of the quality wines (with an alcoholic concentration of minimum 11% in volume) and from special wines (the foamy ones).

From the Law no. 244 / 2002 "The law of vineyard and wine into the common organization system of the vine and wine market"

The classification of wines with names of controlled origin (DOC)

- a) **harvest at full maturity, DOC-CMD**: wines which come from grapes with sugar content of minimum 187 g/l.
- b) **late harvest DOC-CT**: wines which come from grapes with sugar content of minimum 220 g/l (red dry wine - minimum 213 g/l)
- c) **harvest when the grape is dried, DOC-CIB**: wines obtained from grapes with sugar content of minimum 240 g/l, with mould attack or which are harvested when the grapes are dried).

The Government Decision no.1134/2002 for approving "The Methodological norms to apply the Law of Wine and Vine into the system of common organization of the viticultural market no.224/2002 "has established that until ending the delimitation of the viticultural areas, the Ministry of Agriculture, Alimentation and Forest to coordinate the bringing up to date the works of naming the viticultural areas on vineyard and viticultural centers and to establish the territories which are part of their composition, up to a level of locality. The organization and working the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development, according to the Government Decision no. 409/2004, took over afterwards these tasks. With the Order no.594/17.08.2004 for the approval "the zoning of the sorts of fertile vineyard recommended and authorized for culture into the viticultural areas from Romania" emitted by the ministry of agriculture, forest and rural development (which repeals the Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Alimentation and Forest no.546/2002 regarding the approval of the zoning of the sorts of fertile vineyard from the basic sort of Romania, recommended and authorized for culture into the viticultural areas") are established the names of the viticultural areas and their group – vineyard, viticultural centers and viticultural regions – at the level of each viticultural region for the eight regions from the geographical culture area of the vine from Romania (see the map, enclosed with the definitions of the great viticultural area of Romania and of the groups of sorts). The criteria regarding the delimitation of the areas are stood out in the definitions of the clasification units of the great geographical area of the vine culture. The grouping of the viticultural areas resulted at the level of the large teritorial units, and also their names, are different more or less of the ones found in many scientific works[1],[2],[3].

Also, the viticultural areas delimited for the producing the wines with name of origin, contain the fields situated on a vineyard or on a viticultural center which, because of the natural conditions, the sorts of cultivated vine and the applied culture technologies, permit to obtain some products of high quality, characterized by the originality of the quality features which recommend to have the name of the place where they were produced .So, the wine has the name of the delimited producing area, usually of the viticultural center, and also of the sort. The names of controlled origin for the calm wines or foamy admitted to be used in Romania, stood out on the enclosed map (enclosed by the definition of the terms referring to the wines DOC), after the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development no.732/02.08.2005, reflects lots of the areas at each level of viticultural region from Romania, excepting "the Viticultural Region of the sands and other favourable fields from the south of the country", implicit their various structure which gives to the romanian industry the chance (mostly not used as the specialists announce) of wines DOC, determined by the

producing area. The specialists appreciates that Romania can produce up to 402 different sorts of wines, from which 11 for current consume, 42 categories of quality wines with geographical indication / superior wines (VS) and 349 with names of controlled origin, after the Country of Wines[5]. The Inspection of State for the Technical Viticultural Control (I.S.C.T.V.) and the National Office of the Names of Origin for the Wines and other Vine and Wine culture (O.N.D.O.V.) and the National Office of the Wine and Vine coordinates and guides the achievement of the vine and wine production. Between the governmental institutions mentioned and the Association of the Authorized of those who Taste from Romania (ADAR), there is a permanent and closed cooperation, the last being founded in 1994, as result of the necessity of a group of specialists with national and international recognition[6].

Conclusions

It is true that the new reglementations and the studies made by the authorized institutions of the state has shown once again the value of the viticultural potential of Romania, a reason for which the viticultural regions recent delimited are framed into the three viticultural areas of the European Union, as it results from the Order no.645/16.07.2005 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development regarding the aproval of framing the viticultural romanian regions into viticultural areas of the European Regions and the conditions of applying the corections the alchoolic concentration and acidity over the crops of grapes situated in different phases of development. The framing of the romanian viticultural regions into viticultural areas b (with alchoolic concentration of minimum 6.0%vol.), Cla (with alchoolic concentration of minimum 7.5% vol.) and CII (with alchoolic concentration of minimum 8.5% vol.) of the European Union was made on the base of "The study ecopedology and ecoclimatic for the framing of the viticultural areas from Romania into the viticultural areas of the European Studies, elaborated by the Institute of Research-Development for Viticultural and Vinification Valea Calugareasca. It was created, this way, a common language at an international level, european and national. The delimitation of the viticultural areas and their grouping into the romanian space remains the same for the time being, irrespective of the tryings into their delimitation.

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