

SOME ASPECTS OF WINE PRODUCTION WITH PROTECTED GEOGRAPHIC INDICATION AND PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Obadă L.

Rusu E., Chisili M.

Scientific-Practical Institute For Horticulture and Food Technologies

Obadă L.: e-mail: oenologie_vdo@mail.ru

Summary: Producing wines with protected geographical indication (PGI) and protected designation of origin (PDO) has now become a criterion for assessing the level of development of the wine sector. In most countries with the secular tradition in wine production is given increased attention to wines in these quality categories. Taking into account the great importance of their production Moldova is included in this activity too. Considering reorienting Moldovan wine exports to the European market and the liberalization of the markets for them, the significance of this activity is a priority even indisputable. Based on the proposals submitted by SPIHFT to Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) issued Order No. 105 of 10.06.2011 on approval of demarcation of the geographical areas to produce wines with PGI wine namely: "CODRU", "VALUL LUI TRAIAN", "ȘTEFAN VODĂ" and "BĂLȚI" (for cognacs and brandy). By Order No. 50 of 04.04.2012 MAFI approved the demarcation of the geographical areas wine to produce wines with denomination of origin, which includes 16 conventional designations of origin - names of wine centers - Ciurmai, Trifești, Comrat, Tigheci, Cimișlia, Purcari, Căușeni, Bulboaca, Răzeni, Hîncești, Chișinău, Românești, Nisporeni, Orhei, Călărași and Telenești.

Key words: geographical indication, designation of origin, demarcated area, wine centers.

In most countries with tradition in wine, such as France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Romania, etc. particular attention is given to producing wines with protected designation of origin (PDO) and protected geographical indication (PGI). Recognized designations of origin was probably felt by wine producers, as a form of defense of traditional with reputable vineyards against imitators or areas without lacking vocation that could compete with the wine market [1]. Designation of Origin identifies a food product, the characteristics of which the name is closely associated with the expression of "terroir" strictly defined [2, 3]. Natural factors such as soil, climate and human (I know how to do), enriched by experience throughout history, combine to give product the typicalness and reputation.

Producing wines with protected geographical indication and protected designation of origin now has become a criterion for assessing the level of development of the wine. Republic of Moldova was included in this activity because it takes the importance of their production. Considering reorienting Moldovan wine exports to the European market and the opening of this market for them, the significance of this activity is considered a priority.

It is important the fact, that the European Parliament has ratified the October 25, 2012 Agreement between the EU and Moldova on mutual protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs. Through this agreement, Moldova and the EU undertakes to respect and protect each geographical indications and designations of origin registered. Moldova also undertakes to intervene in

case of fraudulent use its territory of geographical indications registered in the EU. In turn, the EU will be a partner in recognizing and protecting its territory of geographical indications and designations of origin Moldova. It should be noted that the EU has proposed to protect our country from 3134 geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs, including wine 1953, 4 flavored wines and 324 strong drinks.

Given the fact that the Rules of producing wines and other wine products with designation of origin adopted in 1995 did not meet the new requirements imposed by the EU, in 2008 the National Institute of Vine and Wine draft technical regulation " production of wine grape with designation of origin and geographical indication ". In 2008 Moldova was approved Law No. 66-XVI on the protection of geographical indications, designations of origin and traditional specialties guaranteed, and the European Union (EU) - Regulation (EC) NO. 479 of Council on the common organization of the wine market, which provided new requirements for the production of wines with PDO and PGI. Currently the EU is in force Regulation (EU) No. 1308 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural products [4].

In accordance with European requirements to qualify for a GI wine must meet certain requirements, namely:

- Possesses a specific quality, reputation or other characteristics attributable to that geographical origin;
- The grapes from which it is produced come by at least 85% exclusively from this geographical area;
- Is produced in the geographical area;
- Is obtained from vine varieties belonging to *Vitis vinifera* or a cross between *Vitis vinifera* and other species of the genus *Vitis*.

Also in line with European requirements may be awarded wine appellation of origin if it meets the following requirements:

- Quality and characteristics are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment with its inherent natural and human factors;
- The grapes from which it is produced come exclusively from this geographical area;
- Production takes place in this geographical area;
- Is obtained from vine varieties belonging to *Vitis vinifera*.

To update the normative-technical base on the production of wines with geographical indication and designation of origin in accordance with the requirements of European legislation Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) has decided to amend the RT "The organization of the wine market and traceability" approved by Government Decision No. 356 of 11 May 2009, including compartments related to the production of wines with PGI / PDO. In defining geographic areas to produce wines with PGI and PDO MAFI has designated this as a Practical Scientific Institute of Horticulture and Food Technology (PSIHFT). During several years PSIHFT conducted a comprehensive research on the ecological parameters of the territory of the Republic of Moldova and highlighting the favorable growth of vines, a systemic analysis of technological potential wineries, which have led to some initial data on the prospects producing wines with geographical indication and designation of origin. The main natural

factors for the growing of vines are: climate, topography, soil and their components, such as the temperature, lighting, humidity, degree of slope, exposition, altitude, soil structure and content of the grain size, the soil fertility [5]. In addition, a significant influence on productivity and grape quality exercises presence basins, the degree of protection for sectors of the wind harmful actions etc.

Given the circumstances wine is created at the moment and taking the basic research results have been proposed and approved by order MAFI 4 geographical indications and geographical areas demarcation map, namely: "Valul lui Traian", "Stefan Voda", "CODRU" and "Balti" (MAFI order No. 105 of 10.06.2011).

PGI "Valul lui Traian" include localities Vulcănești, Cahul, Cantemir, Leova, Comrat, Ceadr-Lunga and Taraclia and highlights the following ecological characteristic: sum of active temperatures ranging from 3100 up to 3400 °C, altitude relief - 70 - 301 m, slope gradients - 3-10° an exhibition - mainly western, south-western and south-eastern, amount make up -500 to 600 mm annual rainfall, soil predominate - typical chernozems and chernozems carbonated, sometimes clayey and less-loam, saline soils are present in the floodplains of rivers. The climate is influenced by the Prut river, Hills Tigheciului and presence near the Black Sea. Geographical area provides outstanding quality and ripeness of the grapes, and the human factor millennia formed by tradition and by implementing new technologies allow the production of a wide range of quality dry wine, sparkling and liqueur.

IGP "Stefan Voda" includes the localities of Stefan Voda, Căușeni, Cîmislia, Basarabeasca and ecological highlights the following indices: sum of active temperatures ranging from 3200 up to 3500 °C, altitudes relief - 90-280 m, slope gradients - 3 -10° an exhibition - predominantly western, eastern, northeastern, southeastern exclusions, amount constitutes -390 to 450 mm annual rainfall, soil - typical chernozems carbonated and rich in humus, clay-loam and loam in river floodplains saline soils are present. The climate is influenced by the nearby presence of the Dniester River and the Black Sea (Stefan Voda district). Geographical area and the presence of a qualified workforce, composed by wine traditions with modern technology allows for combining elements of quality dry white wines, rosé and red.

IGP "CODRU" is the largest enclosed area, which includes localities in the districts Hîncești, Ialoveni, Criuleni, Chisinau, Strășeni, Orhei, Calarasi, Nisporeni, Dubosari, Ungheni, Telenești. In this area delimited some ecological indices varies wider. Sum of active temperatures ranging from 2900 up to 3200°C, altitudes relief - 100-230 m, but meets and 400 m (in Nisporeni and Calarasi), slope gradients - a mostly 3-10, in some places higher of 10°, varied exhibitions - southern, eastern, western and south-east, north-west and south-west, the amount of rainfall during the growing season - 300-350 mm, soil - ordinary chernozem, carbonated typical and leachates, clay-loamy and clayey. The climate is influenced by the presence of rivers Nistru, Raut, lakes and forests of area Codrilor Moldova. Delimited geographical area and rich traditions and secular wine will produce a wide range of quality wines and established sparkling dry wines.

IGP "Balti" is the smallest bounded area of wine localities meet Kamenka (s. Rașcov), Fălești, Sîngerei and Balti. It is characterized by the following specific ecology: the sum of active temperatures from 2850 up to 2950 °C, and plaiul Rașcov - up to 3150 °C, altitudes relief - 130-291 m, slope gradients - a 3-6°, exhibition - south-west, north-eastern, eastern and western, soil - typical chernozems, ordinary clay-loam and loam, and

on terraces Dniester-carbonated chernozem loam and easy clayey. The climate is moderately warm, average humidity. Geographical area gained practical winemaking allows obtaining quality dry white wines.

Producing wines with designation of origin impose some tighter restrictions on the homogeneity of the climatic conditions and geographical delimitation, permitted grape varieties, grape harvest per hectare, quality grapes, produce traditionally wines, presence of their human factors etc.

PSIHFT developed list of designations of origin for wines and wine lands for each name, and map delimiting geographical areas. When selecting designations of origin recommended to take into account the historical names of microzones recognized in that over the years have produced high quality wines and who had a practice in the production of wines in this category (Purcari, Ciumai, Tigheci , Romanesti, Răzeni, Hîncești, Trifesti etc.) and names of the centers of wine officially approved by Government Decision no. 1366 of 01.12.2006. Delimitation of the geographical areas to achieve as possible, the principle of homogeneity climatic conditions for each name. As a result of complex investigations conducted by researchers PSIHFT (growers, winemakers, ecologists) have been identified and recommended new wine microzones able to produce wines with designation of origin, indicating that lands on the map delimiting geographic areas.

Demarcation of geographical areas for the production of wines with protected designation of origin has been approved by the Order No. 50 of 04.04.2012 MAFI and includes 16 conventional designations of origin: Ciumai, Trifesti, Comrat, Tigheci, Cimislia, Purcari, Căușeni, Bulboaca, Răzeni, Hîncești, Chisinau, Romanesti, Nisporeni, Orhei, Calarasi and Telenești. As a result of research conducted by the Institute of designation of origin list can be enlarged. This can be done in conjunction with grape and wine producers where, when wines in new areas delimited are distinguished by high quality relative quality of the products in areas already delimited.

Conclusions:

1. Producing wines with geographical indication and designation of origin is a priority activity for the branch wine, especially in connection with the reorientation of Moldovan wine exports to the European market.

2. Institute Scientific Practical Horticulture and Food Technologies developed based on the results of investigations of the boundary maps of geographic areas to produce wines with geographical indication and designation of origin in Moldova, the list of geographical indications and designations of origin including those lands that have been approved by the orders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

3. Further research is considered appropriate by PSIHFT in establishing new geographic areas producing wines with denomination of origin that are distinguished by quality superior to existing ones.

Bibliography:

1. NICOLAI, POMOHACI; VIOREL, STOIAN; MARIN, GHEORGHITĂ; CONSTANTIN, SÎRGHI; VALERIU, V. COTEA; IOAN, NĂMOLOȘANU. Oenologie, vol.I, Prelucrarea strugurilor și producerea vinurilor. Ed.CERES, București, 2000. 367 p. ISBN 973-40-0471-9.
2. Hachette/INAO Le gout de l'origine. Les livrets des terroirs. INAO, France. 2005. Edition Catherine Montabetti. ISBN 201.237.070.
3. RUSU, EMIL Vinificația primară. Chișinău, "Continental Grup" SRL, 2011, 495 p.
4. Regulamentul (UE) NR. 1308 al Parlamentului European și al Consiliului din 17 decembrie 2013 de instituire a unei organizații comune a piețelor produselor agricole.
5. CHSILI, M.; TARAN, N.; RAPCEA, M.; OBADĂ, L.; GAVRILOV, G. Cercetarea ecologică a producerii vinurilor cu denumire de origine. Chișinău, tipografia AȘM, 2006, 80 p.