

ECONOMIC DIMENSION VITICULTURE WORLDWIDE END IN ROMANIA

DIMENSIUNEA ECONOMICA A VITICULTURII LA NIVEL MONDIAL ȘI IN ROMÂNIA

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Abstract. *The research presented in this work had as objective the determination of capital and land used for growing production of primary technical results represented by the production of grapes and wine. The indicators used are designed to reflect the volume of consumption and development results and their multi. During 2000-2007 Romania has a share of 5.6% of the area of existing plantations in the European Union and 2.9% of plantations worldwide. Relative to world production and the European Union Romanian grape production accounting for 1.6% and 3.7%.*

Key words: vineyard area, production of grapes, wine production

Rezumat. *Cercetările prezentate în cadrul acestei lucrări au avut ca obiective determinarea capitalului funciar utilizat pentru producția viticolă și a rezultatelor tehnice primare reprezentate de producția de struguri și vin. Indicatorii utilizați au rolul de a reflecta volumul consumurilor și rezultatelor obținute cât și evoluția multianuală a acestora. În perioada 2000-2007 România deținea o pondere de 5,6% din suprafața de plantații existentă la nivelul Uniunii Europene și 2,9% din plantațiile la nivel mondial. Raportată la producția mondială și cea a Uniunii Europene producția românească de struguri are o pondere de 1,6% și respectiv 3,7%.*

Cuvinte cheie: suprafața viticola, producția de struguri, producția de vin

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of state and evolution of an economic phenomenon is a prerequisite for determining future events and strategies for determining economic units (Kotler, 1997).

Establishing measures of economic growth in grape production requires a detailed diagnosis of the evolution of the industry both nationally and internationally.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Quantifying the level of development of viticulture was based on statistical interpretation processes using statistical information available in the FAOSTAT database ([www. faostat](http://www.faostat)).

The interpretation of economic statistics and mathematical models are essential in addressing the particularity of specific farm management (Sambotin, 1993).

Statistical indicators used were:

- the annual average area occupied by plantation of vines, the average production, average production and average total production of wine;

- share surface, production of grapes and wine production area and the Romanian grape and wine production to other specific areas determined the percentage ratio between the average indicators in Romania and other indicators of average areas;

- development indices that determine the average annual percentage ratio between the indicators and those of a year in year n;

- multi-annual development environment indicators determined as the arithmetic mean of indices The average annual trend;

- multi change or variability measured as a percentage ratio between the amplitude of the phenomenon and multi-media phenomenon. The amplitude is the difference between the maximum and minimum phenomenon investigated.

The period under review was limited by the available data in the database used and their relevance to the eight years 2000-2007.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Vintage size is given by the area cultivated with vineyards and the results of their maintenance.

The data presented in table 1 shows that average global surface recorded in the period 2000-2007 is 7.389.100 ha with a range of 73.412 million hectares in 2000 to 74.977 in 2003. The average variability was 2.1%.

Table 1

The area occupied by vineyards in the period 2000-2007 (thousand ha)

Area	Year							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
World	7341,2	7406,9	7438,8	7497,7	7343,5	7345,4	7389,3	7349,7
Europe	4375,5	4335,6	4328,3	4306,5	4171,2	4129,0	4073,8	4028,6
UE	3920,2	3876,9	3871,8	3860,0	3737,9	3716,3	3667,3	3628,6
Romania	247,5	244,4	233,1	223,1	205,4	171,0	190,3	187,6

SOURCE: FAOSTAT - 2010

Average size of vineyards in Europe was 4.218.600 ha with variability of 8.2% and the European Union with 37.849 million hectares to 7.7% variability. In these two areas the maximum area was held in Europe in 2000 when there were 4.375.500 ha and 3.920,200 ha in the European Union.

Romania had a share of 5.6% of the existing plantations in the European Union, 5.0% of that in Europe and 2.9% of plantations worldwide. Multi-annual variation of cultivated area were significantly higher in other areas reaching 36.0%. This degradation is due to the gradual establishment of plantations returned and new plantations.

Evolution of area under vineyards in table 2 shows the global stagnation and a relatively steady decline for the other areas investigated

Table 2

Evolution of area under vineyards in the period 2000-2007 (%)

Area	Year								Average 2000- 2007
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
World	-	0,9	0,4	0,8	-2,1	0,0	0,6	-0,5	0,0
Europe	-	-0,9	-0,2	-0,5	-3,1	-1,0	-1,3	-1,1	-1,0
UE	-	-1,1	-0,1	-0,3	-3,2	-0,6	-1,3	-1,1	-1,0
Romania	-	-1,3	-4,6	-4,3	-7,9	-16,8	11,3	-1,4	-3,1

SOURCE: FAOSTAT - 2010 (calculated data)

Thus, the average index of dynamic area under plantations in the world was void when Europe and the European Union has been an annual average decrease of 1.0% over the period studied.

In Romania, reducing the surface occupied by vineyards was more obvious than at other levels reaching an annual average of 3.1%.

The most significant reduction was recorded in 2005 when it was 16.8%. The data on the average grape production presented in table 3 produces a higher global production to other areas surveyed with an annual average of 8.796,6 kg / ha and a multi-annual variability of 10.4%

Table 3

Average grape production over the period 2000-2007 (kg/ha)

Area	Year							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
World	8825,5	8283,6	8319,1	8507	9200,6	9147,9	9113,3	8976,0
Europe	7444,9	6963,1	6620,7	6993,8	7776,4	7031,1	7213,5	6811,9
UE	7639,9	7208,5	6802,1	7088,8	7995,6	7211,2	7444,9	6916,1
Romania	5233,5	4589,6	4619,1	4832,3	5990,8	2958,6	4794,5	4653,9

SOURCE: FAOSTAT - 2010

In Europe and the European Union average values of production per unit area obtained were close, they stood at 7.106,9 kg / ha respectively 7.288,4 kg / ha with a variation of 16.3% and 16.4 %.

Table 4

Evolution of grape production in the period 2000-2007 average (%)

Area	Year								Average 2000-2007
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
World	-	-6,1	0,4	2,3	8,2	-0,6	-0,4	-1,5	0,3
Europe	-	-6,5	-4,9	5,6	11,2	-9,6	2,6	-5,6	-0,9
UE	-	-5,6	-5,6	4,2	12,8	-9,8	3,2	-7,1	-1,0
Romania	-	-12,3	0,6	4,6	24,0	-50,6	62,1	-2,9	3,2

SOURCE: FAOSTAT - 2010 (calculated data)

In Romania the average yield was investigated for the period of 4709,0 kg / ha, representing 63.9% of her average production in the European Union, 65.5% to 52.9% of Europe's production and average global production.

Changes in multi-reach 64.4%. The data presented in table 4 show a global average annual growth of 0.3% accompanied by a decrease of 0.9% and 1.0% recorded in Europe in the European Union.

In Romania there was a significant variability from year to year with increases of 62.1% and 24.0% in 2006 and 2004 and an average yield reduction of 50.6% in 2005. For the period studied, the average output growth was characterized by an average increase of 3.2% per year.

Table 5

Total production of grapes in the period 2000-2007 (thousand tons)

Area	Year							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
World	64790	61356	61884	63784	67565	67195	67341	65971
Europe	32576	30189	28657	30119	32437	29032	29386	27443
UE	29950	27947	26337	27363	29887	26799	27303	25096
Romania	1295	1122	1077	1078	1230	506	912	873

SOURCE: FAOSTAT - 2010 (calculated data)

Total production of grapes from the data revealed in table 5 indicate a global annual average of 64.985.800 tons and 29.979.900 in the European with variations of 9.6% and 17.1%. The European Union gained a total annual production of 27.585.200 tons with multi-variation of 17.6%. Romania has made 3.7% annually in the medium which reached 10.117 thousand tons annually.

Table 6

Evolution of total grape production in the 2000-2007 periods (%)

Area	Year								Average 2000-2007
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
World	-	-5,3	0,9	3,1	5,9	-0,5	0,2	-2,0	0,3
Europe	-	-7,3	-5,1	5,1	7,7	-10,5	1,2	-6,6	-1,9
UE	-	-6,7	-5,8	3,9	9,2	-10,3	1,9	-8,1	-2,0
Romania	-	-13,4	-4,0	0,1	14,1	-58,9	80,4	-4,3	1,8

SOURCE: FAOSTAT - 2010 (calculated data)

Reported world production and European production represent Romanian 1.6% and 3.4%. Romania's total production variability was 78.0% higher due to varying surfaces and production environments. Evolution of total grape production in the period 2000-2007 indicates an average annual growth of 0.3% to global values in Table 6.

In Europe and the European Union grape production fell by 1.9% and 2.0%. Total production of grapes produced in Romania registered as the production average annual growth marked by significant variations of up to 80.4% in 2006 and decreases to 58.9% in year 2005.

On average, Romania's total production of grapes increased by 14.0% over the period studied, and an index of 1.8% annually.

Table 7

Producția totală de vin în perioada 2000-2007 (mii hl)

Area	Year							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
World	283949	270063	262031	268877	307910	281455	280040	264245
Europe	202520	185484	179451	182176	211105	181463	184981	171769
UE	191297	173176	166758	168739	195880	168349	172009	158268
Romania	5453	5463	5461	5457	7071	2602	5014	5289

SOURCE: FAOSTAT - 2010 (calculated data)

According to data taken from FAOSTAT gives presented in table 7, the total production of wine produced worldwide during 2000-2007 was on average 277.321.100 hl, 187.368,5 hl of which was obtained in Europe and 174.309.400 hl in the European Union. Romania has achieved annual average production of 5.226,2 hl representing 1.9% of world production, 2.8% and 3.0% of European production in the European Union.

Table 8

Evolution of total wine production in the 2000-2007 periods (%)

Area	Year								Average 2000-2007
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
World	-	-4,9	-3,0	2,6	14,5	-8,6	-0,5	-5,6	3,2
Europe	-	-8,4	-3,3	1,5	15,9	-14,0	1,9	-7,1	2,2
UE	-	-9,5	-3,7	1,2	16,1	-14,1	2,2	-8,0	2,5
Romania	-	0,2	0,0	-0,1	29,6	-63,2	92,7	5,5	1,5

SOURCE: FAOSTAT - 2010 (calculated data)

Total production of wine in the world according to data calculated in the period analyzed in Table 8 was hl and in Europe 277.321 hl of multi variations of 16.5%. In the European Union have produced 174.309.400 hl, with a range of multi Romania 21.6% of which occurred in 3.0%, 5.2262 million hl with a multi-annual variability of 85.5%. Compared to production worldwide and at European level in Romania there were 1.9% and 2.8% respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Romania during 2000-2007 had an average plantation area of 212,800 hectares of vines representing 5.6% of the area planted with vines in the European Union, 5.0% for Europe and 2.9% of its area planted with vines in the world.

2. The average yearly grape production was 1.0117 million tons representing 3.7% of the European Union, 3.4% of Europe and 1.6% of world production.

3. The average yearly wine production in Romania was 5,226,200 hl representing 3.0% of wine produced in the European Union, 2.8% of European production and 1.9% of world production.

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