



THEMATIC STUDY on Vineyards in the Republic of Moldova

General Agricultural Census 2011

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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



GUVERNUL
ROMÂNIEI

FORWARD


The General Agricultural Census conducted in the Republic of Moldova in 2011 (RGA 2011) provides detailed information on the structural aspects of agriculture, such as: number of agricultural holdings, Utilized Agricultural Area (by main crops), livestock (by main species), labour input necessary to carry out agricultural activities on the holding, endowment of agricultural holdings with equipments and technical means, presence of basic agricultural structures on holdings required for storage of agricultural products and animal housing, main agricultural practices used for agricultural production. Information collected during the census allows holdings to be classified according to size classes of the total area and utilized agricultural area.

Given the importance of viticulture for the Moldovan economy and for meeting user requirements, this publication provides a detailed overview – at both national and territorial level – of the results of RGA 2011 with regard to the total number of holdings operating areas under vines, related vineyard areas, – their location, distribution and structure of varieties, and the average size of vineyard plantations. Information is presented at national and territorial level, both on total holdings and according to their legal status (agricultural holdings with juridical status and agricultural holdings without juridical status).

Along with the structural characteristics of the vine sector, the study presents the main aspects related to the importance and evolution of the vine and wine sector in the Republic of Moldova.

At the end of the study there is a Glossary that presents the definitions of key terms used. The definitions were used during the data collection stage and are based on the recommendations of FAO and Eurostat, taking into account national specificities in the field of current agricultural statistics.

By publishing this study in Romanian, English and Russian, we wanted to meet the requirements of a wide range of national and international users as well as those of the external partners of the National Bureau of Statistics, research institutes and business organizations.



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UNITS OF MEASURES, ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Units of measure:

m.c. – cubic meters

kg – kilograms

ha – hectares

dal – deciliter = 10 liters

Abbreviations:

NBS National Bureau of Statistics

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GAC General Census of Agriculture

UAA Utilized Agricultural Area

EU European Union

Symbols:

“–”: the event did not exist

“...”: missing data

“x”: not applicable

“0,0”: value less than 0,005

“~”: data is not addable

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD	3
1. TOTAL WORLDWIDE AREA UNDER VINES.....	8
2. THE VITICULTURAL AND WINE AREA OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	10
3. IMPORTANCE AND EVOLUTION OF THE VITICULTURE AND THE WINE SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	13
3.1. Evolution of viticultural area.....	13
3.2. Grape and wine production	14
3.3. Moldova’s foreign trade in grapes, wine and grape must.....	15
3.3.1. Foreign trade of fresh and dried grapes (raisins)	15
3.3.2. Foreign trade with wine and grape must	19
3.4. Viticulture and Wine Sector restructuring program.....	24
4. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VITICULTURE SECTOR	25
4.1. Holdings with vine plantations and total area under vineyards (productive and abandoned) nationwide and by regions.....	25
4.1.1. Viticultural areas nationwide and their distribution by regions.....	25
4.1.2. Total area under vine plantations nationwide and distribution by regions	27
4.2. Holdings with productive viticultural areas and productive viticultural area nationwide and by regions	28
4.2.1. Holdings with productive viticultural areas, at national level.....	28
4.2.2. Productive viticultural area, nationwide	29
4.2.3. Holdings with productive viticultural areas, by regions	30
4.2.4. Productive viticultural area by regions.....	31
4.3. Holdings with abandoned viticultural areas and abandoned viticultural area nationwide and by regions	32
4.3.1. Holdings with abandoned viticultural areas at national level	32
4.3.2. Abandoned viticultural area at national level.....	32
4.3.3. Holdings with abandoned viticultural areas by regions	33
4.3.4. Abandoned viticultural area by regions	33
4.4. Average size of productive vine plantation per holding with vine plantations, nationwide and by regions	35
4.4.1. Average size of productive vine plantation at national level	35
4.4.2. Average size of productive vine plantation by regions	35

4.5. Distribution of agricultural holdings and of areas under productive vine plantations by size classes of vine plantations	36
4.6. Location of vine plantations	38
4.6.1. Location of vine plantations nationwide	38
4.6.2. Location of vine plantations by regions.....	38
4.6.3. Vine plantations (productive and bearing) located in fields and structure of varieties at national level	39
4.6.4. (Productive and bearing) vine plantations located in the field and structure of varieties by regions	42
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	45
REFERENCES	50
ANNEXES.....	51
TABLES	66

1. TOTAL WORLDWIDE AREA UNDER VINES

The total global area under vines was estimated to be about 7 million hectares in 2012, which is slightly down compared to 2000. This decrease is mainly due to cleared vineyards in Europe not being offset by the planting of new vines in the rest of the world. Nevertheless, the European Union (EU) holds the top position on the global wine market, with 46 percent¹ of the total harvested areas (Table 1) and 32 percent of grape production (Table 2).

In 2012 the Republic of Moldova was ranked 13th in the world by the harvested viticultural area (Annex 1).

Table 1. Dynamics of the world harvested area under vines, by main vine growing countries

Harvested grape area	<i>thousand hectares</i>				
	2000	2005	2010	2012	2012/2000 ± %
World (Total)	7 338	7 366	7 084	6 969	-5.0
Europe (Total)	4 376	4 161	3 739	3 571	-18.4
European Union	3 979	3 778	3 391	3 235	-18.7
Spain	1 168	1 161	1 002	943	-19.2
France	861	855	772	761	-11.6
Italy	873	793	778	697	-20.2
Continental China	283	408	552	600	112.0
Turkey	535	516	478	462	-13.6
United States of America	383	378	385	389	1.7
Argentina	188	212	224	220	17.2
Iran (Islamic Republic)	264	315	221	215	-18.5
Chile	165	179	200	204	23.8
Portugal	232	223	180	180	-22.6
Romania	248	171	176	178	-28.2
Australia	111	153	164	148	34.2
Republic of Moldova*	141	140	133	129	-8.6
South Africa	108	113	110	124	14.4
Uzbekistan	99	99	107	115	16.3
India	40	61	106	112	180.0
Germany	102	99	100	100	-1.9
Greece	125	126	99	99	-20.5
Brazil	60	73	82	83	38.2
Bulgaria	111	127	83	77	-30.5
Other countries	1 243	1 165	1 134	1 133	-8.8

Source: FAOSTAT 2013

¹ The share refers to year 2012

* Vine area on bearing

In terms of vine area harvested in 2012, three European countries rank first in the world – namely Spain (943 000 hectares), France (761 000 hectares) and Italy (697 000 hectares). These are followed by China, whose areas under vines doubled from 283 000 hectares in 2000, to 600 000 hectares in 2012 (Table 1). In the hierarchy of countries, China stands out as a leader with regard to the production of grapes (9,6 million tonnes), which represents more than 14 percent of global grape production. The United States come next with 6,6 million tonnes, followed by Italy (5,8 million tonnes), France (5,3 million tonnes) and Spain (5,2 million tonnes) (Table 2).

Table 2. Dynamics of the world grape production, by main grape producing countries

Grape production	thousand tonnes				
	2000	2005	2010	2012	2012/2000 ± %
World (Total)	64 848	67 406	67 460	67 067	3.4
Europe (Total)	32 576	29 073	26 682	23 625	-27.5
European Union	30 304	27 021	24 522	21 543	-28.9
Continental China	3 282	5 794	8 549	9 600	192.5
United States of America	6 974	7 088	6 778	6 662	-4.5
Italy	8 870	8 554	7 788	5 819	-34.4
France	7 763	6 790	5 794	5 339	-31.2
Spain	6 540	6 063	6 108	5 238	-19.9
Turkey	3 600	3 850	4 255	4 276	18.8
Chile	1 900	2 250	2 904	3 200	68.4
Argentina	2 460	2 830	2 617	2 800	13.8
Iran (Islamic Republic)	2 505	2 964	2 256	2 150	-14.2
South Africa	1 455	1 683	1 743	1 839	26.4
Australia	1 311	2 027	1 684	1 657	26.3
Brazil	1 024	1 233	1 355	1 515	47.9
Egypt	1 075	1 392	1 360	1 379	28.2
India	1 130	1 565	881	1 240	9.7
Germany	1 361	1 449	953	1 226	-9.9
Uzbekistan	624	642	987	1 120	79.4
Greece	1 251	1 130	1 003	978	-21.8
Portugal	1 046	991	947	840	-19.7
Romania	1 295	506	740	746	-42.4
Afghanistan	330	346	397	590	78.8
Algeria	204	334	561	543	166.8
Republic of Moldova	704	519	482	506	-28.1
Other countries	8 145	7 410	7 319	7 805	-4.2

Source: FAOSTAT 2013

As regards the production of grapes, in 2012 Moldova was in 22nd place in the world hierarchy (Annex 2).

In a general context, the global development of new vine plantations for wine production will be influenced by the size of the new plantations in Asia, with China playing a main role in this direction (China's harvested vine area was up by 112 percent compared on 2 000).

2. THE VITICULTURAL AND WINE AREA OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Republic of Moldova has a significant land area under vineyards.

In order to improve the situation in the vine and wine sector, and in order to create a stable and high quality wine base and to foster the establishment of new vine plantations, the *Law on Vine and Wine of the Republic of Moldova no. 57-XVI of March 10 2006* was elaborated and adopted. This law establishes the legal, economic and social basis in vine nurseries, viticulture and wine-making, and regulates the relations that appear in the production, processing and marketing of the breeding and planting stock of table and wine grapes, of wines and of other products based on grape must and wine, of the secondary viticultural products and of products obtained from secondary wine products.

According to Art. 4 paragraph (5) of this law, the **viticultural area** was delimited in the territory, as approved by Government's Decision no. 1366 of 1 December, 2006.

The viticulture and wine area is defined as "a territorial-geographic area of vine farming, characterized by certain ecological conditions, cultivation methods, grape utilization directions, wine-making methods and specific cultivation and production methods". *The viticulture and wine area*, dedicated to obtaining commodity products, includes *regions, centres and "plaiuri" (microrayons)*.

A viticulture and wine region (zone) (*Regiunea vitivinicolă*) is a delimited territory, characterized by relatively homogenous (climate and relief) natural conditions, as well as by quite similar grape assortments and directions of utilization.

A viticulture and wine centre (rayon) (*Centrul vitivinicol*) is a natural territory, traditionally cultivated with vines, characterized by specific weather, relief and soil conditions, by specific varieties and vine cultivation methods and by applied wine-making techniques, which together condition the production of grapes and wines with specific characteristics, having old traditions and wide recognition.

A viticulture and wine microrayon (*Plaiul vitivinicol*) is a narrow territory inside a viticulture and wine Centre, including vine plantations located on the same relief unit, characterized by similar natural and cultivation conditions, which determines homogenous grape production and wine products with specific quality characteristics.

The delimitation of the viticulture and wine area was made on the basis research done by the specialized institution, in collaboration with scholars and specialists in ecology, viticulture and wine-making, with representatives of viticultural and wine enterprises located on this area, specialists of local services for land cadastre and territory organization, for crop and environmental protection. On the basis of studies, the microzones were designed for grape cultivation and production for elite white and red wines, as well as for flavoured wines and distillates.

The viticulture and wine regions, Centres and microrayons (*plaiurile*), including those for the cultivation of grapes for wines with geographical indication and designation of origin, are approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

In conformity with Government Decision no. 1366, adopted on 1 December, 2006, four vine

and wine zones have been differentiated within the viticulture and wine area, delimited into regions, Centres and plaiuri:

I. The vine and wine region South

The viticulture and wine region South comprises the rayons Basarabeasca, Cahul, Canternir, Căușeni, Cimișlia, Leova, Ștefan Vodă, Taraclia; the autonomous territorial unit Găgăuzia (Găgăuz- Yeri) (rayons Ceadăr-Lunga, Comrat, Vulcănești). In the region South there are *seven viticulture and wine centres* and 35 plaiuri, corresponding to the viticulture and wine centres:

Vine and wine region South		
No. d/o	Vine and wine centres	Vine and wine plaiuri
1.	Trifești	Trifești, Burlacu, Găvănoasa, Vulcănești, Colibași, Slobozia Mare
2.	Ciumai	Ciumai, Borceag, Taraclia, Copceac
3.	Tigheci	Tigheci, Pleșeni, Țiganca, Leova, Tomai, Sărăteni
4.	Comrat	Comrat, Cazaclia, Tomai, Ceadăr-Lunga, Valea Perjei, Tvardița
5.	Cimișlia	Cimișlia, Fetița, Basarabeasca, Iserlia, Bășcălia
6.	Purcari	Purcari, Tudora, Talmaza, Carahasani, Răscăieți
7.	Căușeni	Căușeni, Săiți, Sălcuța

The Southern zone is covered by dry areas, with heterogenous soil and weather characteristics. The winemaking centre Purcari is located here, which is well-known for its wines, Red and Black of Purcari. This zone is favourable for the production of red wines and dessert varieties. Well-known wine centres in the zone are Comrat, Taraclia, Ciumai and Trifești.

II. The vine and wine region Centre

The vine and wine region Centre covers the rayons Anenii Noi, Călărași, Criuleni, Dubăsari, Ialoveni, Hîncești, Nisporeni, Orhei, Strășeni, Ungheni; Chișinău municipality. In the region Centre there are *nine vine and wine centres* and 40 plaiuri corresponding to the vine and wine centres:

Vine and wine regions Centre		
No. d/o	Vine and wine centres	Vine and wine plaiuri
8.	Hîncești	Hîncești, Cărpineni, Lăpușna, Bozieni, Sărata-Galbenă
9.	Răzeni	Răzeni, Căinari, Zîmbreni, Puhoi
10.	Ialoveni	Codru, Ialoveni, Mileștii Mici, Bardar, Ulmu
11.	Bulboaca	Bulboaca, Mereni, Geamăna, Speia
12.	Chișinău	Cricova, Stăuceni, Criuleni, Hîrtopol Mare
13.	Romanești	Romanești, Onești, Cojușna, Strășeni, Peresecina
14.	Nisporeni	Nisporeni, Șîșcani, Vărzărești, Lurceni
15.	Călărași	Călărași, Bravicea, Săseni, Sadova, Cornești, Pîrlița
16.	Orhei	Orhei, Ghetlova, Brănești

The central zone is the most developed from an economic point of view. This is the main

zone where the vine plantations are located, and most enterprises specialized both in the primary vinification and in the production and bottling of all wine varieties are found here. It is here that the famous caves of Cricova, Milești and Brănești are found, which have ideal conditions for production storage and ageing (12-14 degrees Celsius and 80 percent humidity), with millions of decilitres of wine and brandy storage capacity.

III. Vine and wine region North

The vine and wine region North includes the rayons Fălești, Telenești, Sîngerei; Bălți municipality. In the region North there are *four vine and wine centres* and *six plaiuri* corresponding to the vine and wine centres:

Vine and wine region North		
No. d/o	Vine and wine centres	Vine and wine plaiuri
17.	Telenești	Telenești, Mîndrești
18.	Fălești	Fălești
19.	Bălți	Sîngerei
20.	Roșcov	Rașcov, Camenca

The northern zone does not have significant areas under industrial vine plantations. Grapes are cultivated for processing into primary products for the production of brandies and as a base for special fortified wines. Some grapes are also consumed fresh. White varieties of grapes cultivated in this zone are: Aligote, Pinot, Fetească, Traminer.

IV. Vine and wine region South-east

The vine and wine region South-east covers the rayons Dubăsari, Grigoriopol, Slobozia; Tiraspol municipality.

In the region South-east there are *two vine and wine centres* and *three plaiuri* corresponding to the vine and wine centres:

Vine and wine region South-east		
No. d/o	Vine and wine centres	Vine and wine plaiuri
21.	Dubăsari	Dubăsari, Doibani
22.	Tiraspol	Tiraspol

This region has favourable weather conditions for the cultivation of red grape varieties – Merlot, Cabernet-Sauvignon and Rare Black varieties.

3. IMPORTANCE AND EVOLUTION OF THE VITICULTURE AND THE WINE SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

With a total harvested area of vine plantations of 129 351 ha¹, Moldova accounts for 1.9 percent of the global harvested area and 3.6 percent in the European viticultural harvested area (Annex 1).

Vine growing and winemaking are activities with old tradition, the largest part of the population being familiar with the vine cultivation techniques and primary processing of grapes under domestic conditions. Winemaking and vine growing activities are present throughout the country, providing for about 250 thousand jobs, which represents 15 percent of the active population of the Republic of Moldova². According to the same study, it is estimated that there are still agricultural land resources for adding value to viticultural potential, by using sloped agricultural areas that are unsuitable for other crops.

3.1. Evolution of viticultural area

The viticultural area decreased between 2000 and 2014 (Table 3). The share of viticultural plantations was down from 6.38 percent in 2000, to 5.65 percent in 2014 (Table 4).

Table 3. Evolution of agricultural land areas, by categories of use

	<i>thousand hectares</i>						
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural land, out of which:	2 543.6	2 521.6	2 501.1	2 498.3	2 498.0	2 497.8	2 500.1
Arable land	1 820.7	1 840.2	1 816.7	1 812.7	1 810.5	1 814.1	1 816.1
Multi-annual plantations, out of which:	334.9	297.8	301.0	298.8	298.7	295.3	295.3
orchards	161.2	131.9	132.5	133.3	134.5	135.1	135.8
vineyards*	162.2	155.5	153.5	149.6	147.3	142.6	141.2
Pastures	379.1	370.8	352.1	350.4	350.3	348.9	348.0
Meadows	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Fallow land	6.4	10.1	29.1	34.2	36.5	37.4	38.7

* The land areas from the reserve fund are also included, as well as those belonging to other land users
Source: Land Cadastre of Moldova Republic on 1 January 2014

1 The area refers to harvested area – grapes, in 2012, according to FAOSTAT, 2013

2 "Viticulture and viticultural nurseries in the Republic of Moldova: Impediments and improvement proposals for the current situation" (for the technical vine varieties) Study elaborated by: Dr.Vladimir Corobca, Arcadie Foşnea, Dr.Jose Javier Ocon Berango, Chişinău, August 2012

3 Importance and evolution of the viticulture and wine sector in the Republic of Moldova

Table 4. Share of different categories of use in total agricultural land

	percent						
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural land, out of which:	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Arable land	71.58	72.98	72.64	72.56	72.48	72.63	72.64
Multi-annual plantations, out of which:	13.17	11.81	12.03	11.96	11.96	11.82	11.81
orchards	6.34	5.23	5.30	5.34	5.38	5.41	5.43
vineyards*	6.38	6.17	6.14	5.99	5.90	5.71	5.65
Pastures	14.90	14.70	14.08	14.03	14.02	13.97	13.92
Meadows	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
Fallow land	0.25	0.40	1.16	1.37	1.46	1.50	1.55

* The land areas from the reserve fund are also included, as well as those belonging to other land users
Source: Land Cadastre of Moldova Republic on 1 January 2014

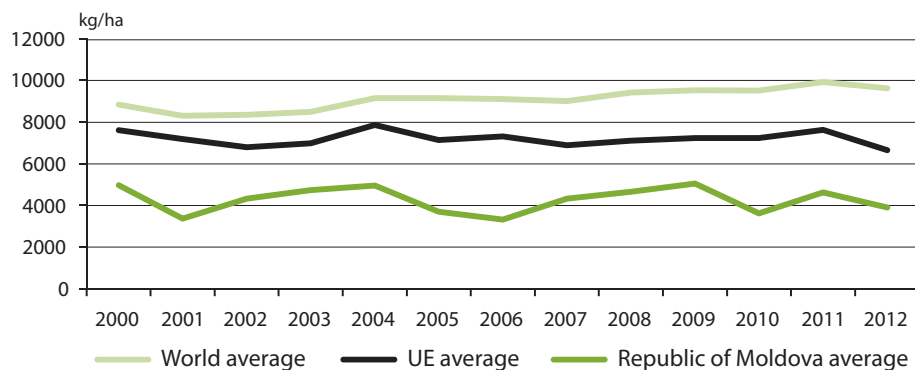
3.2. Grape and wine production

In value terms, in 2012, grape production accounted for 15.8 percent of agricultural crop production (Annex 3).

Although with regard to the harvested viticultural area, Moldova ranks 13 globally, it is 22nd in terms of grape production (0.8 percent of total world grape production), and 2.1 percent in European grape production (Annex 2). This can be explained by the lower average yields per hectare (about 4 300 kg per ha) compared to the world yields (7 173 kg per ha in EU and 9 605 kg per ha at world level)¹.

In the period 2000-2012, the average yield per hectare in the Republic of Moldova fluctuated, ranging from 3 354.9 kg per ha in 2001 to 4 841.6 kg per ha in 2009 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Comparative evolution of average grape yields



Source: NBS and FAOSTAT, 2013

¹ Arithmetic mean calculated according to FAOSTAT 2013, for the period 2008-2012

Moldova – is self-sufficient in grape production (it produces 103.9 percent of its needs 159.1 percent for table grapes and 98.4 percent for wine grapes respectively) (Annex 4).

With wine production of more than 143 000 tonnes¹, accounting for 0.54 percent of global production and 0.97 percent of EU production, the Republic of Moldova ranks 20th globally² (Annex 5).

3.3. Moldova's foreign trade in grapes, wine and grape must

Improved access to foreign markets represents the main objective of trade policies, and the foreign trade of grapes, wine and must in the Republic of Moldova is a key area, which reflected in a strongly positive trade balance.

3.3.1. Foreign trade of fresh and dried grapes (raisins)

Foreign trade of fresh and dried grapes is characterized by an increasing tendency of trade flows, as regards both exports and imports. (Table 5). Overall, a trade surplus was noticed, both in quantities and in value terms, the Republic of Moldova being a net exporter of fresh and dry grapes (raisins).

Table 5. Imports and exports of fresh and dried grapes, in quantity and value terms

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Quantity, tons	Value, thou.USD	Quantity, tons	Value, thou.USD
2003	11 241.3	3 410.2	707.4	310.9
2004	8 336.5	2 455.9	1 046.5	485.8
2005	10 796.8	2 453.8	709.3	465.1
2006	15 239.3	3 374.9	774.4	608.2
2007	40 427.8	12 020.5	992.8	896.7
2008	20 224.3	7 516.6	796.6	1 271.1
2009	32 398.4	13 566.4	1 714.0	2 110.8
2010	26 737.6	12 989.7	2 113.4	2 715.2
2011	32 987.6	17 553.9	6 538.2	6 158.8
2012	31 180.3	14 496.7	3 237.0	3 405.9
2013	37 497.5	17 027.8	4 438.3	4 685.2

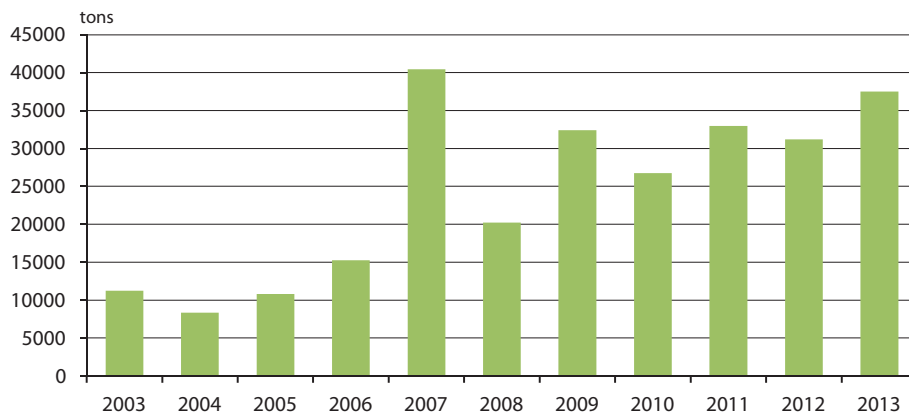
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

Between 2003 and 2013 the **quantity of fresh and dried grapes (raisins) that were exported** grew almost constantly, except for 2004. This increase reached a peake in 2007, which was 3.6 times higher than in 2003. In 2008, exports halved compared to the previous year, although the increasing trend was maintained (Figure 2, Annex 6).

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Republic of Moldova, 2012

² Hierarchy at the level of 2012, FAOSTAT 2013

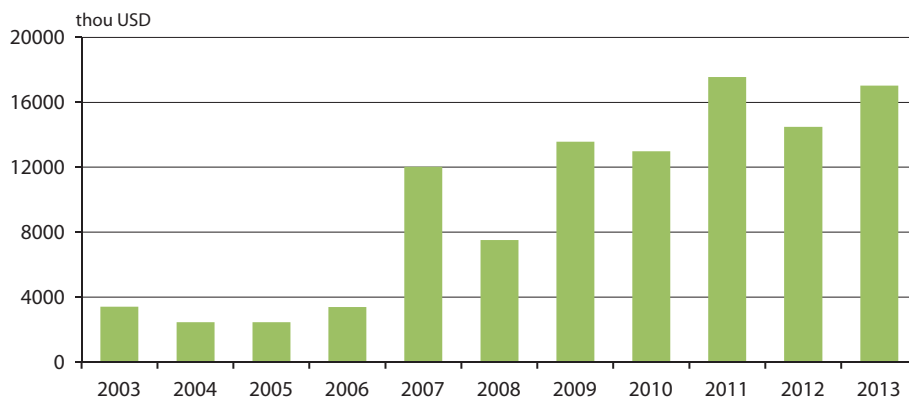
Figure 2. Export quantities of fresh and dried grapes



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

In terms of value terms, in 2003 Moldovan grape exports reached USD 3 410 200. Throughout the investigated period, the value of exports peaked in 2011, when the value of fresh and dried grape exports was over five times higher than in 2003 (Figure 3, Annex 6).

Figure 3. Value of fresh and dried grape exports

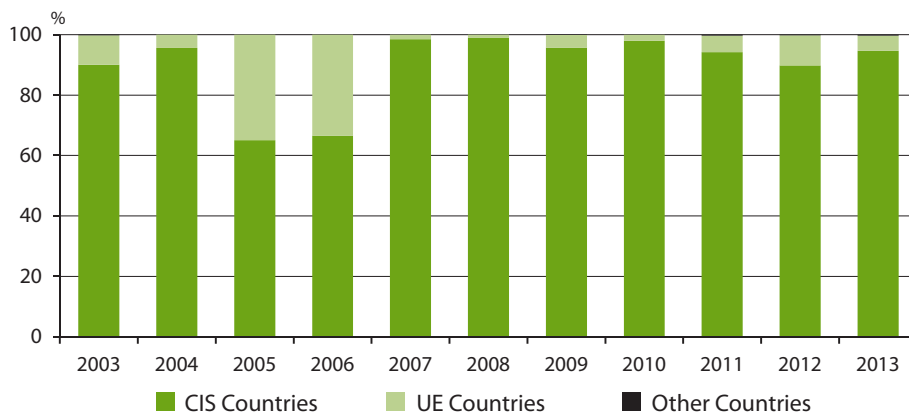


Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

The main export markets for grapes were the *CIS countries*, which absorbed about 90 percent of grape exports in value terms throughout the investigated period, except for 2005 (65 percent) and 2006 (67 percent). In recent years a slight diversification of export markets has been noticed, mainly to the *European Union countries* i.e. 5.5 percent of the value of grape exports in 2011, 10 percent in 2012 and 5 percent in 2013.

The orientation to the export markets from the group *Other Countries* was resumed in 2009, after a five-year break; the maximum value of grape exports to this group of countries was reached in 2013 i.e. 56 800 USD, accounting for 0.3 percent of the total export value (Figure 4).

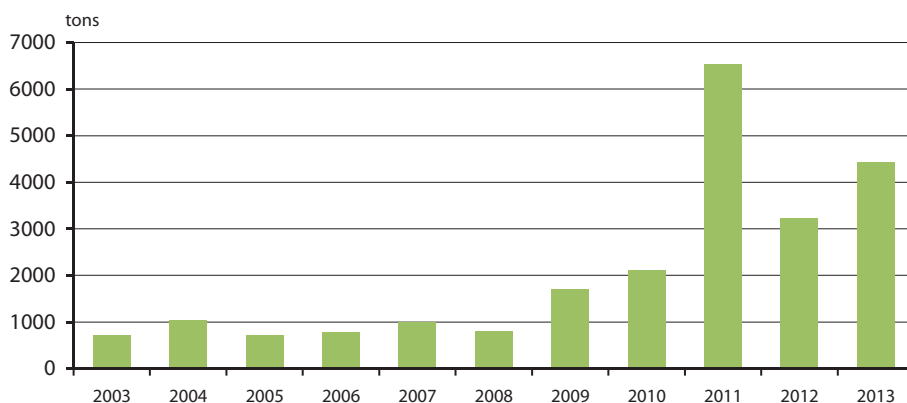
Figure 4. Value of fresh and dried grape exports by groups of country of destination



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

In 2003, 707.4 tonnes of **fresh and dried grapes** were imported. Imports followed an increasing trend, with a maximum in 2011 (6 538.2 tonnes); which is more than nine times higher than in 2003 (Figure 5, Annex 7).

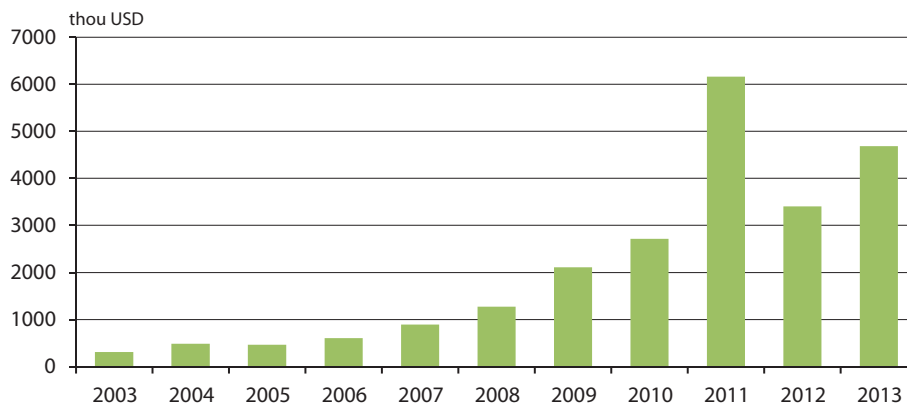
Figure 5. Import quantities of fresh and dried grapes



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

In **value terms**, the imports of fresh and dried grapes followed the same increasing trend, in line with the quantitative increase of imports, with a maximum value in 2011 (USD 6 158 800), 20 times higher than in 2003 (Figure 6, Annex 7).

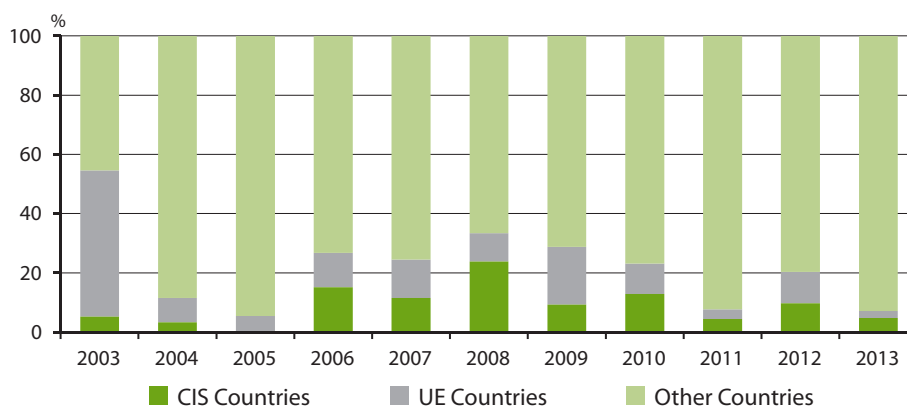
Figure 6. Value of fresh and dried grape imports



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

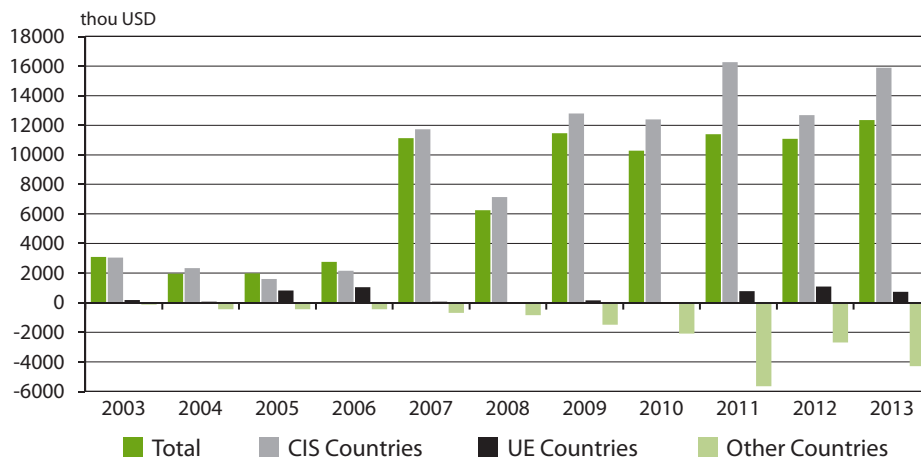
The main grape suppliers to the Republic of Moldova are from the *Other countries* group and to a lesser extent from *CIS countries* and *EU countries*. While in 2003 imports almost equally came from *EU countries* (49.3 percent) and *Other countries* (45.4 percent), in 2013, 93 percent of the value of grape imports originated from the *Other countries* (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Structure of grape import value by groups of countries of origin



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

In the period 2003-2013, the Republic of Moldova was a net exporter of fresh and dried grapes. Overall, the balance of trade was positive throughout the investigated period (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Balance of trade for fresh and dried grapes (raisins), in total and by groups of countries


Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

With certain fluctuations of the yearly variation indices, the trade balance with *CIS countries* throughout the investigated period remained positive. Except for 2008 and 2010, the trade balance was also positive in trade with the *EU countries* throughout the investigated period. In the trade with the countries from the group *Other countries* the balance of trade was negative throughout the analysed period.

3.3.2. Foreign trade with wine and grape must

Throughout the period 2003-2013 a trade surplus existed, both in quantitative and value terms and the Republic of Moldova was a net exporter of wine and grape must (Table 6).

Table 6. Import and export of wine and grape must, in quantity and value terms¹

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Quantity, thou. dal	Value, thou. USD	Quantity, thou. dal	Value, thou. USD
2003	28 021.6	215 159.7	1 718.2	5 964.1
2004	29 441.7	249 231.8	2 224.5	7 049.1
2005	32 154.9	278 142.3	2 065.6	8 178.0
2006	19 464.0	161 097.2	1 654.8	13 709.8
2007	10 532.4	107 758.5	340.3	2 095.9
2008	11 926.8	153 513.3	137.2	1 859.0
2009	9 633.0	128 700.2	47.3	928.9
2010	12 606.9	137 870.8	425.2	3 163.3

¹ Natural and sparkling wines

3 Importance and evolution of the viticulture and wine sector in the Republic of Moldova

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Quantity, thou. dal	Value, thou. USD	Quantity, thou. dal	Value, thou. USD
2011	12 118.1	132 485.2	273.9	2 434.5
2012	12 194.9	142 128.7	38.7	1 386.2
2013	12 346.2	149 590.4	60.5	1 939.3

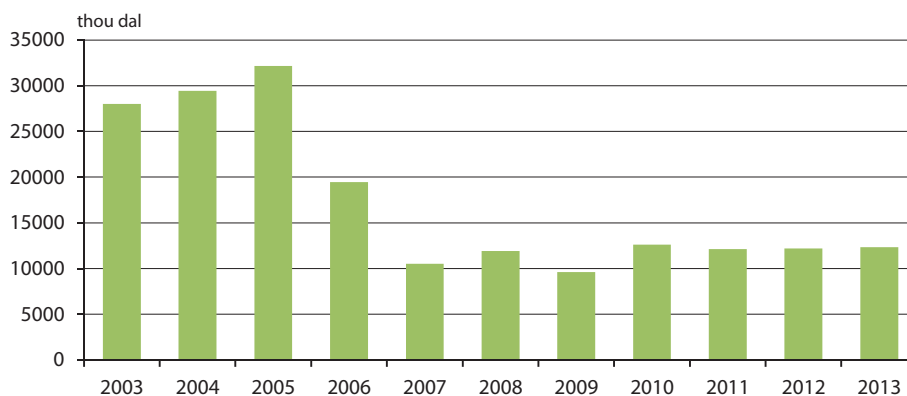
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

In the period 2006-2013, the foreign trade in wine and grape must was characterized by a decrease in trade flows compared to 2003-2005, as regards both exports and imports¹.

The imports of wine and grape must had a much stronger decrease than exports.

The effects of the traditional market instability cumulated with efforts to adjust to the new markets, which were reflected in the reduction of wine and grape must exports (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Quantity of wine and grape must exports



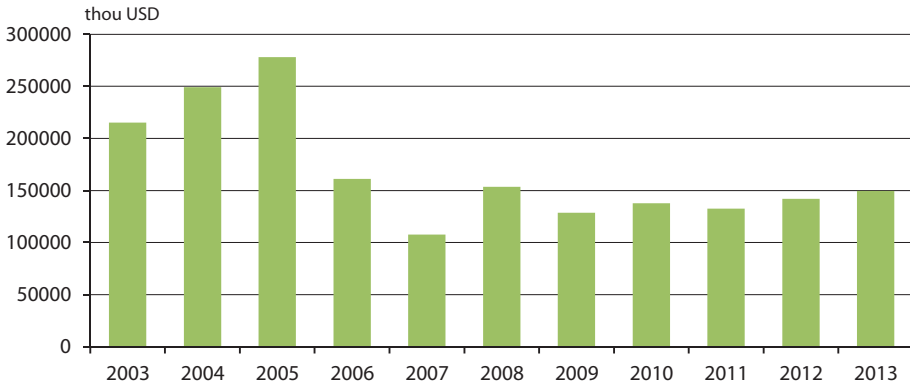
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

After an increasing trend until 2005, when wine and grape must export peaked in terms of quantity (32 154 900 dal), the exported quantities significantly diminished starting in 2006. With small fluctuations from year to year, the yearly reduction of exports compared to the period 2003-2005 remained relatively constant (about 60 percent), until 2013.

In value terms, the trend of exports was similar to the trend of exports in quantity terms, with the difference being that the reduction in value terms was not as strong as that noticed in terms of exports quantity (Figure 10).

¹ Data refers to the Tariff Position 2204 "Wine of fresh grapes, inclusively wines enriched in alcohol; grape must", from the Commodity Nomenclature of the Republic of Moldova

Figure 10. Value of wine and grape must exports

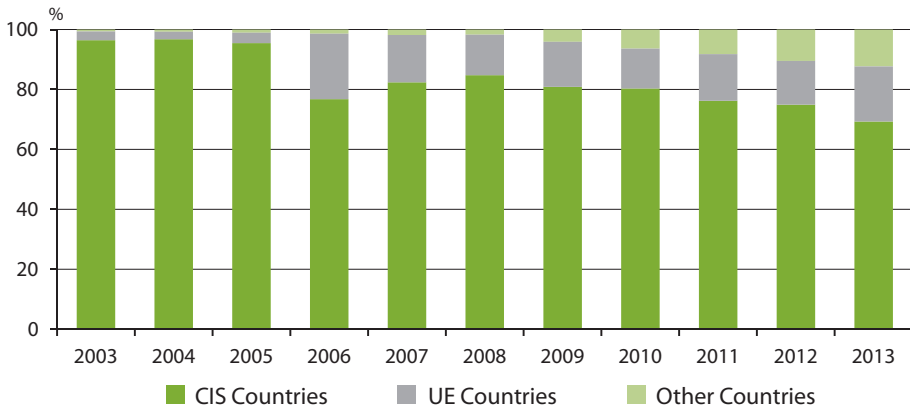


Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

While at the beginning of the period wine exports were more than 95 percent oriented to the CIS countries, after 2006 the export markets for wine diversified.

In 2013, 69.2 percent of the value of exports came from exports to CIS countries, 18.4 percent from exports to EU countries and 12.4 percent from exports to countries from the group Other countries (Figure 11).

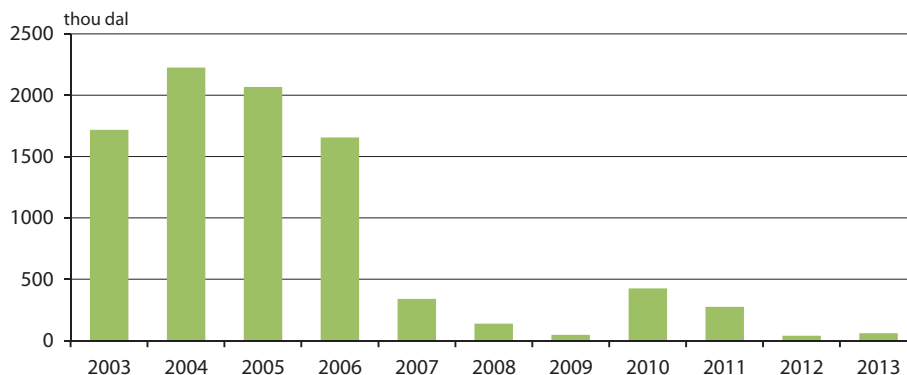
Figure 11. Value structure of wine exports by groups of countries of destination



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

Starting in 2007 the quantitative wine imports decreased considerably. By the end of the period imports were about 3 percent of the 2004 quantity (2 224 500 dal), when import quantities peaked (Figure 12).

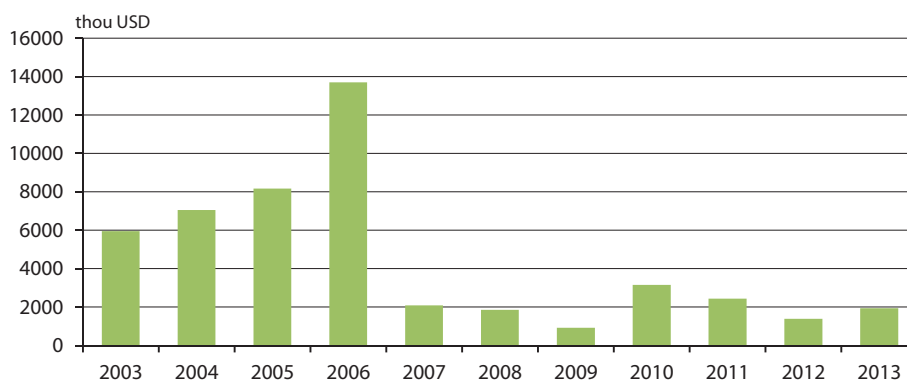
Figure 12. Import quantities of grape wine and must



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

In value terms, imports followed a similar trend to import quantities, with the difference being that the maximum value of imports, unlike the maximum import quantity, was reached in 2006 (USD 13 709 800). Since 2007 imports have followed a decreasing trend. In 2013, the value of wine and grape must imports was 86 percent lower than in 2006 (Figure 13).

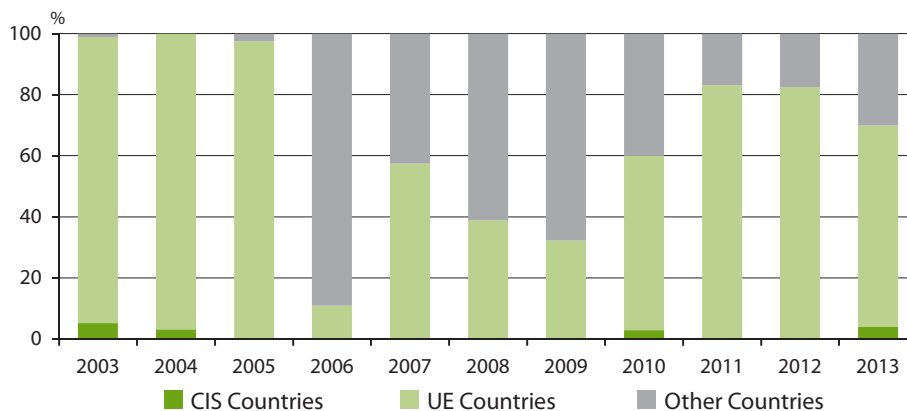
Figure 13. Value of wine and grape must imports



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

The main wine suppliers to Republic of Moldova are *EU countries* and the countries from the *Other countries* group. While at the beginning of the investigated period (2003, 2004 and 2005) wine imports mainly came from the *EU countries*, between 2006 and 2009 imports mainly came from the *Other countries* group. Beginning in 2010 wine imports from the *EU countries* became a priority again. Thus, in 2013, 66 percent of the value of imports came from imports from *EU countries*, 30.1 percent from the *Other countries* group and 3.9 percent from the *CIS countries* (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Value structure of wine imports by groups of countries of origin



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

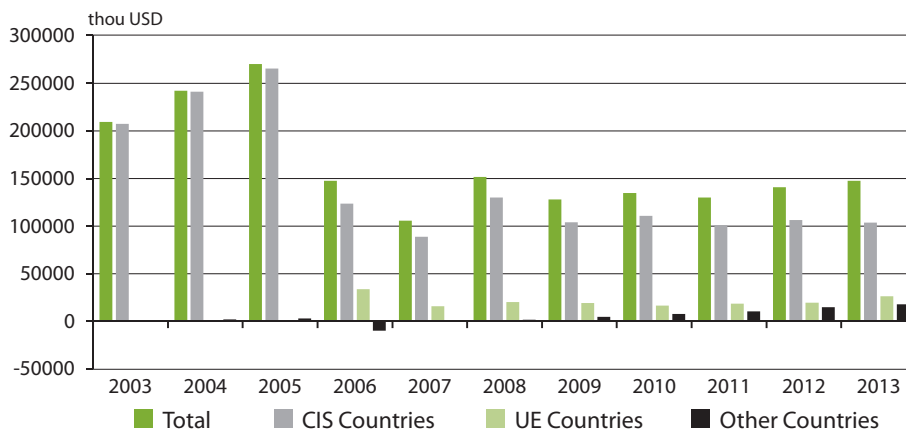
Trade between EU and the Republic of Moldova has been based on Autonomous Trade Preferences since 1 March, 2008 (with customs duty exemptions). European Council Regulation no. 55/2008 (2) established a specific autonomous trade preferences system for Moldova. This system provides for free access on the European Union Market for all products originating from Moldova, except for certain agricultural products listed in Annex I of the respective regulation, for which limited concessions were granted, either under the form of customs duty exemptions within the limit of tariff quotas or under the form of customs duties diminution.

The Autonomous Trade Preferences granted to Moldova Republic also target fresh grape wines, other than sparkling wines. In 2011, the European Commission approved the prolongation of the Autonomous Trade Preferences for Moldova by three years, with the increase of quotas and customs duty exemption for the exports of the following products: barley, maize, wheat, white sugar and **fresh grape wines, other than sparkling wines**. The quotas for these products will increase each year.

The negotiations for a new association agreement, including the establishment of a deep and comprehensive free trade area between the European Union and Moldova began in January 2010 and were completed in July 2013. The respective agreement provides for the full liberalization of the bilateral trade in wine beginning in 2014.

In the period 2003-2013, the Republic of Moldova was a net wine and grape must exporter. The balance of trade for wine and grape must was positive throughout the investigated period, both per total and by groups of countries (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Balance of trade in wine and grape must per total and by groups of countries



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

After peaking in 2005, following the decrease in exports, the positive trade balance for wine and grape must began to decrease in 2006. Throughout the entire period, the positive evolution of the trade balance is the result of the significant share of trade with CIS countries.

3.4. Viticulture and Wine Sector restructuring program

The Viticulture and Wine Sector restructuring Program is operating in the Republic of Moldova. This was conceived by Moldova's Government and the European Investment Bank (EIB) in order to solve the structural vulnerabilities in the vine and wine industry in this country.

According to the Financing Agreement signed on 23 November, 2010, EIB provided a loan of EUR 75 million to the Republic of Moldova to carry out the program.

The program is being implemented and monitored through the Consolidated Unit for Implementing and Monitoring the Viticulture and Wine Sector Restructuring Program (UCIMPRSVV), established by Government Decision no. 1005 of 26.10.2010.

The Program aims to contribute to the recovery of the viticulture and wine sector and to develop the production of wines with Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Protected Geographical Indication (PGI).

Program objectives:

- Restructuring the viticulture and wine sector and the related industries (manufacturing of packages, labels, cork stoppers, etc.);
- Improving the quality and consistency of wine produced in Moldova from the quality of vineyards to the final packaging and delivery of products;
- Diversifying the country's export markets while ensuring the authenticity of wine production.

The financial instruments of the Program provided to Final Beneficiaries are:

- **Credits** provided through the Partner Financial Institutions (PFI);
- **Leasing** the viticultural and winemaking equipment and production tools.

4. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VITICULTURE SECTOR

According to the results of the General Agricultural Census of 2011, the viticulture sector of Moldova can be characterized as being a mixture of subsistence and semi-subsistence and large commercial viticulture enterprises.

The present study, together with other characteristics of the viticulture sector, presents data on the use of areas of vineyards (productive or abandoned areas) both for all agricultural producers and with the breakdown by legal status: agricultural holdings with a legal status and without legal status.

4.1. Holdings with vine plantations and total area under vineyards (productive and abandoned) nationwide and by regions

There are 902 214 agricultural holdings in Republic of Moldova in total, as enumerated by GAC 2011. There are 3 446 agricultural holdings with legal status and 898 768 agricultural holdings without legal status.

4.1.1. Viticultural areas nationwide and their distribution by regions

According to census data, 450312 holdings have vine plantations, both productive and abandoned, accounting for almost 50 percent of the total number of agricultural holdings in the Republic of Moldova (Table 7).

Table 7. Agricultural holdings with vine plantations and total viticultural area, nationwide and by regions

	Total agricultural holdings, number	Holdings with vine plantations (productive and abandoned), number	Share of holdings with vine plantations in total agricultural holdings, percent	Total area of vine plantations (productive and abandoned), hectares	Share in total viticultural area, percent
Republic of Moldova	902 214	450 312	49.90	140 502.94	100.00
Chişinău Municipality	32 098	11 305	35.20	2 863.19	2.04
North	310 241	88 923	28.70	5 401.44	3.84
Centre	357 997	218 094	60.90	60 579.31	43.12
South	160 920	108 339	67.30	55 736.16	39.67
UTA Găgăuzia	40 958	23 651	57.70	15 922.84	11.33

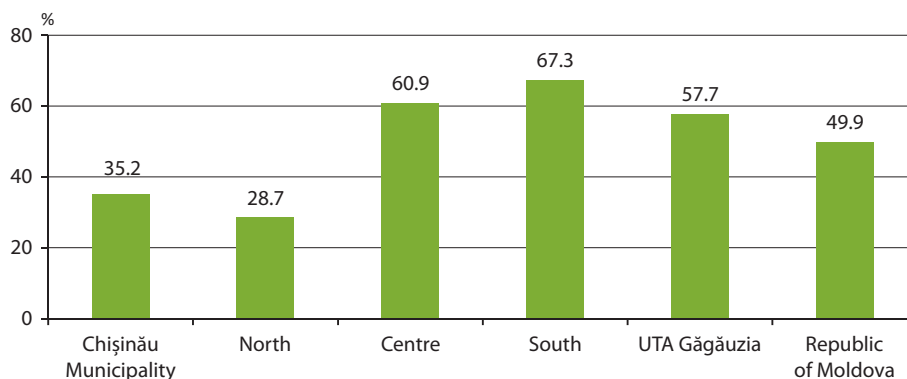
Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4 Structural characteristics of the viticulture sector

Out of total holdings with vineyards, 589 (0.13 percent) are agricultural holdings with legal status and the remaining 449 723 (99.87 percent) are agricultural holdings without legal status.

As regards the share of agricultural holdings with vine plantations more than 60 percent of agricultural holdings from the regions Centre and South have vineyards (Figure 16). The lowest share of holdings with vine plantations in region North (28.7 percent), and the highest share is in the region South (67.3 percent).

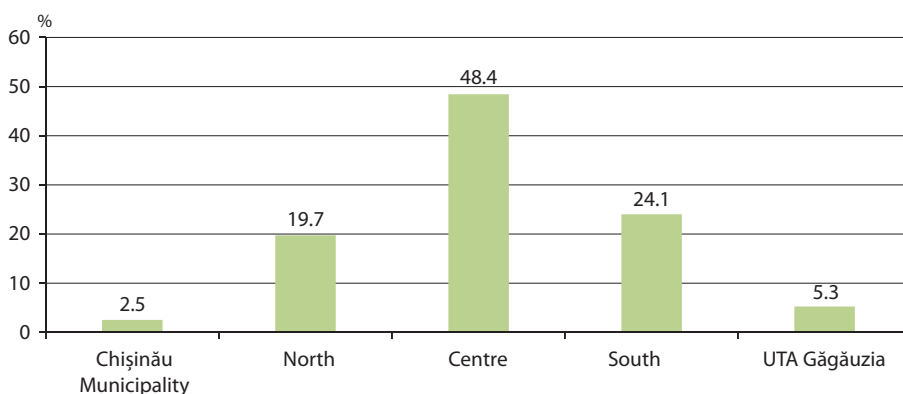
Figure 16. Share of holdings with (productive and abandoned) vine plantations in total agricultural holdings, by regions



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

Almost 50 percent of all holdings with vine plantations are found in the region Centre (48.4 percent). Region South comes next (24.1 percent), followed by region North (19.7 percent), UTA Găgăuzia (5.2 percent) and Chişinău municipality (2.5 percent) (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Distribution of holdings with (productive and abandoned) vine plantations, by regions



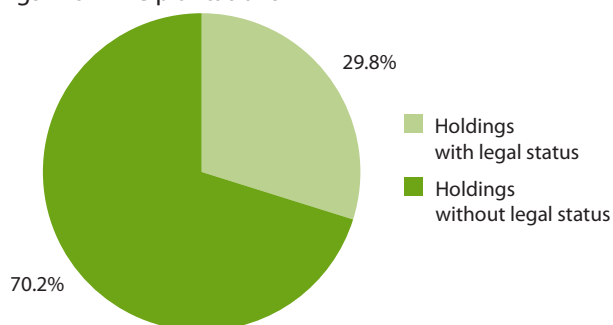
Source: Processing of GAC 2011 data – Republic of Moldova

4.1.2. Total area under vine plantations nationwide and distribution by regions

The total area under vine plantations on over 450 000 holdings with vine plantations is 140 502.94 hectares.

From the distribution of total area under vines by types of holdings, it can be seen that 70.16 percent of the vine area is found on agricultural holdings without legal status (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Distribution of areas under (productive and abandoned) vine plantations, by the legal status of holdings with vine plantations

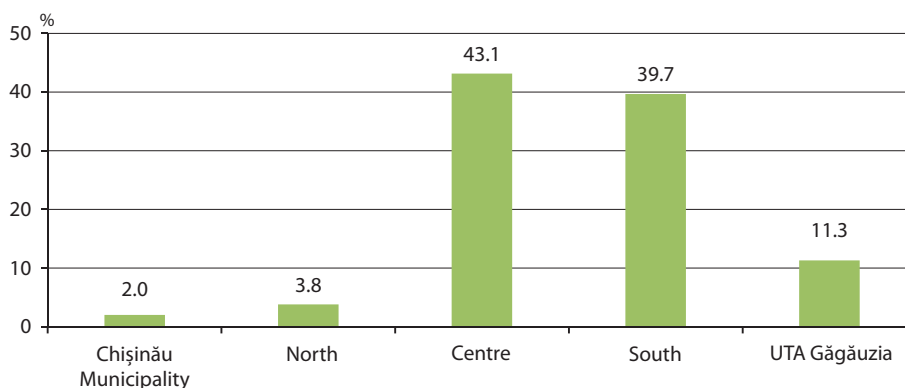


Source: Processing of GAC 2011 data – Republic of Moldova

The holdings with legal status, although representing only 0.13 percent of the total number of holdings with vineyards, account for almost one-third (29.84 percent) of the total area under vine plantations. This indicates that vine plantations on these holdings are on average larger than vine plantations on holdings without legal status¹.

Across regions, almost 83 percent of the total area of vine plantations is concentrated in two regions, namely Centre (43.1 percent) and South (39.7 percent). In the other three regions, the areas under vine plantations are smaller; the viticultural area of the region UTA Găgăuzia accounts for 11.3 percent of total, that of the region North for 3.84 percent and that of Chişinău municipality for 2.04 percent of the total (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Distribution of the area under (productive and abandoned) vine plantations by regions



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

¹ The average size of the productive plantation per holding with legal status is 69.67 hectares/productive plantation, while the average size per holding without legal status is 0.17 hectares/productive plantation

4.2. Holdings with productive viticultural areas and productive viticultural area nationwide and by regions

The total productive area of viticultural plantations is 104 659.22 hectares (about 75 percent of the total area of viticultural plantations). According to census data, 68.2 percent of the productive area of viticultural plantations is found on agricultural holdings without legal status.

4.2.1. Holdings with productive viticultural areas, at national level

Out of total number of 450 312 agricultural holdings with vine plantations, 92.1 percent (414 714 holdings) have productive vine plantations. Holdings without legal status prevail in this regard (99.9 percent) (Table 8).

Tableul 8. Number of agricultural holdings with vine plantations, with productive and abandoned areas, by legal status of holdings¹

	Total holdings with vine plantations, number	Share in total holdings with vine plantations, percent	of which:			
			With productive area, number	Share in total holdings with vine plantations, percent	With abandoned area, number	Share in total holdings with vine plantations, percent
Total agricultural holdings	450 312	100.0	414 714	92.1	81 661	18.1
Holdings with legal status	589	0.1	478	81.2	165	28.0
Agricultural cooperatives	45	7.6	40	88.9	13	28.9
Joint stock companies	41	7.0	32	78.0	14	34.1
Limited liability companies	443	75.2	374	84.4	109	24.6
State enterprises	8	1.4	7	87.5	1	12.5
Other businesses	52	8.8	25	48.1	28	53.8
Holdings without legal status	449 723	99.9	414 236	92.1	81 496	18.1

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

Out of the 589 agricultural holdings with legal status with vine plantations, 81.2 percent have productive vine plantations. Out of the 449 723 agricultural holdings without legal status with vine plantations, 92.1 percent have productive vine plantations.

¹ Agricultural exploitations that hold concomitant productive and abandoned surface are included in both columns (with productive surface and abandoned surface)

4.2.2. Productive viticultural area, nationwide

Out of total productive viticultural area of 104 659.22 hectares, 68.2 percent, (i.e. 71 357.86 hectares) is found on agricultural holdings without legal status (Table 9, Figure 20).

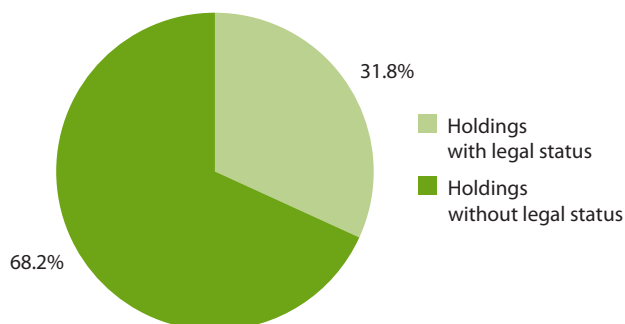
Table 9. Total (productive and abandoned) area of viticultural plantations, by legal status of holdings

	Total viticultural area, hectares	Share in total viticultural area, percent	of which:			
			Productive area, hectares	Share in total viticultural area, percent	Abandoned area, hectares	Share in total viticultural area, percent
Total agricultural holdings	140 502.94	100.0	104 659.22	74.5	35 843.72	25.5
Holdings with legal status	41 919.25	29.8	33 301.36	79.4	8 617.89	20.6
Agricultural cooperatives	7 967.7	19.0	6 316.96	79.3	1 650.74	20.7
Joint stock companies	5 077.61	12.1	4 468.10	88.0	609.51	12.0
Limited liability companies	27 358.56	65.3	21 554.06	78.8	5 804.5	21.2
State enterprises	729.93	1.7	724.92	99.3	5.01	0.7
Other businesses	785.45	1.9	237.32	30.2	548.13	69.8
Holdings without legal status	98 583.69	70.2	71 357.86	72.4	27 225.83	27.6

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

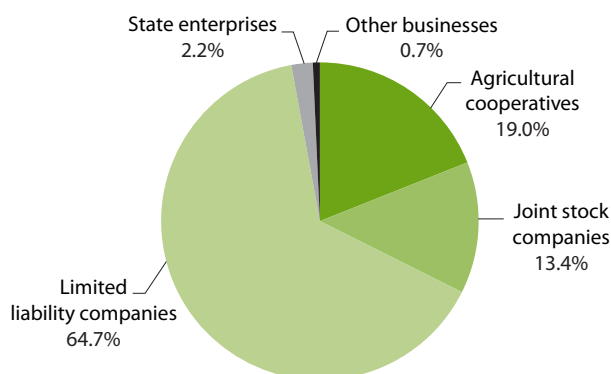
The total area of productive plantations belonging to agricultural holdings with legal status is 33 301.36 hectares (31.8 percent of total productive vine area), out of which almost 65 percent belongs to the limited liability companies (Figure 21).

Figure 20. Distribution of productive area of vine plantations, by the legal status of holdings



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

Figure 21. Distribution of productive area of vine plantations on the holdings with legal status, by types of units



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4.2.3. Holdings with productive viticultural areas, by regions

The main viticultural regions of the Republic of Moldova are the region South and the Region Centre, with about 72 percent of the total number of holdings with productive viticultural areas located in these regions.

Almost half of holdings with productive viticultural areas are located in region Centre (48.3 percent). The regions South (23.5 percent) and North (20.8 percent) come next. The holdings with productive areas from UTA Găgăuzia account for 4.8 percent and those from Chişinău municipality account for 2.6 percent (Table 10).

Table 10. Agricultural holdings with areas under vine plantations, by legal status by regions

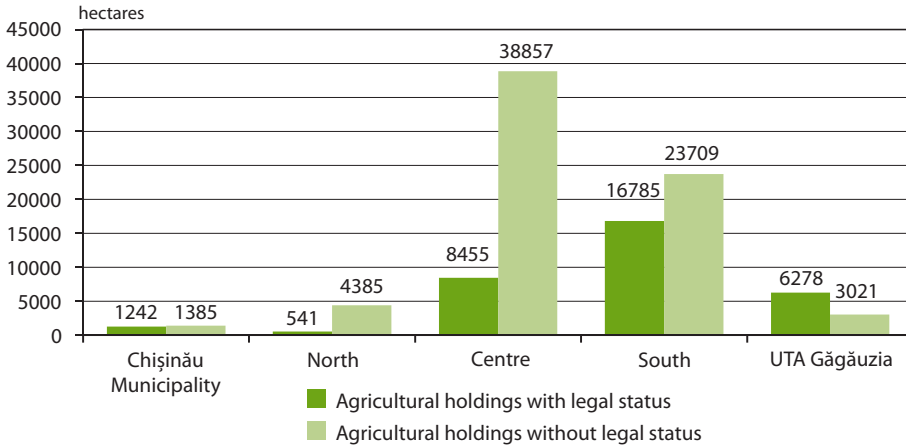
	<i>number</i>		
	Agricultural holdings with vine plantations with productive areas		
	Total	out of which:	
Agricultural holdings with legal status		Agricultural holdings without legal status	
Republic of Moldova	414 714	478	414 236
Chişinău municipality	10 796	28	10 768
North	86 436	43	86 393
Centre	200 153	153	200 000
South	97 571	186	97 385
UTA Găgăuzia	19 758	68	19 690

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4.2.4. Productive viticultural area by regions

Almost 84 percent of the total productive area is found in two regions: region Centre, with 47 312.01 hectares, has the highest share in total; i.e. 45.2 percent, and region South with 40 493.93 hectares (38.7 percent). The remaining productive area is distributed between UTA Găgăuzia (8.9 percent), region North (4.7 percent) and Chişinău municipality (2.5 percent) (Figure 22).

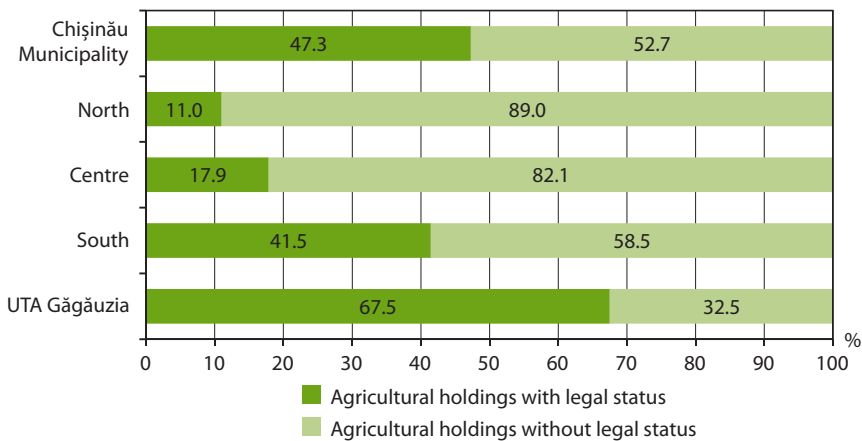
Figure 22. Distribution of productive viticultural area, by legal status of holdings, by region



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

By regions, areas under productive vine plantations are mainly found on holdings without legal status, except for the region UTA Găgăuzia, where these holdings account for only 32.5 percent of the productive area of the region (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Share of productive viticultural area, by legal status of holdings, by regions



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4.3. Holdings with abandoned viticultural areas and abandoned viticultural area nationwide and by regions

4.3.1. Holdings with abandoned viticultural areas at national level

One of the problems that the viticulture sector is facing is the abandonment of vine plantations. This phenomenon is visible on all types of agricultural holdings, although it mainly affects holdings without legal status.

At national level, there are abandoned viticultural areas on 81 661 holdings, which represents 18.3 percent of total holdings with areas under vine plantations. It is worth mentioning that there is a mixture of holdings that have exclusively have productive areas or exclusively abandoned areas, as well as holdings that have both productive and abandoned areas.

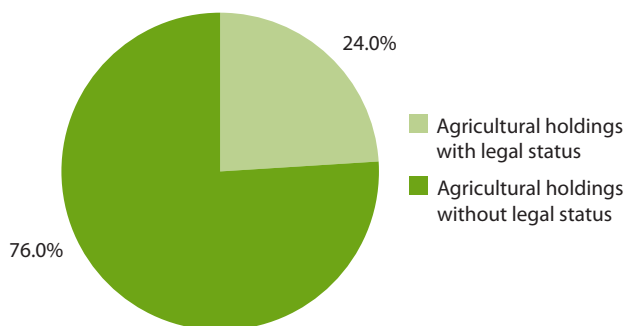
If we take into consideration the legal status of holdings, 28.01 percent of holdings with legal status have abandoned areas. Although the share of holdings without legal status with abandoned areas is lower (i.e. 18.12 percent), their number is 10 times higher than the number of those from the first category (Table 8).

4.3.2. Abandoned viticultural area at national level

Out of total area of vine plantations (140 502.94 hectares), 35 843.72 hectares are abandoned, with abandoned plantations accounting for 25.5 percent of the total area.

By the legal status of holdings, 76 percent of the total abandoned area is found on agricultural holdings without legal status (Figure 24).

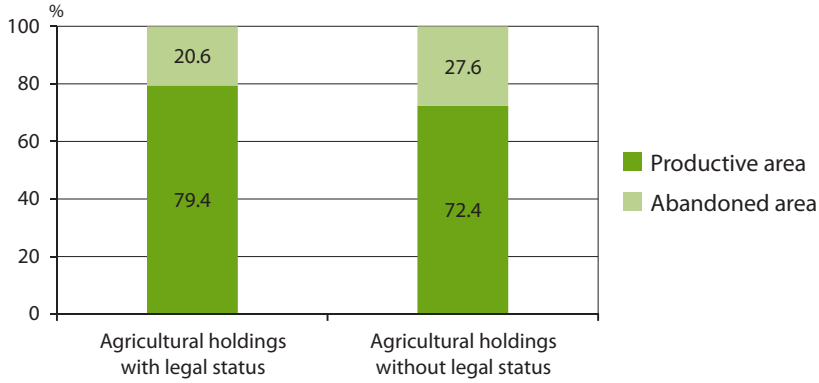
Figure 24. Distribution of abandoned viticultural area, by legal status of holdings



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

The abandoned area belonging to holdings with legal status totals 8 617.89 hectares and its share in the structure of total viticultural area of this category is 20.6 percent. The abandoned area on the holdings without legal status totals 27 225.83 hectares, accounting for 27.6 percent of total viticultural area of this category of holdings (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Structure of viticultural area, by legal status of holdings

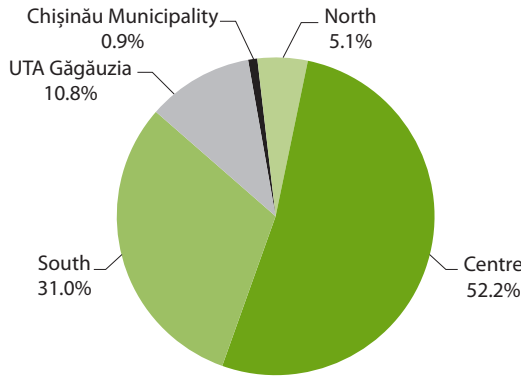


Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4.3.3. Holdings with abandoned viticultural areas by regions

Nationwide, more than 83 percent of holdings with abandoned viticultural areas are found in two regions; 52.2 percent in the region Centre and 31.0 percent in the region South (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Distribution of holdings with abandoned viticultural areas, by regions

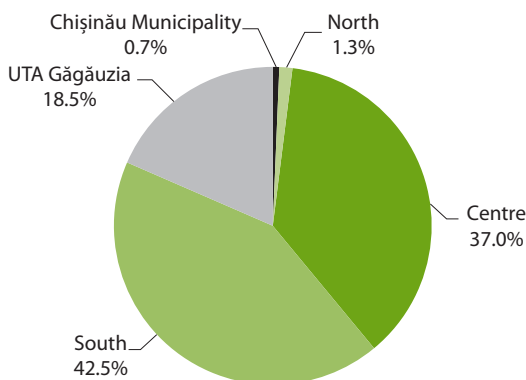


Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4.3.4. Abandoned viticultural area by regions

More than 78 percent of the abandoned viticultural areas are found in the region South (42.5 percent) and in the region Centre (37.0 percent) (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Distribution of the area under abandoned vine plantations by regions



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

By regions, the highest share of abandoned vine plantations in the viticultural area of the region is 41.6 percent in UTA Găgăuzia, followed by the region South (27.3 percent), region Centre (21.9 percent), region North (8.8 percent) and Chişinău municipality (8.2 percent) (Table 11).

Table 11. Number of agricultural holdings with vine plantations and area under (productive and abandoned) vine plantations in the field and gardens, by regions

	Holdings with vine plantations, units			Area under vine plantations, hectares		
	Total	out of which:		Total	out of which:	
		With productive area	With abandoned area		Productive viticultural area	Abandoned viticultural area
Republic of Moldova	450 312	414 714	81 661	140 502.94	104 659.22	35 843.72
Chişinău municipality	11 305	10 796	761	2 863.19	2 627.70	235.49
North	88 923	86 436	4 168	5 401.44	4 925.91	475.53
Centre	218 094	200 153	42 626	60 579.31	47 312.01	13 267.3
South	108 339	97 571	25 283	55 736.16	40 493.93	15 242.23
UTA Găgăuzia	23 651	19 758	8 823	15 922.84	9 299.67	6 623.17

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4.4. Average size of productive vine plantation per holding with vine plantations, nationwide and by regions

4.4.1. Average size of productive vine plantation at national level

At national level, the average size of productive vine plantation per holding is 0.25 hectares, with significant differences depending on the legal status of holdings, namely: 0.17 hectares per holding without legal status and 69.67 hectares per holding with legal status.

4.4.2. Average size of productive vine plantation by regions

Across regions, two regions stand out, where the average size of productive plantations is significantly higher than the national average; namely, UTA Găgăuzia (0.47 hectares/holding) and the region South (0.42 hectares/holding). The lowest average of productive vine plantation is found in the region North (0.06 hectares/holding). In the other two regions, Centre and Chişinău municipality, the average size of productive vine plantations is close to the national average; i.e. 0.24 hectares/holding.

Depending on the *legal status of holdings*, the differences in the average size of productive vine plantation follow the same trends as those nationwide on the *holdings with legal status*. Thus, the greatest average sizes of productive vine plantation are found in UTA Găgăuzia and the region South (over 90 hectares/holding). In the region Centre and in Chişinău municipality, the average plantation size is 55.26 hectares and 44.37 hectares/holding respectively. The lowest average size of productive vine plantation is found in the region North (12.59 hectares/holding) (Table 12).

Table 12. Average size of productive vine plantation per holding, per total holdings with vine plantations, by legal status of holdings, nationwide and by regions

	Average size of productive vine plantation (ha/holding)		
	Total holdings with vine plantations	out of which:	
		Holdings with legal status	Holdings without legal status
Total	0.25	69.67	0.17
Chişinău municipality	0.24	44.37	0.13
North	0.06	12.59	0.05
Centre	0.24	55.26	0.19
South	0.42	90.24	0.24
UTA Găgăuzia	0.47	92.33	0.15

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

The average productive plantation size on the *holdings without legal status* has higher values than the national average in the regions South (0.24 hectares) and Centre (0.19 hectares). As in the case of holdings with legal status, the lowest average size can be noticed in the region North, (0.05 hectares/holding), while in the other two regions, UTA Găgăuzia and Chişinău municipality, the average plantation size 0.15 hectares and 0.13 hectares respectively.

4.5. Distribution of agricultural holdings and of areas under productive vine plantations by size classes of vine plantations

About **98 percent** of the total number of agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations are less than one hectare in size and use **53.3 percent** of the total area of productive vine plantations, while **23.4 percent** of the total area of productive vine plantations is used by holdings **larger than 100 hectares**, which account for **0.03 percent** of the total number of agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations.

In terms of the size classes of the areas under productive vine plantations, the small holdings prevail: almost 55 percent of these are included in the size category up to 0.1 hectares, and the land area under this category accounts for 8.54 percent of the total productive viticultural area. The share of holdings belonging to the size class 0.1-0.3 hectares is 29.98 percent, and the area under this category accounts for 18.26 percent of total productive viticultural area. In the larger size classes, the number of holdings almost constantly decreases, together with the increase in the average size of vine plantations (Table 13).

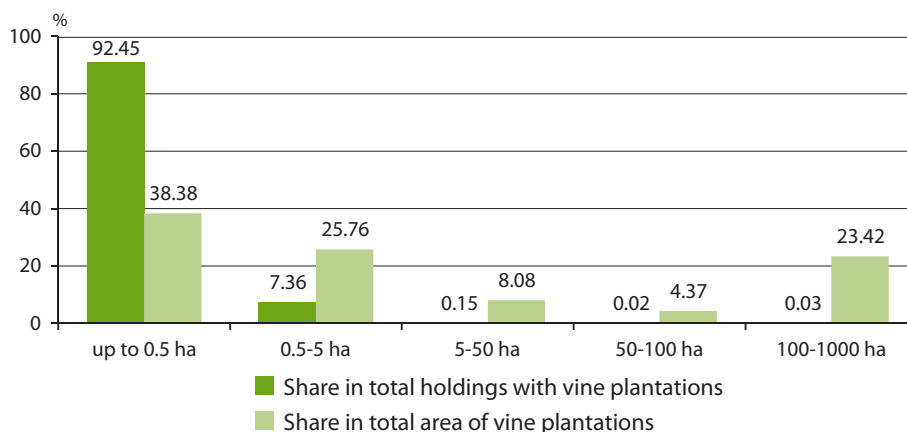
Tableul 13. Agricultural holdings with vine plantations and areas under productive vine plantations, by size classes of vine plantations

Size classes of vine plantations, hectares	Agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations		Area of the productive vine plantations		Average size of the productive vine plantation, hectares
	Total, number	Percent in total	Total, hectares	Percent in total	
Total	414 714	100	104 659.22	100	0.25
up to 0.1	226 990	54.73	8 942.27	8.54	0.04
0.1 to 0.3	124 348	29.98	19 106.51	18.26	0.15
0.3 to 0.5	32 066	7.73	12 117.06	11.58	0.38
0.5 to 1	23 111	5.57	15 661.14	14.96	0.68
1 to 2	6 254	1.51	8 151.32	7.79	1.30
2 to 5	1 152	0.28	3 145.2	3.01	2.73
5 to 10	307	0.07	2 070.96	1.98	6.75
10 to 20	169	0.04	2 249.92	2.15	13.31
20 to 30	87	0.02	2 074.2	1.98	23.84
30 to 50	54	0.01	2 062.96	1.97	38.20
50 to 100	66	0.02	4 569.95	4.37	69.24
100 to 500	104	0.03	20 965.18	20.03	201.59
500 to 1000	6	0.00	3 542.55	3.38	590.43

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

Based on the distribution of holdings *by size classes of vine plantations*, is visible that on most agricultural holdings with productive plantations (92.5 percent of total holdings with viticultural plantations) the vine plantation area does not exceed 0.5 ha, and the share of the area under this category is 38.4 percent of total productive viticultural area (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Distribution of agricultural holdings and of productive viticultural area by size classes of vine plantations



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

Holdings with vine plantations that are between 0.5 and 5 hectares in size account for 7.36 percent of the total number of holdings with vine plantations and operate more than one quarter of the total productive viticultural area (25.8 percent).

Holdings with vine plantations ranging from 5 to 50 hectares in size represent 0.15 percent of the total number of holdings with vine plantations, and the area belonging to this category covers 8.08 percent of total productive viticultural area.

Holdings of between 50 and 100 hectares in size account for 0.02 percent of all holdings with vine plantations. The area belonging to this category accounts for 4.37 percent of total productive viticultural area.

Holdings of between 100 and 1 000 hectares in size account for 0.03 percent in total holdings with vine plantations and use 23.42 percent of total productive viticultural area. There are no holdings with areas larger than 1 000 hectares.

4.6. Location of vine plantations

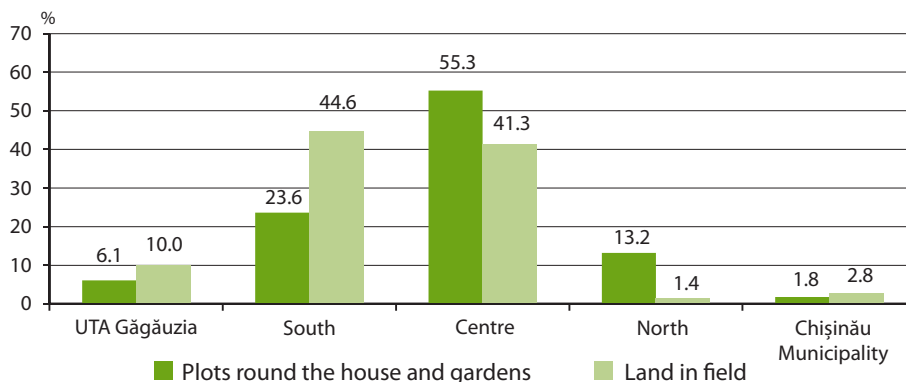
4.6.1. Location of vine plantations nationwide

The productive area of vine plantations (104 659.22 hectares) is located both *in fields* and *on plots around houses and gardens*. Productive *field plantations* cover a total area of 75 143.9 hectares, accounting for almost 72 percent of the total productive area of vine plantations. The productive plantations located on *plots around houses and gardens* have a total area of 29 515.3 hectares, accounting for 28.2 percent of total the productive area of vine plantations.

4.6.2. Location of vine plantations by regions

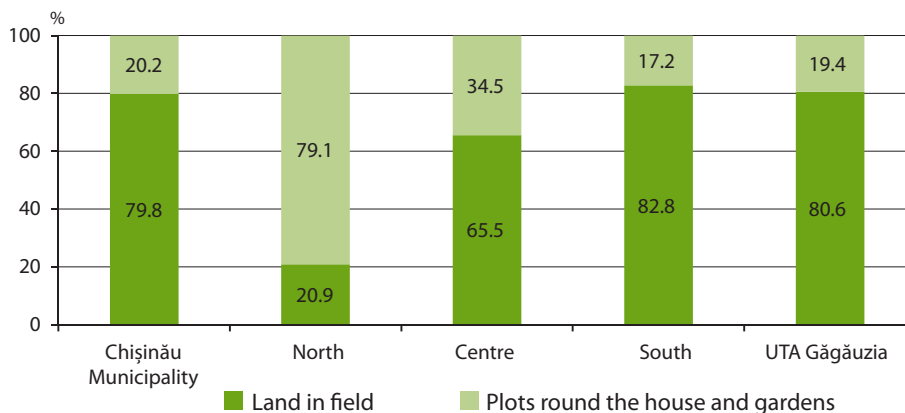
Almost 86 percent of the area under productive vine plantations on fields is found in the regions South (44.6 percent) and Centre (41.3 percent) (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Distribution of productive viticultural areas, by their location, by regions



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

The plantations located on plots around houses and gardens are mostly found in the region Centre (55.3 percent), followed by the region South (23.6 percent). This can be explained by the fact that the two regions together account for almost 84 percent of the total productive area. By regions, the location modality of productive vine plantations follows the structure at national level, with certain differences. Region North is an exception, where the plantations located round houses and gardens prevail (79.1 percent) (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Structure of productive vine plantations, by their location, by regions

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4.6.3. Vine plantations (productive and bearing) located in fields and structure of varieties at national level

The total number of agricultural holdings that have vine plantations located in fields is 92 369, accounting for 22.3 percent of total holdings with productive vine plantations. Both holdings with legal status (476) and holdings without legal status (91 893) are found in this category.

Most holdings have bearing vine plantations, and only 1.2 percent of these have young plantations, which are not yet bearing.

The area of productive vine plantations located in fields is 75 143.90 hectares, out of which 66 377.54 hectares (88.3 percent) are bearing vine plantations while the remaining 8 766.36 hectares (11.7 percent) are young plantations that are not yet bearing.

Wine varieties both from both the international assortment and from the Moldovan traditional assortment are cultivated. European wine varieties prevail in the structure of productive vine plantations, accounting for about **65 percent** of the entire productive viticultural area, and among these white wine varieties prevail (with about **55 percent**).

On the *holdings with legal status*, out of the 33 301.17 hectares of productive viticultural area located in the field, 26 276.26 hectares (78.9 percent) are areas under bearing vines, and the difference of 7 024.91 hectares (21.1 percent) is represented by young plantations. The productive viticultural area on the *holdings without legal status* covers 41 842.73 hectares; which accounts for 55.7 percent of the total productive viticultural area located in the field. Out of this, 40 101.28 hectares (95.8 percent) are bearing plantations, while the area of young plantations that are not yet bearing, amounts to 1 741.45 hectares (4.2 percent) (Table 14).

4 Structural characteristics of the viticulture sector

Table 14. Area under vine plantations in the field by legal status of holdings

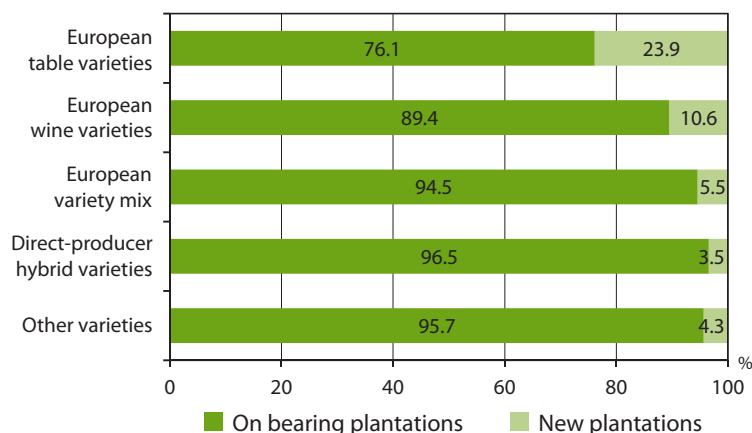
	Total		out of which:			
			Holdings with legal status		Holdings without legal status	
	productive area	out of which bearing	productive area	out of which bearing	productive area	out of which bearing
vine plantations	75 143.90	66 377.54	33 301.17	26 276.26	41 842.73	40 101.28
European table varieties	12 580.84	9 574.04	5 730.52	3 599.22	6 850.32	5 974.82
European wine varieties:	48 826.75	43 672.99	25 403.39	20 834.73	23 423.36	22 838.26
– red	22 034.84	19 375.13	13 076.89	10 711.71	8 957.95	8 663.42
– white	26 791.91	24 297.86	12 326.50	10 123.02	14 465.41	14 174.84
European variety mix	3 865.13	3 653.50	971.99	842.95	2 893.14	2 810.55
Direct-producer hybrid varieties	3 914.89	3 779.70	576.68	544.17	3 338.21	3 235.53
Other varieties	5 956.29	5 697.31	618.59	455.19	5 337.70	5 242.12

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

In the structure of productive area by types of varieties, a significant share (23.9 percent) of *young vine plantations* falls in the category of European table grape varieties. In the category of European grape varieties, young plantations account for 10.6 percent of the productive area.

For the other types of varieties, the young plantations have a lower share: 5.5 percent for European variety mixes, 4.3 percent for other varieties and 3.5 percent for the direct-producer hybrids (Figure 31).

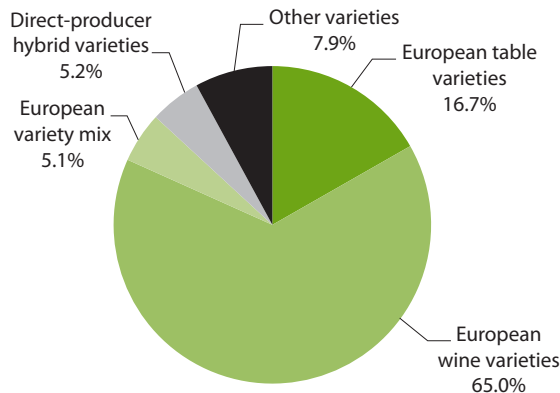
Figure 31. Structure of productive area by types of varieties and types of plantations, at national level



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

In the structure of areas under productive vine plantations located in field, European wine grape varieties account for almost 65 percent, and European table grape varieties accounted for almost 17 percent of the total area. Plantations with European variety mixes and direct-producer hybrids cover 5 percent each, the remaining area being covered by other varieties (Figure. 32).

Figure 32. Structure of productive area in the field, by types of varieties, at national level



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

The structure of European wine grape varieties, per total holdings, reveals producers reference for white varieties, mainly on the agricultural holdings without legal status, where these varieties cover 62 percent of productive viticultural area. On the holdings with legal status, more than half of the area is covered with red wine varieties (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Structure of European wine varieties per total and by types of holdings



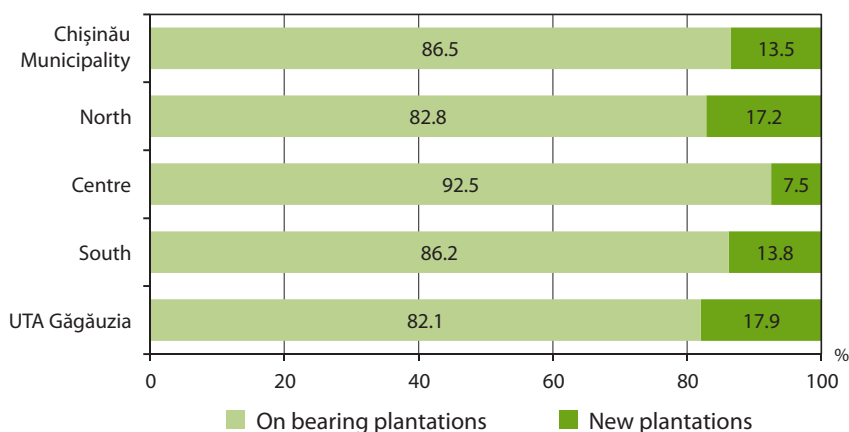
Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

4.6.4. (Productive and bearing) vine plantations located in the field and structure of varieties by regions

From the distribution (by region) of the total area under productive vine plantations located in the field (75 143.90 hectares), almost 85 percent of this area is concentrated into two regions, namely in region South with 33 517.89 hectares (44.6 percent) and in region Centre, with 31 001.8 (41.3 percent). UTA Găgăuzia comes next, with 7 497.22 hectares of productive area located in the field, (10.0 percent), followed by Chişinău municipality, with 2 097.54 hectares, (2.8 percent) and region North with 1 029.45 (1.4 percent).

In the structure of productive area located in fields at national level, bearing vine plantations account for 88.3 percent, and the young ones account for 11.7 percent. The share of young plantations, not yet bearing, is above the national average in most regions, namely 17.9 percent in UTA Găgăuzia, 17.2 percent in region North, 13.8 percent in region South and 13.5 percent in Chişinău municipality; the region Centre is an exception, where young plantations that area not yet bearing, account for 7.5 percent of the productive viticultural area located in fields (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Structure of productive area, by type of plantation, by regions



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

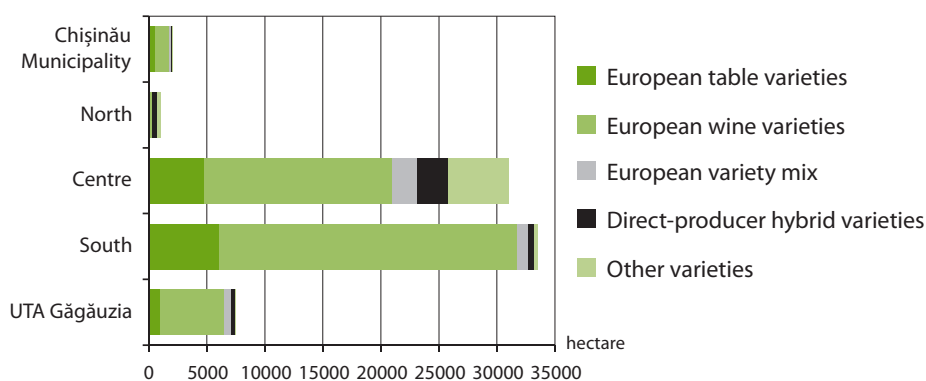
By regions, the productive viticultural area located in fields is mainly cultivated with European wine grape varieties, with European table grape varieties in second position. Region North is an exception to this trend, where the areas cultivated with other varieties and direct-producer hybrids prevail (Table 15, Figure 35).

Tableul 15. Productive area located in the field, by types of varieties, by regions

hectares

	Productive viticultural area in the field	out of which:				
		European table varieties	European wine varieties	European variety mix	Direct-producer hybrid varieties	Other varieties
Total	75 143.90	12 580.84	48 826.75	3 865.13	3 914.89	5 956.29
Chişinău municipality	2 097.54	588.66	1 232.97	98.22	105.1	72.59
North	1 029.45	95.85	254.14	24.2	331.24	324.02
Centre	31 001.8	4 824.47	16 144.8	2 202.66	2 612.3	5 217.57
South	33 517.89	6 067.58	25 682.49	947.5	563.8	256.52
UTA Găgăuzia	7 497.22	1 004.28	5 512.35	592.55	302.45	85.59

Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

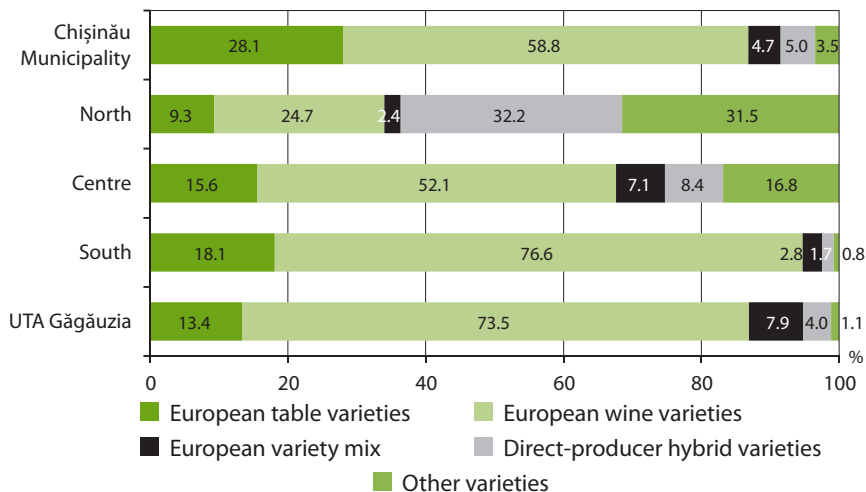
Figure 35. Productive viticultural area located in fields, by types of varieties, by regions


Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

Across the regions, the European table grape varieties range between 28.1 percent in Chişinău municipality to 9.3 percent in the region North.

By regions, the share of European table grape varieties is 76.6 percent in the region South, 73.5 percent in the region UTA Găgăuzia, 58.8 percent in the productive viticultural area of Chişinău municipality, while the share in the structure of productive viticultural area in region Centre is 52.1 percent. In region North, the share of European wine varieties is 24.7 percent (Figure 36).

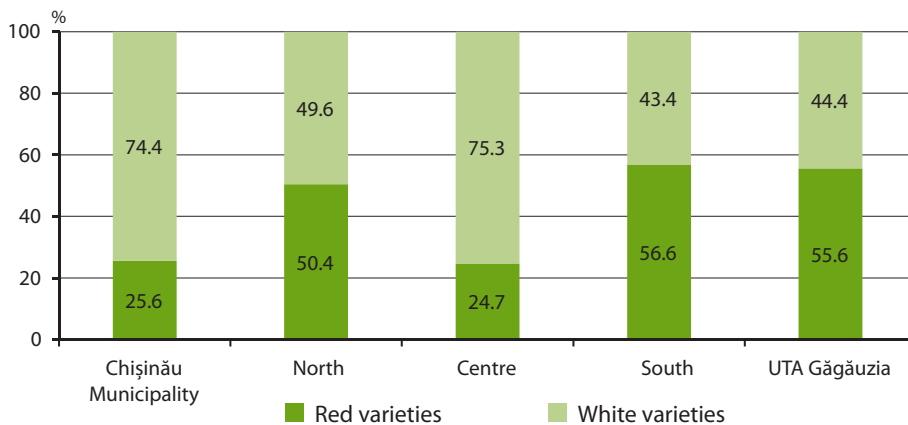
Figure 36. Structure of productive area in the field, by types of varieties, by regions



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

White European varieties prevail in two regions: in region Centre, where they cover an area of 12 163.6 hectares, accounting for 75.3 percent of the region’s productive viticultural area in fields and in Chişinău municipality, where they cover 917.4 hectares, accounting for 74.4 percent of the productive viticultural area in fields (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Structure of European wine varieties, by regions



Source: GAC 2011 – Republic of Moldova

In the other three regions, European white wine varieties cover less than half of the productive field area of European wine varieties, while the red varieties cover more than half of these areas, namely: in the region South, with an area of 14 545.3 hectares and 56.6 percent in share, in UTA Găgăuzia, with an area of 3 064.8 hectares and a share of 55.6 percent and in the region North, with an area of 128.0 hectares and a share of 50.4 percent.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Agricultural census:	Collection of structural data from agricultural holdings
Agricultural area:	Utilized agricultural area and other land areas, including non-utilized agricultural area
Agricultural year:	The period from 1 November 2009 – 1 October 2010, for agricultural census 2011 in the Republic of Moldova
Agricultural activity	All agricultural activities carried out in order to obtain crop and/or animal products, in natural, raw form, used as foodstuffs for humans, as feeds for animals and as raw products for the processing industry.
Agricultural holding:	A technical economic unit (with or without juridical status) having a single management and carrying out agricultural activities by utilizing agricultural land and/or livestock breeding or activities related to maintenance agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental conditions, whether as principal activity or as a secondary activity.
Agricultural holding with juridical status	Agricultural cooperatives, joint stock companies, limited liability companies, state enterprises, other type of holdings.
Agricultural holding without juridical status	Registered peasant households (farmer)/entrepreneur + other type of households
Arable land	Land area that is ploughed or tilled regularly, each year or at longer intervals, generally to a crop rotation system, used for the cultivation of annual or perennial crops. It includes fallow land.
Area harvested	<p>Data refers to the area from which a crop is gathered. Area harvested, therefore, excludes the area from which, although sown or planted, there was no harvest due to damage, failure, etc. It is usually net for temporary crops and sometimes gross for permanent crops. Net area differs from gross area insofar as the latter includes uncultivated patches, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders, shelterbelts, etc.</p> <p>If the crop in question is harvested more than once during the year as a consequence of successive cropping (i.e. the same crop is sown or planted more than once in the same field during the year), the area is counted as many times as harvested. On the contrary, area harvested will be recorded only once in the case of successive gathering of the crop during the year from the same standing crops. With regard to mixed and associated crops, the area sown relating to each crop should be reported separately. When the mixture refers to particular crops, generally grains, it is recommended to treat the mixture as if it were a single crop; therefore, area sown is recorded only for the crop reported. (Sources: FAO Statistics Division)</p>

Classification:	Collection or presentation of data in classes in a structured format, such as land size classes, land use categories, legal status of the holdings, etc.
Complete enumeration:	Collection of data from all units, rather than from just a sample of units
Crop production	<p>Crop production data refers to the actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls.</p> <p>Crop production data is recorded in tonnes (t). In many countries, crop production data is obtained as a function of the estimated yield and the total area. If such a compilation method of production statistics is enforced by the country, it must be ensured that the total area does not refer to sown or planted area, which would give then the 'biological production', but to the actually harvested area during the year (Sources: FAO Statistics Division)</p>
Crop yield	<p>Harvested production per unit of harvested area for crop products. In most of the cases yield data is not recorded but obtained by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested. Data on yields of permanent crops are not as reliable as those for temporary crops either because most of the area information may correspond to planted area, as for grapes, or because of the scarcity and unreliability of the area figures reported by the countries, as for example for cocoa and coffee. (Sources: FAO Statistics Division).</p>
Current agricultural statistics:	On-going agricultural statistics on such things as production and prices, regularly surveyed during the calendar year, as opposed to structural data collected in the agricultural census at 10 years
European varieties of table grapes (54 – 1GAC code):	Varieties bound for production of table grapes.
European varieties for wine (55 – 1GAC code): red (56 – 1GAC code), white (code 57 – 1GAC code):	Varieties bound for grape production in producing quality wines.

Other varieties (code 60 – 1GAC code):	Varieties bound for grape production for obtaining other wines than the quality ones.
Eurostat:	Statistical Office of the European Union and the Coordinator of the European Statistical System. Eurostat is a Directorate General of the European Commission, based in Luxembourg. Its main responsibilities resides in providing statistical information to the European Union (EU) institutions and promotion of harmonized statistical methods for EU Member States and the candidate countries and, as well, to EFTA countries.
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Statistics Division)
FAOSTAT	One of the main activities of FAO statistics is maintaining the corporate statistical database, FAOSTAT. Time series statistical information is compiled, processed and stored by country from 1961. It contains time-series records from over 245 countries and territories covering domains on agriculture (production, consumption, trade, prices and resources), nutrition, fisheries, forestry, food aid, land use and population. It is currently the world's largest and most comprehensive statistical database on food and agriculture.
Fallow land (field remained un-seeded, etc.):	<p>The arable land which has only been ploughed, prepared for sowing, but has not been sowed and the one which has not been re-sowed for the 2010 harvest. The land on which no work has been done, a land that has not been utilised all throughout the agricultural campaign (fallow land) is also included here. These lands should not be confused with the land on which practiced densified (repeated) crops and with unutilised agricultural area. These lands may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – without crops; – with natural vegetation that can be used for livestock feed; – sown exclusively for the production of green mass.
Gardens:	Land areas located outside the localities, attributed in conformity with Art. 39 from the Land Code of the Republic of Moldova, by land tenure forms.
Juridical entity	Agricultural holdings with legal status are = (i) Agricultural cooperative, (ii) Joint stock company, (iii) Limited liability company, (iv) State enterprise, (v) Other holding.
Land use:	Classification of land according to the activity undertaken on the land

Land in field:	This includes farm land with legal personality, land of peasant farms that received land parcels assigned on the account of land shares given in accordance with art. 12 of the Land Code of the Republic of Moldova and art. 2 of the Law regarding the introduction of changes and amendments to the Land Code no. 173 - XIV of 22.10.1998.
Land tenure:	Arrangements under which a holder operates land on a holding
Land under property:	The land is owned by an agricultural holding.
Land leased:	Area used by a farm in exchange for an annuity default (in money, in kind or another form) and for which a written contract or a verbal agreement was concluded, for a given time period.
Land used under other types of tenure:	Area used under title of temporary replacement, area received for being used under different types of association, abandoned land and worked by the farm.
Legal status of holding:	Juridical aspects under which an agricultural holding is operated.
Non-utilized agricultural area (abandoned)	Agricultural land area that is no longer cultivated out of economic, social or other reasons and that is not used in the crop rotation system and for which no agricultural use is intended for the immediately next period. This area should not be confused with idle arable land.
Nurseries and planting stock:	Areas used for the production of propagation material of the vine; i.e. planting material (mustăceri), and rootstock plantations is land occupied by plantations for the production of rootstock cuttings.
Permanent crops	Plants and trees planted in a regular or systematic manner. The crops that occupy the land for the longest period of time possible and from which yields are obtained for several years on end, crops that are not under a crop rotation system and other than permanent pastures. Permanent crops include the areas under fruit trees and fruit shrubs, vine plantations, fruit-tree and vine nurseries, and the land areas under preparation for vineyards, orchards and other permanent crops. The nurseries are also included (except for the forestry, non-commercial nurseries, which are included in the forestland), as well as the plants for wickerwork (e.g. osier, dwarf acacia).
Plot around the house	Land areas located inside the localities, attributed in conformity with Art. 11 (82) from the Land Code of the Republic of Moldova, by land tenure forms.
Reference period:	The time period to which a given data item collected in a census or survey refers – for example, the agricultural year for crops (1 November 2009 – 1 October 2010); the day of enumeration for livestock (1 March, 2011)

Region	Development Region - territorial unit representing the frame for planning, evaluation and implementation of regional development policy, according to Law no. 438 dated 28.12.2006, regarding regional development in the Republic of Moldova.
Size classes of total area:	Indicates the distribution of agricultural holdings according to the size of the total land area of the holding.
Size classes of vine plantation:	Indicates the distribution of agricultural holdings with vine plantations according to the size of the total area of the vine plantation of the holding.
Structural data:	Data on the basic organizational structure of agricultural holdings that do not change quickly over time, such as farm size and land use
Table grape varieties:	Varieties of vine whose grapes are used fresh after harvesting or storage.
Total area of the holding	Total land covered by the holding, including (i) Utilized Agricultural Area and (ii) Other Land Area (non-utilized agricultural land, wooden area, land under buildings, constructions, yards and roads, other land)
Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA):	All land operated by the holding, distributed by the main land use categories: (i) arable land, (ii) permanent crops (vine and fruit plantations) and (iii) permanent meadows and pastures
Unit of enumeration	The unit for which data is collected in a census or survey. The unit of enumeration at the 2011 General Agricultural Census in Moldova was the agricultural holding.
Value of agricultural exports	Value of agricultural exports should be reported in national currency, US dollars or other currency. Export values are mostly reported as FOB. In the FAOSTAT database export values are expressed in thousand US dollars (Sources: FAO Statistics Division)
Vine nurseries and rootstock plantations	Land areas used for producing propagation material for vines, i.e. the vine planting material, while the rootstock plantations represent the land under plantations for producing the vine rootstock.
Vineyard (vine plantation):	Agricultural land capitalized with vines.
Vine and wine areal (areal vitivinicol):	Territorial-geographical area of the vine plantation, characterized by particular ecological conditions, cultivation methods, indications for usage of grapes, wine processing methods, specific traditions for cultivation and production.
Wine grape varieties:	Varieties of vine whose grapes are used in the manufacture of wine.
Wine Sector Restructuring Program:	Program signed between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the European Investment Bank on 23 November 2010. It aims to reduce the structural vulnerabilities of Moldovan wine industry.
Wine nursery:	Production unit to obtain propagating and planting material.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. The dynamic of surface in bearing of the

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
World (Total)	7 338	7 397	7 429	7 485	7 400
Europe (Total)	4 376	4 336	4 328	4 306	4 222
European Union	3 979	3 935	3 929	3 917	3 838
Spain	1 168	1 135	1 186	1 173	1 171
France	861	861	862	851	852
Italy	873	860	836	836	787
Continental China	283	334	392	421	414
Turkey	535	525	530	530	520
United States of America	383	377	384	385	378
Argentina	188	202	206	206	206
Iran (Islamic Republic)	264	269	272	300	313
Chile	165	168	171	173	175
Portugal	232	225	220	218	223
Romania	248	244	233	223	205
Australia	111	131	143	143	151
Republic of Moldova*	141	150	148	143	138
South Africa	108	112	117	110	112
Uzbekistan	99	100	101	98	97
India	40	50	48	52	58
Germany	102	100	99	98	98
Greece	125	132	132	131	126
Brazil	60	63	66	68	72
Bulgaria	111	129	115	131	130
Other countries	1 243	1 230	1 169	1 196	1 176

* Area on bearing

Source: FAOSTAT 2013

vineyards at the global level and on the main counties

thousand hectares

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
7 366	7 388	7 257	7 165	7 163	7 084	7 051	6 969
4 161	4 144	4 010	3 956	3 879	3 739	3 642	3 571
3 778	3 771	3 653	3 594	3 522	3 391	3 296	3 235
1 161	1 135	1 131	1 109	1 049	1 002	963	943
855	885	829	815	796	772	764	761
793	786	782	788	802	778	725	697
408	419	438	451	493	552	597	600
516	514	485	483	479	478	473	462
378	379	379	379	382	385	389	389
212	216	219	226	229	224	218	220
315	315	300	221	235	221	212	215
179	182	183	198	199	200	202	204
223	223	194	188	181	180	179	180
171	190	174	187	184	176	176	178
153	158	164	166	170	164	167	148
140	140	138	137	136	133	128	129
113	113	115	120	115	110	115	124
99	101	99	102	106	107	111	115
61	66	65	68	80	106	111	112
99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
126	113	108	87	98	99	103	99
73	75	78	80	81	82	84	83
127	129	120	111	101	83	78	77
1 165	1 149	1 155	1 150	1 145	1 134	1 154	1 133

Annex 2. The dynamic of grape

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
World (Total)	64 848	61 431	62 030	63 600	67 713
Europe (Total)	32 576	30 190	28 656	29 776	32 461
European Union	30 304	28 306	26 707	27 353	30 210
Continental China	3 282	3 680	4 479	5 176	5 673
United States of America	6 974	5 960	6 658	5 887	5 661
Italy	8 870	8 988	7 394	7 483	8 692
France	7 763	7 225	6 853	6 307	7 565
Spain	6 540	5 272	5 935	7 241	7 064
Turkey	3 600	3 250	3 500	3 600	3 500
Chile	1 900	1 801	1 750	1 985	1 900
Argentina	2 460	2 482	2 281	2 339	2 651
Iran (Islamic Republic)	2 505	2 517	2 704	2 800	2 796
South Africa	1 455	1 328	1 522	1 664	1 762
Australia	1 311	1 546	1 754	1 497	2 015
Brazil	1 024	1 058	1 149	1 067	1 291
Egypt	1 075	1 079	1 074	1 197	1 275
India	1 130	1 060	1 184	1 248	1 475
Germany	1 361	1 226	1 368	1 130	1 184
Uzbekistan	624	573	516	402	589
Greece	1 251	1 288	1 100	1 200	1 250
Portugal	1 046	895	1 039	890	1 023
Romania	1 295	1 122	1 077	1 078	1 230
Afghanistan	330	365	365	365	349
Algeria	204	196	234	278	284
Republic of Moldova	704	505	641	677	686
Other countries	8 145	8 017	7 453	8 089	7 798

Source: FAOSTAT 2013

production worldwide and by main countries

thousand tonnes

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
67 406	67 254	65 422	67 461	68 294	67 460	69 992	67 067
29 073	29 509	27 332	27 815	27 958	26 682	27 616	23 625
27 021	27 613	25 200	25 546	25 474	24 522	25 158	21 543
5 794	6 271	6 697	7 151	7 941	8 549	9 067	9 600
7 088	5 757	6 402	6 640	6 629	6 778	6 756	6 662
8 554	8 327	7 393	7 793	8 243	7 788	7 445	5 819
6 790	6 777	6 019	6 019	6 102	5 794	6 589	5 339
6 063	6 595	5 963	5 952	5 535	6 108	5 809	5 238
3 850	4 000	3 613	3 918	4 265	4 255	4 296	4 276
2 250	2 300	2 350	2 400	2 600	2 904	3 149	3 200
2 830	2 881	3 093	2 822	2 182	2 617	2 890	2 800
2 964	2 500	2 000	2 256	2 305	2 256	2 113	2 150
1 683	1 757	1 812	1 865	1 749	1 743	1 684	1 839
2 027	1 981	1 530	1 957	1 797	1 684	1 716	1 657
1 233	1 257	1 372	1 421	1 365	1 355	1 542	1 515
1 392	1 432	1 485	1 531	1 370	1 360	1 321	1 379
1 565	1 650	1 685	1 735	1 878	881	1 235	1 240
1 449	1 225	1 401	1 352	1 235	953	1 250	1 226
642	804	880	791	900	987	1 090	1 120
1 130	1 143	941	853	955	1 003	857	978
991	1 031	806	751	785	947	745	840
506	912	873	996	990	740	879	746
346	350	360	364	378	397	492	590
334	398	245	402	493	561	403	543
519	466	598	636	685	482	595	506
7 410	7 441	7 905	7 856	7 914	7 319	8 069	7 805

Annex 3. Agricultural production structure by

	2005	2006	2007
Agricultural production – total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vegetal production, of which:	68.9	67.3	58.1
Cereal crops	22.9	18.4	9.5
Sugar beet (industrial)	2.6	3.2	2.1
Tobacco	0.5	0.4	0.4
Sun flower	6.3	7.2	3.8
Potatoes	6.5	6.5	4.5
Vegetables and melons	7.3	9.3	5.8
Fruits, nuts and shrubs	4.4	3.9	4.0
Grapes	12.8	11.6	19.4
Fooder plants and other	5.6	6.8	8.6
Animal production, of which:	31.1	32.7	41.9
Meat production - total, of which:	14.8	16.7	22.1
bovine	2.9	2.8	3.2
pork	6.8	8.4	11.5
sheep and goats	0.4	0.4	0.5
poultry	4.4	4.8	6.4
Milk	10.9	10.6	13.3
Eggs	4.4	4.4	5.4
Wool	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

branches on holdings of all categories

percent

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
74.3	68.1	66.2	67.7	59.3
24.6	18.4	18.8	18.4	11.6
2.5	1.0	2.3	1.5	2.0
0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3
6.9	5.9	7.3	7.7	6.9
4.6	4.9	4.9	5.8	3.9
7.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	6.3
4.2	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.5
15.6	18.7	12.1	14.4	15.8
8.3	7.2	8.9	6.9	7.0
25.7	31.9	33.8	32.3	40.7
12.9	16.7	18.9	18.8	24.7
2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.7
5.7	7.8	9.7	10.2	13.8
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
4.5	5.7	6.2	5.9	7.3
9.1	10.7	10.2	9.2	11.2
3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.1
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Annex 4. Balance sheets for resources and

Name of products	RESOURCES, thou tons			
	Production	Import	Change in stocks	Total resources
Cereal crops (without legumes)	1 190	154	755	2 099
of which:				
wheat	495	106	116	717
maize for grains	572	7	613	1 192
rye	0.3	4.7	-0.3	4.7
barley	118	28	29	175
oats	2	2	1	5
other cereal crops	2.7	6.3	-3.7	5.3
Legumes	16	1	4	21
of which: beans	5	0.0	5	10
other legumes	11	1	-1	11
Sun Flower	296	1	22	319
Potatoes	182	30	69	281
Vegetables in field and under cover	232	51	16	299
of which: tomatoes	51	24	1	76
other vegetables	181	27	15	223
Food pumpkin	51	1	0.0	52
Fruit trees and shrubs (including nuts)	380	62	-16	426
Grapes – total	506	11	1	518
of which: table grapes	70	3	1	74
wine grapes	436	8	0.0	444
Meat – total (including by-products)	116	31	-1	146
of which: beef	10	1	0.0	11
pork	64	8	0.0	72
sheep and goat	2	–	0.0	2
poultry	39	18	0.0	57
Milk (including butter)	525	101	6	632
Eggs	622	19	-30	611

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

uses of food products for year 2012

UTILIZATION, thou tons							Con- sumption per in- habitant, kg per year	Selfsuf- ficiency, percent
Export	Seeds	Fooder	Process- ing of non-food products	Losses	Popula- tion con- sumption	Total uses		
141	111	1 292	32	21	502	2 099	141	60.8
73	80	88	-	6	470	717	132	76.9
41	12	1 098	6	13	22	1 192	6.2	49.7
-	0.0	0.5	-	0.0	4.2	4.7	1.2	6.4
27	18	102	26	1	1	175	0.3	79.7
-	0.3	3	-	0.0	1.7	5	0.5	40.0
0.0	0.7	0.5	-	1	3.1	5.3	0.9	50.9
-	3	6	-	1	11	21	3.1	76.2
-	1	-	-	0.0	9	10	2.5	50.0
-	2	6	-	1	2	11	0.6	100.0
113	2	3	193	4	4	319	1	143.7
8	62	6	-	19	186	281	52.3	66.7
48	6	10	-	9	226	299	63.6	92.4
16	0.0	-	-	2	58	76	16.3	85.0
32	6	10	-	7	168	223	47.3	94.8
0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	52	52	14.6	98.1
271	-	1	26	6	122	426	34.3	245.2
31	-	-	459	5	23	518	6.4	103.9
30	-	-	20	1	23	74	6.4	159.1
1	-	-	439	4	0.0	444	0.0	98.4
4	x	-	-	1	141	146	39.7	81.5
1	x	-	-	0.1	9	11	2.5	109.9
0.0	x	-	-	0.4	72	72	17.7	88.4
2	x	-	-	0.2	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
0.0	x	-	-	0.3	57	57	16	68.1
13	x	11	-	0.0	608	632	170.8	84.7
3	32	19	-	3	554	611	155.7	102.2

Annex 5. Wine production

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
World (Total)	28 329	27 002	25 989	26 864	30 740
Europe (Total)	20 192	18 546	17 738	18 202	21 096
European Union (Total)	19 259	17 511	16 678	17 035	19 758
France	5 754	5 339	5 000	4 749	5 911
Italy	5 409	5 229	4 460	4 409	5 314
Spain	4 117	3 095	3 454	4 246	4 280
United States of America	2 487	2 395	2 286	2 415	2 466
Continental China	1 050	1 080	1 120	1 200	1 300
Argentina	1 254	1 584	1 270	1 323	1 546
Australia	806	1 016	1 151	1 086	1 471
Chile	667	565	562	668	630
South Africa	695	647	719	885	928
Russian Federation	309	351	343	365	391
Portugal	784	671	779	715	726
Germany	1 008	908	989	811	1 001
Brazil	300	297	312	262	393
Greece	368	356	348	387	443
New Zealand	60	53	89	55	119
Serbia					
Austria	234	253	260	253	273
Hungary	430	551	333	388	527
Ukraine	129	178	243	238	201
Romania	545	546	546	546	707
Republic of Moldova	111	160	154	198	340
Other Countries	1 810	1 727	1 572	1 666	1 772

Source: FAOSTAT 2013

worldwide and by main countries

thousand tonnes

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
28 510	28 584	26 602	27 406	27 068	27 541	28 276	26 404
18 507	18 945	17 211	17 508	17 220	17 119	17 486	16 210
17 304	17 747	15 936	16 193	15 865	15 458	16 043	14 754
5 344	5 349	4 712	4 269	4 679	4 532	5 107	5 286
5 057	4 963	4 251	4 610	4 625	4 580	4 673	4 089
3 644	3 891	3 521	3 737	3 251	3 610	3 340	3 150
2 888	2 360	2 488	2 530	2 730	2 650	2 780	2 820
1 350	1 400	1 450	1 500	1 550	1 600	1 600	1 650
1 522	1 540	1 505	1 468	1 214	1 625	1 547	1 178
1 434	1 430	962	1 245	1 142	1 134	1 109	1 155
789	802	792	868	1 001	1 307	1 518	1 087
841	940	978	1 016	999	922	966	1 010
317	474	513	503	501	761	696	700
706	734	587	548	571	695	547	586
945	892	1 026	999	923	691	913	529
320	237	350	368	340	338	345	350
377	454	350	400	387	337	295	295
102	133	148	205	205	190	235	240
	129	146	154	202	238	224	218
226	226	263	299	235	174	281	215
310	314	322	345	334	181	165	187
213	216	240	250	273	300	175	186
260	501	536	554	496	329	406	123
373	194	128	160	125	127	125	121
1 491	1 405	1 335	1 377	1 285	1 222	1 228	1 230

Annex 6. Export of grapes, wine and grape must from the

Cod S.A.	Name of product	U.M.	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
			Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried (raisins)	tons	11 241.3	3 410.2	8 336.5	2 455.9	10 796.8	2 453.8	15 239.3	3 374.9	40 427.8	12 020.5
	of which:											
	CIS Countries		10 308.2	3 070.3	7 876.0	2 347.1	6 244.9	1 596.5	10 031.7	2 247.5	40 003.9	11 836.7
	Belarus		3 629.0	1 040.4	2 989.8	773.5	5 175.7	1 323.2	5 169.3	1 425.2	6 684.9	2 102.1
	Russian Federation		6 557.8	2 008.8	4 850.1	1 555.4	601.6	212.7	193.1	68.9	10 504.0	4 017.9
	Ukraine		121.5	21.1	36.2	18.2	467.7	60.6	4 669.4	753.4	22 815.0	5 716.7
	EU Countries		916.1	333.9	460.5	108.8	4 551.9	857.3	5 207.6	1 127.4	423.9	183.8
	Other Countries		17.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2204	Wine and Grape must	thou dal	28021.6	215159.7	29441.7	249231.8	32154.9	278142.3	19464.0	161097.2	10532.4	107758.5
	of which:											
	CIS Countries		26876.2	207464.1	28809.7	241177.7	31189.8	265483.2	13588.3	123539.3	9376.0	88776.8
	Belarus		2509.5	17351.7	3505.3	28779.0	3710.0	33674.4	3388.2	33531.7	3429.6	30858.2
	Russian Federation		22746.1	172512.6	23813.0	194076.9	25085.2	208359.3	5401.9	48953.3	133.3	1961.5
	Ukraine		1223.3	12955.5	805.3	9783.7	1600.9	14813.0	3985.2	30936.1	4482.2	37986.3
	EU Countries		967.9	6224.0	415.8	6001.2	654.3	9435.8	5763.0	35281.5	1056.1	16987.7
	Other Countries		177.5	1471.6	216.2	2052.9	310.8	3223.3	112.7	2276.4	100.3	1994.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

Republic of Moldova between 2003 and 2013, on groups of countries

2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD
20 224.3	7 516.6	32 398.4	13 566.4	26 737.6	12 989.7	32 987.6	17 553.9	31 180.3	14 496.7	37 497.5	17 027.8
20 069.5	7 436.3	30 965.9	12 986.2	26 176.3	12 730.8	30 869.8	16 535.1	26 657.4	13 017.8	35 599.4	16 113.8
4 895.5	2 004.2	8 088.5	3 355.1	4 663.7	2 441.4	4 891.0	2 359.6	3 834.2	2 051.4	7 120.3	3 373.0
12 215.4	4 574.0	21 915.2	9 434.9	20 003.4	9 923.5	25 941.6	14 155.0	22 764.5	10 938.3	28 225.0	12 595.9
2 958.5	858.1	962.3	196.2	1 509.1	365.9	18.9	11.4	22.9	8.5	254.1	144.9
154.8	80.3	1 394.5	559.2	559.3	257.1	2 098.9	971.5	4 435.2	1 443.9	1 791.0	857.2
–	–	37.9	21.0	2.0	1.8	18.9	47.3	87.8	35.0	107.1	56.8
11 926.8	153 513.3	9 633.0	128 700.2	12 606.9	137 870.8	12 118.1	132 485.2	12 194.9	142 128.7	12 346.2	149 590.4
10 648.4	130 022.6	8 014.0	103 992.3	10 729.2	110 645.6	9 864.1	100 927.1	9 410.0	106 379.9	8 813.7	103 538.6
3 781.1	40 530.4	3 563.1	39 857.1	3 676.2	34 152.6	3 679.1	30 318.0	4 214.8	36 383.2	4 304.2	40 383.9
2 767.1	44 782.1	2 886.7	40 858.5	4 228.6	47 929.7	2 533.3	33 243.3	3 138.5	40 468.4	2 669.6	34 358.9
3 002.2	32 265.6	829.4	9 754.4	2 016.4	15 907.8	2 694.3	22 105.7	1 025.0	12 197.3	851.7	11 641.1
1 152.7	20 789.4	1 079.4	19 391.8	1 122.4	18 318.8	1 470.0	20 640.7	1 618.9	20 850.7	1 945.0	27 538.5
125.7	2 701.3	539.5	5 316.1	755.2	8 906.4	784.0	10 917.4	1 166.1	14 898.1	1 587.5	18 513.3

Annex 7. Import of grapes, wine and grape must, from the

Cod S.A.	Name of product	U.M.	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
			Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried (raisins)	tons	707.4	310.9	1 046.5	485.8	709.3	465.1	774.4	608.2	992.8	896.7
	of which:											
	CIS Countries		49.1	16.3	33.8	16.1	0.7	1.4	84.4	91.9	95.7	103.2
	Russian Federation		0.5	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.6	2.0
	Ucraina		0.5	0.6	18.7	10.9	0.6	1.1	9.4	18.4	17.9	23.6
	EU Countries		457.9	153.3	107.4	39.6	26.5	23.9	99.1	70.7	68.2	116.5
	Other Countries		200.4	141.3	905.4	430.1	682.2	439.8	590.8	445.6	828.9	677.0
2204	Wine and Grape must	thou dal	1 718.2	5 964.1	2 224.5	7 049.1	2 065.6	8 178.0	1 654.8	13 709.8	340.3	2 095.9
	of which:											
	CIS Countries		31.7	309.9	43.9	215.2	-	-	0.9	39.2	-	-
	Russian Federation		18.2	236.4	2.9	23.5	-	-	0.3	3.2	-	-
	Ucraina		13.5	73.5	39.3	178.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EU Countries		1 678.5	5 587.4	2 180.5	6 833.9	2 048.7	7 971.1	361.8	1 445.1	231.5	1 203.4
	Other Countries		8.0	66.8	-	-	16.9	206.9	1 292.2	12 225.5	108.8	892.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

Republic of Moldova between 2003 and 2013, on groups of countries

2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD	Quantity	Value, thou USD
796.6	1 271.1	1 714.0	2 110.8	2 113.4	2 715.2	6 538.2	6 158.8	3 237.0	3 405.9	4 438.3	4 685.2
185.6	302.3	125.8	196.3	232.1	348.9	189.5	272.8	174.8	331.4	119.3	223.5
0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	-	-
10.4	18.1	3.3	9.3	-	-	-	-	1.2	5.5	1.2	5.5
58.4	122.2	213.9	410.0	212.3	280.1	126.7	198.9	220.3	358.5	57.3	109.2
552.7	846.6	1 374.3	1 504.5	1 669.0	2 086.2	6 222.0	5 687.1	2 841.9	2 716.0	4 261.7	4 352.5
137.2	1 859.0	47.3	928.9	425.2	3 163.3	273.9	2 434.5	38.7	1 386.2	60.5	1 939.3
-	-	-	-	3.9	89.5	-	-	-	-	2.5	75.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3.9	89.5	-	-	-	-	2.5	75.5
33.9	723.9	3.2	299.7	294.9	1 806.1	237.1	2 024.2	25.6	1 143.7	18.2	1 279.7
103.3	1 135.1	44.1	629.2	126.3	1 267.7	36.8	410.3	13.1	242.5	39.8	584.1

TABLES

Table 1. Agricultural holdings with vine plantations, by legal status of holdings

	Agricultural holdings with vine plantations, number	out of which:		Share of holdings with abandoned plantations in total holdings with vine plantations, percent
		With productive area, number	With abandoned area, number	
Total agricultural holdings with vine plantations	450 312	414 714	81 661	18.13
out of which:				
Agricultural holdings with legal status	589	478	165	28.01
out of which:				
Agricultural cooperatives	45	40	13	28.89
Joint stock companies	41	32	14	34.15
Limited liability companies	443	374	109	24.60
State enterprises	8	7	1	12.50
Other enterprises	52	25	28	53.85
Agricultural holdings without legal status	449 723	414 236	81 496	18.12

Table 2. Total area of vine plantations, by legal status of holdings

	Total area of vine plantations, hectares	out of which:		Share of abandoned plantations in total area of vine plantations, percent
		Productive area, hectares	Abandoned area, hectares	
Total agricultural holdings with vine plantations	140 502.94	104 659.22	35 843.72	25.51
out of which:				
Agricultural holdings with legal status	41 919.25	33 301.36	8 617.89	20.56
out of which:				
Agricultural cooperatives	7 967.70	6 316.96	1 650.74	20.72
Joint stock companies	5 077.61	4 468.10	609.51	12.00
Limited liability companies	27 358.56	21 554.06	5 804.5	21.22
State enterprises	729.93	724.92	5.01	0.69
Other enterprises	785.45	237.32	548.13	69.79
Agricultural holdings without legal status	98 583.69	71 357.86	27 225.83	27.62

Table 3. Agricultural holdings and areas under productive vine plantations, by size classes of vine plantations*

Size classes of areas under productive vine plantations, hectares	Agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations, number	In percent of agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations	Area of productive vine plantations – total, hectares	In percent of total area of productive vine plantations	On the average per holding with productive vine plantations, hectares
Agricultural holdings with vine plantations	414 714	100.00	104 659.22	100.00	0.25
up to 0.1	3 272	0.79	96.69	0.09	0.03
0.1 up to 0.3	50 552	12.19	2 751.06	2.63	0.05
0.3 up to 0.5	96 642	23.30	6 540.28	6.25	0.07
0.5 up to 1	98 658	23.79	10 485.74	10.02	0.11
1 up to 2	85 388	20.59	18 235.60	17.42	0.21
2 up to 5	71 121	17.15	23 759.61	22.70	0.33
5 up to 10	7 679	1.85	5 233.61	5.00	0.68
10 up to 20	725	0.17	2 038.50	1.95	2.81
20 up to 30	131	0.03	920.87	0.88	7.03
30 up to 50	112	0.03	1 484.50	1.42	13.25
50 up to 100	102	0.02	2 402.29	2.30	23.55
100 up to 500	183	0.04	11 004.19	10.51	60.13
500 up to 1000	64	0.02	5 960.34	5.69	93.13
1000 and over	85	0.02	13 745.94	13.13	0.00

* All holdings are included, which have productive area of vine plantations in the field and/or productive areas on the plots around the house and gardens

Table 4. Agricultural holdings with legal status with productive vine plantations and area of productive vine plantations, by size classes of areas under vine plantations*

Size classes of areas under vine plantations, hectares	Agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations, number	in percent of agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations	Area of productive vine plantations – total, hectares	in percent of total area of productive vine plantations	On the average per holding with productive vine plantations, hectares
Agricultural holdings with vine plantations	478	100.00	33 301.36	100.00	69.67
up to 0.1	2	0.42	0.07	0.00	0.04
0.1 up to 0.3	1	0.21	0.15	0.00	0.15
0.3 up to 0.5	6	1.26	2.10	0.01	0.35
0.5 up to 1	8	1.67	4.82	0.01	0.60
1 up to 2	12	2.51	14.72	0.04	1.23
2 up to 5	43	9.00	137.91	0.41	3.21
5 up to 10	54	11.30	376.31	1.13	6.97
10 up to 20	73	15.27	1 006.64	3.02	13.79
20 up to 30	65	13.60	1 539.65	4.62	23.69
30 up to 50	46	9.62	1 776.95	5.34	38.63
50 up to 100	60	12.55	4 144.31	12.44	69.07
100 up to 500	102	21.34	20 755.18	62.33	203.48
500 up to 1000	6	1.26	3 542.55	10.64	590.43
1000 and over	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* All holdings with productive vine area in the field and/or productive area on the plots around the house and gardens are included

Table 5. Agricultural holdings without legal status with productive vine plantations and area of productive vine plantations, by size classes of areas under vine plantations*

Size classes of vine plantations, hectares	Agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations, number	in percent of agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations	Area of productive vine plantations – total, hectares	in percent of total area of productive vine plantations	On the average per holding with productive vine plantations, hectares
Agricultural holdings with vine plantations	414 236	100.00	71 357.86	100.00	0.17
up to 0.1	226 988	54.80	8 942.20	12.53	0.04
0.1 up to 0.3	124 347	30.02	19 106.36	26.78	0.15
0.3 up to 0.5	32 060	7.74	12 114.96	16.98	0.38
0.5 up to 1	23 103	5.58	15 656.32	21.94	0.68
1 up to 2	6 242	1.51	8 136.60	11.40	1.30
2 up to 5	1 109	0.27	3 007.29	4.21	2.71
5 up to 10	253	0.06	1 694.65	2.37	6.70
10 up to 20	96	0.02	1 243.28	1.74	12.95
20 up to 30	22	0.01	534.55	0.75	24.30
30 up to 50	8	0.00	286.01	0.40	35.75
50 up to 100	6	0.00	425.64	0.60	70.94
100 up to 500	2	0.00	210.00	0.29	105.00
500 up to 1000	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1000 and over	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* All holdings with productive vine area in the field and/or productive area on the plots around the house and gardens are included

Table 6. Share of agricultural holdings with vine plantations in field, by vine varieties, in total holdings with vine plantations in field, by legal status of the holdings*percentage number of holdings*

	Total holdings		out of which:			
			Holdings with legal status		Holdings without legal status	
	with productive area	out of which on bearing	with productive area	out of which on bearing	with productive area	out of which on bearing
Agricultural holdings with vine plantations in field	100	100	100	100	100	100
European table varieties	16.13	15.90	44.54	38.21	15.98	15.80
European wine varieties:	50.94	51.15	68.28	71.54	50.85	51.07
– red	18.31	18.34	51.68	54.10	18.13	18.19
– white	37.26	37.42	50.63	53.59	37.20	37.35
European variety mix	8.63	8.63	4.20	4.36	8.66	8.65
Direct producer hybrid varieties	16.23	16.05	5.04	5.64	16.29	16.10
Other varieties	22.47	22.54	9.87	9.74	22.53	22.59
Alte soiuri	22.47	22.54	9.87	9.74	22.53	22.59

Table 7. Structure of areas under vine plantations in field, by vine varieties, by legal status of holdings

percentage hectares

	Total		out of which in:			
			Holdings with legal status		Holdings without legal status	
	productive area	out of which on bearing	productive area	out of which on bearing	productive area	out of which on bearing
Total area under vine plantations in field	100	100	100	100	100	100
European table varieties	16.74	14.42	17.21	13.70	16.37	14.90
European wine varieties:	64.98	65.79	76.28	79.29	55.98	56.95
– red	29.32	29.19	39.27	40.77	21.41	21.60
– white	35.65	36.61	37.02	38.53	34.57	35.35
European variety mix	5.14	5.50	2.92	3.21	6.91	7.01
Direct producer hybrid varieties	5.21	5.69	1.73	2.07	7.98	8.07
Other varieties	7.93	8.58	1.86	1.73	12.76	13.07

Table 8. Share of agricultural holdings with vine plantations located in the field, by vine varieties and by legal status of the holdings*percentage number of holdings*

	Total		out of which:			
			Holdings with legal status		Holdings without legal status	
	with productive area	out of which on bearing	with productive area	out of which on bearing	with productive area	out of which on bearing
Agricultural holdings with vine plantations in field	100	100	0.52	0.43	99.48	99.57
European table varieties	100	100	1.42	1.03	98.58	98.97
European wine varieties:	100	100	0.69	0.60	99.31	99.40
– red	100	100	1.45	1.26	98.55	98.74
– white	100	100	0.70	0.61	99.30	99.39
European variety mix	100	100	0.25	0.22	99.75	99.78
Direct producer hybrid varieties	100	100	0.16	0.15	99.84	99.85
Other varieties	100	100	0.23	0.18	99.77	99.82

Table 9. Structure of agricultural holdings with vine plantations located in the field, by legal status and by vine varieties

percentage hectares

	Total		out of which in:			
			Holdings with legal status		Holdings without legal status	
	productive area	out of which on bearing	productive area	out of which on bearing	productive area	out of which on bearing
Total area under vine plantations in field	100	100	44.32	39.59	55.68	60.41
European table varieties	100	100	45.55	37.59	54.45	62.41
European wine varieties:	100	100	52.03	47.71	47.97	52.29
– red	100	100	59.35	55.29	40.65	44.71
– white	100	100	46.01	41.66	53.99	58.34
European variety mix	100	100	25.15	23.07	74.85	76.93
Direct producer hybrid varieties	100	100	14.73	14.40	85.27	85.60
Other varieties	100	100	10.39	7.99	89.61	92.01

Table 10. Agricultural holdings with vine plantations (productive and abandoned), by regions

number

	Holdings with vine plantations (productive and abandoned) in the field and gardens	out of which:	
		with productive area	with abandoned area
Total	450 312	414 714	81 661
Chişinău Municipality	11 305	10 796	761
North	88 923	86 436	4 168
Bălţi Municipality	310	304	6
Briceni	2 786	2 784	2
Donduşeni	2 309	2 291	18
Drochia	5 861	5 823	42
Edineţ	3 489	3 466	23
Făleşti	13 961	13 648	579
Floreşti	12 452	12 122	437
Glodeni	10 696	10 363	550
Ocniţa	1 357	1 334	23
Rişcani	7 683	7 644	45
Sîngerei	16 385	15 215	2 176
Soroca	11 634	11 442	267
Centre	218 094	200 153	42 626
Anenii Noi	15 270	13 654	2 821
Călăraşi	19 145	16 768	6 312
Criuleni	14 097	12 784	2 370
Dubăsari	7 229	7 207	28
Hînceşti	28 158	25 189	7 209
Ialoveni	20 351	18 274	5 265
Nisporeni	16 587	14 799	4 362
Orhei	24 995	23 081	4 655
Rezina	10 994	10 637	709
Străşeni	18 768	16 840	5 138
Şoldăneşti	9 803	9 678	146
Teleneşti	15 819	15 249	1 924
Ungheni	16 878	15 993	1 687
South	108 339	97 571	25 283
Basarabasca	4 201	3 560	1 531
Cahul	20 361	18 923	3 591
Cantemir	12 107	11 286	1 771
Căuşeni	21 060	18 462	6 947
Cimişlia	13 905	11 800	4 299
Leova	10 386	8 913	2 696
Ştefan Vodă	17 258	16 243	3 120
Taraclia	9 061	8 384	1 328
UTA Găgăuzia	23 651	19 758	8 823

Table 11. Area of the vine plantations (productive and abandoned), by regions

hectares

	Area of the vine plantations (productive and abandoned), in the field and gardens	out of which:	
		with productive area	with abandoned area
Total	140 502.94	104 659.22	35 843.72
Chişinău Municipality	2 863.19	2 627.70	235.49
North	5 401.44	4 925.91	475.53
Bălţi Municipality	7.64	6.90	0.74
Briceni	41.48	40.47	1.01
Donduşeni	49.05	48.77	0.28
Drochia	164.01	134.12	29.89
Edineţ	87.53	82.25	5.28
Făleşti	997.38	942.14	55.24
Floreşti	770.36	745.92	24.44
Glodeni	542.07	491.48	50.59
Ocniţa	28.63	25.29	3.34
Rişcani	337.96	333.81	4.15
Sîngerei	1 741.45	1 467.82	273.63
Soroca	633.88	606.94	26.94
Centre	60 579.31	47 312.01	13 267.30
Anenii Noi	3 859.46	2 957.03	902.43
Călăraşi	7 914.74	5 956.89	1 957.85
Criuleni	2 479.76	1 892.27	587.49
Dubăsari	1 021.31	1 016.08	5.23
Hînceşti	11 793.65	9 008.95	2 784.70
Ialoveni	7 426.53	5 379.21	2 047.32
Nisporeni	5 660.88	4 474.12	1 186.76
Orhei	5 131.95	4 095.74	1 036.21
Rezina	1 000.84	962.08	38.76
Străşeni	7 526.45	5 759.12	1 767.33
Şoldăneşti	653.61	637.79	15.82
Teleneşti	3 591.88	3 078.48	513.40
Ungheni	2 518.25	2 094.25	424.00
South	55 736.16	40 493.93	15 242.23
Basarabeasca	2 717.75	1 469.29	1 248.46
Cahul	15 324.03	12 377.19	2 946.84
Cantemir	6 386.79	5 469.26	917.53
Căuşeni	6 109.83	3 894.05	2 215.78
Cimişlia	6 567.31	4 394.91	2 172.40
Leova	4 767.43	3 431.15	1 336.28
Ştefan Vodă	6 111.98	4 238.86	1 873.12
Taraclia	7 751.04	5 219.22	2 531.82
UTA Găgăuzia	15 922.84	9 299.67	6 623.17

Table 12. Agricultural holdings with legal status, with vine plantations (productive and abandoned), by regions

	<i>number</i>		
	Holdings with vine plantations (productive and abandoned) in the field and gardens	out of which:	
		with productive area	with abandoned area
Total	589	478	165
Chişinău Municipality	29	28	1
North	48	43	5
Bălţi Municipality	0	0	0
Briceni	0	0	0
Donduşeni	2	2	0
Drochia	2	1	1
Edineţ	1	0	1
Făleşti	13	13	0
Floreşti	6	6	0
Glodeni	7	5	2
Ocniţa	0	0	0
Rişcani	2	2	0
Sîngerei	10	9	1
Soroca	5	5	0
Centre	190	153	45
Anenii Noi	22	15	7
Călăraşi	20	16	6
Criuleni	8	7	2
Dubăsari	2	2	0
Hînceşti	37	27	11
Ialoveni	22	18	6
Nisporeni	11	5	6
Orhei	16	16	1
Rezina	1	1	0
Străşeni	31	29	3
Şoldăneşti	1	1	0
Teleneşti	12	10	2
Ungheni	7	6	1
South	230	186	77
Basarabeasca	14	11	6
Cahul	57	47	14
Cantemir	25	21	5
Căuşeni	13	10	3
Cimişlia	23	21	6
Leova	18	14	4
Ştefan Vodă	46	35	17
Taraclia	34	27	22
UTA Găgăuzia	92	68	37

Table 13. Area of the vine plantations (productive and abandoned) in agricultural holdings with legal status, by regions

	<i>hectares</i>		
	Area of the vine plantations (productive and abandoned), in the field and gardens	out of which:	
		with productive area	with abandoned area
Total	41 919.25	33 301.36	8 617.89
Chişinău Municipality	1 250.90	1 242.26	8.64
North	627.11	541.26	85.85
Bălţi Municipality	0.00	0.00	0.00
Briceni	0.00	0.00	0.00
Donduşeni	4.00	4.00	0.00
Drochia	40.00	12.00	28.00
Edineţ	4.00	0.00	4.00
Făleşti	130.50	130.50	0.00
Floreşti	72.50	72.50	0.00
Glodeni	64.75	35.00	29.75
Ocniţa	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rîşcani	12.26	12.26	0.00
Sîngerei	258.52	234.42	24.10
Soroca	40.58	40.58	0.00
Centre	9 661.95	8 454.53	1 207.42
Anenii Noi	1 906.38	1 705.68	200.70
Călăraşi	954.71	805.15	149.56
Criuleni	325.22	323.18	2.04
Dubăsari	71.00	71.00	0.00
Hînceşti	2 768.23	2 468.68	299.55
Ialoveni	792.13	506.29	285.84
Nisporeni	147.10	116.68	30.42
Orhei	642.11	617.11	25.00
Rezina	1.00	1.00	0.00
Străşeni	1 408.99	1 257.20	151.79
Şoldăneşti	19.00	19.00	0.00
Teleneşti	353.80	293.80	60.00
Ungheni	272.28	269.76	2.52
South	21 351.94	16 784.87	4 567.07
Basarabeasca	835.46	529.79	305.67
Cahul	5 261.75	4 267.66	994.09
Cantemir	2 615.29	2 485.06	130.23
Căuşeni	1 399.53	1 264.91	134.62
Cimişlia	2 197.70	1 766.96	430.74
Leova	1 358.78	1 234.11	124.67
Ştefan Vodă	2 616.50	2 049.78	566.72
Taraclia	5 066.93	3 186.60	1 880.33
UTA Găgăuzia	9 027.35	6 278.44	2 748.91

Table 14. Agricultural holdings without legal status, with vine plantations (productive and abandoned), by regions

	<i>number</i>		
	Holdings with vine plantations (productive and abandoned) in the field and gardens	out of which:	
		with productive area	with abandoned area
Total	449 723	414 236	81 496
Chişinău Municipality	11 276	10 768	760
North	88 875	86 393	4 163
Bălţi Municipality	310	304	6
Briceni	2 786	2 784	2
Donduşeni	2 307	2 289	18
Drochia	5 859	5 822	41
Edineţ	3 488	3 466	22
Făleşti	13 948	13 635	579
Floreşti	12 446	12 116	437
Glodeni	10 689	10 358	548
Ocniţa	1 357	1 334	23
Rişcani	7 681	7 642	45
Singerei	16 375	15 206	2 175
Soroca	11 629	11 437	267
Centre	217 904	200 000	42 581
Anenii Noi	15 248	13 639	2 814
Călăraşi	19 125	16 752	6 306
Criuleni	14 089	12 777	2 368
Dubăsari	7 227	7 205	28
Hînceşti	28 121	25 162	7 198
Ialoveni	20 329	18 256	5 259
Nisporeni	16 576	14 794	4 356
Orhei	24 979	23 065	4 654
Rezina	10 993	10 636	709
Străşeni	18 737	16 811	5 135
Şoldăneşti	9 802	9 677	146
Teleneşti	15 807	15 239	1 922
Ungheni	16 871	15 987	1 686
South	108 109	97 385	25 206
Basarabeasca	4 187	3 549	1 525
Cahul	20 304	18 876	3 577
Cantemir	12 082	11 265	1 766
Căuşeni	21 047	18 452	6 944
Cimişlia	13 882	11 779	4 293
Leova	10 368	8 899	2 692
Ştefan Vodă	17 212	16 208	3 103
Taraclia	9 027	8 357	1 306
UTA Găgăuzia	23 559	19 690	8 786

Table 15. Area of the vine plantations (productive and abandoned) in agricultural holdings without legal status, by regions

	<i>hectares</i>		
	Area of the vine plantations (productive and abandoned), in the field and gardens	out of which:	
		with productive area	with abandoned area
Total	98 583.69	71 357.86	27 225.83
Chişinău Municipality	1 612.29	1 385.44	226.85
North	4 774.33	4 384.65	389.68
Bălţi Municipality	7.64	6.90	0.74
Briceni	41.48	40.47	1.01
Donduşeni	45.05	44.77	0.28
Drochia	124.01	122.12	1.89
Edineţ	83.53	82.25	1.28
Făleşti	866.88	811.64	55.24
Floreşti	697.86	673.42	24.44
Glodeni	477.32	456.48	20.84
Ocniţa	28.63	25.29	3.34
Rîşcani	325.70	321.55	4.15
Singerei	1 482.93	1 233.40	249.53
Soroca	593.30	566.36	26.94
Centre	50 917.36	38 857.48	12 059.88
Anenii Noi	1 953.08	1 251.35	701.73
Călăraşi	6 960.03	5 151.74	1 808.29
Criuleni	2 154.54	1 569.09	585.45
Dubăsari	950.31	945.08	5.23
Hînceşti	9 025.42	6 540.27	2 485.15
Ialoveni	6 634.40	4 872.92	1 761.48
Nisporeni	5 513.78	4 357.44	1 156.34
Orhei	4 489.84	3 478.63	1 011.21
Rezina	999.84	961.08	38.76
Străşeni	6 117.46	4 501.92	1 615.54
Şoldăneşti	634.61	618.79	15.82
Teleneşti	3 238.08	2 784.68	453.40
Ungheni	2 245.97	1 824.49	421.48
South	34 384.22	23 709.06	10 675.16
Basarabeasca	1 882.29	939.50	942.79
Cahul	10 062.28	8 109.53	1 952.75
Cantemir	3 771.50	2 984.20	787.30
Căuşeni	4 710.30	2 629.14	2 081.16
Cimişlia	4 369.61	2 627.95	1 741.66
Leova	3 408.65	2 197.04	1 211.61
Ştefan Vodă	3 495.48	2 189.08	1 306.40
Taraclia	2 684.11	2 032.62	651.49
UTA Găgăuzia	6 895.49	3 021.23	3 874.26

Table 16. Agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations and total productive area, by the placement of the land and by regions

	Agricultural holdings with vine plantations with productive area			
	Units with productive vine plantations, number	Total productive area	Area, ha	
			areas in the field	plots around the house and gardens
Total	414 714	104 659.22	75 143.9	29 515.32
Chişinău Municipality	10 796	2 627.7	2 097.54	530.16
North	86 436	4 925.91	1 029.45	3 896.46
Bălţi Municipality	304	6.9	2.03	4.87
Briceni	2 784	40.47	0.09	40.38
Donduşeni	2 291	48.77	4.1	44.67
Drochia	5 823	134.12	17.63	116.49
Edineţ	3 466	82.25	1.69	80.56
Făleşti	13 648	942.14	199.57	742.57
Floreşti	12 122	745.92	89.66	656.26
Glodeni	10 363	491.48	73.05	418.43
Ocniţa	1 334	25.29	0	25.29
Rişcani	7 644	333.81	43.39	290.42
Singerei	15 215	1 467.82	523.47	944.35
Soroca	11 442	606.94	74.77	532.17
Centre	200 153	47 312.01	31 001.8	16 310.21
Anenii Noi	13 654	2 957.03	2 250.77	706.26
Călăraşi	16 768	5 956.89	4 157.55	1 799.34
Criuleni	12 784	1 892.27	924.47	967.8
Dubăsari	7 207	1 016.08	202.94	813.14
Hînceşti	25 189	9 008.95	6 873.16	2 135.79
Ialoveni	18 274	5 379.21	4 226.23	1 152.98
Nisporeni	14 799	4 474.12	3 475.85	998.27
Orhei	23 081	4 095.74	1 965.4	2 130.34
Rezina	10 637	962.08	45.7	916.38
Străşeni	16 840	5 759.12	4 179.11	1 580.01
Şoldăneşti	9 678	637.79	28.22	609.57
Teleneşti	15 249	3 078.48	1 540.58	1 537.9
Ungheni	15 993	2 094.25	1 131.82	962.43
South	97 571	40 493.93	33 517.89	6 976.04
Basarabasca	3 560	1 469.29	1 158.55	310.74
Cahul	18 923	12 377.19	11 049.41	1 327.78
Cantemir	11 286	5 469.26	4 755.57	713.69
Căuşeni	18 462	3 894.05	2 249.68	1 644.37
Cimişlia	11 800	4 394.91	3 653.7	741.21
Leova	8 913	3 431.15	2 939.03	492.12
Ştefan Vodă	16 243	4 238.86	3 169.96	1 068.9
Taraclia	8 384	5 219.22	4 541.99	677.23
UTA Găgăuzia	19 758	9 299.67	7 497.22	1 802.45

Table 17. Agricultural holdings with legal status, with productive vine plantations and total productive area, by the placement of the land and by regions

	Agricultural holdings with vine plantations with productive area			
	Units with productive vine plantations number	Total productive area	Area, ha	
			areas in the field	plots around the house and gardens
Total	478	33 301.36	33 301.17	0.19
Chişinău Municipality	28	1 242.26	1 242.25	0.01
North	43	541.26	541.08	0.18
Bălţi Municipality	0	0	0	0
Briceni	0	0	0	0
Donduşeni	2	4	4	0
Drochia	1	12	12	0
Edineţ	0	0	0	0
Făleşti	13	130.5	130.5	0
Floreşti	6	72.5	72.5	0
Glodeni	5	35	35	0
Ocnîţa	0	0	0	0
Rîşcani	2	12.26	12.26	0
Singerei	9	234.42	234.42	0
Soroca	5	40.58	40.4	0.18
Centre	153	8 454.53	8 454.53	0
Anenii Noi	15	1 705.68	1 705.68	0
Călăraşi	16	805.15	805.15	0
Criuleni	7	323.18	323.18	0
Dubăsari	2	71	71	0
Hînceşti	27	2 468.68	2 468.68	0
Ialoveni	18	506.29	506.29	0
Nisporeni	5	116.68	116.68	0
Orhei	16	617.11	617.11	0
Rezina	1	1	1	0
Străşeni	29	1 257.2	1 257.2	0
Şoldăneşti	1	19	19	0
Teleneşti	10	293.8	293.8	0
Ungheni	6	269.76	269.76	0
South	186	16 784.87	16 784.87	0
Basarabasca	11	529.79	529.79	0
Cahul	47	4 267.66	4 267.66	0
Cantemir	21	2 485.06	2 485.06	0
Căuşeni	10	1 264.91	1 264.91	0
Cimişlia	21	1 766.96	1 766.96	0
Leova	14	1 234.11	1 234.11	0
Ştefan Vodă	35	2 049.78	2 049.78	0
Taraclia	27	3 186.6	3 186.6	0
UTA Găgăuzia	68	6 278.44	6 278.44	0

Table 18. Agricultural holdings without legal status, with productive vine plantations and total productive area, by the placement of the land and by regions

	Agricultural holdings with vine plantations with productive area			
	Units with productive vine plantations, number	Total productive area	Area, ha	
			areas in the field	plots around the house and gardens
Total	414 236	71 357.86	41 842.73	29 515.13
Chişinău Municipality	10 768	1 385.44	855.29	530.15
North	86 393	4 384.65	488.37	3 896.28
Bălţi Municipality	304	6.9	2.03	4.87
Briceni	2 784	40.47	0.09	40.38
Donduşeni	2 289	44.77	0.1	44.67
Drochia	5 822	122.12	5.63	116.49
Edineţ	3 466	82.25	1.69	80.56
Făleşti	13 635	811.64	69.07	742.57
Floreşti	12 116	673.42	17.16	656.26
Glodeni	10 358	456.48	38.05	418.43
Ocniţa	1 334	25.29	0	25.29
Rîşcani	7 642	321.55	31.13	290.42
Singerei	15 206	1 233.4	289.05	944.35
Soroca	11 437	566.36	34.37	531.99
Centre	200 000	38 857.48	22 547.27	16 310.21
Anenii Noi	13 639	1 251.35	545.09	706.26
Călăraşi	16 752	5 151.74	3 352.4	1 799.34
Criuleni	12 777	1 569.09	601.29	967.8
Dubăsari	7 205	945.08	131.94	813.14
Hînceşti	25 162	6 540.27	4 404.48	2 135.79
Ialoveni	18 256	4 872.92	3 719.94	1 152.98
Nisporeni	14 794	4 357.44	3 359.17	998.27
Orhei	23 065	3 478.63	1 348.29	2 130.34
Rezina	10 636	961.08	44.7	916.38
Străşeni	16 811	4 501.92	2 921.91	1 580.01
Şoldăneşti	9 677	618.79	9.22	609.57
Teleneşti	15 239	2 784.68	1 246.78	1 537.9
Ungheni	15 987	1 824.49	862.06	962.43
South	97 385	23 709.06	16 733.02	6 976.04
Basarabasca	3 549	939.5	628.76	310.74
Cahul	18 876	8 109.53	6 781.75	1 327.78
Cantemir	11 265	2 984.2	2 270.51	713.69
Căuşeni	18 452	2 629.14	984.77	1 644.37
Cimişlia	11 779	2 627.95	1 886.74	741.21
Leova	8 899	2 197.04	1 704.92	492.12
Ştefan Vodă	16 208	2 189.08	1 120.18	1 068.9
Taraclia	8 357	2 032.62	1 355.39	677.23
UTA Găgăuzia	19 690	3 021.23	1 218.78	1 802.45

Table 19. Agricultural holdings with productive vine plantations,

	Size classes						
	up to 0,1	0,1 up to 0,3	0,3 up to 0,5	0,5 up to 1	1 up to 2	2 up to 5	5 up to 10
Total	3 272	50 552	96 642	98 658	85 388	71 121	7 679
Chişinău Municipality	653	4 242	2 063	1 714	1 357	681	50
North	714	9 939	31 859	23 886	10 743	8 490	703
Bălţi Municipality	28	172	44	37	8	14	0
Briceni	6	390	837	551	494	473	29
Donduşeni	34	370	937	594	177	135	41
Drochia	103	561	2 849	1 420	382	426	74
Edineţ	34	434	1 100	841	478	524	49
Făleşti	50	837	4 993	3 806	2 377	1 504	61
Floreşti	68	1 514	4 252	3 668	1 385	1 128	96
Glodeni	63	923	4 462	2 890	1 120	830	67
Ocniţa	3	181	427	376	168	154	24
Rişcani	48	741	2 998	2 112	989	713	37
Sîngerei	134	2 528	5 047	4 216	1 848	1 357	69
Soroca	143	1 288	3 913	3 375	1 317	1 232	156
Centre	1 299	21 129	37 965	44 239	53 422	39 449	2 204
Anenii Noi	147	2 272	3 886	3 259	2 147	1 736	163
Călăraşi	62	1 375	1 926	2 887	6 812	3 572	87
Criuleni	171	1 392	3 070	3 256	2 878	1 918	79
Dubăsari	107	1 380	3 192	1 827	432	241	21
Hînceşti	51	1 694	3 790	5 001	7 052	7 177	353
Ialoveni	165	1 959	2 306	3 092	6 291	4 271	162
Nisporeni	137	1 068	812	2 007	6 519	4 077	139
Orhei	128	2 195	4 927	5 192	5 517	4 679	398
Rezina	66	1 250	2 756	3 620	1 339	1 390	205
Străşeni	104	2 203	2 767	3 587	5 895	2 179	55
Şoldăneşti	40	1 422	2 515	2 944	1 275	1 291	178
Teleneşti	20	916	2 327	3 820	4 028	3 888	197
Ungheni	101	2 003	3 691	3 747	3 237	3 030	167
South	462	11 588	19 685	23 047	17 231	20 638	4 236
Basarabeasca	12	428	599	816	775	750	156
Cahul	66	1 523	2 411	3 097	3 223	6 727	1 613
Cantemir	17	713	2 411	3 122	2 029	2 507	437
Căuşeni	79	2 357	2 975	4 525	4 026	3 841	603
Cimişlia	34	1 103	2 618	3 031	2 272	2 120	513
Leova	93	920	1 098	1 783	1 674	2 801	507
Ştefan Vodă	38	2 506	4 788	4 606	2 613	1 471	161
Taraclia	123	2 038	2 785	2 067	619	421	246
UTA Găgăuzia	144	3 654	5 070	5 772	2 635	1 863	486

by size classes of total agricultural area, by regions

number

of total area, hectares							Total
10 up to 20	20 up to 30	30 up to 50	50 up to 100	100 up to 500	500 up to 1000	1000 and over	
725	131	112	102	183	64	85	414 714
12	6	4	3	7	2	2	10 796
48	7	5	2	15	11	14	86 436
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 784
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2 291
4	2	0	1	0	1	0	5 823
4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3 466
5	1	1	0	7	5	1	13 648
5	0	0	0	1	0	5	12 122
2	0	1	0	1	3	1	10 363
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 334
3	1	0	0	0	0	2	7 644
7	1	0	0	5	1	2	15 215
11	0	3	1	0	1	2	11 442
241	46	37	42	52	18	10	200 153
25	2	3	1	7	4	2	13 654
27	6	4	2	5	3	0	16 768
7	4	3	1	4	0	1	12 784
3	2	0	2	0	0	0	7 207
35	3	8	7	9	4	5	25 189
14	1	2	4	5	1	1	18 274
26	8	1	4	1	0	0	14 799
21	6	4	5	8	1	0	23 081
9	1	1	0	0	0	0	10 637
23	6	4	11	3	3	0	16 840
11	2	0	0	0	0	0	9 678
32	4	7	4	4	1	1	15 249
8	1	0	1	6	1	0	15 993
383	63	50	40	85	24	39	97 571
5	2	2	2	11	1	1	3 560
177	22	19	10	19	6	10	18 923
19	5	3	2	14	4	3	11 286
30	10	5	6	4	0	1	18 462
69	5	5	5	13	8	4	11 800
20	2	2	3	6	1	3	8 913
17	8	8	6	10	3	8	16 243
46	9	6	6	8	1	9	8 384
41	9	16	15	24	9	20	19 758

Table 20. Total productive area of the vine plantations,

	Size classes						
	up to 0,1	0,1 up to 0,3	0,3 up to 0,5	0,5 up to 1	1 up to 2	2 up to 5	5 up to 10
Total	96.69	2 751.06	6 540.28	10 485.74	18 235.60	23 759.61	5 233.61
Chişinău Municipality	14.30	189.75	167.21	299.06	405.24	177.38	79.54
North	22.73	370.91	1 338.50	1 274.75	676.59	619.85	62.89
Bălţi Municipality	0.28	2.15	1.08	0.93	0.21	2.07	0.00
Briceni	0.06	4.61	12.09	7.72	8.29	7.21	0.44
Donduşeni	0.48	6.02	18.26	12.49	3.71	2.86	0.94
Drochia	1.20	10.99	53.25	29.97	8.28	12.94	2.90
Edineţ	0.39	7.48	24.86	20.10	13.01	14.71	1.61
Făleşti	0.96	30.66	236.29	213.14	173.78	140.24	12.63
Floreşti	2.28	57.50	205.54	217.67	94.21	88.58	7.12
Glodeni	1.56	28.09	179.25	135.70	58.47	47.03	4.22
Ocniţa	0.04	3.01	7.61	7.68	3.54	3.08	0.31
Rişcani	0.78	24.76	124.40	103.74	40.47	26.11	1.18
Sîngerei	6.52	149.86	300.94	344.96	198.75	208.74	22.83
Soroca	8.18	45.78	174.93	180.65	73.87	66.28	8.71
Centre	44.48	1 265.51	3 126.20	5 646.58	12 479.95	13 836.44	1 279.28
Anenii Noi	3.81	99.20	218.54	284.07	254.83	241.60	65.70
Călăraşi	2.13	109.49	233.01	572.58	2 078.36	1 890.82	96.93
Criuleni	6.01	68.36	214.76	331.58	455.85	359.39	35.58
Dubăsari	4.23	106.83	364.46	295.72	53.85	28.51	1.39
Hînceşti	1.62	131.07	326.57	679.52	1 814.02	2 999.03	333.90
Ialoveni	8.10	109.88	185.12	489.28	1 760.99	2 119.20	160.20
Nisporeni	3.54	70.02	77.57	305.08	1 692.12	1 914.92	196.30
Orhei	5.36	146.32	420.47	648.20	986.21	1 087.63	126.37
Rezina	1.98	73.80	197.71	327.11	150.04	170.80	36.94
Străşeni	3.16	156.85	304.88	694.94	1 915.30	1 180.48	99.49
Şoldăneşti	1.01	49.10	145.06	205.65	98.12	102.29	16.13
Teleneşti	1.19	67.06	216.84	477.39	777.68	1 099.88	42.83
Ungheni	2.34	77.53	221.21	335.46	442.58	641.89	67.52
South	11.91	658.11	1 490.04	2 668.92	4 196.51	8 597.50	3 528.38
Basarabeasca	0.42	25.07	46.05	97.31	234.94	265.50	164.87
Cahul	1.37	89.35	208.80	397.53	1 092.80	3 859.97	1 552.37
Cantemir	0.46	47.35	182.02	380.33	622.78	1 180.34	364.00
Căuşeni	1.97	134.92	224.87	443.49	571.75	770.94	254.63
Cimişlia	0.81	59.05	177.34	374.85	564.76	733.37	336.37
Leova	2.90	36.67	74.12	213.52	362.26	1 038.17	393.56
Ştefan Vodă	1.12	128.43	316.86	514.11	514.85	423.17	100.48
Taraclia	2.86	137.27	259.98	247.78	232.37	326.04	362.10
UTA Găgăuzia	3.27	266.78	418.33	596.43	477.31	528.44	283.52

by size classes of total agricultural area, by regions

hectares

of total area, hectares							Total
10 up to 20	20 up to 30	30 up to 50	50 up to 100	100 up to 500	500 up to 1000	1000 and over	
2 038.50	920.87	1 484.50	2 402.29	11 004.19	5 960.34	13 745.94	104 659.22
77.30	57.96	94.00	58.53	306.20	194.93	506.30	2 627.70
9.03	1.15	42.10	1.53	61.12	98.00	346.76	4 925.91
0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.90
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.47
0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	48.77
0.20	0.87	0.00	1.52	0.00	12.00	0.00	134.12
0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.25
1.22	0.22	37.00	0.00	27.00	31.00	38.00	942.14
0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	66.50	745.92
0.16	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	27.00	7.00	491.48
0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.29
0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.26	333.81
1.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	25.12	4.00	205.00	1 467.82
5.43	0.00	3.10	0.01	0.00	24.00	16.00	606.94
704.11	286.41	306.54	1 120.70	2 869.67	2 710.01	1 636.13	47 312.01
66.00	21.39	21.08	31.00	664.81	648.00	337.00	2 957.03
108.27	56.64	40.86	27.25	79.24	661.31	0.00	5 956.89
25.17	54.58	41.56	15.00	244.43	0.00	40.00	1 892.27
9.80	19.29	0.00	132.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 016.08
140.19	13.12	68.58	166.42	525.18	638.00	1 171.73	9 008.95
72.84	4.09	1.07	105.92	250.89	45.23	66.40	5 379.21
68.95	24.14	2.60	116.88	2.00	0.00	0.00	4 474.12
26.69	12.16	39.32	89.65	496.36	11.00	0.00	4 095.74
1.48	0.08	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	962.08
119.18	33.80	46.75	363.82	221.00	619.47	0.00	5 759.12
1.23	19.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	637.79
31.61	27.66	42.58	71.76	163.00	38.00	21.00	3 078.48
32.70	0.26	0.00	1.00	222.76	49.00	0.00	2 094.25
1 096.12	517.09	841.77	888.82	6 245.15	2 524.89	7 228.72	40 493.93
13.93	10.19	19.95	36.27	277.79	22.00	255.00	1 469.29
490.66	165.89	298.80	176.54	1 340.52	919.42	1 783.17	12 377.19
67.02	57.19	102.81	125.06	1 073.01	356.00	910.89	5 469.26
105.48	99.14	91.90	60.13	815.83	0.00	319.00	3 894.05
109.05	30.11	26.06	41.66	616.55	851.00	473.93	4 394.91
39.11	13.81	6.24	131.00	806.77	28.02	285.00	3 431.15
46.25	84.05	162.58	105.94	698.84	319.45	822.73	4 238.86
224.62	56.71	133.43	212.22	615.84	29.00	2 379.00	5 219.22
151.94	58.26	200.09	332.71	1 522.05	432.51	4 028.03	9 299.67

Table 21. Agricultural holdings with legal status, with productive vine

	Size classes						
	up to 0,1	0,1 up to 0,3	0,3 up to 0,5	0,5 up to 1	1 up to 2	2 up to 5	5 up to 10
Total	0	0	0	0	2	5	27
Chişinău Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
North	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bălţi Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briceni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donduşeni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drochia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edineţ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Făleşti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Floreşti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glodeni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ocnîţa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rîşcani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sîngerei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Soroca	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Centre	0	0	0	0	2	5	11
Anenii Noi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Călăraşi	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Criuleni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dubăsari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hînceşti	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Ialoveni	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nisporeni	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orhei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rezina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Străşeni	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Şoldăneşti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teleneşti	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ungheni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Basarabeasca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cahul	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cantemir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Căuşeni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cimişlia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ştefan Vodă	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Taraclia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTA Găgăuzia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

plantations, by size classes of total agricultural area, by regions

number

of total area, hectares							Total
10 up to 20	20 up to 30	30 up to 50	50 up to 100	100 up to 500	500 up to 1000	1000 and over	
41	21	36	55	146	60	85	478
5	3	1	3	5	2	2	28
0	0	1	0	13	11	14	43
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	5	5	1	13
0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
0	0	0	0	5	1	2	9
0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
21	8	7	27	45	17	10	153
2	0	1	1	6	3	2	15
0	3	0	1	4	3	0	16
2	1	0	0	3	0	1	7
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
2	0	1	2	9	4	5	27
4	1	1	4	5	1	1	18
0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5
3	1	2	4	5	1	0	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	0	2	8	3	3	0	29
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	3	4	1	1	10
0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
11	8	23	15	66	21	39	186
1	0	0	0	8	1	1	11
2	3	7	2	16	6	10	47
0	0	3	2	10	3	3	21
1	1	3	1	3	0	1	10
0	0	0	0	10	7	4	21
1	1	0	3	6	0	3	14
2	3	7	2	8	3	8	35
4	0	3	5	5	1	9	27
4	2	4	10	17	9	20	68

Table 22. Productive area of the vine plantations in agricultural holdings

	Size classes						
	up to 0,1	0,1 up to 0,3	0,3 up to 0,5	0,5 up to 1	1 up to 2	2 up to 5	5 up to 10
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	11.83	109.63
Chişinău Municipality	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.66
North	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38
Bălţi Municipality	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Briceni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Donduşeni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Drochia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Edineţ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Făleşti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
Floreşti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glodeni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ocniţa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rişcani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sîngerei	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Soroca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58
Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	11.83	34.28
Anenii Noi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Călăraşi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	3.29
Criuleni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dubăsari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hînceşti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	8.80	9.70
Ialoveni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00
Nisporeni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.80
Orhei	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rezina	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Străşeni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	15.49
Şoldăneşti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Teleneşti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
Ungheni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.31
Basarabeasca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cahul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Cantemir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Căuşeni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cimişlia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leova	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ştefan Vodă	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.31
Taraclia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UTA Găgăuzia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00

with legal status, by size classes of total agricultural area, by regions

hectares

of total area, hectares							Total
10 up to 20	20 up to 30	30 up to 50	50 up to 100	100 up to 500	500 up to 1000	1000 and over	
392.93	265.44	800.60	1 897.71	10 216.04	5 860.32	13 745.94	33 301.36
50.88	32.76	49.00	58.53	295.20	194.93	506.30	1 242.26
0.00	0.00	37.00	0.00	58.12	98.00	346.76	541.26
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	4.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	37.00	0.00	24.00	31.00	38.00	130.50
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	66.50	72.50
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	27.00	7.00	35.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.26	12.26
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.12	4.00	205.00	234.42
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	16.00	40.58
179.50	94.53	58.68	893.44	2 838.21	2 707.01	1 636.13	8 454.53
29.39	0.00	2.88	31.00	660.41	645.00	337.00	1 705.68
0.00	34.60	0.00	27.00	78.43	661.31	0.00	805.15
15.16	23.84	0.00	0.00	244.18	0.00	40.00	323.18
0.00	5.00	0.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.00
19.50	0.00	2.00	93.37	525.18	638.00	1 171.73	2 468.68
32.56	4.09	0.80	105.92	250.89	45.23	66.40	506.29
0.00	0.00	0.00	109.88	2.00	0.00	0.00	116.68
17.55	8.00	19.00	89.20	472.36	11.00	0.00	617.11
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
65.34	0.00	34.00	299.42	221.00	619.47	0.00	1 257.20
0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	71.65	163.00	38.00	21.00	293.80
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.76	49.00	0.00	269.76
107.12	114.49	555.17	655.06	5 680.13	2 427.87	7 228.72	16 784.87
8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	244.79	22.00	255.00	529.79
16.69	41.48	145.02	68.59	1 288.29	919.42	1 783.17	4 267.66
0.00	0.00	102.81	125.06	994.30	352.00	910.89	2 485.06
13.00	24.00	75.00	21.00	812.91	0.00	319.00	1 264.91
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	507.03	786.00	473.93	1 766.96
9.34	2.00	0.00	131.00	806.77	0.00	285.00	1 234.11
9.50	47.01	158.69	97.25	583.84	319.45	822.73	2 049.78
50.59	0.00	73.65	212.16	442.20	29.00	2 379.00	3 186.60
55.43	23.66	100.75	290.68	1 344.38	432.51	4 028.03	6 278.44

Table 23. Agricultural holdings without legal status, with productive

	Size classes						
	up to 0,1	0,1 up to 0,3	0,3 up to 0,5	0,5 up to 1	1 up to 2	2 up to 5	5 up to 10
Total	3 272	50 552	96 642	98 658	85 386	71 116	7 652
Chişinău Municipality	653	4 242	2 063	1 714	1 357	681	43
North	714	9 939	31 859	23 886	10 743	8 490	699
Bălţi Municipality	28	172	44	37	8	14	0
Briceni	6	390	837	551	494	473	29
Donduşeni	34	370	937	594	177	135	41
Drochia	103	561	2 849	1 420	382	426	74
Edineţ	34	434	1 100	841	478	524	49
Făleşti	50	837	4 993	3 806	2 377	1 504	60
Floreşti	68	1 514	4 252	3 668	1 385	1 128	96
Glodeni	63	923	4 462	2 890	1 120	830	67
Ocniţa	3	181	427	376	168	154	24
Rişcani	48	741	2 998	2 112	989	713	37
Sîngerei	134	2 528	5 047	4 216	1 848	1 357	68
Soroca	143	1 288	3 913	3 375	1 317	1 232	154
Centre	1 299	21 129	37 965	44 239	53 420	39 444	2 193
Anenii Noi	147	2 272	3 886	3 259	2 147	1 736	163
Călăraşi	62	1 375	1 926	2 887	6 811	3 572	83
Criuleni	171	1 392	3 070	3 256	2 878	1 918	79
Dubăsari	107	1 380	3 192	1 827	432	241	21
Hînceşti	51	1 694	3 790	5 001	7 051	7 175	352
Ialoveni	165	1 959	2 306	3 092	6 291	4 270	162
Nisporeni	137	1 068	812	2 007	6 519	4 077	138
Orhei	128	2 195	4 927	5 192	5 517	4 679	398
Rezina	66	1 250	2 756	3 620	1 339	1 390	204
Străşeni	104	2 203	2 767	3 587	5 895	2 178	51
Şoldăneşti	40	1 422	2 515	2 944	1 275	1 291	178
Teleneşti	20	916	2 327	3 820	4 028	3 887	197
Ungheni	101	2 003	3 691	3 747	3 237	3 030	167
South	462	11 588	19 685	23 047	17 231	20 638	4 233
Basarabeasca	12	428	599	816	775	750	156
Cahul	66	1 523	2 411	3 097	3 223	6 727	1 612
Cantemir	17	713	2 411	3 122	2 029	2 507	437
Căuşeni	79	2 357	2 975	4 525	4 026	3 841	603
Cimişlia	34	1 103	2 618	3 031	2 272	2 120	513
Leova	93	920	1 098	1 783	1 674	2 801	507
Ştefan Vodă	38	2 506	4 788	4 606	2 613	1 471	159
Taraclia	123	2 038	2 785	2 067	619	421	246
UTA Găgăuzia	144	3 654	5 070	5 772	2 635	1 863	484

vine plantations, by size classes of total agricultural area, by regions

number

of total area, hectares							Total
10 up to 20	20 up to 30	30 up to 50	50 up to 100	100 up to 500	500 up to 1000	1000 and over	
684	110	76	47	37	4	0	414 236
7	3	3	0	2	0	0	10 768
48	7	4	2	2	0	0	86 393
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 784
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 289
4	2	0	1	0	0	0	5 822
4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3 466
5	1	0	0	2	0	0	13 635
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 116
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10 358
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 334
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 642
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	15 206
11	0	3	1	0	0	0	11 437
220	38	30	15	7	1	0	200 000
23	2	2	0	1	1	0	13 639
27	3	4	1	1	0	0	16 752
5	3	3	1	1	0	0	12 777
3	1	0	1	0	0	0	7 205
33	3	7	5	0	0	0	25 162
10	0	1	0	0	0	0	18 256
26	8	1	1	0	0	0	14 794
18	5	2	1	3	0	0	23 065
9	1	1	0	0	0	0	10 636
15	6	2	3	0	0	0	16 811
11	1	0	0	0	0	0	9 677
32	4	7	1	0	0	0	15 239
8	1	0	1	1	0	0	15 987
372	55	27	25	19	3	0	97 385
4	2	2	2	3	0	0	3 549
175	19	12	8	3	0	0	18 876
19	5	0	0	4	1	0	11 265
29	9	2	5	1	0	0	18 452
69	5	5	5	3	1	0	11 779
19	1	2	0	0	1	0	8 899
15	5	1	4	2	0	0	16 208
42	9	3	1	3	0	0	8 357
37	7	12	5	7	0	0	19 690

Table 24. Productive area of the vine plantations in agricultural holdings

	Size classes						
	up to 0,1	0,1 up to 0,3	0,3 up to 0,5	0,5 up to 1	1 up to 2	2 up to 5	5 up to 10
Total	96.69	2 751.06	6 540.28	10 485.74	18 234.68	23 747.78	5 123.98
Chişinău Municipality	14.30	189.75	167.21	299.06	405.24	177.38	24.88
North	22.73	370.91	1 338.50	1 274.75	676.59	619.85	61.51
Bălţi Municipality	0.28	2.15	1.08	0.93	0.21	2.07	0.00
Briceni	0.06	4.61	12.09	7.72	8.29	7.21	0.44
Donduşeni	0.48	6.02	18.26	12.49	3.71	2.86	0.94
Drochia	1.20	10.99	53.25	29.97	8.28	12.94	2.90
Edineţ	0.39	7.48	24.86	20.10	13.01	14.71	1.61
Făleşti	0.96	30.66	236.29	213.14	173.78	140.24	12.13
Floreşti	2.28	57.50	205.54	217.67	94.21	88.58	7.12
Glodeni	1.56	28.09	179.25	135.70	58.47	47.03	4.22
Ocniţa	0.04	3.01	7.61	7.68	3.54	3.08	0.31
Rişcani	0.78	24.76	124.40	103.74	40.47	26.11	1.18
Sîngerei	6.52	149.86	300.94	344.96	198.75	208.74	22.53
Soroca	8.18	45.78	174.93	180.65	73.87	66.28	8.13
Centre	44.48	1 265.51	3 126.20	5 646.58	12 479.03	13 824.61	1 245.00
Anenii Noi	3.81	99.20	218.54	284.07	254.83	241.60	65.70
Călăraşi	2.13	109.49	233.01	572.58	2 077.84	1 890.82	93.64
Criuleni	6.01	68.36	214.76	331.58	455.85	359.39	35.58
Dubăsari	4.23	106.83	364.46	295.72	53.85	28.51	1.39
Hînceşti	1.62	131.07	326.57	679.52	1 813.62	2 990.23	324.20
Ialoveni	8.10	109.88	185.12	489.28	1 760.99	2 118.80	160.20
Nisporeni	3.54	70.02	77.57	305.08	1 692.12	1 914.92	191.50
Orhei	5.36	146.32	420.47	648.20	986.21	1 087.63	126.37
Rezina	1.98	73.80	197.71	327.11	150.04	170.80	35.94
Străşeni	3.16	156.85	304.88	694.94	1 915.30	1 178.00	84.00
Şoldăneşti	1.01	49.10	145.06	205.65	98.12	102.29	16.13
Teleneşti	1.19	67.06	216.84	477.39	777.68	1 099.73	42.83
Ungheni	2.34	77.53	221.21	335.46	442.58	641.89	67.52
South	11.91	658.11	1 490.04	2 668.92	4 196.51	8 597.50	3 512.07
Basarabasca	0.42	25.07	46.05	97.31	234.94	265.50	164.87
Cahul	1.37	89.35	208.80	397.53	1 092.80	3 859.97	1 547.37
Cantemir	0.46	47.35	182.02	380.33	622.78	1 180.34	364.00
Căuşeni	1.97	134.92	224.87	443.49	571.75	770.94	254.63
Cimişlia	0.81	59.05	177.34	374.85	564.76	733.37	336.37
Leova	2.90	36.67	74.12	213.52	362.26	1 038.17	393.56
Ştefan Vodă	1.12	128.43	316.86	514.11	514.85	423.17	89.17
Taraclia	2.86	137.27	259.98	247.78	232.37	326.04	362.10
UTA Găgăuzia	3.27	266.78	418.33	596.43	477.31	528.44	280.52

without legal status, by size classes of total agricultural area, by regions

hectares

of total area, hectares							Total
10 up to 20	20 up to 30	30 up to 50	50 up to 100	100 up to 500	500 up to 1000	1000 and over	
1 645.57	655.43	683.90	504.58	788.15	100.02	0.00	71 357.86
26.42	25.20	45.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	1 385.44
9.03	1.15	5.10	1.53	3.00	0.00	0.00	4 384.65
0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.90
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.47
0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.77
0.20	0.87	0.00	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.12
0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.25
1.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	811.64
0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	673.42
0.16	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	456.48
0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.29
0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	321.55
1.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 233.40
5.43	0.00	3.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	566.36
524.61	191.88	247.86	227.26	31.46	3.00	0.00	38 857.48
36.61	21.39	18.20	0.00	4.40	3.00	0.00	1 251.35
108.27	22.04	40.86	0.25	0.81	0.00	0.00	5 151.74
10.01	30.74	41.56	15.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	1 569.09
9.80	14.29	0.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	945.08
120.69	13.12	66.58	73.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	6 540.27
40.28	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 872.92
68.95	24.14	2.60	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 357.44
9.14	4.16	20.32	0.45	24.00	0.00	0.00	3 478.63
1.48	0.08	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	961.08
53.84	33.80	12.75	64.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 501.92
1.23	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	618.79
31.61	27.66	42.58	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2 784.68
32.70	0.26	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1 824.49
989.00	402.60	286.60	233.76	565.02	97.02	0.00	23 709.06
5.93	10.19	19.95	36.27	33.00	0.00	0.00	939.50
473.97	124.41	153.78	107.95	52.23	0.00	0.00	8 109.53
67.02	57.19	0.00	0.00	78.71	4.00	0.00	2 984.20
92.48	75.14	16.90	39.13	2.92	0.00	0.00	2 629.14
109.05	30.11	26.06	41.66	109.52	65.00	0.00	2 627.95
29.77	11.81	6.24	0.00	0.00	28.02	0.00	2 197.04
36.75	37.04	3.89	8.69	115.00	0.00	0.00	2 189.08
174.03	56.71	59.78	0.06	173.64	0.00	0.00	2 032.62
96.51	34.60	99.34	42.03	177.67	0.00	0.00	3 021.23

Table 25. Area of productive and on bearing vine

	European table varieties		European wine varieties					
			Total		out of which:			
	productive	of which on bearing			productive	of which on bearing	red	
			productive	of which on bearing			productive	of which on bearing
Total	12 580.84	9 574.04	48 826.75	43 672.99	22 034.84	19 375.13	26 791.91	24 297.86
Chişinău Municipality	588.66	403.00	1 232.97	1 165.92	315.54	261.35	917.43	904.57
North	95.85	42.23	254.14	183.09	128.04	72.99	126.10	110.10
Bălţi Municipality	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Briceni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Donduşeni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Drochia	14.39	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.37
Edineţ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Făleşti	13.36	8.36	37.50	4.50	33.85	0.85	3.65	3.65
Floreşti	0.62	0.49	39.50	14.50	21.50	5.50	18.00	9.00
Glodeni	2.40	0.40	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
Ocniţa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rişcani	0.08	0.08	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	0.00	0.00
Singerei	36.93	30.83	157.10	157.10	60.12	60.12	96.98	96.98
Soroca	27.97	1.97	13.27	0.27	6.17	0.17	7.10	0.10
Centre	4 824.47	3 963.39	16 144.80	15 053.03	3 981.16	3 708.03	12 163.64	11 345.00
Anenii Noi	424.93	248.91	1 567.83	1 386.82	762.47	680.07	805.36	706.75
Călăraşi	171.06	167.28	1 540.64	1 150.56	108.77	102.67	1 431.87	1 047.89
Criuleni	262.84	186.14	514.77	502.66	91.44	88.99	423.33	413.67
Dubăsari	196.60	187.60	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
Hînceşti	964.15	834.36	3 612.84	3 539.18	873.00	825.93	2 739.84	2 713.25
Ialoveni	937.55	817.72	2 544.18	2 476.79	818.50	769.19	1 725.68	1 707.60
Nisporeni	571.46	477.89	1 874.74	1 847.80	298.95	287.48	1 575.79	1 560.32
Orhei	246.80	209.50	830.10	753.29	130.37	123.45	699.73	629.84
Rezina	2.19	0.99	0.46	0.46	0.40	0.40	0.06	0.06
Străşeni	809.03	650.25	2 264.62	2 146.33	511.30	456.05	1 753.32	1 690.28
Şoldăneşti	0.30	0.30	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	0.00
Teleneşti	83.70	51.44	904.99	764.48	208.49	197.29	696.50	567.19
Ungheni	153.86	131.01	466.63	461.66	158.47	157.51	308.16	304.15
South	6 067.58	4 481.70	25 682.49	22 743.81	14 545.32	12 906.25	11 137.17	9 837.56
Basarabeasca	102.56	55.98	986.63	884.84	573.42	516.80	413.21	368.04
Cahul	2 141.97	1 702.87	8 472.86	7 215.27	4 871.21	4 012.11	3 601.65	3 203.16
Cantemir	1 080.05	790.14	3 481.20	3 273.29	1 750.97	1 696.39	1 730.23	1 576.90
Căuşeni	739.97	490.50	1 293.08	1 097.01	809.97	696.97	483.11	400.04
Cimişlia	610.38	348.54	2 823.56	2 769.22	1 391.02	1 387.30	1 432.54	1 381.92
Leova	262.36	254.76	2 448.88	2 339.35	1 144.94	1 077.42	1 303.94	1 261.93
Ştefan Vodă	602.57	376.12	2 423.70	2 063.31	1 947.96	1 683.11	475.74	380.20
Taraclia	527.72	462.79	3 752.58	3 101.52	2 055.83	1 836.15	1 696.75	1 265.37
UTA Găgăuzia	1 004.28	683.72	5 512.35	4 527.14	3 064.78	2 426.51	2 447.57	2 100.63

plantations, located in the field, by vine varieties and by regions

hectares

European variety mix		Direct producer hybrid varieties		Other varieties		Total	
productive	of which on bearing	productive	of which on bearing	productive	of which on bearing	productive	of which on bearing
3 865.13	3 653.50	3 914.89	3 779.70	5 956.29	5 697.31	75 143.90	66 377.54
98.22	91.23	105.10	83.32	72.59	71.03	2 097.54	1 814.50
24.20	23.08	331.24	315.10	324.02	289.16	1 029.45	852.66
0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	1.70	1.70	2.03	1.80
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
0.00	0.00	2.10	2.10	2.00	1.00	4.10	3.10
0.18	0.18	1.36	1.16	1.01	1.01	17.63	3.04
0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	1.55	1.55	1.69	1.69
4.70	3.70	31.68	31.45	112.33	106.02	199.57	154.03
0.32	0.32	30.95	18.83	18.27	17.75	89.66	51.89
0.23	0.23	25.55	25.55	44.70	44.70	73.05	71.05
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.25	0.25	30.00	29.91	7.20	0.80	43.39	36.90
15.05	14.93	181.13	177.91	133.26	112.63	523.47	493.40
3.47	3.47	28.15	28.05	1.91	1.91	74.77	35.67
2 202.66	2 042.81	2 612.30	2 547.48	5 217.57	5 069.66	31 001.80	28 676.37
75.96	75.65	161.94	161.01	20.11	20.11	2 250.77	1 892.50
75.48	75.02	153.44	152.25	2 216.93	2 179.32	4 157.55	3 724.43
45.04	29.32	76.91	75.23	24.91	24.91	924.47	818.26
0.00	0.00	2.16	2.16	0.18	0.11	202.94	193.87
880.95	873.68	73.05	69.45	1 342.17	1 314.82	6 873.16	6 631.49
391.37	388.43	195.26	194.15	157.87	156.33	4 226.23	4 033.42
288.24	210.79	145.58	142.40	595.83	595.09	3 475.85	3 273.97
86.15	85.35	356.38	345.76	445.97	440.38	1 965.40	1 834.28
4.88	0.73	22.78	22.02	15.39	13.01	45.70	37.21
221.99	219.68	804.71	783.65	78.76	78.23	4 179.11	3 878.14
0.00	0.00	8.92	8.39	0.00	0.00	28.22	27.69
24.78	24.23	258.05	254.39	269.06	198.00	1 540.58	1 292.54
107.82	59.93	353.12	336.62	50.39	49.35	1 131.82	1 038.57
947.50	909.27	563.80	543.78	256.52	203.74	33 517.89	28 882.30
27.05	27.05	9.50	9.50	32.81	1.73	1 158.55	979.10
249.32	249.32	115.70	115.13	69.56	67.48	11 049.41	9 350.07
56.35	50.75	69.71	63.50	68.26	48.71	4 755.57	4 226.39
69.61	60.98	138.94	127.62	8.08	8.08	2 249.68	1 784.19
45.91	44.47	138.29	137.15	35.56	35.56	3 653.70	3 334.94
158.69	158.50	57.13	56.35	11.97	11.97	2 939.03	2 820.93
88.26	86.66	30.23	30.23	25.20	25.13	3 169.96	2 581.45
252.31	231.54	4.30	4.30	5.08	5.08	4 541.99	3 805.23
592.55	587.11	302.45	290.02	85.59	63.72	7 497.22	6 151.71

Table 26. Agricultural holdings with productive and on-bearing vine plantations in the field, by vine varieties and by legal status of holdings

number

	Total		out of which:			
			Holdings with legal status		Holdings without legal status	
	with productive area	out of which on bearing	with productive area	out of which on bearing	with productive area	out of which on bearing
Holdings with productive vine plantations in field	92 369	91 248	476	390	91 893	90 858
European table varieties	14 897	14 504	212	149	14 685	14 355
European wine varieties:	47 050	46 677	325	279	46 725	46 398
– red	16 909	16 739	246	211	16 663	16 528
– white	34 421	34 144	241	209	34 180	33 935
European variety mix	7 974	7 874	20	17	7 954	7 857
Direct producer hybrid varieties	14 989	14 649	24	22	14 965	14 627
Other varieties	20 755	20 566	47	38	20 708	20 528

Table 27. Area of productive vine plantations located in the field, by vine varieties and by the legal status of the holdings*hectares*

	Total		out of which:			
			Holdings with legal status		Holdings without legal status	
	productive area	out of which on bearing	productive area	out of which on bearing	productive area	out of which on bearing
Area of the productive vine plantations in field	75 143.90	66 377.54	33 301.17	26 276.26	41 842.73	40 101.28
European table varieties	12 580.84	9 574.04	5 730.52	3 599.22	6 850.32	5 974.82
European wine varieties:	48 826.75	43 672.99	25 403.39	20 834.73	23 423.36	22 838.26
– red	22 034.84	19 375.13	13 076.89	10 711.71	8 957.95	8 663.42
– white	26 791.91	24 297.86	12 326.50	10 123.02	14 465.41	14 174.84
European variety mix	3 865.13	3 653.50	971.99	842.95	2 893.14	2 810.55
Direct producer hybrid varieties	3 914.89	3 779.70	576.68	544.17	3 338.21	3 235.53
Other varieties	5 956.29	5 697.31	618.59	455.19	5 337.70	5 242.12

