

Bachelor Thesis:

Vine planting rights: Economic background and effectiveness

Background & Objective:

The 2008 EU reform of the common market organization for the wine market liberalized the planting rights for vines aiming for an increase of sectoral efficiency and a reduction of long withstanding overproduction. In 2013, however, this liberalization was cancelled and a new planting rights system was introduced. Such planting rights may affect vine-growers in the EU member states in different ways, and the effectiveness of the policy tool is unclear.

The objective of this bachelor thesis is to identify the economic effects of planting rights, including potential adverse effects, and to compare them with a liberalized planting right system. Thereby, descriptive empirical analysis can be used to illustrate the effects of such schemes on different wine-producing countries in Europe.

Technical Approach:

Literature review on economic effects of planting right schemes and descriptive empirical analysis of European wine sectors.

Contact and supervision:

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Background Literature:

Deconinck, K. and Swinnen, J. (2015). The economics of planting rights in wine production. *European Review of Agricultural Economics*, 42, 419-440.

Delord, B., Montaigne, É. And Coelho, A. (2009). Vine planting rights, farm size and economic performance: Do economies of scale matter in the French viticulture sector? *Wine economics and policy*, 4, 22-34.

EU (2016). The EU system of planting rights: main rules and effectiveness. Working Document of the *Directorate General of Agriculture and Rural Development*.

Galletto, L. (2014). The pre-emption right in Italian agriculture: A preliminary evaluation of the direct farmer-neighbouring owner's case. *Land Use Policy*, 72, 46-56.

Meloni, G. and Swinnen, J. (2016). The political and economic history of Vineyard planting rights in Europe: From Montesquieu to the European Union. *Journal of Wine Economics*, 11, 379-413.