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Material and method

Results & Conclusions

Introduction

Changes in area-based payments are expected in the European Union budget period 2021-2027.

According to the draft, larger farms will be entitled to proportionately smaller payments. This change may also affect Hungarian vineyards. The time series analysis of the SAPS data showed that in the 2014-2020 European Union budget period, the concentration of vineyards in the Danube wine region has taken place both in Hungary and in its largest wine region. However, the extent of the change varies from area to area. **In the course of my work, I examine the development of the SAPS affecting vineyards in the Danube wine region in the 2014-2020 budget period of the European Union.**

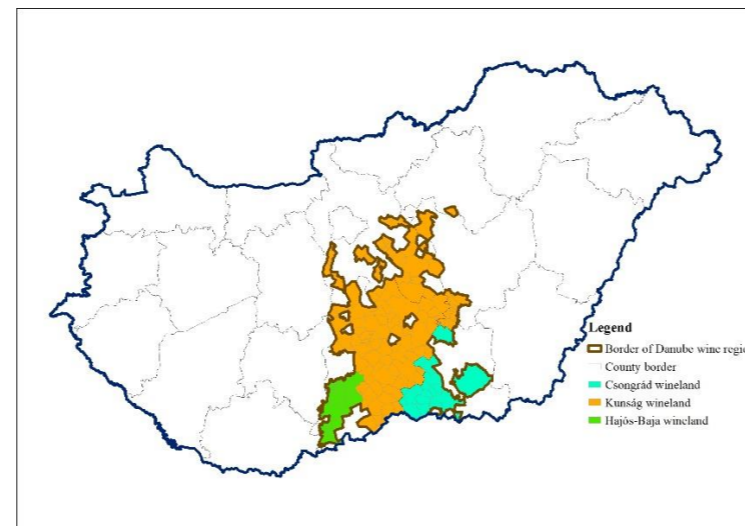


Figure 1. Location of the Danube wine region

The Hungarian State Treasury provided the data at the national level, broken down by settlement, for the period 2014-2020. The data obtained include the number of SAPS applications and the size of the vineyards concerned, broken down by municipality at annual level. In addition, I analyzed the data of the National Council of the Wine Communities Hungary and the National Spatial Development and Spatial Planning Information System in connection with the topic.

In Hungary, in the period between 2014 and 2020, according to the information obtained from the SAPS support data, an area concentration can be observed in the wine-growing areas. From this we can conclude that the size of vineyards is constantly moving towards larger farm sizes. Based on the processed data, it can be stated that between 2014 and 2020, SAPS subsidies related to vineyards follow the national trend in the Danube wine region. However, the process of shifting the concentration of vineyards is slower compared to the national average. Within the Danube wine region, the highest concentration of vineyards can be observed in the Kunság wineland. In contrast, the vast majority of the settlements of the Csongrád wineland were hit by a large-scale decrease in the area under vines and the fragmentation of vineyards. In the Csongrád wineland as a whole, a very small proportion of vineyard concentration processes could be detected. Based on the obtained data, a concentration of holdings can also be observed in the Hajós-Baja wineland, but its extent and intensity suggest a slow pace. Between 2021 and 2027, the changes affecting the SAPS will mostly affect the viticulture of the Kunság wineland, and thus its wine prices within the Danube wine region.