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*Special edition*

## **On the Sale and Purchase of Agricultural Land by Young People in Light of the Main Rules of Land Acquisition in Hungarian Law**

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[Doi:10.19044/esj.2026.v22n38p264](https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2026.v22n38p264)

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Submitted: 20 November 2025  
Accepted: 28 January 2026  
Published: 23 March 2026

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*Cite As:*

Reti, M. (2026). *On the Sale and Purchase of Agricultural Land by Young People in Light of the Main Rules of Land Acquisition in Hungarian Law*. European Scientific Journal, ESJ, 22 (38), 264. <https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2026.v22n38p264>

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### **Abstract**

The object of this study is to present the main rules on the acquisition of agricultural land by young people in Hungarian agrarian law. It aims to highlight the importance of the younger generation in agriculture and to present examples within Hungary's land acquisition rules that support young people. Accordingly, it highlights the regulatory approach of the Hungarian legislator, which includes special rules for young people with preferences set apart from the general land acquisition rules. The analysis focuses on the basic law of Hungarian agricultural law on land transactions, which was enacted in 2013 (Land Transaction Act). Based on this legislation, the study examines in detail the relevant concepts, categories, and areas of law. In this context, the analysis of the concept of young farmers is particularly noteworthy, as it is based on the definition developed within the regulatory regime of the European Union's common agricultural policy and builds on the concept of farmers established under Hungarian agricultural law. The study aims to show that Hungarian agricultural legislators intend to promote generational change and sustainable Hungarian agriculture by introducing regulations that favour young people seeking to acquire land. Among the concepts, the study gives special attention to agricultural land, exploring its multifunctional character, and provides a detailed analysis of, for example, the institution of pre-emptive

rights, which are also beneficial for young farmers. From a methodological perspective, the legal-dogmatic and comparative law methods are predominant, particularly in demonstrating the interrelations between specific legislative provisions. The analysis adapts individual sources of literature and legislation to this methodology, as well as relevant information and data. The key finding of the analysis is that the Hungarian legislator has enacted several specific provisions to support young people and to promote generational renewal in agriculture.

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**Keywords:** Young farmer, farmer, sale and purchase, agricultural land, land acquisition, right of pre-emption, special rules, preferences, agricultural activity

## Introduction

Improving the status of young farmers and promoting generational renewal are key issues for the future of agriculture in the Member States of the European Union. The role of the younger generation is undoubtedly extremely valuable, as they can take over the baton from the older generation and continue agricultural activities, which are clearly indispensable for sustainability. Therefore, across Europe, intergenerational dialogue and the encouragement of generational renewal are crucial. The importance of these issues is also reflected in various initiatives at both the EU<sup>1</sup> and national levels. One such area in Hungary is land acquisition. For young people, access to land is a fundamental element in carrying out agricultural activities. The Hungarian legislator has examined good solutions and best practices that may prove optimal for young people in acquiring land and thereby in starting or continuing their agricultural activity. A good solution or best practice that appears in agricultural and land law regulations can contribute to sustainable agriculture and, more broadly, to achieving sustainability<sup>2</sup> in Hungary, Europe, and globally.

It is also appropriate to grant preferences to young people in regulating land acquisition, not least because land prices are high throughout Europe, and—given current market conditions—are not low in Hungary either.<sup>3</sup> This

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<sup>1</sup>In the European Union, the focus is on supporting young farmers and, in parallel, encouraging generational renewal within the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy. For the contractual basis of the Common Agricultural Policy, see: Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter: TFEU) Title III Agriculture and Fisheries Articles 38-44.

<sup>2</sup>Sustainability should be interpreted broadly, taking into account economic, social, environmental, and cultural aspects.

<sup>3</sup>In Hungary, land prices per hectare can be estimated at an average of 2.4 million forints in the first months of 2025. However, there is no doubt that the purchase price of a specific piece of land depends on the quality, size and also on which region of Hungary the given agricultural land is located.

circumstance is also related to the fact that young farmers need optimal credit opportunities to solve land acquisition. Their support is also important in the case of their emerging financing difficulties. If the rules of land acquisition are simpler and more favourable for young people, this will likely inspire them to acquire land and foster a positive mindset. Regulating acquisition is therefore the first step in encouraging and stimulating young people to engage in agricultural activity. The Hungarian legislator has therefore implemented measures to facilitate young people's access to land acquisition, i.e., to put young people in a position on the Hungarian land market and has laid down special provisions for them in the regulation of land transactions rather than applying the general rules. These special provisions represent a legislative preference for young people.

### **On the concept of the young farmer in Hungarian agrarian law**

The basis for the regulatory solution in Act CXXII of 2013 on "*Transactions of Agricultural and Forestry Land*" (*hereinafter: Land Transaction Act*)<sup>4</sup> for young people is that the Hungarian legislator created a specific concept for young people regarding land acquisition. This allows them to be recognised as a separate category under the Land Transaction Act, and the legislator enacts special, more favourable rules for this distinct category.<sup>5</sup> The concept introduced by the legislator is that of "young farmer".

The young farmer is defined by Section 5 (6) of the Land Transaction Act with an age limit as follows: '*young farmer*' shall mean any farmer between the ages of sixteen and forty years at the time of exercising the right of pre-emption or the right of first refusal for lease'. Under the Act, a young person who meets these statutory conditions qualifies as a young farmer, to whom certain specific rules apply during land acquisition.

The age limit in the definition and the young farmer category are in line with EU law. Namely, EU law also includes a special concept of young people in agriculture, the "young farmer", within the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy. The concept is defined in Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council (2 December 2021)

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<sup>4</sup> For the history of Hungarian land law since 1945, see, for example: DOMÉ, Györgyné: The development of land law and some important issues of land law; Szövetkezés, vol. XIV, no. 2003/1, pp. 28-44

<sup>5</sup>It is worth highlighting that in some countries of the European Union, due to the finite nature of land, special rules apply to land acquisition and land use. We will return to the characteristics of land later. We also highlight that in the case of close relatives, additional special land law rules have been established in Hungarian legislation, for example in the area of land acquisition. Hungarian legislation facilitates the possibility of land acquisition in the child-parent relationship. See: RETI, Mária: Special rules for the status of close relatives in Hungarian agricultural law, In: Szeibert, Orsolya (ed.) Family and family members: Reflections of the law, Budapest, ELTE Eötvös Kiadó, 2018, pp 195-208

establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (CAP Strategic Plan Regulation; hereinafter: Regulation). It is necessary to emphasize that by creating this concept, Community law intended to promote support for young people in agriculture.<sup>6</sup> The concept was established to help meet the financing needs of young farmers.<sup>7</sup> Article 4 of the Regulation specifically sets out the following definition of a young farmer: *'Article 4 ... (6) 'Young farmer' shall be determined in such a way as to include: (a) an upper age limit set between 35 years and 40 years; (b) the conditions for being 'head of the holding'; (c) the appropriate training or skills required, as determined by Member States.'* This EU-level framework must be specified by the Member States in their national law by adopting detailed rules consistent with the Regulation.

The Hungarian legal concept of a young farmer, as already described, aligns with Community law. Since the notion of a "young farmer" is regulated under EU law, Member States treat this regulatory framework as a starting point in their national legal systems. Consequently, the approach to young people in other EU countries is like that laid down in Hungarian law. When legislating for young people, the approach of legislators in the Member States generally aligns with that of the Hungarian legislator, namely, a supportive one. This attitude also stems from the Common Agricultural Policy's objective to support young people (CAP key objective: supporting generational renewal).

In addition, it should be emphasised that the Hungarian agricultural law concept of a young farmer is based on the general concept of a farmer as defined in Section 5 (7) of the Land Transaction Act. It means that the concept of a young farmer, as defined in Section 5, Point 6, of the Land Transaction Act, must be interpreted in conjunction with the concept of a farmer. Essentially, according to Section 5 Point 7, a farmer in Hungary is defined as

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<sup>6</sup> Point (77) of the Preamble to the Regulation should be highlighted in this regard. This point of the Preamble essentially highlights the modernization of young farmers' farms, thereby ensuring their long-term viability, which is obviously costly and requires Member States to be given greater leeway in terms of support levels and other preferences. The preamble to the relevant regulation is particularly valuable because it draws attention to the fact that, in order to ensure the feasibility of the objective of generational renewal, it is necessary to ensure consistency between types of intervention in the form of direct payments and types of rural development intervention, a basic concept of a young farmer needs to be defined at EU level.  
<sup>7</sup> See: Preamble (20) of the CAP Strategic Plan Regulation: *'In order to ensure consistency between the direct-payment types of intervention and the rural-development types of intervention when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a framework definition of 'young farmer' with the essential elements should be set out at Union level'.*

a natural person who is either a Hungarian citizen or a citizen of an EU Member State and who has either agricultural vocational training or professional qualifications, or at least three years of practical experience in farming or agricultural activities. A domestic natural person or citizen of an EU Member State may also be considered a farmer if they own at least 25% of an agricultural producer organization and are personally involved in agricultural or forestry activities or activities complementary to agricultural or forestry activities.<sup>8</sup> The legal status of a farmer is important because, in general, Hungarian agricultural law requires farmers to acquire and use land, and this naturally also applies to young people.

About the definition of ‘farmer’, it is worth noting the principal rules that the legislation lays down concerning who may acquire agricultural land, as well as other areas. As a first and fundamental starting point, the legislator divides persons into two subgroups and assigns different sets of rules to each: natural persons—among whom young farmers are counted—and non-natural persons. The two subgroups are: the group of natural persons, which naturally includes young farmers, and the group of non-natural persons. In the group of natural persons, ownership of agricultural land may be acquired by domestic natural persons<sup>9</sup> and citizens of European Union member states. As the analysis has already noted, to acquire agricultural land, the applicant must, in general, meet the criteria set out in the Land Transaction Act.<sup>10</sup> However, if a natural person eligible to acquire land wishes to acquire less than one hectare, the person does not need to be a farmer.<sup>11</sup> For young people, this ‘one-hectare maximum’ rule means that a young person can validly acquire agricultural land up to this size even if they do not qualify as a farmer under the criteria set

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<sup>8</sup> The definition of a farmer under the Land Transaction Act is as follows: Section 5 Point 7.: *‘farmer’ shall mean any domestic natural person or EU national registered in Hungary, who has specific vocational skills or professional qualification in agricultural or forestry activities as provided for in the decree adopted for the implementation of this Act, or, in the absence thereof, who: a) has been verifiably engaged in the pursuit of agricultural and/or forestry activities, and other secondary activities in his/her own name and at his/her own risk in Hungary continuously for at least three years, and has verifiably produced revenue by such activities, or revenue did not materialize for the - completed - agricultural or forestry investment project has not yet turned productive, or b) verifiably holds membership for at least three years in an agricultural producer organization in which he/she has at least a 25 per cent ownership share, and who personally participates in agricultural and forestry operations, or in agricultural and forestry operations and the related secondary activities.’*

<sup>9</sup> See: Land Transaction Act Section 5(2): A domestic natural person is a Hungarian citizen.

<sup>10</sup> It should be noted that there is an exception to this rule, as close relatives are exempt. See: Land Transaction Act Section 5 Point 13. Close relatives are defined as: spouses, direct relatives, adopted children, stepchildren and foster children, adoptive parents, step-parents and foster parents, and siblings.

<sup>11</sup> Land Transaction Act Section 10 (2)

out in the law. Thus, the ‘one-hectare maximum’ rule also applies to young people.

In the subgroup of non-natural persons, legal entities cannot, as a main rule, validly acquire ownership of agricultural land in Hungary.<sup>12</sup> The legislator determines the list of persons who may validly acquire ownership of agricultural land by means of a closed taxation, but in addition, the valid titles of acquisition relating to these persons are also laid down by the legislator in the Land Transaction Act<sup>13</sup>.

Summarizing the concept of a young farmer, it can be stated that a young farmer is a natural person in Hungarian agrarian law who

- is a domestic or EU citizen and at least 16 but not yet 40 years of age;
- and possesses specified agricultural or forestry vocational qualifications or certification;
- or has been engaged in agricultural activities for at least three years, as defined in the Land Transaction Act
- or owns at least 25% of an agricultural producer organization and is personally involved in agricultural activities.

## **On the main rules for young farmers regarding the sale and purchase of agricultural land**

### **On the concept of agricultural land**

Among the rules for young farmers regarding the sale and purchase of agricultural land, it is worth noting that the Land Transaction Act explicitly defines the term ‘agricultural land’. It is described as land used for agricultural or forestry purposes. It is defined as follows: *‘agricultural, forestry land’ shall mean any parcel of land, irrespective of where it is located (within or outside the limits of a settlement), registered in the real estate register as cropland, vineyard, orchard, garden, meadow, permanent pasture (grassland), reed bank or forest or woodland, including any parcel of land shown in the real estate register as non-agricultural land noted under the legal concept of land registered in the Országos Erdőállomány Adattár (National Register of Forests) as forest’*,<sup>14</sup>.

It follows that the special land-law rules apply where the subject-matter of the sale contract meets the definition cited above. In practice, this means that a young farmer may purchase, as ‘agricultural land’, only an area that fits the definition set out above.

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<sup>12</sup> See: Land Transaction Act Section 9(b). It should be noted that foreign natural persons may not acquire ownership of agricultural land in Hungary. It is also worth noting that the concept of foreign natural persons is defined by Hungarian land law, see: Land Transaction Act Section 5(15).

<sup>13</sup> See: Land Transaction Act Section 11

<sup>14</sup> See: Land Transaction Act Section 5 Point 17

### **On the applicable area limit**

Under Hungarian law, numerous public-law restrictions govern the sale and purchase of agricultural land and also affect young farmers. One of the most important limitations is the maximum acquisition threshold.<sup>15</sup> Generally, the Land Transaction Act provides that—subject to other statutory conditions—eligible persons may acquire a maximum of 300 hectares of land ownership.<sup>16</sup> This means that if a young farmer wishes to enter into a purchase and sale contract for agricultural land, the land, including land already available, cannot exceed 300 hectares. This maximum amount of land also includes land in usufruct. There is no doubt that, given the personal and area-specific rules on land acquisition, these rules are strict in Hungarian law. However, there are reasons for this strict legal approach, and, in our opinion, this legislative approach should be considered correct. Land is finite and non-renewable; it is available only in limited quantities. Land is also the basis of the food supply and has an obvious impact on food security.<sup>17</sup> In our view, it is beyond dispute that land has a multifunctional character: in addition to the foregoing features, for example, it underpins agri-environmental protection—including soil, forest, and water protection—and is closely related to nature conservation. It should also be noted that at the level of individual states, for example, economist Professor Károly Ihrig has named land as a “national treasure”. Beyond all this, land has outstanding social significance<sup>18</sup>: it plays a vital role in rural employment, is a guarantor of the retention and development of rural communities and accordingly has an invaluable role in rural development and in preserving both the tangible and intangible cultural heritage associated with it. In short, agricultural land is the literal foundation of economic, social, environmental and cultural sustainability.

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<sup>15</sup> It is worth noting that the preamble of the Land Transaction Act expressly identifies the legislative objective of establishing, through the regulation, an optimal land ownership structure suitable for viable and competitive agricultural production. In our view, this also implies that the legislator, through the overall content of the regulation—and in particular through the rule on the maximum limit of land acquisition—intends to counteract an agricultural system organized exclusively around large estates (*latifundia*).

<sup>16</sup>It should be noted that the Hungarian land law also includes a rule on the maximum holding size. This is currently 1200 hectares as a general rule. See: Land Transaction Act Section 16 (2)

<sup>17</sup>The European Union has extensive regulations on food safety. See for example: Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety.

<sup>18</sup>See: IHRIG, Károly: *Agrárközgazdaságtan*, Gergely Kiadó, Budapest, 1941, p. 214

## **On the rule of pre-emption and preferences for young farmers in terms of priority**

A key rule of the Land Transaction Act affecting young people is that, in the case of acquisition by sale, it establishes a statutory ranking of those entitled to a right of pre-emption, set out exhaustively in the Act.<sup>19</sup> The right of pre-emption means that its holders enjoy priority over others seeking to acquire the land. Therefore, holders of the right of pre-emption can exercise it in Hungarian land law in accordance with the ranking established by law. Naturally, potential holders must be informed of a proposed sale to decide whether to exercise their right. To ensure transparency, sale contracts must be published. Hungarian law provides for a traditional “posting” procedure, but the legislator favours an online interface; in any case, transparency is ensured. In the interest of transparency, the sale and purchase contract is published on the Government Portal in accordance with Hungarian law. The contract may also be posted on the municipality's mayor's office noticeboard for information purposes.<sup>20</sup>

In regulating pre-emption, the legislator focused on general rules that encourage proper cultivation and maintenance of land and that, in addition, favour acquisition by the Hungarian State. As a general consideration, priority—after the State—is given to those who use the land and simultaneously live near it. In the ranking, the decisive factor thereafter is the proximity of the person's residence to the land concerned. Two key categories in this respect are the ‘local neighbour’<sup>21</sup> and the ‘local resident’.<sup>22</sup>

To improve the position of young people in land acquisition, the legislator gives preference to young farmers by placing them in a favourable position within the statutory pre-emption order. Regarding the main rules, it

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<sup>19</sup>The order of pre-emption rights is specifically defined in Land Transaction Act Section 18

<sup>20</sup>See: Section 21 (2) of the Financial Services Act.

<sup>21</sup>According to Land Transaction Act Section 5 Point 10: ‘*local neighbour*’ shall mean: a) a local resident whose land, whether owned or used for at least one year, is situated adjacent to the land that is the subject matter of a sale, exchange or leasehold contract; or b) a local resident whose place of habitual residence for at least three years is located in the municipality that is situated adjacent to the municipality where the land of his or her place of habitual residence that is the subject matter of a sale, exchange or leasehold contract is located, and whose land, whether owned or used for at least one year, is situated adjacent to the land that is the subject matter of a sale, exchange or leasehold contract;

<sup>22</sup>According to Land Transaction Act Section 5 Point 9: ‘*local resident*’ shall mean:

a) any natural person whose place of habitual residence for at least three years is located in the settlement where the land that is the subject matter of the sale, exchange or leasehold contract is located; furthermore b) if the sale, exchange or leasehold contract is for a land registered as a vineyard, any natural person who is a member of an appellation council, who has been habitually residing in the wine region settlement located within that appellation for at least three years, where the land that is the subject matter of a sale, exchange or leasehold contract is situated;’

should be emphasised that, among those entitled to pre-emption, young farmers within the aforementioned categories are given priority over family farmers or members of the farming family. This means that if, for example, two persons classified as local residents wish to acquire the same given land through sale and purchase and meet the other conditions of the Land Transaction Act., then if one of them qualifies as a young farmer, the preference will apply, namely that the young farmer will be entitled to acquire the land pursuant to Section 18 (4) of the Land Transaction Act.

### **On the 10-hectare rule among young people's preferences**

In the context of preferences for young people, it is important to mention the so-called '10-hectare rule', enacted by the legislature in 2023 to support young people and make farming careers more attractive. The specific aim of the legislator was to make it easier for young people to access farmland and to reduce the administrative burden, particularly in the areas where young people live or in the vicinity.

Under the introduction to Act XLIV of 2023<sup>23</sup>, the right of pre-emption cannot be exercised against the purchaser of the first 10 hectares if the person wishing to acquire the land lives within 20 km of the land to be acquired or has an agricultural business centre within that distance. In such cases, the sale and purchase agreement need not be published, which obviously simplifies the land acquisition process. It is important to note that any previous acquisitions under any title are included in the 10-hectare limit, even if the acquirer no longer owns the arable land. This means that, for young farmers, the regulation is clearly advantageous, as it can be assumed that they have not yet acquired land ownership.

At the same time, it should be noted that the legislator has introduced certain restrictive rules regarding land transactions for which there is no right of pre-emption, i.e., there is, logically, no disclosure either. One of the most important of these stricter rules is that it is not possible to acquire land without a right of pre-emption in the case of undivided joint ownership, i.e., if the sale concerns land jointly owned and not exclusively owned. There is also no possibility of acquiring land without the right of pre-emption if the sale and purchase concerns land encumbered by land use rights, and the land use right does not belong to the buyer.<sup>24</sup> It is important too that only in the case of certain branches of cultivation can a young farmer, for example, benefit from the '10 hectare' discount.<sup>25</sup> Young farmers must, of course, comply with these

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<sup>23</sup> Section 158 of Act XLIV of 2023, which supplements Section 20 of the Land Transaction Act with Point i)

<sup>24</sup>For the regulation, see: Act LXXX of 2024.

<sup>25</sup>See: Land Transaction Act Section 20 Point i)

rules to ensure that their acquisition is valid and that they can benefit from the ‘10-hectare’ preference.<sup>26</sup>

### **On the advantages of young farmers in the approval of the purchase contract**

It should also be noted that, under current land law rules, a public administrative procedure must generally be conducted for the sale and purchase of land, and the pre-emption declarations submitted in connection with it.<sup>27</sup> Within the administrative procedure for the approval of the sale and purchase contract, the territorial body of the Hungarian Association of Agriculture, Food Economy and Rural Development (referred to as the local land committee in Land Transaction Act) gives an opinion on whether the contract and the acceptance declaration from the holder of the pre-emption right comply with certain criteria. These criteria aim to keep land in Hungarian hands, support the retention and strengthening of the rural, locally resident population, and increase their competitiveness.<sup>28</sup> Taking these aspects into account, the committee decides whether to support the individual’s acquisition of land.<sup>29</sup> One of these aspects, according to Section 23/A (1) f) of the Act, is to facilitate generational renewal in agriculture. In harmony with this, Section

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<sup>26</sup>It is worth noting that if young people take advantage of the opportunity to obtain favourable legislation, they can not only continue farming as individual farmers, but cooperation is also beneficial for them, and they can, for example, establish an agricultural cooperative. See: Act X of 2006 on “Cooperatives”, Sections 22-24. For the characteristics of agricultural cooperatives, see: BAK, Klára: Agricultural Cooperatives as a Determining Form of Agricultural Enterprise, ANNALES UNIVERSITATIS SCIENTIARUM BUDAPESTINENSIS DE ROLANDO EÖTVÖS NOMINATAE - SECTIO IURIDICA 57., 2018, pp. 43-55

<sup>27</sup>For the procedure for the official approval of the sales contract, see: Land Transaction Act Section 23 - 30

<sup>28</sup>See Section 23/A of the Land Transaction Act: *‘(1) In the procedure opened for the approval of the contract of sale, the regional body of the Magyar Agrár-, Élelmiszergazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Kamara (Hungarian Association of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development) built on the compulsory membership of those pursuing agricultural activities, on equal voting rights of members, functioning as a public body (hereinafter referred to as “local land commission”) where the land affected by the contract is situated, shall make its opinion known whether the sales contract is in conformity with overall agricultural and landholding policy considerations:*

*a) concerning transparency in the modes of tenure;*  
*b) with a view to preventing the acquisition of lands of a speculative nature;*  
*c) with a view to developing and protecting of estates of an operating structure which are contiguous, viable and economically feasible;*  
*d) concerning the enforcement of the interest of the local agricultural community;*  
*e) with a view to providing assistance of locally resident farmers habitually living on and working the land; and*  
*f) with a view to promoting the succession of generations in the agricultural sector*

<sup>29</sup> Land Transaction Act Section 24 (2)

24 (3) e) expressly states that, as part of the local land committee's assessment, an examination criterion is *'how the sale of the land helps a young farmer's acquisition of land by way of homestead conveyancing'*.

### **Closing thoughts**

The analysis examines the concept of the young farmer, highlighting the significance of age. In defining the concept of a young farmer under Hungarian law, the analysis focuses on the general Hungarian legal definition of a farmer and the corresponding concept in EU law. The analysis demonstrates the connection between the two definitions—the Hungarian and the EU definitions—showing, in particular, that the Hungarian concept is built on the European Union's concept. The analysis specifically addresses the main general land acquisition rules applicable under Hungarian law, placing particular emphasis on the restrictive area-based regulation concerning land acquisition. It also provides an overview of the Hungarian legal concept of agricultural land. It sets out the essence of the pre-emption right as a legal institution in the context of land acquisition. In examining the pre-emption right, the study places strong emphasis on the rules under which young people hold a favourable position in the ranking of pre-emption rights due to special legislative provisions. The analysis also highlights the opportunity for young people to acquire land advantageously—up to 10 hectares—while benefiting from reduced administrative requirements. Beyond these aspects, the analysis specifically addresses the advantages Hungarian law provides to young farmers in the approval process for land acquisition contracts.

Taking all the above into account, the current content of Hungarian agricultural law may be said to focus on young people in agriculture and to support their access to land, for example, by providing preferential rules for the sale and purchase of land. Supporting young farmers is absolutely relevant and indispensable in view of the generational renewal taking place in agriculture. This was the consideration the Hungarian legislator took into account when creating the special rules concerning young people in the field of land acquisition.

**Conflict of Interest:** The author reported no conflict of interest.

**Data Availability:** All data are included in the content of the paper.

**Funding Statement:** The author did not obtain any funding for this research.

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