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***AGRICULTURAL CONSTITUTIONALISM: COMPARATIVE
ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN MODELS OF CONSTITUTIONAL
AGRICULTURAL REGULATION, WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO
THE REGULATION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF
HUNGARY***

Theses of the PhD dissertation

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I. Subject and aims of the dissertation

In modern constitutional legal thought, approaches that examine the relationship between specific areas of law and constitutionality not merely on a case-by-case basis but at a systemic level are gaining increasing ground and significance. Within the context of such approaches, it is appropriate to develop analytical frameworks capable of capturing the structural interrelationships between a given regulatory area and the constitutional legal system. In our view, the examination of regulatory issues situated at the intersection of agricultural law and constitutional law accordingly necessitates the introduction of a conceptual framework that captures the constitutional determination of agricultural conditions from a unified perspective. The category of *agricultural constitutionalism*, which also appears in the title of this dissertation, cannot be regarded as a dogmatically established concept in jurisprudence; therefore, this work employs this term as an independent analytical framework for examining the normative relationships and interconnections between agricultural law and constitutional law. We define the category of *agricultural constitutionalism* as follows:

Agricultural constitutionalism is a coherent system of constitutional norms, fundamental principles, and institutional guarantees that defines the basis of legitimacy for state regulation of agricultural conditions, as well as its constitutional framework and limits.

Based on this definition, agricultural constitutionalism is therefore the dimension of constitutionalism as it applies to the agricultural sphere, which, on the one hand, delineates the constitutional framework and limits of state intervention in agricultural conditions and, on the other hand, provides a normative basis for the implementation of agricultural policy objectives.

In this dissertation, in accordance with the definition set out above, we examine certain elements of agricultural constitutionalism, that is, the relationship and points of connection between agricultural law and constitutional law.

In this work, we analyse, on the one hand, the form in which agricultural law (more precisely, the *subjects of agricultural law*) appears in the constitutional regulation of the Member States of the EU. In this dissertation, we pay particular attention to the analysis of the current Hungarian constitutional framework, as the Fundamental Law of Hungary, in force since 1 January 2012, has placed constitutional regulation relating to agriculture on an entirely new basis. Unlike the previous constitution, the new Hungarian constitution contains numerous provisions setting out the subjects of agricultural law. In our view, the changed and renewed constitutional regulation justifies a comparison of the provisions of the Fundamental Law of

Hungary with the constitutional regulations of other countries (in this case, the EU Member States).

However, this work does not merely examine the relationship between these two branches of law at the level of constitutional regulation; in the second part of the dissertation, we review and analyse the case law of the constitutional courts of certain European countries, specifically the case law of the constitutional courts of the Visegrád countries, and analyse it from the perspective of how the category of *agricultural holding* – one subject of agricultural law – and issues closely related to this category are addressed in the case law of the Czech, Polish, Hungarian and Slovak constitutional courts.

The justification, relevance, and novelty of this research lie in the fact that no comprehensive work with a specifically legal focus has yet been written that would have examined the relationship between these two branches of law (and thus the issue of agricultural constitutionalism) in accordance with the objectives and criteria outlined above.

Finally, it should be noted that although the subject matter of this dissertation lies at the intersection of constitutional law and agricultural law, in accordance with the requirement of interdisciplinary research (*interdisciplinary research methodology*), the dissertation also incorporates elements of environmental law, EU law, administrative law, civil law, and legal history. Given the close relationship between agricultural law and environmental law, it is worth noting at this stage that the analysis of constitutional provisions from an environmental law perspective was undertaken only where strictly necessary, that is, when it was not possible to distinguish between the two areas of law.

II. The structure of the dissertation and the methodology used in the research

The dissertation is divided into two main parts. The first part of the work is aimed at reviewing and analyzing constitutional regulation related to agriculture, which involves an examination of the constitutional regulation of Hungary on the one hand, and those of all other EU Member States on the other. In the second part of the dissertation, we review and analyze the constitutional court case law of the Visegrád countries regarding the category of agricultural holding. The structural organisation, content units and specific research objectives of these two parts of the dissertation, as well as the methodology applied during the research, are described in detail below.

In the first part of the dissertation, *Chapter 1*, we identify and define the subjects of agricultural law that serve as the basis for the analysis of the Fundamental Law of Hungary and the constitutions of the EU Member States. In defining the subjects of regulation relating to agricultural conditions, we primarily employed the *conceptual analysis* method, with the research in this regard being based on domestic and foreign academic literature as well as legislation.

Following the identification of the subjects of agricultural law, *Chapter 2* of the dissertation examines when, in what form and in what context the subjects of agricultural law and issues came to the fore during the drafting of the Fundamental Law of Hungary, that is, during the 2010–2011 constitutional process. In this regard, we examine – amongst other things – the bodies involved in the constitutional process, such as the *Ad Hoc Committee for the Preparation of the Constitution*, and review the various constitutional concepts, as well as the professional, academic and political positions and ideas that arose in connection with the subject under examination in relation to the new constitution. We will then analyse what provisions the submitted constitutional proposal originally contained, and how and in what form these were amended compared with the text of the Fundamental Law that was ultimately adopted and came into force. In this chapter, we shall also address the third and fourth amendments to the Fundamental Law, whilst examining the (legal) policy reasons underlying these amendments. It is essential to examine all this in the context of the subject under investigation, as these two amendments to the Fundamental Law have introduced new provisions into the text of the constitutional norms that are of decisive significance with regard to constitutional agricultural regulation. It should be noted that, to date, no single work has comprehensively examined the subject of agricultural constitutionalism in Hungary. In conducting our research on this topic,

we primarily employed the *historical* research method, supplemented by *teleological* and *systematic (legal)* methods of interpretation.

In *Chapter 3* of this work, we then carry out a detailed analysis of the provisions of the current Hungarian constitutional regulation that are relevant to agricultural law. However, this chapter does not merely list and analyse the individual constitutional provisions in a descriptive manner; in each case, we refer to the positions and opinions expressed in Hungarian jurisprudence over the past decade and a half regarding the interpretation of these provisions, and we also refer to those Constitutional Court decisions which have contributed significantly to the interpretation of the provisions of the Fundamental Law relevant to our topic. This research also represents a novelty amongst legal scholarship on the subject, as no comprehensive analysis of the current constitutional regulation has yet been carried out specifically in relation to the provisions of the Fundamental Law governing the subjects of agricultural law. In this chapter, our research primarily employed *descriptive* and *dogmatic* methods, supplemented by *critical analysis*. Given that the case law of the Constitutional Court relating to the subject under examination was also explored in this chapter, the *case-law method* was given significant emphasis in our research. In this chapter, we also applied the *historical method*, as at the beginning of the chapter we briefly review the form in which the subjects of agricultural law were enshrined in the text of previous Hungarian constitutions (such as the socialist constitution and the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary 1989) prior to the Fundamental Law. In the latter case, therefore, we examined whether there is a precedent and tradition for constitutional agricultural regulation in recent Hungarian constitutional history.

To date, no comprehensive work of this scope has been undertaken to examine and compare the Fundamental Law of Hungary with the constitutions of other countries – such as the EU Member States – from the perspective of how and to what extent these constitutions enshrine the subjects of agricultural law. Accordingly, in the following *Chapter 4* of this dissertation, we examine how the subjects of agricultural law appear in the constitutions of the EU Member States, in which provisions, and in relation to which provisions. At this stage of the dissertation, we have primarily applied the *comparative law method*. This research, based on comparative law, was grounded in the *inductive method of scientific inquiry*; thus, following an examination of the constitutional regulations of each Member State, a general summary was drawn up on the basis of various criteria, highlighting the differences and common features of the Member States' regulations. With regard to comparative law, it should be noted that the EU Member States were divided into three regions: Southern Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and Scandinavia. The main reason for this is that, following an examination

of the constitutions, it became apparent that the constitutions of the States belonging to each region show similarities in many respects, a fact that will be evident at several points throughout the analysis. It is important to emphasise that, at this stage, the research covers only those constitutional provisions relating to agriculture which *expressis verbis* address the subjects of agricultural law. In addition to the points set out above, two further limitations of the work should be mentioned. On the one hand, our research in this instance has focused exclusively on the texts of the constitutions of the Member States; on the other hand, a further limitation of the work is that the analysis does not cover all countries in Europe, but only the EU Member States, the reason being that our country, Hungary is a member of the continent's most significant political and economic union. This chapter also sets out to position the Fundamental Law of Hungary within the context of the constitutions of EU Member States, whilst systematising the results of the analysis outlined above. This provides a comparative legal analysis of the role agriculture plays within Hungary's constitutional value system, as well as identifying those provisions of the Fundamental Law that are unique when compared with the constitutions of other EU Member States.

Finally, in *Chapter 5*, the concluding chapter of the first part of the dissertation, we consider a specific possibility for the further development of the Fundamental Law of Hungary. More precisely, we examine whether enshrining the rural area as a subject of regulation at the constitutional level could represent a possible alternative for the further development of the Fundamental Law. At this stage of the research, we first examine the significance of the rural area in the context of both Hungary and the EU. With regard to Hungary, this is done through an analysis of the 'constitution of the Hungarian rural area', namely the *National Rural Strategy*, whilst for the EU, it is done through an analysis of *the Cork 2.0 Declaration*. During the research, we will also examine the context in which the rural area appears in the constitutions of individual EU Member States, and what models the constitutional regulations of the Member States offer for enshrining this subject matter in a country's highest-level legal norm. At this stage of the dissertation, we also formulate a *de lege ferenda* proposal, which is therefore aimed at further developing the current Hungarian constitutional regulation. In addition to formulating the *de lege ferenda* proposal, in this chapter we have primarily employed *descriptive, dogmatic, critical* and *comparative* research methods.

In the second part of the dissertation, the focus of the analysis is on examining how one of the central categories of agricultural law – the agricultural holding – is reflected in the case law of the constitutional courts of the Visegrád countries, as well as how constitutional courts have interpreted this category in their decisions. In this part, we first review the case law of the

constitutional courts of the Visegrád countries individually; at the end of each chapter, we summarise the most important characteristics of the case law of the constitutional court of the country under examination. We will then proceed to compare our findings regarding the case law of the four countries' constitutional courts, which will enable us to identify the similarities and differences in the constitutional court case law of the Visegrád countries relating to agricultural holdings.

The aim of this analysis of case law is not to provide a detailed analysis of individual constitutional court decisions, but rather to systematically examine and present, in a structured manner, the constitutional court doctrine that emerges from the relevant decisions. In the course of our examination, we also pay particular attention to elucidating the content of the constitutional provisions affected by the relevant case law of the constitutional courts – in particular the right to property, the right to inheritance, freedom of enterprise, the principle of equality, and the requirements arising from the rule of law – have been given concrete form by the constitutional courts in the context of agricultural regulation. The dissertation also examines the constitutional requirements and standards that constitutional courts have established for legislators and those applying the law in regulatory matters relating to the category of agricultural holdings. In addition to analysing and evaluating the relevant constitutional court case law, the dissertation also covers the examination and presentation of relevant legal scholarship from the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia.

In the second part of the dissertation – for the purposes of analysing and comparing the constitutional court decisions examined – the *case-law* and *comparative methods* were of primary importance; however, we also applied *descriptive* and *analytical* methods in the course of our research.

III. Summary of the research results

In the first part of this dissertation, having defined the subjects of agricultural law, we sought to answer the question of when and in what form the subjects of agricultural law and agriculture-related issues emerged during the 2010–2011 constitutional process in Hungary, and what impact this had on the constitutional process and the text of the Fundamental Law of Hungary. Following our research, we concluded that, during the constitutional process preceding the adoption of the Fundamental Law, the regulation of agriculture underwent significant development in the draft text of the constitution. Initially, the subjects of agricultural law were largely absent from the preparatory documents and concepts for the constitution, or appeared only in a limited form. The *Constitutional Concept* was the first official document in the constitutional process in which agricultural issues were addressed specifically and in writing, even though its content underwent significant changes compared to the adopted text of the Fundamental Law. In any case, it can be stated that the work of the *Ad Hoc Committee for the Preparation of the Constitution*, and the provisions of the Constitutional Concept which effectively concluded this work, are reflected in the text of both the Draft Fundamental Law and the adopted Fundamental Law. It should be noted that the Draft Fundamental Law, together with its amendments, significantly expanded the scope of those provisions in the draft text of the constitution which directly address the subjects of agricultural law; we have illustrated this ourselves in *Table 1* of the dissertation. With regard to the provisions of the Fundamental Law, which was adopted in 2011 and came into force in 2012, we can therefore conclude that it contains numerous provisions dealing directly with agriculture; furthermore, the third (2012) and fourth (2013) amendments to the Fundamental Law, which can also be regarded as clarifications and corrections to the previous legislation.

We then examined which provisions of the Fundamental Law deal *expressis verbis* with the subjects of agricultural law, whilst also considering, in light of the changed and renewed constitutional regulation, what role agriculture plays within Hungary's constitutional value system and the weight it carries. In the course of our analysis, in addition to outlining the various positions found in Hungarian jurisprudence, we also examined the relevant case law of the Constitutional Court, which has contributed significantly to the interpretation of the relevant provisions of the Fundamental Law. One of our key findings in this regard was that the provisions governing the subjects of agricultural law permeate the Fundamental Law as a whole, since, starting from the preamble to the Constitution – the *National Avowal* – through the *Foundation* section, which defines the basic principles of the constitutional order, and the

section entitled *Freedom and responsibility*, which sets out citizens' rights and obligations, right through to the section entitled *The State*, which defines the tasks and powers of state bodies as well as the rules governing the fundamental functioning of the state. We have also established that the Fundamental Law treats agricultural holdings and natural resources as priority areas amongst the subjects of agricultural law and affords them enhanced protection, and the enshrinement at constitutional level of third-generation rights directly linked to agricultural law is also intended to underpin the fact that agriculture features prominently in Hungary's constitutional values.

In the following chapter of the dissertation, we examined the form in which the subjects of agricultural law appear *expressis verbis* in the constitutions of the EU Member States, and where the Fundamental Law of Hungary can be placed amongst the constitutions of the EU in terms of the extent and manner of regulation. In the chapter outlining the findings of our review of Member State constitutions, we set out the forms in which the subjects of agricultural law are *expressis verbis* in the constitutions examined. *Table 2* in this chapter illustrates in which parts, titles and chapters of the Member States' constitutions the subjects of agricultural law are enshrined, whilst *Table 3* indicates the constitutional provisions to which these subjects are most frequently linked. We have also reviewed how the category of natural resources, in the constitutional regulation of the Member States, and its individual elements appear in the constitutional provisions of the Member States; we also examined specifically how land protection and land policy are linked, and what rules apply to the acquisition of land by foreign nationals under the constitutional regulation of the individual Member States. The work also sought to examine the reasons behind the absence of constitutional regulation, or the minimal extent of such regulation, in certain Member States, as well as the regulatory peculiarities that can be identified as a result of the Member States' state structures. In addition to these aspects, the unique characteristics specific to individual regions were also highlighted, revealing that the Southern European EU Member States regulate the subjects of agricultural law most comprehensively and in the greatest detail in their constitutions, whereas, by comparison, the countries of the Central and Eastern Europe form a sort of transition between the constitutional regulations of the Southern European EU Member States and those of the Western European EU Member States.

In light of the findings of this research, and whilst also assessing the provisions of the Fundamental Law of Hungary relating to agricultural law, we consider it necessary to make two observations. Firstly, Article P) of the Fundamental Law, and in connection with this, Article 38 are consistent with our findings regarding the constitutional provisions of the Member States

in the Central and Eastern European region, namely that the constitutions of the Member States in this group enshrine the duty to ensure the rational and appropriate use of natural resources, as well as their protection, and, within this framework, they specify certain natural resources of particular importance, often classifying these natural resources as part of the state's assets, thereby ensuring their enhanced constitutional protection. On this basis, it can be concluded that, in terms of the manner of regulation, the Fundamental Law of Hungary fits most closely into this group of regions. Furthermore, by enshrining the right to food, the right to water and the provision guaranteeing agriculture free of genetically modified organisms at a constitutional level, Hungary is considered a pioneer amongst the EU Member States.

The fact that the guarantee of GMO-free agriculture has been enshrined in the Fundamental Law is considered absolutely unique amongst EU Member States, as no reference to this can be found in the constitutions of any other Member State apart from the current Hungarian Constitution.

With regard to the right to healthy food, the Fundamental Law is also unique amongst those constitutions in which this right is explicitly enshrined, even if the framers of the constitution adopted a narrower conception of the right to food in the text of the law. In most constitutions, the declaration of this right is primarily linked to hunger and poverty as serious social problems; by contrast, the Fundamental Law defines this provision in relation to the right to health, as a duty of the State to promote it. To put it another way: The Fundamental Law approaches the right to food from the perspective of quality, as a matter of food safety, setting as its objective the provision of food of adequate quality, whilst other constitutions enshrining this right place the emphasis primarily on its quantitative aspect, that is, on the issue of food security.

Whilst the provisions of the Fundamental Law concerning the right to food and GMO-free agriculture can be described as unique in comparison with the constitutions of other EU Member States, the right to (drinking) water is something of a rarity, as, apart from the Hungarian constitution, only the Slovenian constitution explicitly enshrines it. Nevertheless, it can be said that the Hungarian Constitution sets out a narrower conception of the right to water in its constitutional regulation.

Following an analysis and comparison of the constitutions of the Member States and the Fundamental Law of Hungary, and after systematising the findings of this work, it can be concluded that, compared to the constitutional regulation of Hungary, only the Portuguese Constitution provides for a more comprehensive set of provisions on the subjects of agricultural law within the EU. To conclude the first part of this work, we also examined whether enshrining

rural areas as a subject of regulation at the constitutional level might represent a possible alternative for the further development of the Fundamental Law of Hungary, and in this regard we have drafted several proposals for constitutional amendments.

In the second part of the dissertation, we analysed the case law of the constitutional courts of the Visegrád countries – the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia. Our analysis focused on examining how the subjects of agricultural law, one category of which, appear in the case law of the constitutional courts of the countries under investigation, namely the *agricultural holding*, and how the constitutional courts – as the authentic interpreters of the national constitutions – have interpreted this category in their case law. With regard to the case law of the constitutional courts of the Visegrád countries – without claiming to be exhaustive – we set out the following main findings.

Of the four countries examined, the constitutional courts of three (Poland, Hungary and Slovakia) have substantive case law relating to the category of agricultural holding. Following a review of the case law of the Czech Constitutional Court, we concluded that the Court has no substantive decisions relating to the category of agricultural holding.

Of the three constitutional courts, the Hungarian Constitutional Court is the one with the most comprehensive case law relating to the category of agricultural holding, with its decisions focusing on the constitutional protection of *arable land*. In the cited and analysed decisions, the Polish Constitutional Tribunal has dealt substantively with one type of agricultural holding – *family farms* – which is also specifically mentioned in the Polish Constitution. It can be observed in the case of both the Polish and Hungarian constitutional courts that, in their case law relating to agricultural holdings, constitutional interpretation based on past constitutional court decisions emerges as one of the most frequently applied methods of constitutional interpretation, which, in our view, significantly facilitates the consistent and coherent interpretation of the relevant constitutional provisions. Although the Slovak Constitutional Court has no substantial case law relating to the category of agricultural holdings, Decision No. 20/2014., which we have also described in detail, is of outstanding importance from the perspective of Slovak agricultural constitutionalism. The Slovak Constitutional Court's findings have contributed significantly to the interpretation of those provisions of the Slovak Constitution which *expressis verbis* refer to the subjects of agricultural law, and in particular to *agricultural land* forming part of an agricultural holding.

Our research has also established that the constitutional courts of Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia all recognize as a constitutional value the category of agricultural holdings, which is at the centre of the relevant constitutional court case law in each of the countries under review.

The Polish Constitutional Tribunal has defined the agricultural holding as a special object of property rights and inheritance, whilst defining family farms – a type of agricultural holding specifically mentioned in the Constitution – as a constitutional value, thereby establishing the special constitutional status of this category in its rulings. The Hungarian Constitutional Court defined arable land as an object of property possessing specific characteristics; in this context, it identified arable land and its protection as part of the Hungarian constitutional value system. The Slovak Constitutional Court – in a manner similar to the interpretation of the Hungarian Constitutional Court – also defined agricultural land as a special means of production.

It is exclusively in the case of the Hungarian Constitutional Court that its case law relating to agricultural holdings (more precisely, the constitutional protection of arable land) in such a way that, at the time the decisions forming the basis of its case law were issued, the text of the constitutional provisions in force did not address any of the regulatory matters relating to the category of agricultural holdings. For this reason, prior to the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, the Hungarian Constitutional Court developed its case law in the context of other constitutional values and provisions, as a result of which arable land and its protection became part of the Hungarian constitutional order. The Polish and Slovak constitutional courts have, in every instance, developed their case law relating to the category of agricultural holdings on the basis of constitutional provisions which *expressis verbis* referred to the category of agricultural holdings (or one of its normative elements).

A further key finding is that, based on their case law, the Polish, Hungarian and Slovak constitutional courts afford the legislature considerable leeway with regard to the regulation of certain matters falling within the scope of agricultural holding. It should also be noted that the Hungarian Constitutional Court has, on numerous occasions, deemed restrictions on fundamental rights to be constitutionally justifiable in the interests of upholding and protecting the public interest relating to agricultural holdings. The Court has most frequently deemed restrictions on the right to property to be constitutional, less frequently on the right to inheritance, and on one occasion on the right to the protection of personal data, citing the protection of arable land. Although, in principle, both the Polish and Slovak constitutional courts have held that a public interest relating to agricultural holdings – such as, in the Polish court's interpretation, family farms, and in the Slovak court's interpretation, the constitutional protection of agricultural land – may serve as a constitutional justification for restricting certain fundamental rights, however, no decision can be identified in the case law of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal or the Slovak Constitutional Court in which such a public interest would actually have served as the basis for justifying a restriction on fundamental rights.

IV. List of publications related to the dissertation

- HOJNYÁK Dávid: Interpretation of the Constitutional Concept of Family Farm in Light of the Case Law of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal. *Central European Journal of Comparative Law*, 7(2), (megjelenés alatt).
- HOJNYÁK Dávid: Az Alkotmánybíróság mezőgazdasági üzem kategóriával kapcsolatos gyakorlata az Alaptörvény hatálybalépése után. *Publicationes Universitatis Miskolcensis Sectio Juridica et Politica*, 44(2), (megjelenés alatt).
- HOJNYÁK Dávid: A szlovák földforgalmi szabályozás alkotmányossági kérdései – A szlovák Alkotmánybíróság 20/2014. határozata a földvásárlási törvény egyes rendelkezéseinek alkotmányosságáról. *Pro Futuro*, 15(2), <https://doi.org/10.26521/profuturo/2025/2/16435>
- HOJNYÁK Dávid: The Dilemmas of Agricultural Constitutionalisation in Hungary. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Law*, 20(39), 401–421. o.; <https://doi.org/10.21029/JAEL.2025.39.401>
- HOJNYÁK Dávid: Az agráralkotmányozás dilemmái Magyarországon. In: VARGA Zoltán (szerk.): *Jogi kihívások és válaszok a XXI. században 4.* Miskolc-Egyetemváros, Miskolci Egyetem Állam- és Jogtudományi Kar, 2025, 82–98. o.
- HOJNYÁK Dávid–CSIRSZKI Martin: A föld- és talajvédelem jogi rendszere. In: RAISZ Anikó (szerk.): *Környezetjog: Különös rész.* Miskolc, Miskolci Egyetemi Kiadó, 2022, 25–38. o, https://doi.org/10.53707/2021.ra.kornykul_i2
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- HOJNYÁK Dávid: Current Tendencies of the Development of the Right to a Healthy Environment in Hungary in the Light of the Practice of the Constitutional Court in Recent Years. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Law*, 16(31), 39–54. o.; <https://doi.org/10.21029/JAEL.2021.31.39>

- HOJNYÁK Dávid–SZILÁGYI János Ede–JAKAB Nóra: Food Sovereignty and Food Security in Hungary: Concepts and Legal Framework. *Lex et Scientia*, 28 (2021) 1, 72–86. o.
- HOJNYÁK Dávid: A jövő nemzedékek érdekeinek védelme az Alkotmánybíróság joggyakorlatában. In: MOLNÁR Dániel–MOLNÁR Dóra (szerk.): *Tavaszi Szél 2021 – Tanulmánykötet I.* Budapest, Doktoranduszok Országos Szövetsége, 2021, 199–204. o.
- HOJNYÁK Dávid: Vidék az alkotmányban? Gondolatok az Alaptörvény továbbfejlesztésének egy lehetséges irányáról. *Miskolci Jogi Szemle*, 15 (2020) 2, 174–185. o.
- HOJNYÁK Dávid: Az agrárszabályozási tárgyak megjelenése az Európai Unió tagállamainak alkotmányaiban, különös tekintettel a magyar Alaptörvényben megjelenő agrárjogi szabályozási tárgyakra. *Miskolci Jogi Szemle*, 14 (2019) 2, 58–76. o.
- HOJNYÁK Dávid: Az Alaptörvény agrárjogilag releváns rendelkezéseinek értékelése az Európai Unió tagállamainak alkotmányos szabályozása tükrében. In: KÉKESI Tamás–VADÁSZNÉ BOGNÁR Gabriella–DABASI-HALÁSZ Zsuzsanna (szerk.): *Diáktudomány: a Miskolci Egyetem Tudományos Diákköri munkáiból – XI. kötet.* Miskolc-Egyetemváros, Miskolci Egyetem, 2018, 153–159. o.