

# THE MAIN OBSTACLES TO GENERATIONAL RENEWAL IN AGRICULTURE

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Population growth is continuing, while land availability is decreasing, resources are limited, many more people have access to safe and nutritious food, and the climate significantly shaping the industry. In addition, the ageing agricultural population is a major concern in the European Union. In 2016, more than half of the farmers in Europe were over 55 years old, while young farmers under 40 years represented 10% of the total agricultural population. In Hungary, 35% of farmers were over 65 in 2020, while the share of farmers under 40 was only 10%. This paper aims to provide an overview of generational renewal in agriculture based on the international literature published in recent years using a systematic literature review. Research has identified several factors as barriers to agricultural generational change. Young people are less motivated to take over family farms. Farming does not offer them sufficient income and the working conditions are not ideal. Access to land is severely limited worldwide and the market bargaining power of the younger generation is low. Administrative burdens are also a barrier to the generational renewal of farms; however, only European researchers mentioned it. The effects of climate change also have the potential to discourage next generation farmers. Besides financial support, there are other policies that can help the new generation. Such as: supporting education, diversifying incomes, promoting modernisation, supporting organic farming, simplifying administration, supporting cooperation, and young farmers' associations. However, even successful support policies cannot stop the decline in the number of young farmers.