

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT OF LEGISLATION IN THE COLLECTIVE PROPERTY SHARING AGRIBUSINESS

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This article analyzes and find ways to improve the current legislation on property titling farms. Investigated, in particular, the principles, characteristics, types of laws and their classification in the area of property titling farms. Much attention is paid to the improvement of national legislation in this area, and adapting it to the European integration process.

Pai property (share), collective agricultural enterprise.

Since independence, Ukraine Ukrainian scientists have repeatedly appealed to the problems of improving the legislation in sharing property. A significant contribution to the development of this problem brought V.M. Ermolenko, T.O. Kovalenko and others, but remained unresolved issues related to the areas of improving the legal sharing of property. In this context, the aim of this article is to analyze and ways to improve current legislation on the sharing of property farms.

The current situation, which was created in Ukraine is not easy, we are going through a transition period and do not have enough full array of legal sharing in the field of property. Because the forefront for our country should get not only the number of legal acts in the field of property sharing collective farms, but also their quality. Thus, improved legislation both in sharing property and other areas of agrarian relations should be an ongoing process, not a one-time event. So in future legislation Ukraine has to be perfect in content and form.

Relevant is the process of harmonization of national legislation with international law, which is to some extent a program of further development of the law of Ukraine, Ukraine in terms of signing association with the Council of Europe. Our country has assumed certain obligations regarding the content of national legislation and its integration with the European legislation. Today, international law has gained significant impact on the development of national legislation.

Legislation sharing property is not systematic. The lack of a clearly defined legal act regulating relations in this area, causing significant obstacles in the implementation of rights to property (share) share, and those regulations and regulatory legal acts that should Ukrainian legislation, not able to regulate relations in this area and sometimes even contrary to general.

The need for the adoption of the Agrarian Code dictated by the situation today in agriculture, and especially in the area of sharing property. In addition, the new code finally unite all developments will enable systematize all provisions into one legal act. Given these problematic aspects farms will clearly elevated act in the general part of which will be allocated to property legislation dedicated to sharing collective farms. Section dedicated to sharing, will include a unit which, in turn, will contain all the provisions for sharing assets, including one of the following options may be division concerning land sharing. The essence of such systematization agrarian legislation is that thanks to a codified act provided lapse old sharing provisions in the area will be possible to eliminate the legal problems in this area. With the advent of the Agricultural Code will create conceptual opportunity to improve legislation for businesses, which, in turn, will help improve their work. Adoption Code no additional cost to the State and local budgets, establishing the Code requires the participation of scientists, experts in the field and significant mental costs. It should be appreciated that it is extremely complicated and thus express the view that

at this stage may be limited to so-called small codification and adopt a special Law of Ukraine "On sharing of property in agricultural enterprises".