

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE MONITORING OF LAND

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This article presents the scientific and theoretical analysis of international legislation on monitoring land. The necessity to incorporate provisions of international law in the national legal system in order to improve regulation of relations in this sphere.

Monitoring land information system, satellite land monitoring, service of soils, soil Atlas of Europe, The European Soil Data Centre, The European Soil Bureau Network.

The territory of Ukraine has a unique complex physiographic, landscape, hydrological, geological and structural and other parameters, resulting in formation within it a large number of species and sites of natural resources. The prolonged irrational and unsustainable use of land their condition deteriorated. After problems such use of land acquired extensive manner, the international community has begun to use different ways of dealing with natural negative phenomena.

The theoretical basis for this study were the scientific work of scholars such as Y.L Boshytskoho, D.V Busoyok, P,F Kulinich, V. V. Medvedev, Y.S Shemshuchenko, M.O Shulga.

The purpose of this paper is to implement scientific and theoretical analysis of international legislation on land monitoring.

The scientific literature is defined as land monitoring system surveillance of land fund for timely detection of changes of their assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of negative processes. Under the legislation Ukraine provides for land monitoring, implementation of special surveys and surveys of land; detection of negative factors, the impact of which requires control; assessment, prediction, prevention of negative processes (p. 3-1 - 7 of about monitoring land approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine 20.08. 1993 p)

Information obtained during observations of the land is summarized in districts, cities, regions, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as well as some natural complexes and transferred to collection points automated information system of regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city main offices of Land Resources and the National Committee for land of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The most perfect information system operates in Germany, which is open and includes certain types of environmental monitoring, ensuring their interaction in order to obtain comprehensive information about the environment, analysis and prediction of changes.

For an effective information system that is filling it relevant data should have a full range of information on the ground, or rather on the soil of the earth.

In this respect the role of the European Union are mostly informational. So, lately in Europe was established Atlas soil of Europe with numerous maps.

In the United States created a system of satellite monitoring of land globally represented on site service department analysis of world agricultural production under the Ministry of Agriculture and the US government. It continuously collects information about climate change, desertification processes, as well as food resources in the world and in individual countries.

Rights monitoring land could be based on laws, regulations, directives. Directive 86/278/EEC4 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture, Directive 2004/35 / EC on environmental responsibility Disasters and caused environmental damage from 21.04.2004 , Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the protection of soil and amending Directive2004/35/EC.

Based on the experience of the Service of the United States soil, V.V Medvedev proposed to organize a similar service in Ukraine, involving part or all of the various existing services that operate separately: land management, agroforestry, water management, agro-chemical, sanitary-epidemiological mapping and remote sensing tools and more.

Thus, the study of international experience of legal regulation of land monitoring is very important. After all, European countries and the United States actively use the latest technology in this field. For example, the system of satellite monitoring of land allows monitoring of land and forecasts of their changes. In our opinion, should be strengthened to ensure monitoring of land, making information system for monitoring open lands, and organize data of land records. Ukrainian government should learn to use international achievements in order to ensure proper regulation of relations in this sphere.