

**LAND USE MANAGEMENT: PROBLEMS OF PROTECTION OF BASIC  
NATIONAL WEALTH**

**L Novakovskyi**, *Doctor of Economics, Professor, Academician of NAAS,  
National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine,  
Email: novmailll@ukr.net*

**T. Ievsiukov**, *Doctor of Economics, Professor,  
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine,  
Email: ievsiukov\_t@nubip.edu.ua*

**I. Novakovska**, *Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor,  
Corresponding Member of NAAS  
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine Email:  
novakovska@nubip.edu.ua*

**Abstract.** *The Ukrainian people, with the votes of 90.3% of those who took part in the All-Ukrainian referendum on December 1, 1991, in support of the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine, confirmed their right to land established by the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the land is recognized as the main national wealth, which is under the special protection of the state.*

*The State Committee of Ukraine for Land Resources was established in 1992 which was directly subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers and implemented the state policy in the field of land relations was carried out by the said central executive body. Beginning in 2000, the State Committee was transformed into the State Agency, which in 2008 was reorganized into the State Committee, then returned to its previous name, and in 2014 was transformed into the State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography, and Cadastre (State Geocadastre). For the latter body, the powers to implement state policy in the field of geospatial data infrastructure,*

*topographic, geodetic, and cartographic activities instead of implementing state policy in the field of land relations became decisive.*

*Land relations are public relations concerning the possession, use, and disposal of land. They are represented by a separate branch of law - land, which belongs to its profiling branches. This branch exists in direct connection with the basic (fundamental) branches of law that regulate primary social relations. Topographic, geodetic, and cartographic activities, the sphere of the national infrastructure of geospatial data do not belong to land relations. The activities of the State Agency have been directed and coordinated by five Ministries for 17 years. The implementation of state policy in the field of land relations has become a secondary task for the second body.*

*The purpose of the study is to analyze the process of transformation of public authorities on the formation and implementation of state land policy, its impact on land use in the state, and justification of directions and ways to preserve the main national wealth.*

*It is established that imperfection in the field of land use and protection management and the lease model of agricultural land use have deprived the economic motivation to introduce soil protection technologies in production, due to which most of the soil cover is in pre-crisis condition. A stable negative balance of humus, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium has been formed in the agroecosystems.*

*That was recognized as an urgent comprehensive program to neutralize challenges and threats in the environmental sphere, the National Security and Defense Council adopted a decision on this issue in March 2021. The paper focuses on the reference to state control of land use, supports the idea of improving the content of land monitoring and the procedure for its conduct, suggests ways to increase the role of state bodies in improving the land management system*

**Key words:** *land use management, land protection, land relations, land management, land monitoring, soil fertility.*

### **Analysis of recent research and publications.**

Over the last decade, the topic has widened and the relevance of research in the field of agri-food complex and nature management in Ukraine has increased. The scientific activity of many scientists in the field of land relations was highly appreciated in October 2020 by the scientific community of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine (NAAS). Corresponding members of NAAS V.Velychko and Sh.Ibatullin was elected a full member (academician) of NAAS in the specialty “agrosoil science and soil cartography”, “economics of nature”, respectively. Corresponding members of NAAS at the same time were J.Dorosh - in the specialty “land management and cadastre”; A.Martin - in the specialty “public administration and administration (innovative development of land relations)”; I.Novakovskaya - in the specialty “public administration and administration (land use)”.

The publication in 2015 of the fourth edition (revised and supplemented) of the Handbook of Land Management edited by Academician of NAAS L.Novakovsky circulation of 2.5 thousand copies [1]. The directory is designed for employees of executive authorities and local governments, employees of land and environmental services, specialists of land management organizations and business structures in the field of land management, scientists, teachers and students of higher education. The previous Handbook of Land Management (third edition) was published in 1989, 32 years ago.

Three editions have a monographic study of scientists D.Dobryak, A.Kanasha, D.Babmindry, I.Rozumny “Classification of agricultural lands as a scientific prerequisite for their ecological use” (K, Harvest. - 474 p.). Monographs and textbooks on the problems of land use economics, land management, land use management. protection and monitoring of lands published by domestic scientists S.Balyuk, V.Velychko, J.Dorosh, O.Dorosh, A.Martin, W.Medvedev, I.Novakovskaya, O.Tarariko, A.Tretyak, M.Khvesyk and others. [2,3,4,5, 6,7, 8] The number of scientific publications in domestic and foreign journals has increased,

including those included in the international scientometric databases Scopus and WoS.

However, the issues of improving the land management system in Ukraine, the scientific formation of the status of protection of national wealth and ways to support it require additional research and discussions, discussions in scientific and public circles. strengthening the influence of the state and its bodies on the implementation of the constitutional provision on special protection of lands.

### **Research results and their discussion.**

In the system of normative legal acts of Ukraine, as an independent state, the Land Code (as amended by the Law of Ukraine № 2196-12 of March 13, 1992) has become basic in the field of land legislation since 1992, which clearly defines the competence of rural, urban, urban, district, regional councils, the Republic of Crimea, Ukraine in the field of regulation of land relations. State administration in the field of land use and protection under this Code was carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Government of the Republic of Crimea, local councils and local state administrations, the State Committee of Ukraine for Land Resources, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine and other specially authorized state bodies. [9]

According to the Regulations, the State Committee of Ukraine for Land Resources (Derzhkomzem) has become the central executive body subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which implements the state policy in the field of land relations and carries out land reform. Its main tasks were: coordination of land reform; implementation of state control over the use and protection of land resources; maintaining the state land cadastre, land monitoring, land management; development and implementation of state programs related to the regulation of land relations, rational use and protection of land, restoration of soil fertility. [10]

On January 1, 2002, the new Land Code of Ukraine entered into force, which was adopted on October 25, 2001. “The powers of the central executive body for land resources in the field of land relations under this Code included: ensuring its implementation; coordination of land reform works; participation in the development and implementation of national, regional land use and protection programs;

maintaining the state land cadastre, including state registration of land plots; implementation of land management, land monitoring and state control over land use and protection. [11]

Thus, there were no significant differences between the powers under the Law and the main tasks of the central body for land resources under the Regulations, although the State Geocadastre was transformed into the State Land Agency in August 2000. The exception, when the State Land Agency was again transformed into the State Geocadastre with the direct subordination of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, is April 2008 - April 2011.

According to the Regulations on the State Geocadastre, approved with changes in December 2021, its main tasks are state control over the use and protection of lands of all categories and forms of ownership, soil fertility.[12] Thus, the implementation of public policy by type is ranked as follows: in the first place - the national infrastructure of geospatial data, in the second - topographic and geodetic activities, in the third - cartographic activities, the fourth is the field of land relations. The fifth type is land management, the sixth is the State Land Cadastre, and the seventh is state control over land use and protection and soil fertility. Thus, the implementation of state policy in the field of land relations has become a secondary task, and the functions of land protection and soil fertility have moved to last place.

Land relations and activities (geodetic, cartographic), as we know - are different concepts. Land relations are social relations represented by a separate branch of law - land. According to the fundamental norms of law, land law refers to its profiling branches (special, concretizing), which exist in direct connection with the basic (fundamental) branches that regulate the primary social relations. In this regard, Chapters 3 and 4 of the Land Code of Ukraine, which establish the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, local governments, executive authorities, namely in the field of land relations. Only two articles - 15 and 15 'of Chapter 3 concern the powers of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine and the State Geocadastre of Ukraine in the field of land relations. Thus, Chapter 3 of the Code, given its title, should regulate the powers of all executive bodies in the field of land relations, but for two

out of nine this regulation applies to the field of land relations. However, since the entry into force of the Code (January 1, 2002), the powers of the executive in the field of land relations have not existed at all. For the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and the State Land Agency, they appeared only in 2012 according to the Law № 5462-VI of 16.10.2012 on changing their activities, while 7 articles of this chapter of the Code continue to regulate land relations, including the Cabinet of Ministers Of Ukraine, Ministry of Environment of Ukraine.

Analysis of changes in the main tasks of the State Land Committee (1996); According to their Regulations, the State Geocadaastre (2015, 2021) testifies to the additional implementation of the state policy in the field of national geospatial data infrastructure in 2021, topographic, geodetic and cartographic activities in 2015. Probably because of this, the central executive body that implements the state policy in the field of land relations by law was named in 2014 the State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre. However, it is difficult to explain why the powers of the State Geocadaastre in the field of land relations under Article 15 of the current Land Code of Ukraine (as amended on 01.01.2022) do not implement state policy in the field of topographic, geodetic and cartographic activities, land management. Participation in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of national geospatial data infrastructure is one of his penultimate powers. As is known, topographic, geodetic and cartographic activities and the sphere of national infrastructure of geospatial data do not belong to land relations, and the implementation of land management, of course, is part of the field of land relations.

The transformation of the specially authorized body for land resources covers the period from 2000 to 2021. The central body of executive power, which implements the state policy in the field of land relations, was established in 1992 to implement the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of December 18, 1990 “On Land Reform”. Until August 2000, this body was called “Derzhkomzem Ukrainy” and was directly subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, in 2000 it was transformed into the State Agency of Land Resources, which in April 2008 was transformed into Derzhkomzem. again by the Agency. In September 2014, the State

Land Agency was reorganized into the State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre.

The activities of this central executive body since 2000 have been directed and coordinated by the heads of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food, the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing, and the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture.

In 2021, the State Geocadastre of Ukraine returned to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine. So, for almost 17 years, its activities have been directed by five ministries. During this period, the Agency and the Service were managed by 16 specialists.

The role of land management in the state in the post-reform period has declined significantly. This is especially true of land protection, land use consolidation, land conservation. The network of research and design institutes of the State Geocadastre has shrunk. The Central Institute and seven regional institutes are under reorganization. The research and design potential of institutions is lost, which will not allow to conduct at the appropriate level of land use forecasting, development of comprehensive design and estimate documentation on the land of territorial communities in the context of global climate change. [13]

As the central executive body implementing state policy in the field of land relations, the State Geocadastre of Ukraine since its inception (2014) has lost state land resources, as the first and second place among the main tasks shifted the implementation of this policy in the field of topography. geodetic and cartographic activities. The implementation of state policy in the field of land relations was the third in a row, and the direction and coordination of the State Geocadastre began to be carried out by the Ministry of Regional Development of Ukraine. The very name of the body - the State Service for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre does not contain land, land relations or the name of the cadastre, although in addition to the land cadastre, we have 14 cadastres of other natural resources. Thus, land, as an indispensable natural resource and the main national wealth of the state according to the Constitution of Ukraine, does not have a central executive body for land

management, unlike bodies that operate for water and forest resources management. This had an extremely negative impact on land protection, soil fertility restoration, protection against anthropogenic impact and unjustified seizures.

Many officials have repeatedly stressed that the State Geocadaastre in our country has become a service that provides services to the population and information on land use. And who then will ensure the implementation of state policy in the field of land relations, land protection, preservation of soil fertility, land use regulation to the conditions of climate change? A rhetorical question that has been answered. Ukraine's main national wealth, its land, cannot be left defenseless in the future.

At the initiative of the Presidium of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine in October 2017, an All-Ukrainian round table was held on the topic: "Monitoring and protection of land: areas of revival". He testified to the exceptional importance of improving public administration in the field of land use and protection to ensure economic growth of the country, maintaining the optimal state of the environment, development of the Ukrainian countryside. Given the scale of the negative phenomena and their threat to food, environmental and economic security of the state, scientists have proposed to concentrate the Department of Land Use and Protection in the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine. It is advisable to establish an appropriate Department or Directorate, to develop and adopt a National Program of Land Use and Protection, to take measures to implement the National Action Plan to combat land degradation and desertification, to establish an innovative fund for land protection. Academicians S.A. Balyuk, A.S. Danylenko, OI Furdychko On October 27, 2017, they sent an appeal to the leadership of the state to overcome the crisis situation in the field of land protection. [7] Unfortunately, no concrete measures on this issue were taken by the Government during 2018-2020.

Soil resources are the basis for the development of the agricultural sector of the country's economy and ensuring a favorable environment for human health. Therefore, the protection and rational use of land is an important component of national security, especially in connection with recent climate change. In terms of the quality of soil resources, Ukraine still occupies one of the leading places in the world,



and the concept of “Ukrainian chernozem” remains our image feature. After all, the land fund of our country consists of almost 2/3 of chernozems and meadow-chernozem soils, which are characterized by a deep humus layer, agronomically valuable grain structure, almost ideal structure density, significant supply of nutrients, which determines their high potential fertility. [14]

Ukrainian chernozems make up 8.3% of the area of these soils in the world and 28.5% in Europe. Chernozems are the predominant part of the main national wealth - land. However, shortcomings in land management and the leasing model of agricultural land use, in which agribusiness has been deprived of economic motivation in recent decades to implement soil protection and resource-saving technologies in agricultural production, have led to the fact that most soils are already in crisis before the crisis. condition with a tendency to deteriorate. [15] Due to global climate change, the consequences of the crisis in the soil have become even more tangible and threatening, as evidenced by the results of management in the southern regions of Ukraine in 2020.

The main problem is soil degradation, the intensification of which reflects the contradiction between the national interests of preserving the quality of the country's soil resources and the private interests of obtaining a quick profit from economic activity. In particular, due to excessive plowing of lands (54% of the entire territory of Ukraine against 35% in European countries), the area of eroded arable land has now increased to 10.6 million hectares. Up to 500 million tons of topsoil are washed away from arable land annually, which loses 24 million tons of humus. In terms of acidity, salinity, salinity, compaction and pollution, some lands are also in a pre-crisis state. Only 0.22-0.28 tons of manure are applied per hectare of arable land instead of 6.2 tons of fertilizers applied in 1990. Due to this, a stable negative balance of humus, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium was formed in agroecosystems. At the same time, Ukraine, as an exporter of agricultural products, actually exports a significant amount of nutrients to the country every year, which is not fully compensated by their receipt in the soil.

However, since 2004 the State Program of Land Use and Protection, the

development of which was envisaged by the Law of Ukraine “On Land Protection” (2003), has been postponed and has not yet been adopted. In fact, the financing of works on land protection and preservation of soil fertility at the expense of the State budget has been stopped. Land monitoring has been neglected due to the lack of information in the State Land Cadastre on the quality of land and soils due to the late conduct of large-scale soil surveys in Ukraine. [16] With the introduction of the land market, the attention of the executive authorities is focused on the organization of purchase and sale of land, holding auctions for land redistribution, and so on. Issues of protection of land resources, preservation of soil fertility have become secondary in the activities of public authorities and local governments.

At the same time, the problems of overcoming hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agricultural development have become much more complicated, and among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the UN Summit in September 2015, they are in second place.

By the decision of the National Security and Defense Council, enacted by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 23, 2021 № 111/2021 “On challenges and threats to national security of Ukraine in the environmental sphere and priority measures to neutralize them” develop and approve the National Action Plan for Environmental Protection for 2021 - 2025; to submit to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a draft law on soil conservation and protection of their fertility; develop and approve within six months the concept of the state program of land use and protection. It is envisaged to ensure that measures are taken within six months to: conduct continuous soil surveys of the lands of Ukraine; settlement of land allocation issues for removal of degraded and erosively dangerous lands from arable land, their afforestation and bequests; restoration of peatlands, wetlands, meadows, steppes and other valuable natural ecosystems; achieving a neutral level of land degradation in the following areas: maintaining the content of organic matter (humus) in soils, restoration and sustainable use of peatlands, as well as restoration of irrigation and improvement of ecological and reclamation of irrigated lands.

Local executive bodies are instructed to take measures to carry out work on conservation of degraded, man-made and unproductive lands, reclamation of disturbed lands.

The decision of the National Security and Defense Council to neutralize challenges and threats can be considered an extremely relevant comprehensive program for the next decade, the implementation of which is impossible without proper state control and adoption of relevant legal documents. First of all, it concerns the organization of the system of management and control of land use and protection, monitoring of soils and land resources. The essence of land use control must be changed, as land protection is under special protection of the state and must be carried out by a single state body. Supervision and control of agricultural land use should provide for compliance with land protection standards and preservation of soil fertility by analogy with the system of economic incentives operating in the European Union under the common agricultural policy. [6]

Since 1993, by the decision of the Government, land monitoring has been introduced in Ukraine, which was entrusted to the State Committee of Ukraine for Land Resources. [18] According to the Law on Land Protection in 2003, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy was instructed to monitor soils and agrochemical survey of agricultural lands. [19] In 2017, it was decided to monitor land relations in Ukraine. Similar monitoring is not carried out in the countries of the European Union. On December 9, 2021, according to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, it was decided to monitor the land market.

So now we have four types of monitoring related to land use and protection. Conducting three of them - monitoring of land, land relations, land market should provide State Geocadaastre, and one - soil monitoring; their fertility - instructed to lead the Ministry of Agrarian Policy. However, the monitoring system in Ukraine is not actually functioning. There are many reasons for this. First of all, it is unsatisfactory quantitative accounting of land. With the introduction of an automated system of state land cadastre, we hoped that the number of lands will be easy to determine as the sum of land areas, land tenure and land use of administrative-

territorial units and abolished the forms of quantitative accounting of 2-land and 6-land. had relevant information. Currently, there is comprehensive information only as of January 1, 2016. The occupancy of the land cadastral system as of January 1, 2022 reached 70%. That is, 30% of the country's territory does not have data on quantitative land accounting. It remains to be seen when the land cadastral system will be 100% full or start keeping records on the new forms of 11-lands, 12-lands, 15-lands, 16-lands, which were approved by the Ministry of Regional Development on December 13, 2015. According to them, accounting should have started on July 1, 2016. As for the accounting of the quality of land, it is associated with the completion in 1961 of the all-Ukrainian continuous large-scale survey of soils and the correction of these materials. From 1961, by law, we should conduct at least three rounds of soil surveys (15-20 years each). However, this was not done due to the lack of necessary budget funds and huge amounts of work. Decisions repeatedly made by the Government on this issue have not been implemented. It should be acknowledged that there is currently no necessary information support for real-time monitoring of lands and soils. [20]

Introduced in early 2019 by the World Bank satellite monitoring of agricultural land use in Ukraine in the presence of many positives is not able to ensure the receipt of quantitative indicators necessary for the introduction of economic levers.

In this regard, the proposals of the NAAS Institute of Land Use to introduce a modern model of monitoring using the latest geographic information technologies, remote sensing methods, artificial intelligence algorithms, considered by the NAAS Branch Meeting on December 15, 2021, should be considered particularly relevant. For research, it could be considered as an object of monitoring of agricultural land (according to the classification of land categories); agricultural land (according to the land accounting system existing in the countries of the European Union); agricultural land (according to national classifiers). However, the authors have chosen agricultural land use as a whole, ie the land use system, and we support this proposal.

The term “land use” as a type of nature use is interpreted as a set of measures taken by society in the study, distribution and protection of land as the main national

wealth in order to accommodate productive forces, develop the economic complex, provide favorable living conditions. [21]

The introduced monitoring system will cover the whole complex in different sections: administrative division, agricultural zoning, functional zoning, economic and agri-environmental zoning, the dynamics of land rights. the effect of restrictions on land use, etc.

The novelty is the developed algorithms for automated recognition of crops, boundaries and areas by satellite images and the ability to identify types of land, crop status, varieties, area configuration, and other aspects of land use. The analysis of land market transactions, which has been conducted since July 1, 2021, is also noteworthy.

Thus, the system of monitoring agricultural land use could unite the existing four types of monitoring (land, land relations, soil, land market). A similar system could then be applied to the monitoring of non-agricultural land use. Increased monitoring of land use (or land monitoring) at the national and regional levels could ensure timely detection of changes, their assessment, as well as prevention and elimination of the consequences of negative processes. This is especially important for the activities of territorial communities, which own large areas of land. [22.23]

It is necessary to return land management functions due to its socio-economic and environmental nature, and focus on land management to create a favorable environmental environment and the development of productive forces of Ukraine, abandoning land surveying. Substantiation of the status of special protection of lands in Ukraine with the development of the relevant legal framework remains an extremely important scientific problem. The state executive body, which ensures the implementation of state policy in the field of land relations, also performs tasks related to the functioning of the national infrastructure of geospatial data, topographic, geodetic and cartographic activities, which involve many ministries and departments. As a spatial basis, land combines other natural resources, and therefore the state land body cannot be coordinated by different ministries, but must be directly subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. This practice has previously

taken place (1992-2000, 2008-2011). It should also have the appropriate name of this state body, for example, the National Land Service or the State Land Service.

### **Conclusions and prospects.**

1. Taking into account the experience of other countries, it would be justified to reorganize the State Geocadaastre into a central executive body that would ensure the formation and implementation of state policy in land relations, land use and protection, soil fertility, state land cadastre, land, and soil monitoring. within the framework of the national infrastructure of geospatial data, provided land management, topographic, geodetic, and cartographic works.

2. In accordance with the National Target Program for Land Use and Protection, the concept of which was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on January 19, 2022, it is necessary to ensure the development of regional programs in each region and land management schemes and feasibility studies. units.

3. The status of special protection of lands according to the Constitution of Ukraine must be established by normative legal acts. It may include an appropriate scientific interpretation of the term, based on land protection and soil fertility standards, land use restrictions and economic incentives, and economic levers to protect and restore soil fertility.

4. It is expedient to establish the State Fund for Land Protection, as part of the State Budget of Ukraine, in order to finance measures related to the rational use and conservation of land resources, land management and monitoring of land and soil. This fund could be formed by paying landowners, and land users for violating norms, standards, regulations on land protection, and compensation for losses of agricultural production associated with the seizure of land.

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**Л.Я. Новаковський, Т.О.Євсюков, І.О. Новаковська**

## **УПРАВЛІННЯ ЗЕМЛЕКОРИСТУВАННЯМ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ОХОРОНИ ОСНОВНОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО БАГАТСТВА**

*Український народ голосами 90,3% осіб, що взяли участь у Всеукраїнському референдумі 1 грудня 1991 року на підтримку Акта проголошення незалежності України, підтвердив право своєї власності на землю. встановлене Декларацією про державний суверенітет України. За Конституцією України земля визнана основним національним багатством, що перебуває під особливою охороною держави.*

*З утворенням у 1992 році Державного комітету України по земельних ресурсах (Держкомзем), який безпосередньо підпорядковувався Кабінету Міністрів, реалізація державної політики у галузі земельних відносин здійснювалася вказаним центральним органом виконавчої влади. Починаючи з 2000 року Держкомзем було перетворено у Держземагенство, яке 2008 р. знову реорганізувалося у Держкомзем, потім повернулося до попередньої назви, а у 2014 році перетворено у Державну службу України з питань геодезії, картографії та кадастру (Держгеокадастр). Для останнього органу визначальними стали повноваження щодо здійснення державної політики у сфері інфраструктури геопросторових даних, топографо-геодезичної та картографічної діяльності замість реалізації державної політики у галузі земельних відносин.*

*Земельні відносини є суспільними відносинами щодо володіння, користування і розпорядження землею. Вони представлені окремою галуззю права – земельною, яка відноситься до профілюючих його галузей. Ця галузь існує у безпосередньому зв'язку з базовими (фундаментальними) галузями*

права, які регулюють первинні суспільні відносини. Топографо-геодезична та картографічна діяльність, сфера національної інфраструктури геопросторових даних не відносяться до земельних відносин. Діяльність Держземагенства та Держгеокадастру протягом сімнадцяти років спрямовувалася і координувалася п'ятьма Міністерствами. Реалізація державної політики у сфері земельних відносин стала для другого органу другорядним завданням.

Метою дослідження є аналіз процесу трансформації органів державної влади з проблем формування та реалізації державної земельної політики, її впливу на використання земель у державі та обґрунтування напрямів і шляхів збереження основного національного багатства.

Встановлено, що недоліки у галузі управління використанням та охороною земель та орендна модель сільськогосподарського землекористування позбавили економічної мотивації впровадження ґрунтоохоронних технологій у виробництво, через що переважна частина ґрунтового покриву перебуває у передкризовому стані. В агроєкосистемах утворився стійкий від'ємний баланс гумусу, азоту, фосфору, калію.

Визнано актуальною комплексною програмою щодо нейтралізації викликів і загроз в екологічній сфері прийняте РНБО у березні 2021 р. рішення з цього питання. Акцентується увага на посилення державного контролю землекористування, підтримується ідея щодо удосконалення змісту моніторингу земель та порядку його ведення, пропонуються напрями підвищення ролі державних органів щодо удосконалення системи управління землекористуванням

**Ключові слова:** управління землекористуванням, охорона земель, земельні відносини, землеустрій, моніторинг земель, родючість ґрунтів.