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SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE LAND-USE ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN PROTECTED AREAS

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***Abstract.** The article is devoted to the issue of solving the important problem of finding effective methods for organization of land-use in protected areas.*

Effective economic development is not possible without the organization of rational use and protection of land. An important role in this process is played by land management and land use, which allows through a system of legal, engineering and technical, economic and legal measures to organize environmentally and economically feasible land-use, to ensure effective organization of the territory and allocation of production.

The importance of the present research topic is caused by the need to find some scientifically sound methods of organizing optimal land-use system within the nature-protected establishments and to develop mechanisms and tools to ensure effective environmentally safe utilization of land resources of the protected areas.

The aim of the article is to consider and analyze the special features of the organization of land-use processes in protected areas of Ukraine.

In the context of the stated aim, the following main tasks were identified:

- to study the current state of development of territories and objects of the nature-protected fund of Ukraine;*
- to analyze the legal regime of lands of the nature-protected fund;*
- to consider special features of the organization of land-use on territories and objects of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve.*

The study of the current state of objects and territories of the nature-protected fund of Ukraine, in particular in the organization of land-use of reserves, demonstrated that in modern conditions an active work is being done to create new territories and objects of the nature-protected fund; inventory of land plots, where the

protected areas and objects are located, is conducted, as well as the specification of their areas and borders; also works on establishment of borders in field are being completed.

The notion "land of nature-protected fund" was analyzed as a number of lands that are provided to the object of nature-protected fund for permanent use. The order of land-use on territories and objects of the nature-protected fund was characterized.

The analysis of legal regime of lands of the nature-protected fund determined that the regime of utilization and protection of lands depends on the categories of nature-protection territories and objects located on them. The lands, on which are located nature reserves, monuments of nature, protected tracts, reserves, are characterized by a unified legal regime, which in turn is divided into protected and reserved regimes. For the lands, on which other nature-protected objects are located, very common is a differentiated legal regime within the established functional zones. Also it has been identified that there exists a contradiction between efficient land use and prevention of all possible negative effects from the economic activity, and it should be provided for a gradual reduction of destabilizing processes and elements in relation to land resources and for an increase, first of all, aiming at ensuring conservation and reproduction of soils.

The analysis of the organization of the land-use regime of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve allowed identification of the following zones: core zone, buffer zone, zone of anthropogenic landscapes and zone of regulated protection regime. A special part of the CBR is the transition zone, which includes state forestry enterprises, located directly in the area of activity of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve. This part of the biosphere reserve has no special protection status and is created with the aim to implement the concept of sustainable development. Land use on this territory is organized in the usual way, without any special legal restrictions.

The entire territory of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, which has a nature-protection status, together with the newly formed territory of sustainable development (transition area) with an area of 136.9 thousand hectares, form an integral object of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, without fragmentation, with a high ecological

connectivity and integrity on the area of 195 thousand hectares. All these clusters have a classical zoning, meaning that they include core zones, which are surrounded by buffer zones, separating them from the transition area or the external boundaries of the biosphere reserve. Land-use on this area is organized in accordance with the international classification of protected areas and the requirements established for the relevant nature reserves.

Key words: *nature-protected fund, reserves, land management, land use.*

Topicality. Effective economic development is impossible without ensuring rational use and protection of land. An important role in this process is played by land management and land use, which allows organizing environmentally and economically feasible land use, and ensures effective organization of the territory and location of production through a system of legal, engineering, economic and legal measures. Improving the efficiency of land use is in line with the global goals of sustainable development till 2030, proclaimed in the Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly dated on 25 September 2015 № 70/1, and in accordance with the results of their adaptation to the specific features of Ukraine's development as described in the National Report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine" [1].

Ensuring ecological balance is closely related to optimizing the structure of land use as elements of sustainable development of the territories, allowing to minimize the anthropogenic impact on land resources while maintaining the ecological balance during land management. This issue is especially acute for the objects of the nature reserve fund (NPF) of Ukraine (Ukrainian term for the national protected areas system).

The granting the status of a protected area involves introduction of certain prohibitions and restrictions on land management and use of other resources within the nature reserve fund. In this case, the procedure of establishing protected areas involves the procedure of imposing prohibitions and restrictions on certain land use types, which are regulated by the land-related Legislation.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Among scientific publications, the issues of effective land management of the NPF are discussed in papers written by A.M. Tretiak, O.S. Dorosh, A.D. Yurchenko, Y.V. Lobunko et al [2,3]. The authors study the current state and effectiveness of the environmental legislation, in particular, in the field of management of NPF territories. The directions of improving valid legislative acts related to nature protection and normative and methodical enforcement of their functioning, maintenance of the state cadaster of NPF territories and objects are substantiated.

Problems of land use organization within protected areas are reflected in the works of V.M. Budziak, V.F. Radziy, Yu.I. Chepchuk, V.Yu. Nespai, A.V. Bohoslavska et al. In the paper by V.M. Budziak [4] it is proposed to monitor and control the management of nature protection type of land use not only within the protected areas, but also on those territories that fall under systematic agricultural use. Radziy V.F., Chepchuk Yu.I., Nespai V.Yu. [5] discuss the legislative bases of NPF's lands formation in Ukraine, as well as features of land management on these territories, functional organization, and mode of use and protection of the lands belonging to NPF.

The analysis showed that the search for effective forms of organization of land use in the reserves for each protected area requires a special analysis and study.

Thus, the relevance of the research topic is explained by the need to find scientifically-justified methods of organizing optimal land use of nature reserves, and the development of mechanisms and tools to ensure effective environmentally-friendly use of land resources of the NPF. The solution of this issue involves the analysis of the present intensity of land use of the reserves and national nature parks of Ukraine, which will give us a possibility to develop practical recommendations for recreational activities in protected areas and the introduction of strategic planning of the mechanisms that will help us improving land use efficiency.

The aim of the study is to consider and analyze organizational patterns and peculiar features of land use within protected areas in Ukraine.

In the context of this aim, the main tasks are identified:

- to investigate the present state of development of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund of Ukraine;
- to analyze the legal regime within the NPF's lands;
- to consider features of the organization of land use of territories and objects of the Carpathian biosphere reserve.

Results of the research and discussion. According to the State Cadaster of the Territories and Objects of the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine [6] as of 01.01.2020, the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine consists of 8512 territories and objects with a total area of 4.418 million hectares within the territory of Ukraine (actual area of 4.085 million hectares) and 402500.0 hectares within the Black Sea water area. The ratio of the actual area of the nature reserve fund compared to the territory of the country ("conservation indicator") is 6.77%. In 2019, the number of objects and territories of the nature reserve fund of national and local significance increased by 116 units with a total area of 94,224.2 hectares. As of 2019, the number of reserves and national nature parks in Ukraine was 73, including 19 nature reserves, 5 biosphere reserves and 49 national nature parks.

In Ukraine, permanent measures are being taken to create new and expand the existing territories and objects of the NPF with a total area of about 600 000 hectares, which requires further coordination of the organization of land use of reserves. First of all, it is advisable to clarify the issue of "lands belonging to the nature reserve fund".

The concept of "the lands belonging to the nature reserve fund" is proposed in [7], as the legally defined lands that are part of one of the categories of lands of Ukraine and are included in the national ecological network of Ukraine, which are the spatial and operational basis for environmental measures for particularly valuable natural resources, complexes and objects located on them, and at the same time are objects of special protection with a special legal regime of preservation, reproduction and use, which have a special ecological, aesthetic and recreational value.

Article 43 of the Land Code of Ukraine [8] stipulates that NPF's lands are areas of land and water areas with natural complexes and objects of special environmental,

ecological, scientific, aesthetic, recreational and other value, which according to the Law are granted the status territories and objects of the nature reserve fund. Article 44 stipulates that the list of lands given to the NPF for permanent use include agricultural lands (including farming areas), forests and other wooded areas (including forest lands), built-up lands, open wetlands, dry open lands with special vegetation, open lands without vegetation or with insignificant vegetation, inland waters, sea.

The procedure for land use of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund is determined by the Law of Ukraine "On the nature reserve fund of Ukraine" [9]. According to the law, any activity that negatively affects or may negatively affect the condition of natural complexes and objects or prevents their use for their designated use is prohibited on the lands of the NPF.

Thus, nature protection land use involves, on the one hand, efficient land use, and on the other - prevention of all possible negative manifestations of human management and reduction of the negative effects of natural factors, and should provide a gradual reduction of destabilizing processes in terms of land resources, and to increase, first of all, the ones aimed at ensuring the preservation and reproduction of soils.

Under the present circumstances, land use on the lands that are part of the NPF is not the same across all the protected areas. The regime of land use and protection depends on the categories of protected areas and objects located on them. The lands belonging to nature reserves, natural monuments, protected sites, sanctuaries are characterized by a unified legal regime, which in turn is divided into protection and conservation modes. Differentiated legal regimes within the established functional zones are common for lands on which other protected areas are located.

However, an efficient implementation of a unified state land policy in the field of environmental protection is complicated by subordination of the NPF institutions together with the lands on which they are located to different managing bodies.

The boundaries of the territories and objects of the NPF are determined in accordance with management plans for the territories and objects of the NPF. The

main tasks of the management plans are to determine the strategy of development of protected objects, to establish the regime of protection and recreation of natural complexes, which is based on modern approaches to ensuring the legal regime for these lands.

Let's consider the features of land use on the example of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve (CBR), which is subordinated to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine. The reserve is located in Rakhiv (72% of the total area), Tiachiv (22%), Khust (4%) and Vynohradiv (2%) districts of Zakarpattia region. The total area of the reserve is 58.035,8 hectares, and it consists of lands granted to CBR for permanent use with an area of 39.485,8 hectares, and the lands of other land users with an area of 18.550,0 hectares, which are part of the territory of the Reserve without transferring to other land users.

Today the land use of the CBR territory consists of a number of separate massifs (Kuziy, Svydovets, Chornohora, Maramureş, Uholka-Shirokyi Luh, "Narcissus Valley", "Chorna (Black) Mountain", "Yulivska Mountain"). Significant fragmentation of land use of the territory until 2017 hindered the full implementation of the tasks assigned to the CBR as a MAB biosphere reserve.

Having created a transition zone with an area of 136.900 hectares, which included the lands of 5 state forestry enterprises and 17 settlements of Rakhiv and Tiachiv districts, the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve has become a proper biosphere reserve in MAB understanding, that fully complies with the Statutory Frameworks (Regulations) for the UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (Resolution of the 29th Meeting of the UNESCO International Coordinating Council, which took place on June 12-15, 2017 in Paris).

The list of land plots granted for permanent use to the CBR is provided in Table 1, by administrative districts - in Table 2. The distribution of land use in the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve (land granted for permanent use to the CBR) by environmental research departments (field divisions) are presented in Table 3. The list of land plots that are included in the territory of CBR without withdrawal from

other land users and the land reserve is given in Table 4. The distribution of the territory of the CBR by land types is presented in Table 5.

Land use within the territory of the CBR according to the regime of use of land and other natural resources includes the following functional zones: strict conservation (core area), buffer, anthropogenic landscapes and the zone of regulated protected regime. Characteristics of the functional zones of the CBR by land use regime are presented in Table 6.

Table 1. List of land plots transferred to the CBR for permanent use

No.	Land User	No. of compartments	Area, ha	Field Division of CBR
Rakhiv State-Owned Forestry Enterprise				
1	Rakhiv forestry unit	6, 8-11, 23, 24	1093,0	Rakhiv-Berlybaske
2	Hoverla forestry unit	1-6, 24, 25	1038,0	Chornohora
3	Usteriky forestry unit	26	356,0	Maramures
Total			2487,0	
Velyki Bychkiv State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise				
1	Dilove forestry unit	15, 16	403,0	Trybushany
	" - "	26-29	426,0	Kisvianske
2	Kostylivka forestry unit	5, 28-30	352,0	Rakhiv-Berlybaske
3	Kosivska Poliana forestry unit	1-10	1406,0	Kisvianske
Total			2587,0	
Yasinia State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise				
1	Svydovets forestry unit	16-18	1137,0	Keveliv
2	Lazeshchyna forestry unit	part 23-28	1160,3	Petros-Hoverlianske
		Compartment 14, sub-compartment. 47	0,5	
Total			2297,8	
Land Reserve of the Rakhiv District Administration				
1	Kozmeska highland meadow	-	137,0	Petros-Hoverlianske
Total			137,0	

Table 2. Distribution of land use within the territory of the CBR by administrative districts

No.	Administrative district	Area, ha			
		Lands permanently used by the CBR	Other land users' territories	Total	
				ha	%
1.	Rakhiv	28846,8	12959,0	41805,8	72
2.	Tiachiv	10383,0	2593,0	12976,0	22
3.	Khust	256,0	2057,0	2313,0	4
4.	Vynohradiv	-	941,0	941,0	2
Total, ha /%		39485,8/68	18550,0/32	58035,8	100

Table 3. Distribution of land use within the territory of the CBR by field divisions

No.	Field Division	Compartments	Area, ha
1.	Shyrokyi Luh	1-32	5654,0
2.	Uholka	1-29	4729,0
3.	Kisvianske	1-21	3088,0
4.	Keveliv	1-19	5620,0
5.	Bohdan-Petroske	1-14	2972,0
6.	Petros-Hoverlianske	1 (sub-comp. 1-9), 2 (12-47, 51-54), 3 (16-41, 44-46), 4 (22-40, 49-51), 5 (10, 14-35, 40, 41), 6 (4-18, 21), 7 (Kozmeska meadow), 14 (47 – 0,5 ra)	1297,8
7.	Chornohora	1-28	5334,0
8.	Rakhiv-Berlybaske	1-20	3210,0
9.	Trybushany	1-14	2716,0
10.	Kuziy	1-11	1150,0
11.	Maramureş	1-11	3459,0
12.	Narcissus valley	1,2	256,0
	Total		39485,8

Table 4. List of land plots that are included in the territory of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve without withdrawal from other land users and reserve lands

	Land users, reserve lands	Compartments	Area, ha
1.	Khust State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Drahivske (Vilshanske) forestry unit	5-8, 14	630,0
2.	Reserve lands of the Velyka Uholka Village Council, Tiachiv district	1	249,0
3.	Khust State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Drahivske forestry unit	7-9, 14-18, 20, 21	1427,0
4.	Brusturianske State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Hrunykivske forestry unit	1, 3, 5, 7-12, 16-19	2126,0
5.	Reserve lands of the Velyka Uholka Village Council, Tiachiv district	2	218,0
6.	Reserve lands of the Rakhiv administrative district	1-7	1542,0
7.	Yasinia State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise, Svydovets forestry unit	3-13, 15	3058,0
8.	Rakhiv State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Kvasy forestry unit	1-4	1135,0
9.	Reserve lands of the Rakhiv administrative district	8-13	755,0
10.	Rakhiv State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Bohdan forestry unit	1, 9, 10	481,0
11.	Reserve lands of the Rakhiv administrative district	14-15	334,0
12.	Rakhiv State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Hoverlianske forestry unit	7-12, 14	1388,0
13.	Reserve lands of the Rakhiv administrative district	16-18	223,0
14.	Rakhiv State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Rakhiv	part 5	57,0

	forestry unit		
15.	Velykyi Bychkiv State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise, Dilove forestry unit	5, 9-14, 17-22	2585,0
16.	Velykyi Bychkiv State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise, Kostylivka forestry unit	23-26	420,0
17.	Reserve lands of the Rakhiv administrative district	19	38,0
18.	Velykyi Bychkiv State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise, Luh forestry unit	част. 28-30	299,0
19.	Rakhiv State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Usteriky forestry unit	13, 16, 17	644,0
20.	Vynohradiv State-Owned Forestry Enterprise, Vynohradiv forestry unit (Yulivska Mountain, Chorna Mountain)	16-18, 20-25, 48, 49, 50	941,0
	Total, other users' lands and reserve lands		18550,0

Table 5. Distribution of land use of the territory of the CBR by types of lands

No	Land category		Total
1	Total area of the CBR		58035,8
	1.1	land transferred to the NPF's area for permanent use - total	39485,8
		1.1.1 Including agricultural and farming lands	2708,5
		1.1.2 Forests and other wooded areas	34868,3
		1.1.3 Built-up areas	34,2
		1.1.4 Wetlands	33,2
		1.1.5 Dry areas of land with special vegetation	1674,4
		1.1.6 open lands without vegetation, or with insignificant vegetation	7,4
		1.1.7 Inland waters	159,8
1.2	lands of the protected area that are in permanent use (ownership) of other land users (land owners), reserve lands and other lands that are not transferred for permanent use (ownership)		18550,0

Table 6 Characteristics of functional zones of the CBR by land use regime

Zone	Features of land use	Types of ecosystems	Mode of land use operation
Core area – strict protection zone	This zone includes territories of lands and other natural resources intended for preservation and restoration of the most valuable natural and minimally disturbed by anthropogenic factors natural complexes, gene pool of flora and fauna	Includes pristine natural, biogeographically original ecosystems with intact coenotic structure, which are of the greatest environmental value	The regime is determined in accordance with the requirements established for nature reserves. The zone with the strictest land use regime, in which protection of biological diversity is ensured, the stable development of ecosystems and the spontaneous course of natural processes is secured. Only monitoring and research activities that do not disrupt the functioning of natural ecosystems are allowed
Buffer	Includes areas of	Includes partially altered	The regime is determined in

zone	land and other natural resources allocated to prevent negative impact on the core area caused by human management in the surrounding areas	natural ecosystems, as well as ecosystems of natural and cultural origin	accordance with the requirements established for the core areas of nature reserves. The land use regime is aimed at restoring natural ecosystems, the protection regime is differentiated. Constructing industrial and other facilities, hunting, development of economic activity, which may lead to a negative impact on the protected area, is prohibited.
Zone of anthropogenic landscapes	Territory of water, lands and other natural resources of traditional agricultural, forestry, recreational and other purposes of use	Managed ecosystems (landscapes) that have been preserved as a result of rational traditional forms of nature management; modified or devastated ecosystems that can be optimized using the protected natural ecosystems as a reference model; settlements, cultural institutions, management facilities located on the territory of the BR	Ecologically-justified traditional management carried out in a regulated land use regime. Maintaining the ecologically balanced situation of the region, and the eco-functional purposes: economic (agriculture, forestry, water management), promotion of sustainable development, preservation of cultural values, recreational, sports, eco-educational, eco-didactic.
Zone of regulated protection	Includes areas of land and other natural resources for regional landscape parks, reserves and protected areas, which are located within the BR		

Special components of the CBR are beech primeval forests, which are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List as the Property "Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe". According to the CBR's management plan, this UNESCO World Heritage Property is included in the core (strict protection) area, which has increased the territory of this zone so that it takes 40.8%, and accordingly this extension tightens restrictions on traditional management for the area of 23,673.9 hectares.

In connection with the reformatting of the WH Property into a transnational site "Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of

Europe", there began the implementation of the Action Plan for preservation of the Ukrainian part of UNESCO World Heritage Property "Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe" and sustainable development of the adjacent territories that form the transition zone of the CBR according to the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated on 21.11.2018 № 892-r.

The transition zone includes the state-owned forestry enterprises located directly in the scope of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve's activity within the Rakhiv and Tiachiv administrative districts of the Zakarpattia region, namely the Rakhiv State-Owned Forestry Enterprise (fully), the Yasinia State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise (Svydovets and Lopushanske forestry units), the Velykyi Bychkiv State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise (except for Verkhnie Vodiane forestry unit), the Brusturianske State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise (Hrunykivske forestry unit) and the Mokrianske State-Owned Forestry and Hunting Enterprise (Tykhovetske, Krasnianske, Ust-Chornianske and Tarasivske units). Land plots of the state-owned forestry enterprises are included in the transition zone in order to implement the ideas of sustainable socio-economic development, including sustainable use of forest resources, increase of their recreational attractiveness and to deepen cooperation in preserving valuable natural complexes. All of them, without exception, are certified according to the international FSC scheme and meet all its criteria and principles.

Thus, the territory and objects of the CBR include both protected area itself, and a large area of the transition area. This part of the biosphere reserve has no special conservation status and is created to implement the concept of sustainable development. That is, land use in this area is carried out in a usual way, without any special legal restrictions.

Thus, the entire territory of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, which has the conservation status, together with the newly formed territory aimed for sustainable development - the transition zone that involves other adjacent territories with an area of 136.900 hectares - create an integral object - the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve,

devoid of fragmentation, with high ecological connectivity and integrity with an area of 195 000 hectares. All these clusters have classical zoning, i.e. they include core areas, which are separated by buffer zones from the transition zone or the outer boundaries of the biosphere reserve. Land use in this area is carried out in accordance with the international classification of protected areas and the requirements established for the relevant nature reserves.

Collusions and prospects.

1. Studying the modern condition of objects and territories of nature protected fund of Ukraine, in particular in the organization of land use of the reserves, we have seen that in modern conditions active work on creation of new territories and objects of the nature protected fund is being conducted together with the inventory of the land plots on which protected territories and objects are located, and their areas and boundaries are being specified and delineated in situ.
2. The analysis of the legal regime within the lands belonging to the NPF has determined that the regime of use and protection of the lands depends on the categories of protected territories and objects located on them. The lands where the nature reserves, natural monuments, protected sites, and sanctuaries are located are characterized by a unified legal regime, which in its turn is divided into conservation and protection regimes. Differentiated legal regimes within the established functional zones are common for lands on which other protected areas are located. The existing contradiction between efficient land use and prevention of all possible negative impacts of human management activities have been identified; a gradual reduction of destabilizing processes related to land resources should be ensured, and measures should be taken to preserve and restore soils.
3. The analysis of land use regime organization at the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve allowed identifying the following zones: core zone (strict protection), buffer zone, zone of anthropogenic landscapes and zone of regulated protection. A special part of the CBR is the transition zone, which includes

state forestry enterprises located directly in the scope of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve's activity. This part of the biosphere reserve does not have any special conservation status and is created to implement the concept of sustainable development. Land use in this area is carried out in the usual way, without any special legal restrictions.

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Особенности организации землепользования заповедников Украины

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЗАПОВЕДНИКОВ УКРАИНЫ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена решению актуальной проблемы поиска эффективных методов организации землепользования природоохранных территорий. Целью статьи является рассмотрение и анализ особенностей организации процессов землепользования природоохранных территорий в Украине. Проведено исследование современного состояния объектов и территорий природно-заповедного фонда Украины, в частности в организации землепользования заповедников; проанализированы правовой режим земель ПЗФ; рассмотрены особенности организации землепользования территорий и объектов Карпатского биосферного заповедника. Проанализированы понятия "земля природно-заповедного фонда", как перечень земель, предоставленных объекта ПЗФ в постоянное пользование. Охарактеризованы порядок землепользования территорий и объектов природно-заповедного фонда. Выявлено противоречие между эффективным использованием земель и

предотвращением всем возможным негативным проявлениям хозяйственной деятельности, а также предусматривать постепенное уменьшение дестабилизирующих процессов и элементов по земельным ресурсам и увеличение, прежде всего, направленных на обеспечение сохранности и воспроизводства почв.

Результатом проведенного анализа режима территории Карпатского биосферного заповедника, определены какие зоны включает: заповедная зона, буферная зона, зона антропогенных ландшафтов и зона регулируемого заповедного режима. Особой частью ОСЗ наличие транзитной зоны, в которую входят государственные лесохозяйственные предприятия, расположенные непосредственно в зоне деятельности Карпатского биосферного заповедника. Эта часть биосферного резервата нет специального природоохранного статуса и создана с целью реализации здесь концепции устойчивого развития.

Ключевые слова: *природно-заповедный фонд, заповедники, землеустройство, землепользование.*

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SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE LAND-USE ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN PROTECTED AREAS

Abstract. *The article is devoted to the issue of solving the important problem of finding effective methods for organization of land-use in protected areas.*

Effective economic development is not possible without the organization of rational use and protection of land. An important role in this process is played by land management and land use, which allows through a system of legal, engineering and technical, economic and legal measures to organize environmentally and economically feasible land-use, to ensure effective organization of the territory and allocation of production.

The importance of the present research topic is caused by the need to find some scientifically sound methods of organizing optimal land-use system within the nature-

protected establishments and to develop mechanisms and tools to ensure effective environmentally safe utilization of land resources of the protected areas.

The aim of the article is to consider and analyze the special features of the organization of land-use processes in protected areas of Ukraine.

In the context of the stated aim, the following main tasks were identified:

- to study the current state of development of territories and objects of the nature-protected fund of Ukraine;*
- to analyze the legal regime of lands of the nature-protected fund;*
- to consider special features of the organization of land-use on territories and objects of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve.*

The study of the current state of objects and territories of the nature-protected fund of Ukraine, in particular in the organization of land-use of reserves, demonstrated that in modern conditions an active work is being done to create new territories and objects of the nature-protected fund; inventory of land plots, where the protected areas and objects are located, is conducted, as well as the specification of their areas and borders; also works on establishment of borders in field are being completed.

The notion "land of nature-protected fund" was analyzed as a number of lands that are provided to the object of nature-protected fund for permanent use. The order of land-use on territories and objects of the nature-protected fund was characterized.

The analysis of legal regime of lands of the nature-protected fund determined that the regime of utilization and protection of lands depends on the categories of nature-protection territories and objects located on them. The lands, on which are located nature reserves, monuments of nature, protected tracts, reserves, are characterized by a unified legal regime, which in turn is divided into protected and reserved regimes. For the lands, on which other nature-protected objects are located, very common is a differentiated legal regime within the established functional zones. Also it has been identified that there exists a contradiction between efficient land use and prevention of all possible negative effects from the economic activity, and it

should be provided for a gradual reduction of destabilizing processes and elements in relation to land resources and for an increase, first of all, aiming at ensuring conservation and reproduction of soils.

The analysis of the organization of the land-use regime of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve allowed identification of the following zones: core zone, buffer zone, zone of anthropogenic landscapes and zone of regulated protection regime. A special part of the CBR is the transition zone, which includes state forestry enterprises, located directly in the area of activity of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve. This part of the biosphere reserve has no special protection status and is created with the aim to implement the concept of sustainable development. Land use on this territory is organized in the usual way, without any special legal restrictions.

The entire territory of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, which has a nature-protection status, together with the newly formed territory of sustainable development (transition area) with an area of 136.9 thousand hectares, form an integral object of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, without fragmentation, with a high ecological connectivity and integrity on the area of 195 thousand hectares. All these clusters have a classical zoning, meaning that they include core zones, which are surrounded by buffer zones, separating them from the transition area or the external boundaries of the biosphere reserve. Land-use on this area is organized in accordance with the international classification of protected areas and the requirements established for the relevant nature reserves.

Key words: *nature-protected fund, reserves, land management, land use.*