

V. Velychko, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences

NSC «Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry named after O.N. Sokolovsky»

**I. Novakovska, Doctor of Economics
National Aviation University**

INVESTMENT-AND-INNOVATIVE PROVISION OF COMPLETION OF LAND REFORM

The purpose. To consider questions of development of institutional bases of control over the protection of lands and fertility of soils. **Methods.** Analysis, synthesis, generalization. **Results.** Directions and gears of investment of operations on completion of land reform, in particular, by the redistribution of money got as payment for land and creation of centralized fund, and use of economic penalties for violation of ecological requirements in farming agriculture are offered. **Conclusions.** Completion of land reform is connected to the solution of innovative problems in scientific provision and projection of soils' preservation measures and efficient land-use.

Key words: land reform, management of protection of lands and fertility of soils, financial provision of land surveyor measures, ecologically safe land-use.

The complex of works connected with the completion of the land reform is quite capital-intensive, complex and requires constant scientific support and support. The purpose of the research is to consider measures to improve the institutional principles of land management and soil fertility, bearing in mind that one of the main tasks of the land reform was and remains the organization of rational use and protection of the land fund. The directions of the completion of the land reform are not the same as the level of investment investments.

It is possible to quickly develop the State Program of Land Use and Protection of Soils, organize land management works related to the decentralization of power and the introduction of the territorial integrity of local self-government, to improve the land cadastre, to resolve the issue of suspending the moratorium on market circulation of commodity agricultural land use [1].

However, it is impossible to quickly restore the soil fertility, overcome erosion processes, create conditions for the harmonious sustainable development of the ecosystem in agrolandscapes. In particular, in the 80s of the last century, a huge amount of work was done on preserving the soil cover and introducing contour-melioration of soil protection agriculture. In the year's calculations, investments in soil protection at that time amounted to 140 million UAH (in comparable prices). 8 - 9 tons of organic fertilizers per 1 ha of arable land and up to 150 kg of active substances of mineral fertilizers were introduced into the soil. Thanks to this

managed to ensure a deficit-free balance of humus and for the first time in domestic history to achieve a gross harvest of grain at the level of 50 million tons [2].

Today, the introduction of organic fertilizers has decreased to 0.5 t / ha, and the deficit of nutrients in the soil in 2014. amounted to 53 kg of active substance per hectare. Financing of land protection measures ceased for the state budget. Under such conditions, soil fertility and land conservation are in a state of crisis. High harvests of crops are achieved mainly due to the depletion of natural soil fertility [3].

These and other miscalculations are the result of unsatisfactory policy in the field of protection of agricultural land and the organization of soil monitoring, non-compliance with environmental land use requirements, and the government's ignoring of investment needs for the protection of our basic, irreplaceable land, land.

Methods of research - analysis, synthesis, generalization.

Research results. It is known that under the current legislation [4], the central executive body, which ensures the formation of state policy in the field of land relations, is the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food. It is precisely this that should ensure the implementation of land reform; development and implementation of national and regional land use and protection programs; implementation of land management and land monitoring (Article 15 of the Land Code of Ukraine).

However, according to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 10.10.2014 № 442 and its approved by the Regulation on the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Services of 30.04.2014 with subsequent changes, ensuring the formation of state policy in the field of land relations, land management, land protection (except for the use and protection of agricultural land), as well as on the State Land Cadastre was entrusted to this Ministry [5].

At the same time, the issue of ensuring the implementation of land reform, the development and implementation of national regional programs for the use and protection of land disappeared. It is not known how the land protection could include the use of land in general and agricultural purposes in particular.

The question remains, why the Ministry of Regional Development was to provide development of programs for the restoration of soil fertility, except for the use and protection of agricultural land, if fertility restoration There are no other categories of land. It will also develop recommendations and measures for the application of agrochemicals. Of course, this question relates to the tasks of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, and not the Minregion.

In order to solve land issues, the Ministry of Regional Development has established, in the Department of Urban Development, Architecture and Territorial Planning, the Department of Land Relations with 5 people.

The Cabinet has not abandoned the Ministry of Agrarian Policy. In the Regulation approved on November 25, 2015, it was also entrusted with the formation of a state land policy, but only in the areas of use and protection of agricultural land [6].

The use and protection of land, as stated in the Regulation of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, is not one but two separate regulatory spheres. Regarding the implementation of this policy, it includes: monitoring and fertility of soils on agricultural lands; agrochemical certification; · development of programs for the restoration of soil fertility for agricultural purposes.

Then the question arose, and who in the state should have formed a policy to ensure the implementation of land reform and the development and implementation of

relevant national and regional land protection programs. In the documents of the Cabinet of Ministers at the level of the Government and the Ministries there is no such state body. Protection of land and agricultural land is currently not dealt with by any state body. Accordingly, the state budget does not provide for the protection of land and land. There is no program that could establish the need for funds, and there is no central executive body that would be interested in this. It has already been mentioned above that a department of land relations was established in the Ministry of Regional Development. The Ministry of Agricultural Policy has established a department for the use and protection of agricultural land, improving land relations with 5 people. in the Department of Agriculture and Technical Policy in the Agroindustrial Complex. There is a Department of Land Management, Use and Protection of Land with the Department for the Use of Agricultural Land (although the use of these lands is a function of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy) and the Department of Land Conservation, but it is unknown what lands: all, agricultural or non-agricultural. The issue of using the latter is decided by a separate department for the use of non-agricultural land [7].

Therefore, scientists of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine prepared a scientific substantiation and proposed that, in modern conditions, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy should be the central executive body, which would take care of the issues of soil protection, their fertility, able to ensure the consolidation of agricultural lands, the formation of sustainable development of agro-landscapes. In terms of investing in completion of land reform, in our opinion, they should be, first of all, predictions in the state budget of a certain share of the funds from the payment for land and the creation of a centralized fund. This was previously resolved by the Law of Ukraine "On Land Fee", but was not implemented even after the adoption in 1996 of the Constitution of Ukraine Art. 14, in which land is recognized as the main national wealth that is especially protected by the state [9]. The order of formation should be established at the legislative level.

Accordingly, there is a question of amending the Budget Code of Ukraine, which should include the possibility of centralizing funds transferred to local councils in order to compensate losses in agricultural and forestry production. They are in many cases not used in time and stored on deposit accounts.

It also justifies the introduction of appropriate economic instruments - penalties for the destruction and sale of withdrawn for failure to comply with the terms of land reclamation, for failure to comply with ecological requirements in agriculture (loss of humus, imbalance of nutrients in soil, non-crop rotation, etc.). For these and other similar offenses, fines should be paid to a separate special fund.

At the legislative level, it would be necessary to determine the share financial participation of agroholdings, farms, other land users in land management and land protection measures [10].

The reduction of the completion time of the land reform is directly related to the solution of serious innovative problems, both in the scientific provision and design of soil conservation measures, and in the organization of ecologically safe, economically efficient land use.

The conducted calculations on land use of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine have shown that carrying out works on establishing and restoring boundaries, inventory of land and registration of rights to permanent land use,

development of land zoning and land use organization projects, and the implementation of normative and expert monetary assessments of land plots will require UAH 32 million . And this is 465 thousand hectares of land or 68.8 UAH per 1 hectare. 1

Of course, this is an amount that can not be paid simultaneously by the Academy of the economy. Apparently, for most farmers, this is an unacceptable amount of money. Agriholdings could spend such funds. However, they are moving in a different way: agreeing not to develop the projects of ecological and economic ordering of crop rotations and lands, not financing other work on land management, land certification and protection.

Conclusions

Completion of the land reform requires the effective processing of the innovative component of scientific research and design, the introduction of remote methods, computer design, minimizing the cost of obtaining information on changes in soil cover through the effective management of the automated system of state land cadastre, reducing the periods of continuous mapping of rural areas that would give the opportunity to assess the quality of land resources and to introduce modern methods of restoration and improvement of the level of p dyuchosti soil.

Bibliography

1. Natsional'na dopovid' shchodo zavershennya zemel'noyi reformy; za nauk. red. L.Ya. Novakovs'koho. — K.: Ahrar. nauka, 2015. — 48 s.
2. Eroziya gruntiv Ukrayiny: evolyutsiya teorii ta praktyky: monohrafiya/M.D.Voloshchuk, N.I.Petrenko, S.V. Yatsenko. — K.: TOV «Niland-LTD», 2014. — S. 84 – 101.
3. Suchasni problemy biolohichnoyi dehradatsiyi chornozemiv i sposoby zberezhennya yikh rodyuchosti/S.A. Balyuk, B.S. Nosko, Ye.V. Skrynnyk//Visn. ahrar. nauky. — 2016. — # 1. — S. 11 – 17.
4. Zemel'nyy kodeks Ukrayiny//Vidomosti Verkhovnoyi Rady Ukrayiny (VVR). — 2002. — # 3 – 4, st. 27.
5. Polozhennya pro Ministerstvo rehional'noho rozvytku, budivnytstva ta zhytlovo-komunal'noho hospodarstva. Zatverdzheno postanovoyu Kabinetu Ministriv Ukrayiny vid 30.04.2014, # 197 (z nastupnymy zminamy). [Elektr. resurs] — rezhym dostupu: miphegion.gov.ua
6. Polozhennya pro Ministerstvo ahrarnoyi polityky ta prodovol'stva. Zatverdzheno postanovoyu Kabinetu Ministriv Ukrayiny vid 25.11.2015 r., # 1119 [Elektr. resurs] — rezhym dostupu: minagho.gov.ua
7. Struktura aparatu Derzhavnoyi sluzhby Ukrayiny z pytan' heodezyii, kartohrafiyi ta kadastru [Elektr. resurs] — rezhym dostupu: lapd. gov.ua
8. Zakon Ukrayiny «Pro platu za zemlyu»//Zemel'ne zakonodavstvo Ukrayiny. — K.: Urozhay, 2002, kn. 1. — S. 304.
9. Konstytutsiya Ukrayiny. — K.: Presa Ukrayiny, 1997. — 80 s.
10. Dovidnyk iz zemleustroyu; za red. L.Ya. Novakovs'koho. — 4-te vyd., pererob. i dop. — K.: Ahrar. nauka, 2015. — S. 14 – 29.