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**МІЖНАРОДНОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ МАГІСТРАНТІВ**

**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ
АГРАРНОГО ТА ЗЕМЕЛЬНОГО ПРАВА:
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ І МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ВИМІР**

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At the level of the European Union, the provision of state support for agricultural development is determined by EU Council Regulation №1698 / 2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development [7]. This act provides such types of state support as: providing assistance to young farmers related to early retirement; support for the modernization of agricultural land; support for farmers involved in quality food production schemes; aid to improve the environment and the countryside.

Switzerland has made great strides in this area, where organic farming is supported by a mark-up of organic products on the market and state support in the form of direct payments per hectare, divided into total payments and environmental payments, which partially or fully cover environmental costs. reimbursement and for organic agriculture. However, in Switzerland, only those farms that have completely switched to organic production receive support [2].

In all member states of the Union, state payments are made both for the transition to organic agriculture and for organic farming. Direct payments are available to all farmers who meet the basic requirements directed for safeguard of the environment, including animals (cross compliance system under the single payment scheme (SPS). Organic farmers can apply for additional subsidies, which are usually paid during voluntary agroecological measures [3, pp. 14].

In conclusion, the world market for organic products is growing rapidly due to state subsidies, market infrastructure and well-established import processes, so the success of Western countries in shaping state policy to stimulate organic rural production can serve as an example for Ukraine's mechanism of state support and stimulation of organic production (subsidies based on direct and indirect payments, changes in the system of taxation of trade in organic products), as one of the priorities of the agricultural sector of Ukraine.

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LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF LAND LEGISLATION

Annotation. This article considers the issue of criminal, administrative and civil liability for violation of land legislation.

Key words: land violation, administrative liability, civil liability, criminal liability

The main text. According to Art. 211 of the Land Code to violations of land legislation include:

- concluding agreements in violation of land legislation;

- unauthorized occupation of land plots;
- damage to agricultural lands and other lands, their pollution and littering;
- placement, design, construction, commissioning of facilities that adversely affect the condition of land;
- non-compliance with the requirements for the use of land for its intended purpose;
- violation of the terms of return of temporarily occupied lands or non-fulfillment of obligations to bring them into a condition suitable for their intended use;
- destruction of boundary markers;
- hiding from accounting and registration and distortion of data on the state of land, size and number of land plots;
- non-reclamation of disturbed lands;
- destruction or damage of anti-erosion and hydraulic structures, protective plantings;
- non-compliance with the conditions of removal, preservation and application of the fertile soil layer;
- violation of the terms of consideration of applications for land allocation;
- violation of the deadline for issuing a state act on the right of ownership of land.
- evasion of state registration of land plots and submission of unreliable information about them;
- deviations from duly approved land management projects; [1]

These types of offenses do not directly provide grounds for prosecution. They only refer to the norms of civil, administrative and criminal law, which in turn provide for specific types of sanctions for offenses.

Civil liability (property). Property liability for violation of land legislation is understood as adverse consequences of a property nature, which are expressed in monetary terms. [2] Property damage caused by illegal decisions, actions or omissions to personal non-property rights of a natural or legal person, as well as damage caused to the property of a natural or legal person, shall be reimbursed in full by the person who caused it. [3] Thus, in case of pollution or clogging of land resources to determine the amount of such damage is used "Methodology for determining the amount of damage caused by pollution and clogging of land resources due to violations of environmental legislation" from 04.04.2007. It establishes the procedure for determining the amount of compensation for damage due to pollution and littering of lands.

Administrative responsibility. Most of the offenses of land offenses and the procedure for bringing to administrative responsibility for their commission is established by the Code of Administrative Offenses. In particular, the Code of Administrative Offenses provides for the following grounds for bringing to administrative responsibility:

- damage and pollution of agricultural and other lands (Article 52);
- violation of the rules of land use, including the use of land not for its intended purpose (Article 53);
- unauthorized occupation of land (Article 53-1);
- distortion or concealment of data of the state land cadastre (Articles 53-2);
- removal and transfer of soil cover of land plots without special permission (Articles 53-3);
- illegal possession of land (surface layer) of land (Articles 53-4);
- violation of the term of approval (refusal of approval) of land management documentation (Articles 53-5);
- violation of the legislation on the State Land Cadastre (Articles 53-6);
- violation of land management rules (Article 55);
- destruction of boundary markers (Article 56) and some others. [4].

Criminal liability for violation of land legislation is provided by Section VIII of the Criminal Code, namely:

- Article 238. Concealment or distortion of information about the ecological condition or morbidity of the population
- Article 239. Pollution or damage to lands

- Article 239-1. Illegal possession of land (surface layer) of land
- Article 240. Violation of the rules of protection or use of subsoil
- Article 253. Design or operation of buildings without environmental protection systems
- Article 254. Uneconomic use of land [5].

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LEGAL LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Resume. The article considers the types of legal liability for environmental offenses, as well as the cases for which it occurs.

Key words: Administrative responsibility, criminal responsibility, disciplinary responsibility.

Responsibility in the field of ecology is a special state of public ecological legal relations, in which legal means ensure the fulfillment by responsible persons of special obligatory requirements of the legislation in the field of use of natural resources, protection of NPS, ensuring ecological safety. This type of liability is established for environmental offenses. An environmental offense is a guilty, illegal, economically dangerous act that encroaches on the established procedure for the use of natural resources, protection of NPS and violates environmental and related other human rights and economic security requirements.

Disciplinary liability: One of the types of legal liability in the field of ecology is disciplinary liability. Disciplinary liability for environmental offenses is a type of legal liability applied to perpetrators of illegal actions that violate environmental requirements in the process of failure to perform functional duties and other requirements of labor discipline related to the use of natural resources, protection of NPS, environmental protection. security. The basis of liability is disciplinary concessions in the field of ecology (in the field of natural resources, in the field of NPS protection, in the field of environmental safety).

Conditions for disciplinary liability: illegality; the presence of guilt of the subject; professional legal personality in the field of ecology; non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of environmental requirements, which are a range of official and professional responsibilities. Types of disciplinary sanctions: reprimand; dismissal from office;

Administrative responsibility. Administrative liability is provided by the Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine. Administrative liability is a type of public relations in which measures of administrative influence (punishment) are applied for guilty and illegal actions that violate the established procedure for the use of natural resources, protection of NPS, ensuring environmental safety and environmental rights of citizens. Violations of environmental law for which administrative liability arises are: violation of the requirements of general nature management; exceeding the limits and standards for the use of natural resources; unauthorized

ЗМІСТ

Гарнага П. Є., Мельник В.О. Питання вдосконалення аграрного законодавства у сфері державної підтримки органічного виробництва.....	3
Баланенко В. І., Ковальчук І.В. Правове регулювання оподаткування суб'єктів агробізнесу в європейських країнах.....	4
Бобраніцький В. Д., Бровко Н.І. Кримінально-правова характеристика адміністративної відповідальності за порушення аграрного законодавства.....	6
Кільдяшева О. Ю., Єфремова І.І. Принципи європейського договірної права як джерело міжнародного комерційного права.....	8
Щенко В. М., Бровко Н.І. Способи оптимізації вирішення спорів щодо захисту прав на землю в Україні у позасудовому порядку.....	10
Косяк Я. Л., Сокиринська О.А. Штучне переривання вагітності за медичними показниками як вид евтаназійної практики в Україні.....	11
Крижешевський В.О., Нікітенко О.І. Правові засади смертної кари щодо забезпечення принципів верховенства права, законності.....	13
Лабунська Б.В., Пахомова А.О. Правові особливості визначення поняття «нерухоме майно».....	15
Онищенко Л. Ю., Пахомова А.О. Правове регулювання презумпції незгоди на вилучення анатомічних матеріалів людини в Україні.....	16
Перушко Н. М., Сімакова С.І. Окремі аспекти індивідуально-профілактичних заходів запобігання кримінальним правопорушенням, вчинених в АПК.....	18
Стадник В. Р., Бровко Н.І. До питання законодавчих гарантій права власності на землю в Україні.....	20
Цепа Д.О., Настіна О.І. Міжнародний досвід розвитку фермерських господарств на прикладі Європейського Союзу.....	21
Ткаченко Т. Д., Мельник О.Г. Правова природа хабарництва як базисної форми корупції в Україні.....	23
Цимбалюк Н. Р., Настіна О.І. Земельне право США. Правова підтримка землевласників.....	25
Ярмоленко О. С., Сокиринська О.А. Аграрні правопорушення як підстави настання кримінальної відповідальності.....	26
Антонюк Б.О., Бровко Н.І. Оцінка впливу законодавчих актів столипінської аграрної реформи на розвиток аграрного права в Україні.....	28
Гарнага П.Є., Борщовецька В.Д. Issues of improvement of agricultural legislation in the field of state support of organic production.....	30
Білоус Р.С., Борщовецька В.Д. Liability for violation of land legislation.....	31
Білоус О.С., Борщовецька В.Д. Legal liability for violations of environmental legislation.....	33
Цимбалюк Н.Р., Борщовецька В.Д. US land law. Legal support for landowners.....	34
Ткаченко Т.Д., Борщовецька В.Д. Global bribery offenses guide in Ukraine.....	36
Григор Н.М., Ломакіна І.Ю. Методика визначення економічної ефективності функціонування фермерських господарств.....	38