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THE CURRENT STATE OF LAND RESOURCES IN UKRAINE

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According to UN projections, by 2100 the planet Earth will be live from 9.5 to 13.3 billion. Statistics show that the problems are growing much more intense, and as long as we solve them as they become available, they are only compounded. Obviously, population growth leads to many problems such as environmental pollution, shortages of food, drinking water and the spread of disease mutation, political, environmental, economic and social instability, and more.

One of the main problems is the catastrophic pollution, the lack of willingness and capacity of many countries to implement effective waste management system, implement a social policy education of citizens about the importance of saving food and the need to sort garbage. But now more pressing issue is the food shortage. As the number of people in the world are increasing and their needs, especially food.

Increasing the area of land under grain crops, which are the staple food for the majority of humanity. Over the past 50 years, the area under cereals increased by almost 2 times, and the arable land in the calculation for 1 person on the planet fell catastrophically. According to experts, many countries are experiencing a shortage of arable land. In Ukraine cropland more than enough (especially with respect to one person) [1]. Given the high resource potential of Ukraine, which includes fertile land and biological productivity, we can provide a much larger number of people. Currently, the most urgent problem for Ukrainian agricultural production is the introduction of the land market, consequences and prospects for all market participants [2, c.96].

Earth acts as an essential and irreplaceable source of national wealth of Ukraine means to meet economic and social needs of humanity and is the main means of production in agriculture. Ukraine has significant land

and resource qualitative and quantitative potential. As of January 1, 2020 the land fund of Ukraine amounted to 603,5 thsd.km² or about 6% of the territory of Europe. Agricultural land accounted for about 0.9% of the world area, including arable land – about 2.4%. about 6.5 million hectares of Ukrainian soils are no longer suitable for agricultural work. In total, there are about 800 soil types in Ukraine, with over 60% of the country's land stock being unique black earth soils. However, according to land experts and scientists, the modern use of land resources in Ukraine does not meet the requirements of rational use of nature.

Arable land in Ukraine is the highest in the world, reaching 55% of the country's territory and nearly 69% of agricultural land. Intensive agricultural land use has the effect of reducing the fertility of soils due to their densification, destruction of structure, water permeability and aeration ability with all environmental consequences [3].

Index of agricultural land per person is currently one of the highest among the countries of the world and is more than 0.98 hectares, including 0.77 hectares of arable land (the average for the world 0.63 and 0.18 hectares on one person, respectively).

Tables 1

Agricultural land in Ukraine (at end of year; thousands hectares)

	2000 p.	2005p.	2010p.	2015p.	2018p.	2019p.
Agricultural land	41827,0	41722,2	41576,0	41507,9	41329,0	41310,9
of which – arable land	32563,6	32451,9	32476,5	32541,3	32698,5	32757,3
– hayfields	2388,6	2429,2	5481,9	2406,4	2294,4	2283,9
– pastures	5521,3	5521,3	2410,9	5434,1	5282,6	5250,3
– conversions	421,6	419,3	310,2	233,7	190,5	166,7
– perennial plantations	931,9	900,5	896,5	892,4	863,0	852,7

Data the State Service on Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of Ukraine [4;5].

Agricultural land is defined as land systematically used to produce agricultural products. They include arable land (including bare fallow), fallow, permanent crops, hayfields and pastures. Arable land – land plots that are permanently cultivated and used for agricultural crops including permanent grasses and clean fallow, areas of hothouses and greenhouses.

Arable land doesn't include hayfields and pastures ploughed up for full improvement and when they are permanently used under grass fodder

crops for hay-mowing and livestock grazing as well as inter-row spaces in orchards used for sowing.

Sown agricultural area – part of arable land or other ploughed land on which sowing has been actually carried out: winter crops sowed in autumn last year and preserved till the end of spring sowing as well as spring crops for this year's harvest.

It is proved that Ukrainians can be caring, successful masters in their own land, but the country lacks a «comprehensive self-management», the ability to create the conditions for effective self-development with a view to the overall social and economic benefits. The land market in Ukraine to introduce necessary. But first you need to create an effective legislative and regulatory framework that is able to protect the rights of land owners, to create mechanisms that will prevent the concentration of land in one hand and protect the interests of the village and its inhabitants.

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