

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ АГРАРНИХ НАУК УКРАЇНИ
ІНСТИТУТ ЗЕМЛЕКОРИСТУВАННЯ**



**ФОРМУВАННЯ СТАЛОГО
ЗЕМЛЕКОРИСТУВАННЯ:
ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ**

**Матеріали IV Міжнародної
науково-практичної конференції**

16-17 листопада 2023 року

Київ 2023

УДК 332.36

Формування сталого землекористування: проблеми та перспективи : матеріали IV Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. (м. Київ, 16-17 листопада 2023 р.). Київ : Редакційно-видавничий відділ НУБіП України, 2023. 290 с.

Видання містить матеріали IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції «Формування сталого землекористування: проблеми та перспективи». Тематика конференції відображає комплексність, міждисциплінарність і багатовекторність проблем формування сталого землекористування та інноваційних підходів до їх вирішення. У тезах доповідей учасників представлено технічні, організаційні, економічні, екологічні та соціальні засади забезпечення формування сталого землекористування.

Матеріали збірника будуть корисними для фахівців у сфері землеустрою, геодезії, картографії, містобудування, геоінформаційних технологій та ін.

The publication contains materials of the IV International scientific-practical conference "Formation of sustainable land use: problems and prospects". The theme of the conference reflects the complexity, interdisciplinarity and multi-vector nature of the problems of sustainable land use formation and innovative approaches to their solution. The participants' reports present the technical, organizational, economic, environmental and social principles of ensuring the formation of sustainable land use.

The materials of the collection will be useful for specialists in the field of land management, geodesy, cartography, urban planning, geographic information technologies, etc.

Матеріали подано в авторській редакції

Materials are submitted in the author's edition

Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою
Інституту землекористування Національної академії аграрних наук України
(протокол № 11 від 23 листопада 2023 р.)

ISBN 978-617-8171-09-4

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF FORESTRY LANDS INVENTORY

In the context of land relations reform, there is a special issue of preserving forestry lands and effective use of their resources. Organizational and legal measures establish the regime of ownership, rights, duties and responsibilities of forestry lands owners and users. In addition, they regulate the structure, powers and responsibilities of branch (profile) and state bodies at different levels of government, which are responsible for the management, control and protection of forests.

A number of legal, organizational, economic, material and technical problems that limit the possibilities of forestry and afforestation development are predicted to lead to a serious deterioration of forest conditions and the loss of some of their functions nowadays and in the near future. For further systematization of national scientific and practical knowledge in the field of land management

and cadastre, it is important to carefully study foreign experience in land inventory, creation of land information databases of land management, land cadastre and registration of land plots. Full and high-quality filling of the national land cadastre with data will help Ukraine to get closer to European standards faster, which will be one of the steps in implementing land reform and streamlining land relations.

In neighbouring countries, there are various cadastral systems that can be classified according to different criteria. First of all, they can be classified depending on whether they include only information about land plots necessary for taxation, or whether they also include a register of real estate rights and other information about land characteristics.

International experience shows that some countries transfer the functions of collecting and processing spatial information to private companies, while public authorities act as customers, data quality controllers and retain responsibility for the distribution of this data and the provision of basic services that are provided for by law. In Sweden, land regulations are carried out even if all landowners (users) have not given their consent. For the purposes of the common wellness, land plots are formed in such a way that they are convenient for use, both in terms of their shape and size, and meet the needs of the market and the plans for the use of the territory. The very process of forming a land plot may include the exchange of land plot parts, the purchase of land, and the establishment of easements. This process is controlled by the local cadastral authority, but financed by the stakeholders [1].

In Finland, land regulations, such as the division of land plots, their exchange, consolidation, the creation of joint forests, the determination of property objects, the redistribution of urban land and the establishment of easements, are carried out by land surveyors with the participation of local governments. A wide range of situations can trigger compulsory land management, usually initiated by the land management office or local government. The lands of the forest fund are formed in order to ensure the management of forestry, and this process requires a mandatory survey of forest territories.

In Canada, more than 90% of land is in state ownership. Inventory and land cadastre maintenance is entrusted to the Land Inventory Service, which evaluates and classifies land according to its potential for use in forestry and for the natural reproduction of wild animals and waterfowl.

In the UK, private forestry lands far outnumber public lands, and owners see their role as custodians of the ecosystem. The process of land regulation includes the free circulation of forestry land [2].

In Lithuania, more than 90% of forest land is owned by the state, and the inventory and cadastre are carried out by the Lithuanian Institute of Forestry and Forest Management, as well as by private specialists with forestry education registered with the State Forestry Service. Currently, projects are being prepared for private forest owners [3].

From all these examples of foreign countries, it is clear that monitoring and keeping records of forest fund lands require strict control from the state and financial support. Each country has its own land fund management scheme and develops measures to increase the efficiency of land resources use, observing the norms of land and forest law, as well as environmental protection legislation. The experience of other countries in conducting land inventory can be useful for Ukraine in implementing selective land inventory procedures, in particular for forestry purposes.

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International experience of forestry lands inventory

Abstract. The international experience of conducting an inventory of forestry land was studied. It has been established that the information function of the land inventory is one of the main ones, as it ensures the data completeness, the reliability of the information and its sufficient volume necessary for filling the data of the State Land Cadastre, the purpose of which, in particular, may be the restoration of the violated rights of real land plots users, which in turn will ensure the quality of state management of the country's land resources. The experience of foreign countries shows that monitoring and keeping records of forestry lands requires a lot of control from the state, and the experience of other countries in carrying out land inventories may be of great interest to Ukraine for the implementation of selective land inventory processes.