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CONTENT

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Nykytiuk P.A., Nykytiuk Yu.A.

BIOINDICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT USING
ECOLOGICAL BIODIVERSITY INDICES OF
ENTOMOFAUNA 3

Osmanova S.A.

HISTORICAL STAGES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF
GRAIN FARMING IN THE KARABAKH PLAIN 7

Pelech L.V.

FORMATION OF PHOTOSYNTHETIC PRODUCTIVITY OF
SPRING WHEAT IN THE RIGHT BANK FOREST STEPPE
CONDITIONS..... 13

Polishchuk I., Polishchuk M.

INFLUENCE OF BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC FACTORS ON
FIELD GERMINATION AND PRESERVATION OF WINTER
WHEAT PLANT VARIETIES DEPENDING ON
PREDECESSORS AND TERMS OF SOWING UNDE
CONDITIONS OF RIGHT-BFNK FOREST-STEPPE
UKRAINE18

Zabarna T.A.

DYNAMICS OF PRODUCTIVE MOISTURE INVENTORIES
UNDER CULTURAL SEEDS CULTIVATED DEPENDING
ON THE METHODS OF CULTIVATION AND
FERTILIZATION26

EARTH SCIENCES

Ignatyshin V.V., Ignatishin A.V.,

Izhak T.Y., Ignatyshyn M.B., Verbitsky S.T.

HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND GEODYNAMIC ASPECTS OF
THE ECOLOGICAL CONDITION OF THE CARPATHIAN
INTERNAL BEND 32

ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Antonenko N.

MODERNIZATION OF THE MOTIVATIONAL
MECHANISM IN THE CONTEXT OF CORPORATE
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY 41

Martseniuk O.

STATE REGULATION OF THE INSURANCE MARKET OF
UKRAINE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OF WORLD
TRENDS..... 43

Ruda O.

MONETARY POLICY OF THE NATIONAL BANK AND ITS
MAIN FUNDAMENTALS 49

Shumkova K.G., Kokin A.S.

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF
SECURITIES OF ELECTRIC GRID SECTOR
COMPANIES.....58

Frolova N.V.

WEIGHT OF EXPECTATIONS OF THE ECONOMY OF
AMERICA IN 201864

Polova O.

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL
MODERNIZATION OF LAND RELATIONS67

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODERNIZATION OF LAND RELATIONS

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Abstract

Methodological approaches to the formation and development of land relations in the process of transition of agricultural enterprises to greening production are substantiated in the article. System of land relations in the agricultural sphere of production is presented in the form of three components (socio-economic, organizational-economic, market). Content of the categorical apparatus of the study "Land resources", "Natural resources", "Natural capital", "Natural resource potential" and "Land relations" has been clarified. Role of land as a factor in the economic security of the state, which shapes the social system and provides its identification, development, integrity, structure and form, is revealed. Tasks related to ensuring the rational and efficient use of land resources have been developed.

Keywords: land, resources, greening.

JEL classification: O13, Q2

1. Introduction

Land relations are relations concerning of use and protection of land, where their regulation is based on the notions of land as a natural object, a basic productive resource in agriculture, and simultaneously but real estate. Since the beginning of the agrarian reform, the development of land transformation concepts has been under intense debate. Disagreements boiled down to the issues of, first of all, private property, the market value of land, the structure of land use and, accordingly, the role and place of farmer and other forms of private land ownership. Basic element of the system of land relations, a fundamental issue of land transformation is the relationship of land ownership, as well as environmentally safe consumption of resources necessary for the production of agricultural products.

It should be noted that the process of introducing some form of ownership, especially on agricultural land, cannot be chaotic, unprepared and subjective. Point is that each level of development of productive forces must correspond to the inherent form of ownership of the means of production and since in different links of social production the level of development of productive forces is different, so different forms of ownership of the means of production must be different (Pavlishenko, 2006).

1.1. Targets

The main purpose of our work is focused on improving the economic mechanisms of land relations in accordance with ecological, technological and socio-economic land interests due to the environmental friendliness of agricultural production.

1.2. Methods and methodology

We have used standard scientific methods such as analysis and synthesis, comparison, induction, deduction and selected mathematical methods. Before we started with the work elaboration, we have become got acquainted with scientific works, which are devoted to problems of land relations in agrarian sphere of economy and ecological production of agricultural production. In order to achieve the goals of our research, we have focused on the transformation of land resources, taking into account the principle of

ecologically systematic management of the natural resource potential of agriculture. After getting the results, we have formulated specific conclusions and recommendations.

1.3. Relevance of the research topic

Urgency of the problems of rational land use contributes to the formation of a particular subject area of the theory of economic security - the sphere of land relations, before the constituents of a set of organizational and socio-economic forms of social interaction regarding the productive use of land resources.

Transformations and state regulation of land relations occur in the process of agrarian transformations. It has been historically proven that carrying out agrarian reforms that change the socio-economic situation in the country, people's working conditions, production and sale of products without proper transformation of land relations does not produce the expected results. At the same time, the unfilled niche of the market of environmentally friendly and safe food, as well as the considerable land potential for the development of environmentally oriented agriculture, create all the necessary prerequisites for increasing the competitiveness of domestic agricultural producers.

2. Presentation of main part of the research

Eco-friendly agriculture is a production system that supports the fertility of soils, ecosystems and humans; depends on ecological processes, biodiversity, natural cycles specific to local conditions, avoiding the use of chemicals. However, it should be noted that the use of land resources by humanity is not local, isolated, but systematic. Productive properties of the land and the environmental conditions in the respective territory are organically interconnected and integrated on the basis of the principle of unity of the territory.

In light of the issues we are examining in the formation and development of land relations, some provisions can be formulated. First, the formation of land relations, as a rule, is interconnected, on the one hand, the sovereign rights and established obligations of the state in the land sphere, and on the other, the permissible combination of different forms of land ownership and land use of legal entities and individuals. Secondly,

land inevitably acts as an object of property, socio-economic ties, or an entity in the course of human production. Third, the diversity of legal entities and individuals as subjects of land relations, their economic interest in the rational, careful and efficient use of land is as an element of national well-being.

The most important features of these provisions are as follows. Land in the process of production acts as an object of socio-economic interconnection, ownership, management and use. This pattern is present in almost all spheres and branches of production activity, but is more pronounced in the agricultural sector of the economy. In this regard, it is advisable to investigate this circumstance in the projection to the agricultural sector.

Land relations are a very complex multifaceted problem that covers a wide range of issues: ownership and management, land market, land valuation and price, rent, land tax, land management, demarcation of state and private property, distribution and use of funds that come from land turnover (Khodakivska, 2012).

Conditional structuring of the system of land relations will help to more clearly examine the composition and content of each individual component, will allow revealing their relationship and making an attempt to predict the possible directions of their transformation. According to the outlined structure of land relations, not only the composition, nature, forms of manifestation of any individual component of the listed, but also the system of relationships between land owners and users, forms of land use, between market relations and ongoing land relations are exposed. On this basis, it may be possible to determine further prospects for the development of land relations in the direction of food security through the production of organic products. Institutional factors of agrarian reform in Ukraine of the last century have determined the genesis of land relations, the development of which is hampered by institutional pathologies. The system of land relations in the agricultural sphere of production can be divided into three components (Fig. 1).

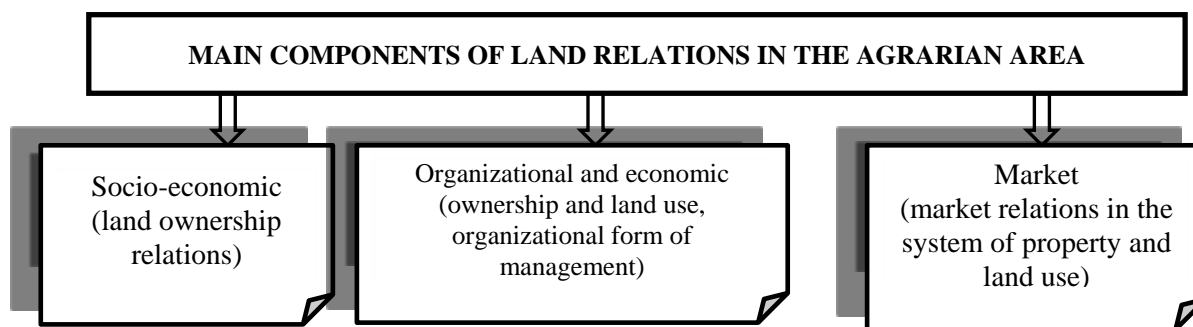


Fig. 1. Components of land relations in the agricultural sphere

Together with the external threats that destabilize the national economy due to its growing and contradictory integration into the world economy, transformational threats form a critical situation in which the risks of system degradation are laid at the very foundation of the national economy - the land as a productive force of society - and land relations. In this regard, the urgent task of theoretical analysis of economic security is connected with the formation of the conceptual basis of state security in the system of forming spheres of the national economy, which includes the sphere of land

relations.

The study of land as a factor of economic security should be carried out from the standpoint of a functional approach. With all the diversity of viewpoints, the value of land as an element of the productive forces of society can be reduced to two important functions: resource reproduction and the environment that determine the content of the categorical conceptual apparatus related to economic security in the sphere of land relations (Table 1).

Table 1.

Categorical levels of land resources

Level	Category	Essence of the category	Contents of the category
First	Land resources	Resource Reproduction and the Environment	Material basis of national security of the state; placement of productive forces of society; the main means of production in agriculture
Second	Natural resources	Advanced playback	Greening of agricultural enterprises implies intensive development of NTP and its transition to ecological-economic, economic-organizational and ecological-technical relations
Third	Natural capital	Part of the reserves of natural resources that determine the production capacity of society on the basis of economic efficiency	Reveals methodological differences between resources and factors. Represents that part of land resources involved in social reproduction and acts as a factor of production
Fourth	Natural resource potential	Ensuring ecosystem sustainability through self-regulation and recreation	Anthropogenic load on the ecosystem and determining such factors as energy intensity, waste generation and consumption, the degree of erosion of agricultural land
Fifth	Land relations	Institutional conditions for the realization of natural resource potential are determined	The set of industrial relations, related to economic practices, rent relations, as well as social and ethical and economic relations based on the economic interests of the subjects of land relations

According to experts, the transformation of ownership of natural resources and land must take into account the principles of ecosystem management of the natural object (natural resource potential), and therefore different aspects of property relations (ownership, use, disposal, responsibility) need to be specified in terms of strengthening in environmental aspects (Mishinin, Kosodiy, Butenko, 2011).

From an institutional point of view, land relations are characterized by legal dualism, which secures the nature of land ownership relations, whereby the state retains the function of the supreme land owner, regulating land relations from the economic security position of the state. Economic security, thus being a category reflecting homeostasis, that is, the ability of a national economy as an open system to maintain the stability of its internal state through coordinated responses to threats aimed at maintaining a dynamic equilibrium and being a hierarchical multilevel system in which its land functions through the system of social relations and their institutional environment acts as a factor in the economic security of the state.

Land is a resource that acts as a productive force and industrial relations in social production. This approach is determined by the fact that society, which uses the natural properties of the land, has some influence on them in the production process, adapting to their production needs. In this regard, normal natural soil fertility is often converted to cost-effective through crop rotation, land reclamation and modern agrotechnical techniques. As a result, the earth gradually forms the material basis of the productive forces of society, accumulating huge public resources. The Earth is directly involved in the creation of national well-being and, in the end, is a significant component of national wealth. These circumstances form the main features of industrial relations in terms of ownership, disposal and use of land.

Land relations in Ukraine are subordinated to the circulation of agricultural land, which should promote the farmer type and prevent the development of land tenure and land use as a threat to rural development and food security of the country (Stavska, 2017).

The system of land relations includes not only forms of ownership and their realization, but also mechanisms of regulation of these relations aimed at greening production. Greening an enterprise is not a natural phenomenon or a process, it arises as a result of deliberate efforts, and the main tool for shaping such greening is to make a mechanism for greening the enterprise.

Economic interests of the state, landowners and land users are realized in the process of state and market regulation of land relations (Pogorelov, Vakhlov, 2014). State regulation creates an organizational and legal mechanism, regulates the economic actions and responsibilities of the subjects of land law. Market regulation is carried out on the basis of supply and demand for land, as well as for labor, means of production and results of labor.

System of economic levers of regulation of land relations in market conditions includes: land tax, rent and market price of land, penalties and more. It is important to make land quality payments. They are a serious incentive for landowners and land users to implement agrotechnical and other measures aimed at increasing soil fertility. Economic penalties for landowners and land users for deteriorating land ecological status are penalties. However, penalties for violations of land law are scanty, and offenders often do not pay them for various reasons. Improvement of economic mechanisms of land relations in accordance with the requests of ecological, technological and socio-economic land interests should be introduced:

a comprehensive system of state standards, rules and regulations in the field of land management and land use;

ensuring the organization of land use of agricultural enterprises, farms and private peasant farms, taking into account their optimal size and requirements of the ecological-landscape organization of the territory;

development of recommendations on rational placement of agricultural production depending on the ecological and economic suitability of the land;

stimulation of the removal from intensive use of degraded, low-productive and technogenically polluted agricultural lands, improvement of humus balance in soils, implementation of nature conservation measures, including agroforestry and anti-erosion, restoration of reclaimed lands;

optimization of acreage structure and crop rotation in order to increase the productivity of agricultural land, prevent erosion processes and restore soil fertility;

state support for farming in mountainous areas and areas with unfavorable economic development conditions;

state support for afforestation of agricultural land that is not suitable for agriculture and change of land use for fish farming, cultivation of medicinal plants, recreational and other business purposes;

promotion of organic production;

optimization of plowed agricultural land; % Increasing the responsibility of land owners and land users and introducing economic incentives for the rational use, greening and protection of land.

Thus, the economic mechanism of regulation of land relations should be based on the principles of: equality of starting opportunities for all agricultural producers to implement the reproduction process; a systematic approach to rent-based land payments; promotion of rational placement and specialization of agricultural production; strengthening of ecological protection of agricultural lands.

Supporting the opinion of scientists, we note that the national land policy should be pursued not in the direction of solving the problems of complete change of land ownership, but in the formation of a set of factors that ensure the conservation of land, their effective use (Dubinina, 2012).

Regulation of land relations is one of the directions of increasing the efficiency of agrarian production, as the change of land relations affects production relations, property relations, increases the motivation of agricultural producers to efficient management on land.

Vertical government in this case is not able to effectively address the socio-economic development of the country in view of the dominance of natural capital. Analysis of modern threats allows to conclude the need for special protection of relations through an active socio-economic mechanism. The complexity of the problem of ensuring economic security in the field of research allows revealing the concept of greening production, ie the presence of interconnectedness and interdependence of any actions, taking into account environmental requirements for the development of sci-

entific and technological progress on the basis of rational use of nature, the progressive organization of low-waste production.

In the course of environmental modernization, two fundamentally important groups of problems are solved:

1) tasks related to qualitative changes in the technological base of the economy, its information component, organizational and production forms;

2) tasks related to the transition to a resource-innovative development strategy, to the formation of new economic mechanisms of intensive nature management, to create a system of criteria, indicators and indicators of development efficiency, taking fully into account environmental and social factors².

Greening of agricultural production can be carried out in the following main directions:

- By implementing a system of organizational and technical solutions, energy-saving, environmental and other measures - without stopping the functioning of fixed assets and without reducing production volumes.

- In the process of expanded reproduction of production assets (new construction, reconstruction, technical re-equipment and major repairs).

The first direction of greening can be carried out on existing fixed assets by means of greening of all production and economic activity, without interrupting it. At the same time, tasks that do not require a fundamental restructuring of fixed assets are largely solved, but allow significant results to be achieved in reducing environmental pollution and saving resources. The introduction of organic farming is an effective mechanism for the transition to the model of greening agricultural production.

At the international level, there are a large number of organizations involved in the promotion of development, cooperation and innovation in the organic sector: the International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movement (IFOAM), International Center for Research on Organic Agricultural Systems (ICROFS), Organic Eprints, Alliance for Organic Research (ORCA), Organic Agriculture Research Institute (FiBL), International Organic Agricultural Research Community (ISO FAR). In 2013 The European Commission has adopted the Common Agricultural Policy for 2014-2020, which aims to promote sustainable development and help to cope with extreme climatic conditions, with a special place for organic agriculture. , which includes an annual budget of € 250 million (\$ 294.70), where € 100 million (\$ 117.88 million) is allocated for the purchase of dairy products, € 150 million for vegetables and fruits. Euro (\$ 176.82 million). This program creates new opportunities for organic farming in the context of increasing the share of organic products in educational institutions.

An important area of EU agricultural policy is to ensure the targeted development of organic farming. The International Organic Movement Federation in Europe has developed a "vision" for the European organic sector by 2030. The outlook consists of goals, trends and tasks that should prepare the organic movement for future political, climate and marketing changes (Table 1) (Barabanova, Zanol, Schlüter, Stopes, 2015).

Table 1 .

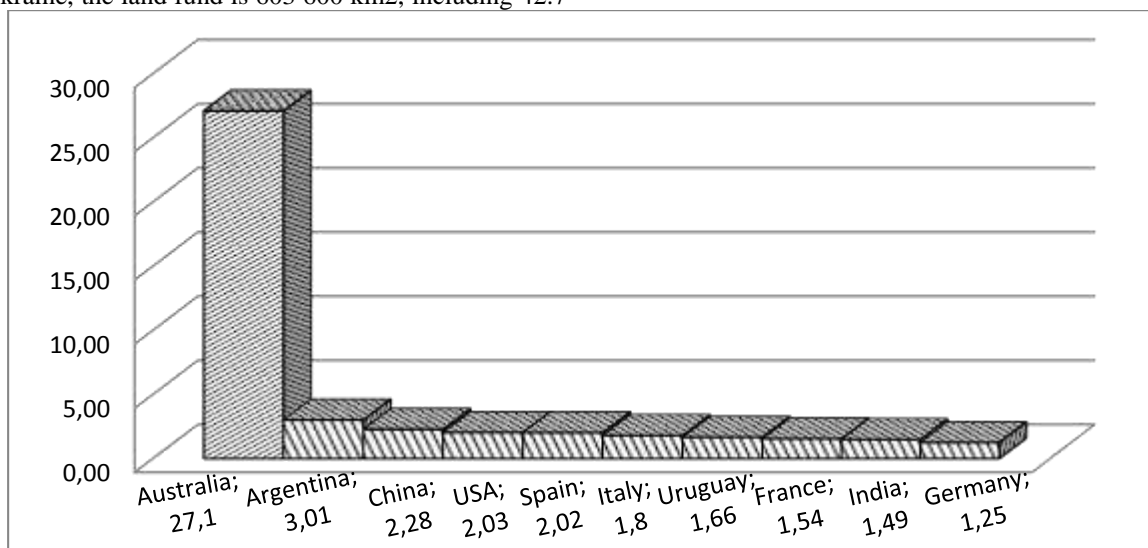
The main components of the formation of organic production by 2030 EU

Economic	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is a corporate merger - production of competitive "ecological" products - production costs due to the use of expensive chemicals - purchasing power of the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decrease in quality of life - the aging of the nation - sole farmers - additional jobs in rural areas
Ecological	Technological
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental climatic conditions (increase in air temperature, aggravation of adverse climatic conditions, scarcity of water resources) - ecosystem decline (soil erosion, decrease in soil fertility) - land resources (cultivation of crops for biofuel processing) - energy resources (dependence on energy imports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - biotechnology, synthetic biology; - sensor technologies; - development of information and communication technologies; - alternative protein food

Certified organic farming is developed in more than 170 countries. Areas under organic crops are allotted to all world countries, the leaders are: Australia, Argentina, China (the largest areas under organic matter); India, Mexico, Uganda (major manufacturers); USA, Germany, France (largest organic market); Spain, Italy, Uruguay, and others. Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden (highest per capita consumption) (Fig. 2). At the beginning of 2018, the area under organic farming was 70 million hectares, whereas in 2000 it was an area of 11 million hectares.

million hectares of agricultural land. Ukraine has a good geographical location, fertile soils and favorable natural and climatic conditions, all of which contribute to the development of organic production. The area of land with organic status is 289 551 hectares (0.9%), in the transition state 91 622 hectares. The total number of certification bodies in Ukraine is 19, the number of operators in the market is 426 (294 of them are agricultural producers). The main problem with the development of the organic market is the low level of awareness among consumers about organic products and low return on investment in organic farming.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the land fund is 603 600 km², including 42.7



Source: 2019 Organic World Statistics: веб-сайт. URL: <http://organicinfo.ua/numbers.html>
 Fig. 2. Top 10 countries with the largest areas of organic agricultural land, million hectares

The second direction of greening is in the reproduction of production assets, that is, the main economic lever is environmental projects of reproduction of fixed assets without pollution. The realization of this direction is carried out according to the basic methodological principles of economization: making the ecological functioning of the reproduced fixed assets; the use of building materials and structures, which are characterized by environmental friendliness in the manufacture, environmental methods of organization and technology of production of construction works. At the same time,

ecological production of products subject to the reconstruction of fixed assets should be based on the use of non-waste, low-waste, resource- and energy-saving technologies, machines and equipment and taking into account the system of environmental measures. When solving the problem of waste production, two sides of a single process should be taken into account. The first is the most rational production and full utilization of resources and as a consequence of reducing waste generation. The second is to expand the use of generated waste. These complement each other.

Both economically and ecologically, the integrated use of raw materials and energy resources is of great importance. Production waste is an unused or underused part of the raw material. In this case, the basic production operations are accompanied by the operations of extraction of useful but not required basic production of substances, processing of these useful substances into final products or semi-finished products supplied to other enterprises (Kafarov, 1982).

Modern agricultural production requires the formation of optimal interconnection of economy and ecology in order to ensure the effective development of the agro-industrial complex. There is a tendency to decrease the level of soil fertility, especially the deterioration of its agrochemical parameters, in particular the content of humus, which has significantly decreased (its weighted average content in the soil of the region is 1.6%). This situation in land use indicates the onset of the environmental crisis.

In this regard, research into ways to ensure the cost-effective and sustainable production of agricultural products while preserving and improving the environmental situation of the region becomes most relevant. Such a connection is possible within the framework of economic and ecological land use formation. Economic and ecological land use reflects the level of development of land relations, influences the sustainability of regional land use and the overall activity of agricultural production (Meshkov, 2014).

Today, one of the major problems in agricultural production in most countries of the world is the decline in natural fertility of land. In Ukraine, the most common type of soil degradation is dehumification (loss of humus and nutrients), which affects 43% of the total area (Table 2). Soil re-compaction, which covers about 39%, is a problem that is accompanied by adverse environmental impacts and significant economic losses.

When growing cereals, about 20% of arable land in the country has a structure density in the root layer higher than those crops require.

Violation of scientifically grounded norms and rules in the process of land use have caused a significant number of degradation processes agricultural land. The most common degradation processes today include soil acidification and the gradual reduction of their fertility. This is the situation in the future will lead to a decrease in indicators yields and deterioration of the quality of agricultural products caused by increased the content of nitrates. The aspirations of most land users are aimed at maximizing the effective fertility of land by raising artificial land, which leads to the depletion of natural soil fertility and degradation of agricultural land.

One of the main directions of the state economic policy in the field of ensuring the food security of the country in the part of production of crop products should be to increase soil fertility and crop yields. However, a considerable amount of agricultural land in Ukraine is degraded: about 1.7 million hectares (4.1% of the total area of agricultural land) are subject to wind erosion (deflation), 13.3 (32%) are water erosion, and more than 2 million hectares (4, 8%) - combined action of water and wind erosion.

The eroded lands account for 4.6 million hectares of medium- and heavily washed away, including 68 thousand hectares of those that have completely lost the humus horizon. In addition, 10.7 million hectares (25.8% of agricultural land) are acidic soils, 2.3 (5.4%) are saline, 1.7 (4.1%) are saline, 1.9 are waterlogged, 1.8 are wetlands and 0.6 million ha are rocky. More than 20% of the territory of Ukraine is contaminated with various toxic compounds, including large areas are contaminated with radioactive isotopes.

Table 2.

Basic soil degradation processes in Ukraine

Kind of soil degradation	Extent of distribution (% of total area)			
	weak	average	strong	total
Loss of humus and nutrients	12	30	1	43
Reincarnation	10	28	1	39
Swimming and crusting	12	25	1	38
Water erosion	3	13	1	17
Acidification	5	9	0	14
Waterlogging	6	6	2	14
Radionuclide contamination	5	6	0,1	11,1
Wind erosion	1	9	1	11
Pesticide contamination	2	7	0,3	9,3
Heavy metals contamination	0,5	7	0,5	8
Salinisation, salinization, salinization	1	3	0,1	4,1
Water erosion	0	1	2	3

Source: <http://www.issar.com.ua>

The solution to these problems should be based on a fundamental review of the relationship to land, as the main source of food security for the country. Priority areas for the reproduction and efficient use of agricultural land may be the implementation of an intensive system of agar production, focused primarily on the expanded reproduction of soil fertility (it provides not only improving the quality of land resources, but also improving the efficiency of land use), with better regulatory mechanisms and state mechanisms agrarian transformations.

Soil degradation rates in Ukraine can now be classified as catastrophic. In the conditions of practical absence we have a real threat to produce environmentally friendly products the health of the nation. Disruption of the ecological balance is accompanied by a decrease in the economic efficiency of land use in agriculture and entails a number of other socio-economic consequences. An important impetus for the implementation of measures to improve the quality of land resources of agricultural enterprises is the introduction of economic factors (prices for agricultural products, improving the tax system, granting preferential loans to agricultural producers, etc.). International experience shows that a particularly important role in this process belongs to the state, which should encourage agricultural producers to achieve environmentally friendly land use by improving public administration in land use and protection.

The environmental development of agricultural production is an integral part of the sustainable development concept that is the basis of a system that encompasses and integrates social, technogenic, natural processes, economic development and environmental security in the context of globalization, as well as effective development agricultural production while reducing anthropogenic load on the environment and natural resources.

3. Conclusions

Thus, a concept that sets out the content of state socio-economic policy, prescribes the functions of the state and the mechanism of realization of key tasks related to ensuring the rational and effective use of land resources is an instrument for the implementation of greening in the field of land relations:

- targeted use of land resources of different categories;
- preservation of the natural resource potential of the state on the basis of ensuring ecological security in the field of land use;
- eliminating threats to economic security in the food sector based on import substitution policies through organic produce;
- improvement of organizational and economic structure of land relations on the basis of development of perspective spatial forms of interaction between business and power, small and big business in the branches of agriculture, etc. Thus, the concept of greening is a theoretical and methodological basis for ensuring economic security in the face of new threats posed by a market economy.

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