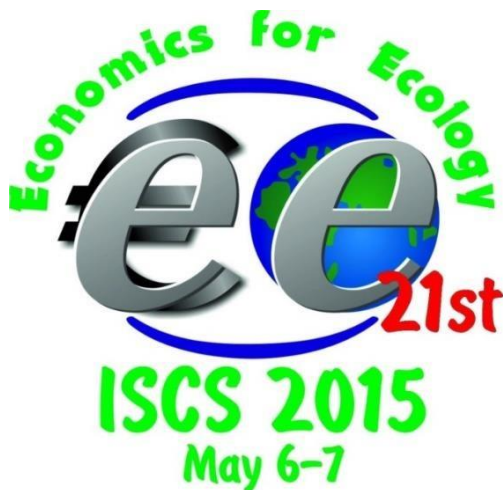


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MECHANISMS OF AGROLANDSCAPE ADMINISTRATION

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Agrolandscape is a complex concept, which includes the natural and anthropogenic landscape, and is formed by the interaction of potential natural complexes – areas where natural phytocoenosis replaced agrophytocoenoses, which determines the resilience, with all elements of agricultural and engineering infrastructure [1, p. 27].

The basic principles agrolandscape management of territory are: ecological and landscape differentiation (zoning) agricultural territory based on ecologically sustainable use of land plot corresponding type of land; forming a system of crop rotation, determining the optimal composition and value of agricultural land based on the principle of ecosystems sustainability; normalization of anthropogenic stress; introduction of short dynamic crop rotation; preservation of ecological balance.

Formation of sustainable agrolandscapes intended to protect future generations from significant degradation of land resources, and therefore based on the concept of sustainable development in land use. Also note that one of the main principles formation of sustainable agrolandscapes, which occurs in the investigated methodological approaches [2], is optimization its structure and value of land.

Today in the agricultural sector the formation of long-term environmentally sustainable and efficient agricultural landscapes has special importance. It means that agrolandscape along with achieving potential productivity should perform equally protective environmental and aesthetic functions. This can be done in creating maximum ecological

diversity territory that is intensively used. Such a structure of territory will make it possible to counteract unilateral load, which arise in its economic development (tillage, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.), i.e. create the conditions to prevent soil erosion, water pollution and air quality, in other words, to ensure the sustainability of the landscape.

Paradigm further improvement of land relations should enforce the rule of public interest over individual. The principal mission of the reform process – society should be the main owner of the consolidated territorial land resources.

In economic terms land is a fundamental resource and a prerequisite for social development. It is important to note that formation the system of rational, economically, environmentally and socially balanced (sustainable) land use can only optimize relations concerning the economic basis of society – land ownership. In this case agrolandscape administration should take into account the interests of social and economic development while minimizing anthropogenic impact on these landscapes.

Mechanisms of agrolandscape administration combine instruments and methods of institutional, administrative and legal, financial and economic, moral and ethical impact in a single environment for economic, environmental and social aspects of sustainable nature use. Development of such mechanisms is a priority task and a basis for further action towards the conservation and restoration of agrolandscapes of the country.

Further use and development agrolandscapes should base on the following mechanisms:

1. *Institutional mechanism* – Constitution of Ukraine, laws and regulations concerning environmental protection, landscape and nature; international agreements, strategies, conventions and other cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and nature management.

2. *Organizational and management mechanism* – licensing of economic activities on agricultural lands; certification of products and activities; monitoring and control; national and regional program use of agricultural landscapes; agrolandscape specialized zoning; land management, planning the territory of village / town councils, land administration.

3. *Financial and economic mechanism:*

- 3.1. *Stimulation* – rental approach to taxation; subsidies, grants and donations; tax incentives; compensation payments; investment; mortgage crediting; privatization; nationalization; insurance.

3.2. *Compensation* – taxation; environmental taxation; additional taxation; pricing; fines; compensation for loss of agricultural and forestry production; compensation to land owners and land users; responsibility for violation of land legislation; returning illegally occupied land; conversion ecological debt.

4. *Ecological mechanism* – European Ecological Network; publicity complex scientific and industrial research for the protection of soil fertility and reproduction; public environmental control use, protection and reproduction of agricultural landscapes; environmental audit; environmental certification; environmental standards, regulations, rules, limits; removal of property.

5. *Moral and ethical mechanism* (moral and ethical impact) – consultation; advisory services; ecologization of public consciousness; ecologization of educational and training processes; improving agro-ecological image of Ukraine.

Developing mechanisms of agrolandscape administration can provide improvements in the system of agrolandscape protection and restoration. From the economic point of view should be increased investment attractiveness land use, and with a more rational use of potential natural resources should be increased ecological stability of the natural landscape, which in turn will increase production efficiency. From the ecological point of view will be increased guarantee technogenic and ecological safety of human life, the preservation of the environment. In social aspect should be guaranteed property rights.

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