

Отже, інтеграція європейського досвіду сільськогосподарського землекористування є важливим кроком для відновлення територій України. Це не лише сприятиме вирішенню екологічних та економічних проблем, а й забезпечить сталий розвиток регіонів, підтримуючи добробут місцевого населення.

#### **Список використаних джерел:**

1. Домбровська, О. А. Європейський досвід консолідації земель сільськогосподарського призначення. *Проблеми безперервної географічної освіти і картографії* 18 2013. С. 54-56.
2. Павліха, Н. В., & Хомюк, Н. Л. Досвід Європейського Союзу щодо розвитку сільських територій. *Бізнес-навігатор*, (1-1), 2018. С. 53-57.
3. Наумчук В. В. Стратегії відновлення та рекультивації земель після воєнних конфліктів» *Актуальні проблеми економіки* № 7 (277), 2024. С.239-248
4. Дячинська, О. (2024). Євроінтеграційні пріоритети аграрного землекористування. *Економіка та суспільство*, (68)

**Onopriichuk D.O.,**

Applicant for Higher Education,

**Burkovska A. I.,**

PhD in economics, Associate Professor of the Management and Marketing Department, Mykolayiv National Agrarian University, Mykolayiv

### **THE TRANSFORMATION OF LAND RELATIONSHIPS IN UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION**

The transformation of land relationships in Ukraine represents a pivotal aspect of the country's broader process of European integration. As Ukraine seeks to align its political, economic, and institutional structures with European standards, land reform emerges as a cornerstone of this transformation. Rooted in a complex history of centralized ownership and limited private land markets, Ukraine's evolving land policies reflect not only internal reforms but also external pressures to harmonize

with the European Union's (EU) norms and practices [1]. This process is reshaping the social, economic, and legal dynamics of land relationships in the country.

The process of European integration has acted as a powerful catalyst for reform in Ukraine. In seeking closer ties with the EU, particularly through the signing of the Association Agreement in 2014, Ukraine has committed to aligning its agricultural and land policies with European standards. This alignment involves fostering transparent and competitive land markets, strengthening property rights, and ensuring sustainable land use [2]. The EU's emphasis on the rule of law, good governance, and economic liberalization has played a significant role in shaping Ukraine's land reform agenda.

One of the most significant milestones in this transformation occurred in 2021 when Ukraine lifted the moratorium on agricultural land sales. This reform was a long-awaited step toward creating a functional land market, empowering landowners to realize the full economic value of their property. The removal of the moratorium marked a critical shift in land relationships, granting individuals the right to buy, sell, and lease agricultural land [3]. This development not only expanded economic opportunities for rural communities but also signaled Ukraine's commitment to aligning with EU principles of market-based land management.

European integration has also influenced the legal and institutional framework governing land relationships in Ukraine. The EU's experience in land governance has served as a reference point for Ukraine's reforms. For instance, the establishment of a transparent land cadaster and the digitalization of land records have been inspired by EU best practices. These measures enhance transparency, reduce corruption, and ensure that land transactions are conducted fairly and efficiently [3]. Moreover, harmonizing Ukraine's legal framework with EU directives and regulations has improved investor confidence, attracting both domestic and foreign investments in the agricultural sector.

The transformation of land relationships in Ukraine is not limited to economic liberalization; it also encompasses environmental sustainability and social equity. The EU's policies, such as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the European

Green Deal, emphasize the importance of sustainable land use, soil conservation, and biodiversity protection. Ukraine has begun incorporating these principles into its land management strategies [2]. Programs promoting agroecological practices, reforestation, and sustainable farming are gaining traction as part of Ukraine's efforts to align with European environmental standards.

At the same time, the transformation of land relationships in Ukraine presents significant challenges. The implementation of land reforms has faced resistance from various interest groups, including those wary of potential land concentration in the hands of large agribusinesses or foreign investors. Ensuring that smallholders and rural communities benefit from these reforms remains a pressing concern [3]. These challenges underscore the complexity of balancing economic, social, and environmental priorities in Ukraine's land governance system.

Despite these challenges, the transformation of land relationships in Ukraine represents a profound opportunity to modernize the country's agricultural sector and enhance rural development [1]. By aligning with European standards, Ukraine is fostering a more competitive and sustainable agricultural economy. This transformation also carries symbolic significance, as it demonstrates Ukraine's commitment to democratic values, transparency, and the rule of law - core principles of the European Union.

In conclusion, the transformation of land relationships in Ukraine is a dynamic and multifaceted process driven by the country's aspirations for European integration. This transformation is reshaping the foundations of land ownership, governance, and use, with profound implications for economic development, social equity, and environmental sustainability. While challenges persist, the alignment with European norms and practices offers a pathway for Ukraine to build a modern and resilient land governance system. By continuing to prioritize transparency, inclusivity, and sustainability, Ukraine can ensure that the transformation of its land relationships contributes to a brighter future for its people and strengthens its ties with the European Union.

### References:

1. Shebanina O., Burkovska A. Approaches to the Installation of the Subsistence Level in the Context of the Food Security in Ukraine. *Journal of Economics and Management Sciences*. 2018. Vol. 1. No. 2: 122–128. <https://doi.org/10.30560/jems.v1n2p122>.
2. Burkovska A., Shebanina O., Lunkina T., Burkovska A. Socio-Psychological Determinants of Food Security in Ukraine: Causal Aspect. *Economic Studies*. 2022. Vol. 31. No 5. P. 145-162.
3. Poltorak A., Burkovska A., Khrystenko O, Sukhorukova A. Dovgal I. Monitoring of relationships between indicators of food security of the states. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 2023. 1269(1), 012001.

#### **Shapovalov B. Yu.**

higher education student, Mykolaiv national agrarian university, Ukraine

### **ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ДОСТУПУ ДО ЗЕМЛІ ДЛЯ МАЛИХ ФЕРМЕРСЬКИХ ГОСПОДАРСТВ В ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОМУ СОЮЗІ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА МОЖЛИВОСТІ**

Малі фермерські господарства відіграють важливу роль у сільському господарстві Європейського союзу (ЄС), забезпечуючи продовольчу безпеку, стійкість та біорізноманіття. Однак доступ до землі для цих господарств стає все більш проблематичним через низку факторів, таких як старіння фермерів, концентрація земель у руках великих власників та зростання цін на землю. У багатьох країнах ЄС існують серйозні перешкоди для малих фермерських господарств щодо отримання землі. Однією з головних проблем є висока вартість землі, що ускладнює її придбання та оренду для невеликих господарств. Крім того, бюрократичні процедури та складність у земельних правах також ускладнюють процес отримання доступу до землі для малих фермерських господарств.

#### **Статистика доступності землі**

- **Розмір фермерських господарств:**