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PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF CONSERVATION OF DEGRADED AND TECHNOLOGICALLY CONTAMINATED LANDS OF UKRAINE

Significant pollution of natural resources, including land resources, has become one of the characteristic trends of the 20th century, caused by significant industrialization of production, emissions of pollutants into the environment, led to irreversible changes in ecosystems, soil pollution, changes in the quality of life of people, and caused the need for a radical solution to problems related to the protection and rational use of natural resources.

Land resources are the main foundation of the economy, ensuring the production of food products not only for a particular state, but also for all countries in the world and directly forming the food security and export potential of countries.

The land fund of Ukraine is 60.4 million hectares and is characterized by an extremely high level of economic development, which determines the intensive impact of anthropogenesis and technogenesis on the environment, including land resources. The greatest danger to the environment and public health is soil contamination by radionuclides, heavy metals, etc. [1].

Military actions have a powerful impact on all components of the natural environment, in particular on land resources and soils.

The military aggression of the Russian Federation, which has been ongoing since 2014, has turned the territory of Ukraine into a military-technologically tense region of Europe with devastating consequences for the environment and significant violations of the soil cover and land resources of the state. Pollution of both agricultural and other categories of land has caused severe socio-economic and environmental consequences for the country as a whole, as well as for the safety of the population.

Soil cover has always been a hostage to military activity, since its destruction is directly related to the targeted damage to land resources to achieve a specific military goal, namely: bombing, construction of fortifications, etc. At the same time, the consequences of such destructive activity often remain less obvious during military operations, and in the future may have a long-term impact on the soil environment [2, p. 43].

Military-technological impacts cause specific pollution of the soil environment. Along with emissions of organic pollutants, including polyaromatic hydrocarbons and polychlorinated biphenyls, military activity is closely related to soil pollution with heavy metals [3, p. 83].

Thus, one of the important reasons for the emergence of technogenic land pollution and its degradation in Ukraine is: long-term hostilities in one territory, constant use of powerful weapons, lack of rehabilitation measures for its restoration.

At the same time, improving the condition of damaged lands and soils as a result of the military aggression of the Russian Federation, especially in the temporarily occupied territories of the country, is possible only after the end of hostilities.

One of the important factors that will contribute to the restoration of the condition of lands and soils in Ukraine that were damaged as a result of the war is the use of conservation of this type of land for the purpose of their further rehabilitation, improvement and introduction into agricultural circulation, in order to restore the fertility and useful properties of soils with their subsequent introduction into use for agricultural and other purposes.

Despite the existing legislative framework, today in the legislation of Ukraine there are certain shortcomings of legal regulation in the field of conservation of technogenically polluted and degraded lands that have been violated as a result of military aggression of the Russian Federation.

Therefore, it seems appropriate to study the problems of legal regulation of conservation of degraded and technogenically damaged lands that have been violated as a result of military action of the Russian Federation.

It is advisable to note that the provisions of Chapter 28 of the Land Code of Ukraine - (hereinafter referred to as the Land Code of Ukraine), Art. 169 of the Land Code of Ukraine and Art. 171 of the Land Code of Ukraine [4] do not contain the concept of technogenically polluted and degraded lands that have been polluted as a result of military action and armed aggression. Taking into account the above, it is advisable to supplement the provisions of the Land Code of Ukraine with the concept of technogenically polluted and degraded lands that have been polluted as a result of military action. This type of land includes land contaminated as a result of hostilities, armed aggression, and emergencies, characterized by a significant content of chemicals, ammunition residues, damage to the soil cover of the territory, and a negative impact on the environment and human health.

Conclusions. Technogenically contaminated and degraded lands that have been contaminated as a result of military action are subject to conservation and require the introduction of a special legal regime. The establishment of a legal regime

for the above types of lands will allow determining a certain procedure for the use and protection of technogenic and degraded lands, which is aimed at ensuring effective restoration, protection of lands and ensuring a safe state of the natural environment. Land conservation is one of the important measures for the protection of lands and soils. Conservation of degraded and contaminated lands is an environmental protection measure and is aimed at protecting lands and increasing soil fertility.

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ГАРАНТІЇ СОЦІАЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ ВІЙСЬКОВОСЛУЖБОВЦІВ ТА ВЕТЕРАНІВ: ПРОБЛЕМИ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРАВ

Соціальне забезпечення військовослужбовців та ветеранів виступає ключовим елементом гарантування державного суверенітету. Відповідно до частини п'ятої статті 17 Конституції України, держава гарантує соціальний