THE LEGISLATIVE BASE ON LAND MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE:
A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

The basic legal acts, which were adopted during the period of independence in the field of land legislation, were analyzed. The periodization of the legislative consolidation of land reform was carried out, the best practices of land resources management were identified.

Key words: land reform, land resources, land resources management, inventory of land.

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Formulation of the problem. On the way to the construction of statehood, Ukraine has undergone a long process of reforming land relations: from two land reforms within the Russian Empire, one in the Soviet Union, to the present, the foundations of which were laid down by the Land Code of Ukraine. A significant number of reforms, the course for which Ukraine is a priority, relate to the land management system, which suggests that we are in search of an optimal management model, which is why it is important to analyze the establishment of a normative base in the field of land resources management and systematization of experience, which will enable to determine trends in land relations.
Analysis of recent research and publications. The various aspects of this theme were given to scientists of many fields: public administration, history, land and administrative law, agrarian sciences, economic theory.

Formulating the purpose of the article. The purpose of the paper is to provide a scientific analysis of the normative basis for land reform in the time of Ukraine's independence and the implementation of periodization of land reforms.

Presenting main material. In the past few years, processes of regulatory development in Ukraine have become more active in the context of land decentralization and a new round of land reform, which until then was fragmentary, not of a systemic nature, which did not contribute to the efficient use of land, increase the investment attractiveness of national land use, and the formation of a full-fledged land market. This indicates the need to analyze the process of establishing a system of legislation in the field of land relations.

In general, the process of formation of legislation in the field of land resources should be divided into several stages:

The first (1990-1995) is associated with the destruction of the state monopoly on land, the beginning of the inventory process of the land fund of Ukraine, with the definition of legal entities and individuals who were the owners of certain land masses or plots, created reserve funds of land for the purpose of their further redistribution and use for the intended purpose;

The second (1995-2001) is aimed at legislative provision of a real mechanism for the allocation of shares and withdrawal from collective farms and the adoption of the first program documents;

the third (2001-2015) construction of the bases of the current legislation of the land, its first codification, the change and institutional structure of management, the construction of e-governance, the regulation of land registry and full information provision of land monitoring;

-the fourth (2015 - up to the present) main vector in the modern development of the law - land decentralization, redistribution of powers, change of the land tax system, planning of land relations of the community in the context of long-term prospects for the development of territories.
Consequently, the history of land reforms shows that for some time their meaning was to change the system of ownership of land, but in the present time has changed its vector in the direction of decentralization of power authorities in the management of land resources.

Conclusions and perspectives of further exploration. According to the results of the review of legislation, the following conclusions can be drawn: due to a number of reasons (unsystematic, inadequate funding) some legislative norms are declarative, not fully implemented (for example, the land inventory process, which was first legislated in 1991, but still not completed); the land legislation is scattered and forms an extremely large array of laws, changes to them, orders, orders, and therefore needs to be systematized, with the help of which it is possible to avoid collisions, gaps and legal inconsistencies of norms; the formation of a system of legislation in the field of land resources should be divided into several main stages.

Further investigations require a question on historical research in the field of land authority of local self-government, studying the need for systematization of the current land legislation.