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**МІЖНАРОДНОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ МАГІСТРАНТІВ**

**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ
АГРАРНОГО ТА ЗЕМЕЛЬНОГО ПРАВА:
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ І МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ВИМІР**

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special use of nature; damage and pollution of agricultural lands; violation of land use rules; concealment and distortion of land cadastre data; untimely return of temporarily occupied lands or their non-transfer to a condition suitable for their intended use; unauthorized deviation from on-farm land management projects; violation of the rules and requirements for geological study of subsoil; damage to water management facilities and devices; operation of water intake facilities not equipped with fish protection equipment on water bodies; Types of administrative - legal penalties: fine; seizure of objects of the offense; deprivation of the right to engage in special activities; confiscation of offenses; Restriction, suspension, cessation of operation or operation of facilities.

Criminal liability Criminal liability for environmental crimes is a state of development of public relations in which the means of criminal punishment of persons guilty of environmental offenses with a high level of environmental risk and environmental safety for NPS, natural resources, human life and health are implemented. Types of criminal acts in the field of ecology in accordance with the Criminal Code of Ukraine: unauthorized occupation of land, illegal logging, illegal extraction of minerals, illegal hunting, illegal employment in fish, animal and other water extractive industries, cruel treatment of animals. Punishment for environmental crimes: corrective work, criminal fine, imprisonment, confiscation of illegally obtained weapons of crime, deprivation of the right to hold relevant positions.

In conclusion, it should be noted that legal liability in the environmental field is one of the types of general legal liability. Its distinctive feature is that it is used for committing an environmental offense, ie for acts that violate the legal norms of environmental legislation. Legal liability for environmental offenses should be considered as the responsibility of the perpetrators to be punished in the form of deprivation of personal, organizational or property character. Negative consequences applied to offenders should be provided for in the sanctions of the relevant legal norms. Legal responsibility in the environmental sphere is one of the forms of state coercion, and therefore is used by state institutions (judicial bodies, central or local executive bodies, local governments) in the appropriate procedural form of criminal procedure, administrative procedure, civil procedure, environmental procedure .

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US LAND LAW. LEGAL SUPPORT FOR LANDOWNERS

The article is devoted to the concept of property rights in US land law and its content, the evolution of the land market in the US and support for landowners in exercising their rights.

Keywords: land law, legal support, land market, land reform, property rights, agriculture.

The United States is a post-industrial country, the world's leading economic and military power, ranking third in the world in area and population. The country has highly profitable agriculture, whose products account for 1.4% of GDP. Slightly less than half of the country's area (44.3%) is used in agriculture (16.6% of the total land fund is arable land). 18.6% of the country's population lives in rural areas.[6]

Land law in the United States has a clear national character of management, use and protection of territories.[1]

The main executive authority of the United States in the field of land use is the Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). He is in charge of land lease, sale, registration of contracts and accounting.[1]

Legal relations in the field of land use are defined by the standard "On Federal Land Use" 1976, which was adopted by Congress and enacted by the US Senate.

1978 - Law «on Disclosure of Foreign Investment in Agriculture».

1996 - Federal Law "On Improving Agricultural Reform", which provided farmers with more guaranteed federal loans.

In today's US land market, a broker is responsible for buying or selling - a person competent in such matters, who knows the market well and has access to information that is closed to landowners.[2]

The main type of land sale is auctions, where buyers, sellers and brokers bid and determine the price in real time, or through an informal sales contract. This is a transparent and efficient pricing mechanism.[3]

In the United States, there are no restrictions on the price and area of land that can be purchased, sold or leased. The agricultural land market and the laws governing this market are liberal, making the United States an attractive country for agricultural investment.[3]

The definition of property rights in the United States is absolute. Violation of the boundaries of another's property without permission is punishable by administrative liability and a fine. The owner has the opportunity to receive natural resources and other income without obtaining other permits. The only exception to this is the violation of environmental regulations in land use.

The US land market has now been open to foreign investment for many years. Foreigners do not need a permit from a state authority to purchase a plot of land. The only requirement for them is the obligation to notify the Ministry of Agriculture of the transfer of land ownership.[2]

North American countries have a long history of ownership of agricultural land. In the United States, land reform was carried out in the nineteenth century. During such a long period of formation and development, the US market has undergone many transformations and changes. Today, the US market is open and liberalized.

Land reform in the United States began in a rather difficult situation for the state: the country has just ended the civil war between the northern and southern states, infrastructure was completely destroyed, and there was a strong social and political tension among the population. This was because its main purpose was to overcome racial disputes, as well as to ensure equal land tenure and land use rights for all US citizens.

Ownership of agricultural land was transferred to citizens in 1862 under the first Farm Act.[5] Under this law, the applicants were granted ownership of the land for a small fee or free of charge.[4]

The purpose of the reform is:

1) Redistribution of land ownership rights and granting property rights to the country's black population;

2) Ensuring equal land tenure and land use rights for all US citizens;

3) Overcoming racial disputes and improving the living standards of the black population.

The preconditions for the reform are: the acute racial problem and discrimination in the country, political tensions in society, as well as the economic crisis and the destroyed infrastructure after the civil war.

Over the 150-year history of the US market, various rules and restrictions have been imposed on agricultural land ownership. After the Second World War, land ownership could be acquired only through the right of inheritance. However, today the market is liberal and open, almost all restrictions have been lifted.[2]

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GLOBAL BRIBERY OFFENSES GUIDE IN UKRAINE

Abstract. This article discusses the concept of bribery, the legislative framework that regulates it, the persons who are responsible and the main problems of bribery in Ukraine.

Key words: bribery, corruption, criminal liability, legislative framework, regulatory or law enforcement agencies regarding bribery.

Bribery is considered as a generic concept that covers two interrelated elements of the crime: 1) receiving a bribe and 2) giving a bribe. Since these acts are mandatory elements of bribery, they determine the features of its criminal mechanism. For the composition of a crime, it does not matter whether the bribe was received before or after the official performed (or failed to perform) certain actions in the service. The act is considered completed after receiving the object of the bribe. However, to prove guilt, it is necessary to investigate the circumstances related to the actions (or omissions) of an official [1].

The legal framework governing bribery in Ukraine is Ukrainian legislation. It is complex and intricate, since anti-corruption rules are spread across several statutes. The Law of Ukraine on Prevention of Corruption dated October 14, 2014 (Anti-Corruption Law) sets out principles of the corruption prevention system in Ukraine, rules on the application of anti-corruption mechanisms, and establishes fundamental principles on elimination of consequences of corruption offences etc. [1].

The Criminal Code of Ukraine dated April 5, 2001 (Criminal Code) establishes criminal liability for corruption offences. In turn, the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine dated December 7, 1984 (Code of Administrative Offences) sets forth administrative liability for corruption-related offences.

Ukrainian legislation differentiates between corruption offences and corruption-related offences. The Criminal Code imposes criminal liability for the following forms of corruption offences associated with unlawful benefit:

- offering, promising, soliciting or requesting of unlawful benefits in one's own interests or in the interests of a third person;
- providing, accepting an offer, providing, promising or receiving of unlawful benefits;
- abuse of powers for obtaining unlawful benefits;
- submission of e-declarations with unreliable information on public servants' assets; and
- provoking a person to offer, promise or provide an unlawful benefit or accept an offer, promise or benefit itself, aiming to extort this person later.

In addition, persons could be found administratively liable for the following corruption-related offences: violation of restrictions on occupying two or more conflict positions; violation of restrictions on obtaining of gifts; violation of the rules on submission of e-declarations for public servants' assets; violation of the requirements for prevention or settlement of the conflict of interests; illegal use of information that became known in connection with the performance of official powers; and failure to take anti-corruption measures if a corruption offence has been revealed.

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