

FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNUSED INVENTORY OF LONG-TERM AGRICULTURAL LAND-BASED FUNDING STATE A FULL RANGE OF LAND SURVEYING WORK WITH MODERN SOIL SURVEY

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Formulation of the problem. In the Russian Federation in 1987 were held last publicly funded inventory for agricultural land, and in 1989 – completed the massive soil and geo-botanical survey, valuation of agricultural land and farm land assessment of collective and state farms. That is, the actualization of such information for nearly a quarter century, is not carried out systematically. Except for fragmentary, experimental work on relatively small areas.

With further state cadastral valuation of agricultural land in the years 2006-2011 were used essentially obsolete for more than two decades of data on the quality assessment of agricultural land obtained in the years 1976-1989. Therefore, it received the outputs and conclusions can only be trusted very conditional.

Contemporary records of agricultural land is characterized by "dispersed" and fragmented information on agricultural lands, (especially those that long already actively used), many lack the necessary information in the database state information system Rosreestra [1, 5].

Analysis of the latest scientific research and publications. Soil surveys, inventory and economic evaluation of land has always been the key themes and studied in environmental economics and environmental protection. Studies of theoretical, methodological, methodical and practical problems of land management, soil science, land management, land protection and environmental-economic studies devoted work of scholars such as N. N. Bambalov, A. A. Varlamov, V. V. Vershinin, S. N. Volkov, D. S. Dobriak, O. A. Ivashkevich, A. P. Isachenko, S. N. Kvasha, N. V. Klebanovich, A. I. Kovaliv, N. V. Kowalchik, A. V. Kolmykov, S. I. Nosov, I. I. Pirojnik, A. S. Pomelov, N. K. Chertko, V. M. Yatsuhno and others.

Along with this, during the completion of land reform issues deserve further attention actualization of soil and other surveys, inventory and recycle unused long-term agricultural land, improving composition and funding of state land management.

The purpose of the study. Provide recommendations for the soil scientists and other research, land inventory in the land use surveys, pre-and design, focusing on sustainable land use and land ownership.

Presentation of the basic material. October 9, 2012 the Presidium of the State Council discussed the state and the problem of improving the efficiency of land administration of the Russian Federation in the interests of citizens and legal persons. It is recognized that the current state of land use in the country – is not effective. Contrary to the classical theories, the functions of land administration with land records and registration, planning and organization of rational land use, land control, and others - are scattered among six federal departments and nine federal agencies and services.

President Vladimir Putin and the Presidium of the State Council, assessing the long-term use of the land resources in the Russian Federation, reiterated the need to implement a comprehensive, legislative, organizational, financial and logistical support. That in itself is very encouraging, although it is not yet supported by the state with all the necessary financial resources to conduct investigations and research [1].

Since 1990 (the beginning of the land reform) area of agricultural land in the country each year are significantly reduced, outside of agricultural activity pain 2 million land productive land, and land and resource potential of specific areas in the region - and significantly compromised.

Therefore, scientists and experts have repeatedly emphasized the need for repeated soil surveys, development of new approaches to the assessment of soil quality and soil cover, inventory and certification of agricultural land. Because such problems lead in practice to gross violations of land legislation. The situation is exacerbated by unidentified boundaries of all existing land tenure in nature, the lack of full information on the planning maps. The database Rosreestra no realistic statistical reports on quantitative and qualitative grounds accounting, recording and registration restrictions in the use of land. The lack of work on solid land inventory also leads to a distortion of information cadastral registration. For example, land and accounting information statisticians and All-Russian Census of Agriculture (2006) on certain lands (arable lands, deposits, etc.) differ from each other by millions of hectares. Imperfect estimates can be explained by the fact that there are more than 10-fold discrepancy between the market and the cadastral value of land in many areas of valuation, which leads to the presidium of the State Council.

There are serious inconsistencies in the information and confirm the selective field surveys [1] and land inventory in some agricultural organizations.

According to the calculations of academician Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences S. N. Volkov [1] on an inventory of all the lands of the Russian Federation need to 27,59 billion rubles, and it should ideally be carried out in 2013–2014.

Categorical agricultural land may, if necessary, replace the kinds of permitted use of land, but only according to the suggestions of professional zoning of rural areas. However, for land works on zoning rural areas around the municipalities of the Russian Federation to the uninterrupted state funding would need about 54 billion rubles, and updated materials of soil surveys, inventory of agricultural land and another 4–5 years.

In any case, the current state of emergency requires a continuous inventory of land in the whole country in the near future.

Conclusions. To improve management of land resources in the agricultural sector of the Russian Federation to:

- Transfer function of providing services in the area of land from the Ministry of Economic Development - Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation;

- Use all yet available reserves and 2–3 years to restore the land management services, including federal, state and local government authorities on land management in the Ministry of Agriculture;

- Develop and implement a federal program "The completion of the land reform in the Russian Federation for 2014–2020 years";

- To make reasonable changes to the Federal Law of 18.06.2001 № 78-FZ "On land management" as it relates to efficient use of agricultural land, land use (agricultural) zoning and development of appropriate regulations;

- To study the feasibility of establishing a special fund support of sustainable use and protection of land under federal ownership and operational control of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation [1, 2].

Such measures are necessary, because for the last 22 years the cadastral value of land in the Russian Federation decreased by one-third, or about \$ 7 trillion rubles.

In addition:

- Unclaimed land shares is about 21,8 million hectares;

- Agricultural land fund land redistribution – 12,0 million hectares from 46,0 million hectares;

- Agricultural land located in other categories of land – 24,0 million hectares;

- The land of failed agricultural organizations – 16,9 million hectares, which are included in the inventory documents as land that is used by manufacturers of agricultural products, while the owners of the rights to these lands are excluded from the relevant register of legal entities and individuals.

By 145 million hectares produced markedly decreased yields.

As a result of a proposed survey and design work will be found and returned to the turnover to 220,3 million hectares of agricultural land, long

unused in recent years (this is a solid reserve of unused land, in fact, poorly managed land in recent years, about one third of the agricultural land of the Russian Federation).

Objectively and professionally deal with the same and the other with a full unused areas can only be public land policy, focused on the improvement of the situation in the course and the results of soil and other surveys, inventory of agricultural land, the complex land management. They began to prepare actively conducting Agriculture of the Russian Federation, on the basis of expert advice of the Union for integrated design and land use in rural areas and the scientists of the State University of Land Use Planning (Moscow) [1, 2, 3, 4].

Complex land management – should contribute more complete realization of human rights for the use of natural resources.

Offered, the complex activities funded by the state:

- Conducting soil and other types of surveys and studies;
- An assessment of the quality of land;
- An inventory of agricultural lands;
- Zoning of land management schemes in the land of municipalities or as a separate type of work;
- Development schemes and land management projects;
- Control (supervision) the conduct and implementation of land and pre-project proposals [1].

Expected to be provided protection and monitoring of land; revealed the increase of investment attractiveness of many lands; restored control (by the government, the citizens and the public, academic institutions) for the use of high-value land based on a certain professional, the best of their target destination.

We believe that the set of interrelated problems and work to solve, with the financial security of the state. The system also monitors the composition of the soil cover, land survey (ie, the use of remote sensing satellites) should be regarded as justified by long-term investments in environmental and food security of the Russian Federation [1–6].

Public funding to conduct soil surveys and land work in the coming years will definitely increased, but not once will be enough, because of the relatively limited capacity of the allocation of funds from the state budget.

Consequently, in the absence of adequate safeguards public funding - still quite carefully assess the real possibilities of the above in a relatively short period of work required throughout the country: a new round of large-scale soil survey and land management activities, related to professional zoning of rural areas.

However, the strategic dimension – based on the decisions of the State Council is a chance soon to get the most valuable information for the management of rural areas, conservation of landscape and biological diversity, protection of natural resources, the return of a long-term turnover of unused agricultural land.

In the Russian Federation needs to "revive" land management service in the Ministry of Agriculture and fund it from the state budget, at least for a "recovery" period [2–6].

We believe that in the Republic of Belarus and Ukraine is still possible to avoid similar mistakes in the Russian Federation, if in the course of the completion of the land reform will be funded primarily by States viable large-scale amounts of soil and other special surveys, land management activities.

The result can objectively and professionally deal with the situation on the basis of inventory and reliable assessment of agricultural lands offer advice of professionals, objectively helps prevent further mass rejection of agricultural investment-land and sites. Rather it is also advisable to provide and improve the system of incentives and targets for further efficient use of available land.

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