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REFORMING LAND RELATIONS IN THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES: EXPERIENCE FOR UKRAINE

*Formulation of an issue.*

There are a number of objective factors underlying the emergence of various models of land relations arising between the state, government authorities of various jurisdictions and public organizations. The experience of reforming the land relations in the Latin American countries is relevant, as the primary purpose of the land transformations is providing an equitable access to land as a principal means of production.

*Analysis of recent studies and publications.*

The peculiarities of formation and development trends of the machinery of government regulation of land relations in the Latin American countries have been examined by V. Bezbach, T. Kovalenko, S. Kozlovskyi, N. Makhnachova, A. Miroshnychenko, D. Malykhin, O. Pronina, A. Riasnianska, H. Sharyi and others.

*The purpose of research* is the analysis of reforming the land relations in the Latin American countries and, basing on that, determination of practical recommendations with regard to the improvement of land relations in Ukraine.

*Summary of the Principal Material.*

The implementation of the land reform in the Latin American Countries, including Bolivia, Mexico, Brazil, and Peru has been observed. It has been established that, after the agricultural reforms, the majority of the Latin American countries abandoned such form of economy as production cooperatives in favor of the individual farming.

Reviewing the experience of Bolivia, it should be noted that, for the purpose of regulating the land relations, the country has implemented a land reform subject to which all land and natural resources are designated by the country as being in the state ownership. The social functions of land ownership have been emphasized,
and the notion of expropriation has been formulated.

The land relations in Mexico are seen as the relations between an owner of a land plot and its users who are granted only the right to use and management of land. The title to land is certified by the corresponding land law documents.

In Brasil, there is one of the most unfair distributions of land in the world. The land law provides compulsory expropriation of lands that were in private ownership. The rights of foreigners in the sphere of land are restricted, in particular, it has been prohibited to sell the lands of agricultural purpose to foreigners, foreign companies of Brazilian firms in which the share of foreign capital exceeds 50%. However, there are some exceptions.

The tax on land is extremely low. The land is an object for rigorous speculations both in city and rural areas.

The land relations in Peru are oriented towards satisfying the interests of the entire nation rather than those of individual persons. The foreign capital should facilitate the growth of the national economy. The basic principle of the implemented reform concludes in the fact that the land is owned by those who cultivate it. The civil law procedure of consideration of the disputes concerned with the land has been established.

Conclusions of the research.

The law is primarily focused on the issue of land ownership. The statutory documents provide constitutional guarantees of the peasants’ right to the private ownership of land, social functions of land ownership, basic economic rights and freedoms of citizens, including the freedom of entrepreneurial activity, freedom of contract, the right to selecting a line of business and occupation, etc.

In some countries of the Latin America, the reforms have failed due to the lack of proper state regulation. The reforms have been carried out during a prolonged period, however, they have not been finished, but even a partial reforming led to a positive outcome.