

can appear only after granting forest status to existing self-seeding forests and through afforestation.

In our opinion, this plan on forest management will have a positive impact, as forest management on communal and private lands is not always effective, so the transfer of forests from communal to state ownership, those forest lands that are in poor condition, will help establish the stability of the forest industry.

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**Ключові слова:** ліс, лісова промисловість, лісове законодавство, воєнний стан, відтворення лісу.

**Key words:** forest, forest industry, forest legislation, martial law, forest reproduction.

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## **WORLD TENDENCIES OF HYDROGEN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT**

Climate change, global warming, ozone depletion, environmental crisis... All of this without a doubt is not a complete list of challenges facing humanity that need to be solved as soon as possible to prevent global catastrophes. Climate security is a rather complex category, which depends on many factors, in particular, on achieving climate neutrality. Most of the world's leading countries have announced their intentions in this direction, and such leaders as the United States, the European Union, China, Japan, and South Korea have been the most successful in turning the slogan into reality. The economic activity of these countries is already characterized by the introduction of new methods and technologies, re-equipment and modernization of production, reduction of negative emissions into the atmosphere in order to prevent its pollution and the inevitable consequences.

This is greatly facilitated by the transition and full use of alternative fuels in various spheres of public life.

Given the above, the relevance of the research topic is beyond doubt, because hydrogen energy is a fairly new phenomenon in the global energy market, but its benefits are already obvious. Hydrogen, which can be produced from alternative energy sources, is a completely environmentally friendly energy source.

With a view to transforming Europe into a climate-neutral continent, improving the well-being of citizens, protecting biodiversity and greening the economy, the EU announced the European Green Course on 11 December in 2019. This document envisages a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50 % by 2030 and up to 55 % compared to 1990 levels. The plan is to revise each existing law on its climate benefits, as well as to introduce new legislation that would facilitate and stimulate these transformations and innovations. Unlike a similar set of 10-year initiatives in the United States, the EU intends to reach a net zero in three decades. However, despite the somewhat slower pace, the European Green Course is not so much about climate policy as the green concept of economic modernization and economic growth, incentives to ensure human life in harmony with the planet and its resources.

Recent researches show that the use of fossil fuels leads to the release of up to 73 % of all greenhouse gases in the world. Priority in the direction of reform are the energy and transport sectors, which work mainly on coal, gas and oil. Thus, the tasks of the European Green Course will be facilitated by increasing the share of renewable energy sources, as well as the production of new generation energy carriers, in particular, hydrogen.

On July 10, 2020, the European Commission published a strategy according to which energy efficiency in production and consumption, as well as the achievement of decarbonisation of the latter are associated with increased hydrogen use in various sectors, including energy.

The benefits of hydrogen do not end there. It can also be used as a means of accumulating excess electricity from renewable sources when its production exceeds demand. It is a kind of battery. Yes, renewable energy sources are chaotic, they do not allow to use them constantly. On the one hand, when we need more electricity in winter, it is not produced: it is snowing, cold, no sun. Or the other hand, the heat, the sun is burning, a lot of electricity is produced, and consumption is lower. With the help of hydrogen, this energy can be accumulated.

Hydrogen can solve two problems at once – harmful emissions and the difficulty of «conserving» energy from renewable sources. According to researchers of this problem, excess electricity, which is not consumed immediately, can be used to produce hydrogen, which can be stored for years – in salt caves or gas storage facilities, as natural gas is currently stored. And when energy from renewable sources is not enough, you can use this hydrogen either to generate electricity or as gas.

From the very beginning of the European Green Course, EU countries have seen Ukraine as a reliable partner who shares the world's views and

concerns about today's global environmental change. Our country has actively participated in the use of alternative energy and began to modernize industries. However, the insidious war that began on February 24, 2022, stopped the implementation of these projects and plans. Today, the priority is to achieve the desired victory and rebuild the country, but on the basis of new European principles and values, the priority of which is the preservation of the natural environment.

**Ключові слова:** воднева енергія, альтернативні джерела енергії, відновлювана енергетика, природне середовище, сталий розвиток, екологічна безпека, Європейський зелений курс.

**Key words:** hydrogen energy, alternative energy sources, renewable energy, natural environment, sustainable development, environmental safety, European Green Course.

### **ГУМЕНЮК ВІТАЛІЙ ВАСИЛЬОВИЧ**

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## **ДЕЯКІ ПИТАННЯ У СПРАВАХ ПРО ВІДВЕДЕННЯ БЕЗОПЛАТНО У ВЛАСНІСТЬ ЗЕМЕЛЬНОЇ ДІЛЯНКИ**

Земля є основним національним багатством, що перебуває під особливою охороною держави. Право власності на землю гарантується. Це право набувається і реалізується громадянами, юридичними особами та державою виключно відповідно до закону (стаття 14 Основного Закону України) [1].

Набуття і реалізація права на землю встановлено у Розділі IV Земельного кодексу України [2].

Частиною першою статті 116 Земельного кодексу України передбачено, що громадяни та юридичні особи набувають права власності та права користування земельними ділянками із земель державної або комунальної власності за рішенням органів виконавчої влади або органів місцевого самоврядування в межах їх повноважень, визначених, зокрема, Земельним кодексом України.

Відповідно до частини другої указаної статті Земельного кодексу України набуття права на землю громадянами та юридичними особами здійснюється шляхом передачі земельних ділянок у власність або надання їх у користування.

За змістом частини третьої статті 116 Земельного кодексу України безоплатна передача земельних ділянок у власність громадян провадиться, зокрема, у разі одержання земельних ділянок із земель державної і комунальної власності в межах норм безоплатної приватизації, визначених Земельним кодексом України.