The complex nature of the interdependence of all security components suggests a correlation between them, which means that environmental security is directly related to food security. Environmental crimes in terms of the level of public danger are underestimated, they affect a number of objects protected by criminal law. There are studies devoted to the legal protection of land in science (LIU DAN & WEI PENG-CHENG, 2008; WANG, 2007). However, it can be stated that the current legislation in different countries is trying to adapt to the realities of modern agriculture and consumption, sacrificing the land’s purity (RUHL J.B. FARMS, 2000).

The study of land damage from the standpoint of comparative law is extremely important and relevant (FATKULIN, 2006; SAVCHENKO et al., 2017), it allows learning from positive experience. Much attention is paid in the legal literature to how the law should apply criminal penalties to prevent environmental pollution (MICHAEL et al., 2004), which is certainly important now. It should be noted that in the presence of theoretical developments, issues related to the legal regulation of land damage continue to be debatable both in the science of criminal law and in other sciences, which follows from the intersectoral nature of the norm (DRÄGUT, 2015).

METHODOLOGY

The study was based on a dialectic approach to the disclosure of legal phenomena and processes using general scientific (system, logical, analysis and synthesis) and scientific methods. The latter include formal-legal, linguistic-legal, comparative-legal, which have been collectively used to study the texts of criminal laws of 10 post-Soviet countries to identify the features of reflecting the crime “damage to the land” in the criminal law. The choice of this group is due to the commonality of the previous historical development of criminal legislation within the USSR and the equal period of post-Soviet development. This allows predicting, on
the one hand, the presence of common features in the legal regulation of land damage and, on the other hand, the diversity in the content of individual features.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Food security may be defined as a state in which all people have at any time physical and economic access to a sufficient amount of safe and nutritious food to meet their nutritional needs and preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle (FAO, 2012). Following the above definition, we can conclude that the land damage directly affects the quality and quantity of food produced. If we look at the norms on land damage through the prism of modern realities, it becomes obvious that land damage is an immediate threat to food security. Legal provision of food security is possible only through comprehensive regulation, however, it should be pointed out that the criminal law, which is the last obstacle of all types of laws on food security, provides for punishment for those acts that cause great damage to food security, with clear and decisive rules that prevent ignoring any of them (SHU, 2012).

The preservation of soil fertility of agricultural land and its rational use are of crucial importance for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the CIS member states (CIS, 2020). This thesis defines the increased interest in the preservation of safe, clean and fertile land. Turning to the analysis of the legal regulation of land damage under the legislation of the CIS countries, it should be noted that relations on the protection and rational use of land, ensuring environmental safety are very important for the uninterrupted provision of the population with a sufficient number of safe and affordable products in the future. Effective protection of land by legal means is the key to the development of the agro-industrial complex.

There are norms regulating the responsibility for land damage in all the criminal codes of the CIS countries. At the same time, it should be noted that all codes, except for one, contain special norms regulating relations for the protection and rational use of land, ensuring environmental safety. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2020) contains a general norm regulating liability for environmental pollution, which lists land, water, and atmospheric air. We believe that this approach does not fully correspond to modern realities, each of the objects should be subject to independent criminal protection. The legislators, when describing the responsibility for land damage, mostly designed the main structure with additional objects, which is determined by the presence of consequences. Some criminal laws contain consequences in the form of harm to human health or the environment, which allows drawing a conclusion about additional optional objects (THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, 2020).

Land damage is one of the most dangerous environmental crimes, which is determined by the harmful impact not only on the land, but also on health, people’s lives, and the environmental situation. The specifics of environmental crimes are such that the impact on the environment can create an innumerable number of optional objects, but the legislator determines those that can most often suffer, or those that should be protected primarily. Thus, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan provides for additional objects in the form of relations for the protection of human health or the environment. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia defines relations on environmental protection as an additional mandatory object. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation provide for additional objects in the form of relations for the protection of human health and the environment. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan provides for additional objects in the form of relations for the protection of public health, the environment, and agricultural products. The Criminal Code of Turkmenistan defines relations for the protection of the natural environment or agriculture as additional objects (THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS, 2020).
The Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus (2020) does not provide for additional objects in the main structure. This follows both from the text of the norm itself and from the definition of environmental crimes, namely: "crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment are recognized as socially dangerous acts committed intentionally or negligently, which have caused or may cause harm to the earth, waters, subsoil, forests, animal and plant life, atmospheric air and other natural objects classified as such by the legislation on environmental protection, regardless of the form of ownership".

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains a rule designed in such a way that it covers a number of additional optional objects, and the wording of other grave consequences makes their list inexhaustible. In general, it should be noted that the set of additional objects is quite wide. However, we believe that the use of evaluative concepts is most appropriate in this norm. We also believe that the normal functioning of agriculture is the most obvious object for the criminal protection of this norm. If we pay attention to the subject of the norms under consideration, it can be noted that only the legislator of Uzbekistan, having fixed the universal norm, referred land to an alternative crime subject.

Turning to the analysis of the objective side of the main composition of land damage, it should be pointed out that in most laws the main composition is formulated as material or as a composition of danger. The exception is the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, where responsibility comes only for an act in the form of land damage.

The disposition of the main composition of land damage in the codes of the CIS countries is formed considering the specifics of the legislation of a particular state. In most criminal laws of the CIS countries, land damage is described as poisoning, contamination or other damage to the land by harmful products of economic or other activities, which occurs as a result of violations of the rules for handling fertilizers, plant growth stimulants, pesticides, biological substances and other dangerous substances during their storage, use or transportation. The list of these substances, as well as the conditions and rules for their turnover, are determined by national legislation. Land poisoning is a soil disease as a result of exposure to harmful products of economic or other activities, leading to the impossibility of further soil use (KLOCHKOVA, 2010). Pollution is a physical, chemical, biological change in the soil quality, which exceeds the established standards of harmful effects and poses a threat to human health, the state of the plant and animal world (LEBEDEV et al., 2020). Other land damage can be disrepair due to the reproduction of harmful microorganisms. It should be noted that "other land damage" does not have an exhaustive content, and therefore allows covering a larger number of life situations.

Analyzing the objective side, it is necessary to point out the distinctive, original features of the norms of criminal laws. Thus, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia defines: "poisoning, contamination or other land damage by harmful products of economic or other activities that occurred in violation of the rules for the storage, use and transportation of pesticides, fertilizers, plant growth stimulants or other dangerous chemical or biological substances, as well as the rules for the excavation, transportation, storage or use of land...". It is determined that violation of the rules of excavation, transportation, storage or use of land may lead to its damage. In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, the destruction of a fertile soil layer or failure to comply with the land reclamation rules, refers to land damage. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan contains the phrase "other land damage" in the disposition, without linking it with a violation of the rules for handling dangerous substances.

There are often consequences of two orders in the Criminal Code of the CIS countries, where the composition is designed as material. The logic of building norms is such that initially there is a violation of the rules for handling dangerous substances during their storage, use or transportation, because of which there is poisoning, pollution or other damage to the land, and only then there are consequences in the form of harm to human health, damage and other. When analyzing this approach, it is necessary to pay attention to the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS, 2020) which contains...
the following norm: “intentional or negligent violation of the rules for handling toxic chemicals, plant growth stimulants and other dangerous chemical or biological substances during their storage, use and transportation, causing inadvertently poisoning, contamination or other damage to the land, destruction of the fertile layer over large areas or other significant harm”. In our opinion, this norm construction seems to be the most preferable, the legislator was able to get rid of the inversion of objective features by formulating a clear and understandable composition. We believe that another advantage of such a revision is the ease of establishing a causal relationship by the law enforcement officer.

Analyzing the subjective side of land damage, it should be noted that the form of guilt is not specified in most cases. The regulation of the form of guilt is contained in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic. Most of the criminal laws of the CIS countries contain qualified and specially qualified compositions of land damage. The most common place of crime is an area of emergency or dangerous ecological situation (Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan), area of ecological disaster or emergency ecological situation (Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, Criminal Code of Turkmenistan, Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan), ecologically unfavorable territory (Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus), territory with an emergency ecological situation (Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan), area of emergency ecological situation or area of natural disaster (Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova), area of ecological disaster or area of emergency ecological situation (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).

Quite often, the legislators of the CIS countries indicate as consequences of qualified composition: harm to human health (Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia), damage (Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus), mass illness of people (Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan) harm to human health (Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan), consequences in the form of death of a person (Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and in a number of other criminal laws).

CONCLUSIONS

Relations on the protection and rational use of land, ensuring environmental safety are very important for the uninterrupted provision of the population with a sufficient number of safe and affordable products in the future. Effective protection of land by legal means is the key to the development of the agro-industrial complex. All criminal codes of the CIS countries have norms regulating responsibility for land damage, but only the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains a general norm, and the rest of the Criminal Code of the CIS countries contains special norms.

Due to the specific nature of the composition of land damage as an environmental crime, most legislators have provided for additional objects, which most often include relations for the protection of the environment and human health. The norm is taken under the protection of agricultural products, agriculture only in two codes.

Typical for the CIS countries is the description of land damage as poisoning, pollution or other damage to the land by harmful products of economic or other activities, which occurs as a result of violations of the rules for handling fertilizers, plant growth stimulants, pesticides, biological substances and other dangerous substances during their storage, use or transportation. Often the composition is designed as material and has consequences of two levels. The most successful version of the norm on land damage is contained in the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic. Its advantages include one level of consequences, which makes it easier for the law enforcement officer to establish a causal relationship. When considering the composition of land damage, it is determined that the most common qualified feature is the crime scene.
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Criminal liability for land damage under the legislation of the CIS countries

Responsabilidade criminal por danos à terra sob a legislação dos países CIS

Responsabilidad penal por daños a la tierra en virtud de la legislación de los países de la CEI

Resumo
O artigo inclui a consideração das normas sobre danos à terra sob a legislação penal dos países da CEI, a análise das abordagens para a regulamentação legal da proteção da terra na legislação criminal. É determinado que nem todas as leis criminais têm regras especiais que protegem apenas a terra. Analisamos os indícios de danos ao solo, revelamos as especificidades dos sinais objetivos dos danos ao solo, bem como analisamos as vantagens e desvantagens da regulamentação legal em comparação. Conclui-se que as relações de proteção e uso racional do solo, garantindo a segurança ambiental são muito importantes para o fornecimento ininterrupto à população de um número suficiente de produtos seguros e acessíveis no futuro.

Palavras-chave: Crime. Danos à terra. Segurança alimentar. Crimes ambientais. Indícios de crime.

Abstract
The article includes consideration of the norms on land damage under the criminal legislation of the CIS countries, analysis of approaches to the legal regulation of land protection in criminal legislation. It is determined that not all criminal laws have the special rules protecting the land only. We analyzed the signs of land damage, revealed the specifics of objective signs of land damage, as well as analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of legal regulation in comparison. It is concluded that relations on the protection and rational use of land, ensuring environmental safety are very important for the uninterrupted provision of the population with a sufficient number of safe and affordable products in the future.

Keywords: Crime. Earth damage. Food safety. Environmental crimes. Crime evidence.

Resumen
El artículo incluye el examen de las normas sobre daños a la tierra en virtud de la legislación penal de los países de la CEI, el análisis de los enfoques de la reglamentación jurídica de la protección de la tierra en la legislación penal. Se determina que no todas las leyes penales tienen las reglas especiales que protegen la tierra solamente. Analizamos los signos de daño a la tierra, revelamos los detalles de los signos objetivos de daño a la tierra, así como analizamos las ventajas y desventajas de la regulación legal en comparación. Se concluye que las relaciones sobre la protección y el uso racional de la tierra, garantizando la seguridad ambiental son muy importantes para la provisión ininterrumpida de la población de un número suficiente de productos seguros y asequibles en el futuro.

Palabras-clave: Crimen. Daño a la tierra. Seguridad alimenticia. Delitos ambientales. Evidencia de crimen.