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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES IN THE FOREST INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

This article determines that forests are an important strategic natural resource of Ukraine.

It is generalized that forestry in almost all forest lands of Ukraine is conducted by specialized state and municipal forest enterprises subordinated to the state.

In general, it is positive to understand that the environmental management system at the enterprise of the timber industry through the development and implementation of procedures and approaches to minimize the negative impact on the environment, will improve the overall performance of the enterprise.

It is determined that the economic activity of forestry in Ukraine consists of the activities of individual forestry enterprises and is aimed at forestry in accordance with existing legal requirements, in the process of which enterprises receive and sell forest products.

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Introduction. Given the exceptional importance of the role of forests and their resources in meeting human needs, scientists and practitioners pay considerable attention to research on the use, protection and reproduction of forest resources, the state of the forest industry and forestry enterprises and overall issues of sustainable forest management in Ukraine.

Over the past 50 years, the country's forest cover has increased almost 1.5 times, and wood stocks - 2.5 times. The stock of wood in forests is estimated at 2.1 billion cubic meters. m. The total average change in stock reaches 35 million cubic meters. m. The average annual change in stock per 1 ha in the forests of the State Forest Agency is 3.9 cubic meters. m and ranges from 5.0 cubic meters. m in the Carpathians up to 2.5 cubic meters. m in the steppe zone. There is a gradual increase in reserves, which confirms the significant economic and environmental potential of Ukraine's forests.

Research purpose. The main goal is to analyze the effectiveness of environmental management and its impact on the economic security of enterprises in the forest industry.

Research materials and methods. In this article uses general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis of action induction and deduction, the transition from abstract to concrete, as well as special methods of analysis: grouping, comparison, systematic and others.

Results. The total area of forest areas in Ukraine is 10.4 million hectares. Forests by purpose and location perform mainly ecological (water protection, protection, sanitation, health and other) functions, have limited operational value. Ukraine's forest cover is 15.9%. The forests are very uneven. They are concentrated mainly in Polissya and in the Ukrainian Carpathians. Forest cover in different natural zones has significant differences and does not reach the optimal level at which land resources are used most efficiently, an ecologically stable environment is formed and the whole complex of useful properties of the forest is most fully revealed [8].

Medieval stands have the largest share - 45%, ripe and overripe are almost 17%. The average age of stands is about 60 years, there is a gradual aging of forests, which affects their sanitary condition. Ukraine's forests are formed by more than 30 species of wood species, among which pine (*Pinus silvestris*), oak (*Quercus robur*), beech (*Fagus silvatica*), spruce (*Picea abies*), birch (*Betula pendula*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), ash (*Alnus glutinosa*) dominate. *Fraxinus excelsior*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), fir (*Abies alba*). Coniferous plantations make up 43% of the total area, in particular pine - 35%. Hardwood plantations - 43%, oak and beech - 37%.

Priorities in the work of the forest industry of Ukraine are:

- increase the level of environmental security of the country by increasing the forest cover of its territory through afforestation of degraded, unproductive and man-made contaminated lands;
- forest management on the basis of inexhaustible forest use and ecosystem approach;
- ensuring the protection of forests from fires, reducing the number of fires and minimizing their consequences. Ensuring the protection of forests from illegal logging and other violations of forest legislation (in particular, through the introduction of a single state system of electronic timber accounting);
- forest accounting, ensuring the transparency of the timber market;
- protection of forests from pests and diseases;
- protection and reproduction of hunting animals;
- development of forest infrastructure, construction of forest roads;
- raising the level of ecological culture of forest behavior;

Ukraine is forming a set of institutional, organizational and managerial principles for the balanced development of forestry, which are simultaneously aimed at using natural resources, improving the quality of human life and preserving the environment [6]. Forest resources are the basis of the economic system of forestry, and the volume of their use is set such that ensures the continuity of forest ecological and economic functions (environmental, protective, sanitary, health, resource). Due to the use of forest resources, forestry receives funds for reforestation, forestry, forest protection and other activities (in recent years the state has stopped funding the costs of forestry). Wood is harvested in the order of felling of the main use, the implementation of measures for the formation and rehabilitation of forests and other fellings [7].

The limit of timber harvesting in the order of felling of the main use is the estimated felling, which is approved taking into account the principles of continuity and inexhaustibility of forest resources [10].

The current size of the estimated felling is 9.6 million cubic meters. m, and its actual use up to 90%. That is, the actual volumes of forest use are less than the estimated felling, which provides environmentally balanced forest use [9].

Ukraine is affected by erosion of about 15 million hectares of land, and the annual growth of eroded land exceeds 80 thousand hectares. In order to reduce the impact of erosion processes on agricultural land and increase soil fertility, expanded forest regeneration is carried out by attracting new land. To achieve optimal forest cover in Ukraine (20%) it is necessary to create more than 2 million hectares of new forests [5].

This is potentially possible due to the lands withdrawn from agricultural circulation, which according to the UAAS in Ukraine there are about 8 million hectares. The issue of increasing the state's forest cover is included in the priority areas of forestry development. In Ukraine, every second hectare of forest is created artificially. Over half a century, more than 1.4 million hectares of anti-erosion plantations have been created on lands unsuitable for agricultural use, of which 150,000 hectares are along the banks of small rivers and reservoirs. arable land.

Afforestation of logs and increase of forest area is carried out by reforestation and afforestation. For the last five years, the average annual forest reproduction has been up to 50,000 hectares. An appropriate production base has been created to implement the tasks of reforestation. At the forestry

enterprises subordinated to the State Forestry Agency, there are 3.4 thousand hectares of forest nurseries, 11 hectares of greenhouses, in which 246 million standard planting material and 3.6 million seedlings for landscaping were grown in 2020. To obtain high-quality forest seeds, a permanent forest seed base with an area of 40.9 thousand hectares was created, including: 2.1 thousand hectares of plus plantations; 1.2 thousand hectares of permanent forest seed plantations; 15.6 thousand hectares of permanent forest seed plots; 22.0 thousand hectares of genetic reserves; 4.6 thousand pieces plus tree [4].

Given the exceptional importance of the role of forests and their resources in meeting human needs, scientists and practitioners pay considerable attention to research on the use, protection and reproduction of forest resources, the state of the forest industry and forestry enterprises and overall issues of sustainable forest management in Ukraine.

The economic activity of forestry in Ukraine consists of the activities of individual forestry enterprises and is aimed at forestry in accordance with existing legal requirements, in the process of which enterprises receive and sell forest products [2].

Forest products and raw materials produced by forestry enterprises are used in the production activities of woodworking, pulp and paper and forest chemical complexes. In addition, they are suppliers of resources for agri-food and energy complexes. In turn, the effectiveness of their activities is greatly influenced by the characteristics and condition of forests in Ukraine. Compared to European countries, forests and forestry have the following features:

- relatively low average level of forest cover in the country (15.7%), which is much less than the European average (35.4%);
- growth of forests in different natural areas (Polissya, Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Ukrainian Carpathians and mountainous Crimea), which have significant differences in forest vegetation conditions, forest management methods, use of forest resources and useful properties of forests;
- mainly ecological value of forests and their high share (up to 50%) with limited use;
- high percentage of protected forests (13.7%), which has a steady upward trend;
- historically formed situation with the assignment of forests to numerous permanent forest users (for forestry forests are provided for permanent use to enterprises, institutions and organizations of more than fifty ministries and departments);
- a significant area of forests is growing in the area of radioactive contamination;
- half of Ukraine's forests are artificially created and need intensive care [3].

In addition, in recent decades the stock of wood at the age of main use has decreased compared to the stock of target reference plantations, there is a significant number of plantations with unacceptably low share of main species in mixed plantations and unsatisfactory commodity structure of plantations [2]. The loss of forest stands, the area of which has increased compared to 2019, also causes significant forest damage. The main causes of death of forest stands are:

- forest fires (30.8%, or 8.6 thousand hectares). In 2020, 3,813 forest fires were recorded, which is almost twice as much as in 2019. The area of forest covered by fires increased by 7% compared to the previous year. As a result of forest fires, 980.1 thousand m of harvested forest products and 5354.9 thousand m of forest on stumps with a total value of UAH 6.3 million were burned and damaged. (31.4% of the total amount of losses due to forest fires). In addition, 16 fires damaged 6.6 thousand hectares of non-forest lands included in the country's forest fund;
- the impact of adverse weather conditions (30.1%, or 8.4 thousand hectares);
- forest diseases (26.1%, or 7.3 thousand hectares);
- illegal felling of trees and shrubs. During 2020, 7955 cases of illegal felling of trees and shrubs were recorded (9.2% more than in 2019), as a result of which 32.3 thousand m² of stands were destroyed and damaged (90.7% more), damage was caused forestry amounted to UAH 114.2 million, which is 2.4 times more than in 2019. In 2020, forests were reproduced on an area of 60.4 thousand hectares (4.1% more than in 2019), including afforestation carried out on an area of 2.5 thousand hectares [1].

Conclusions. These features of Ukraine's forestry and other destabilizing factors lead to the fact that Ukraine's forest resources are very limited and provide their own needs by only 20-25%.

This undoubtedly has a negative impact on the activities of forestry enterprises and reduces their level of economic security.

In general, it is positive to understand that the environmental management system and its impact on economic security in the timber industry by developing and implementing procedures and approaches to minimize the negative impact on the environment, will improve the overall performance of enterprises.

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