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CARPATHIAN REGION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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The post-industrial flow led to the destruction of many species of plants, animals, and resources, which affected the quality of life of people and their poor immunity. Now, many enterprises are sacrificing their productivity to create more favorable conditions for the environment, reducing the country's economic performance. Sustainable development has become the primary political approach for most states, the main principles of which are the improvement of the environment and the transition to new technologies that do not pollute the soil and air. Ukraine is also committed to sustainable development, and the government has created and adopted a program from 2016 to 2030, where one of the criteria is to preserve the environment. However, the current state of nature in Ukraine, the main center of which is the Carpathian region, is alarming for many ecologists and economists since this territory is losing its importance.

The Carpathian region is a Ukrainian territory, which has great potential, but it is subject to constant deforestation, which leads to significant losses in tourist flows, labor and recreational abilities of the region. The forests of the Carpathians occupy 14.9% of the forest fund by area and 32.5% by timber reserves and have an essential role in the development of the economy of Ukraine. This area is one of the most promising regions for mass recreation and treatment of people [5]. Moreover, this territory is the most popular area for the extraction of wood, most of which is exported. Two thousand one hundred ten species of flowering plants grow here, many valuable species of trees and medicinal plants. This is not only one of the most picturesque corners of Ukraine, but it is also a region of important economic importance, a zone of valuable forests that clean the air basin over much of Eastern Europe [3].

However, over the past decades, the Carpathians are experiencing increasing losses from human activity. In recent years, due to the violation of the mode of

production processes, the threat of environmental accidents and disasters has significantly increased in the Carpathian region. Due to active deforestation, Ukraine is losing tourist flows, which brought significant revenues both to the area and to the country's budget in general. If in 2013 the number of foreign tourists who come to the Carpathian region was 232311 people, then in 2017 their amount is 39605, which shows the considerable role of this recreational zone [2]. Moreover, many residents of the Carpathians travel abroad to earn money, where they are engaged in, among other things, carpentry work [1]. This aspect means that people and raw materials go out of the same regions, although the processing of the forest could give local people jobs and become a real sector of the economy.

In recent years, the forested area of the Carpathians has decreased by 20%. The ability of forest ecosystems to contain precipitation and regulate surface water flow has declined [2]. This situation is due to environmental processes and human activity. More than 300 thousand hectares of trees are cut down annually, and such rates will lead the Carpathians to devastation [4]. Losing tourists, Ukraine loses its prospects, incomes, and jobs, forcing Ukrainians to leave their homes for additional revenue.

According to statistics, in 2017, the area of forest regeneration amounted to 64.7 thousand hectares, which is 1.5 thousand more than last year [2]. This indicator indicates an increase in the level of responsibility and awareness that the forest can be a profitable and profitable business not only in European countries. However, despite the rise in the restored zone of the woods, people continue to destroy the environment instead of creating an additional source of income.

Thus, it is possible to conclude that deforestation occurs in significant quantities, threatening not only the environment but also the flow of tourists and the economic potential of Ukraine in general. Therefore, Ukraine should strive for sustainable development and the fulfillment of all the goals of this program for a cleaner and more promising future. Green tourism can be the country's central value and source of income that will be used to develop infrastructure in the region and attract investors. This approach will increase the number of jobs and improve the woodworking industry while preserving labor and natural resources in the country.

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