UDC 630.6: 630.83

Theoretical aspects of determination Ecological and economic efficiency of complex wood processing

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The purpose of research is to deepen the theoretical and scientific methodological norms regarding assessment of environmental and economic efficiency of complex processing of wood sawmill, wood working industry. The situation in Ukraine is characterized by the fact that, along with a deep economic crisis in the forestry sector, there are ecological crisis.

The environmental effectiveness, economic efficiency, complex processing, timber, crisis, greening.

Definition of real environmental and economic efficiency - an extremely difficult problem. Social, ethical and environmental implications of the harm caused economic activity to the environment, not quantifiable expression and can not be reflected in the economic evaluation. Ecological and economic evaluation of the efficiency of production is characterized by the direct economic effect on the attached projected long-term effect, which takes into account the economic impact of environmental change in the foreseeable future.

One indicator of efficiency is ecological and economic efficiency (E) production, which should be considered (in monetary terms), the overall economic effect (E0); cost of used natural resources (R); projected losses from pollution or ecological and economic harm (EL); cost nature protection measures (3).

Ecological and economic efficiency (Ex) production processes is given by [3]:

$$E1 = E0 - (EL + P + C) \quad (1)$$

Greening of production allows to save and improve the environment. The end result is absolutely ekolohizovanoho manufacture products cleaner production and environmental assessment summary measure of social production stands terms of value of production cleaner production [3].

The indicators of economic efficiency of use of secondary resources are: saving raw materials in bulk and value terms, saving labor and financial resources for the development and initial stocks of natural raw materials and construction of new facilities, environmental land resources by reducing the need for handling potential secondary resources and wastes and needs plots of land for the development of new resources.

Quite urgent problem of unification of terminology of environmental management, used in scientific and academic literature. Scientifically grounded classification of secondary resources and waste can be the basis for the collection, processing and use information to develop plans and programs to improve the efficiency of utilization of secondary resources and waste management development for integrated use of raw materials, improve planning and new low-waste production, wider use of secondary resources.

Production of timber production is not a waste, but it is possible to approach the low-waste production. Promote this can complex processing of wood. Due to the growing global trend resources saving, rational nature management problem in Ukraine is crucial, especially regarding non-renewable natural resources. Search substitutes a priority in many developing countries, as for Ukraine, which is impractical and inefficient use of its resources complex, urgently needed to solve this problem.

The presence of huge wood resources does not characterize forest complex developed as a sector. This is especially true of Ukraine, in which the total stock of wood pulp forests is 1.8 billion. M3. Today Ukraine is forest cover 15.7% of the country at the optimum 19.0%. For this indicator, Ukraine is a country with an average forestation [1]. One of the main problems in the regions with sufficient base of forest is inefficient use of wood resources. A huge amount of waste from wood processing and waste in the forest workpiece remains unused. If the entire mass of wood taken as 100%, today forest industry loses 65-70% wood pulp that goes into cutting. This has a negative impact on the economy and the environment.

In the wood working industry, these effects are amplified Crisis shortage of raw materials, as disastrous assets, low technological and technical level of production, inefficient use of raw wood. Efficient and integrated use of raw materials in order to meet national needs internally in the wood and products of its processing is of great economic importance.

The basis of the study were the works of local and foreign scientists, namely Tunytsya Yu, Khlobystov E., Miller LG, S. Mocherny that focus on developing strategies for economic and environmental

development. The basis for the study of problems of integrated use of wood resources were specialists forest industry on issues of development and woodworking industries.

Theoretical research is to develop new approaches to solving problems of integrated use of wood resources. By scientific problems that require immediate solution belongs critical analysis and develop effective ways of managing material resources for woodworking enterprises, taking into account the ecological state of the environment.

Conclusion. Thus scientific work on environmental and economic performance of complex processing of wood in wood working industry is needed, timely, relevant for the development of wood in Ukraine and a unified technological policy.

References

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Aim of Scientific Studies javljaetsja uhlublenye Theoretically scientific and methodical provisions about A otsenki eco-эkonomycheskoy of the effectiveness Integrated Converting a sawmill and timber-woodworking production.

Эkolohycheskaya Efficiency, Economic Efficiency, Converting Complex, Timber crisis, cleaner.

The purpose of scientific research is deepening of theoretical and scientifically - methodical positions in relation to the estimation of ecological - economical efficiency of the complex processing of wood in sawmill - woodworking production. A situation in Ukraine is characterized that next to a deep economic crisis in a wood complex, there is an ecological crisis.

Ecological efficiency, economic efficiency, complex processing, wood, crisis, ecologization.

UDC 674.093.24.06

Efficiency
WOOD-in saw-timber production