

## THE ECONOMIC REGULATION IN FORESTRY

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Forest is a constituent and very important part of biosphere, an element of landscape. The forest is a source of raw materials often identified with timber. The forest is an object of forestry management, the basis of the state forest reserve of Ukraine. So the forest is a versatile notion. It can be investigated in natural-historical aspect, in technical, economic, legal, historical and medical aspects.

Special place takes the problem of the country timber supply equally with saving and rational use of forests as the most important component of nature complexes.

The constant growth of timber use and versatile importance of forests in people's life predetermine the necessity to organize correct scientifically substantiated and well-balanced use of a forest in the country.

Versatile use of nature factors makes the use of forestry the most important sector of nature usage, increases its role in the system of environmental protection, taking care of rational use of natural resources and environment.

In the legal management relationship the forestry use is a system of measures how to realize and regulate nature usage to satisfy the requirements of national economy and population.

The state property of the land, water, natural resources and forests form the basis of nature use in Ukraine. The owner of the forests is the state, which has an exclusive right to use them. This right is given to different forests users according to the corresponding acts. The state determines the procedure and regulations how to use forests.

The forest use is regulated by the State Forest Code of Ukraine, enactments and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

While managing forestry in accordance with Forest Code of Ukraine the planning managerial organs must secure:

- strengthening of water protecting, securing, climate regulating, improvement and other useful natural qualities of forests which contribute to people's health care, environment and national economy development;
- constant inexhaustible forest usage;
- extended replanting, improving the quality of forests, increasing of their productivity;
- forest saving, their fire protection, protection from pests and illnesses;
- rational use of the State Forest Fund land;
- enhancing efficiency of forestry production.

Development forestry on principles of ecology-balanced development must provide for next stages

1 stage - overcoming crisis condition in branch, making normative-law base, restoration of economical connection, using production potential for satisfaction own needs..

2 stage – structural rebuilding branch, reform forms of property, economical mechanisms stimulation and regulation effective forest using.

3 stage – dishonour of steady development, creation ecological safed productions, satisfaction economic's needs in resourses production of forest with talking into account ecological demand.