

**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

# Screening of Regional Health and Environmental Recreational Services

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## ABSTRACT

The basis of the productive forces of the Krasnodar Territory is industrial, fuel and energy, construction, complexes, the field of information and communication technologies, as well as agro-industrial, transport, resort-recreational and tourist complexes [1,15].

The last three areas of activity (agro-industrial, transport, health resort and tourist complexes) correspond to the priorities of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and determine the special status of the region in the country's economy

## KEYWORDS:

biodiversity, ecosystem, medical ecology, green economy, monitoring, innovation, cluster, screening, investments, recreation, ecotourism.

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## INTRODUCTION

The dynamic development of the agro-industrial complex (hereinafter also referred to as the agro-industrial complex) of the Krasnodar Territory ensures the food security of the country:

- the region possesses the richest resources of agricultural land, including black soil, the area of which is 4805 thousand hectares (this is more than 4 percent of Russian and about 2 percent of world reserves);

- the region ranks first among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in terms of the volume of production of grain, sugar beets, fruits and berries, the second - in the production of sunflower seeds, honey;

- the region ranks second among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation for the production of eggs, meat of

livestock and poultry (in live weight), the third place - for the production of milk, vegetables.

The transport complex ensures the implementation of Russia's foreign policy and economic interests in the area of the Black Sea and Mediterranean economic cooperation, makes a significant contribution to increasing the "connectivity" of the country's territory. The seaports of the region provide direct access through the Azov and Black Seas to international foreign trade routes and process more than 35 percent of foreign trade Russian and transit cargo of the seaports of the Russian Federation, serve about a third of Russian oil exports [2, 10].

The most important railway routes of federal significance pass through the territory of the region, which are oriented towards the sea international ports of the region and the resorts of the Black and Azov seas. The pipeline transport is represented by the "Tengiz - Novorossiysk" international oil

pipeline and the “Russia - Turkey” gas pipeline (“Blue Stream”). The air transport of the Krasnodar Territory is represented by four airports, two of which are international (Krasnodar, Sochi) [3,9].

## RESULTS

The main trends in the socio-economic development of the region, as well as operational statistical data for 2018, indicate a relatively stable socio-economic situation in the region. Most of the sectors of the economy are showing positive dynamics, and the sectors of the consumer sector showed higher growth rates than in 2017.

At the same time, the decline in agricultural production and construction work performed did not allow us to estimate the growth of the region's GRP above 101,9% (against the background of 103,1% in the previous year).

Industrial production grew by 104,2% (against 104,4% a year earlier). A restraining factor was the decrease in the production of food products (by 6,8%) and oil refining (by 9%), which account for 25% and 32% of the shipment of industrial products, respectively [4,13].

Dynamics in agriculture - 96,0% (against 101,7% in 2017). The drought prevented a decent harvest of grain, sunflowers and sugar beets. Nevertheless, it was possible to achieve a noticeable increase in the production of fruits and berries, grapes, potatoes, milk.

In construction, the volume of work performed was reduced by 11,5% against the background of 13,5% growth that took place in 2017 due to the construction of the Crimean bridge. There is also a drop in housing construction. Commissioning of residential buildings was reduced by 7,1% (against 5,0% growth in 2017). This is largely due to an 18% decrease in the commissioning of mass-built houses in the city of Krasnodar, which is explained by tightening control over the construction of multi-apartment housing in accordance with urban planning plans and long-term city planning.

In transportation and storage, the dynamics of the volume of services in comparable prices amounted to 103,6%. The growth in freight turnover was provided by rail, road and pipeline transport, and the volume of cargo transshipment in seaports increased. The flow of passengers on railway transport and through the airports of the region has been increased.

In the markets of consumer goods and services, all industries showed growth. Compared to 2017, the growth rates of retail trade increased from 101,1% to 102,6%, catering - from 102,0% to 102,3%, paid services to the population - from 100,9% to 101,3%, which is associated with an increase in the tourist flow and an additional positive effect from the holding of the FIFA World Cup [5,12].

The average monthly salary of one employee in 2018 was estimated by Krasnodarstat at 33,6 thousand rubles, which is 9,5% higher than the level of the previous year. With consumer prices growing by 2,5%, real wages amounted to

106,9% (against 101,5% in 2017).

## DISCUSSIONS

The dynamics of real disposable money income of the population has slightly improved: it approached the 100% mark - 99,7% against 97,9% a year earlier.

The industrial production index at the end of 2018 amounted to 104,2%, including in manufacturing, which produces 85,5% of all industrial products - also 104,2%.

Out of 23 manufacturing sectors, positive dynamics was noted in 13. The most significantly increased output was in the production of tobacco products (by 46,0% after a significant drop in the previous year), in the production of rubber and plastic products (by 40,1%), in the production of machinery and equipment (by 31,2%), the production of other vehicles and equipment (by 47,3%), in the repair and installation of machinery and equipment (by 21,7%) [6, 11].

In the production of computers, electronic and optical products, the growth reached 105,1%, in the production of furniture - 109,3%. From 101% to 103,5% there was an increase in output in the production of textiles, the production of beverages, the production of medicines and materials used for medical purposes, the production of building materials, metallurgical production, the production of finished metal products.

In 10 sectors, negative dynamics was admitted to the level of 2017. In six of them, the decline did not exceed 10% - this is the production of food products, where the index was reduced by 6,8%; clothing production - by 1,5%; wood processing and production of wood products - by 6,2%; printing activity - by 2,2%; production of petroleum products - by 9,7%; production of chemicals and chemical products - by 3,7%.

A more significant drop in industrial production is observed:

- in the production of leather and leather products - 64,8% to the level of 2017 (the decrease in the index is due to the recalculation of the indicator for 2017 by the statistics authorities due to errors identified in the reports of the Federal Penitentiary Service institutions that produce suitcases, bags and similar leather products);

- in the production of paper and paper products - 85,5% (due to high competition in the market of cardboard packaging and insufficient working capital for the purchase of raw materials in connection with the implementation of investment projects by the enterprises of the industry for the development of production);

- in the production of electrical equipment - 84,1% (due to the lack of working capital required to fulfill orders, the Armavir Electrotechnical Plant reduced the production of electrical transformers by 2 times. Currently, the new owner of the enterprise is modernizing production and paying the existing wage and tax arrears. The start of full-fledged activity of the enterprise is scheduled for January 2019);

- in the production of other finished goods - 83,9% (the production of jewelry made of gold and silver, orthopedic shoes and insoles has been reduced).

In the extraction of minerals, the index formed at the level of 105,0% due to the growth of services in the field of oil and gas production (by 13,7%). At the same time, oil production, including gas condensate, was reduced by 14,3%, natural gas production - by 22,7%, which is due to the final stage of the development of hydrocarbon deposits. Against the background of the intensification of construction, there was an increase in the production of crushed stone - by 0,8% and natural sand - by 26,4%.

By type of activity "Supply of electricity, gas and steam; air conditioning", the industrial production index was 103,6% against the level of 2017 [6,14].

Electricity generation in the region increased by 4,9% and amounted to 12,5 billion kWh. Electricity consumption amounted to 27,7 billion kWh, or 102,3% of the level of 2017, including by categories of consumers: population - 7,4 billion kWh, budget consumers - 3,1 billion kWh, industry - 2,7 billion kWh, others - 14,5 billion kWh.

The supply of heat energy was reduced by 3,6%, including by power plants - by 11,8%. Boiler houses increased heat production by 0,9%.

By type of activity "Water supply; sewerage, waste collection and disposal, activities to eliminate pollution", the industrial production index was 110,4%. In 2018, investments in fixed assets from all sources of financing amounted to 481,1 billion rubles, or 91,4% to the level of 2017. Investment in the economy from large and medium-sized organizations decreased by 8,7% and amounted to 374,5 billion rubles.

The main reasons for the reduction of capital investments are the completion of the implementation of large investment projects:

- fitness center "Rhythmic Gymnastics Center" in Sochi;
- multifunctional recreational and landscape complex on the territory adjacent to the "Krasnodar" stadium;
- the main scope of work on the construction of the "Turkish Stream" gas trunkline.

The implementation of a conservative investment policy by economic entities with the transfer of the main measures of long-term development programs to a more distant prospect played a role in the current investment dynamics. A significant impact on the emerging trend is exerted by the revision at the federal level of the priorities for the implementation of the state investment policy and approaches to investment expenditures (transfer to the financing regime based on the actual availability of free funds).

The highest investment activity in the current year was recorded in the following types of economic activities:

- transportation and storage - 142,2 billion rubles, or 38,0% of all investments in the region (implementation of large-scale projects: construction of the Crimean bridge and transport approaches to it (within the framework of the FTP "Social and economic development of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol until 2020");

- complex reconstruction of railway site them. M. Gorky - Kotelnikovo - Tikhoretskaya - Crimean bypassing the Krasnodar junction, railway approaches to the ports of the Azov-Black Sea basin (FTP "Development of the transport system of Russia in 2010-2030");

- implementation of the Taman development plan of the company "OTEKO" until 2025, including the creation of port and industrial zones;

- modernization of infrastructure facilities of the Tuapse commercial sea port (reconstruction of a grain terminal and a complex for transshipment of perishable goods);

- construction of the "Yug" pipeline system and reconstruction of the "Sheskharis" Oil District; - implementation of a long-term development program for the "NCSP" PJSC group of companies until 2025);

- production of petroleum products - 50,2 billion rubles, or 13,4% (construction of a new plant on the territory of the Tuapse refinery, continuation of long-term programs for the reconstruction and modernization of the Afipsky, Ilsky and Slavyansky oil refineries);

- agriculture - 26,9 billion rubles, or 7,2% (planting vineyards in Anapa and Yeisk region, laying intensive-type orchards in Anapa, Abinsk and Krymsk regions, construction of greenhouse complexes in Tikhoretsk and Krasnoarmeisky regions, construction of a pig-breeding complex in Beloglinsky district, reconstruction of dairy farms in Gulkevichsky and Krylovsky districts, construction of a dairy complex for 1600 heads in Pavlovsky district, as well as the purchase of agricultural machinery, vehicles, highly productive seed material, breeding livestock, milking installations and other equipment by many farms.

From 1% to 5% of investments were in the following activities:

- food production;
- supply of electricity, gas and steam;
- building;
- wholesale and retail trade;
- activities of hotels and catering establishments;
- activities in the field of information and communication;
- real estate activities;
- professional, scientific and technical activities;
- public administration and military security, social security;
- education;

- activities in the field of health and social services;
- activities in the field of culture, sports, organization of leisure and entertainment.

The structure of sources of financing for investments in fixed assets has not undergone significant changes. The share of capital investments at the expense of enterprises' own funds increased - in 2018 they accounted for 45,4% of investments against 44,3% a year earlier. Against the background of an increase in the share of appropriations from budgets of all levels (from 23,3% in 2017 to 26,6% in 2018) and investments through bank loans (from 10,4% to 12,1%), a decrease in the share of borrowed funds was noted other organizations (from 7,6% to 5,0%) and investments from abroad (from 5,2% to 2,4%) [7, 15].

In construction, the volume of work performed amounted to 287,8 billion rubles, or 88,5% to the level of 2017. The decrease is due to a 25,5% decrease in the volume of work on the construction of bridges and tunnels due to the completion of the construction of the automobile part of the Crimean bridge.

At the same time, the number of constructed facilities has increased significantly. In 2018, 1036 non-residential buildings were commissioned (against 312 in 2017), that is, 3,3 times more. The number of commissioned industrial buildings increased from 72 to 89, agricultural buildings from 29 to 112, commercial buildings from 77 to 444, administrative buildings from 32 to 87, as well as buildings of health care institutions from 2 to 22 and others from 59 to 268. Only the commissioning of educational facilities decreased - 14 in 2018 against 40 in 2017.

Among the commissioned objects: pig and cattle farms (for 5,5 and 2,3 thousand places), greenhouses under glass (70,3 thousand square meters), grain storage facilities for 19,6 thousand tons, a slaughterhouse (103 tons per shift), capacities for the production of bakery products (214 tons per shift) and whole milk products (60,6 tons per shift), 16 oil wells for production drilling, trading enterprises (152,3 thousand sq. m), general commodity warehouses (58,5 thousand square meters), shopping and office centers (31,4 thousand square meters), an auto center (1,2 thousand square meters), catering establishments for 1202 places, hotels for 970 places.

From social facilities introduced: schools for 5520 places, kindergartens for 1060 places, sanatoriums and hospitals for 167 and 154 beds, respectively, polyclinics for 245 visits per shift, gyms and flat structures with an area of 14,6 and 27,1 thousand square meters, a fitness center.

64 km of paved roads, 182,9 km of gas networks, 21,7 km of water supply and 7,1 km of sewerage networks, 3506 km of radio relay communication lines have been laid.

13482 residential buildings were commissioned, which is 329 more than a year earlier. At the same time, the area of commissioned housing decreased by 7,1% and amounted to

4391,3 thousand square meters (against 4728,4 thousand square meters in 2017). The commissioning of apartment buildings was reduced by 3,9%, to 2805,4 thousand square meters due to the tightening of control over the construction of mass-built houses in Krasnodar (a drop in commissioning by 18,3%) in accordance with urban planning plans and long-term city planning. The commissioning of residential buildings by individual developers decreased by 12,4% to 1585,9 thousand sq. m. The share of individual developers in the total volume of all commissioned housing decreased to 36% (against 38% in 2017). The provision of the population with housing is 25,7 square meters per inhabitant. The volume of agricultural production amounted to 359,3 billion rubles, or 96,0% to the level of the previous year.

In 2018, a complex of weather conditions developed on the territory of the region, unfavorable for the growing season of agricultural plants. Lack of precipitation and high temperatures, combined with intense dry winds, negatively affected the development of row crops and led to a decrease in their yield not only to the level of 2017, but also to average annual indicators. As a result, the index of crop production was 93,3% compared to the previous year.

Gross grain harvest amounted to 12,7 million tons in weight after processing, or 90,4% to the level of 2017. At the same time, wheat production increased by 3,0% (to 9,0 million tons), rice - by 6,1% (to 775 thousand tons), and corn production significantly decreased - by 44,2% (to 1,9 million tons) due to the loss of crops. Also, due to the drought, sunflower production decreased by 12,5% (to 941 thousand tons); sugar beet - by 22,7% (up to 7,7 million tons) and vegetables - by 0,1% (up to 753 thousand tons).

But at the same time, good growth rates were shown by potatoes - 105,7% (up to 385 thousand tons), fruits and berries - 119% (up to 514 thousand tons), grapes - 107,7% (up to 218 thousand tons) [8, 11].

Livestock production amounted to 102,5% by 2017. Farms of all categories increased the production of meat (by 0,1%, to 513 thousand tons) and milk (by 5,0%, to 1450 thousand tons). At the same time, the productivity of the dairy herd increased by 9,1% (up to 7775 kg of milk from one cow). A decrease in egg production (by 3,4%, to 287 eggs from one laying hen) led to a decrease in egg production - by 3,3%, to 1,726 million pieces).

As of January 1, 2018, the number of cattle amounted to 531,3 thousand heads, or 97,8% compared to the same date last year, including 210,5 thousand cows, or 98,6%. There was an increase in the number of pigs - by 25,7% (up to 515,4 thousand heads), sheep and goats - by 0,4% (up to 225,4 thousand heads) and poultry - by 2,3% (up to 27,3 million heads).

Retail sales in 2018 increased by 2,6% and reached RUB 1,368 billion. In the structure of retail trade, the share of food sales amounted to 46,2% (in 2017 - 46,5%), non-food products - 53,8% (in 2017 - 53,5%). At the same time, the growth rates in both directions are the same - 102,6%.

One of the limiting factors of the purchasing activity of the population is the rise in prices for non-food products - by 2,9% on average per year. At the same time, one of the lowest (over the past ten years) growth in food prices was recorded in 2018 - an average of 1,2%.

The turnover of public catering of restaurants, bars, cafes, canteens at enterprises and institutions, as well as organizations supplying catering products, increased to 76,7 billion rubles or 2,3%.

The volume of paid services to the population increased by 1,3% to 507,8 billion rubles. The highest growth rates were observed in postal services (118,2%), hotels and similar accommodation facilities (112,0%), cultural institutions (106,1%), travel agencies (105,2%), education systems (104,2%). The growth of household, transport, housing services, physical culture and sports services ranged from 101% to 102%.

The volumes of telecommunications (by 1,1%), utilities (by 1,4%), services of collective accommodation facilities (by 1,0%), medical (by 1,1%), veterinary (by 3,7%) decreased and legal (by 0,6%) services.

The largest share in the structure of paid services is occupied by utilities - 19,1%, services of the resort and tourist complex - 17,5%, transport services - 16,6%, telecommunications services - 13,7% and household services - also 13,7%. The share of services of physical culture and sports, cultural institutions, housing services, medical and educational services accounted for from 1% to 6%. The share of each of the other types of services is less than 1%.

The increase in prices for paid services in 2018 was 103,9%. The highest increase was observed in tariffs for services of cultural organizations (108,5%), educational services (107,3%), passenger transport services (107,2%), communication services (106,6%), medical services (105,6%), sanatorium and health services (104,2%). For consumer services, housing and communal services, veterinary services, services in tourism, physical education and sports, legal services, banking services, the price increase did not exceed 103,2%, and for insurance services, a decrease in tariffs was noted (90,3%).

According to customs statistics, the foreign trade turnover of the Krasnodar Territory in 2018 amounted to about USD 13,1 billion, or 112,8% of the volume of 2017.

Foreign trade activities in 2018 were carried out by 3568 participants of foreign economic activity (2017 - 3208), including 2502 legal entities (2017 - 2414).

The main trading partners of the Krasnodar Territory (in descending order of value): Turkey - 13,8%, China - 8,4%, Italy - 7,2%, Egypt - 5,9%, Indonesia - 3,4%, Israel - 3,3%, Senegal - 2,7%, Belarus - 2,7%, Ukraine - 2,7%.

The export of the Krasnodar Territory amounted to USD 8,4 billion at a cost, which is 20,4% more than in 2017. The value of exports to non-CIS countries exceeded \$ 7,8 billion with an

increase of 20,9%, to the CIS countries - \$ 0,6 billion with an increase of 14,0%.

The commodity structure of exports is mainly represented by: mineral products (55,2%), food products and agricultural raw materials (31,0%), metals and metal products (8,5%), chemical products (3,1%).

In 2018, the value of exports of all major commodity groups increased:

mineral products - by 14,7%, to 4,6 billion dollars. The main share is occupied by oil products (86,2%), oils (12,2%) and electricity (1,3%). Leading trading partners (in descending order of value): Turkey, Italy, China, Senegal, Israel, Brazil, Tunisia, Cyprus, Republic of Korea, Malta, Netherlands, France;

food products and agricultural raw materials - by 23,7%, to 2,6 billion dollars. Exports of this category are based on cereals (2,0 billion dollars), fats and oils (195,4 million dollars), vegetables (\$ 71,3 million), residues and waste from the food industry (\$ 63,7 million), sugar and confectionery (\$ 30,6 million), fruits, nuts (\$ 29,4 million), oilseeds seeds and fruits (\$ 29.1 million), processed fruits and vegetables (\$ 29,1 million), alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (\$ 24,5 million). Major recipients: Turkey, Egypt, Nigeria, Lebanon, Sudan, Ukraine, Yemen, Bangladesh, South Africa, Kenya, Israel, Cameroon, Kazakhstan [9,12];

metals and products from them - by 48,9%, to 711,9 million dollars. The range of exported products is diverse, but the largest volumes fell on semi-finished products made of iron or steel (376,9 million dollars), hot-rolled rods (203,5 million dollars), as well as waste and scrap of ferrous metals (31,2 million dollars). Major trading partners: Egypt, Turkey, Thailand, Netherlands, Israel, Belarus, Tunisia, Libya, Sri Lanka, Jersey, Romania, Algeria;

chemical products - by 23,5%, to \$ 264,1 million. The export is based on fertilizers (\$ 136,7 million), other chemical products (\$ 64,1 million), plastics and products from them (\$ 21,7 million), inorganic chemistry products (\$ 13,6 million), tanning and dyeing extracts (\$ 10,9 million). Main recipients: Brazil, Ukraine, Egypt, Romania, Kazakhstan, USA, Israel, Azerbaijan, Italy, Bulgaria, Great Britain, China.

In 2018, imports of the Krasnodar Territory amounted to about 4,7 billion US dollars, which is 1,3% more than in 2017. The value of imports from non-CIS countries is estimated at \$ 4,0 billion with an increase of 2,8%, from the CIS countries - \$ 0,6 billion with a decrease of 7,3%.

The commodity structure of imports is mainly represented by: food products and agricultural raw materials (50,2%), engineering products (23,6%), metals and metal products (9,1%), chemical products (6,5%), goods, attributed to the category "others" (3,5%), wood and wood products (2,9%).

In 2018, the value of imports of engineering products increased by 25,4% (to \$ 1,1 billion), timber and wood products - by 3,3% (to \$ 137,0 million) and goods attributed

to the "other" category - by 12,7% (to \$ 164,1 million).

The cost volumes of imports decreased: food products and agricultural raw materials - by 3,8% (to \$ 2,3 billion), metals and products from them - by 21,7% (to \$ 422,0 million), chemical products - by 1,3% (to \$ 300,9 million).

The trade surplus at the end of 2018 amounted to USD 3,76 billion (2017 - USD 2,4 billion).

At the end of 2018, the revenues of the consolidated budget of the Krasnodar Territory (including gratuitous receipts) amounted to 316238,7 million rubles, or 106,5% to the level of 2017.

Tax and non-tax revenues were mobilized 275594,9 million rubles with a growth rate of 109,1%. The current dynamics of revenues is due to the mobilization of payments for the following main income sources:

corporate income tax - 59190,4 million rubles. with an increase of 14,0% due to the improvement of financial and economic indicators of enterprises of the fuel and energy complex, the financial sector and wholesale trade;

personal income tax - 87521,5 million rubles. with an increase of 1,9%;

excise taxes - 24712,6 million rubles. with an increase of 0,7%;

the tax levied in connection with the application of the simplified taxation system - 19439,0 million rubles. with an increase of 23,6% due to an increase in the volume of the tax base and the number of taxpayers;

corporate property tax - 41131,7 million rubles. with an increase of 25,6% due to an increase in the tax rate on public railways, trunk pipelines, energy transmission lines.

The volume of gratuitous receipts amounted to 40536,9 million rubles, or 92,2% of receipts for the previous year. The decrease is due to the receipt in 2017 of additional financial assistance from the federal budget in the amount of RUB 10500,0 million. in order to compensate the expenses of the Krasnodar Territory for the construction of the Olympic facility "Main Media Center", transferred to the state ownership of the Russian Federation.

The expenditures of the consolidated budget of the Krasnodar Territory amounted to 300332,7 million rubles, the growth rate - 107,5% to the level of 2017.

The share of expenditures by industry: education - 27,8%, social policy - 24,0%, national economy - 16,2%, health care - 8,6%, national issues - 6,7%, culture, cinematography - 3,9%, housing and communal services - 5,8%, physical culture and sports - 3,2%, public debt service - 1,9%, other industries - 1,9%.

In 2018, the real disposable cash income of the population was estimated by Krasnodarstat at 99,7% (against 97,9% a year earlier). On a per capita basis, monetary incomes

amounted to 33904 rubles per month, which is 3,9% more than the national average.

The main share of cash income is spent by the population on the purchase of goods - 63,8% (against 62,2% a year earlier), payment for services - 22,3% (against 21,6%), payment of mandatory payments and contributions - 9,1% (against 8,3%). The share of income spent on savings has significantly decreased - from 6,5% to 2,5%.

The main source of income for the working-age population remains wages. The average monthly salary of employees of organizations in 2018 is estimated at 33583 rubles, which is 9,5% higher than the level of 2017.

High growth rates of wages (over 120%) have developed in the production of tobacco products, in the production of computers, electronic and optical products, in real estate operations, in the field of health and social services, in the activities of libraries, archives, museums and other objects.

At the same time, there was a decrease in the level of wages in forestry and logging; fishing, fish farming; in the production of textiles; in printing activities; production of medicines and medical materials; the production of electrical equipment; production of other finished products; in the activities of hotels and catering establishments.

With consumer prices growing by 2,5%, real wages amounted to 106,9% (against the background of 101,5% a year ago).

The resident population of the region as of January 1, 2019 amounted to 5647,7 thousand people. Since the beginning of the year, it has increased by 44,2 thousand people or 0,8%. The increase in the number was solely due to the increase in migration, which in 2018 reached 47,6 thousand people. The natural population decline during this period was 4,6 thousand people.

According to the results of sample surveys of the population on employment issues, conducted by Krasnodarstat in the IV quarter of 2018, the average labor force was 2880,2 thousand people, of which 2739,0 thousand people. were employed in the economy, 141,2 thousand people. did not have an occupation, but were actively looking for it and, in accordance with the methodology of the ILO, were classified as unemployed. The general unemployment rate is 4,9% (a year earlier - 5,6%) [2.5].

According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Krasnodar Territory, in 2018, 165,3 thousand people applied to the employment service for assistance in finding a suitable job. (4,1% less than a year ago). 33,7 thousand people were recognized as unemployed. (2,9% less). With the assistance of the employment service, 120,8 thousand people were employed. (2,1% less). At the same time, the share of employed citizens of the total number of applicants was 73,1% (against 72,0% in 2017).

As of January 1, 2019, 22,4 thousand people were registered with the employment service. (9,0% less than a year earlier), of which 14,3 thousand are unemployed (5,9% less than as of

January 1, 2018).

The registered unemployment rate is 0,5% (a year earlier - 0,6%).

The need for workers declared by organizations is 48,6 thousand people as of January 1, 2019. Compared to the same date last year, the number of vacancies increased by 20,9%. The load of the unemployed population registered with the employment services per one declared vacancy was 0,46 people (versus 0,61 people a year ago).

## CONCLUSION

The study on the state of nature management and environmental protection was prepared in pursuance of the Law "On environmental protection" dated January 10, 2002 № 7-FZ, the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated April 30, 2012 "Fundamentals of state policy in the field of environmental development of the Russian Federation on period until 2030" and the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of September 24, 2012 № 966" On the preparation and distribution of the annual state report on the state and protection of the environment.

The study is a documented systematic collection of analytical information on the state of nature management and on the protection of the environment (including the components of the natural environment, natural medico-ecological systems, processes occurring in them, phenomena, the results of assessing and predicting environmental changes under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors) in the Krasnodar Territory in 2018.

The research materials are one of the mechanisms for realizing the rights of citizens to reliable information about the state of the environment in order to provide information to public authorities operating in the Krasnodar Territory, local governments, public and other non-profit organizations, legal entities, individual entrepreneurs and individuals. The main task that should be solved in the implementation of economic and other activities is the preservation and restoration of the natural environment, the rational use and reproduction of natural resources, the prevention of the negative impact of economic and other activities on the environment and the elimination of its consequences.

The study serves as the basis for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of environmental development of the Krasnodar Territory, determination of priority areas for the activities of public authorities in this area, as well as the development of measures aimed at preventing and reducing the negative impact on the environment.

The formation of research materials is carried out on the basis of information contained in the state fund of data of state environmental monitoring (state environmental monitoring), official information resources on departmental sites located in the information and analytical system of the Internet, as well as obtained on the basis of Agreements on

the exchange of information.

Research contains:

- main indicators of the actual state of the environment;
- indicators characterizing the relationship between environmental indicators and indicators of socio-economic development of the Krasnodar Territory (eco-efficiency indicators);
- information on natural and anthropogenic factors, including the main sectors of economic activity, affecting the state of the environment, analysis, trends and forecast of their impact on the environment;
- assessment of the achievement of target indicators (indicators) of environmental quality provided for by the state program of the Krasnodar Territory "Environmental protection, reproduction and use of natural resources, forestry development for 2014-2030", information on the economic, legal and other measures taken in the field of environmental protection environments and analysis of their effectiveness; - proposals for the prevention, limitation and minimization of negative impact on the environment.

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