The study confirms that protecting information in accounting systems is critical to ensuring the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of data. The introduction of the latest technologies, such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and advanced cryptographic methods, can significantly improve security. However, the growth of cyber threats requires constant adaptation and improvement of security measures. Organizations should implement policies to regularly update software and security systems, train employees on threats and protection methods, and use multi-level authentication to reduce the risk of unauthorized access to sensitive data. Investing in threat monitoring and analysis systems will help to detect and respond to potential attacks in a timely manner, which is a key aspect in the modern world of information security.

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THE NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF AGRARIAN ACRITIVITES ON THE ENVIRONMENT (НЕГАТИВНИІ НАСЛІДКИ ВІД СІЛЬСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА ДЛЯ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА)

У публікації на основі аналізу та порівняння наукових джерел описано негативний вплив рослинництва і тваринництва на навколишнє середовище; запропоновано превентивні заходи, що дозволять зменшити ризики сільськогосподарської діяльності на навколишнє середовище.

Ключові слова: *тваринництво, рослинництво, антибіотики, добрива, екологічні зв'язки, екологічна криза, превентивні заходи.*

The publication, based on the analysis and comparison of scientific sources, describes the negative impact of crop and animal production on the environment and proposes preventive measures to reduce the risks of agricultural activities on the environment.

Keywords: *animal husbandry, crop production, antibiotics, fertilizers, ecological connections, environmental catastrophe, preventive measures.*

Animal husbandry and crop production are transitional areas of activity between the biotic (living component of the biosphere) and the abiotic (non-living component). From the former, they involve living organisms as objects of activity; from the latter, they incorporate various technological

processes aimed at obtaining products from living beings and further transforming them into food and household items beneficial to humans. Their importance is unparalleled: the global population is growing exponentially, and to ensure high-quality food for a large number of people, the development of the agricultural sector will become a priority. To obtain a higher percentage of raw materials, producers use auxiliary means – antibiotics for animals and fertilizers for plants [1].

However, these profit-driven methods also have a negative side:

– Antibiotics accumulate in meat and later enter the consumer's body. Since these drugs have a non-specific effect, meaning they destroy all microorganisms without exception, not only pathogenic microflora disappear but also physiological microflora, which is essential for the proper functioning of the digestive, excretory, and immune systems. As a result, the human body becomes colonized by harmful microbiota that are resistant to antibiotics [2].

– Fertilizers, in turn, are not fully absorbed by the plant's root system and remain in the soil. The soil microflora is unable to break down such a large number of substances, leading to changes in soil characteristics, including disruptions in the water balance, alterations in pH levels, and fluctuations in microbiota composition. Additionally, an increased concentration of fertilizers blocks plants' free absorption of minerals due to their chemical binding.

Another danger to the environment is the destruction of ecological connections, as synanthropic animals and plants (those cultivated by humans) become competitors to their wild counterparts. For example, domestic cats hunt field rodents and birds, which could otherwise regulate the population of more dangerous pests capable of destroying crops and transmitting diseases to humans. Meanwhile, agricultural plants absorb water and mineral nutrients from the soil, leaving nothing for wild-growing species. This is not always beneficial, as wild plants can play a positive role by protecting the soil from degradation through their root systems or providing shelter for potential pollinators such as bees [3].

All these negative factors, according to scientists, may soon lead to an environmental catastrophe, raising the question of the very existence of life on Earth. To prevent the worst-case scenario, professionals in the fields of crop and livestock production must strictly adhere to the following measures:

– limiting the use of antibiotics;

– applying fertilizers based on soil microbiota;

– restricting the area for livestock grazing and the cultivation of agricultural plants;

– ensuring proper care for domestic animals to reduce their hunting of other species [4].

In conclusion, it can be stated that agriculture has a significant negative impact on the environment. However, we must learn to implement preventive measures to mitigate this negative effect.

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