SECTION 1.
ECONOMIC THEORY, MACRO- AND REGIONAL ECONOMY

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC ENSURING
OF ECOLOGICALLY SAFE DEVELOPMENT OF
MARICULTURE IN UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS
OF MARKET RELATIONS AND POST-WAR
ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Mariculture is characterized by individual features of its development, in particular, it has a rich variety of species of animals and plants that require certain approaches to their cultivation. According to world practices, mariculture is divided into marine aquaculture, freshwater aquaculture and brackish aquaculture and are separate industries. However, most legislation is designed to emphasize aquaculture. According to the territorial definition in the conceptual and categorical apparatus of the legal framework, mariculture is divided into marine and coastal.

Among the areas of aquaculture are separated commercial aquaculture, reproductive, recreational direction. However, mariculture can be classified taking into account the development of market relations and more specifically according to such areas as:
- Non-commercial mariculture (reproductive - reproduction and increase in the number of endangered, including as a result of industrial activities of marine organisms; sanitary - cultivation of marine organisms for coastal water treatment);
- Commercial (growing marine animals and plants for commercial purposes);
- Sanitary and commercial (cultivation of marine organisms for purification of coastal waters, with their subsequent commercial use).

Issues of sustainable development in the Ukrainian legal framework remain unsolved, which does not allow us to talk about environmentally oriented development of recreational and tourism. Biodiversity, environmental protection, staffing are well-founded, but are characterized by a lack of distinction between aquaculture and mariculture. The latter requires the separation of its specification as a result of biological, ecological, economic differences in the cultivation of aquaculture and mariculture species in all areas of development (feed, breeding site, species, etc.).

Issues of development of the market of aquaculture and mariculture products, especially commodity, are covered only in the tasks of the Marine Environmental Strategy of Ukraine. A similar situation with special institutions (exchanges, banks, funds).

Issues of financial funds are not identified. The first fish exchanges are under development. It can be concluded that with a fairly simple and at the same time large system of institutions and delimitation of their powers, a significant part of issues related to the development of aquaculture, especially mariculture is not disclosed and requires research and implementation of proven world experience for its harmonious development.

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A separate issue is to achieve the aesthetic and economic effect of mariculture, which is possible through aquarium fish farming. This is a dynamically developing branch of mariculture, which is practically ignored.

Rental of water bodies cannot be efficient and rational without maritime spatial planning (zoning), which has not been carried out and is an urgent problem of sustainable development. The process of renting water bodies is generally a rather cumbersome issue that needs to be covered in detail in a separate study. Identification and economic justification of species suitable for cultivation in the context of natural and climatic conditions of Ukraine (e.g., mussels), search and organization of appropriate sites for their breeding, including marine and coastal environment for infrastructure and ancillary equipment, development of research farms.

An important measure is zoning, mapping, appropriate certification of areas suitable for growing mariculture species, in particular on the basis of sustainable development. Introduction of the environmental component to the assessment of the monetary valuation of water leases. The use of water bodies should take into account the classification and directions of mariculture, certification of activities.

It is necessary to organize a platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience, committees on information promotion. Establishment of a service for environmental certification of sustainable investments and regulatory framework for investment promotion for economic growth and sustainable development, study of the impact of aquaculture projects on the environment through the "Single Window".

Cooperation between research, marketing and industry needs to be developed for detailed research and realization of the potential of new markets and species (through new technologies and investments); raising the level of education and knowledge in the field of seafood, among the general public and schools through education and promotion; increase productivity, a fair standard of living for the fisheries sector, including small-scale fishing, and stable markets, the availability of food and its supply to consumers at reasonable prices.

The requirement is the promotion and development of the aquaculture industry through the support of competition and trade, technological and professional development of technical workers and workers engaged in mariculture; support for innovations aimed at improving environmental interaction and technical and economic efficiency, including differentiated presentation and adding value to their products, fast and reasonable licensing of activities, with mandatory compliance with productivity and sanity, to protect consumer interests and preserve the environment, promotion of research that improves environmentally sustainable procedures and methods implemented in practice.

It is necessary to create a fund and financial instrument for the management, regulation, organization of marketing and focus on the cultivation and consumption of mariculture products.

There is a need to coordinate the strategic objectives of marine environmental policy and priorities, which are aimed at achieving and maintaining the "good" environmental status of the Black and Azov Seas in accordance with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, taking into account items 6 and 14 of Ukraine's Sustainable Development Goals until 2030.

Establishing and defining the principles of streamlining, encouraging and regulating the integrated management and sustainable use of mariculture, aquaculture and fisheries, taking into account social, economic, technological, industrial, biological and environmental aspects; providing a baseline environment that allows related activities to be maximized to maximize their potential; promoting the improvement of the quality of life of fishermen and fish farmers in the country through programs designed for this purpose; development of mechanisms to promote fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture in the framework of food security programs of the country.

There is a proposal to add in the normative legal act delineation of conditions for marine animals, the breeding of which is one of the activities in the field of mariculture (Verkhovna Rada
Much of the world community, for example, denies dolphinariums the right to survive altogether, drawing a line between fish and mollusks and higher "smart" animals, which is one step towards achieving sustainable development goals.

In addition to improving the existing regulatory framework, it is valuable to develop and implement programs to achieve the strategic goals of the Marine Environmental Strategy of Ukraine. One of such goals is the balanced use and reproduction of aquatic bioresources and the development of mariculture, the revival of the population of particularly valuable industrial fish species (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2021). Such a document may be the Program for monitoring and environmental certification of marine farms, which will result in the definition of mariculture production areas and additions to assess the environmental component in the Methodology for determining the amount of payment for the lease of inland waters (waters), territorial sea, exclusive (marine) economic zone of Ukraine for the purposes of aquaculture (mariculture) (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2015).

In general, the institutional field of the specialized mariculture industry needs further significant research, rational improvement and effective development.

References: