

# FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT: IN CASE UKRAINE

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**Abstract.** The article studies the main directions of the development of fishing on the example of Ukraine. In the framework of assessing the current state of the fishing industry in Ukraine, the author presents a generalized analysis of literary, practical, legislative materials, scientific and technical information relating to the functioning of the fishing country. The strategic directions for the development of fisheries in Ukraine are identified: the protection, reproduction and rational use of fish stocks in reservoirs of natural origin, the introduction of the latest resource-saving technologies for the production of fish in reservoirs of different genesis and purpose.

**Keywords:** fisheries, fisheries, fish conservation, fisheries, strategy, management.

## **Introduction**

At the 15th session (Agadir, Morocco, December 2015, COFI: FT / XV / 2016/3), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) emphasized, "... that fish and fish products are among the most popular food products worldwide. Fish and fish products, accounting for about 17% of global animal protein consumption, play a critical role in nutrition and global food security. Total global fish production intensified and reached a historic high of 163 million tons in 2013. Despite such steady growth, over the past few years, the average annual growth rate of aquaculture production has slowed, although it remains one of the fastest growing food production sectors. ... "[1, p. 2]. The strategic directions of the development of the fisheries of Ukraine are the protection, reproduction and rational use of fish stocks in reservoirs of natural origin, the introduction of the latest resource and energy-saving technologies for the production of fish in reservoirs of different genesis and purpose.

## **Analysis and results**

During the analysis, general scientific and special research methods were used: analysis, synthesis, an integrated system approach, comparisons, generalizations. The theoretical basis of the analysis is the work of scientists and leading experts in the fishing industry, the empirical one is the official data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the State Fisheries Agency of Ukraine, and the Agrarian Information Agency.

Currently, the fisheries of Ukraine is under the industry subordination to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine. The authorized central executive body for fisheries is the State Fisheries Agency of Ukraine (Kiev), and the legal basis for its functioning is the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approving the Regulation on the State Fisheries Agency of Ukraine" dated September 16, 2015 No. 895 [2]. The activities of the Agency are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Agrarian Policy. Mutual functional rights and obligations of the Minister of Agrarian Policy and the Chairman of the State Committee for Fisheries of Ukraine were established by order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine "On the direction and coordination of the State Committee of Ukraine's Fisheries of Ukraine by the Minister of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine" dated February 4, 2008 No. 37. [38]

According to N. N. Yarkina, "... the components of the internal state policy in the field of fisheries of an organizational-legal nature include: a) national legislation that regulates, regulates and supports the fishing industry and its development. The main provisions of the state fisheries policy are formulated in the relevant laws of Ukraine; b) rationing of the total allowable catch, aimed at guaranteeing a satisfactory stock status of the main fishing facilities; c) fishing quotas, which are associated with the determination, distribution and issuance of quotas for fishing and other aquatic biological resources and perform resource-saving and budget-filling functions; d) creating favorable conditions for ensuring the development of fisheries of Ukraine and its competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets; e) harmonization of national standards, systems for ensuring the quality and safety of food products and international requirements, which is a prerequisite for integration into the global economic community. In particular, the obligatory implementation of the HACCP quality management system (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point - risk analysis and critical control points) at Ukrainian fisheries enterprises "[3, p. 68].

The National Fisheries Development Program of Ukraine for the period until 2020, approved by the Law of Ukraine of 19.02. 2004, No. 1516-IV X [4], is aimed at implementing state policy on regulating the development of fisheries; providing the fishing industry with financial, material and technical and other resources, strengthening its production and scientific-technical potential; coordination of the activities of central and local executive authorities and local governments, enterprises, institutions and organizations in order to solve critical problems and create proper economic conditions for the functioning of the country's fishery complex; creating favorable conditions for stabilizing and increasing the volume of catch and production of fish products; increase the efficiency of the use of fish stocks, the adoption of measures for their reproduction and protection [8].

The legislative basis for the production of fish products is the special Law of Ukraine “On fish, other aquatic living resources and food products from them” [7], which establishes general principles for regulating the quality and safety of farmed fish products and food derived from them for the life and health of the population and prevent negative environmental impact.

An important aspect of the Program is the normative consolidation of the division of fisheries into sub-sectors - fisheries (fishing for fish and other aquatic living resources in fishery water bodies) and fisheries (breeding and rearing of fish and other aquatic living resources in specially created artificial conditions or fisheries defined for this purpose water bodies) [4].

The national classifier of Ukraine DK 009: 2005, approved by order of the State Consumer Standard of Ukraine dated December 26, 2005 No. 375, refers to fish farming (code 05.02): the cultivation of planting stock (juvenile oysters, mussels, shrimps, crustaceans, fish fry etc.); growing red and other algae suitable for consumption; marine and freshwater fish farming, oyster farming; the provision of services related to the activities of hatcheries and fish farms, inspection of reservoirs [9]. Fish farming in Ukraine does not include the cultivation of amphibians, as well as fishing as a sport or leisure. The catch of fish grown in inland waters belongs to the sphere of direct agrarian and legal regulation. Industrial fishing of wild bioresources is not agricultural activity and falls under the scope of agricultural law only as a component of the agro-industrial complex in the part of the fish food processing industry.

In January 2013, the Law of Ukraine “On Aquaculture” dated September 18, 2012 No. 5293-U1 was introduced to promote the development of the cultivation of aquatic biological resources under controlled conditions [10]. The law applies to legal relations in the field of aquaculture arising in inland water bodies (their parts), fishery technological reservoirs, inland sea waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive (marine) economic zone of Ukraine, as well as on land areas of Ukraine used for aquaculture goals. It has been established that activities in the field of aqua culture do not apply to the special use of aquatic biological resources.

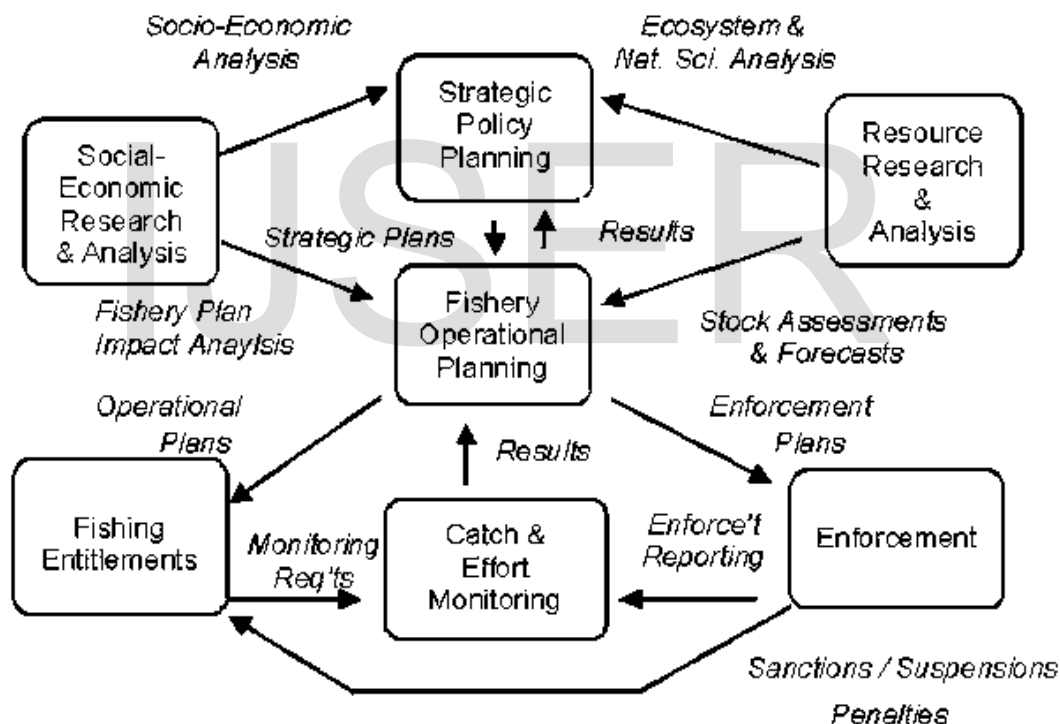


Fig.1. Use of Property Rights in Fisheries Management [35]

The basic requirements for fisheries and fisheries are put forward by the “Temporary Fisheries and Fisheries Management Procedure”, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 28, 1996 No. 1192. According to this document, fisheries and fisheries should be subject to the following basic requirements: 1 a) preventing the deterioration of living conditions of aquatic living resources;

2) ensuring the protection of aquatic living resources from poaching and other uses;

3) promoting the natural reproduction of aquatic living resources through biotechnological and fish-breeding and land reclamation activities aimed at improving their living conditions, as well as measures for the artificial reproduction of aquatic living resources; 4) the implementation of established norms, limits (quotas), terms and rules for the use of living aquatic resources; 5) ensuring management and control in the field of protection, use and reproduction of aquatic living resources and preservation of their habitat; 6) compliance with the norms and requirements of international fishing law; 7) ensuring scientifically sound rational use of aquatic living resources [11].

The procedure for conducting fish breeding events is established by the "Instruction on the procedure for the artificial breeding, rearing of fish and other aquatic living resources and their use in special commercial fish farms", approved by order of the State Fisheries Committee of Ukraine of January 15, 2008 No. 4 (registered with the Ministry of Justice Of Ukraine on January 28, 2008 under No. 64/14755 [12]).

The procedure for the implementation and regulation of industrial fishing (except for amateur and sport fishing in public fishery water bodies) is established by the "Rules of industrial fishing in fishery water bodies of Ukraine" (approved by order of the State Committee of Fisheries of Ukraine of March 18, 1999 No. 33 05.25.1999 . under No. 326/3619), which are annually adjusted [13].

At a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on September 30, 2015, a Fisheries Reform Concept was prepared, according to which a large-scale deregulation began in the industry: 20 legislative initiatives were developed to simplify the business environment and legalize fisheries, which provides for a 70% reduction in the number of permits [1 ].

In June 2016 (June 7, 2016), the State Register of fishery water bodies and their parts was developed and launched [14]. This is the first in the history of Ukraine unified electronic database of comprehensive information about all reservoirs suitable for fisheries, aquaculture and farm fish farming. In 2016, Ukraine adopted many documents on protecting the rights of legally operating fisheries and holding accountable fishermen working without documents.

In 2016, a new fish protection structure was formed in Ukraine - a fish patrol, equipped with modern equipment for monitoring the situation on water bodies, cars and boats with GPS beacons, drones, night vision elements. Since February 2017, an electronic journal has appeared at the fish protection patrol, in which violations recorded during the raids can be recorded from a smartphone and a computer. The electronic journal has the form of an online table with full information about the date of the fish protection raid, and each of the fish protection patrols has its own, individually assigned number in the electronic system, under which it fills the reporting table. The table should be submitted within 1 day [15]. As part of providing a comprehensive program of a control system for water bodies, the industry began to electronize by introducing electronic monitoring systems for fishing in the seas and inland waters with technical support from Estonia and the FAO General Fisheries Commission [16].

Ukraine has the largest potential for fish growing in Europe, but the country's production volume is only 0.1% of world production [17]. Fisheries of Ukraine, as an integral part of the world fisheries complex, are characterized by all the main problems of the development of world aquaculture, as well as a number of internal problems that caused its deep protracted crisis (limited genetic material, feed, capital and access to them; natural risks associated with control over water resources, diseases of aquaculture objects, their extermination by predators; lack of water resources).

The modern fisheries of Ukraine is a river, lake, pond and marine economy. Inland catching fish includes three components: catch by quotas, catch in the regime of special commercial fisheries and fish farming in ponds. At present, 32 state-owned fish breeding and fishing enterprises operate in Ukraine.

Until the beginning of the 19th century. In Ukraine, river fishing was of greatest importance. Among the rivers of Ukraine, the Dnieper and its tributaries (Pripyat, Desna), the Lower Danube, to a lesser extent the Dniester, the Southern Bug and the Seversky Donets are of major fishing importance. The raw material base of fishing in the lower reaches of the Dnieper was formed mainly due to natural reproduction, and the basis of the ichthyofauna was valuable commercial species - bream, ram, pike perch, pike, common carp, catfish. After the regulation of the Dnieper, there was a sharp drop in catches of the main commercial fish species, and rare and small species were generally excluded from fishing. The deformation of the evolutionarily established species community of ichthyofauna began, accompanied by the disappearance of native rheophiles and their replacement by eurybiontic adventive species. By the mid-80s. XX century in ichthyocenosis, the dominant role was played by alien adventive species (white and motley silver carp) and their hybrid forms (grass carp).

Over the past decades of the twentieth and early years of the XXI century. in Ukraine, productivity declined rapidly and the species diversity of freshwater and migratory fish decreased. Most affected were the fish stocks of the Dnieper estuary and the lower reaches of the Dnieper. The species composition of the freshwater and migratory ichthyofauna of the lower reaches of the Dnieper has traditionally consisted of 66 fish species from 12 families, and the main commercial species were bream, zander, carp, tench, pike, catfish, perch. Negative processes continue in floodplain water bodies of the Dnieper-Bug-estuary system, which is also associated with regulation, redistribution and reduction of river flow, a decrease in water exchange, flow and water level in floodplain water bodies and channels. As a result, breeding and feeding conditions for fish caused by degradation of hydroecosystems (overgrowing, silting, salinization), dredging and soil dumping in the Dnieper estuary and accompanied by a decrease in the bio-productivity of these reservoirs are violated. Ichthyocenoses of the Lower Danube have 71 species, among which sturgeon (beluga, sturgeon, stellate sturgeon, sterlet - the water area of Romania, Bulgaria), catfish, asp, tench, carp, pike, roach, silver bream, perch, rudd and sea herring are of commercial importance. The species richness of ichthyocenoses in the estuary of the Southern Bug is on average about 30 species, among which the main ones are carp, bream, roach, rudd, perch, and crucian carp. The ichthyofauna of the Dniester includes 57 species: in the upper reaches, barbel, podust, chub and other rheophile species predominate; in the lower reaches there is roach, rudd, perch, goby, sabrefish, bream, etc. There are 44 species living in the Seversky Donets (bream, podust, ide, pike, etc.). Involving fish (tsarek, catfish, gambusia) play a certain role in the reproduction of fish stocks

of large rivers. Successfully acclimatized white and black grass carp, Amur carp, white and motley silver carp. In recent years, experiments have been conducted on the acclimatization of whitefish.

Since January 31, 2016, as a result of the change in legislation, conditions have been created for the development of aquaculture and mariculture and a complete ban has been introduced on commercial fishing in the Dnieper within Kiev [18].

In the Azov-Black Sea basin, as a result of anthropogenic impact and intensive pollution, fodder resources and feeding ranges were reduced, spawning areas decreased significantly, which affects the ability to reproduce commercial valuable fish and other aquatic organisms, their catch volumes sharply decreased, bio productivity and marine ecosystems. The sprat, flounder, kalkan, atherin, and tyulka in the Sea of Azov used to be the main fishing in the Black Sea.

In general, at the beginning of the XXI century. about 30 native fish species have disappeared or are on the verge of extinction - spike, beluga, stellate sturgeon, Russian sturgeon, sterlet, Black Sea herring, Black Sea salmon, bruise, dumpling, quick-rake, tench, carp, dace, ligature, chub, podust, Dnieper barbel, gudgeon, sabrefish, sewn Black Sea-Azov, loach, goldfish, river eel, burbot, bersh, rhino, fisherman.

In connection with the prevailing conditions, the priority areas for the fishing industry in Ukraine include the protection and reproduction of hydro-biological resources, holding fish-reclamation and compensation measures related to the artificial formation of the ichthyofauna of water bodies. So, in the framework of the budget program "Reproduction of living aquatic resources in inland waters and the Azov-Black Sea basin", the main measure to improve the fishing situation in the Dnieper reservoirs is the full-scale introduction of herbivorous fish. In addition, the need arose for the introduction of bred juveniles of pike perch and pike in order to maintain the number of their populations and the formation of commercial and spawning herds. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the restoration of the population of sturgeon and other fish species listed in the Red Book of Ukraine. In recent years, in the framework of the state program, sturgeon stocking by young fish of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, as well as the r. Danube. The Azov-Black Sea basin is stocked up with young mullet fish (Singhil, Pilengas). In order to preserve biodiversity and restore natural populations of endangered species, as well as increase the fish productivity of water bodies in the western region, salmon fish are artificially reproduced (the Dniester reservoir is the year-olds of rainbow trout and stone-trout trout). Since 2010, work has been carried out on the reproduction of rainbow trout and Danube salmon [19, 20].

The lacustrine economy of Ukraine is concentrated mainly in Polesie and in the lower reaches of the Danube, where there are about 268 lakes with a total area of 16,000 ha, in which 32 commercial species of fish live. Before the regulation of the Dnieper in the floodplain lakes, the fish catch was 600-800 tons, including such valuable fish species as roach, bream, pike perch, pike, catfish, and carp. Currently, no more than 50 tons of fish are caught in these reservoirs, mainly crucian carp, rudd, perch, and roach. Changes in hydrological conditions have led to a deterioration in the conditions of natural reproduction of semi-migratory fish, which form the basis of fishing in this region, and fish of the lake-residential complex. The lakes are shallow, overgrown with higher aquatic vegetation, their water exchange has worsened, the connecting system of channels and eriks disappears, which leads to their transformation into dystrophic water bodies, and in the long term into peat bogs. Thus, the regulation of p. The Dnieper led to a sharp decrease in species richness, a decrease in the number and deformation of the structure of populations of commercial ichthyofauna. The processes of worsening fish habitat conditions continue to deepen annually [20].

Currently, pond fisheries are developing most intensively in Ukraine. The stocked pond fund of Ukraine, which provides up to 30 thousand tons of annual catch, is 75 000 ha. In this area of fisheries, breeding is carried out, new species of fish are bred with higher productivity, the pond area for fish farming is expanding, fish breeding plants and spawning-growing farms are being created [21]. It is pond fish that prevails in the total supply of freshwater fish to the domestic market (more than 70% of production), which makes up the main reserve for further increase in production.

A positive trend in the development of aquaculture in Ukraine is the increase in the pace of construction of small fish farms that grow fish and seafood. In 2016

farm fish production reached 3.9 thousand tons. The largest fish producers are enterprises such as Cherkasyrybkhoz, Chernihivrybkhoz, Sumyrybhoz, Vinnitsarybkhoz, Chernivtsi fish factory.

In the field of fisheries, in January - March 2017, fish catch in inland waters of Ukraine increased by 10% - to 3,686 thousand tons compared to the same period in 2016, including in the regions: Nikolaev - 1.3 times, Volyn - 2.4 times, Lviv - 1.8 times, Cherkasy - 1.2 times, Kharkov - 1.2 times. The catch in the Black Sea increased by 7.8% and amounted to 276 tons. In the first quarter of 2017, 5,795 thousand tons of fish were caught in the Sea of Azov, which is 30% less than in 2017. The decrease in catches is associated with stormy weather, limiting fishing intensity. Currently, fishing continues in normal mode. The decrease in catch in the Sea of Azov affected the total catch in Ukraine (inland waters and the Azov-Black Sea basin), which decreased by 17.9% to 9.757 thousand tons [22-24].

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on Ocean Fisheries (Antarctica), the situation with the catch of ocean fish and seafood continues to deteriorate for the following reasons: changes in jurisdiction and international legal conditions for fishing; fisheries control by international regional fisheries bodies; remoteness of fishing areas; steady increase in prices for oil and oil products in the world market; quantitative and qualitative

degradation of the base of the ocean fleet [22]. Among seafood, shrimps and raps prevail in catches. The leaders in terms of catch are kalkan, tyulka, common pike perch, Black Sea herring, blue carp and roach.

Ukraine is not a significant exporter of fish, because the domestic market is filled mainly through imports (85-90%). The main buyers of Ukrainian fish (carp, pike, capelin, capelin, herring, mackerel, sprat) and seafood were Iraq, Belarus, Germany and Denmark. Ukraine imports ocean varieties of fish that are not grown and not caught in the state. About 86% of all imports are frozen fish and fillets (herring, mackerel, sardine, sprat, sprats, flounder, perch, pangasius, salmon, butterfish, hake, pollock, capelin, notothenia, herring, mackerel, cod, tuna, tilapia, sea trout, hake, hoki) [23-26].

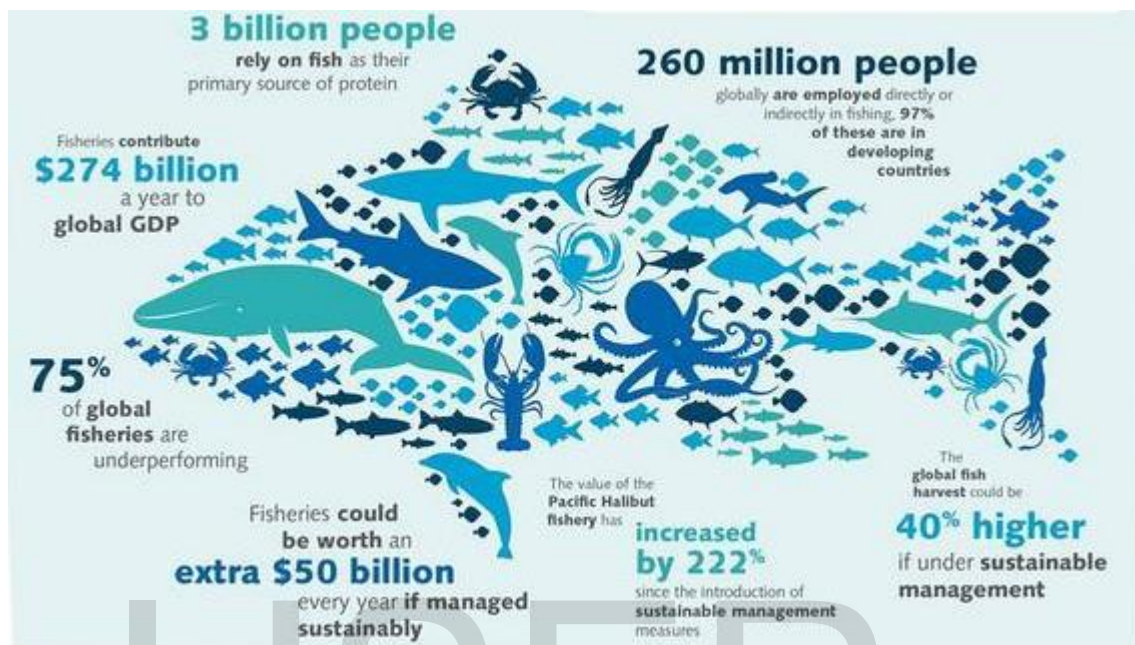


Fig.2. The State of Global Fish Stocks and Opportunities for Sustainable Fishery Development [37]

Source: <http://www.princeofwales.gov.uk/media/press-releases/the-prince-of-wales-brings-together-fish-and-finance-industries-accelerate>.

The current status of global stocks and the opportunities evident for sustainable development were discussed at the side event entitled “The State of Global Fish Stocks and Opportunities for Sustainable Fishery Development”. The fundamental nature of having a comprehensive understanding of the state of the world’s fisheries was conveyed ardently. To augment trade opportunities, food security, the livelihood of the general public, and to indulge SDGs surrounding goal fourteen, status assessments of fisheries were depicted as essential.

In particular, the lives of people living in developing nations and small island developing states (SIDs) were discussed. These individuals often have the most dependence on fisheries for financial support.

In addition, the event discussed the issues surrounding a statistic by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. The statistic explained that from 1974 to 2013 the percentage of biologically sustainable world marine fish stocks decreased from ninety percent to sixty-nine percent.[36]

Ready and canned fish are imported to Ukraine, surimi products (crab sticks) - 7% of all imports of fish products. Ukrainian companies buy fish from Norway, Iceland, Estonia, Latvia, Canada, the USA and Argentina, and delicatessen from France, Italy and China. It should be noted that in recent years, imports of expensive varieties of fish (salmon and trout) have declined. The main suppliers of fish and seafood to Ukraine are Norway companies (Marine Harvest ASA, Ice Seafood AS, Hallvard Leroy AS, Norway Royal Salmon, Nergard AS, Norway Pelagic AS, Egersund Fisk Group, CA Mordal Consulting), Scotland (Denholm Seafoods Ltd), Netherlands (Marine Foods BV), Iceland (Iceland Pelagic, Iceland Seafood ehf), USA (Pacific Seafood), Canada (Ocean Choice International Ltd), Russia (Flyfish, Rosrybtorg), Belarus (Santa Bremor), Lithuania (Benko Servisas). Of course, imports of these fish species declined, while imports of inexpensive species (Estonian sprat and herring), on the contrary, increased. Import of fish products from Ukraine was carried out to the CIS countries (Moldova, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Georgia) [25-28].

In the field of processing fish and non-fish objects in Ukraine, according to Gosra Bagent, about 140 fish processing enterprises operate on their own and imported raw materials, including the largest - Odessa cannery, Southern fish cannery, Nikolaevrybprom, Equator fish cannery, Vinnitsa factory packaging products "Vintar", Busky cannery. Unfortunately, canneries do not work at full capacity. At the same time, the largest fish processing enterprises in Ukraine with their own trademarks are the International Seafood Group, the Ukrainian Eastern Fish Company (UFC), the Santa Bremor company, and the Aquafrost LLC (trading brand (TM) “Water World”), “Vichyunay-Ukraine” (TM “VICI”), private joint-stock company “Company“ Bastion ”; “ Interprodservis ”; “ Don East Plus ”[26, 29, 30].

Ukraine is working closely with international partners. In 2016, the State Fisheries Agency intensified its work with Norway, Estonia, and the FAO General Commission for Fisheries in the Mediterranean (FAO GCRC). The result of cooperation is assistance in reforming and modernizing the fisheries of Ukraine. As noted above, the process of transferring the electronic catch accounting system to Estonia by Ukraine is ending. By the end of 2017, the process of transferring the small fleet monitoring system and the electronic catch reporting system with Norway should be completed. In 2016, the State Fisheries Agency signed an Agreement with the FAO SCCR for the implementation in Ukraine of a large-scale project on scientific research and technical assistance to the Ukrainian fishing industry. Within its framework, a pilot project of a European-style electronic system for reporting and monitoring fishing vessels in the Black Sea will be launched, contributing to the organization of an effective system for monitoring fish catch [15, 31].

In addition, in the first half of 2017, FAO SCRC implements in Ukraine a project to assess the potential for mariculture development in the southwestern Black Sea, according to which FAO representatives together with Ukrainian experts will begin field research and identify promising areas for mariculture development, types and technologies cultivation, possible ways to adapt international practices to the conditions of the Black Sea. The necessary expertise for conducting research and all financial costs for the implementation of technical assistance under the Agreement will be provided by the State Committee for State Reserves [32, 33].

In March 2017, a working group of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine on reforming the fisheries of Ukraine began to function, one of the tasks of which is to prepare legislative initiatives for the establishment in Ukraine of a fund to support the fishing industry and introduce a certificate of origin of seized aquatic biological resources (certificate of origin of fish) analogues of which have long been successfully used in European countries [34].

### Conclusions

Considering the above, at present, the main directions of development of the fisheries of Ukraine remain: 1) the preservation of fisheries in the exclusive (marine) economic zones of foreign countries and the expansion of fishing in open areas of the oceans; 2) rationalization and intensification of fishing for fish and other aquatic living resources in the Azov and Black Seas and inland waters; 3) increasing the reproduction of fish and other aquatic living resources; 4) ensuring effective use and increasing the value of fishery water bodies; 5) intensification of commercial fish farming on a high-quality selection basis; 6) optimization of the development of the fish processing industry; 7) increasing the efficiency of state management of fishery water bodies and control over the use of fish and other aquatic living resources; 8) improving the regulatory framework for fisheries and harmonizing it with the requirements of international treaties of Ukraine [4, 5, 8].

In general, despite the versatile management actions of the State Fisheries Agency of Ukraine, solving the problems associated with the stagnation of the Ukrainian fisheries and its recovery from the crisis without active state intervention will be very difficult and lengthy. State support for the revival and development of the fisheries of Ukraine as a strategically important sector of the national economy, developed taking into account the identified factors of degradation of the fisheries of Ukraine, should become one of the key elements of the mechanism for managing enterprises in the industry. Given global trends, it is advisable to strengthen the development of fisheries in the inland waters of the state. Ukraine has every reason to reach the level of the most developed countries in the world for fisheries.

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