

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-350-7-18>

CURRENT STATE OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН РОЗВИТКУ РИБНОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА УКРАЇНИ

Soborova O. M. Соборова О. М.

*Candidate of Geographical Sciences,
Associate Professor,
Associate Professor at the Aquatic
Bioresources and Aquaculture Department
Odesa State Ecological University
Odesa, Ukraine*

*кандидат географічних наук, доцент
доцент кафедри водних біоресурсів
та аквакультури
Одеський державний
екологічний університет
м. Одеса, Україна*

Burhaz M. I. Бургаз М. І.

*Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate
Professor,
Head of the Aquatic Bioresources and
Aquaculture Department
Odesa State Environmental University
Odesa, Ukraine*

*кандидат біологічних наук, доцент,
завідувачка кафедри водних біоресурсів
та аквакультури
Одеський державний
екологічний університет
м. Одеса, Україна*

Kudelina O. Yu. Куделіна О. Ю.

*Senior Lecturer at the Department of
Foreign Languages
Odesa State Environment University
Odesa, Ukraine*

*старший викладач кафедри
іноземних мов
Одеський державний
екологічний університет
м. Одеса, Україна*

Ukraine has the largest fish farming potential in Europe, but the country production volume is only 0.1% of the world production. The fishing industry of Ukraine, as an integral part of the world fisheries complex, is characterized both all the main problems of the world aquaculture development and a number of internal nature problems, which caused its deep protracted crisis (the limitation of genetic material, feed, capital and the access to them; natural risks associated with the water resources control, aquaculture objects diseases, exterminating aquaculture objects by predators; water resources deficit) [1, p. 105].

The modern fishery of Ukraine is a river, lake, pond and sea economy. Fish production in the inland water bodies includes three components: quota fishing, fishing in the regime of special commodity fish farms and fish farming in ponds.

During the last decades of the 20th century and the first years of the 21st century in Ukraine the productivity and the species diversity of freshwater and passage fish decreased rapidly.

The fish stocks of the Dnieper estuary and the lower reaches of the Dnieper suffered the most. The species composition of the freshwater and passage ichthyofauna of the lower reaches of the Dnieper traditionally included 66 fish species out of 12 families.

In the Azov-Black Sea basin, as a result of the anthropogenic influence and intense pollution, the volume of forage resources and foraging areas has decreased, the spawning areas have significantly decreased, which affects the ability to reproduce commercially valuable fish and other hydrobionts, the volumes of their catch has sharply decreased, and the bioproductivity of the marine ecosystems has decreased.

In connection with the current conditions, the priority areas for the fishing industry of Ukraine include the hydrobioresources protection and reproduction, the fish breeding and reclamation implementation and the compensation measures related to the artificial forming the ichthyofauna in the reservoirs [1, p. 108].

A positive trend in the aquaculture development in Ukraine is an increase in the rate of constructing small fish farms that cultivate fish and seafood.

Ukraine is not a significant fish exporter, because the domestic market is filled mainly by imports (85–90%).

Ukraine imports ready-made and canned fish, raw products (crab sticks) – 7% of the total import of fish products. Ukrainian companies buy fish in Norway, Iceland, Estonia, Latvia, Canada, the USA and Argentina, and they buy delicate varieties in France, Italy, China. It should be noted that in recent years, the import of expensive types of fish (salmon and trout) has decreased.

Taking into account the above, at the present time the main directions in the development of the fishing industry of Ukraine remain:

- 1) preserving fishing activities in the exclusive (marine) economic zones of the foreign countries and expanding fishing in the open areas of the World Ocean;
- 2) rationalizing and intensifying fishing and other aquatic living resources in the Azov and Black seas and the inland water bodies;
- 3) increasing the reproduction volume of fish and other aquatic living resources;
- 4) ensuring effective use and increasing the value of fishery water facilities;
- 5) intensifying commercial fish farming on a qualitative breeding basis;
- 6) optimizing the development of the fish processing industry;
- 7) increasing the effectiveness of state fishery water body managing and controlling fish and other aquatic living resources using;

8) improving the regulatory and legal basis of fisheries management and its harmonization with the requirements of the Ukraine international treaties [2, p. 2].

Fisheries is a branch of the national economy, the development of which cannot be determined by the laws of the market alone. The desire to increase profits in fishing leads to the fact that the natural reproduction of fish resources does not keep up with the growth rate of the catch. As a result, the natural stocks of many fish species are under threat, some of them are on the verge of extinction and ecological catastrophe.

The creation of favorable conditions to ensure the development of the fishing industry and its competitiveness on the domestic and foreign markets will lead to positive changes in the field of fishing industry and will contribute to stabilizing and increasing in the production of domestic competitive fish production to ensure the food security of Ukraine, which will allow to satisfy the needs of the population.

The current state of the fishing industry remains difficult, the volume of its production has significantly decreased, the raw materials export direction has increased, which threatens to turn Ukraine into a raw material appendage of developed countries [3, p. 75].

Taking into account the world trends, it is expedient to strengthen the development of fisheries in the internal water bodies of the state. Ukraine has every reason to rise to the level of the most developed countries in the world in terms of fisheries.

Bibliography:

1. Миськовець Н. П. Аналіз сучасного стану та перспективи розвитку рибного господарства України. *Бізнес Інформ*. 2020. № 3. С. 104–111. DOI:10.32983/2222-4459-2020-3-104-111
2. Попова О.Л. Статистика та економіка рибного господарства в Україні. *Статистика України*. 2017. № 3. С. 13–19. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/su_2017_3_4
3. Михальчишина Л., Синенок І. Стратегічні напрями розвитку аквакультури в Україні. *Біоекономіка та аграрний бізнес*. 2020. Т. 11. № 2. С. 72–85
4. Проект розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України «Про схвалення Стратегії розвитку галузі рибного господарства України на період до 2023 року» від 19.03.2019 р. URL: http://kv.darg.gov.ua/_proekt_rozporjadzhennja_0_0_0_652_1.htm