

ВОДНІ БІОРЕСУРСИ ТА АКВАКУЛЬТУРА

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FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIORESOURCES BY FISHERIES ENTERPRISES

Abstract. *The article is devoted to the economic essence of the concept of "sustainable use of biological resources". An analysis of the prospects for the development of the domestic fish market was made. It has been proven that the further development of the fish market should be based on the creation of an effective organizational and economic mechanism, its functioning, state stimulation of the development of the market infrastructure, strengthening of quality control of fish and fish products, modernization of fishing enterprises, updating of the material and technical base and increasing the capitalization of the enterprise.*

Key words: *market, fish, aquatic biological resources, financial resources, enterprises.*

The urgency of the problem. The development of fish farming is not only a necessary component of the state agrarian policy to increase the level of consumption by the population, but also an important strategic direction for the diversification of agribusiness and the expansion of population employment. However, the economic and social problems of the development of agricultural production in the country negatively affected the financial support of enterprises in this field.

The goal of the work. Analysis of prospects for the development of the domestic fish market and justification of the need to create an effective organizational and economic mechanism for its functioning.

Taking into account the potential opportunities for the development of the fishing industry of Ukraine, its strategic importance for guaranteeing the country's food security, as well as the need to revive the image of Ukraine as a maritime and fishing country, it is necessary to revive the industry at a new level. This requires the implementation of innovative achievements, the direction of significant investment resources in the industry. Achieving these goals is possible under the conditions of improving financial support, revising the existing provisions on lending to enterprises in the industry and supporting the industry at the state level. The main fish product of the inland water bodies of Ukraine was and will remain in the future fresh fish of different periods, therefore important issues for

the companies that supply it to the market are the conditions for growing and fattening fish, the quality of fry and the ecological state of the water body.

To increase the economic efficiency of growing commercial fish in inland waters, primarily artificial, it is important to take care of ponds and reservoirs in which industrial fishing is planned.

In Ukraine, there is a significant number of small, so-called "technological" reservoirs (settling tanks, coolers in etc.). In such reservoirs, it is possible to conduct commercial fish farming under the conditions of mutual coordination of organizational and economic relations between enterprises - owners of water bodies and water users in the event that the industrial enterprise itself is not interested in independently conducting this type of economic activity. The specificity of these water bodies lies in the almost complete absence of conditions for natural reproduction of fish due to the low level of the natural fodder base, water quality indicators, therefore fish farms use them as feeding ponds. This type of fish farming makes it possible to significantly optimize the use of artificial feeds, while developing an environmentally friendly, resource- and energy-saving technology for breeding high-quality, valuable fish [1].

If the economic activity of fishing in inland waters is aimed primarily at growing and fattening fish, then in external waters it consists in identifying significant accumulations of fish and their catch, as well as transportation to the final consumer and the conditions of transportation of products. The fund of fisheries water objects of Ukraine amounts to 15,633.5 thousand . ha of coastal areas of the Black and Azov seas, 18 bays of the said seas with an area of 1,620.1 thousand ha , 21 estuaries with an area of 267.4 thousand ha [2].

For fishing enterprises engaged in sea fishing of fish products, an important task of effective activity is the presence of a modern material and technical base in the form of a fleet and land transport. There are four sea fishing ports in Ukraine: Sevastopol Sea Fishing Port, Kerch Sea Port, Illichiv Sea Port, and Mariupol Sea Port. Their transshipment capacities and infrastructure are fully capable of receiving fishing vessels, unloading and servicing them [3].

Ukraine is a member of about ten international organizations, which were created to regulate relations between states in the field of using the resources of the World Ocean, ecology of the seas, as well as fishing. Within the framework of these organizations, our state is granted quotas for industrial extraction of aquatic living resources in general and industrial fishing in particular. However, due to the practical absence of the domestic ocean fleet, the indicated quotas are not used to their full extent, which in the future may lead to the denial of the right to fish in the World Ocean in general. Thus, in 2015, domestic enterprises did not catch fish and extract other aquatic living resources in the open part [4].

At the same time, we believe that it is unacceptable to refuse fishing quotas due to the lack of a material and technical base, since in the future we will no longer be able to obtain them due to extremely difficult conditions for their restoration. Moreover, it is necessary to participate in newly created international organizations in this field. Yes, in view of this, the International Organization for Fisheries in the South Pacific Ocean is extremely promising . This region is important for any state, therefore participation in it, obtaining quotas, their development, as well as the direct presence of the Ukrainian fishing fleet in the Pacific Ocean are of strategic importance both for food (as a source of filling the domestic market with seafood and fish products), and and political and economic security.

The State Fisheries Committee annually sets limits on the catch of fish and other aquatic living resources in water bodies of national importance, however, due to the low level of funding of the committee for measures against illegal fishing (primarily, this is the lack of modern ships and vessels for

monitoring water bodies objects to prevent illegal fishing) this limit is significantly exceeded by poaching. For the effective functioning of the fish farming industry, financial support should be provided in the following areas:

- funding of research, because they are of primary importance for the production and provision of fish products to the population and guarantee the food security of the state;

- improvement of state financing of fish market infrastructure development; - support for the development of the fishing industry, which would be based on the principles of resource efficiency, innovation, competitiveness and scientific knowledge;

- development of the field of sale and processing of products.

Entrepreneurs, scientists, representatives of the authorities and experts of the fishing industry discussed the current situation in the market of fish and seafood, cooperation between the producer and the processor, the state policy for the development of the industry and the opening of foreign markets.

An alternative mechanism of financial support for the development of aquaculture can be the attraction of funds from other sources, namely the use of the company's own capital, the reduction of tax pressure through the introduction of special regimes and mechanisms of indirect taxation.

It should be noted that fishing enterprises must constantly invest in the modernization of their own enterprise, update the material and technical base, and increase the capitalization of the enterprise. Simultaneously with the development of fishing enterprises, the increase in fishing and processing of fish products, it is advisable to significantly increase the level of quality control. First of all, it is necessary to prohibit the import of illegal fish and raw materials for processing that have not passed certification. Control over the chains of supermarkets, shops, especially markets and spontaneous points of sale should be strengthened. In the case of detection of uncertified products, significant fines should be imposed on the sellers, including deprivation of the certificate for the relevant type of activity.

At the same time, it is necessary to increase the number of centers for certification and quality assessment of both public and private products; at the same time, state centers should be equipped with modern measuring devices at the expense of the state budget, and market centers at the expense of a percentage of the rent for the place of trade.

The quality of products at the enterprise should be improved directly through the introduction of the latest innovative technologies, first of all, in the process of product processing and packaging.

Conclusions. Therefore, financial support for the sustainable use of aquatic bioresources in the entrepreneurial branch of fish farming should be based on the creation of an effective financial mechanism for its functioning. The simultaneous development of all elements of the mechanism will cause a synergistic effect of the development of the fish products market, which will ultimately increase the economic efficiency of fish farming enterprises, their competitiveness both on the domestic and foreign markets, and provide end consumers with a wide range of fish products and their processing of high quality according to an affordable price.

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