

УДК341.225.8(4ЄС:477)

Inna Usenko*PhD student of the Global Studies, European Integration and National Security Management Chair, ORIPA NAPA under the President of Ukraine*

THE REGULATIONS OF THE EU COMMON FISHERIES POLICY AS AN EXAMPLE FOR UKRAINE

The issues of finding ways to develop further Ukraine's fisheries remain relevant. To date, the impact of fishing on the fragile marine environment has not been fully studied. It is also important to cooperate with partner countries in the field of joint study of raw materials, fish processing and marketing, infrastructure of the fishery industry, training of specialists, etc. For Ukraine one of the steps to overcome the problems in this area is to adapt the rules of the EU's common fisheries policy. These measures will contribute to the increase of competitiveness on domestic fish products in native and foreign markets, strengthening food security of Ukraine.

Key words: fisheries; European Union; Common Fisheries Policy; European Commission; fish resources.

Інна Усенко*аспірант кафедри глобалістики, євроінтеграції та управління національною безпекою ОРІДУ НАДУ при Президентові України*

ПОЛОЖЕННЯ СПІЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ ЄС ЩОДО РИБАЛЬСТВА ЯК ПРИКЛАД ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ

У статті аналізуються питання пошуку шляхів подальшого розвитку рибного господарства України, які залишаються актуальними. Актуалізується здійснення співробітництва з країнами-партнерами у сфері спільного вивчення сировинних ресурсів, рибопереробки й маркетингу створення інфраструктури рибогосподарської галузі, підготовки фахівців тощо.

Зазначається, що метою забезпечення екологічної, економічної та соціальної стійкості риболовлі та аквакультури, сприяння розвитку динамічної рибної галузі та забезпеченню рівного рівня життя рибальських громад в Європейському Союзі існує Спільна політика рибальства.

Україна, як держава, що закріпила курс на Європейський Союз, може імплементувати та адаптувати законодавство щодо Спільної політики рибальства Європейського Союзу. Вона повинна включати правила, спрямовані на забезпечення простежуваності, безпеки і якості продуктів, що продаються у Союзі. Крім того, ця політика має сприяти підвищенню продуктивності, справедливому рівню життя у секторі рибальства, включаючи дрібномасштабне рибальство і стабільність ринків, забезпечити доступність продовольства обґрунтованою ціною.

В Україні має у різних форматах дана ідея вже входить до державних нормативно-правових актів, але конкретні питання згаданого відродження нині тільки починають виокремлюватись.

ЄС на сьогодні актуалізує угоди з третіми країнами щодо посилення європейського внеску у розвиток місцевого рибальства, інвестицій та належне управління морським

господарством. Приймаються нові регіональні програми вдосконалення контролю, які передбачають науковий моніторинг рибних запасів.

Робляться висновки, що стратегічними цілями розвитку галузі рибного господарства України до 2030 р. потрібно стати будівництво такої нової інноваційної моделі устрою галузі, яка притаманна умовам України і яка зможе гарантовано забезпечити створення сприятливого законодавчого, нормативно-правового, фінансово-економічного, адміністративного, виробничого простору для стрімкого розвитку національного виробництва конкурентоспроможної, якісної рибної продукції на ринках України та поза її межами, створення об'єктивних передумов для соціально-економічного розвитку підприємств галузі, традиційних рибпромислових регіонів, відновлення екології та природоохоронних водойм на фоні зростання їх рибогосподарського потенціалу зі збереженням всього видового природного біорізноманіття риби та інших водних біоресурсів, тощо. Подальші дослідження повинні проводитися у напрямку актуалізації рибальства й аквакультури, які є важливими джерелами продовольства, харчування та доходів.

Ключові слова: рибне господарство; Спільна політика рибальства; Європейська Комісія; рибні ресурси.

Постановка проблеми. Fisheries is a branch of the economy whose tasks are the study, protection, reproduction, cultivation, use of aquatic bioresources, their extraction (extraction, catch, harvesting), sale and processing. At the same time, fishing is a traditional economic activity that plays an important role in the economy of Ukraine. At the same time, fishing is a traditional economic activity that plays an important role in the economy of Ukraine [1].

The Common Fisheries Policy of the European Union (CFP) is a set of rules for the management of European fishing fleets and the conservation of fish stocks. Designed to manage shared resources, it gives all European fishing fleets equal access to EU waters and fishing grounds and allows fishermen to compete fairly.

The CFP aims to ensure the environmental, economic and social sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture and to provide a source of healthy food for EU citizens. Its aim is to promote the development of a dynamic fishing industry and to ensure an equal standard of living for fishing communities.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. Theoretical basis of the research are the works of such scholars as: Vdovenko N.M., Zhuikov G.E., Buryak P.Y., Sharilo Y.E., Davydova V.

Мета статті. The purpose of the paper is to reveal the regulations of the EU common fisheries policy as an example for Ukraine.

Виклад основного матеріалу. In the traditional model of human and sustainable development, the problem is to reach compromises between the three goals: promoting economic growth and competitiveness, reducing social inequality and preserving the base of natural resources. The model of human and sustainable development considers these three goals as mutually reinforcing rather than contradictory [2].

According to Article 2 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, the task of the Community is to make the whole community harmonious, balanced and stable through development of economic activity, high employment and social protection, equality between women and men, stable and non-inflationary growth, high level of competitiveness and convergence of economic indicators, high level of protection and improvement environment, increasing the level and quality of life, economic and social cohesion and solidarity of the Member States [3].

CFP has 4 main policy areas: Fisheries Management; International politics; Market and trade policy; Policy financing [4].

At the end of December of the last year a new Regulation (EU) № 1380/2013 was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council “On the Common Fisheries Policy and amending Council Regulations (EU) № 1954/2003, (EU) № 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation

(EC) № 2371/2002 and (EC) № 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585 / EC "finalized amendments to the Common Fisheries Policy and laid the foundations for the functioning of EU fisheries and its reform for at least 2014 -2020 years".

The CFP should ensure that fisheries and aquaculture activities contribute to long-term environmental, economic and social sustainability. It should include rules aimed at ensuring the traceability, safety and quality of products sold in the Union. In addition, the PSA should promote productivity, a fair standard of living in the fisheries sector, including small-scale fishing and market stability, and it should ensure that food is available and that it reaches consumers at a reasonable price. The PSA should contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and should contribute to the goals set out in this Strategy [5].

The EU's common fisheries policy has become streamlined and now much cheaper and easier to manage. Decision-making allows specific technical decisions to be made with the closer involvement of fishermen. Fisheries operators are encouraged to act responsibly, but should also demonstrate that they comply with the requirements and basic principles of the CFP. Stakeholders are fully involved in policy decisions and discussions. Fishing control has become much more effective.

Outside Europe, the EU continues to work to promote good maritime governance and responsible fisheries around the world. Agreements with third countries now give the highest priority to strengthening Europe's contribution to local fisheries, investment and good marine management. New regional programs improve control, scientific monitoring of fish stocks, involving most of the world's largest fishing nations [6].

In Ukraine, considerable attention should be paid to the revival of fisheries. In various formats, this idea is already included in state regulations, but the specific issues of this revival are just beginning to stand out. But without this process, any idea is threatened with becoming a slogan [7].

The state and prospects of development of the fisheries complex of the country have been and are the subject of numerous studies, in which one of the main directions is to find the main trends of increasing productivity and economic efficiency of the industry in a market economy [8].

Consumption of fish and seafood, its range, quantitative and qualitative indicators characterize the degree of economic development of the country and the level of welfare of its population. The volume and structure of demand for food and fish and fish products, in particular, is formed under the influence of many factors: income, retail prices for certain foods, the ratio of urban and rural population in the study population, own production, imports and others [9].

The importance of the fisheries industry in ensuring the living standards of people encourages the scientific community to study both methodological and conceptual approaches to its functioning in today's global transformations. Fisheries and aquaculture are important sources of food, nutrition and income. These economic activities provide a livelihood for many people in the world. All recent reports by experts from international organizations, fisheries and civil society highlight the enormous potential of the oceans and inland waters. This mainly concerns their current and future food security for the world's population, which is expected to grow to 9.7 billion in 2050. This confirms the opinion of scientists about the relevance of research to assess the demand for fish, fish products, which in the context of economic globalization are necessary [10].

The development of the domestic market of goods and services contributes to ensuring stability, reducing disparities in the socio-economic development of the regions. But it is necessary to balance development, which involves gradual changes in the structure of the economic complex of the country and its regions in order to bring them closer to the structure of developed countries, obtaining a synergistic effect from the interaction of different spheres of activity, rational use of natural resources [11].

In the 20th century, a platform for international cooperation was created to conserve and sustainably use the resources of the Black and Azov Seas. The Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (1993), a number of protocols thereto and the Strategic Action Plan for

the Black Sea (1996, updated in 2009) established a legislative framework for the implementation of joint regional programs and projects and international technical assistance.

Pollution of the marine environment and coastal areas, unbalanced use of marine resources and lack of integrated environmental management remain key factors determining the unsatisfactory state of the environment of the Black and Azov Seas. That is why the key task is to reduce any pollution of the marine environment and prevent it.

This is an extremely large-scale task given the list of sectors involved in this process: industry, transport, agriculture, energy, tourism. It is also important to preserve and balance the use of marine and coastal ecosystems while protecting both anthropogenic activities and natural factors. In particular, the ratification and implementation of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments in 2004 will be an instrument to combat the intrusion of alien species into the Black Sea ecosystem. Unregulated and illegal catching of resources undermines the stocks of commercial fish and other species. The use of prohibited means of fishing and fishing during the spawning period not only reduces the populations of commercial fish, but also harms marine mammals that accidentally fall prey. Introduction of catch accounting practice marine living resources and trade only in the presence of supporting documents confirming the legality of such catches is an urgent national task. The implementation of the task will contribute to the consolidation of international efforts to introduce sustainable fishing practices and combat illegal and unregulated fisheries.

The recommendations for achieving the goal are connected with:

- development and implementation of integrated coastal zone management plans based on best national and international practices;
- development of a national strategy for marine environmental policy;
- introduction of a monitoring program to assess the state of the seas;
- preparation of a program on measures to achieve good ecological status of the seas.

The achieving of the goal should significantly improve the quality of life of the population of coastal areas through sustainable nature management and minimization of environmental pollution of the Black and Azov Seas [12].

Fish has long been one of the most popular foods in the world. More than half of fish exports by value and volume are in developing countries, provided that fish consumption per capita is higher in post-industrial economies. According to international experts, world fisheries and aquaculture should continue to develop actively, given the increase in the world's population, which in 2050 will reach 9.7 billion people. In this regard, the potential of both sea and inland fisheries and aquaculture in the context of the current and future contribution to the food security of the Earth's population is constantly being reviewed.

For many years we have been coming to the conclusion that European aquaculture, in the absence of natural conditions for mass production of inexpensive products, should rely only on stagnant production. Progress will be achieved towards the diversification of aquaculture facilities, the production of niche and organic products (tench, pike perch), as well as the development of new technologies based on the application of resource-saving and environmentally friendly principles. Forecasting the development of the industry in the medium term is based on analytical materials on the macroeconomic environment, aspects of international trade and world prices, taking into account customs tariffs, the likelihood of outbreaks of fish diseases, industrial fishing, increasing production time. There is a number of uncertainties that may affect fisheries development, most notably climate change. Climate change is affecting aquatic ecosystems, reducing their sustainability and degrading natural resources, especially in coastal areas.

Gradual warming of the atmosphere leads to physical and chemical changes in the aquatic environment. There are also external factors that can lead to unforeseen situations and affect the fish market.

In this situation, Ukraine is in a more favorable position among other European countries, because in relation to our territory, the impact of climate change, its devastating effects are

projected to be the least. And this, as well as opportunities for the production of organic aquaculture, as well as the prospects for the production of so-called niche species, makes Ukraine a potential influential player in European aquaculture. It is necessary to:

a) create favorable conditions to ensure the competitiveness of fisheries development in the domestic and foreign markets; to establish a system for the formation of indicators of fish production and fishery products, taking into account the experience of the system of data collection on fisheries and their management in the European Union based on the provisions of the Data Collection Regulation (DCR) № 1543/2000 of 29.06.2000 and Data Collection System (DCF); to increase the efficiency of protection of aquatic bioresources in natural reservoirs of Ukraine; to increase the total consumption of fish and fish products to 15 kg per person (9.6 kg);

b) extensive aquaculture should be maintained, fish farming complexes should continue to be financed from the budget, because the reduction of breed elitism leads to losses in complexes, an appropriate support should be provided to purebred fish factories (as there are no integrated fish farms), to create conditions for unimpeded import of feed for predatory species of fish (trout, catfish) raised in pools, UZV, to promote the construction of feed mills taking into account the world experience in terms of economic orientation to world safety and quality standards [8].

Висновки. Rational use of fish resources is one of the most pressing issues in the context of solving the problem of depletion of natural resources. Like the common agricultural policy, the Common Fisheries Policy is a shared responsibility of the European Union and the Member States and has a decisive impact on the competitiveness of fisheries [1].

Since Ukraine's integration into the European Union has been declared a priority of the country's foreign policy, the legislation of Ukraine in the field of fisheries policy must comply with the norms of EU legislation. Thus, the country must also move in the European direction of fisheries development [13], namely the fundamental study of the essence of the existing fisheries base, the definition of goals its development and provision of resources, including scientific, financial, human, material. The condition is the broad involvement of the public, producer organizations and the granting of a decisive vote to scientists.

References.

1. Vdovenko N.M. Rybne gospodarstvo Ukrainy v umovakh hlobalizatsii ekonomiky: monohrafiia. Kyiv: TsP Komprynt, 2016. 476 c. URL: https://darg.gov.ua/files/6/12_21_3.PDF
2. Pro Tsili staloho rozvytku Ukrainy na period do 2030 roku: Ukaz Prezydenta № 722/2019 vid 30.09.2019 r. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text>
3. Dohovir pro zasnuvannia Yevropeiskoi spilnoty. Konstytutsiini akty Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu. Chastyna I. Uporiadnyk H. Druzenko / za zah. red. T. Kachky. Kyiv: Vydavnytstvo «Iustinian», 2005. 512 s. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_017#Text
4. Spilna polityka rybalstva (SPR). URL: https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/policy/common-fisheries-policy-cfp_en
5. Shchodo zakonodavstva YeS u sferi rybnoho gospodarstva. URL: https://darg.gov.ua/_shchodo_zakonodavstva_jes_u_0_0_0_1567_1.html
6. Zelena knyha reformy spilnoi polityky rybalstva. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0163:FIN:EN:PDF>
7. Kachnyi O. S. Derzhavna polityka rozvytku rybnoho gospodarstva URL: <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=40>
8. Konkurentospromozhnist rybnoho gospodarstva ta akvakultury yak skladova efektyvnosti natsionalnoi ekonomiky. URL: <http://journals.nubip.edu.ua/index.php/Bioeconomy/article/view/13434/11583>
9. Zahorodniuk O.V. Formuvannia na rynku ryby i rybnoi produktsii URL:<https://www.pdaa.edu.ua/sites/default/files/nppdaa/5.1/93.pdf>
10. Derenko O. O. Otsinka popytu na rybnu produktsiiu v umovakh hlobalnykh transformatsiinykh protsesiv. URL: <http://global-national.in.ua/archive/13-2016/26.pdf>

11. Mykolaichuk M. M. Kontseptualni zasady publichnoho upravlinnia rozvytkom vnutrishnoho rynku tovariv ta posluh. Investytsii: praktyka ta dosvid. №20. 2017. S. 54. URL: <http://www.investplan.com.ua/?op=1&z=5744&i=8>.
12. Natsionalna dopovid «Tsili Staloho Rozvytku: Ukraina» URL: http://un.org.ua/images/SDGs_NationalReportUA_Web_1.pdf
13. Fedorenko M. O., Vdovenko N. M., Pavliuk S. S., Diudiaieva O. A. Bazovi zasady rozvytku rybalstva ta akvakultury v umovakh transformatsiinykh protsesiv. URL: <http://wra-journal.ksauniv.ks.ua/archives/2020/2/7.pdf>

Література.

1. Вдовенко Н.М. Рибне господарство України в умовах глобалізації економіки: монографія. Київ: ЦП Компрінт, 2016. 476 с. URL: https://darg.gov.ua/files/6/12_21_3.PDF
2. Про Цілі сталого розвитку України на період до 2030 року: Указ Президента № 722/2019 від 30.09.2019 р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text>
3. Договір про заснування Європейської спільноти. Конституційні акти Європейського Союзу. Частина I. Упорядник Г. Друзенко / за заг. ред. Т. Качки. Київ: Видавництво «Юстініан», 2005. 512 с. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_017#Text
4. Спільна політика рибальства (СПР). URL: https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/policy/common-fisheries-policy-cfp_en
5. Щодо законодавства ЄС у сфері рибного господарства. URL: https://darg.gov.ua/_shchodo_zakonodavstva_jes_u_0_0_0_1567_1.html
6. Зелена книга реформи спільної політики рибальства. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0163:FIN:EN:PDF>
7. Качний О. С. Державна політика розвитку рибного господарства URL: <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=40>
8. Конкурентоспроможність рибного господарства та аквакультури як складова ефективності національної економіки. URL: <http://journals.nubip.edu.ua/index.php/Bioeconomy/article/view/13434/11583>
9. Загороднюк О. В. Формування на ринку риби і рибної продукції URL: <https://www.pdaa.edu.ua/sites/default/files/nppdaa/5.1/93.pdf>
10. Деренько О. О. Оцінка попиту на рибну продукцію в умовах глобальних трансформаційних процесів. URL: <http://global-national.in.ua/archive/13-2016/26.pdf>
11. Миколайчук М. М. Концептуальні засади публічного управління розвитком внутрішнього ринку товарів та послуг. *Інвестиції: практика та досвід*. №20. 2017. С. 54. URL: <http://www.investplan.com.ua/?op=1&z=5744&i=8>.
12. Національна доповідь «Цілі Сталого Розвитку: Україна» URL: http://un.org.ua/images/SDGs_NationalReportUA_Web_1.pdf
13. Федоренко М. О., Вдовенко Н. М., Павлюк С. С., Дюдяєва О. А. Базові засади розвитку рибальства та аквакультури в умовах трансформаційних процесів. URL: <http://wra-journal.ksauniv.ks.ua/archives/2020/2/7.pdf>