

Results Of The Fish Business 2019

Hennady Rudenko, head of the "Zabirya" Fish Park "

The procedure and perspective for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in Ukraine directly depends on the implementation of paid fishing as a service, on all water bodies of national importance. The legacy of the Soviet Union in relation to amateur fishing in an unlimited poaching has led to the degradation of aquaculture stocks and prospects in general. Imperfect water legislation and broken criminal code lead to constant clashes on farms where fish is grown. People confuse access to water bodies and argue about the Constitution points and the law norms. Constant skirmishes, conflicts. If this does not end soon, the industry will continue to decline.

Konstantin Demyanenko, Institute of Fisheries and Marine Ecology (IPEM)

In recent years, Ukraine has been developing less than 10% of the pelagic fish mass raw resources of the Azov and Black seas (azov hamsa, tyulka, sprat). On the one hand, this is due to the situation that developed in the Azov and Black seas in the years after the occupation of Crimea (Ukrainian vessels access restriction to a large part of the sea areas due to blocking by Russia), on the other - the reduction and stagnation of the fishing fleet. Therefore, along with efforts to restore Ukraine's control over the currently occupied sea areas, it is necessary to introduce measures to update the fishing fleet and introduce new efficient and environmentally friendly fishing gear.

Probably, this will be facilitated by the invitation and receipt of investments in the sphere of Ukrainian fishing, the introduction of high-quality and high-value products production from available raw materials of aquatic bioresources (which will provide greater economic interest, attracting funds for the modernization of the fishing fleet).

It is obvious that one of key factors for maintaining and development of marine fisheries is the effective marine living resources protection, for which it is necessary to continue implementing best practices for the fisheries technical control (remote monitoring of vessels) and monitoring the market for fish and fish-products (through appropriate traceability mechanisms that should be provided for in the legislation), in accordance with the directives of the EU and international regional fisheries organizations.

It is necessary to inform potential investors about existing raw material opportunities and create optimal conditions for investment in the sphere of ocean fishing under the flag of Ukraine.

Under these conditions, there are opportunities to strengthen the presence of the Ukrainian fishing fleet in the Antarctic sea zone, restore Ukrainian fishing in the North Atlantic and join the fishing of marine living resources in the Pacific ocean.

Dmitry Hristenko, key expert on aquaculture and fisheries, Niras A / S project "Technical assistance to support the implementation of the operation: "Main credit for the agricultural sector - Ukraine"

Main Credit of the agricultural sector of Ukraine: project implementation structure.

The structure of the European investment bank's loan, its main objectives, selected value chains, and promising implementation areas.

The biggest problem is that the project was announced a long time ago, and has already acquired a number of rumors that need to be refuted due to the measures of the official technical assistance project.

Specific Bank loan terms will be known later, when the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine approves the list of banks that will participate in the project.

Ukrainian citizens, who are potential project participants do not fully understand the EU social and environmental standards that all projects must meet. To address this issue, the technical assistance project will conduct several training sessions.

Peter G. Shevchenko, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

Mityay Ivan, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

Larisa Demchenko, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

The functioning of fish farms in the STRH and aquaculture regimes is unsatisfactory for a number of objective and subjective reasons.

The first step to solve them - should be to bring the farms activities in accordance with regulatory documents: clearly distinguish the areas of fishing activity and reservoirs where it occurs. An alternative measure is the development of a unified version of the law.

It is necessary to take control of the STRH subjects and those that act on the basis of the NBO for the performance of fishing Regimes and NBO points.

It is necessary to add the NBO to the passport of fishery technological water reservoir, and to add points in the passport itself, related to forage fish, species composition of the chimbote, inventory, fish productivity, volumes of introduction and robomary complex works.

It would be appropriate for local authorities to instruct economic entities about aquaculture areas and water bodies subject to the law «On aquaculture».

It would also be appropriate to review the rent cost of reservoirs where aquaculture and STRH is carried out, simplify its registration procedure and develop a number of measures to stimulate fishing activities.

In General, in Ukraine, it is necessary to conduct an audit of reservoirs used for the operation of mini-hydroelectric power plants, obligate users to carry out fish-meliorative measures and partially finance work on the reproduction and conservation of fish stocks.

It is also necessary to strengthen control over adhering to provisions of Regimes of fishing usage and identify reservoirs where non-commercial fish farming is carried out and at the state level decide to provide fish-planting material, or offer certain preferences to private entities.

Dmitry Яagumenny, Chairman of the UIFSA Association (Association of Ukrainian fish and seafood importers)

The trend on increasing the consumption of fish and seafood in Ukraine continues. It is contributed by:

- people's desire to eat healthier,
- growth of population` real incomes
- increasing range of manufacturers
- strengthening of the national currency.

However, there are a number of factors that constrain market growth and increase consumption to the European average:

- lack of a sustainable consumption culture
- low awareness about fish products` nutritional value and the lack of sufficient and understandable information about fish products in general, as a result - a lot of myths and stereotypes about fish and seafood that prevent consumers from making a conscious choice.

An additional stimule for the fishing industry development can be the development of processing and opening of new markets for processed / created fish products in Ukraine (for example, Poland, which is now the number 1 processor of fish products in Europe).

Sergey Polyakov, " Western Fish Company"

There are a number of problems with financing STRH projects:

- lack of accepted and really working schemes for financing aquaculture projects (banks, funds), high cost of components and feed;
- difficulties with customs clearance, insufficient study of the local production base;
- priority orientation of state bodies on large business and large enterprises;
- gradual quality deterioration of personnel training for aquaculture enterprises;

- lack of special practical training for working with EPL;
- lack of consistency and continuity in training for aquaculture enterprises, which was earlier;
- low prestige of the fish breeder profession in modern society and as a result, lack of sufficient financial incentives and outflow of personnel;
- unwillingness of industrial enterprises to cooperate with aquaculture, as a result - the inability to use excess heat and other resources.

R. Novitsky, Head of the "Water bioresources and aquaculture" Department, Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University

What is more profitable: fishing or recreational fishing?

At present, the total withdrawal of water bioresources in water bodies of Ukraine is:

- fishing-30-35%;
- amateur fishing – 40-45% (including spearfishing, collecting crayfish, catching shrimp, harvesting bloodworms, hamarus PR-7%);
- illegal biological resources fishing - at least 25-30%

Economic advantages of recreational fishing in Ukraine:

- The volume of financial revenues to the State Budget of Ukraine from recreational fishing is at least 90 million UAH annually (according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2006-2012), excluding the sale of boats and fishing bases activities, campsites, diving centers;
- Fishermen-amateurs better and more varyably use biological resources of water bodies than the craft;
- Recreational fishing in Ukraine has a super-powerful "green-tourism" potential;
- The fishing-sport and recreational industry offers 3.4 times more jobs than the industrial and fishing industry;
- The socio-economic efficiency of recreational fishing is manifested in the development level of the total labor force, emotional and mental discharge, and a reduction in the number of many diseases.

Problems in the study of recreational fishing in Ukraine

1. Lack of own methodology for studying the development of amateur fishing.
2. Lack of methods for assessing the direct and indirect impact of recreational fishing on the country's economy.
3. Lack of systematic data collection on amateur catch statistics.
4. Lack of specialized training forms in recreational fishing as a type of nature management.