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FEATURES OF MARINE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: CLASSIFICATION AND TYPES IN THE CONTEXT OF MARINE NATURE-EXPLOITATION

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ МОРЕГОСПОДАРСЬКОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ: КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ І ВИДИ В КОНТЕКСТІ УПРАВЛІННЯ МОРСЬКИМ ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯМ

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The purpose of marine economic activities is to obtain economic, social, scientific, political, military and other types of effect to ensure sustainable development of Ukraine. The article discusses the characteristic features of marine economic activities, substantiates the need to clarify the widely used concept of "marine activity", given in the "Marine Doctrine of Ukraine for the period up to 2035", offers a more correct interpretation of this concept. The necessity of coordinating the actions of the entities operating in the sea space and in the coastal zone, which carry out various types of marine economic activity, is proved, possible types of marine economic activity are given. It is proposed to use the National Classifier of Ukraine "Classification of Economic Activities Types" to create a classification scheme for types of marine economic activities. The advantages and disadvantages of its application are presented, as well as the possibility of forming on its basis a detailed classification of types marine economic activity. The necessity of integrated management of marine economic activity is substantiated in order to remove existing and prevent future contradictions, as well as to coordinate the actions of economic entities. It is shown that integrated management will fully ensure the rational use of the marine environment, its resources and sustainable development of seaside regions. Particular attention in the article is paid to the issues of ecologization of the marine economic complex on the basis of the inclusion an ecological factor in the financial-economic relations of marine economic activity and the stimulation of the rational use of marine resources. The priority tasks for the construction of an economic mechanism for marine nature-exploitation have been formulated, taking into account the peculiarities of the development the seaside regions of Ukraine, the national marine policy and types of marine activities. A system of tools is presented, which are the basis for the formation of an economic-ecological mechanism of marine nature-exploitation.

Key words: *marine economic activity, coastal zone, classification of economic activity types, economic mechanism, ecologization of marine nature-exploitation, management of marine nature-exploitation.*

Метою морегосподарської діяльності визначено отримання економічного, соціального, наукового, політичного, військового та інших видів ефекту для забезпечення сталого розвитку України. Розглянуто характерні особливості цього виду діяльності. Обґрунтовано необхідність уточнення широко використовуваного поняття морська діяльність, наведеного в «Морській доктрині України на період до 2035 року» та запропоновано більш коректне трактування цього поняття. Доведено доцільність узгодження дій суб'єктів, які функціонують на морському просторі і в прибережній зоні та здійснюють різні види морегосподарської діяльності. Проаналізовано та виявлено недоліки її окремих класифікацій. Запропоновано використовувати Національний класифікатор України «Класифікація видів економічної діяльності» для створення класифікаційної схеми видів морегосподарської діяльності. Розкрито переваги та недоліки його застосування, а також можливість формування на його основі детальної класифікації досліджуваних видів діяльності. Наголошено на актуальності комплексного управління морегосподарською діяльністю з

метою подолання існуючих та попередження майбутніх протиріч, а також узгодження дій господарюючих суб'єктів. З'ясовано, що таке управління забезпечить раціональне використання морського середовища, його ресурсів і сталий розвиток прибережних регіонів. Особливу увагу приділено питанням екологізації морегосподарського комплексу на підставі включення екологічного фактору в фінансово-економічні відносини морегосподарської діяльності та стимулювання раціонального використання морських ресурсів. Сформульовано пріоритетні завдання для побудови економічного механізму управління морегосподарською діяльністю з урахуванням особливостей розвитку приморських регіонів України, національної морської політики та видів морської діяльності. Наведено систему інструментаріїв, які є основою для формування економіко-екологічного механізму управління морським природокористуванням.

Ключові слова: морегосподарська діяльність, прибережна зона, класифікація видів економічної діяльності, економічний механізм, екологізація морського природокористування, управління морським природокористуванням.

Problem statement. In today's difficult socio-economic conditions, Ukraine is faced with the task of identifying and realizing its competitive advantages, which will revive the economy and provide the population with new jobs. These sectors of the economy include the marine sector. For the preparation of recommendations and decisions on the strategy of marine activities of Ukraine and certain regions, the practical implementation of the national marine policy, it is important to form the most complete understanding of marine activities. Of primary interest is the further identification of priority types of marine activities, most of which are alternative, which will allow a more rational allocation of resources for the implementation of relevant programs, as well as orient investors, focusing their attention on certain areas of marine activities for the coastal regions and for Ukraine as a whole. In this regard, primarily, it is worth clarifying the very concept of «marine activity», as well as the possibility of greening marine economic activities based on the inclusion of an ecological factor in the financial-economic relations of marine activities.

Analysis of previous research and publications. In modern scientific literature and practice, marine nature-exploitation is considered in the context of general problems economic management of nature-exploitation and does not cover the entire set of peculiar relations in marine nature-exploitation. These relations are dynamically developing in accordance with the formation of new economic-ecological thinking, market transformations inherent in the development of our economy, as well as the characteristic specific features of the presented management object.

Issues related to marine activities are not new, they have constantly caused and continue to cause quite a lot of interest. Only recently, problems related to marine economic activity were considered by B.V. Burkinsky, K.O. Ilnitsky, G.G. Gogoberidze, A.M. Kotlubay, Yu.V. Makogon, V.N. Parsyak, I.O. Pylypenko etc. The authors of these and other works, as a rule, consider only certain types of marine activities, not paying enough attention to the general ordering of their entire diverse set. Instead of classification, the literature often provides only simple lists of marine activities, which often differ significantly from each other. Thus, insufficient attention is paid to the classification of types marine and marine economic activities in the literature. The concept of "marine activity", which is given in the "Marine Doctrine of Ukraine for the period until 2035" (further – the Marine Doctrine of Ukraine), also needs to be clarified. At the same time, issues related to the ecologization of the marine economic complex are not fully covered and necessitate theoretical generalizations and applied improvements.

Purpose of the article. The purpose of the article is to clarify the concept of "marine activity", to determine its features and types, to formulate proposals for the classification of types marine economic activities, as well as for the ecologization of the marine economic complex based on the inclusion of an ecological factor in the economic relations of marine activities.

Basic material. To establish the types of activities that relate to marine, primarily, the concept itself "marine activities" needs to be clarified. This need is due to the contradictions contained in the Marine Doctrine of Ukraine [1]. According to the doctrine, marine activity is called the use of the resources the Azov and

Black Seas, the Kerch Strait and other areas of the World Ocean in the interests of Ukraine through the implementation of efficient and safe marine economic activities, constant naval activities and activities related to the protection of the state border at sea [1]. That is, marine activity includes three components: marine economic activity, naval activity, and the protection of the state border at sea. This idea of the components marine activity is quite widespread [2, 3]. But, according to the above definition, naval activities and activities for the protection of the state border at sea also belong to the marine economic activities. Really, they provide a benefit (that is, "that gives good results in something, then a benefit, etc." [4, c. 91]). The benefit can be economic (for example, in the form of additional income or profit), political (establishing and maintaining normal long-term relations with neighboring countries), military (strengthening defense capability), etc. Thus, according to the criteria given in the Marine Doctrine of Ukraine, other types of expedient labor activity based on the use of marine resources or in a certain way related to them can be classified as marine economic activities, in addition to economic ones. But in this case, the division of marine activities into marine economic, naval and activities to protect the state border at sea does not make sense. All of them should be classified as marine economic activities, which, of course, is wrong. The need to distinguish between marine and marine economic activities deserves special attention.

It should be noted that marine activities includes not only the marine economy activities [5–8]. In addition to the already named naval, separated from military activities, and political, which is also a naval scientific activity with the

aim of studying the seas, the World Ocean and their resources, marine activities may consist in studying changes in the ice area in the World Ocean, the density and salinity of sea waters, sea depths, climatic changes, etc. and expands the knowledge of mankind about the world around. All these types of activities are not economic by their nature, they cannot provide an economic effect or their results, for example, scientific, will allow them to be obtained only in the distant future. Common to all of these, as well as to other types of marine activities that should be classified as marine, is that each of them is associated in a certain way with the marine environment, marine space and marine resources. This connection can be direct (shipping, marine fishing, etc.) or indirect, which is aimed at ensuring marine activities (shipbuilding, shiprepair, port activities). At the same time, marine activities cover not only the marine environment itself, but also activities in coastal zones. The activity itself may consist in the study, development, use of marine resources, the marine environment and coastal zones, as well as include measures for technical support, conservation and protection. Its goal is to obtain economic, social, scientific, political, military and other types of effect to ensure sustainable development of Ukraine.

Features of the marine environment and marine economic activity can be divided into two groups depending on the content of individual characteristics of marine economic activity. The first group is associated with natural-geographical properties, and the second group is formed according to the organization, management and regulation of marine economic activity (Table).

Table

Features of marine economic activity

Natural features	Organizational-economic features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● global unity of seas and oceans; ● uniqueness of the coastal zone; ● high level of resource potential of the coastal zone; ● isolation of sea space in relation to land; ● high dynamics of the water environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ecological and economic integrity of the water environment as the spatial basis of economic activity; ● weak material connectedness of the marine economy branches; ● complementary character marine activities; ● high degree of uncertainty and risk of marine economy activities; ● international legal regime of marine spaces

One of the important features marine economic activities is that for the same area or environment, there are usually several alternative uses. In this regard, marine and coastal areas, as world experience shows, are areas of conflict interest between different economic entities, central and regional governments and states. These interests lie in the economic, social, technical, ecological, military and political spheres and require the coordination of the interests various economic entities, communities of coastal areas, countries, etc. Analysis of the interaction different entities in the high seas and coastal areas shows a high degree of conflict between different types of marine economic activities, as well as economic entities [9, c. 63–64]. The frequency of conflicts is 81 %, including numerous and frequent – 56 %, individual – 25 %. It should be borne in mind that the interests of the naval complex, scientific and other organizations, which also have their own interests, were not taken into account. Such tension in relations requires more than just coordination and regulation of joint activities of many economic and working entities engaged in marine activities. In order to remove existing and prevent future contradictions and coordinate actions, it is necessary to have an integrated management that would ensure the rational use of the marine environment, its resources and the sustainable development of coastal regions. At the same time, a general proportional development of various industries and types of marine activities should be achieved, focused on the maximum integral efficiency.

The main types of marine activities can be found in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea [10], which was ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 1999 [11]. In addition to these marine activities should also be added port activities, fish farming, marine power engineering (use of energy sea waves, tides, currents, differences in temperature and salinity in different layers of sea water), naval activities, border protection, protection of cultural-historical heritage, tourism and recreation.

In our opinion, the issue of classification types marine activities should be considered together with the classification of objects the marine sector of the economy, in order to streamline the types of marine activities, and, accordingly, the subjects of this activity. Homogeneous enterprises, characterized by certain features, in the aggregate form a certain industry. Its main feature is release of products

(provision of services) by enterprises in this industry for a specific purpose [12, c. 8, 21].

We propose to carry out the classification of types marine activities on the basis of the National Classifier of Ukraine "Classification of Economic Activities" (hereinafter – CEA) [13]. At the same time, depending on the purpose of certain types of marine activity, it is advisable to single out its types related to entrepreneurial, those that are not commercial, as well as the activities of non-economic entities. It is important that this information is official and also comparable to international information, because the CEA is harmonized with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 4 – 2008) – at the chapter level, and the EU Classification of Economic Activities (NACE, Rev. 2 – 2006) – at the class level.

Conclusions. In our opinion, marine activity should be considered any activity that is directly or indirectly related to the study, development, exploitation of the marine environment and coastal zones, their conservation, and is aimed at the rational use of the resources the World Ocean and obtaining economic, social, scientific, political, military or other types of effect in order to ensure sustainable development of Ukraine.

For the classification of marine activities, as the main classifier, it is advisable to use the National Classifier of Ukraine "Classification of Economic Activities". Its application makes it easier to understand the principles of classification, greatly simplifies the receipt of statistical information on marine activities carried out in certain regions and in general in Ukraine. The disadvantage of the classifier is that parts of the marine activity of the same functional type are contained in different sections, sections, chapters, groups, and therefore, obtaining the necessary information is significantly complicated. But this disadvantage is inherent in any modern classification of the activities under consideration. In the future, we consider it expedient to create a classifier of marine economic activities on the basis of the CEA.

The formation of an economic-ecological mechanism for the management of marine nature-exploitation is based on a system of tools, the components of which are: a system of payments for nature-exploitation; mechanism of compensation for damages as a result of the negative impact of various types marine and coastal economic activities on marine

ecosystems; methods of economic-ecological substantiation of the adopted marine economic decisions, including projects on the use of unconventional marine resources (energy and hydrological); mechanisms to stimulate the use of ecological friendly advanced technologies in marine activities; stimulating the involvement of unlimited hydrological and energy marine resources to solve urgent resource problems in the development of coastal regions; a system for planning programs for the rational use, protection and reproduction of marine resources and conditions; a system of economic restrictions and control over economic activities of increased ecological risk; a system of financial-credit mechanisms for the development of ecological entrepreneurship.

It should be noted that the formation of a system payments for marine nature-exploitation will not lead to an increase in taxes, but will create equal conditions for onshore and offshore management. Determination of payment rates depends on the share of GDP that a country can allocate for the protection and rational use of the marine resources. This will serve to solve the most important state problem – the creation of a national economic mechanism for the management of marine nature-exploitation. Internationally, the system of compensation for damages between different countries is of interest in the context of the growth transboundary pollution of sea basins.

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