

WAYS OF SOLVING MARITIME ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE COASTAL REGION

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It is known that the State's territory includes land, subterranean waters and air space. National water area also consists of internal and territorial waters, surrounding the coast of the state. Continental shelf is an integral part as well, with its natural resource potential (ERP) it is also a part of a state property. Established by coastal States, bounds of the shelf are final and binding, they are recognized by international maritime agreements. Thereupon, in the domestic economy considering shelves as a full-fledged Ukrainian territory, while respecting international human rights, consequently we find that more than 100 000 km² of Ukrainian shelf territory (namely this area has Ukraine in the Sea of Azov and Black Sea region) is not under supervision of the public system management.

The current Administrative-territorial management (also management organization), is not able to provide required interaction with the ecosystem of shelves, for the following reasons.

In the first place, there is no integrated management of interdisciplinary anthropogenic impact on coastal areas and ERP shelves, as well as the scale character of the enterprises' development of various ministries and departments. As a result, they have worsened the overall quality of the marine environment, and for this reason they started to reduce the effectiveness of one another and the complex as a whole.

Secondly, there is no single management of national marine areas. Territory of the both Ukrainian shelves and their ecosystems are divided by administrative regions into five parts. Therefore, this part of the sea continental shelf is conventionally divided into five marine appendages of these areas, without them even having the area status, nor formal, nor well- defined maritime interregional boundaries. It is expected, that the coastal area should monitor the impact of their economic activities on the shelf ecosystems and their ERP by themselves. However, each region cannot provide rational usage of ERP and maintain a stable quality of the marine environment in the exclusive maritime economic zone of Ukraine.

Thirdly, internal ownerless of maritime economic zone has its continuation at the external borders as well. Both shelves territory of Ukraine are external border areas and are constantly under the influence of "foreign" productive forces. It is implemented in different ways, through runoff rivers Danube, Dniester, Don and other carrying untreated effluents ; accident marine vessels ; Introductions - deliberately or accidentally introduced

from other sea organisms that adversely affect the livelihoods of local ecosystems, etc. Also, periodically and international conflicts are arising. For example, numerous cases of poaching Turkish fishermen in the territorial waters of Ukraine or claim neighbors on Serpents Island , etc. that is, there are no government, defending the whole complex of local interests at the highest levels.

It is necessary to create the organization of administrative management of the regional level for shelf areas of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. Research suggests that their absence is one of the main reasons for the development and aggravation of social, economic and ecological problems in coastal areas. Shelf State Administration will serve as the connecting link. On the one hand, in order to implement the state local power, on the other hand, to organize maritime complex and manage its vitality and development. We assume that monitoring and implementation of social- economic development programs for Ukrainian Black Sea region, as well as security and protection from pollution and depletion of Black Sea and Sea of Azov will be more effective if the management of maritime activities in the exclusive (maritime) economic zone of Ukraine will implement some "specialized" basin shelves administrative centers, concentrating all their efforts on marine problems.

Improving the management of marine environmental organization provides a radical restructuring of the industry organization in the marine sector and the creation of marine economic complex (MEC) as an integral subsystem of a national economic complex. Complexation should be consistent with the fundamental ideas on which the organization of territorial production complexes (TPC) is based. MEC should also be considered as specialized TPC, formed by joining two subsystems. One is that the totality of enterprises, organizations and institutions operating in coastal areas need to identify those that are relevant to the maritime industry and subordinate them to the basin created by state administration. Another obstacle is that the same structure to be preferred and those plots at these businesses are located. This question is closely related to the need to determine the internal and external territorial boundaries and borders MEC shelves jurisdiction governors.

We assume that the coastal strip three kilometers wide can detect "overland" border territory of MEC, because this is the very place where all enterprises of the maritime industry operate, as well as inter-industry and inter-regional division of MEC takes place. The presence of the contact zone on the coast gives reason to believe in such point of view.

Along with the creation of MEC as control objects, their "subjects" of management should be created as well. Here it is necessary to take into account that currently the nodal units that are essential for control and guarantee of the stable operation of MEC, exist in practice.

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