

ISSUE 1, 2023

Kashutin A.N., Kashutina I.A.

SOIL MIGRATION OF MARINE SEDIMENTS IN THE LITTORAL OF AVACHA BAY (SOUTH-EASTERN KAMCHATKA) UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF HYDRODYNAMIC WATER CURRENTS AS ONE OF THE FACTORS OF INTERSEASONAL CHANGES IN THE AREA OF BROWN ALGAE FUCUS DISTICHUS SUBSP. EVANESCENS

Abstract. This article presents the results of the transfer of marine sediments and the features of their circulation, under the influence of hydrodynamic water currents in the littoral zone of Avacha Bay, which are one of the important factors of interseasonal changes in the area of the brown algae *F. distichus* subsp. *evanescens*. The work is based on experimental studies conducted by the authors in 2016-2022 in two areas of the bay – Seroglazka bay and Zavoyko bay. The total length of the off-season study of the dynamics of sedimentation in the middle and lower horizons of the littoral was 11.25 km. In the studied bays, the seashores have a complex kaleidoscope in terms of granulometric composition. The material collected during the field work made it possible to identify the most characteristic features of individual sections of the littoral and to determine their regional and typological features. Unsuitable substrates, with a length of about 4.05 km, for the spread of fucus, were silt and sand with different particle size modules. Multiple redeposition of clastic material in the littoral is clearly visible on the open coast of Seroglazka Bay, where the boundaries of sedimentation are very clearly demarcated: (I) – silt; (II) – accumulation of coarse-grained sand-gravel-pebble sediments; (III) – coastal strip of coarse-grained sand. Significant sand displacements Вестник Керченского государственного морского технологического университета. 2023. № 1 Биологические науки 9 are noted on the coastal strip of Zavoyko Bay, which contributes not only to changes in the coastline, but also to the absence of *F. distichus* brown algae.

Keywords: Avacha Bay, middle and lower littoral horizons, hydrodynamic impact, substrates, soil movement, *Fucus distichus* subsp. *evanescens*.

Kulish A.V., Kibenko V.A., Turkulova V.N.

PROSPECTS FOR CREATING A COASTAL INDUSTRIAL-SCALE FACILITY FOR COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF VALUABLE AQUACULTURE TARGET SPECIES (STURGEONS, SALMONIDS) USING SEAWATER IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NORTHWESTERN REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Abstract. This work presents the analysis of the historical and current literature, as well as of the data collected through research and practice, pertaining to the main trends in the development of industrial-scale aquaculture elucidating the world's and domestic experience of fish cultivation; it also addresses ecological, biological and cultivational characteristics of the valuable anadromous fish species-sturgeons, their hybrid forms, and salmonids and the prospects for their use in the commercial mariculture, namely in the fish farms operating on seawater; the physiographic, oceanographic and hydrochemical conditions, as well as ecological and toxicological status of the Kerch Strait providing the water for the coastal facility are also elucidated. The technology and practice of the commercial cultivation of bester beluga and sterlet hybrid and rainbow trout from externally supplied stocking material to a marketable product in a recirculating aquaculture system ensuring controlled aquatic environment is briefly described. Estimated capacity for a coastal fish farm using the Kerch Strait as a water source is identified, along with the recommendations for its construction and arrangement.

Keywords: industrial-scale facility, seawater, commercial aquaculture, bester, rainbow trout, estimated capacity, technological process, feeding, production, profitability.

Vyngra A.N.

DETERMINATION OF PROBLEMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Abstract. Coastal areas are characterized as extremely sensitive to anthropogenic impacts of the territory. The Republic of Crimea is washed by two seas and has a long coastline, so it is important to develop an integrated approach to managing coastal areas. This article discusses the main principles of sustainable development of coastal regions, which are disclosed in the European Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones and the Model Law on sustainable coastal zone management. This article identifies the problems of using the coastal territories of the Republic of Crimea in various areas of activity and considers ways to solve them. The work of ports, recreational, fishery and other activities increase anthropogenic pressure on the water protection zone. The proposed activities will help reduce the negative impact and preserve coastal areas for further long-term use. **Keywords:** Coastal territories, Republic of Crimea, legislation, integrated management, sustainable development, water protection zone.

Sytnik N.A.

NATURAL AND CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION OF THE KERCH STRAIT CROSSING

Abstract. The article considers the natural and climatic conditions of the Kerch Strait, the Taman Peninsula and the Kerch Peninsula through which passes the transport crossing that connects the Republic of Crimea with the Russian mainland. The paper presents data on average annual temperatures, intensity of precipitation, directions, frequency and speed of winds in the areas under consideration – as factors of dispersion of pollutants entering the atmospheric air from vehicles, due to the operation of the Crimean bridge. The article contains hydrological and hydrochemical characteristics of the Kerch Strait, and also data on engineering-geological, hydrogeological conditions of the area, and also relief, soils, flora and fauna in the area of location of the transport passage. As a result of these studies, it was determined that the area where the crossing is located is subject to dangerous meteorological phenomena, such as storm winds, ice piles on the bridge supports, fog and heavy precipitation, thunderstorms and tornados, which can hinder the operation of the bridge crossing. The data presented in the work can be the basis for the assessment of the current state of the environment within the environmental project support and the subsequent ice and hydrometeorological monitoring in the area of the Crimean bridge.

Keywords: transport crossing, Kerch Strait, Taman Peninsula, Kerch Peninsula, natural and climatic conditions, dangerous meteorological phenomena.

Ivanovskaya A.V.

PRINCIPLES OF MODELING THE DRIVE OF SHIP LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Abstract. The paper considers another principle of modeling the drive of a ship's lifting device. A feature of the operation of such a drive is the movement in different media: air, water and at their interface. Also, the dynamic processes occurring in the system are significantly affected by external hydrometeorological factors and unsteady loading. All this leads to difficulties in predicting the behavior of the elements of the system. Therefore, it is proposed to consider the drive as a multi-body system consisting of interconnected solid and deformable bodies experiencing various translational and rotational displacements. The configuration of such a system is determined by a set of variables called generalized coordinates that completely determine the location and orientation of each body in the system. The configuration of a particle in space is determined using three coordinates that describe the movement of this particle relative to the three axes of the inertial frame of reference. This method will increase the number

of degrees of freedom when formalizing the drive elements, which is relevant in the development of an automated control system for the drive of ship lifting devices.

Keywords: lifting device drive, multibody system, generalized coordinates.

Konyukov V.L.

ESTIMATION OF THE RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE LOADS OF A MARINE FOUR-STROKE DIESEL ENGINE BASED ON THERMAL CALCULATIONS

Abstract. Based on the computational and theoretical studies of the ship's four-stroke diesel engine, a series of restrictive characteristics were obtained that exclude its mechanical and thermal overload. The studies were carried out in a wide range of loads for a series of screw characteristics with different weighting coefficients. The obtained restrictive characteristics were examined for compliance with the assigned restrictive characteristics included in the diesel operating instructions. The most consistent were the restrictive characteristics constructed according to the permissible maximum combustion temperature of the fuel and the permissible temperature at the end of the expansion of the working fluid in the cylinder. Based on these characteristics, as a result of the expansion in rotation frequency, a zone of operating modes limited in load and operating time is formed. Based on the results of comparing the obtained and assigned restrictive characteristics, it is assumed that the restrictive characteristics given in the diesel operating instructions are obtained based on the thermal state of the exhaust valve, which corresponds to the gas temperatures at the end of the expansion process in the cylinder.

Keywords: diesel, load, screw characteristic, restrictive characteristic, thermal stress, mechanical stress.

Turneev V.R., Bogatyreva E.V.

WATER HAMMER AND CAVITATION AS COMPONENTS OF COMPLEX BALLAST WATER TREATMENT

Abstract. In the field of modernity, all the maritime powers of the World community for the control of ballast water operations over the past three decades have been constantly improving the legislative framework for the protection of their marine economic zone from invasive living creatures in the ballast waters of ships. The quality of ballast water must fully meet the stringent requirements of Regulation D-2 of the Ballast Water Management Convention. Shipowners are faced with the task of re-equipping sea vessels in order to install the latest innovative ballast water management systems that would meet IMO requirements, which is an expensive procedure. The article presents a comparative characteristic of the mechanical methods of ballast water preparation during complex disinfection. The article describes such phenomena as water hammer and cavitation. As a result, the assessment of the possibility of their use in the complex disinfection of ballast water in ship conditions is given, the tasks of further research are outlined.

Keywords: water hammer, cavitation, ballast water, biological invasions, disinfection of ballast water.

Titov I.L., Osipova M. A., Frolova S. N.

THE CONTROLLING OF GAS DIESEL GENERATING SETS USING FUZZY CONTROLLER

Abstract. The paper considers the controlling of gas diesel generating sets using fuzzy controller named proportional-integral-differential controller (PID controller) and its clear definition is given. The profound investigations of supplemental devices application necessity which regulate the PID controller operation are performed. The paper presents the analysis of gas diesel generator operation means with the use of a fuzzy controller making an actuating signal composed of the sum of three summands. It is defined that due to abrupt changes of the object

operation mode over which the controlling is carried out or while transmitting of the given object to the alternative mode of operation the quality of transmitting process in the system with the PID controller can be unsatisfied. Therefore, the need for using supplemental devices to correct the operation of the PID controller arises. It is proved that the technology of fuzzy logic can be used in the gas diesel generator (GDG) rotation frequency control system.

Keywords: PID controller, gas diesel generating set, automatic control systems, Matlab, fuzzification unit, fuzzy logic controller.

Ovsiannikov V.Yu., Antipov S.T., Panfilov V.A.

DESIGNING THE APPLIANCES OF THE FUTURE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY: A CONCEPTUAL BASIS

Abstract. In this article, on the basis of a set of requirements for modern devices, technological processes that directly ensure the transformation of the technological environment into a finished food product are analyzed. The existing technological and design problems characteristic of installations that carry out complex energy effects on food semi-finished products, as well as measures to eliminate them, are indicated. The proposed principle of idealization of the technological process of processing technological raw materials and apparatus makes it possible to create prerequisites for a directed impact on the technological, technical and constructive characteristics of technological equipment in order to improve it. It is shown that the development of food production apparatus designs is inextricably linked with the mutual adaptation of the technological properties of the media processed in them and the technical features of installations designed to conduct heat and mass transfer processes.

Keywords: food technology, ideal apparatus, development of structures, mass transfer, heat and mass transfer processes.

Prokopenko I.A., Yashonkov A.A.

TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT RESTRUCTURED HAM PRODUCTS FROM POULTRY MEAT

Abstract. The paper analyses and presents the results of experimental studies to determine the feasibility of an innovative technology for the production of restructured poultry meat products. High hydrostatic pressure treatment of food products is used in many foreign countries. In Russia scientists conduct experimental research on automated high-pressure units (AHPU). Literature sources were analysed, on the basis of which it was decided to study static and cyclic high pressure treatment modes in order to obtain finished products. The technological process was carried out at 700 MPa during 45 minutes, the control sample was a boiled ham. In this work we studied the change in organoleptic indicators, paying special attention to the consistency, the type of minced meat on the cut, taste and aroma of meat products. At the second stage of research determined the change in structural and mechanical properties of the new products. The most rational mode of high pressure processing for the manufacture of restructured meat products was proposed. **Keywords:** high hydrostatic pressure, ham, poultry meat.

Fomenko E.V., Zaporozhec E.Yu., Rudenko M.F., Aleksanian I.Yu., Andreeva E.V.,
Nugmanov A.H.-H.

THERMOPHYSICAL AND STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS OF THE ECTOCARPU

Abstract. The most widely used biopolymers in the food industry are polysaccharides, such as sodium alginate. In the Caspian basin, among the species of brown algae rich in alginates, one can classify the family of Ectocarpus. Sodium alginate typically uses pre-dried algal raw materials, but of all food production processes, dehydration is the most energy-intensive procedure. The final result of the operation of drying algal raw materials is the production of

material with the best biological value, as well as the best parameters for its preservation. Determination of rational regime indicators of moisture removal from algae is based on the description of the transfer of thermal energy and mass, the forms of moisture-dry residue bonding, on the physicochemical and other parameters of materials at individual stages of the recommended technology. In this regard, the purpose of the study for the correct conduct of thermal calculations was the determination of the thermophysical and structural-mechanical characteristics of the ectocarpus. To carry out calculation procedures in the design of thermal processes and equipment for dehydration, the thermophysical parameters and physical density of algal raw materials are theoretically and experimentally determined within certain limits of varying the humidity of the dehumidification object, its temperature and coolant parameters, which determine the choice of rational mode parameters for drying the indicated algae.

Keywords: Brown algae, ectocarpus, alginates, thermophysical characteristics, density, drying, heat transfer coefficient.

A. I. Klyuchnikov, B. N. Fedorenko, S. T. Antipov, V. A. Panfilov

FUNDAMENTAL CREATION CONCEPTS FOR FOOD TECHNOLOGIES BIOREACTORS CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE FUTURE

Abstract. The article is devoted to some aspects concerning the creation of equipment for the biotechnology of the future within the context of the agro-industrial complex of Russia. The focus is on the idealization of the constructed object that shows the necessary trends in the development of real technique. The range of issues discussed includes: model of an ideal bioreactor; specifics of biosynthesis processes; specifics of biocatalysis processes; requirements for an ideal bioreactor; problems hindering the implementation of a bioreactor which is close to the ideal one; issues of mutual adaptation of technological properties of food media and bioreactors designs. Particular attention is paid to the dialectical complication of bioreactor designs.

Keywords: ideal bioreactor, biosynthesis processes, requirements for the design of bioreactors, adaptation processes in biotechnology.

Ganieva A.K.

UPDATING PROGRAMS FOR DIAGNOSTICS AND PREVENTION OF PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT OF PERSONNEL

Abstract. The article summarizes the concept of professional burnout, reveals its essence and stages, highlights symptoms, including emotional, physical, intellectual, behavioral, social. The factors causing the occurrence of professional burnout syndrome at work, which are classified as external and internal, have been identified. Methods of diagnostics and prevention of professional burnout of employees are presented, they include empirical, diagnostic, expert evaluation, quantitative and qualitative data processing. The directions of the development of a program for the diagnosis and prevention of professional burnout of employees are proposed, which provides for a system of principles of its structure and implementation; actual goals and program tasks; information of theoretical and applied content; possible effects and dynamics of approaching them; criteria for the effectiveness of expected results. It is proved that one of the key methods of prevention of professional burnout is the creation of a system of personal and managerial efficiency, which are characterized by a positive attitude to oneself, optimal professional development, self-actualization of the individual.

Keywords: professional burnout, stress, symptoms, diagnostic methods, burnout prevention program, staff.

Evsyukova T.G.

APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING THE NETWORK INTERACTION OF ECONOMIC AGENTS

Abstract. The article considers network interaction as a fundamentally new form of interaction between economic agents, based on the transformation of the economy and the transition to a new technological order. The degree of study of the issue of a new integration form - "network interaction", and various approaches to the interpretation of this term are determined. A monographic analysis of various approaches to understanding network interaction is presented, the main directions of the development of the term are highlighted. The institutional aspects that cause the emergence of a new form of interconnection between economic actors are studied. As a result, the basic principles of network interaction are defined and presented. The role of the digital transformation of the economy and the transition to a new technological order in economic relations are determined. The main provisions of the difference between the digital form of interaction and the traditional one within the framework of the network approach are presented. A scheme for calculating the coefficient of modernization for determining potential participants in network interaction is proposed.

Keywords: network interaction, institutions, economic agents, actors, organizational system.

Kvasko M.A.

STATE AND ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract. The paper considers features of the spatial development of urban agglomerations. The purpose of the study is to analyze the current development of urban agglomerations in the Russian Federation, as well as the subsequent assessment of their impact on regional socio-economic complexes. The paper identifies the factors that have a stimulating and constraining effect on the development of urban agglomerations. A retrospective analysis of the formation of urban agglomerations in the Russian Federation and its subjects was conducted. The estimation of the most significant urban agglomerations from the position of economic and social development of the Russian Federation. It was found that the development of urban agglomerations as a form of spatial organization directly depends on the approved and/or require the development of spatial planning schemes. It is the approved spatial planning schemes for remote territories at the level of normative-legislative acts of the Russian Federation and its subjects will allow to form a coherent and effective system of regional development.

Keywords: urban agglomeration, development, factor, effect, remote areas.

Kotenev A.D., Zhikrivetskaya Yu.V., Kryjevskaya N.N.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION AS A FACTOR IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE

Abstract. The issues of falling living standards of the population in modern conditions are among the most urgent, caused both by general economic problems and by the peculiarities of the development of individual regions. The complexity and heterogeneity of the causes require the development of heterogeneous solutions that have a complex scientifically substantiated character. The authors noted the relationship between the living standards of the population and economic security, which have similar socio-economic imperatives. The duality of the reasons, due to both economic and psychological components, does not allow the use of measures of state influence, due to their universality and isolation from regional characteristics. The authors focus on the need to rethink the stated issues from the standpoint of motivational principles, as well as taking into account the cost of labor, taking into account modern realities. The results of the study revealed a number of key points that allow an adequate assessment of the relationship

between the standard of living of the population and its impact on the economic security of the state as a whole. **Keywords:** standard of living, poverty, economic security, poverty, labor productivity, government support.

Mnatsakanyan A.G., Kharin A.G.

A STUDY OF THE PRICE AVAILABILITY OF FISH PRODUCTS IN THE KALININGRAD REGION

Abstract. Food prices have a strong impact on food availability and therefore are a critical element of food security. The purpose of the paper is to study the patterns and features of price changes for one of the basic groups of food products – fish products. These goods should objectively occupy a significant place in the diet of residents of the coastal region of Russia - the Kaliningrad region. To do this, a short-term component is distinguished in the dynamics of retail prices for fish products. Following the provisions of the classical concept of food security, we consider this component as a destabilizing factor. The results of our study allow us to evaluate one of the components of food security - the economic availability of fish products for the inhabitants of the region, serve to explain the reasons that affect this parameter, and can become the basis for the development of appropriate compensatory measures.

Keywords: fish products, prices, volatility, availability, food security.

Ostrik V.Yu., Sukhomlin I.A.

STRATEGIC MODELING OF MODERN HR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract. An overview of the main models of personnel management at the present stage, identifies the main requirements for modern personnel management systems, taking into account digital transformations of socio-economic processes are presented in the article. The main stages of building an effective model of strategic management of the organization's personnel, as well as the necessary professional digital competencies that form the effective use of human resources in the organization are highlighted. The results of a study on the introduction and use of digital tools in management, taking into account the impact of the use of human resources on organizational results are given. Specific recommendations for the implementation of directions for modeling personnel management systems for enterprises are given. The development prospects and threats in domestic personnel and management systems, taking into account the needs of the external environment and modern personnel technologies are summarized.

Keywords: human resources, modeling, system, personnel, organization, strategy.

Plotnikova V.V., Garmashova E.P.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER SPENDING IN SEVASTOPOL

Abstract. This article is devoted to the statistical analysis of consumer spending in Sevastopol. The level of spending of the population largely determines the quality of life and affects the structure of demand. In this regard, it is important to analyze and evaluate the composition and structure of household consumer spending by groups of food and non-food goods and services in modern conditions, as well as to identify key factors affecting the level and structure of expenditures of the population of the Sevastopol region. The authors gave a clear-cut presentation of the average per capita monetary expenditures of the population in comparison with income, the composition and structure of household final consumption expenditures, the composition and dynamics of consumer spending in the context of urban and rural population of Sevastopol. Based on the results of the analysis, the main factors influencing the level of household spending were formulated.

Keywords: composition and structure of expenditures, households, average per capita income,

average per capita expenditures, consumer price index, rural population, urban population.

Rysina V.A.

APPLICATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ACCOUNTING

Abstract. The article considers the main directions of application of digital technologies in the field of accounting for the purpose of its effective management. The characteristics of cloud services and online accounting services developed in the Russian Federation are given. The advantages and disadvantages of blockchain technology for accounting and financial reporting are revealed. The main capabilities of two types of robotic solutions, such as RPA (Robotic Process Automation) and IA (Intelligent Automation), used to automate routine accounting operations, are studied. The “digital twin” technology is considered, which allows creating virtual models of a physical object or process to automate the process of compiling primary documents, maintaining operational records and conducting asset inventories. The scheme of information support of accounting with the use of digital technologies is constructed, with the help of which a single information space is formed that meets the needs of various users.

Keywords: digital technologies, digitalization, blockchain, robotics, chatbot, artificial intelligence.

Skorobogatova V.V., Mukovina T.V.

ART MARKETING AS ONE OF THE DIRECTIONS OF SALES PROMOTION OF ART BUSINESS PRODUCTS

Abstract. This article discusses the concept of art marketing as one of the main directions of stimulating the sale of products of domestic and global art business. The analysis of the formation and development of the art business and the art market in Russia and in the world is carried out. The basic structure of the art market is described, which includes: a seller of works of art, their buyer and an intermediary acting as a third party in the process of buying and selling. The main goals and objectives of art marketing are revealed. The features of the general concept of art marketing are described and the main marketing model in the field of art business is analyzed, which is an augmented 4P model of the general theory of marketing and consists of seven elements: product (product), price (price), place (place), promotion (promotion), people (people), physical evidence (physical presence), process (process). It also provides examples of the successful use of the art marketing system in the field of art business in Russia and examples of the use of art and culture as the main sales promotion tools for various world-class companies.

Keywords: marketing, art business, art market, art marketing, art, culture, strategy, advertising.

Yarkina N.N.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF RESOURCES OF ENTERPRISES OF THE FISHERIES COMPLEX

Abstract. The subject of the study was the factors of increasing the efficiency of the use of resources of enterprises of the fisheries complex. The purpose of the work was to concretize and classify them taking into account the specifics enterprises of fishing, aquaculture and processing of fish and other aquatic biological resources. The research is based on logical methods of connection research, such as inductive methods of establishing a causal relationship, methods of generalization and classification. The connection of the production resources of the enterprises of the fisheries complex with aquatic biological resources, which form the basis of fish and other products from aquatic biological resources, is emphasized. The limitations and exhaustibility of aquatic biological resources are indicated, which actualizes the study of factors for increasing the efficiency of the use of all resources involved in the production activities of the enterprise, taking into account interaction and interdependence. Among the main classification features, such as

the type of resource component, the essential basis, the qualitative nature of increasing the efficiency of the use of resources of fisheries enterprises and their direct ability to influence it were considered.

Keywords: resources, factors, efficiency of use, classification, enterprises of the fisheries complex.

ISSUE 2, 2023

Saenko E.M., Zhukova S.V., Kosenko Yu.V., Trushkov A.V., Baskakova T.E., Karmanov V.G.,
Burlachko D.S., Lutynskaya L.A., Podmareva T.I.

ASSESSMENT OF THE CRAYFISH POPULATION HABITAT IN THE SAL RIVER BASIN UNDER MODERN HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Abstract. We present a review of research literature and the results of our studies bearing on the current state of the living conditions of crayfish in the basin of the Sal river within the boundaries of the Rostov region. In the summer and autumn of 2022, the hydrological regime developed according to the scenario of the years with reduced water content. Some sections of the riverbeds were characterized by shallowing and decreased flow velocities that are manifestation of incipient drying-up processes. Hydrochemical parameters in the basin of the Sal river (oxygen regime, pH value, level of nutrients, concentrations of the main salt-forming ions and total mineralization of water) indicated the suitability of the aquatic environment for the vital activity of the crayfish. In the water bodies of the Sal river basin, the crayfish were found at most sample stations, except the areas 0.35-0.50 m/s (at a depth of 0.0-0.8 m). The distribution of crayfish in the areas with a surface flow velocity of 0.05-0.21 m/s and near-bottom flow velocity within 0.02-0.12 m/s varied within 900-5067 specimens/ha. Crayfish were represented by almost all size groups. By their size and production characteristics the populations of crayfish were estimated as medium-productive (10-20 kg/ha) and highly productive (over 20 kg/ha) ones.

Keywords: the basin of the Sal river, crayfish, flow velocity, degree of overgrowth, oxygen regime, total mineralization of water, biogenic substances.

Gamayunov O.A.

THE STRATEGY OF INCREASING THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED NATURAL TERRITORIES OF THE KERCH PENINSULA AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM

Abstract. This article presents a strategy for increasing specially protected natural areas (protected areas) The Kerch Peninsula, the analysis of the development of the protected areas of the Crimea and the statistics of the increase in the reserve fund in the Russian Federation over the past 9 years, the main scientific developments in this area were analyzed. Now the network of protected areas on the Kerch Peninsula is mainly represented along the coastline of the Azov and Black Seas. As a result of the conducted research, the main promising territories of the Kerch Peninsula have been identified, which can become part of existing protected areas or newly created ones by increasing the existing area of the reserve fund by 2 times. The strategy is aimed at increasing the area of protected areas, mainly steppe landscapes, the preservation of which, in an intact state, will make it possible to expand the range and increase the populations of red book species of flora and fauna. In general, the increase in the territories of the reserve fund will give a positive dynamic in preserving the biodiversity of the region, will improve the quantitative and qualitative indicators of ecological tourism and will contribute to an increase in the overall tourist flow to the Kerch Peninsula.

Keywords: Republic of Crimea, specially protected natural areas, ecological tourism, biodiversity conservation.

Grinev V.F., Demidova M.E., Turyanova A.G.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING

Abstract. Thermodynamic processes are considered, happening on earth in the context of global warming. The main role of thermal energy released by the surface of the tropical belt of the planet is shown. The existing potential projects to combat global warming are analysed. A hypothesis is

given about the complex thermal effect of motorway traks, walls and roofs of urban buildings on the thermodynamics of the tropical belt of the planet. A new potential project to combat global warming by changing the thermophysical properties of megacities of the tropical belt is proposed. The project also provides for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by streamlining automobile traffic within urban neighborhoods. The model of the organization of urban neighborhoods is considered, where there is no intra-district automobile traffic, which eliminates significant amount of carbon dioxide emissions. Automobile traffic within the territory of the microdistrict is carried out on a ring road. It is proposed to install engineering equipment on the sides of this road for the disposal of waste produced by population of the microdistrict. The important role of satellite monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions is emphasized.

Keywords: thermodynamic, equator, tropical belt, ocean, carbon dioxide, car, megapolis, microdistrict, the satellite monitoring.

Klimenko N.P., Chernuha V.S.

RATIONING AND RELIABILITY INDICATORS CALCULATION OF SHIP'S TECHNICAL MEANS

Abstract. For a case of approximation of distribution of probabilities of a maximum load Veybull's law with known parameter of a form and of coefficient of a variation, one may use sequences of calculation of the lower confidence bounds of an indicator of reliability of strength characteristics of designs of ship technical means with a help of fiducial probabilities method. The developed method is applied to an assessment of the lower confidence bounds of an indicator of reliability of vessels of a high pressure on the basis of results of their tests for bearing ability by internal pressure. The method of confidence sets is used for calculation of the lower confidence bounds of an indicator of reliability of strength characteristics of designs of agricultural cars at approximation of distribution of their maximum load by Veybull's law. A numerical algorithm has been developed to obtain the lower confidence bounds of a -the reliability indicator. The issues of normalization of reliability indicators for sudden destruction are considered. On the basis of the probabilistic model "load-strength", the upper limits for the safety margin factor are determined, providing a given probability of non-destruction.

Keywords: reliability indicators, confidence limits, strength characteristics, normalization of indicators, probability of non-destruction.

Konyukov V.L.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF A MARINE FOUR-STROKE DIESEL ENGINE WHEN CHANGING THE SCREW CHARACTERISTICS

Abstract. In this work, studies have been carried out on the influence of the weighting of the screw characteristics of the vessel on the main operational parameters of the ship's four-stroke diesel engine. The studies were carried out by the computational and theoretical method for wide ranges of changes in the weighting coefficient and relative diesel power. The dependences of pressures and temperatures at characteristic points of the cycle on the weighting coefficient are obtained. The transition to a weighted characteristic leads to a decrease in the turbocharger power, a decrease in air consumption and a decrease in boost pressure, as a result of which the excess air coefficient for gorenje fuel decreases and the specific effective fuel consumption increases. An increase in gas temperatures at the characteristic points of the cycle leads to an increase in the thermal stress of the diesel engine, on the basis of which temperatures are identified that can be used as determining when assigning restrictive characteristics for thermal tension. The choice of such temperatures is made in accordance with the nature of their change from the speed of the diesel engine.

Keywords: diesel, operational parameters, load, screw characteristic, weighting coefficient, limiting characteristic, thermal stress, mechanical stress.

Dekan A.A., Sokolov S.A., Yashonkov A.A.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF COMPRESSION CHARACTERISTICS OF LIQUID EGG MELANGE

Abstract. Intensive development of food processing technology using physical processing methods is caused not only by their ability to destroy microorganisms, but also by the prospects for improving the quality of finished products and intensification of processing. The introduction in industrial production of the most promising modern physical methods of food processing, in particular, their complex processing by high pressure and ultrasound requires a comprehensive study of them. The paper analyzes and presents the results of experimental studies of the effect of complex processing by high pressure and ultrasound on the compression characteristics of liquid chicken melange and such components as protein and yolk. Data on changes in values of relative volume, density, compressibility coefficient, modulus of volume elasticity of liquid chicken melange of protein and yolk are obtained.

Keywords: Egg melange, high pressure, ultrasound, compression characteristics, complex processing.

Klimov V.A., Nikiforov-Nikishin D.L., Kochetkov N.I., Smorodinskaya S.V.

FORMATION OF THE QUALITY OF FISH PRODUCTS PRODUCED FROM RAINBOW TROUT (*ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS*) THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF FEED WITH CHELATE COMPOUNDS OF MICROELEMENTS AND CAROTENOIDS

Abstract. In article, the possibility of in vivo formation of the quality of fish products by introducing additional components into the production feed, such as chelate compounds and carotenoids (lycopene), is considered. The technology of adding active components to compound feeds at the stage of granulation without losing the functional properties of additives is presented. Evaluation of the quality of rainbow trout fillets after experimental feeding showed an improvement in both the organoleptic indicators of the product (smell, texture, taste) and an increase in the content of a number of microelements. A significant increase in the relative content of iron and cobalt was recorded ($p < 0.05$). In the experimental group, an increase in the intensity of the color of muscle tissue was noted, which indicates the effective use of lycopene in the feed mixture for fish. According to the results of the analysis to determine the mass content of microelements, the resulting fish products can be classified as functional.

Keywords: Rainbow trout, formation of product quality, fish products, microelements, organoleptic indicators.

Logunova N.A., Yashonkov A.A., Kurash M.A.

FOOD WASTE MANAGEMENT AND NUTRIENT RECYCLING: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract. The paper considers the economic and social aspects of food waste management. Information is provided on the feasibility and technological prospects of their processing. The assessment of the global problem of food surpluses and food waste is given, the solution of which will help to cope with the food crisis. The continuous growth of the world's population increases the demand for food, thereby increasing the loss of food throughout the supply chain, which leads to a shortage of natural resources and, as a result, environmental pollution. Recycling and reuse are the basic principles of a closed-loop economy that focus on extracting energy and resources from food waste for a sustainable environment. Food waste is mainly rich in organic substances, such as carbohydrates, proteins and lipids, which can be used as raw materials for the production and/or recovery of biofertilizers, biofuels, biogas, valuable biologically active compounds, natural nutrients and enzymes. When analyzing the problem,

studies by domestic and foreign authors, as well as statistical data from open sources were used. The results of the study cover international and Russian experience and are aimed at finding ways to solve problems related to food waste. **Keywords:** food industry, food waste, food surpluses, waste-free technologies, closed-cycle economy, food losses.

Mazalova N.F., Babich V.V., Bitutskaya O.E.

COLD SMOKED STICKS FROM SHARKS-KATRAN WITH THE APPLICATION OF SMOKING LIQUID

Abstract. Technologies development of new products types from shark meat, as a little-used raw material, remains an urgent area of research. Only shark liver was in demand, from which a number of biologically active additives are produced. However, experts agree that ready-made shark meat balls taste and look like similar products from sturgeon fish. The aim of the work was to expand the assortment of delicatessen cold-smoked fish products. The assessment of physico-chemical and microbiological parameters of raw materials and finished products was carried out according to standard methods. The results of the experiments allowed us to recommend cutting into chopsticks and soaking katran meat combined with salting (12 % salt solution at pH 6.5) to reduce the urea content to 1200 mg% and reduce the time of the soaking-salting process to 3 hours. In order to increase the shelf life of the finished product and give the product new organoleptic properties, an aqueous solution of walnut extract was introduced into the smoking liquid. A package of technical documentation for the production of cold-smoked fish sticks from shark katran has been developed.

Keywords: shark katran, smoked products, smoke preparation, walnut extract, antimicrobial properties.

Oleynikova R.E., Gukasyan A.V., Stepanov D.V.

INVESTIGATION OF THE HYDROPNEUMATIC METHOD OF CUTTING SMALL FISH

Abstract. Topical issues of mechanization of labor-intensive manual cutting of small fish with a length from 90 to 120 mm are considered on the example of the Azov-Black Sea hamsa. The prospects of using a hydropneumatic method for removing the entrails of small fish are shown. The approximation of the shock wave by applying the Burgers method is described, as a result of which a two-dimensional rectangular area is obtained. The application of the principle of superposition of one-dimensional solutions made it possible to obtain an approximate solution of the differential equation of the two-dimensional shock wave flow in a rectangular channel. The solution of the differential equation is designed for a wide range of Reynolds numbers. The factors influencing the process of removing the entrails of small fish are described. Rational parameters of the process of removing the insides of 100% of the processed whole carcasses of the Azov-Black Sea hamsa have been established. The regularities of the process of removing the entrails of small fish by the hydropneumatic method are revealed.

Keywords: fishing industry, cutting, fish, removal of entrails, process.

Podolskaya O.G.

SOFTWARE CALCULATION OF STABILITY OF A LINEAR AUTOMATIC SYSTEM IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

Abstract. In all branches of modern industrial production, high-quality packaging of products is required. In the food, chemical, medical industry, packaging lines are widely used for hermetic packaging of products, sealing, cutting off the packaged package and moving it for further operations. Packaging lines in the food industry are used for packaging fish products, confectionery, sweets, etc. The main requirement of modern production is the full automation of

packaging equipment. The creation of high-quality automatic systems is impossible without fulfilling the necessary stability condition, which ensures the normal functioning of linear automatic systems. The article deals with the definition of stability of linear automatic systems using the algebraic criterion of Rouse. Examples of calculating the stability of a linear automatic system by the "manual" method, using MS Excel spreadsheets and using the Mathcad program compiled by the author of the article, which allows you to determine the stability of an automatic system by a characteristic equation of any order, are considered. The use of the program for solving the applied problem of the food industry in determining the stability of the flying shear system is considered.

Keywords: food industry, packaging lines, automatic control systems, Rous's algebraic stability test, flying scissors, stability calculation program, MS Excel, Mathcad.

Sokolov S.A., Krasnogradov A.V., Sevatorov N.N.

COMPARISON OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE PROCESSING OF BOILED SAUSAGES USING DIFFERENT METHODS OF ENERGY TRANSFER

Abstract. The article presents a comparative assessment of energy consumption for traditional food processing (using high temperature) versus using high pressure, determining the ways in which the internal energy of the processed object changes and comparing them for different processing methods: traditional thermal and high pressure processing. The results show that energy consumption is lower when using the high pressure method compared to traditional thermal processing. The concept of internal energy and its relationship to energy transfer is also discussed. The use of high pressure as a method of food preservation is explored, and the thermodynamic principles involved in the process are explained and compared to traditional thermal processing. The advantages and disadvantages of the high pressure method are presented, as well as its potential for improving food quality. The study found that the high pressure method requires 3.4 times less energy than traditional thermal processing. The temperature changes in food products during high pressure processing are also analyzed, and further research is suggested to determine the optimal process parameters.

Keywords: comparative assessment of energy consumption, heat treatment, high pressure treatment.

Ukolov A.I., Malko S.V., Semenova A.D.

INFLUENCE OF HYDROCAVITATION TREATMENT OF BALLAST SEA WATER ON THE STABILITY OF MICROORGANISMS

Abstract. The use of hydrodynamic cavitation for water disinfection has environmental and economic benefits. This paper investigates the microbiocidal effectiveness of hydrodynamic cavitation for the disinfection of sea water. The experiments carried out in this study show that this method is a promising technology for the physicochemical disinfection of marine ballast water. The values of the degree of death and strength of the cell wall were obtained. The hydromechanical effect of cavitation, which includes cavity dynamics and turbulence, is considered, and the physicochemical conditions for damage to microorganisms by the free radical (peroxide) mechanism are described. In general, cavitation advanced technology is environmentally friendly because it does not use external chemicals, does not generate harmful by-products, is energy efficient, economical, and can be scaled up for disinfection on a large scale. **Keywords:** zooplankton, cleaning, disinfection, hydrodynamic cavitation, ballast water.

Falko A.L.

FEATURES OF DESIGN AND CALCULATION OF VIBRO-TRANSPORTING CONVEYORS WITH ELECTROMAGNETIC DRIVE

Abstract. These studies highlight the issues of designing vibration conveyors with an electromagnetic drive. In the process of working on the creation of such machines, designers get acquainted with different methods for calculating the parameters they need, while choosing those that are more suitable for their conditions. The options for production conditions are endless, therefore it is more reasonable to strive for a single calculation method using a universal design sequence. The given generalizing material shows the possibility of creating such an algorithm. When creating the algorithm, various types of electromagnetic vibrators and schemes for their attachment to the base and the moving body of the machine were taken into account. Also taken into account are the frequency characteristics of the applied voltage, the power of the vibrator, the stiffness of the springs, the frequency of oscillation of the working body with and without the load, the speed of movement of the load and the limits of its change due to kinematic parameters, the dimensions of the machine and the possibility of transporting it over long distances, as well as movement within the production premises.

Keywords: vibrator, vibration conveyor, cargo movement, oscillations, working body, electromagnetic drive, oscillation frequency calculation.

Aleksakhina L.V.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR ENSURING CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION IN THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF FUNCTIONING AND DEVELOPMENT MARITIME TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS OF THE REGION

Abstract. The article presents an organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring the confidentiality of information in the management system for the functioning and development of maritime transport and logistics in the region, aimed at improving the level of information security of the transport and logistics complex and increasing its competitiveness. The information flows that flow within the framework of the maritime transport and logistics system, considered as a set of interrelated main, auxiliary and mediating communication processes for the creation of a transport and logistics product, are structured. The system of information interaction of elements of the maritime transport and logistics system of the region, formed for the purpose of information exchange and coordination of actions to ensure safe and efficient transportation of goods and passengers by sea, is presented. The necessity of forming an organizational policy in terms of information protection, involving the introduction of rules and procedures for access to information, compliance with the conditions of its use and strengthening responsibility for confidentiality violations, is demonstrated.

Keywords: maritime transport, logistics, trade secrets, information security, confidentiality, management, development.

Verna V.V., Hoyna M.N.

MODERN APPROACHES TO ADAPTATION OF PERSONNEL OF ORGANIZATIONS: EXPERIENCE OF RUSSIAN COMPANIES

Abstract. The article discusses the concept of staff adaptation, its impact on the effective functioning of the organization. The types of adaptation of employees, the most common in organizations, are presented. The directions of adaptation of personnel are identified depending on the category of employees adapting to the conditions of the enterprise. The conditions that have a direct impact on the quality, timing and effectiveness of the adaptation of specialists in the organization are indicated. Modern approaches to the adaptation of the personnel of

organizations that have an impact on both the newest employee and the team, and the entire organization as a whole are considered. The main steps that must be followed for the successful adaptation of employees are shown. The article provides examples of successful implementation of adaptation programs in Russian companies. Based on the results of the study, the most effective methods of personnel adaptation are presented. The need to introduce a program for the adaptation of employees in the organization has been updated.

Keywords: adaptation of personnel, adaptation program, training and development of employees, working conditions, mentoring.

Voytyuk V.N.

UNIFICATION OF PROCEDURES FOR ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION OF RISKS FOR THE INVESTMENT STAGE OF CREATE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES PROJECTS

Abstract. The article is devoted to identifying the typology and decomposition of the main tasks for the implementation of the project to create an industrial complex that generate risks. The purpose of the work is to develop standard unified procedures for analyzing and estimation the risks of the investment stage of projects to create industrial complexes. Subject of research: organizational and economic relations that give rise to risks of the investment stage of the project to create a production complex. The research methodology is based on the works of domestic and foreign authors devoted to the theoretical substantiation of the economic feasibility of localizing industrial enterprises. Analytical and statistical reports of resident companies of industrial parks, industry associations and executive authorities were used as initial data. The hypothesis of the study is to improve the quality of risk estimation of investment projects based on groupings of typical risks and procedures. As a result of the analysis, typical tasks of the investment period were identified and grouped, and a unified algorithm for analyzing and estimation the risks generated by these tasks was proposed. The conclusions and recommendations of the study can be used by private investors, state executive authorities and local governments in the development and evaluation of investment projects for the creation of industrial complexes.

Keywords: industrial park, investment potential, investment risks, attraction of investments, concentration of productive forces, industrial park resident, state support measures.

Deduh V.I, Garmashova E.P.

TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LABOR MARKET OF THE CITY OF SEVASTOPOL

Abstract. This article is devoted to the analyses of Sevastopol labour market during the period from 2018 to 2022. The topic of research is relevant as the national well-being and stability of society depend on the labour market. The purpose of this article is to investigate the main factors of labourmarket on the basis of the analyses of labour resources, dynamics of the employed and unemployed rate, as well as on the study of the real and nominal wages. The evaluation of the labour market and the level of employment in the city of Sevastopol was carried out on the basis of statistical data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation in the city of Sevastopol and of Federal State Statistics Service of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City.

Keywords: employment, unemployment rate, nominal and real wages, population, labour market, Sevastopol City.

Diviza N.A., Umanets V.A., Logunov N.S.

INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INTO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF SOCIETY

Abstract. Digital technologies are rapidly penetrating into all spheres of modern society. Studies devoted to the study of the degree of penetration of digital technologies into the socio-economic life of society have revealed the insufficiency of disclosure of issues of digital transformation of the socio-economic infrastructure of society. The article discusses the directions of the introduction of digital technologies into the main elements of subsystems (economic, political, social and spiritual). The functioning of the economic subsystem is presented as a single complex of interrelated elements of the information system and the process of social production. A mechanism for processing, transmitting and storing information has been developed. The main trends of the digitalization of society are identified, which make it possible to assess the expediency, necessity and expected positive effect of the introduction of digital technologies into the life of a modern individual. The complexes of problems arising as a result of the introduction of digital technologies into the modern life of society are formulated.

Keywords: digital technologies, socio-economic life of society, communication, information technology, transformation, economic subsystem, economic processes.

Ivanov A.V., Kovalenko O.A.

REGIONAL VIEW ON THE VALIDITY OF THE APPLICATION OF THE MAIN PPP MODELS IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Abstract. The article analyzes the regulatory framework concerning public-private partnership. Contradictory facts have been revealed in legislative documents regulating legal relations in cooperation between the state and entrepreneurs in the Russian Federation. The objects of the concession and GSP have been grouped. The definition of the definition of "public-private partnership" is formulated. The importance of GSP for the state economy is systematized. The most popular GSP models are highlighted and the fundamental differences between them are indicated. An interim analysis of the results of the implementation of the public-private partnership program has been carried out and, based on it, proposals have been developed for the formation of a system of indicators for a more correct assessment of the effectiveness of individual organizational and legal forms at the regional level, and in particular in the fishing industry. A conditional division of organizations is proposed depending on the type of fishing carried out. The necessity of taking into account the importance of conformity and adaptation of models and methods in order to take into account the specifics of the RCC is justified.

Keywords: public-private partnership, state, region, business, investment projects, economic efficiency.

Kirilchuk S.P., Simchenko N.A.

PECULIARITIES OF TRANSFORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR MARKET

Abstract. The article provides an empirical analysis of the study of the transformation of the professional orientation of the population in the labor market. The article analyzes trends in the variability of the level of professional orientation of the country's population, followed by an assessment of the comparability of the strategic priorities of the socio-economic development of the country's economy with the trends in the development of professional preferences of workers in various sectors of the economy. The authors have identified certain meaningful characteristics and relationships in the study of the professional orientation of the population and the formation of measures to ensure the flexibility of the labor market. The conclusion is drawn regarding the need for strategic monitoring and strategic planning of quotas for training personnel for

strategically important sectors of the country's economy. It is emphasized that the digital society strives to achieve a high standard of living and a sustainable rate of economic growth, which is achievable due to the compliance of the areas of professional orientation of the population with the strategic priorities of the country's development.

Keywords: labor economics, labor market, professional orientation of the population, digitalization, transformation.

Yarkina N.N., Yakubova E.S.

DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATION OF FISH PRODUCTS AS A SAFETY TOOLS

Abstract. The subject of the study is such safety tools as declaration and certification of fish products. The purpose of the work is to study and characterize their specifics in the context of ensuring security for consumers and businesses. The research is based on empirical and theoretical methods of scientific cognition, including the study and generalization of various primary sources, problem formulation, analysis, synthesis, specification, etc. The directions of modern research on the safety of fish products are considered. It is emphasized that the issues of declaration and certification of fish products as tools to ensure the economic security of the fishing business in the domestic scientific field were practically not considered. It is noted that the declaration and certification of fish products is based on a system of technical regulations and international and national standards in the field of quality management and food safety. The characteristics of internationally recognized certification systems in the field of food products such as MSC environmental standards certification and BRC certification for food safety are given.

Keywords: safety, fish products, declaration, certification.

Ivanova O.A., Kuzmina A.V., Rodkina A.V.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE ELEMENTS CHOICE OF THE HULL SET WHEN DESIGNING OF THE SHIP'S HULL STRUCTURE

Abstract. The article considers the requirements of the Rules of the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping for the design of sea vessels and offshore drilling platforms metal structures, the requirements for choosing a structural type and a system for a set of main load-bearing floors, determined the design loads, loads on the hull from the transported cargo and ballast, the moment of section modulus of the main beams direction and frame. The authors of the article performed an analysis of various multi-criteria assessments methods. The hierarchy analysis method is proposed to use in the design of ship hull structures and offshore drilling platforms to structure the complex problem of substantiating the choice of hull elements. Based on this method, matrices of pairwise comparisons of criteria were developed, numerical estimates of criteria preferences were given, a comparative analysis of alternatives for main beams and frame beams was performed, as a result of which the optimal types of the hull set elements were determined that best meet the selection criteria and requirements of regulatory documents in the design ship hull structures and offshore technical structures. The prospect of further research is considered.

Keywords: analysis, criteria, ship, hierarchical model, matrix, numerical estimates.

Ilyin B. V.

ON THE APPROACH TO DOMAIN MODELING IN DATABASE DESIGN

Abstract. The article considers the approach to formalization of the information model of the subject area in the design of the database of an automated information system. The process of information modeling, inseparable from human speech-thinking activity, is considered as a

sequence of display stages: "subject area" → "mental model" → "language model" → "written model". The basic concepts used to display the components of the corresponding model at each stage are considered. Increasing the semantic expressiveness of the information model is realized through the introduction of multilevel conceptual structures formed using generalization and aggregation methods. The result of the research is a proposal to represent the information model of the subject area in the form of a uniformly structured textual description formalized using the language of predicate logic of the first order, objectively reflecting the semantics of the subject area.

Keywords: subject area, object, property, relation, information modeling.

Maksimov A.B., Kuzmenko S.N.

INFLUENCE OF DISLOCATION STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION ON MECHANICAL AND MAGNETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STEEL

Abstract. When metals are deformed, a complex evolution and transformation of the dislocation structure occurs as a result of the processes of self-organization of dislocations. Taking into account these effects complicates the simple statistical theory of the interaction of the elastic and magnetic subsystems of the crystal, the processes of magnetization reversal. In particular, this should lead to an increase in residual magnetization and coercive force. The effect of cyclic bending deformation on the dislocation structure is investigated. The main stages of transformation of the dislocation structure during deformation by cyclic bending are established. Based on the data obtained, it is possible to explain the behavior of mechanical properties depending on the density of dislocations and their distribution. The relationship between the dislocation structure and the nature of the movement of the domain walls is traced. Analysis of the literature data shows that dislocation clusters hinder the movement of domain boundaries. This should lead to an increase in coercive force. The trends of the influence of dislocation density and their distribution on strength and coercive force are close. Therefore, there is a stable relationship between strength and coercive force. Based on the established connections, it is possible to determine the strength properties of steels by the coercive force.

Keywords: steel, dislocation structure, self-organization, fractal clusters, magnetization curves, hysteresis loop, residual magnetization, coercive force.

ISSUE 3, 2023

Abramchuk A.V., Moskul G.A., Pashinova N.G.

ON THE MORPHOBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RUSSIAN BYSTRYANKA (*ALBURNOIDES BIPUNCTATUS ROSSICUS* BERG, 1924) OF THE KUBAN BASIN

Abstract. The biological, ecological and morphological characteristics of the population of the Russian bystryanka (*Alburnoides bipunctatus rossicus* Berg, 1924) of the rivers of the Kuban basin are given. Russian bystryanka is found in almost all rivers of the Kuban basin. It has no commercial significance, but it is an important component of trophic chains in the ecosystem. The Russian bystryanka in the rivers of the Kuban basin is characterized by intensive linear mass growth. Morphological features of the studied fish are characterized by relative uniformity. The coefficients of variation of meristic and plastic signs of the rapid of the Psekups River (Kuban basin) do not exceed 10% for any of the 37 indicators, which indicates a weak degree of variation. It reaches puberty in the second year of life. Spawning takes place in the spring (May – June), on stony-pebble rifts. The individual absolute fertility of females averages $997,5 \pm 4,74$ eggs. The range of nutrition of the Russian bystryanka in the rivers of the Kuban basin consists of both plant and animal organisms of various taxonomic groups.

Keywords: river, Kuban basin, Russian bystryanka, biology, ecology, morphology.

Bragina T. M., Meng A.O.

DYNAMICS OF THE HARVESTING LIMITS FOR THE BRINE SHRIMP *ARTEMIA* SP. (CRUSTACEA, ANOSTRACA) IN THE SALINE LAKES OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN (KOSTANAY REGION) AND SOME MORPHOMETRIC DATA ON THE INDIVIDUALS REARED IN CULTURE

Abstract. *Artemia* sp. is a commercially valuable biological resource used in the cultivation of fish and crustaceans. Many hypersaline lakes in Northern Kazakhstan are prospectively suitable for *Artemia* harvesting for aquaculture purposes. However, the information on the biological characteristics of brine shrimps is scarce, and the changes in harvesting limits for the region are poorly analyzed. This article is aimed at the analysis of the limits for commercial exploitation of the branchiopod *Artemia* sp. in Northern Kazakhstan (based on the data collected in Kostanay Region) in 2018–2022 and examination of the morphometric characteristics of the specimens reared in laboratory conditions from the cysts harvested in the lakes of the region. Following the surveys conducted in Kostanay Region, the morphometric data of sexually mature *Artemia* individuals have been obtained for two parameters (body length and body weight), and the harvesting limits for this region have been analyzed.

Keywords: brine shrimp, harvesting, exploitation limits, morphometric parameters.

Bulli L.I., Guryeva I.S., Nikolaeva A.N.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL-BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN THE EMBRYOGENESIS OF MULLET OF THE FAMILY MUGILIDAE

Abstract. The paper summarizes long-term materials on morphological and general biochemical analysis of mullet caviar developing under optimal conditions. It is shown that changes in the composition of caviar during embryonic development are mainly associated with the processes of osmoregulation and metabolism. During the swelling of a fertilized egg, the formation of a blastodisk and the first stages of crushing, glycogen is consumed, then lipids are mainly consumed for energy expenditure. After the completion of the epiboly, an increase in the lipid content in the developing eggs of mullets begins due to the expenditure of protein and carbohydrates. Apparently, all metabolic processes during the embryonic development of mullets

are interconnected and are aimed at optimizing and adapting the growth and development of the organism in the pedagogical. The use of glycogen and lipids as the main energy sources at the beginning of embryogenesis, and then proteins, extractives and, probably, newly synthesized glycogen, ensures the accumulation of lipids in an amount that allows the eggs and mullet pre-larvae to maintain positive buoyancy during embryonic development.

Keywords: Azov-Black Sea basin, mullets, dry weight of caviar, embryogenesis, energy expenditure, lipid content, buoyancy of caviar.

Golovko G.V., Saenko E.M.

OPTIMIZATION OF THE NATURAL CONSUMPTION OF THE MACROPHYTE RESERVE OF THE VESELOVSKAYA RESERVOIR

Abstract. An analysis of the development of phytocenoses of the Veselovsky reservoir in the historical aspect showed a high density of overgrowth of its water area with submerged vegetation in the modern period and the level of specific biomass of macrophytes, which indicates a significant violation of the ecological balance of the entire ecosystem of the reservoir and determines the conditions for the effective reproduction of phytophilic fish, worsening them. In this regard, it became necessary to regulate the degree of overgrowth of the reservoir. The aim of the research was to quantify the species composition of macrophytophage fish of the Veselovsky reservoir, calculate the volume of macrophytes consumed by them, and assess the trophic reserve of macrophytes for the introduction of grass carp. For this purpose, the amount of biomass consumed by macrophytophages – rudd, ram and infested grass carp – was determined. The value of the trophic resource of macrophytes (1440 thousand tons) and the number of macrophytes consumed by these populations at the present time, which is 0.64 % of the total resource, were calculated. The volume of annual potential fish productivity was calculated due to the use of macrophytes with the annual stocking of 2.7 million juvenile grass carp, which for the 10th year will be 1029 tons, while the potential annual fish productivity of macrophytophages at the current level of development of macrophytes can be 14400 tons.

Keywords: Veselovskoe reservoir, degree of overgrowing with macrophytes, macrophytophage fish, reserve of macrophytes, stocking with fish, increasing fish productivity.

Koulisch A.V., Saenko E.M.

SIZE COMPOSITION AND FECUNDITY OF THE BALTIC PRAWN *PALAEMON ADSPERSUS* RATHKE, 1837 IN THE KERCH STRAIT (SEA OF AZOV)

Abstract. The structure of the assemblage of the Baltic prawn (*Palaemon adspersus*) females that already spawned, the species important for commercial catch, has been studied. The material for the research was samples of prawn (females that already spawned) from the Kerch Strait (Sea of Azov). The limits of variation of the total (3.6-7.2 cm) and commercial (2.6-5.6 cm) length of egg-bearing females with absolute realized fecundity from 500 to 2560 eggs in a clutch were determined. Fecundity values were calculated for all length groups of the marketable size females with an interval of 0.1 cm. The analysis of changes in the number of developing eggs in the “reconstructed” clutch was performed and the approximate percentage of the yield of juveniles at its hatching was calculated. A comparative analysis of the size composition and fecundity of the Baltic prawn in various parts of its range is presented.

Keywords: *Palaemon adspersus*, Kerch Strait, females that already spawned, size composition, realized fecundity

Kashutina I.A., Kashutin A.N.

INFLUENCE OF SAND AND VALVES OF THE PACIFIC MUSSEL MYTILUS TROSSULUS (BIVALVIA: MYTILIDAE) ON CHANGES IN THE AREA OF THE BROWN ALGAE FUCUS DISTICHUS SUBSP. EVANESCENS IN AVACHA BAY (SOUTH-EASTERN KAMCHATKA)

Abstract. This article discusses the erosion and transport of bottom sediments of sand with destroyed valves of different sizes of the Pacific mollusks *Mytilus trossulus*, under the turbulent regime of tidal water currents in the littoral zone of the eastern coast of Avacha Bay. The paper uses observations made by the authors in 2022 in Mokhovaya, Seroglazka, Petropavlovsky kovsh and Zavoyko bays. The main climatic factor in the areas under consideration, which determines the density of the settlement and the distribution of fucus, is the direction and speed of the wind. In the cold period of the year, the highest frequency (31 %) is the north wind with an average speed of 10.8 m/s. In the summer months of the year, the wind of the southeast, south directions prevails with a frequency of 31 % and an average speed of 4.3-4.7 m/s. The material collected during the field work made it possible not only to understand the distribution of sand with admixtures of mussel valve fragments by particle size distribution in the littoral zone, but also showed that their repeated impact on the brown alga *F. distichus* subsp. *evanescens* contributes to a change in their population density.

Keywords: east coast of Avacha Bay, littoral, turbulent regime of currents, wind speed, sand, fragments of valves *Mytilus* (*Mytilus*) *trossulus* A.A. Gould, *Fucus distichus* subsp. *evanescens*.

Sytnik N.A.

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT ON THE ATMOSPHERIC AIR OF RECLAMATION OF THE SOLID MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILL IN THE CITY OF KERCH, REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Abstract. The article considers the impact of Kerch landfill on the atmospheric air during its reclamation. The technical and biological stages and technologies of landfill reclamation are described, providing a set of works aimed at the restoration of disturbed lands, and reducing the negative impact on the environment. According to quantitative indicators, the greatest impact will be on the atmospheric air during the technical stage of recultivation – emissions of 23 pollutants with a total mass of 974.6269 tons/year. Analysis of the obtained results of the calculation of dispersion of pollutant emissions, performed taking into account the peculiarities of natural conditions of the object location area, showed that the concentrations created by emissions of pollutants of the landfill before, during and after its recultivation do not exceed the maximum permissible values. The work provides a set of measures aimed at reducing the negative impact on the atmospheric air during the works.

Keywords: landfill, solid municipal waste, reclamation, negative impact assessment, atmospheric air, pollutants.

Tikhonova E.A., Burdiyan N.V., Doroshenko Yu.V., Budarova V.Yu.

MICROBIOLOGICAL AND HYDROCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF COASTAL AREA NORTHEAST KARA SEA IN SUMMER 2022

Abstract. In the present work, results of microbiological and hydrochemical investigations of coastal area northeast Kara Sea are given. Data obtained during the 50th expedition RV "Akademik Boris Petrov" (July-August, 2022) according to program «Training-Through-Research». The quantitative characteristic and distribution of bacteria transforming the main classes of organic compounds (proteins, lipids, carbohydrates), including oil hydrocarbons (diesel fuel) in the surface and near-bottom horizons of the water column was studied. It was established that in the surface waters the number of bacteria using protein substrate varied from 1

to 10^6 cel./mL (in the bottom waters from 10^2 to 10^5 cel./mL), respectively, carbohydrates (glucose) – from 10 to 10^4 cel./mL (in the bottom – from 10^3 to 10^5 cel./mL), lipids – from 1 to 100 cel./mL, also in the bottom. Hydrocarbon-oxidizing bacteria (HOB), diesel fuel degraders, in the surface waters were detected in 53 % of samples, in the bottom waters, respectively, in 36 % of samples. Quantitative HOB values ranged from 1 to 10 cel./mL. An uneven distribution of the studied groups of bacteria was noted. The low concentration of hydrocarbon-oxidizing bacteria indicates the absence of fresh pollution of the water area by diesel fuel. During the considered period, surface water temperature varied from $+1,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$, bottom water: from $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$. The concentration of hydrogen ions (pH) in surface water ranged from 7,67 to 8,20 in bottom water: from 7,43 to 7,90. Depth at the bottom water sampling stations varied from 54 to 193 m. The content of hydrocarbons (HC) in the surface waters of the Kara Sea insignificantly exceeds (by 1,2 times) the maximum permissible concentration (MCP) of this class of substances for fishery reservoirs (0,05 mg/l), in the bottom horizon the average concentration of HC exceeds the MCP by 2 times. Significant correlations between the observed groups of microorganisms and physico-chemical parameters were not revealed.

Keywords: hydrocarbons, water, heterotrophic bacteria, pollution, Kara Sea

Ageev O.V., Yashonkov A.A., Samojlova N.V.

DEVELOPMENT OF CALCULATION METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE PARAMETERS OF THE WORKING BODIES OF FISH-WASHING MACHINES

Abstract. The relevance of improving the calculation methods for the scientifically substantiated determination of the parameters of the working bodies of fish-washing machines is shown. It has been established that the main working bodies of fish-washing machines are currently reels of various designs. During the development of the calculation method, expressions were proposed for determining the total resistance moment to rotation of the reel of a fish-washing machine with a water-fish mixture. At the same time, the following are taken into account: moments from the forces of gravity of the mass of fish and water moved by the blade of the reel, the moment caused by the interaction of fish with water, the moment due to the friction of the shaft in fixed supports and seals, as well as the moment arising from the interaction of the working body with a layer of water and water movement in the gap between the reel and the outer case of the machine. Also, the period of acceleration of the drive electric motor of the machine when it is started, as well as the required starting power of electrical equipment, taking into account friction forces, masses of fish and water, and the degree of filling of the reel with raw materials, are also determined. A calculation graphing scheme for calculating mechanical stresses and bending moment arising in a reel working body is proposed. As a result of numerical calculations, diagrams of the transverse force and bending moment were obtained.

Keywords: fish washing, work body, reel, calculation method, resistance moment, durability.

Zotova I.A., Kurash M.A., Sokolov S.A.

EXPERIMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF PASCALIZATION OF APPLE PUMES ON THE YIELD AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF EXTRACTABLE PECTIN

Abstract. Apple pomace is produced in huge quantities in juice processing plants around the world, and continuous efforts are made to utilize it holistically. This study assessed the effect of high pressure on apple pomace in order to increase the yield of pectin and determined rational processing parameters – a pressure of 400 MPa and an exposure time of 15 minutes, at which the pectin yield increases from 25 to 31.5 % compared to the yield of pectin from untreated pomace. The molecular weights of pectins and their IR spectra were studied and it was shown that they are not affected by the pressure treatment experienced by pectin-containing raw materials. Thus, pre-treatment of apple pomace with high pressure allows you to increase the degree of pectin

extraction and does not destroy its molecular structure.

Keywords: pectin, high pressure, processing of plant materials, molecular weight, IR spectroscopy.

Katanaeva Yu.A.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROCESS OF CONVECTIVE DRYING OF POMEGRANATE PEEL

Abstract. During the production of pomegranate juice, a large amount of waste is generated, which can be a potential source of raw materials for food and other industries. The high level of biologically active compounds contained in the pomegranate peel makes it attractive for further processing to obtain components with high added value that can be used as functional ingredients. Due to the high humidity of the pomegranate peel, its shelf life is very limited. Various physical and chemical technologies are used to extend its shelf life. One of such technologies that significantly increase the shelf life is drying. Convective drying is the most widely used method of dehydration of high-moisture materials. To increase the efficiency of the convective drying process, it's necessary to experimentally determine the main parameters of the process and the kinetics of drying. As a result of the study, it was found that increasing the temperature in the drying cabinet increases the drying potential and, consequently, reduces the drying time.

Keywords: pomegranate peel, temperature, humidity, convective drying, diffusion coefficient.

Kim E.N., Timchuk E.G., Glebova E.V., Lapteva E.P., Zayats E.A.

QUALITY AND SAFETY ASSESSMENT MODEL OF SMOKED FISH PRODUCTS

Annotation. The article is devoted to the methodological foundations for creating models for assessing the quality and safety of smoked fish products. The results of marketing researches of smoked fish products are given. The most significant quality indicators were identified, which served as the basis for identifying consumer preferences, which made it possible to develop a matrix of consumer requirements for smoked fish products. The obtained consumer requirements, quality and safety indicators, identified in the standards and requirements of the Technical Regulations of the Customs and Eurasian Unions, made it possible to develop a tree of quality and safety indicators for smoked fish products. A calculation formula for a complex indicator of the quality and safety of smoked fish products is proposed. The principle of its construction is universal and allows assessing the quality of the entire range of smoked fish products in the process of its production, storage, transportation and sale.

Keywords: quality and safety assessment model, quality, safety, smoked fish products.

Sokolov S.A., Yashonkov A.A., Sevatorov N.N., Afenchenko D.S.

COMPUTER SIMULATION OF AERODYNAMICS IN THE PROCESSING CHAMBER DURING DRYING IN A CENTRIFUGAL FLUIDIZED BED

Abstract. The two main problems which humanity is facing at the present stage of its development are supply of food and energy for the population. These problems, in the context of an imperfect quality control system for industrially produced food products, have led to a tendency to replace many natural components in food products with cheaper, but less qualitative and in many cases harmful to human health substances that are artificially synthesized from non-food raw materials, grown via genetic modification and produced using other dubious technologies. Among the ways preventing this trend is improving of traditional technologies for cheap food raw materials processing. The paper considers the computer simulation process of the drying agent aerodynamics under the process of fluidized drying. The influence of the ratios

between the main design parameters of the drying plant on the field of air velocities was determined, that made it possible to obtain their rational values.

Keywords: computer simulation, drying chamber, fluidized bed drying, drying agent aerodynamics.

Astasheva O.M.

KHERSON REGION: SOCIO-ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

Abstract. Within the framework of the subject of research of regional economics as an applied economic science that studies the features and patterns of rational allocation of productive forces, production and sales markets, it is relevant to study and compare the socio-economic potential, features and prospects of development of various regions of the country. This is due to the fact that the economy of various territorial socio-economic systems is distinguished by the originality, interconnectedness and unity of its objects and their combinations (complexes). The article examines the main components of the socio-economic potential of the Kherson region, formed during its stay in the structure of the national economy of the USSR and post-Soviet Ukraine, factors and opportunities for its development in accordance with the integration processes of entering the economic space of the Russian Federation, shows priority directions of socio-economic development of the region for the near future.

Keywords: regional economy, Kherson region, socio-economic potential, region, development prospects.

Glechikova T. O., Osipova M. A., Frolova S. N.

THE PECULIARITIES OF LEGAL REGULATION OF FSBEI ACTIVITY FINANCIAL SUPPORT PLANNING

Abstract. The main stage of state-funded educational institutions financial activity connected with the definition of main funding sources of higher educational institutions statutory activities and peculiarities of legal regulation of relationships arising at this stage are reviewed. Legislative and regulatory compliance practices which are accompanied by the identification of modern legal base possible deficiencies determining requirements and regulations controlling and limiting rights of funded institutions when planning their activities are appraised. Relation between funded institutions planning and the government strategic planning is defined. A review of legal and regulatory framework regulating the planning process at different stages and relationship with regulatory authorities of this process is performed. The necessity to pay more attention to the discussed theme if state-funded educational institutions financial activity planning is the basis of qualitative performance of the governmental task for training the specialists needed for development of the Russian Federation national economy branches is demonstrated.

Keywords: financial and economic activity planning, legal regulation, governmental task, legal entities, financial law, budget law.

Mnatsakanyan A. G., Mnatsakanyan R. A., Tomkovich A. V.

BOND FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

Abstract. The transition of fisheries to sustainable development requires the search for new ways of financing. One of them is "blue" bonds – a promising, but so far little-studied investment tool. The article provides an overview of the features of this tool, provides recommendations for its use in Russian conditions. It is argued that the development of bond financing of the "blue" economy will not be successful without the creation of an appropriate institutional environment and market infrastructure, one of the elements of which can be the Fund for sustainable fisheries

– a specialized organization that coordinates activities and consolidates resources in the field of the "blue" economy in the country. It is also necessary to unify the methods of evaluating projects focused on sustainability goals, taking into account the specifics of the "blue" economy and wide disclosure of information about projects and enterprises financed by "blue" bonds.

Keywords: fisheries, sustainable development, investments, funding sources, bonds.

Nekhaychuk D.V., Verna V.V., Skaranik S. S., Vorobyova A.N.

MODERN PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of current trends in the development of rural tourism in the Republic of Crimea. The study defines the essence of rural tourism, identifies its advantages and disadvantages, and examines its role in the development of rural areas and domestic tourism. Depending on the potential of the agrotourism industry in the context of the regions of Crimea, various types of territories have been identified for the development of rural tourism in the region. The specifics of the functioning of rural tourism objects in the Republic of Crimea are characterized by systematizing them into main groups depending on the scale and types of activity. The socio-economic effect of the functioning of rural tourism in the Republic of Crimea is substantiated. The objectives and strategic guidelines for the development of rural tourism in Crimea have been identified, which will increase the number of tourists visiting the region year-round, expand the range of tourism services provided in the field of rural tourism, and will also stimulate the development of the economy of rural areas.

Keywords: rural tourism, agrotourism, rural area, tourism industry, tourist product, tourist services, agrotouristic potential.

Samonova T.G., Sushko N.A.

ANALYSIS OF METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract. The previously developed methodological approaches to assessing the level of economic security of an enterprise are classified. The essence of each of the presented methodological approaches is highlighted. The advantages and disadvantages of methodological approaches to assessing the level of economic security of an enterprise are disclosed. The essence of the resource-functional approach, which provides for the assessment of the components of the economic security of the enterprise, is revealed. The indicator approach based on the use of a system of indicators and comparison of the actual values obtained with indicators is characterized. The characteristic of the expert method of assessing the level of economic security of an enterprise is presented, which provides for the use of expert opinions to evaluate individual components or the entire enterprise as a whole. The essence of the matrix approach based on the use of matrices to assess various aspects of the economic security of the enterprise is revealed. The expediency of using the method of economic and mathematical modeling to assess the level of economic security of the enterprise is revealed.

Keywords: economic security, method, approach, assessment, level, advantages, disadvantages.

Boyko E.A., Shestak O.I.

INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FISHERY COMPLEX OF RUSSIA: 1917-2022

Abstract. In the proposed study, we will try not only to study and evaluate the effectiveness of the system of public management of the Russian fishery complex, but to identify those decisions and positive experiences of public administration in the past, as well as to identify exactly those management practices that can be used in the present. To identify the features of managing the

development processes of the fishery complex, we will use not only the traditional descriptive-analytical methodology of working with sources of information, but also the method of content analysis, which allows, by calculating documents of similar origin and nature, to fairly objectively identify the main mechanisms, strategies and tools for managing fisheries. industry, whose experience has theoretical and practical significance for improving the management efficiency of the fishing industry of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: Fishery complex of Russia, management of the fishery complex, evolution of management of the fishery complex of Russia in the 20th – 21st centuries; management approaches, management mechanisms, efficiency of public administration.

Maksimov A.B., Gadeev A.V.,

COERCIVE MONITORING OF STEEL STRUCTURES AND STRUCTURES

Abstract. The paper substantiates and corrects the methodology for determining the residual life of steel by a non-destructive coercimetric method. It is shown that the parameters of the technique are the coercive force and the degree of damage to steel under fatigue. These characteristics combine the simplicity of experimental preparation and adequately reflect the change in the dislocation structure. It is assumed that the maximum damage (equal to one) corresponds to the greatest true uniform strain under tension. The value of the residual life of steel is determined from the dependence of the coercive force on the degree of plastic deformation. The residual life of steel without deformation is taken as 100 %. At maximum load, the tensile test is assumed to be 0 %. Intermediate damage is determined by the ratio of the true strain to the true strain at the highest load, that is, with a temporary load resistance. The upper limit of reversible damage is 0.3 of the maximum damage.

Keywords: carbon and low-alloy steels, non-destructive testing, coercive force, dislocation structure, reversible and irreversible damage, true deformation.

ISSUE 4, 2023

Belyanin I.A., Gashnikov M.P.

STUDY OF STERLET (*ACIPENSER RUTHENUS LINNAEUS, 1758*) SPAWNING GROUND IN THE SARATOV RESERVOIR IN 2022-2023

Abstract. For the purpose of restitution of population in 1982 artificial reproduction and release of juveniles of a sterlet in the Saratov reservoir was begun. Over the past 14 years (2009-2022), the volume of annual fish stocking has doubled and reached 2 million rubles in 2022. Thanks to stocking it was succeeded to restore age structure of population of a sterlet of the close to that during the river period. Significant increase in volumes of stocking led to a rejuvenescence of population even in relation to the river period that is a positive factor for further increase of its number. The reached level of the general and trade stock and their positive dynamics in the long term allows to raise a question of a possible exception of a sterlet of the Saratov reservoir of the Red Lists of the Samara, Ulyanovsk and Saratov regions. One of the issues when considering the possibility of removing a species from the list of protected species is the effectiveness of natural sterlet spawning in the reservoir. In this regard, and for the purpose of a comprehensive study of the current state of its population, in 2022-2023, for the first time in a long time, work was carried out to study the condition of the spawning grounds and migration of sterlet larvae in the Saratov Reservoir.

Keywords: sterlet, number, spawning areas, ichthyoplankton, Saratov reservoir.

Bityutskaya O.E., Bulli L.I., Ukolov A.I.

EFFICIENCY OF HYDROCAVITATION TREATMENT OF SEAWATER

Abstract. One of the most effective methods of physical treatment is hydrodynamic cavitation - the phenomenon of formation, growth and collapse of microbubbles inside the flowing liquid. The effectiveness of the action, harmlessness to the environment and economic feasibility makes the method promising for widespread introduction into production associated with the need for water disinfection, in particular with aquaculture. The effect of hydrodynamic cavitation on the microbiota and plankton of seawater was studied. It was found that the treatment completely destroys zooplankton and significantly reduces the concentration of microalgae. The prolongation of hydrocavitation effects on the marine microbiota has been confirmed, so after hydrocavitation treatment, the sanitary and microbiological indicators of seawater meet the requirements of regulatory documentation. It was recommended to use water after hydrocavitation treatment in aquaculture of microalgae and other live feeds for larvae of marine aquatic organisms.

Keywords: hydrocavitation, zooplankton, microalgae, microflora, sea water disinfection.

Bityutsky D.G., Korzun Yu.V., Murzina S.A.

ANTARCTIC KRILL (*EUPHAUSIA SUPERBA*) RESEARCH AND FISHING IN THE INDIAN OCEAN SECTOR OF ANTARCTICA

Abstract. The work was based on the study of historical data on the fishing of Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*), as well as scientific research expeditions to the Indian Ocean sector of Antarctica. Materials on the CCAMLR demarcation zones were presented. Some ecological features of the distribution of Antarctic krill in the Indian Ocean sector of Antarctica were highlighted. The materials were presented from the database "Materials on the biology and fishing of Antarctic krill *Euphausia superba*, obtained in the expeditions of YugNIRO and the "Yugrybpromrazvedka" directorate in the Indian Ocean sector of Antarctica in the period 1972–1990.", FAO data from 1974–2021 and materials from the KRILLBASE database (1926–2016).

The fishing potential of this area was considered, it was also noted that it is necessary to carrying off the research expedition for the possible resumption of fishing in this region.

Keywords: Antarctica, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Antarctic krill, *Euphausia superba*, fishing, cruise.

Bulli L.I., Bityutskaya O.E., Mazalova N.F.

WORLD EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL GROWING CLAM

Abstract. The term "clams" is commonly used in relation to a large number of edible bivalve mollusks (except mussels and oysters), differing in size, habitat conditions and belonging to different species and families. The decline in the world's commercial stocks of many valuable species of aquatic organisms, including clam, due to their intensive fishing, deterioration of environmental conditions, as well as an increase in consumer demand for delicatessen meat and biologically active additives, make work related to the cultivation of burrowing shellfish increasingly in demand. In a number of countries, more than half of the bivalve mollusks produced were grown at aquaculture enterprises. The most successful and advanced methods to date were the cultivation of such terminals as *Anadara granosa*, *A. subcrenata*, *Mercenaria mercenaria*, *Mya arenaria*, *Ruditapes philippinarum*, *Meretrix lusorina*, *Cerastoderma edule*, *Venerupis pullastra*, *V. corrugata*, etc. Clams-autoacclimatizers – *M. arenaria* and *A. kagoshimensis* are established elements of the Azov-Black Sea ecosystem, enhance the effectiveness of benthic biofilters and were considered promising objects of cultivation and industrial use.

Keywords: clams, aquaculture, bivalves, anadara, venerupis, mia, mercenaria.

Zhuk N.N., Kochergin A.T.

SOME HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE KRILL HARVESTING IN THE BRANSFIELD STRAIT IN MARCH-JUNE 2017

Abstract. Some hydrometeorological conditions of the krill harvesting in the Bransfield Strait area (Atlantic Sector of the Southern Ocean) in the transitional from summer to winter period (March–June) of 2017 are considered. Spatial and temporal variability of the thermal characteristics in the water layer extending from the surface to the harvesting depths is given, as well as krill catches in various parts of the strait. From March to June, the air and upper water layer temperatures were gradually decreasing, which led to the shuga formation in the central strait area at the end of the observation period (in June). The temperature of the entire water column was negative throughout the observation period, reaching as low as minus 2.1 °C in June. The difference between the sea surface temperature (SST) and the temperature at the harvesting depth was no more than 0.5 °C in March–April and reached 0.7-1.0 °C in the central strait area in May–June. Average monthly water temperature in the surveyed layer in the investigated area was lower than the average long-term values. A slight decrease in krill catches from March–April to May–June was recorded in the context of increasing harvesting depth and some water stratification. A negative correlation of the catch per trawling and harvesting depths in April with 99 % confidence level has been found, as well as a positive one between the catch and the water temperature at the harvesting depths with 95 % confidence level for May and the entire observation period.

Keywords: temperature, harvesting depth, krill, correlation, Bransfield Strait.

Kuharev N.N., Korzun Y.V., Bitiutskii D.G.

THE ISSUE OF INTERANNUAL FLUCTUATIONS IN ANTARCTIC KRILL BIOMASS (EUPHAUSIA SUPERBA) IN THE SEA OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Abstract. In order to identify the causes of interannual changes in krill biomass in the Cosmonaut Sea, a brief review of the research results on biology, krill resources and oceanographic materials collected by YugNIRO during soviet period was carried out. During research and fishing, significant and often multiple interannual and intra-annual fluctuations in krill abundance and biomass was found. Periodic changes in the average surface density of krill in the Commonwealth Sea have been identified. The stock (biomass) of krill in the Commonwealth Sea was formed mainly due to local reproduction. The efficiency of krill reproduction was closely linked to the basic elements of large-scale water circulation. Replenishment of the stock was greatest during intensive spawning in the return flow zone and lowest (with equal spawning activity) in the outflow zone. During periods of disruption of normal zonal transport in the atmosphere and the dominance of eastern transport, interannual changes in the stock were determined by expatriation processes, which periodically leads to a significant decrease in the local stock. It was shown that during the period under consideration, significant, multiple intra-annual and inter-annual fluctuations in the biomass of commercial krill aggregations and their density were noted. These indicators varied from values providing highly profitable fishing to values that practically excluded fishing.

Keywords: Antarctica, Indian Ocean sector, Antarctic krill, *Euphausia superba*, fishery, Commonwealth Sea, aggregation, biomass, forecasts.

Polin A.A., Shevchenko V.N., Suetnikov A.V.

TEMRYUK STURGEON HATCHERY. ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION OF STURGEON IN 1967-2022

Abstract. From the moment the river Don and Kuban flow was regulated, artificial reproduction began to play a major role in the formation and maintenance of natural populations of sturgeon fish in the Azov basin. Large state network of reproduction enterprises - sturgeon factories - was organized in the region. The Temryuk sturgeon hatchery has organized on Kuban river in 1967. The article analyzes data on the volume of artificial reproduction by the Temryuk sturgeon hatchery in the period 1967-2022. A decrease in the following volumes of cultivation and production of juvenile sturgeon fish was noted in the modern period of the twentieth century. The replacement of the release of juveniles of special breeds with less valuable ones has been established: dominance in the volume of release of juvenile freshwater sterlet, a reduction in the volume of release of stellate sturgeon a complete abandonment of the cultivation and release of juvenile beluga. It is shown that there is a disproportion in the species composition of the replacement broodstock of the Temryuk sturgeon hatchery towards the dominance of less developed regions (mainly sterlet) and the maintenance of individuals of higher species (especially). beluga, as well as stellate sturgeon). Attention is focused on the fact that the productivity of the Temryuk sturgeon hatchery is morally and physically outdated and, therefore, is in the stage of reconstruction and progress.

Keywords: Azov-Kuban region, r. Kuban, Temryuk sturgeon hatchery, huso, russian sturgeon, stellate sturgeon, sterlet, artificial reproduction.

Strelkova O. V., Ivanenko A. M.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PARASITIC FAUNA OF FISH IN SEVERAL RESERVOIRS IN THE CENTRAL RUSSIAN PLAIN

Abstract. The incomplete parasitological analysis method was used to investigate 67 fish specimens of six species from five reservoirs of the Central Russian Plain: Desnogorsk

(Smolensk Region), Kurchatov (Kursk Region), Istra (Moscow Region) reservoirs; from the Shatura lakes – Muromskoye and Svyatoye (Moscow Region) and the river Vorona (Tambov Region). 21 species of parasites representing 9 nosological units were detected: Trematoda, Cestoda, Monogenea, Nematoda, Mollusca, Crustacea, Hirudinea, Acanthocephales, Cnidosporidia. Jaccard's and Kabiosh's coefficients were used to assess the degree of similarity (difference) between parasitic faunas of reservoirs. The greatest similarity of species was noted in Desnogorsk reservoir and Shatura lakes – Muromskoye and Svyatoye ($C_j = 0,272$; $K = 0,602$), and difference – in the Istra reservoir and the river Vorona ($K = 0$; $C_j = 0,999$).

Key words: Central Russian plain, parasitofauna, Trematoda, Cestoda, Monogenea, Nematoda, Kabiosh coefficient, Jaccard coefficient.

Gamayunov O.A.

THE CONCEPT OF RESTORATION OF ECOSYSTEMS OF ARTIFICIAL PLANTATIONS OF THE KERCH PENINSULA

Abstract. This work considers a conceptual approach to the reconstruction of artificial plantations of the Kerch Peninsula. The scientific approach in substantiating the reconstruction of these ecosystems of the Kerch Peninsula makes it possible to identify the most vulnerable areas of artificial forests and develop mechanisms for their restoration with minimal involvement of both material and human resources. As part of the work, artificial forest plantations on the territory of the Kerch Peninsula were considered, the work is aimed at identifying the degree of forest degradation, as well as forecasting further successional processes occurring in these plantations. Restoration of forest ecosystems is not only important for preserving the biodiversity of the region, but can also become a new vector in the development of the tourism industry of the Eastern Crimea.

Keywords: Kerch peninsula, artificial forest plantations, restoration of ecosystems, ecological tourism, conservation of biodiversity.

Sytnik N.A.

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT ON THE GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT DURING RECLAMATION OF THE SOLID MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILL IN THE CITY OF KERCH, REPUBLIC OF KRIMEA

Abstract. The article considers the impact of Kerch solid municipal waste landfill on the geological environment during its reclamation. The stages and technologies of reclamation of the landfill are described, the results of engineering-geological surveys are given, according to which it is determined that the survey area is classified as III category of complexity of engineering-geological conditions. The source of technogenic impact of the object on land resources is leaching by atmospheric precipitation of toxic substances from the body of solid domestic waste dump with subsequent formation of secondary technogenic halos of elements and their infiltration over the years through soils. The adopted technology of landfill reclamation with the device of impervious screen excludes further uncontrolled flow of surface runoff to the adjacent territory and into the body of the landfill. The paper presents a set of environmental protection measures aimed at reducing the negative impact on soils and geological environment in general.

Keywords: landfill, solid municipal waste, reclamation, negative impact assessment, geological environment, pollutants, monitoring.

Glebova E.V., Lapteva E.P.

DEVELOPMENT OF A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INCREASING CONSUMER EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Abstract. The article is devoted to the development of methodological foundations for the formation of social responsibility of a food producer in relation to its consumer. The analysis of legislative and regulatory documents establishing requirements for informing consumers of food products is presented. The results of the ordering of terminology describing the composition and content of information about food products presented to consumers, as well as ways to convey information to consumers are presented. The elements forming socially responsible behavior of the producer of food products in relation to the consumer are defined, which are presented in the form of a contextual diagram, which made it possible to form a model of informing consumers about the properties of a food product. A methodological approach to the formation of a food producer's social responsibility to the consumer is proposed, represented by a set of graphical models aimed at the formation of education, awareness and observation of consumers of food products.

Keywords: social responsibility, food products, producer, consumer, labeling, awareness, education, awareness, observation, consumer culture.

Gorbunov A.V., Kochetkov N.I., Nikiforov-Nikishin D.L., Nikiforov-Nikishin A.L.

EFFECT OF ULTRASONIC AND ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION SYSTEM ON TURBIDITY AND CHROMATICITY ON RECIRCULATING AQUACULTURE SYSTEMS WATER ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. In this study, the effect of ultrasonic (US) and ultraviolet (UV) radiation as part of the recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS) on the turbidity and chromaticity of the water environment was investigated. A higher number of suspended particles and organic compounds can impair the biocidal effect of UV. Cavitation, induced by ultraviolet radiation, leads to the release of a large amount of energy and various sonochemical and mechanical processes capable of destroying suspended particles and oxidation of some compounds. As a result of the study, a reliable reduction of chromaticity was found at the modes of operation of ultrasonic and ultrasonic ultraviolet by 26.7 and 27.4% at the exposure duration of 24 hours, respectively. These modes of operation had no effect on water turbidity, which was probably due to the initially low turbidity index (1.16 ± 0.15 EMF). The results obtained in the study suggest that the use of a flow-through unit with combined UV and US action can improve some hydrochemical parameters of water for aquaculture farming.

Keywords: ultrasound, hydrochemical parameters, closed water supply system, ultraviolet, purification

Kirichenko O.E., Gromov S.V., Kirichenko V.A., Katanaeva Yu.A.

USING AN AIR HEAT PUMP TO PASTEURIZE APPLE JUICE

Annotation. The article presents a new design of a pasteurization and cooling plant with a capacity of 150 kg/h using an air heat pump. The advantage of the proposed design is the possibility of using low-potential ambient heat. The use of air as a coolant in the implementation of pasteurization and cooling processes makes it possible to abandon the use of water as the main coolant, thereby increasing the energy efficiency of these processes. The use of an air heat pump of a new design will also allow apple juice to be cooled without the use of steam compression refrigerating units. The main parameters of the air heat pump operation are given, its operation cycle is described and calculated. It is established that the power required to drive an air heat

pump is the difference between the power spent on compression and movement of compressed air into the heat exchanger and the power of adiabatic expansion of air.

Keywords: pasteurization, apple juice, air heat pump, operation cycle, piston stroke.

Orlov B.Yu., Stepanova E.G., Zhlobo R.A.

WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND IMPROVEMENT OF EQUIPMENT FOR OBTAINING LOW-NODULE CORE AT THE SITE OF PREPARATORY OPERATIONS OF AN OIL-PRODUCING ENTERPRISE

Abstract. This article presents the methods and main technological equipment (ferromagnetic impurities extraction, removal of litter from the seed mass, oilseed collapse, separation of the oilseeds obtained during the collapse of the roll) processing of oilseeds of the site of preparatory operations of the oil-producing enterprise. Due to the differences in the properties of the shells of oilseeds, the application of fundamentally different methods and designs of machines for their collapse is considered. The forces destroying the fruit shell are different (impact, cutting, chipping, instantaneous air pressure relief, explosion, etc.), but the collapse of all oilseeds has one common goal – minimal oiling of the seed shell with the maximum degree of their collapse (obtaining a low-nodule core). The equipment for the separation of oil seed rolls is presented, in the design of which various separation methods are incorporated – currently operated at the enterprises of the oil and fat industry of the Russian Federation and newly developed. The disadvantages of the existing and advantages of the newly developed technological equipment of the preparatory section of the oil-producing enterprise are indicated.

Keywords: oilseeds, collapsing, kernel, husk, oilseed dust, rushanka, separation.

Pozdnyakova Yu.M., Kovalev N.N., Pivnenko T.N.

STUDY OF COMPLEXATION OF DNA FROM SALMON MILT WITH METALS AS A BASIS FOR CREATION OF RETARD FORMS OF PREPARATIONS

Abstract. Studies have been conducted to evaluate the complex formation of high-polymer DNA obtained from salmon milt with magnesium and platinum salts. The ratios of DNA-cis-platinum and DNA-magnesium chloride were established, which corresponded to the highest percentage of binding. It was found that with increasing concentration of platinum in the solution, the percentage of bound platinum increases, reaching a maximum binding at its concentration of 44.8 µg/ml, but with a further increase in the platinum content in the solution, the percentage of binding drops sharply. As the concentration of cis-platinum in the solution increases, a precipitate occurs, which can be explained by a decrease in DNA solubility. For the resulting DNA complexes with cisplatin, including the control (pure DNA solution without cis-platinum), absorption spectra in the UV region were determined. The resulting registered changes in the spectrum indicate the interaction of cis-platinum with nitrogenous bases of DNA. The research carried out can be used in the creation of medicines and dietary supplements based on high-polymer DNA from the milt of salmon fish of various functional orientations.

Keywords: salmon milt, deoxyribonucleic acid, cis-platinum, platinum, magnesium, complexation.

Smolenkova O.V., Novikova O.A.

THE USE OF INFUSIONS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN SAUSAGE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Abstract. The possibility of using infusions of medicinal plants in the production of sausage products is considered. The influence of infusions on the functional and technological properties of minced sausage, organoleptic, physico-chemical and microbiological parameters of the sausage product were studied. Infusions of rosehip and oregano were introduced instead of

drinking water in the amount of 25.0% of the mass of meat raw materials at the stage of cutting. It was found that the use of infusions leads to an improvement in the functional and technological parameters of minced meat samples, positively affects the organoleptic parameters and the yield of the sausage product, physico-chemical and microbiological indicators did not exceed the established norms. The expediency of using infusions of rosehip and oregano in the production of sausages is shown, which makes it possible to expand the range of cooked sausages, will contribute to obtaining a safe food product with high consumer properties, and the content of vitamin C in infusions leads to.

Keywords: rosehip infusion, oregano infusion, boiled sausage product, functional and technological properties, organoleptic evaluation, physico-chemical and microbiological indicators, vitamin C.

Sokolov A.S., Sevatorov N.N., Yashonkov A.A.

REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON THE USE OF CITRUS WASTE FOR FOOD PURPOSES

Abstract. Citrus fruits are one of the main fruit crops in the world. Currently, the annual world production of citrus fruits is estimated at more than 105 million tons, with more than half of them being oranges. About a third of the citrus fruits produced are processed, and more than 80 percent of them go to the production of orange juice. Citrus production and processing is the second largest fruit processing industry. Citrus production generates huge amounts of agricultural waste every year around the world. Wastes from these industries can be of great nutritional and economic value due to their chemical composition due to the abundance of various functional compounds in them. Technical measures for the recycling and reuse of waste produced by the industry are mandatory to reduce environmental impact, comply with the circular economy paradigm, contribute to the reduction of waste of functional compounds and the production of value-added products. This review covers recent work done in the field. complex recycling of citrus processing waste as a potential source of raw materials in food products.

Keywords: orange juice, processing waste, biologically active compounds, pectin, essential oil, polyphenolic flavonoids, carotenoids, dietary fiber.

Falko A.L.

TECHNICAL ISSUES IN SETTING UP VIBRATION CONVEYORS WITH ECCENTRIC DRIVE BEFORE OPERATION

Abstract. The research presents the subject of the kinematic features of the device and the design of eccentric drives for vibratory conveyors used in the food and fish industries. The advantage of eccentric vibrators is unambiguous – it is the ability to transfer a serious value of the disturbing force to the working body of the conveyor, according to this indicator, no other type of vibration drive can be compared with it. An important advantage is the fact that the value of the disturbing force is unchanged for any kinematic parameters of the working body, this guarantees the efficiency of vibration displacement at any moment of working time, which does not always happen when using other drives. Moreover, from this advantage follows a number of others, which together contribute to the widest distribution of eccentric vibrators in the world, one of the resulting advantages is the ability to vibrate very heavy loads. Conveyors with eccentric drives are the most load-bearing.

Keywords: vibrotransportation, vibroconveyor, vibration inertia, working body, eccentric drive, balancing forces.

Yashonkov A.A., Sokolov S.A.

APPLICATION OF THE GALERKIN METHOD TO SOLVE THE STEFAN PROBLEM USING THE EXAMPLE OF DRYING FISH RAW MATERIALS

Abstract. Fish raw materials are often subjected to such a type of heat treatment as drying. At the same time, the initial moisture content of fish raw materials is 70-80%. Modeling the process of moisture evaporation in a capillary-porous high-moisture material, which includes fish raw materials, is sufficiently complex. During the drying process, taking into account the heat supply, the boundary of separation of wet and dried material moves. At this boundary, there is a transition from one aggregate state to another, which requires the heat of the phase transition – evaporation. The problem of modeling the drying process of a capillary-porous material can be formulated as a problem of conjugation of two temperature fields in the presence of a special boundary condition at a moving interface. However, such modeling is characterized by non-linearity, including for boundary conditions. The Stefan problem with boundary conditions of the first kind is considered as a solution. In the modeling process, the Galerkin method was applied, which showed the possibility of achieving high accuracy with a small number of terms in solving problems with a movable boundary.

Keywords: Stefan's task, Galerkin's method, modeling of the drying process, drying of fish raw materials.

Aleksakhina L.V.

MODELING AND FORECASTING OF ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF MARITIME TRANSPORT

Abstract. The article presents approaches to modeling and forecasting economic processes from the point of view of their use in strategizing the development of maritime transport as a basis for making effective informed economic decisions at different levels of management. The role and possibilities of applying modern methods of modeling and forecasting economic processes to perform strategic analysis and substantiate strategic choice are presented. The necessity of considering periodic economic processes by assessing trend-seasonal fluctuations based on an in-depth analysis of time series in order to take into account the specifics of the manifestation of fluctuation in the dynamics of resources used and the results obtained in maritime transport is also demonstrated. The results of the application of regression analysis of data, calculation of seasonality indices as the basis for modeling economic indicators in the framework of strategic planning of the regional and sectoral space are presented.

Keywords: marine transport, development, modeling, trend, periodic processes, fluctuations, forecasting.

Voloshin G.A., Barishevskiy Ye.V.

THE DEPTH OF PROCESSING OF WATER BIORESOURCE CATCHES AS A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY OF EXPLOITING WATER BIORESOURCE RESERVES

Abstract. The article considers the process of processing depth of the catch of aquatic biological resources. The analysis of the dynamics of production and consumption, as well as prices for fish products in the domestic market. The prerequisites, risks and limitations of the development of deep processing have been identified. The factors influencing the depth of processing of fish raw materials have been established, including the stability of the availability of stable quality raw materials; the cost of raw materials; the possibility of developing, manufacturing or purchasing and servicing high-tech equipment; the level of development of logistics delivery from production sites to markets; the possibility of storing stocks and methods of sale. The necessity of developing a new system for monitoring and accounting for the exploitation of aquatic biological resources reserves in order to improve their management efficiency is substantiated. A variant of an integrated approach to assessing the efficiency of exploitation of aquatic biological

resources is proposed.

Keywords: sustainable development, deep processing of catches of aquatic biological resources, efficiency of water biological resources exploitation, collection rates for aquatic biological resources, methodology for determining the rate for the use of aquatic biological resources, bioeconomy, fisheries management system.

Demchuk O. V.

PROBLEMS OF STATE SUPPORT AND CREATION OF FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING ENTERPRISES OF THE FISHERY COMPLEX OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract. The article presents the results of a study of the problems of state support and the creation of favorable conditions for the functioning of enterprises of the fishery complex of the Russian Federation. The current problems facing fisheries enterprises are identified and possible directions for solving the identified bottlenecks are considered. The characteristics of the main threats and risks that arose for the fishery complex under the conditions of sanctions imposed on enterprises in all sectors of the national economy are given. A range of problems related to the deterioration of the raw material base of both the World Ocean and the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation, which accounts for the largest volume of production of fish and marine aquatic organisms that ensure food security for the country's population, has been identified. The main measures of federal and regional government bodies aimed at creating a favorable business environment in the Russian Federation, and, in particular, increasing the investment attractiveness of the fishery complex are considered. The results of the analysis can be used in the process of developing measures to attract investment funds into the economic activities of fisheries enterprises.

Keywords: fishery complex, aquaculture, government support, investment attractiveness, quotas, economic efficiency, financial condition.

Ivanov A. V., Kovalenko O. A.

PROBLEMS OF ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF REGIONAL PROJECTS OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Abstract. This article is devoted to the currently most demanded symbiosis of interaction between the state and business, which, from the point of view of its legal form, is called public-private partnership (hereinafter referred to as PPP). Public-private partnership is a kind of alliance between the state and business, the purpose of which is the implementation of strategic and vital, socially significant projects in a wide range of areas of activity. At the same time, in the fishing industry, which is involved in solving the problem of the country's food security, the use of PPP projects is not yet widely used. And this, of course, requires an explanation. For each of the PPP participants, it is designed to provide quite a certain benefit, an economic effect in the implementation of a joint form of interaction. The mentioned effects may lie in different areas for each of the participants, have a different measure of measurement, not only within the framework of financial indicators, but also taking into account the specifics of production activities.

Keywords: public-private partnership, region, fishing industry, investment projects, economic efficiency.

Kotenev A.D., Budagov N.V.

FOOD SECURITY OF THE STATE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS OF ITS SECURITY

Abstract. The issue of ensuring an optimal level of food security is currently acquiring particular relevance, requiring the adoption of a set of decisions of both a financial, economic, and technical and technological nature. Considering the economic accessibility of food products and agricultural raw materials, the authors focus on the role of the state in ensuring it. The authors noted the presence of a number of characteristics that negatively affect the physical availability of food caused by factors of both internal and external nature. The growth in population caused by migration processes requires the adoption of comprehensive measures to provide citizens of the state with quality food, taking into account their material security. It is noted that for certain items, primarily fish and fish products, due to the high cost of their transportation, imported analogues are preferable.

Keywords: food security, economic accessibility, economic sanctions, food products, agricultural raw materials.

Makarova O.V., Marchuk D.G.

RECOGNITION AND ACCOUNTING OF IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Abstract. This article highlights the key aspects of the procedure for recognizing and accounting for impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets in accordance with the requirements of the current regulatory framework in the field of accounting: IFRS 36 "Impairment of Assets" [1], FSB 6/2020 "Fixed Assets" [2], FSB 26/2020 "Capital Investments" [2], FSB 14/2022 "Intangible Assets" [3]. The article analyzes the key concepts: fair value, value in use and cost of disposal. An author's algorithm has been developed for testing assets for impairment, including determining the smallest group of assets generating cash flows and distributing losses. In addition, the methods of assessing fair value in the absence of an active market for the analyzed assets are considered.

Keywords: impairment of assets, fair value, value in use of an asset, intangible assets, fixed assets.

Merkusheva M.V.

FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF VALUE CHAINS IN AQUACULTURE

Abstract. The article examines the features of the formation of value chains in aquaculture as one of the sectors whose functioning solves the tasks of ensuring food security and demonstrates the highest and most stable indicators of development dynamics over the past decades. The article describes the main trends in the development of aquaculture, presents the main factors influencing the formation of value chains, both from the point of view of the organizational approach and from the point of view of the nature of the impact on the chains themselves, describes the main structural elements of the value chain of aquaculture products, presents the types of major changes that occur when building value chains costs in aquaculture. The difference in understanding the essence of the processes of "supply chain", "value added" and "value creation" is shown.

Keywords: value chains, value, value added, aquaculture.

Ostrik V.Y., Sukhomlin I.A.

FEATURES OF STIMULATING THE LABOR OF MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL IN ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract. Theoretical review of the characteristics and characteristics of the work of the managerial apparatus at the present stage of the activities of organizations; the basic requirements for designing an effective system for stimulating the work of managerial personnel are identified, taking into account restrictions and risks are presented in the article. Substantive criteria for improving the quality of managerial work in an organization are identified, which form the effective use of managerial personnel and ensure highly productive implementation of labor activity and the effectiveness of managerial influence. A step-by-step technology for improving the quality of a manager's work is presented through the introduction of a KPI system, which will allow building a competency map specific to managers and modeling an effective job profile taking into account strategic management. The process of planning a manager's KPI while improving the quality of managerial work is substantiated. The risks of introducing a model for managing the motivation of managerial work in organizations and ways of managing them, taking into account transformations of the complex mechanism of human capital management, are generalized.

Keywords: stimulation, system, managerial work, personnel, organization, labor function.

Ostrik V.Yu., Yakushev A.A., Ponamarenko A.A.

DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF MOTIVATION SYSTEMS IN CONDITIONS OF COMPETITIVENESS

Abstract. Theoretical overview of the motivational components of the human resource management system, substantiates the need to transform familiar tools under the influence of the mobility of external space and transform the set of needs of employees and teams are presented. The main directions of development of the personnel motivation system in the conditions of the organization's competitiveness are highlighted. The effective components of motivational training for employees of the organization are presented. Specific recommendations for the implementation of directions for modeling effective motivational personnel management systems for enterprises are substantiated. Development prospects and threats in domestic personnel management and management systems are summarized, taking into account the transformation of motivational needs, with the introduction of modern personnel technologies. The sequence of actions for the formation and development of an effective system for motivating the work activity of personnel is formalized, which generalizes and specifies the actions of a manager and a specialist in the field of personnel management in designing an effective motivational system.

Keywords: personnel, motivation, system, design, organization, competitiveness, motivational platform, needs.

Rysina V.A., Skorobogatova V.V.

DIGITAL ACCOUNTING: THE CONCEPT AND ITS EVOLUTION

Abstract. The article examines the essence of the concept of «digital accounting», reflects its historical aspects in the contextual relationship and interdependence of accounting, information technology, the worldwide Internet, e-commerce, etc. The author's interpretation of the concept of «digital accounting» is formulated. The issues of accounting transformation in the context of digitalization are studied. The emerging advantages and costs of the organization associated with the organization and implementation of digital accounting by business entities in comparison with traditional accounting are systematized. The main aspects of the impact of digitalization and the Internet on the organization and management of accounting in modern technologies are

formulated. The features of the application of information and network technologies in accounting are revealed on the example of the organization of accounting for the income cycle. The mechanism of «triple» accounting is considered. The main trends in the further development of digitalization of accounting have been identified.

Keywords: digital accounting, digitalization, transformation, digital technologies.

Sergeyev L. I.

STRATEGIC GOAL-SETTING OF THE COUNTRY'S FOOD SUPPLY

Abstract. The substantial provisions of the consistency (complexity) of the general strategic goal of achieving food security are developed. It is argued that the general purpose should include the words “availability of a security system...”. Attention is focused on the need to transfer the tasks of improving the quality of food to a new level. It is emphasized that the solution of the complex problem of providing high-quality food to the population requires the allocation of the main performers of the set targets by the levels of government. The problem of the need for calculations of regional balances of food production and consumption is actualized. It is argued that the regional aspect of food security should get its place on the top tier of doctrinal food security in the country. The necessity of generalization at the upper level of the tier of goals within the framework of both economic and financial accessibility of food is substantiated. The necessity of strengthening the target orientation of antimonopoly regulation of food reproduction in the sphere of their sale is emphasized. The expediency of including the goals of the processes of digital transformation of the organization and management system to ensure the country's food security in the upper tier of the tree is highlighted. Attention is focused on strengthening the relationship of individual organizational blocks of work, which characterize the need for the development of a comprehensive system of training specialists in the field of agriculture.

Keywords: Doctrine, food security, strategic goals, food, top tier of goals, food availability, food balance, digital transformation.

Skorobogatova V.V., Logunova N.A.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE FISHERY COMPLEX

Abstract. The article studies the problem of using artificial intelligence in the fishery complex; The directions of its development are considered, the most significant of which include: tracking operations related to fish products, checking their quality, automating business processes and forecasting demand for fish products. Artificial intelligence has been found to be an effective tool in collecting and analyzing data on fish populations and behavior, their migration routes and locations, catch levels and environmental factors. It is argued that collecting and systematizing information in the value chain of fish products, as well as improving the selectivity of fish catching, will not only significantly reduce production and logistics costs, but also increase the efficiency of fisheries activities and the quality characteristics of fish products.

Keywords: fishery complex, artificial intelligence, information, fish products, automation.

Sushko N.A.

DEVELOPMENT OF A MECHANISM FOR MANAGING FINANCIAL RISKS OF FISHING INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES IN THE CONTEXT OF ENSURING ITS FINANCIAL SECURITY

Abstract. The necessity of reducing financial risks on the results of the company's activities has been determined. Measures to improve the financial risk management system of the enterprise are classified. The functional structure of the financial risk management mechanism of the

enterprise has been developed. The relationship of the financial risk management mechanism of an enterprise with other mechanisms of economic regulation is schematically shown. The internal and external threats that affect the financial interests of the enterprise are characterized. The tasks that require priority solutions in order to prevent the impact of financial risks on the company's activities are highlighted. A system of indicators has been developed to strengthen control over accounts receivable in order to reduce the financial risks of the enterprise. There are four types of accounts receivable. Criteria for the classification of accounts receivable of the enterprise are proposed. Measures have been developed to influence accounts receivable. The type of accounts receivable is determined by the example of a fishing industry enterprise.

Keywords: financial risks, financial security, mechanism, indicators, accounts receivable, monitoring.

Tregulova I. P., Egorkina T. A., Umanets V.A.

RISK MANAGEMENT IN TOURISM INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

Abstract. Operation in a highly competitive environment and seasonal nature determine the characteristics of the activities of travel companies. The article examines the risks of tourism industry enterprises, highlights their main features, and explores the reasons for their occurrence. In order to improve risk management, their classification has been clarified. Since most travel companies are small in size, the risks they face in the process of operation are typical, which makes it possible to apply the acquired experience in solving identified problems by a particular company in relation to the entire tourism industry as a whole. An algorithm for making risk decisions is considered. A comparative description of approaches to risk management is presented. Existing methods for studying the negative impact of risks on the efficiency of tourism industry enterprises are summarized. Information regarding the adjustment of the current and selection of a new risk management strategy has been systematized. Directions for improving the risk management system at tourism enterprises are proposed. The positive aspects of implementing a risk management program are formulated.

Keywords: risk, management, influencing factors, assessment, risk reduction.

Turchaeva I.N., Golovach V.M., Mishakova A.S.

ON THE ISSUE OF ASSESSING THE INVESTMENT POTENTIAL OF THE REGION

Abstract. The article, based on a generalization of regulations, scientific, educational, specialized literature and other sources, presents the authors' opinion on the definition of the category "investment potential of the region." Within the framework of this article, the authors provide two definitions: the first - from the standpoint of the resource approach, the second - within the framework of the systemic approach, i.e., taking into account the functional components, namely the set of private interdependent potentials that form the regional investment potential. The article also outlines the need to assess investment potential and presents in the form of a diagram the methodology recommended by the authors for assessing the investment potential of a region, based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Based on materials and statistical data for the Kaluga region, some results of the practical application of the methodology under consideration for assessing the investment potential of this region are presented.

Keywords: region, investment activity, investment potential, assessment, indices, scoring.

Yarkina N.N.

**EFFICIENCY OF FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE AND FISH PROCESSING
MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE PRISM OF INDUSTRY SPECIFICS
(ENTREPRENEURIAL LEVEL)**

Abstract. The article emphasizes that the research is a continuation of the author's scientific developments in the field of fisheries management, aquaculture and fish processing at the entrepreneurial level and has an applied nature. Its purpose is to substantiate the scientific approach to analysis and direct comparative analysis of the effectiveness of the management of enterprises in the field of fishing, fish farming and fish processing. The research was based on the methods of non-continuous statistical observation, in particular: the main array and monographic survey. The relevance of the use of methodological tools of the resource approach to the analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the management of subjects of fishing, aquaculture and fish processing is substantiated, within which the concepts of "the effectiveness of management proper (management activity)" and "the effectiveness of management of production and economic activities" are highlighted. The connection between differentiated indicators of absolute efficiency of management of enterprises of the fisheries complex and the type of their economic activity in the context of industry specifics is shown. It is noted that the system of indicators of absolute and dynamic efficiency makes it possible to adequately assess the effectiveness of the management of enterprises producing fish products, both within the framework of the analysis of the effectiveness of the management of production and economic activities of enterprises as a whole, and within the framework of the analysis of the effectiveness of management work itself.

Keywords: fishing, aquaculture, fish processing, management efficiency, resource approach.

Karpov F.V., Fedorov G.V., Shkadova A.R.

**ANALYSIS AND APPLICATION OF THE «PREDATOR – PREY» MODEL
IN ECONOMIC PROCESSES**

Abstract. The article deals with the Lotka – Volterra mathematical model (also known as the «predator–prey» model). This model has a wide range of applications, allowing one to describe processes, including those occurring in the economy. In economic systems, the model under consideration is actively used in studying the dynamics of development of such interactions as: the ratio of the average income of the urban population to the national average; relationship between competitors: large and small businesses; the ratio of the country's population to the volume of essential resources (goods) and others. The work pays special attention to the issue of stability, in other words, the ability of systems to adapt to an environment with the presence of external disturbing factors. As examples, the interaction of two groups is considered - predators and victims (groups of representatives of large businesses and small businesses, respectively), which are subject to external influences that contribute to the reduction of both types (various types of government regulations that contribute to this).

Keywords: «predator – prey» model, stability, control theory, equilibrium points, dynamic model, continuous model, differential equations.

Logunov N.S., Belan N.V., Poletaev P.A.

**APPLICATION OF A SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEM TO CORRECT A
STRAPDOWN INERTIAL NAVIGATION SYSTEM**

Abstract. The article discusses the algorithm for correcting a strapdown inertial navigation system from a satellite navigation system. The possibilities of using an inertial navigation system for sea vessels and the scalability of the system are described. Mathematical expressions for the

close integration of the operation of an inertial navigation system and a satellite navigation system are presented; results of the operation of the inertial navigation system with correction from the satellite navigation system and when the signal from the external system disappears. It is argued that with the correct determination of accuracy classes and permissible errors of external systems, the accuracy of the inertial navigation system can be significantly increased. It has also been proven that when integrating other external systems, accuracy increases significantly and it becomes possible to identify malfunctions of other systems that determine navigation and/or orientation parameters.

Keywords: satellite navigation system, strapdown inertial navigation system, navigation, mathematical model, correction.

ISSUE 1, 2024

Beletskaya M.A.

LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP FOR 14 FISH SPECIES FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF CRIMEA

Abstract. This study presents of length-weight relationships estimates for 14 species of Black Sea fishes: *Belone belone euxini*, *Trachurus mediterraneus ponticus*, *Merlangius merlangus euxinus*, *Crenilabrus cinereus*, *Crenilabrus ocellatus*, *Crenilabrus roissali*, *Crenilabrus tinca*, *Mullus barbatus ponticus*, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, *Scorpaena porcus*, *Diplodus annularis*, *Spicara flexuosa*, *Trachinus draco*, *Uranoscopus scaber*, inhabiting the southeastern coast of Crimea. A total of 2,938 fish specimens were examined between 2020 and 2022. The sample number ranged from 23 for *Crenilabrus roissali* to 491 for *Mullus barbatus ponticus*. The value of the b exponent in the equation $W=aTL^b$ ranged from 2.7777 for *Mullus barbatus ponticus* to 3.5508 for *Crenilabrus ocellatus*. 6 fish species had an isometric growth type, 6 had a positive allometric growth type, and two species showed negative allometric growth. The values of the coefficient of determination (R^2) were above 0.96.

Keywords: length-weight relationships, marine fish species, Crimea, Black Sea.

Klimuk A.A., Ponomarev A.K., Kalita T.L., Nikiforov-Nikishin A.L.

THE EXPERIENCE OF GROWING FIRST GENERATION HYBRIDS OF THE AFRICAN CATFISH (*CLARIAS GARIEPINUS*) AT LOW TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS

Abstract. This article describes the experience of breeding resistant hybrid African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) to low water temperatures. Also, it presents the results of a scientific and economic experiment on growing these hybrids in the conditions of a pond farm in the Belgorod region. It was found that the resulting hybrid of the first generation of clariid catfish (“Mikhailovskaya” ♀×♂ “Tamanskaya”) is characterized by a high growth rate and survival rate under RAS conditions. Minor changes in feeding behavior and growth rate of hybrids were established during gradual adaptation to low temperatures (up to 22°C). When growing hybrids in a pond farm in the village of Uraevo, Valuysky urban district, Belgorod region, from July to September, an increase in the total fish biomass was recorded by 7.15 times (from 102 to 728.8 kg, age of individuals is 7 months.). These results allow us to continue research into the possibility of cultivating clariid catfish in pond farms in the Central Federal District of the Russian Federation with further optimization of the technology for growing and obtaining hybrid cold-resistant catfish.

Keywords: catfish, hybrids, cultivation technology, pond farms, RAS, fish farming and biological indicators

Saenko E.M., Korablina I.V., Kosenko Yu.V.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRAYFISH HABITAT IN CONDITIONS OF ANTHROPOGENIC POLLUTION OF THE SAL RIVER BASIN

Abstract. Maximum permissible concentrations of petroleum products for commercial water bodies were found to be exceeded differently in the Sal, Malaya Kuberle and Djurak-Sal rivers. However, in the total amount of petroleum products, the share of biogenic hydrocarbons was about 80 % in the water. In the bottom sediments an increased amount of petroleum products was noted in the station Andreevskaya. Among heavy metals the exceedance of MAC was detected for iron, manganese, copper and mercury in various degrees of multiplicity in the water of the Sal river mouth, in the Andreevskaya and Slobodskaya stations and in the Akshiby river.

The higher content of oil products in the bottom sediments and of heavy metals in the water did not lead to a decrease in the number of crayfishes in the catches. Pollution of water and bottom sediments of the Sal River basin by persistent organochlorine pesticides had a residual character. Data of ecological monitoring allow us to assert that despite the observed anthropogenic transformations of the Sal River basin ecosystem, the change in the main environment-forming parameters does not go beyond multi-year fluctuations, which makes it possible to consider the water area of the Sal River basin to be relatively safe for the life of aquatic biological resources (namely, crayfish).

Keywords: Sal River basin, crayfish, bottom sediments, pollution, oil products, heavy metals, active ingredients of pesticides, crayfish productivity.

Voronina M.S., Gulyaeva A.N., Suchugov Ya.V., Sabantsev V.V., Teskin K.A., Seredkin I.A.
**PHYSICO-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF A BIODEGRADABLE STARCH-BASED
COMPOSITION FOR PACKAGING MATERIALS**

Abstract. Currently, the production of polymer materials is constantly growing, especially in the field of packaging. It is important that the materials used for packaging are safe for health, have appropriate mechanical properties that meet specific requirements such as elasticity, flexibility and extensibility. Starch plasters were created for the study. The composition of this composition includes starch, plasticizer (glycerin), water or a mixture of water and acetic acid. Studies have shown that this composition can be useful to solve the problem of environmental pollution caused by the use of conventional plastic packaging. The manufactured starch plasters provide reliable protection of products from moisture. The samples demonstrate high strength and retain their shape, which makes them ideal for packaging products with high humidity.

Keywords: biodegradable, packaging, waste, starch, plastic, bags, biopolymer, analog.

Sytnik N.A.

**DYNAMICS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE CONCENTRATION IN THE ANAEROBIC
ZONE OF THE BLACK SEA IN MULTIYEAR ASPECT**

Abstract. The analysis of data for the period 1962-2019 has shown that at the present stage there has been a “systemic” shift in the ecosystem of the Black Sea basin due to the joint action of climatic changes and anthropogenic load. The dynamics of hydrogen sulfide concentration in the anaerobic zone of the Black Sea in the multi-year aspect was analyzed in the work, which is important for understanding the ecological processes, environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources of the Black Sea ecosystem. The results of the study showed: the average hydrogen sulfide concentration varies weakly near the upper boundary of the anaerobic zone ($\sigma_t = 16.4 \text{ kg/m}^3$), but the spatial and temporal variations of the observed concentrations have increased significantly in recent years. At a depth of $\sim 650\text{-}700 \text{ m}$ ($\sigma_t = 17.1 \text{ kg/m}^3$) there is a tendency of concentration decrease, at a depth of 1000 m it remains constant, and in deep layers (below 1750 m) some increase of hydrogen sulfide concentration is traced. The obtained data will be used to develop environmental protection measures to protect the Black Sea ecosystem.

Keywords: Black Sea shelf, hydrogen sulfide zone, ecological state assessment, anaerobic processes, dynamics.

Mironova N.A., Katanaeva Yu.A.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE DRYING PROCESS OF FRUIT SEEDS
IN THE FLUIDIZED BED**

Abstract. At the enterprises of the system of production and processing of fruit and vegetable raw materials, a large amount of waste (secondary raw materials) in the form of fruit seeds is

generated daily. The bones, due to the increased initial humidity, require immediate processing after they are extracted from the fruit. The drying process allows you to increase the shelf life and preserve the quality of the product. There are various methods and designs of drying plants for carrying out heat treatment of products. However, due to the multilayer structure of fruit seeds, the presence of various types of moisture bonds in their components (core and shell), as well as the need to dry them as a whole, studies of drying fruit seeds in a fluidized bed have been carried out in this work. This drying method is widely used in various industries and allows, with the least energy consumption, to obtain a high-quality product with the humidity recommended to preserve the quality of the product and shelf life. Experimental studies have revealed the kinetic patterns of the drying process in the fluidized bed, recommendations for effective processing of fruit seeds have been obtained, and the physical parameters of the product under study have been determined, which will allow, in the future, to design a drying plant.

Keywords: fruit seeds, temperature, fluidized bed, drying kinetics, oil quality.

Sokolov S.A., Kurash M.A., Zotova I.A.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THE KINETICS OF APPLE PUMES DRYING

Abstract. In the food industry, when processing apples, a lot of by-products are formed - apple pomace. They contain minerals, vitamins, phenolic compounds (hydroxycinnamic acids, anthocyanins, flavonols and dihydrochalcones). Due to the high moisture content and rapid microbial decomposition of apple pomace, the environment is polluted, which requires further processing. To solve this problem and increase the shelf life of apple pomace, physical or technological technologies are used, one of which is drying. Based on experimental studies, an empirical equation has been proposed for calculating the drying rate in a constant period of crushed apple pomace in a fluidized bed depending on the temperature of the drying agent, the filtration rate through the layer and the specific mass load of the product on the air distribution bottom of the dryer chamber. To construct experimental fluidization curves, a direct method was used, which involves installing impulse tubes at the base and above the free surface of the layer. The correlation between experimental and calculated data is shown. The accuracy of data calculations was assessed using the least squares method. The standard deviation of the calculated and experimental data did not exceed 9 %.

Keywords: apple pomace, fluidization, drying kinetics, humidity, drying rate.

Falko A.L.

A MODERN VIEW ON THE MOVEMENT OF BULK PRODUCT ALONG FLAT SIEVE SEPARATION MACHINES

Abstract. This material presents a series of theoretical studies on the movement of particles of food material on flat sieves of separating machines. The research is based on the already existing classical theory of particle motion along a plane, however, the modern level of mechanical engineering and the widespread use of computer technology make it possible to clarify and simplify some elements of the theory, as well as improve mathematical approaches to calculating equipment and achieving the results of the theory. Therefore, the work presents a number of theoretical descriptions through the prism of their practical implementation in modern production conditions. Namely, the following theories: movement of bulk product on flat sieves; the significance of the dimensions of the sieve cells on the intensity and characteristics of the movement of product particles; parameters of sinusoidal (harmonic) motion of the sieve (force of inertia, acceleration, speed); behavior of bulk product on the surfaces of inclined sieves.

Keywords: sieve, product particle, inertia force, linear motion, friction force, grain cleaning machines.

Diburis K.M.

ASSESSMENT OF THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF THE FISHERY COMPLEX IN TERMS OF ENSURING REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY

Abstract. The article evaluates the feasibility of developing the export potential of the region within the framework of the fishing industry. The authors propose an algorithm that allows step-by-step assessment of the region's foreign trade from an export perspective. An analysis of the Kaliningrad Region's own production was carried out, and risk zones were identified that affected the reduction in the main production groups. The consumption of the region in terms of fish and fish products is considered. It was revealed that the actual consumption of the region is at an optimal and sufficient level, which has a positive impact on the food security of the region. The main exporting enterprises are identified, the directions of foreign trade are considered, as well as the volume of imports and exports in dynamics. The analysis conducted from the point of view of the region's own production to imports and exports showed that the implementation of a policy in the field of developing the export potential of the region is advisable, since the domestic market is saturated with this type of production and has resources for foreign trade.

Keywords: regional food security, foreign trade activity, export, fisheries complex.

Kirilchuk S.P., Kenzhaliev R.R., Kravtsov D.A.

REVOLUTIONARY METHODOLOGY THE USE OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES IN THE ENTERPRISE ECONOMY

Abstract. Digital currencies, including cryptocurrencies and central bank digital currencies, represent a revolutionary revolution in the world of finance and monetary systems. This article examines the challenges and prospects associated with the introduction of digital currencies in modern economic systems, analyzes their impact on financial markets, the banking system, and potential changes in consumer behavior. The authors of the study provide an overview of the main advantages of digital currencies, such as fast and cheap international payments and anonymity, which can be useful for businesses. However, they also pay attention to the risks and instability of digital currencies, especially those based on blockchain technology. This can create uncertainty and risk for businesses, especially in unstable regions. In addition, the authors note the regulatory and legality issues that businesses may face, especially when converting digital currencies into national currencies.

Keywords: digital currencies, business economics, risks, blockchain technology, security, electronic payments, monetary systems of the future.

Kirsenko V.V.

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REGIONAL MODEL OF PULSE INNOVATION OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES ON INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE REGION

Abstract. In a market economy, the most important factor in increasing the competitiveness of the regional model is the structural transformation of interregional interactions in local markets. The result of a balanced innovative regional model based on the correction of financial flows, impulse innovation of FINTECH technologies (financial technologies), is the positive dynamics of regional GDP. This issue is particularly relevant in the framework of the study of mesoeconomic generations caused by a shift in intersectoral proportions in the reproduction process in local markets of the region. In this regard, an important methodological task is the development of regional models that assess these types of consequences caused by the dynamics of innovation in the financial results of industry economic entities and the corresponding subsequent dynamics of gross value added. This study was conducted based on the cointegration modeling technique to analyze the relationships between industries due to changes in important

indicator values of financial technologies, such as financial stability and creditworthiness of companies. Also, the 5-stage Altman model was used for analysis. As part of this study, a model of impulse innovatization of financial technologies in the local market of chemical products of the Republic of Crimea has been developed, which provides for possible impulse changes in the financial stability of prevailing companies in related sectors of a certain local market. The impulses for influencing the intersectoral system are the main parameters of financial technologies that characterize the creditworthiness and financial stability of the largest industry public companies in the local chemical market of the Republic of Crimea, which have the greatest impact on the dynamics of regional GDP and its competitiveness.

Keywords: regional model, local market of chemical products, Republic of Crimea, Leontiev model, Altman model, dynamics of regional GDP, FINTECH, creditworthiness, financial stability, competitiveness of the region.

Kotenev A.D., Orazaliev A.A., Kryjevskaya N.N.

TOOLKIT FOR ENSURING PERSONNEL SECURITY OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS AGENCIES OF RUSSIA

Abstract. In conditions of social tension in society caused by various kinds of reasons that have both direct and indirect influence, the coordinated work of all systems and mechanisms included in the structure of internal affairs bodies is very important. Existing approaches to personnel policy do not fully allow creating conditions conducive to the realization of the entire personnel potential, which does not allow us to fully speak about the effectiveness of the state internal affairs system. In this regard, fundamentally new measures and instruments of personnel policy are required, the use of which will contribute not only to the implementation of the principle of legality, but also to ensure the self-development of employees. An important feature is the complexity of the approaches used, which allows, on the basis of a motivational mechanism, to create conditions not only for socio-economic, but also for psychological and pedagogical satisfaction with the service. The authors proposed two groups of personnel policy tools aimed at overcoming the existing situation of personnel outflow, creating a competitive environment in teams, and also reducing the risks of possible layoffs.

Keywords: personnel potential, personnel security, labor motivation, staff turnover, unemployment, internal affairs officer, personnel policy, labor incentives.

Kotenev A.D., Tereshenko O.V., Solovieva L.V.

LIVING STANDARD OF THE POPULATION AS AN INDICATOR OF PERSONNEL SECURITY IN THE TERRITORY

Abstract. Issues of the standard of living of the population, the reasons for its decline, as well as ways to overcome the current situation are currently acquiring special significance, requiring the adoption of a set of measures of a socio-economic nature. In terms of their content, both in cultural-historical and socio-economic projections, the regions of the North Caucasus Federal District represent a special symbiosis of relations that requires fundamentally different approaches to solving the stated problems. The authors analyzed the size and level of wages of these subjects, identified the reasons for their unsatisfactory level, and indicated possible solutions. A paradoxical situation has been established, reflecting the high density of citizens living in the district, with a low socio-economic level of their life. A negative trend has been noted towards the reluctance of local residents to return after receiving education on the territory of another subject of the state, which indicates a decrease in the level of education of the population of the district and a deterioration in the level of personnel security.

Keywords: employment, personnel security, unemployment, wages, standard of living, poverty, labor activity.

Rysina V.A., Shckuro D.V.

DIGITAL RUBLE: THE CONCEPT AND MAIN FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING

Abstract. The article analyzes the essence of the concept of “digital ruble”, reflects the distinctive features of the digital ruble in comparison with fiat money. The advantages of using a digital national currency and the risks associated with its use are disclosed. The main stages of the introduction of the Digital Ruble project are considered. The regulatory framework developed to regulate the process of circulation of the digital ruble in the Russian Federation has been studied. The scheme of the model for making payments in digital rubles is presented. The main aspects of accounting for digital rubles in accordance with the requirements of the current Russian legislative framework are highlighted. Three options are recommended for reflecting the digital ruble account in the company's work plan of accounts. The author's scheme of the main transactions for the recommended account 53 “Digital ruble account” has been compiled. The order of accounting of transactions with the digital ruble in the program “1C: Accounting 8.3” is considered.

Keywords: digital ruble, concept, model, accounting account, posting.

Timchuk E.G., Glebova E.V., Lapteva E.P., Blinova A.L., Zayats E.A.

DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT MODEL FOR FISH INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES BASED ON MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Abstract. Today, sustainable development has become one of the most significant concepts stimulating changes in business activities. This is explained by the desire of society to increase the responsibility of business entities for the consequences of their production and other, including commercial, activities on the environment and ecology, as well as the desire on the part of business, especially large ones, to create and maintain a positive image in the eyes of society. However, the implementation of the principles of sustainable development in practice entails global changes in the activities of enterprises. The developed model of the concept for the development of fishing industry enterprises in accordance with the SDGs based on management systems suggests using the tools of quality management systems, depending on their areas of application and the characteristics of the production activities of fishing industry enterprises, as a way to achieve planned results. The practical implementation of the concept based on the developed model will allow fishing industry enterprises to conduct their business activities in accordance with progressive international views and develop social responsibility towards society and future generations.

Keywords: sustainable development, sustainable development goals, development strategy, fishing industry enterprises, concept, model, food safety management systems, energy management systems, occupational safety and health management systems, environmental management systems, lean manufacturing, organic production, quality management systems.

Truba A.S., Truba M.A., Barishevsky E.V.

ANALYSIS OF DATA SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF THE STATE OF THE FISHING FLEET, THE DOMESTIC MARKET OF FISH PRODUCTS, PROCESSING PRODUCTION FACILITIES, LOGISTICS OF FISH PRODUCTS

Abstract. The article analyzes the quality, completeness and accessibility of data sources for research: the state of the fishing fleet in terms of composition, territorial location, power; the state of processing production facilities by territorial location, types of products produced and production capacity; domestic market of fish products in Russia by type of product and territorial basis; logistics of fishery goods, including transportation, storage of raw materials and finished fishery products from production areas to the main places of consumption. Problems of

information support for organizing the process of quantitative and qualitative assessment of the functioning and development of the fishery complex have been identified. The conducted research will make it possible to scientifically substantiate the methodology for constructing a balance of exploited volumes of aquatic biological resources and methodological approaches to assessing the potential capabilities of industry production capacities.

Keywords: fishing fleet, processing production facilities, domestic market of fish products, logistics of fish products.

Maksimov A.B.

ELONGATION OF A WIDE BEAM DURING CYCLIC DEFORMATION OF A PLASTIC HINGE

Abstract. The effect of cyclic bending of a plastic hinge on changes in the plane section and length of the sample is investigated. It is shown that during hinge bending, the neutral strain line is shifted towards the compressed fibers. Therefore, a metal layer is formed in the central part of the sample deforming by stretching along a zero cycle. The displacement of the neutral deformation layer is due to the higher resistance of the metal flow in the compressed part of the sample than in the stretched one. In the stretched zone, a flat stress state of elongation in the longitudinal direction and compression stress in the transverse direction is formed. Compression stresses in the longitudinal and transverse directions are formed in the compressed region. In the first case, the stress state scheme promotes the flow of metal, and in the second case it hinders the plastic flow. An increase in the number of bending cycles leads to an increase from the zero layer, approaching its thickness during destruction. As the deformation amplitude increases, the value from the zero layer increases.

Keywords: plastic bending, difference in the resistance of steel to stretching and compression, displacement of the neutral line during bending, cyclic bending, elongation of the beam, zero layer.

ISSUE 2, 2024

Brezhnev L.L., Ponomarev A.K., Minaenko A.P., Cu Nguyen Dinh, Truong Ba Hai
**HYDROCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UPPER STREAM OF THE
MEKONG RIVER AND ITS BRANCHES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

Abstract. This paper presents the results of an analysis of the hydrochemical parameters of the water of the Mekong River and its branch (Bassac River) in the upper reaches. The work was carried out within the framework of the research work "Ichthyopathological and epizootic studies of the ichthyofauna of the river. Mekong and freshwater reservoirs of Vietnam" ("Ecolan E-3.6") on the basis of the Southern Branch of Joint Vietnam-Russia Tropical Science and Technology Research Center (Ho Chi Minh City). During the expedition in 2023, employees of the Faculty of Biotechnology and Fisheries of the Moscow State University of Technology and Management named after K. G. Razumovsky examined the upper sections of the Mekong River in Dong Thap Province (Đồng Tháp) and the Bassac Branch in An Giang Province. At control stations, water samples of the surface and pelagic layer were taken and processed, the resulting samples were tested for a group of fishery standards (NO_3 , NH_4 , PO_4 , Fe, pH, O_2). The result of the analysis of the obtained data allowed us to draw a conclusion about the optimal values of the studied indicators for fishery reservoirs, with the exception of increased concentrations of iron in water.

Keywords: hydrochemical parameters, chemical analysis, environmental factors, Mekong, Bassac.

Vorobjova O.A., Sergeeva S.G., Gorbenko E.V., Pavlyuk A.A.
**EXPERIENCE IN USING THE POLARIZATION COEFFICIENT OF THE OOCYTE
NUCLEUS DURING THE SELECTION OF BELUGA FEMALES AT THE DON
STURGEON PLANT IN THE SPAWNING CAMPAIGN OF 2023**

Abstract. In 2023, studies were conducted, the purpose of which was to develop recommendations aimed at increasing the survival rate of beluga juveniles in the embryonic and postembryonic periods of development. The selection of females and the time of obtaining eggs from them were carried out according to the value of the polarization coefficient of the oocyte nucleus. In the first batches, beluga females with a polarization coefficient from 0.01 to 0.07 were used. It was revealed that these manufacturers were more prepared for the perception of pituitary injections. The females were characterized by high body weight and working fertility. The content of plastic and energy substances in oocytes was close to the values typical for "wild" females. Beluga females with a polarization coefficient of 0.09–0.13 produced fewer mature eggs. The noted heterogeneity in the accumulation of energy-plastic substances, as well as the low polarization coefficient of the nucleus, are a consequence of the incompleteness of oocyte maturation. During incubation of such eggs, there was a decrease in fertilization and an increased waste of developing embryos. Despite the difficulty of working with first-time spawning beluga producers, satisfactory results were obtained in the spawning campaign of 2023. 3,244,431 copies were transferred to the pool workshop for rearing. One-day larvae with an average weight of 21.4 mg. The physiological condition of the beluga juveniles at the stage of release into a natural reservoir testified to its satisfactory quality. Compliance with biotechnics, as well as our recommendations aimed at reducing losses when working with producers, made it possible to increase the fish breeding performance of first-time spawning beluga females.

Keywords: beluga *Huso huso* (Linnaeus, 1758), repair and breeding stock, reproductive function, polarization coefficient, fertilization, embryonic development.

Zolotnitsky A.P., Sytnik N.A., Mikhailov V.V., Nikolaeva A.N.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND ALLOMETRIC GROWTH OF MUSSEL (*MYTILUS GALLOPROVINCIALIS* LAMARCK) GROWING ON COLLECTORS IN THE KERCH STRAIT

Abstract. The peculiarities of morphology and allometric growth of mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis* Lam.) in the process of their growth on the Kerch Strait collectors were investigated. The relationships of length (L) from height (H) and width (D) and width from height during mollusk growth were analyzed. On the basis of the available data, habitable indices were determined: the index of elongation (H/L) of the frontal (D/L) and sagittal length (D/H) of the shell in ontogeny. Analysis of the dynamics of these indices revealed a negative allometry of H/L, which decreases with increasing length, while the sagittal curvature of the shell (D/L) in ontogeny was close to isometry. At the same time, the frontal curvature of the shell (D/H) was characterized by a positive relationship with age. The analysis of weight growth of different parts of the mussel body also showed a close relationship between length and total mussel weight (W), as well as the dependence of the weight of the shell (W_r), soft tissues (W_m) and mantle fluid (W_{mg}) on the live weight of the mollusk during the growing process.

Keywords: mussels, length, height, width, habitual parameters, body mass, allometric growth.

Nikiforov-Nikishin D.L., Gavrilin K.V., Kochetkov N.I., Golovacheva N.A.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF FISH AEROMONOSIS USING DANIO RERIO TEST OBJECT

Abstract. The work examines the course of acute and chronic aeromonosis on a model organism – *Danio rerio*. The acute form of the disease was caused by intraperitoneal injection of a culture of *Aeromonas hydrophila*, and the chronic form was caused by the addition of a high titer of bacteria to the aquatic environment. The results of histological studies revealed significant differences in both the degree of organ damage and the general course of the disease. In the acute form of the disease, key organ changes leading to death were observed in the heart, kidneys and pancreas. The chronic course was accompanied by disorders in the kidneys and pancreas and led to less fish mortality (22.5%). The conducted studies allow us to recommend *Danio rerio* as a laboratory object for testing antibacterial, probiotic and other drugs in case of artificial infection with an infectious agent.

Keywords: aeromonosis, histology, *Danio rerio*, histopathology, lipopolysaccharide.

Ponomarev A.K., Khoreva T.I., Ivanov S.S., Tolmacheva J.V.

REDUCTION OF CANNIBALISM IN THE GIANT FRESHWATER SHRIMP *MACROBRACHIUM ROSENBERGII* WHEN GROWN IN ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS

Abstract. Over the past decades, the production of crustaceans by aquaculture methods has exceeded their catch from the natural environment. The peculiarities of keeping and breeding crustaceans in RAS differ from their living conditions in nature and have a significant impact on their physiological state and ethology. In this work, an analysis of the phenomenon of cannibalism in crustaceans was carried out, and ways to reduce the level of aggression and cannibalism were considered. The experimental part of the work describes the effect of cannibalism in same-sized and different-sized groups of juvenile *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*. It has been determined that growing shrimp in an installation with shelters made of PVC pipes and substrates simulating thickets of aquatic plants reduces injuries and mortality of individuals as a result of aggressive behavior, with similar size and weight growth rates.

Keywords: cannibalism, aggression, giant freshwater shrimp, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, decapod crustaceans, RAS.

Kashutina I.A., Kashutin A.N.

AIR BUBBLES UNDER TURBULENT WATER FLOW AS A PREVIOUS FACTOR OF FLOTATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAND WITH ATTACHED ZYGOTES OF BROWN ALGAE *FUCUS DISTICHUS* SUBSP. *EVANESCENS* IN AVACHA BAY (SOUTH-EASTERN KAMCHATKA)

Abstract. The problem of flotation and transportation of fine-grained substrate particles with attached zygotes of the brown alga *Fucus distichus* subsp. *evanescens* in Avacha Bay (southeastern Kamchatka). *Fucus* zygotes are attractive as a model object for understanding the constantly changing areas of its coverage in the littoral of Cape Shlyupochny, due to the transfer of fine-grained material by air bubbles. It has been shown that *fucus* zygotes also settle and fix on substrates with a rough surface, without a bacterial film. An obstacle to its further development was the rolling of this substrate and abrasion by sand during its movement under the influence of the tidal and wave movement of water. Special conditions for the fixation of particles can arise when a kind of crust is formed on the surface of the bubble, consisting of many particles. The ascent of air bubbles, regardless of their existing size range, is carried out in a turbulent flow of coastal waters.

Keywords: Cape Shlyupochny, hydrodynamic impact, air bubbles, conditions for attachment of *F. distichus* zygotes, sand flotation, bubble detachment.

Medvedkova I.I., Sokolov S.A., Yashonkov A.A.

ANALYSIS OF LIPID CONTENT AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DECOMPOSITION DURING STORAGE FRESH CULTIVATED MUSHROOMS *STROPHARIA RUGOSOANNULALA*

Annotation. The need to expand the range of products, including the addition of various types of mushrooms, requires scientific research in the field of analyzing their nutritional value. Little studied from the point of view of application in nutrition is such a type of mushroom as ringworm. The ringworm *Stropharia rugosoannulata* refers to fungi with wrinkled annular plates. Studies have shown that the lipid content in these mushrooms is low, and it decreases during storage. At the same time, the lipid level decreases faster with an increase in temperature and an increase in shelf life. The concentration of low-weatheraldehyde in the ring also increases with time and with the storage temperature. Studies have shown that the optimal shelf life for cultivated *Stropharia rugosoannulata* mushrooms is three days at a temperature of 0-4 °C.

Keywords: annulus, storage temperature, shelf life, lipids, low dialdehyde.

Yashonkov A.A., Blinov V.R., Sokolov S.A., Pavlova Yu.I.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE KINETICS OF DRYING BLACK SEA GRASS SHRIMP BY VACUUM DRYING AND FLUIDIZED BED DRYING

Abstract. The article presents the search and comparative studies of two of the less energy-intensive methods of drying meat of boiled Black Sea grass shrimp – in a fluidized bed and vacuum drying. As a result of the conducted experimental studies, data were obtained on the change in the mass of the product under study during the drying process. For the two drying processes studied, the dependences of the moisture content of boiled shrimp meat on the duration of the process and the drying rate curves were constructed and analyzed. It is shown that the obtained dependences of the moisture content of cooked shrimp meat on the duration of the process correspond to those for colloidal capillary-porous bodies, to which the product under study belongs. The above comparative analysis of the productivity of the two processes showed a significant increase in the productivity of the vacuum drying process at a temperature of 90 °C

(by 50 kg/hour). However, at a drying temperature of 70 °C, the excess capacity is minimal (an increase of 5 kg/hour).

Keywords: Black Sea grass shrimp, vacuum drying, fluidized bed, drying curves, drying speed, productivity.

Aleksakhina L.V.

MARITIME TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS IN RUSSIA: MODERN CHALLENGES

Abstract. The article presents a dynamic series of indicators and indicators that make it possible to understand the current state of the navy and maritime transport infrastructure, the planned pace and development tools. The dynamics of the deadweight and the structure of the Russian navy, including those operating under the national flag, are represented. The dynamics of the volume of transshipment of Russian goods with an assessment of the contribution of the largest seaports of Russia is demonstrated, the increase in the capacity of a number of seaports of the Russian Federation is reflected. The situation with the dynamics of the construction of marine transport vessels for Russian companies is characterized, indicating the manufacturing countries. The results of the data analysis are presented and the need to ensure an annual increase in freight traffic with an adequate expansion of the capabilities of the transport and logistics infrastructure is justified, due to the steady growth of business activity of the Russian economy as a whole and in the regional context, in particular, with the activation of the inclusion of the northern regions and.

Keywords: maritime transport, logistics, development, trends, imperatives.

Glebova E.V., Lapteva E.P.

CLASSIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL RISKS OF THE ENTERPRISE IN THE FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Abstract. The risk-oriented approach is the basis of modern effective management. Recently, the concept of “risk management” has expanded significantly, as international best practices recommend managing risks at both the operational and organizational levels. As a working hypothesis, it has been suggested that it is necessary to classify organizational risks in order to improve the efficiency of their management. As part of the study, an analysis of the provisions of GOST R ISO 22000-2019 “Food safety management systems” was carried out. Requirements for organizations participating in the food product creation chain” [1] based on which classification criteria for organizational risks were proposed, areas of their possible occurrence were identified and they were systematized in accordance with the peculiarities of enterprise activity planning.

Keywords: organizational risks, external organizational risks, internal organizational risks, risk management, areas of risk occurrence, risk identification.

Sergeev L.I., Sergeev D.L.

STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF BUDGET SUPPORT ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY

Abstract. The content of a number of scientific publications in the field of problems of agricultural development, state support for agriculture and fisheries is considered. The dynamics of expenditures of various budgets and financing of agriculture, fisheries and fish farming in the country for 2014-2026 is summarized. The parameters of econometric models of the dependence of the budget system's expenditures on agriculture, fisheries and fish farming on the growth of agricultural products are calculated. The correlation parameters of the links between budget support for agriculture and the fish industry with the results of the work of these industries have been revealed. The result of the increase in agricultural production was obtained mainly at the expense of consolidated regional budgets, which is 2 times higher than at the expense of other

budgets. The fact of a weak connection between the catch (extraction) of aquatic biological resources and federal budgetary resources allocated to Rosrybolovstvo was noted. It has been established that the price factor is essential for analyzing the dynamics and content of the processes of formation of the natural value proportions of enterprises in the fishing industry. The elasticity of revenue to the volume of extraction of aquatic biological resources is analyzed.

Keywords: Agriculture, fisheries and fish farming, industry products, budget expenditures, catch of aquatic biological resources, linear regression, correlation, revenue.

Skorobogatova V.V., Shelchuk E.A.

USING BIG DATA TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY IN MODERN ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract. This article discusses the use of Big Data in the field of improving management efficiency in modern organizations. Big Data has huge potential for optimizing business processes and improving strategic management. One of the main advantages of Big Data in business is the ability to analyze huge amounts of information, data from various sources, which allows an organization to identify hidden patterns, trends, and decision-making options that may not be noticed during normal analysis. The use of big data allows companies to make more informed and objective management decisions based on the analyzed large amounts of data. Big Data is one of the key and progressive direction in the field of information technology to improve management efficiency.

Keywords: Big Data, big data, data analysis, management effectiveness, business analytics, decision-making, strategic planning, risk management.

Sushko N.A.

PROBLEMS OF ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract. The objects of economic security of the enterprise are presented in the form of an integrated system-complementary model. The properties of the specified model are highlighted. The resource-functional components of the economic security of the enterprise are characterized with an emphasis on their intended purpose and the probable risk of the economic security of the enterprise. The resource and functional components of the enterprise's economic security system are listed. The definition is given and the essence of protection against threats is revealed. The process components of the enterprise's economic security system are listed. The characteristics of the process components of the economic security system of the enterprise are given, highlighting their intended purpose and the likely risk of economic security of the enterprise. The components of internal and external transformation processes are considered. A structural and logical scheme for ensuring the economic security of an enterprise at different levels of management is proposed. The stages of enterprise management at the strategic and tactical levels are highlighted.

Keywords: economic security, system, model, complex, components, provision.

Yarkina N.N., Oleksenko O.S.

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

Abstract. The subject of the study is a systematic approach to ensuring the economic security of business entities. The relevance of the research topic is predetermined by permanent challenges and threats to business, the neutralization and reduction of which require the development of theoretical and applied foundations for ensuring the economic security of business entities. The systematic approach is updated as the main methodical approach within the framework of the

methodology for ensuring the economic security of business. The conceptual and functional approaches to the system of ensuring the economic security of business entities are highlighted. Its structural and logical scheme has been developed and described from the standpoint of a conceptual approach. The elemental composition of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of business entities is detailed. The elemental composition of the economic security system is presented from the standpoint of a functional approach. The connection between the elements of conceptual and functional approaches to ensuring the economic security of an enterprise is shown and their synergetic effect is emphasized.

Keywords: economic security of business entities, ensuring economic security, a systematic approach.

Maksimov A.B.

THE STUDY OF FRACTURE ON A MODEL MATERIAL WITH A STRENGTH GRADIENT IN THICKNESS

Abstract. According to the literature data, it is established that the destruction of paper occurs according to the laws of linear mechanics of the destruction of solids. In this paper, the destruction of solids with areas of varying strength is modeled on paper samples. The destruction of thick-rolled products with a strength gradient in thickness is modeled. This allowed us to establish some patterns of destruction of the gradient material. It has been experimentally established that the fracture begins in a more durable area and spreads towards the lowest strength. That is, the destruction goes against the strength gradient. In a more general form, it can be said that destruction begins in the layer where the plasticity of the material reaches its maximum value. The loss of the reserve of plasticity of a solid is associated with the onset of neck formation during stretching. The maximum value of uniform elongation can serve as a criterion for the reserve of plasticity of a material. An analytical expression is obtained linking the magnitude of the chipping stress with the parameters of the hardened metal layers under tension.

Keywords: model material, flow stress, material with strength gradient, crack stress, uniform deformation.