

State regulation and coordination of Ukraine's participation in international aerospace organizations

(Presented by PhD in Public Administration Serhienko L.V.)

Today, the aerospace industry is one of the leading industries, the successful development of which provides technological, economic and political leadership of Ukraine on the world stage. It is noted that Ukraine's aerospace activities are focused primarily on expanding and deepening international cooperation at the interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental levels, on the development of foreign economic activity of space enterprises, bringing national space developments to the world market, introduction of advanced space technologies in various fields of economy, creating conditions for the development of competition and private initiative. The article analyzes Ukraine's participation in the work of leading international organizations in the field of regulation, coordination and use of space and space technologies. The author substantiates the necessity of state support in the development and implementation of international cooperation projects and cooperation programs, which is one of the main directions of state regulation of the aerospace industry of Ukraine.

Keywords: state regulation; aerospace industry; international organizations.

Relevance of the topic. The development of scientific and technological progress, deepening the international division of labor, intensification of international specialization and cooperation have led to the emergence of the global aerospace industry, which today is one of the main drivers of innovation and technological progress, which today is one of the main drivers of innovation and technological progress, and, at the same time, the sphere of national economic, military, and political interests of leading states. The global aerospace industry is a collection of national industries, regional and interregional industry entities that are interconnected and interact in the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of space products, works and services. At present, the world has formed a network of international sectoral regulatory organizations, participation in which is a necessary condition for establishing effective cooperation and maintaining the required level of partnership between industry participants. Therefore, the issue of effective state regulation and coordination of Ukraine's participation in international aerospace organizations becomes especially important and relevant.

Analysis of recent research and publications on which the author relies. The works of such scientists as Yu.S. Alieksieiev, V.D. Babych, O.V. Biehlyi, Yu.V. Buhun, A.A. Voznenko, S.V. Voitko, O.A. Havrysh, Z.V. Hbur, V.P. Horbulin, O.V. Degtiarov, S.M. Koniukhov, E.I. Kuznietsov, A.Merkhaba, I.O. Prokopenkova, E.A. Semak, V.V. Semeniaka, L.V. Soroka, O.P. Fedorov, Ya.S. Yatskiv and others were devoted to the issue of effective functioning of mechanisms of state regulation of the aerospace industry and the development of international cooperation.

The purpose of the article is to analyze and substantiate the areas of state regulation and coordination of Ukraine's participation in international aerospace organizations.

Research results. Ukraine's aerospace activities are focused primarily on expanding and deepening international cooperation at the interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental levels, on the development of foreign economic activity of space enterprises, bringing national space developments to the world market, introduction of advanced space technologies in various spheres of national economy, creating conditions for the development of competition and private initiative. Taking into account traditional businesses, whose services form the basis of the modern space economy, and new private enterprises, which are mastering new programs and markets, space is a vital area of economic activity. The international aerospace industry faces transnational challenges, such as the spread of space debris, space weather, legal uncertainty on issues such as space property rights, and so on. Increasingly, the space sector is facing competition, removing traditional barriers between government space programs, the commercial and military sectors. This indicates that cooperation in the aerospace sector will be of particular importance, bringing bilateral and regional cooperation to the level of interregional and international projects.

Ukraine is an active participant in the work of leading international organizations in the field of regulation, coordination and use of space and space technologies, including (Fig. 1):

- United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA);
- UN Committee on the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (COPUOS);
- Interdepartmental Committee for the Coordination of Space Debris (IADC);
- Earth Satellite Monitoring Committee (CEOS);
- International Astronautical Federation (IAF);

- International Space Organization (Intersputnik);
- Space Research Committee of the Union of Scientific Unions (COSPAR);
- Missile Technology Control Mode (MTCM).

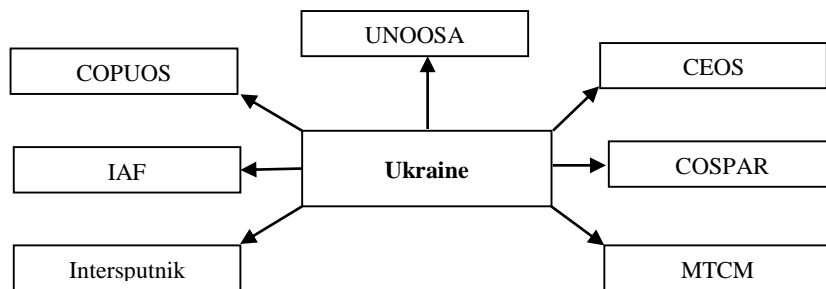


Fig. 1. Directions of development of the aerospace industry of Ukraine in the context of international cooperation

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) works to promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses and exploration of space, as well as in the use of space science and technology for sustainable economic and social development. The main purpose of the committee was to eliminate problems that may arise in the process of implementing space exploration projects. The department should work in the following directions:

1) to accumulate, as much as it is necessary, information on the areas of international partnership and take measures to implement programs for the peaceful uses of outer space;

2) to solve problems that arise in the process of space exploration. The Office of Outer Space Affairs exercises its authorities in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and promotes the study of measures to promote international cooperation in the field of space exploration. [9].

The effective implementation of the assigned tasks and assistance in the work of the Office are provided by two subcommittees: scientific and technical and legal. The Office helps all Member States of the United Nations to create a legal and regulatory framework for space management and strengthens the capacity of developing countries to use space science technologies and development programs by helping to integrate space capabilities into national development programs. [7]. Ukraine is committed to promoting the accession of all countries participating in space activities to the main UN space treaties, as well as preventing and avoiding arms races in outer space, and supports the idea of increasing the role of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs in coordinating efforts to use space science and technology, development of international space law, harmonization of national laws [11]. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) was established by the General Assembly in 1959 to manage the exploration and use of space for the benefit of all mankind: for peace, security and development. The Committee was instructed to review international cooperation for the peaceful uses of outer space, to examine United Nations space activities, to promote space research programs and to study the legal issues arising from space exploration.

The Committee has promoted five treaties and five principles of outer space. International cooperation in space exploration and the use of space technology programs to achieve global development goals are discussed in the Committee each year. Due to the rapid progress in space technology, the space program is constantly changing, so the Committee provides a unique platform at the global level to monitor and discuss these events and tasks [3].

The Interdepartmental Committee on Space Coordination (IADC) is an international governmental forum for global coordination of activities related to man-made and natural garbage in space. The main objectives of the IADC are to exchange information on space debris research activities between member space agencies, to promote opportunities for cooperation in space debris research, to review the progress of current joint activities and to identify options for dealing with debris. The State Space Agency of Ukraine is one of thirteen IADC member agencies [4].

World Organization for Satellite Earth Research (CEOS). SCAU is one of 34 members of an organization that has made a significant contribution to the international community on Earth observations from space over the past three decades. CEOS member agencies communicate, collaborate and exchange information on Earth observation activities, fostering useful partnerships such as the Integrated Global Observation Strategy (IGOS). CEOS has played an important role in the creation and ongoing development of the Earth Observation Group (GEO) and the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). CEOS makes significant investments by CEOS agencies in the development of the GEOSS space segment, and continues to carry out space observations of the Earth to support the implementation of GEOSS [1]. The International Astronautical Federation (IAF) is a network of 397 members from 69 countries, including all leading space agencies, companies, societies, associations, museums and institutes around the world that work together to promote space activities, develop new technologies and raise awareness of space for governments and societies, to better engage them and demonstrate the benefits that can be gained from the use of space. The federation has been operating continuously since its establishment in 1951 [5].

The Intersputnik International Space Communications Organization was established in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Establishing the Intersputnik International Space Communications System and Organization of November 15, 1971 and is an international intergovernmental organization. Today, the Organization unites states (including Ukraine), which represent almost all geographical regions of the planet from Central America to Southeast Asia, from Europe to Africa. The key activity of Intersputnik is to lease satellite channels to telecommunications and language companies, as well as to corporate clients within the framework of relevant agreements with satellite system operators. Initially, the Organization consisted of nine states. Governments of twenty-six countries are currently members of the INTERSATUPNIK International Space Communications Organization. [10]. The Space Research Committee (COSPAR) is a committee under the International Science Council established in 1958 to help scientists from different countries share information obtained from space satellites and automatic interplanetary stations. [2].

The Missile Technology Control Mode (MTCM) was established by seven countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States) in 1987 as an informal mode for the bilateral exchange of diplomatic notes between partners. The purpose of this mode was to limit the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads and unmanned weapons delivery systems. Since 1995, Ukraine has implemented at the national level the procedures of state export control provided for in the guidelines of the mode, as well as the relevant lists of goods, but actually became a member of this organization only in 1998 [6]. Ukraine's international obligations to ensure the mode of control over missile technologies are reflected in the Law of Ukraine «On State Control over International Transfers of Military and Dual-Use Goods» [12] and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 28.01.04 № 86 «On Approval of the Procedure for State Control on International Transfers of Dual-Use Goods» [13], which raised to the legislative level the legal regulation of relations in the field of export control and established additional mechanisms of state regulation in this area that correspond to the global practice [8].

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The activities of international organizations in the field of space stimulate and develop international cooperation between countries, national agencies and directly producers of aerospace goods, works and services. Today, the international aerospace industry is a bright example of the importance and effectiveness of international scientific and technical, logistics and production, financial and economic cooperation. Taking into account the global specifics of the aerospace industry, the support and implementation of international cooperation projects and cooperation programs is one of the main directions of state regulation of the aerospace industry of Ukraine.

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Psiuk Mykhailo Oleksandrovych – senior lecturer Department of Economic Security, Public Management and Administration Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3786-7081>.

Scientific interests:

– issues of state regulation of the aerospace industry.

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