

Juan Manuel de Faramiñán Gilbert,
Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautical and Space Law, Spain

THE EU-UKRAINE TWINNING AGREEMENT ON SATELLITE NAVIGATION AND THE GALILEO PROGRAMME

I would like to begin my speech by expressing my pleasure at being able to participate in this international scientific-practical congress organized by the NAU Faculty of Law and to indicate my solidarity with the Ukrainian people.

Between 2013, 2014 and 2015 I had the opportunity to work with the Ukrainian Space Agency on legal advice for the drafting of the Ukrainian Law on Satellite Navigation as a member of the Twinning Project "Strengthening of the Space Agency's of Ukraine (SSAU) International Capacity to Implement European Space Programmes in Satellite Navigation (EGNOS/Galileo) which was successfully realized and concluded following the drafting of the Agreement On the Ratification of the Cooperation Agreement on a Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the European Community and its Member States and Ukraine (Agreement ratified by law N 553-V (553-16) from 10. 01.01.2007, VVR, N 12, art.108.¹



**Working meeting in the framework
of Twinning for the drafting of the law.**

¹ Publications document: fitsiynny visnyk Ukrayiny from 29.01.2007-2007 year, № 4, page 14, art. 145.

Also, I had the opportunity to deliver a lecture on "Working Towards an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities: New trends in Space Activities, which I conducted with the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, National Aviation University (NAU), Institute of Air Navigation, Ukrainian State Air Traffic, on 17 November 2014.



**Conference on the Code of Conduct for Space Activities
(National Aviation University)**

In this regard, I would like my intervention to be directed towards analyzing the importance of the Galileo Satellite Navigation Programme as analyzed within the twinning project on "Strengthening institutional capacity in the implementation of European space programmes in the field of satellite navigation (EGNOS/Galileo) and GMES remote sensing", with a view to drafting the "Law of Ukraine: About state regulation in the field of Earth remote sensing".

This Twinning was carried out by Spanish experts from the National Institute of Aerospace Technology (INTA) and the inauguration ceremony was attended by the Ambassadors of the European Union of Ukraine, the Spanish Ambassador to Ukraine and the managers of the Resident Twinning Adviser from the Ukrainian and Spanish side.

The objective of the "Cooperation Agreement on a Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the European Community and its Member States and Ukraine" is to promote, facilitate and enhance cooperation in civil global satellite navigation. In particular, considering the advantages of the Galileo system as an autonomous European civil satellite navigation and timing system under civilian control to provide Global Navigation Satellite System

(GNSS) services and supported by regional or local mechanisms such as the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS).

It should be noted that Galileo, which has been dubbed the "European GPS", provides for open, commercial, safety-of-life and search and rescue services, as well as a highly secure Public Regulated Service with restricted access to meet the needs of authorized users in the public sector. This, in the current situation of Ukraine, which has been invaded by the Russian Federation, becomes a highly effective tool.

This indicates that among the services offered by the Galileo system, the "Safety of Life Service" is an open service that provides the necessary information for safety of life in aviation and maritime transport. In addition to the "Search and Rescue Service" which is very effective in improving search and rescue operations by providing faster and more accurate location of distress beacons. Not forgetting the "Commercial Service" which offers improved performance, faster data transmission with service guarantees and high accuracy.

Other systems such as GPS (Global Position System), which depends on the United States, GLOSNASS, which depends on the Russian Federation, or BeiDou, which depends on China, may be surpassed in quality and speed by the Galileo system, which aims to achieve an accuracy five times greater than GPS, with the advantage that it does not depend on one country, i.e. the United States, the Russian Federation or China, but rather on a global group of states such as the European Union, which gives it greater freedom and flexibility in its control.

Moreover, another important fact, considering the current war situation in Ukraine, is that it can control "classified information", which means that it protects unauthorised information, defined as "classified", when its disclosure could harm essential national security interests and is therefore protected against any loss of confidentiality.

Therefore, Article 3 of the "Cooperation Agreement on a Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the European Community and its Member States and Ukraine" under discussion here sets out important principles of cooperation such as the reciprocal exchange of information and cooperative activities in satellite navigation projects.

In this regard, the parties recognize the value of coordinating these activities in fora related to global navigation services and commit to jointly support the development of Galileo standards by promoting their implementation in Ukraine, cooperating on all issues arising in connection with the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the International Maritime Organisation or the International Telecommunication Union.

In this line of reasoning, Article 12 of the Agreement states that the parties, i.e. the European Union and Ukraine, in the field of security, are convinced of

the need to protect Global Navigation Satellite Systems "against misuse, interference, disruption or hostile acts". To this end, they decide to establish an appropriate "consultation channel" to address security issues.

Undoubtedly, the use of satellites, whether by American GPS or European Galileo, has given Ukraine access to important data and sensitive information.

In the aftermath of the Russian invasion, Ukraine has used satellites to build a highly operational defense system in order to stay connected and has been able to access large amounts of satellite imagery that allowed it to observe the concentration of Russian forces during the first days of the invasion, as well as the movement of troops or ships in the Black Sea.

This indicates that the adoption of this Agreement has led to cooperative activities in a number of areas related to science and technology, industrial manufacturing, and the development of services and markets. The signature of this agreement has served to pave the way for Ukraine to participate in the Galileo programme and for the European Union to extend the European Geostationary Navigation System (EGNOS).

To conclude this presentation, let us recall that Ukraine, within the space community, is one of the few countries in the world with significant technological know-how in the development of space programmes and global navigation satellite systems (GNSS), given that Ukrainian industry is among the world's leaders in the design and production of launchers and GNSS components.

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Куник А.М., магістр права,
м. Вроцлав, Республіка Польща

Миронець О.М., к.ю.н.,
Національний авіаційний університет, м. Київ, Україна

ДЕЯКІ АСПЕКТИ ТИМЧАСОВОГО ЗАХИСТУ УКРАЇНЦІВ У ПОЛЬЩІ

Від початку повномасштабної російсько-української війни Польща стала важливим хабом для надання Україні міжнародної підтримки, включаючи гуманітарну, матеріальну та військову допомогу. Польща прийняла на власній території більше 2 мільйонів українських біженців [1].

Станом на початок 2024 року правову основу перебування громадян України, які користуються тимчасовим захистом на території Польщі, формують 7 польських нормативно-правових актів. Певні спрощення, пільги чи соціальні виплати для українців зі статусом UKR передбачені