

РОЗДІЛ 5
ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ ГОСПОДАРСЬКОГО,
ПОВІТРЯНОГО ТА ЕКОЛОГІЧНОГО ПРАВА ЧЕРЕЗ
ПРИЗМУ СВІТОВОГО ДОСВІДУ ПОВОЄННОЇ
ВІДБУДОВИ КРАЇНИ І НАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ
ОСОБЛИВОСТЕЙ

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INTERNATIONAL, ECONOMIC AND GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION
OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

I. Introduction. In order to be able to address in a general and precise manner all aspects of the problematics relating to the situation of Ukraine in the context of Central Eastern Europe and its geographical proximity and borders with the Russian Federation, it is necessary to point out aspects: historical, cultural identity and geopolitical.

II. Background. On February 24, 2022, the President of Russia Vladimir Putin announced a special military operation in Ukraine whose main objectives were to demilitarize and denazify the country, protecting the inhabitants of the pro-Russian region, which has been at war for more than eight years with the Ukrainian central government.

Russian-Ukrainian Relations. The history of Russia and Ukraine are linked by traditions that intersect over time. Taking into account the regional history of these Slavic peoples, we could speak of the existence of five stages: Kievan Rus, Russia under Mongol ruling, Moscow Russia, Imperial Russia of the Romanovs and the Soviet Union. A sixth period could be added, being that of the nation states of Russia and Ukraine in the Post-Cold War, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Historical process:

1. Kievan Rus: towards the year 860 the Vikings played a fundamental role in its foundation. This first state formation was formed on the basis of two large population centers, on one hand, the city of Novgorod in the north and on the other, the city of Kyiv in the south.

Among these new States that were formed, we can find a first civilizational break between the Principality of Vladimir-Suzdal, which is the cradle of the Russian nationality and language, and the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia, which is recognized by Ukrainians as the origin of their nation. This fracture had great consequences since both cities developed different ethnicities, political and economic systems.

2. Mongol ruling: when the Mongols took the territory of Kyiv in the year 1240, they were already in a civil war, which helped the Mongol empire to establish its dominance over the territory.

3. Moscow Russia: during the first years of the 17th century, a period of internal political instability occurred in Moscow, and Poland tried to take advantage of it.

4. Imperial Russia of the Romanovs: At this time the “Age of Turbulence” or “Russian history” is progressively overcome.

IV. USSR. Founded in 1922 as a Confederation of Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Transcaucasia, it eventually grew to 15 republics and a world superpower. Nearly 130 ethnic groups populated the vast country, which spanned 11 time zones. Of the fifteen constituent republics of the USSR, three of these countries, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, declared and obtained independence a few months before the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

There are also several reasons why the dissolution of the USSR can be explained, such as: the role played by the United States and its then President Ronald Reagan, starting with the Hollywood-style launch of “Star Wars,” as the Strategic Defense Initiative was called, which forced Moscow to intensify an arms race in a new phase of the Cold War, for which its economy was no longer prepared.

Likewise, the role that Pope John Paul II played with his Vatican diplomacy in Eastern Europe in general, and in his native Poland, in particular.

Moving on to the political sphere, the role played by the first Ukrainian president, Kravchuk, in the dissolution of the USSR was fundamental by calling a referendum on national self-determination held on December 1, 1991, which showed that 90.6% of Ukrainians wanted to become independent. It was the final blow against the USSR, and what ended up encouraging Russian President Yeltsin to call a meeting in Belavezha on December 8 of that year.

V. Geopolitics in Ukraine in the 20th century. Currently, Ukraine is going through an extremely delicate situation. On one side, the inhabitants of western Ukraine have a great affinity with Europe and, in particular, want its incorporation into the European Union. In contrast, those who live in eastern and southern Ukraine have had greater historical affinity with the Russian Federation, in their culture, religion and language.

Faced with this situation, events in Ukraine in 2014 have accelerated dramatically, since the decisive actions of the Russian Federation, by

incorporating Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, have shown a sharp contrast with the responses of the European Union and USA. Thus, it is possible that the situation in Ukraine takes an important turn that cannot be predicted in the near future.

On the other hand, geopolitics has taken a heavy toll on Ukraine. Various catastrophes have devastated that nation: just a century ago it was one of the bloody scenes of the Great War (1914-1918), which was later called World War I. In 1917, after the triumph of the Bolsheviks, it was involved in a costly civil war. During Stalin's government, more than three million Ukrainians lost their lives due to the repression carried out to collectivize agriculture in the 1930s. It is estimated that another 70,000 Ukrainians were taken to forced labor camps, better known as Gulag. Ukraine has always been coveted for its high agricultural productivity; For example, in 1940 its enormous plains produced 90% of the food required by the USSR.

Post Cold War. Due to the current situation, it has been insisted that it is the return of the Cold War. The term Cold War refers to the period 1945-1991, in which two superpowers, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), confronted each other for political, economic, social, military, scientific, technological, informational and economic supremacy, and even sports. This confrontation was expressed as the fight between two incompatible ideologies: the capitalist one, led by the United States and supported by its Western allies, and the socialist one, led by the USSR and supported by a group of Eastern nations.

VI. Recent history of Ukraine. Ukraine's Orange Revolution is the symbol of the nation's promises of political and social regeneration. It all started in 2004 with the presidential election in Ukraine, in which the pro-European Viktor Yushchenko and the Russophile Viktor Yanukovich faced each other. In the first electoral round Yushchenko obtained a tiny advantage over Yanukovich, without achieving an absolute majority, and a second round had to be called.

However, on that occasion the adversaries accused each other of fraud, and Yushchenko's supporters went to open mobilization. The Orange Revolution began on November 22, 2004. The Supreme Court of Ukraine declared the elections null and void and called for a third round, a measure that was not contemplated in the Constitution of Ukraine. The victory on that occasion belonged to the pro-European Yushchenko, a victory that was tainted by the attack he suffered: he was on the verge of death from poisoning with dioxin, a powerful toxin.

Accusations of the attempted murder fell on supporters of Yanukovich, although direct action by Russian agents was also suspected.

In this situation of acute conflict, in January 2005 Yushchenko assumed the presidency of Ukraine and appointed Yulia Tymoshenko as Prime Minister.

However, the new government failed to stabilize: within a year Yulia Tymoshenko was impeached by Parliament for alleged shady dealings in the gas industry and sentenced to prison. In 2010, the Russophile candidate Viktor Yanukovich won the election and assumed the presidency of Ukraine.

VII. Economical impact. Ukraine's economy requires a necessary rescue to prevent it from going into receivership. Its short-term financing is around 25,000 to 35,000 million dollars; for this reason, the International Monetary Fund is willing to provide financial resources in the range of 14,000 to 18,000 million dollars.

The Ukrainian economy had a drop of 1.25%, after several years of slow growth, in 2009 the Gross Domestic Product had a drop of almost 15%, for the period 2013-2017 a growth of 1.4% was expected, compared with one of almost 7% that was obtained in the period 2003-2007. In 2013, it reached a deficit of 8.3% in its GDP and it is estimated that its external debt was 86% of GDP in 2014.

La economía de Ucrania requiere un necesario rescate para evitar que se declare en suspensión de pagos. Sus financiamientos a corto plazo están alrededor de 25,000 a 35,000 millones de dólares; por eso, el fondo Monetario Internacional está dispuesto a proporcionar recursos financieros en el rango de 14,000 a 18,000 millones de dólares.

VIII. Food Distribution. The war in Ukraine has impacted supply chains, with prices on commodities and agricultural supplies rising. Exports of wheat and corn to countries in the Middle East and Africa have been threatened, as Russia and Ukraine export 40% of the wheat that goes to these two regions.

As the war continues in Ukraine, the impacts of rising food prices and shortages of staple crops are being felt in the Near East and North Africa region and have spread to the world's most vulnerable countries, including the Horn of Africa, where the poorest people are most at risk, the United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) warned.

IX. Countries that support Ukraine. Ukraine has progressively approached the West in recent decades, expressing on different occasions its intentions to become part of the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Kyiv managed to sign an association trade agreement with the European Union in 2014, and although it did not advance in possible entry to the EU or NATO, those who did achieve greater proximity with Ukraine were Germany, France and the United States.

Sometime after learning of the Russian attack on Ukraine, the president of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky, spoke of the support that the United States provided him. Over the following days, the United States and Europe launched a multitude of sanctions against Russia, and numerous NATO countries, including the US, Germany and the United Kingdom. However, they were not the only ones to provide weapons to Ukraine. The Czech Republic sent tanks,

Slovakia S-300 air defense systems and Australia armored vehicles, among others. Without becoming allies, most of the international community showed its support for Ukraine and rejection of the Russian invasion.

On March 2, 2023, the United Nations General Assembly approved a resolution that reaffirmed support for the independence and sovereignty of Ukraine, considered Russian aggression deplorable and demanded that Russia cease the use of force and withdraw its troops. The Resolution was approved with 141 votes in favor, 5 against and 35 abstentions.

Conclusion. It is essential to achieve a climate of understanding and dialogue that leads to a negotiated solution. Ukraine should not be divided into two independent states; that would perhaps be an extremist and forced solution, which would not lead to a stable and lasting peace. On the contrary, the fertile ground for a permanent conflict between the parties involved would be secured. It would be as difficult and complicated to seek a total political, economic, administrative and cultural distancing between Ukraine and Russia as it would be to promote a separation between the eastern and western territories of the current Ukrainian State.

None of these processes would be able to consolidate lasting peace in the region. Seek greater federalization of the State within the framework of already existing laws, but without establishing a complete separation of the eastern territories? Perhaps this would be the most convenient solution for all parties to the conflict; but above all for the Ukrainians themselves.

The center of any solution must be the people of Ukraine, who are the victims and will have to be the essential subject of lasting peace, deserved not only since the disintegration of the Republics of the USSR in 1991, but for the great sacrifices experienced in different stages of its entire national history. The people of Ukraine, kind and peaceful, who today are experiencing a regrettable and never deserved war.

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ПРАВОВІ ТА МЕТОДОЛОГІЧНІ ЗАСАДИ КАДРОВОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ В СФЕРІ ЦИВІЛЬНОЇ АВІАЦІЇ

Утвердження демократичних норм у відносинах між політиками і бюрократією в Україні пов'язане, насамперед, з підвищенням професіоналізму політиків, а також із законодавчим розмежуванням політичних та адміністративних посад або в системі державної служби, або поза межами цієї системи, чітким правовим визначенням порядку призначення та звільнення, характеру повноважень і відповідальності осіб, що обіймають такі посади. Відповідно до цього, четвертою демократичною засадою варто зазначити існування чіткої політики держави щодо підбору кадрів органів публічної влади (кадрової політики).

Кадрова політика в сфері цивільної авіації – це цілеспрямована, визначена нормативно, науково обґрунтована діяльність щодо формування складу загальних та спеціальних органів публічної влади, які реалізують завдання у сфері цивільної авіації шляхом реалізації положень Повітряного кодексу України та інших нормативних актів.

Потрібно визначити, що така діяльність в сфері цивільної авіації має декілька основних засад: перше – це науковість та методичність, друга – системність та постійність і третє – обґрунтованість та цілеспрямованість.

У науці під кадровою політикою розуміють «систему взаємовідносин та відповідної діяльності державних органів, недержавних організацій, посадових осіб тощо, а також принципів, пріоритетів теоретичних знань, установок, скерованих на визначення кадрової доктрини, ефективних форм і методів кадрової діяльності. При цьому існує два підходи до визначення змісту кадрової політики. Кадрова політика у широкому значенні – система офіційно визнаних цілей, завдань, пріоритетів і принципів діяльності держави з регулювання всіх кадрових процесів і відносин у країні. У свою чергу, кадрова політика у вузькому значенні – це вираження стратегії держави з формування, професійного розвитку і