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EUROPEAN UNION SPACE STRATEGY FOR SECURITY AND DEFENCE

The space strategy of security and defence of the European Union is an integral part of the European security policy. The main objective of this strategy is to ensure the security of the European Union in space and to use space technology to support various sectors, including security, defence, business and science. Space technologies can provide significant support in various fields. In the field of security, space technology can help in researching and tracking global threats, including natural disasters, global wars, and acts of terrorism. In addition, space technologies can help ensure security in air and maritime space, as well as in the field of cyber security.

Space systems and services in the European Union are crucial for the functioning of our society and economy, as well as for security and defence. Thus, the EU has defined space as a strategic sphere. In the current geopolitical context of increased competition for power and increased threats, the EU is taking measures to protect its space assets, protect its interests, deter hostile activities in space and strengthen its strategic position and autonomy. The strategy is a direct implementation of the EU's Strategic Compass, adopted less than a year ago, which identified space, along with cyber and maritime

transport, as contested strategic areas whose security must be ensured [1].

The strategy outlines counter-space capabilities and the main threats in space that threaten space systems and their ground infrastructure, based on a common definition of the space domain. In order to improve the overall understanding of threats by Member States, the High Representative will prepare a confidential annual analysis of the space threat landscape at the EU level, based on data from Member States. The strategy proposes to extend the existing Space Threat Response Mechanism, already used to protect Galileo, to all space systems and services in the EU. The strategy calls for effective and timely mobilization of relevant EU tools to respond to space threats. The strategy proposes appropriate access to space information through the relevant national space teams to identify misbehaviour in orbit and protect EU assets. Space exercises, in particular with partners, will help test and develop the EU's response to space threats and explore solidarity mechanisms [2].

The strategy proposes to maximize the use of outer space for security and defence purposes. The development of dual-use services requires taking into account defence requirements when preparing the evolution of EU space programs. The strategy offers: the launch of two pilot projects, one to test the provision of initial space information services based on the capabilities of Member States and the other to test a new government Earth observation service as part of the evolution of Copernicus; improve the link between space, defence and security at EU level and ensure synergies and cross-enrichment, in particular in terms of research and development; propose specific measures to promote collaboration between space and defence startups; increase skills related to the development of space services for security and defence [1].

As Thierry Breton, responsible for EU space strategy, emphasizes, the space strategy is based on four "pillar" principles. The first is to strengthen the "sustainability and security of the EU's national and commercial space systems". The second is "strengthening the EU's ability to respond to [external] threats" (the European Commissioner did not explain this point). In third place, Thierry Breton put the expansion of the "use of space for defence purposes" through monitoring the Earth and movements in space, as well as through more active cooperation with partners, in particular with NATO. Thierry Breton emphasized that effective work with partners involves the development of "EU space law", which will define "general rules of safety, security and stability of our systems". He reminded us that the differences existing today in the legislative framework of the countries of the European Union may negatively affect the competitiveness of our industry, as well as the security of the European Union [3].

Therefore, the European Union's space strategy for security and defence aims to ensure security in space and on earth, development of space technologies, climate monitoring and cooperation with other states and

international organizations. These priorities are important for ensuring the security and stability of the European space and improving the quality of life of citizens.

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PECULIARITIES OF AIRCRAFT LEASING AGREEMENTS

Leasing is one of the most popular forms of financing in modern business. This tool allows companies to get access to the necessary equipment, machinery or other assets without having to spend a lot of money to acquire them. It also allows for timely equipment upgrades and reduces financial risk for your business. In modern conditions, when the pace of technology development is rapidly increasing, leasing is becoming more and more relevant for companies of any size. This allows companies to access the most advanced technologies without high acquisition costs, allowing them to focus on growing their business and increasing its profits. Thus, leasing can be a smart choice for business, especially in the conditions of rapid technological development and reduction of financial risk.

An air transport leasing contract is an agreement between a lessor and a lessee, under which the lessor transfers to the lessee the right to use air transport for a certain period for a fee that depends on the cost of the transport and the period of its stay use. Some authors consider leasing as a property loan, where