

LEGISLATIVE NORMS OF SPACE TOURISM

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In international legal theory, the issues of legal regulation of space tourism are considered at the intersection of international space law and international tourism law. In our view, space tourism is considered to be a type of tourism that combines the observation of phenomena and objects in outer space during space flight with the help of space, as well as ground infrastructure for the purpose of using outer space.

In accordance with the law of increasing needs and progressive economic growth, the tourism industry in many countries is the main source of growth, as they receive most of their foreign exchange from the tourism industry. Currently, one of the most exciting types of tourism, which Ukraine is looking forward to, is space tourism. Now space is the last tourist milestone for everyone. The main question that arises is whether space laws for a country like Ukraine can venture into the territory of space tourism, since first it is necessary to understand how space tourism can bring a new source of prosperity to the Ukrainian tourism system.

Space tourism is an unusual tourism that allows a tourist or a group of tourists to get into Earth orbit and into space [1]. Permission for space tourism is issued by national authorities in accordance with the relevant legal provisions of space law.

There are certain important legal requirements, conditions and restrictions that a qualified space system must meet, which is also true for Ukraine, especially in the development of space tourism infrastructure. The most important legal requirements [2] to which the space tourism system must comply can be summarized in the following provisions:

1. The space tourism system must meet the expectations of the

participants in space travel, i.e. the most desirable moment: looking at the Earth from space and feeling weightless. Therefore, the design of the vehicle must provide enough windows and sufficient internal space for the flight.

2. An orbit with a large inclination is favorable, as it covers a significant part of the Earth's surface.

3. According to medical indications, the level of acceleration of the spacecraft during its takeoff should be below 3G.

4. Even though most would-be space tourists prefer longer space trips, it's a good idea to limit the space tour to a few hours to avoid space sickness. There is no general time limit on when a tourist cannot get sick with space sickness, but medicine proves that in the first hours of space flight, the probability of getting sick with space sickness is at a lower level.

5. By reducing the flight time, some space tourists may think that for their money they will not get enough tourist product (service). To compensate for this feeling, before each space flight, you should arrange a kind of luxurious space camp. By providing technical information, health observation and professional space training, space camp will enhance the feeling that you will become a "real astronaut". A great psychological impulse to attract customers.

6. In general, appropriate procedures are required to confirm the health of space tourists. Due to the fact that some tourists will be denied spaceflight for medical reasons, it is recommended to conduct proper medical examinations, best of all in connection with space camps.

7. The main limiting factor is the correspondence of space tourism offers to the demand for this type of tourism. The authors' analysis of the space tourism market shows that the demand for space tourism sufficient for possible payback can be established at prices for tourists for space tickets of no more than \$ 50,000.

Another important aspect, in addition to infrastructure, is the proper licensing and authorization of space objects and space tourists. The government of the country in which space tourism is practiced should take the initiative in

properly educating potential tourists, and awareness-raising programs should also be undertaken. Countries like the U.S. have different national policies for authorizing and observing space objects and people. Another aspect is the legal responsibility of the state. With regard to policy at the state level in cases of state responsibility for the ICM, the intergovernmental agreement adopted by various countries as early as 1998 seems to be effective. To promote state activities, especially commercial activities in a country like Ukraine, membership in such an agreement would be effective. The biggest challenge facing our country is the allocation of funds to meet all the above-mentioned requirements. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to adopt an effective and feasible national space policy.

Various Ukrainian ministries have developed new schemes and allocate resources to support the space industry in our country. Since this industry will include a large amount of high-tech equipment, there is no need to say that over time it will turn into one of the most expensive industries, consuming a lot of public resources from the national budget. Therefore, it is also necessary to see what percentage of Ukrainians with such disposable income can really afford the luxury of space tourism. It is also necessary to analyze how competitive the space tourism industry will be compared to the land tourism industries. Since this option is very exciting, it is necessary to understand whether it will be able to dominate the tourism market in such a way as to really compete with the industries. land tourism.

As a result of a systematic analysis of the legal regulation of space tourism in international space law, the following scientific results have been determined: the specific features of outer space and its legal regime, the proximity of space tourism with space and many other features indicate that this type of tourism should be considered not within the framework of international tourism law, but namely in international space law. Should be defined as follows: Space tourism is considered to be a type of tourism that combines the observation of phenomena and objects in outer space during space flight by means of space as well as ground infrastructure for the purpose of using outer space.

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