

## **AUSTRALIAN BOUNDARY LAWS AND COOPERATION WITH UKRAINE**

It is generally agreed that Australia is well known as one of the most open economies in the world, which, despite of its location, has strong trade connection both with the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The Australian Government has a quantity of policies that seek to develop and assist Australian businesses concerned with international trade. The regulation conduct to protect consumers, domestic industries and the environment from dangerous and unsafe goods, which may be imported from out of the country.

Australia has six Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with other countries in force and other eight being under negotiation. FTAs are international treaties that are created to reduce barriers to trade and invest between countries all around the globe.

Australia's FTAs provide:

- better Australian access to important markets
- improvement of competitive position for Australian exports
- growth for two-way investment and import costs reduction for Australian businesses.

Australia has commitments (according to the World Trade Organisation (WTO)) on tariffs and tariff quotas, export subsidies and domestic support for agricultural products.

Businesses in Australia are able to import goods from all over the world as part of their general activities. Businesses tied up with importing should become aware of duty taxes, government regulations, quarantine, treatments and permits that apply to imported goods. The Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection Imports detains those who do not face these requirements or ignore them. Goods that were imported into Australia necessitate classification. Importers should assess all imported goods on their own and this assessment represents the whole declaration procedures. Declarations must be submitted to the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, which also strictly enforces import restrictions. The Department has a range of information and resources that will assist to classify goods.

It is hard to deny the fact that successful exporting needs careful planning and commitment. It is highly important to understand and be prepared to face those risks, which are associated with exporting. These risks include foreign exchange, shipping, quarantine and legal and environmental issues etc.

The export of goods from Australia is controlled by laws and Government policies to:

1. absolutely or conditionally prohibit the export of certain goods
2. record Australia's international trade.

Complete prohibition applies to the export of protected wildlife, some heritage items, selected weapons and other dangerous goods. Goods that are conditionally prohibited from export may not be exported unless all necessary export permits are obtained from the relevant permit issuing agencies.

Because of distance Australia's trade relationship with Ukraine is quite modest. Exports from Australia were valued at \$114 million in 2015 and consisted mainly of coal and other ores and concentrates. At the same time period, Australia imported \$34 million worth of products from Ukraine, mostly fertilisers. On 1 April 2016, Australia and Ukraine signed a Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, which would enable Australia to export uranium to Ukraine, which is one of the world's top ten generators of nuclear power.

The Agreement provides Ukraine the opportunity to vary its energy supply, and may open further opportunity for bilateral cooperation between Australia and Ukraine on nuclear-related activities, including security, safety and science.

Taking all the above into consideration we can clarify that all types of trade activities are regulated and controlled by the Australian Government. It has a variety of policies that develop and assist Australian businesses associated with international trade and policies to protect domestic industries from unsafe and risky goods imported from outland. In addition it is also important to mention that enlarging of cooperation between Australia and Ukraine will open certain avenues for further bilateral trade development.

*Scientific supervisor: Akopian T.V.,  
Senior Lecturer*

UDC 629.7.048.7 (043.2)

**Chovhalenko Y.V.**

*National Aviation University, Kyiv*

## **AIRCRAFT FUEL SYSTEM**

The fuel system on the aircraft is designed to store the fuel and supply it to the motors in the required quantity and with sufficient pressure at all specified conditions and altitudes.

The fuel system of modern aircraft includes the following main elements:

tanks or reservoirs of the aircraft, which store the required fuel amount for the flight;

power control valves (tank switching); taps for emergency stop of fuel supply to the engines (fire valves);

drain taps for the fuel sediment from different points of the system;

fuel filters for cleaning;