

Bajkonur space launching site: historical and legal aspect of Russian-Kazakh relations

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Abstract. The animals were exposed to ionizing radiation (gamma-radiation ^{60}Co) on the radiotherapeutic equipment "Teragam" in a dose of 6 Gy and received phyto medicine Epb in a dose of 35 mg/kg orally within 14 days following the ionizing radiation exposure. Gamma-rays caused the increase of lipid peroxidation (LPO) primary (CD-conjugated dienes) and secondary products' (MDA-malonic dialdehyde) concentrations in spleen, liver, thymus and adrenal glands.

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Introduction

The city Bajkonur is administrative center of the launching site under the same name the background a which starts from the test field. The USSR Council of Ministers adopted decision on February 12, 1955, # 292-181, to set up a field to test the intercontinental ballistic missile R-7. In May the construction of the residential community for test-engineers began. Since its foundation the city changed its name three times: the community Leninsky, the city Leninsky, the city Bajkonur.

The general construction layout repeated in many respects the test field layout Kapustin Yar (the province of Astrakhan) and many large military communities of that time. The location of residential buildings, institutions of culture and education, sites for sports and health, were designated site # 1010. The Presidium of Supreme Council of Kazakh USSR adopted decision on January 28, 1958, to name the community at site #10; unnamed theretofore and unofficially called Zarya was assigned the name Leninsky.

Since the community located on Kazakh territory, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the communist party of the Kazakh SSR (KSSR) was entrusted the matters of naming it. The Supreme Council of Kazakh USSR decreed on June 21, 1966, to assign the community Leninsky to the category of cities of regional subordination and assigned to it the name Leninsky. Leninsky was assigned the category of cities of republican subordination in 1987.

Every year until 1992 the Soviet Union budgeted the city Leninsky and the launching site Bajkonur used to receive the capital investments on the average 231 million rubles. After the USSR disintegrated, the launching site Bajkonur, being on

the territory of Kazakh SSR, became the property of this republic.

Irrespective of the measures undertaken by governments to resolve the current crisis determined by the political uncertainty, the situation aggravated due to the under financing and lack of coordination of military construction. As a result, the launching site objects, including residential housing, were suspended and many space programs happened on the verge of closure, tests of military combat missiles were discontinued. The problems of launching in space vehicles became much graver due to the logistics. Social and welfare conditions worsened severely, primarily the provision with food and industrial goods of the city and military detachments. It was still aggravated by hard climatic conditions, permanent interruptions of water and power supply due to the worn communications. In summary, in the mid 1990s the urban population reduced almost twice, the launching site lost dozens of army detachment disbanded at that time. The home office reported in February, 1995, that the Bajkonur facility had 72 thousand people, including the city which had 55.9 thousand residents. The urban housing numbered 21 thousand flats, among these two thousand were empty and mainly looted and three thousand were illegally occupied by local people [1, 2, and 3].

The turning point in the Russian-Kazakh international cooperation in the space sphere was 1994. The agreement was signed by Russian Federation and Kazakh Republic on March 28, 1994, in respect of the main principles and condition of utilization of the Bajkonur space site, article 1 of which acknowledged the integrity of the space site and the community as the administrative and residential center. Article 4 also envisaged that the

Russian Federation should compensate to the Kazakh Republic the property losses and cost of keeping and maintenance of the Bajkonur space site in 1992-1993 and to pay the rent for using the launching site objects to the tune of 115 million US dollars [4, 5].

The rent legally obliged the Russian Federation to observe the terms of functioning of the Bajkonur launching site and the similarly named city, including its economic basis, the features of relevant power bodies and other aspects omitted in the rent agreement [6]. Therefore, the agreement was signed between the Kazakhstan Republic and Russian Federation on December 23, 1995, in Moscow relating to the status of Bajkonur city, the routine of formation and status of its executive bodies, leaving unchanged the city regulation from the viewpoint of Kazakhstan Republic. The agreement of rent term assigned to Bajkonur in relations with the Russian Federation the status corresponding to the federal importance city with a specific condition of safe functioning of objects, enterprises and institutions and civilian residence.

The municipal administration takes care of the guarding of borders of Bajkonur, its area and civil objects, including those of federal bodies, arranges and supervises the city administration. The law enforcement and the conditions of living in the area of Bajkonur are entrusted to the office of internal affairs of the RF.

The resident Bajkonur city was recognized the RF or RK citizen residing within the city and registered by the municipal administration. The army career servicemen of the Bajkonur launching in site and their family members are also belong to the city dwellers.

The RF, RK are the national currencies recognized as paying means in the city area. The bank servicing of physical and legitimate bodies of the Russian federation is extended by the RF Central Bank and other Russian banks having affiliates at the Bajkonur launching ing facility.

The bodies of municipal representative power are not established in Bajkonur city. The supreme body of public self-governance is the public council consisting of representatives of territorial public self-governance, institutions and enterprises registered in the city as legitimate entities.

The public council is set up to assist the municipal administration bodies, services of municipal housing in the matters of municipal housing maintenance, area improvement, provision of public order, operation of public catering, industrial enterprises, transport, household services, communications, social help to invalids, families with many children, deprived public layers, identification of the city most promising development

trends, also to render help in supervision of budget means by the executive bodies in Bajkonur city.

The centralized logistics of social and economic programs is executed under the category of special outlays; the centralized provision of public with food and industrial goods is carried out in the routine determined by the RF Government.

As regards the life support of the city and the Bajkonur launching site requiring fast solutions, the municipal administration head and the launching site commander correlate actions and arrange fast interaction between city life support and the launching site shift duty officers. The objects and system infrastructure of the Bajkonur launching site located in the city and belonging to the RF Ministry of Defense (the Krajnyi airport, railway transport, communication systems, other objects, in accordance with transfer statements), are used by the municipal administration in the routine coordinated with the Bajkonur launching site headquarters.

The objects of the Bajkonur launching site handed over under the transfer are owned by the municipal administration on the right of ownership and use; the land plots with the objects are owned on the right of use.

The routine of using land plots in the Bajkonur city was determined in February 1996. The location of the building, structures and objects under construction, as well as land allocation to summer housing cooperatives, peasant farmsteads, collective orchards, is effected in accordance with the plan land economy management in the Bajkonur city. The land cadastre and land monitoring in the Bajkonur facility (excepting the sites of collapse), the target land use, are supervised by the land management service of the Bajkonur administration with the attendance of authorized representatives of the RF federal space agency observing the Kazakhstan Republic land law, international agreements relating to the Bajkonur facility, general layout of Bajkonur city, municipal administration normative legal statements [7].

The RF government and the RK Government signed on April 27, 1996, the agreement of guarantees of pension rights of citizen of the Bajkonur city of the Kazakhstan Republic, which envisages the transfer of functions of the RK Ministry of public social protection, to arrange pension support of citizens of the Bajkonur city, collection and accumulation of insurance deposits, to the RF Ministry of public social protection and to the RF Pension fund. Thus, the public pension support to the citizens in the Bajkonur city is implemented according to the RF legislative norms; pensions are paid in Russian rubles.

In 1999, according to the agreement between Russia and Kazakhstan, part of the rent for

the Bajkonur facility to the tune of 65 million dollars was covered by goods, the balance to the tune of 50 million dollars was covered by cash [8].

The Memorandum between Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 19, 2000 'Further development of cooperation in matters of functioning of the Bajkonur facility', highlights the positive experience the facility operation when the rent is paid by the Russian federation, the facility is considered as the worthwhile example of equal and mutually profitable cooperation between two states. Hence, the presidents of Russia and Kazakhstan have instructed the relevant governments to investigate the following matters:

- Bajkonur launching site rent prolongation;
- further simplification of customs declaration routine of goods (exported and imported) to the Bajkonur facility to maintain its functioning;
- adjustment of social support of the launching site staff and residents of the Bajkonur city with the account of features of national legislations including the matter of financial provision and the mechanism of implementation of social guarantees for citizens of Russia and Kazakhstan residing or working at the Bajkonur facility.

In accordance with the agreement between Russian federation and Republic of Kazakhstan about development of cooperation of effective utilization of the Bajkonur facility signed on January 9, 2004, by presidents Putin and N. Nazarbaev endorsed by the Federal law of June 18, 2005, #67-FZ, the rent term of the Bajkonur was prolonged until 2050.

The agreement of medical service of the Bajkonur launching site and citizens of Bajkonur city while the Russian federation rents it was signed in 2012. According to the agreement, the medical service to the public and financing of medical institutions located within the Bajkonur facility was to be implemented by the Russian federation. The authorized body the Federal medical and biological agency was due to prove medical help to the launching site staff and city citizens, implementation of sanitary and counter epidemic (preventive) measures and supervision over the public sanitary and epidemic safety [9,10,11].

Thus, the evolution of relations modified the conditions and subject of debates: instead of the contradictory Bajkonur rent, a new joint Kazakhstan Russian project was declared to create the space missile Bairatekh facility. This agreement to replace the Bajkonur launching site with the space missile Bairatekh facility signed in Moscow in December 22, 2004, did not come into force and was used provisionally since the date of signing. A first Kazakh communication and broadcasting satellite

KazSat was launching site on June 18, 2006, by Russian specialists from the Khrunichev works. Presidents of two countries attended the launching at the works. At present time another joint project is being developed to install the global satellite navigation system (GLONASS). Kazakhstan set a task to have in orbit the own group of seven satellites oriented at the GLONASS Russian system.

Conclusion

Thus, the political and legal formulation of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of security and were losing predominantly inseparable military and engineering components. Instead it was the achievement of mutual understanding level when the security component became the combination of military engineering, economic, ecological, technological, information, social and other elements. At the contemporary stage, the accent shifted from military and political cooperation, military and defense problems, to the more extensive capitalization of this trend now aimed at the demand of technological progress and integration into the sphere of high technology implementation and utilization [12, 13].

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