

# Economic Aspects of Realization of the Government Programs of Development of the Technical Systems

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**Abstract - In this paper the situation of information possibilities in Azov and Black Seas region is given. The search of optimal creation of complex distance monitoring system is proposed.**

**Keywords – effectiveness, control distance monitoring, Azov and Black Seas region.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

There are some government programs for development of different systems for example Ukrainian State Armament and Military Technique Development Program, Ukrainian State Complex Program for Creation State Integrated, Informative System for Providing Control of Mobile Objects (Communication, Navigation, and Monitoring) and others.

The programs demand the realization of innovative technologies in modern armament and deep modernization of well-used ones [1, 2].

In such situation the balance between development of new technical systems and modernization of used ones is very important. It concerns distribution of financial, organizational and produce resources, re-determination of functional tasks and determination of the ways of scientific researches.

The person (or organ) which makes such decisions, has to take into account a number of factors, some of them may not be clear. Such factors (questions) are the following: what actions (works, researches) are of high priority, how the project will influence the economy, the expected effects after the project realization and so on.

Let's illustrate mentioned above.

## II. ANALYZE OF PROBLEM

There is Azov and Black Seas region, which is used for transporting and fishing purposes intensively and is considered as perspective source of energy. At the same time there is no information field in Azov and Black Seas region [3]. For example, the whole continuous control distance monitoring is not created in the region (see Table I); the system for prevention (neutralization) of threats for security of Black Sea countries is not effective. Analyze

It is clear that to overcome the limitations mentioned above it is necessary to make a lot of expenses in the national economy of Ukraine.

At the same time, how to count up the losses from anthropogenic activity in Azov and Black Seas region is unknown. It is unknown also how estimate the losses from ship catastrophes in the region, from the delay with development and control of oil and gas resources.

So it is possible to define the mathematical components to solve more successfully the analyzed problems (to locate the role of separate component (technical system) in the national (department) system. The method of system analysis, method of theory of unclear measures, method of dynamic prognostication, method of functional firmness, and expert estimations [4] are effective in our research.

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The world-wide way of creation of whole information field is some regions is to unite the information possibilities of different systems. In such case the effectiveness would be maximum but admitted expensive.

TABLE I  
COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT  
MONITORING SYSTEM OF UKRAINE IN  
THE AZOV AND BLACK SEAS REGION

Monitoring system Features of system	Radar Systems of Ukrainian Air Forces	"UkrAeroRukh" (Ukrainian Civil Air Moving Service)	Over-the-Horizon Surface Wave Radar	Space Monitoring
First equipment time	from 1950 <sup>th</sup>	from 1950 <sup>th</sup>	-	from 1996 ("sich" satellite)
New equipment time	to 1990 <sup>th</sup>	to 2000 <sup>th</sup>	-	-
Modernization time	to nowadays	to nowadays	-	-
Possible equipment time	-	-	not early 2014	not early 2025
Potential field	40%	20%	100%	100%
Real field	much lesser	20%	-	-
Limits	only air objects;	only air objects; only transport corridors	not exist	very expensive
Costs (appr.), mlns UAH	about 20...40 for modernization		not more than 100	(2...5)·10 <sup>4</sup>
Benefits	exist	exist	development of innovation technologies	

## III. CONCLUSION

The next researches will be devoted to approbation of the concrete methods to analyze the distance control monitoring system in the Azov and Black Seas region.

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