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INSTITUTIONALIZATION PROCESS OF SPACE AGENCIES: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Abstract

In this research, a comparative analysis method will be adopted to understand the institutionalization process of space agencies. Comparative analysis helps identify common trends and differences by examining the institutional structures and processes of different space agencies. The aim of the research is to understand the institutionalization processes of space agencies of different countries, to examine the similarities and differences of space agencies using the concept of isomorphism, and to determine how the institutional structures of space agencies are shaped by international interactions and local conditions. Qualitative and quantitative research methods will be used as research methods. First, official documents, establishment reports, policy documents and strategic plans of different countries' space agencies will be examined and analyzed. These documents will provide important information about the institutional structure, missions, goals and policies of space agencies. Isomorphism, an important concept in institutional theory, will be used to understand how different space agencies have similar institutional structures and processes. For example, the institutional structure of NASA (US National Aeronautics and Space Administration) has been shaped by the US's space policy, budget and strategic goals. NASA operates as part of the federal government and manages a broad scientific, military, and commercial space program. ESA (European Space Agency) is an organization formed by European countries. ESA's institutional structure functions as a common platform to coordinate and integrate Europe's space research and exploration activities. CNSA (China National Space Administration) is an organization that manages China's space research and exploration programs. The institutional structure of the CNSA is closely related to China's national strategic goals, economic policies and technological developments. This research is important for understanding the institutionalization processes of space agencies and contributing to the shaping of space policies. It will also help us understand how space policies and collaborations form and develop, and provide important information on how international space collaborations and competition can be managed. For example, policy recommendations can be developed, such as encouraging international collaborations or transferring innovative practices in a particular field. This research offers a new perspective in the field of space policies and collaborations and may help us better understand the evolution and future of the institutional structures of space agencies. This could help space agencies better manage future international collaborations and competition in a more effective and sustainable way.