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VIEWES ON THE FORMATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF OPERATIONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SUBDIVISION OF STATE BORDER

Based on the analysis of the experience of operational and service activities of the State border protection units, as well as regulatory and legal documents on the construction of the State border protection, the author summarises the content of the concept "construction of operational and service activities". The practical content of this concept is implemented by the following components: prevention of illegal changes to the State border; ensuring compliance with the State border regime; ensuring control over compliance with the border regime on the example of the content reflection of the main function of the border agency – protection of the State border. The substantiation of detailing the individual components of the operational and service activities of the State border protection unit reveals the sequence of building this activity with regard to its substantive complexity. A methodology for building operational and service activities at the site of a State border protection unit is proposed. The scientific novelty of the methodology lies in generalising the sequence of work of the head of a State border protection unit on combating offences on border issues. The application of the methodology will create conditions for the expedient use of forces and means of the State border protection unit, will allow to increase the efficiency of the work of the relevant managers and to consider more fully the factors influencing the results of the operational and service activities of the unit.

Keywords: *structure, operational and service activities, state border protection unit, area of responsibility.*

Statement of the problem. The conditions of functioning of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and its subdivisions, as well as a number of changes in the regulatory and legal support of their activities, have shifted the emphasis of some concepts that exist to define service processes in the border guard agency. Due to the increase in the range of tasks of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and its participation in repelling the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, the issue of rational use of forces and means of the state border guard units that protect the state border of Ukraine outside the areas of combat operations has become acute.

There is no doubt that the effectiveness of performing tasks depends on the quality planning of the activity process. Thus, the appropriate use of forces and means of the state border guard unit depends mainly on the ability of the head of the border guard unit to skilfully organise its operational and service activities. The concept of "building operational and service activities" requires some clarification, as well as substantiation of the sequence of building operational and service activities of the State border protection unit with its detailing, which will form the basis of the methodology for building operational and service activities in the area of responsibility of the State border protection unit. This is what determines the practical significance of the study.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issues of organisation and planning of operational and service activities are considered in the publications of a number of scholars. In the context of our study, we are interested in the scientific research of A. Bratko [1], in particular, his concept of planning operational and service activities in the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, which is based on a combination of approaches to planning based on results, capabilities and budget planning. The procedure for the work of the management bodies of the State Border Guard Service in the organisation of operational and service activities is considered in the work of Y. Ivashkov, O. Hluzdan, V. Vychavka [2]. Certain aspects of building operational and service activities at the site of the state border protection unit are covered in regulatory documents [3-6]. In earlier studies, the authors of the article also indirectly paid attention to the research issues [7, 8, 9]. However, a detailed consideration of certain issues of building operational and service activities at the site of the State

Border Protection Unit in today's conditions requires further study and improvement, which confirms the relevance and practical significance of the chosen topic.

The purpose of the article is to clarify the content of the concept of "building operational and service activities", its practical content, to substantiate the sequence of building operational and service activities of a State border protection unit with its detailing, and also to develop a methodology for building operational and service activities at the site of a State border protection unit.

Summary of the main material. In order to achieve the purpose of the study, it seems important to consider the content of the concept of "building operational and service activities (OSA)". For comparison, let us refer to the Combat Statute of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) and the Instruction on the organisation of operational and service activities of the Border Guard Service Department of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS).

The Combat Statute defines "combat order" as the formation of a unit for combat [6]. This interpretation is related to the conditions for performing tasks by a unit of the AFU, among which, in our opinion, the main condition should be highlighted – the performance of the task simultaneously by the entire unit in stable and defined forms of tactical actions of troops, where the components of the unit are lined up in the order determined by the Combat Statute. The second document formulates the concept of "building up the protection of the state border" as an expedient arrangement of existing and additional forces and means in directions, districts, checkpoints across the state border, areas of responsibility, districts and sectors [4].

Both definitions seem to have a common meaning, but only at first glance. Let us consider their differences and similarities. Thus, the combat order will always be formed in accordance with the decision of the senior commander under the influence of the situation, and the structure of the state border protection is formed in response to the requirements of the situation. However, under certain conditions, when a state border protection unit (SBPU) will stop armed provocations, take measures to eliminate enemy sabotage and reconnaissance groups, and perform other tasks that require direct combat operations [6, 7, 9], the combat order will be formed in accordance with the Combat Statute of the Land Forces of the AFU.

Thus, in our opinion, the concept of "building up the protection of the state border" is not complete, since it does not reflect the purpose of "building up", i.e., it does not reflect the content of the functions assigned to the border agency by the Law of Ukraine "On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine" [3]. The analysis of this Law in the definition of "building up the protection of the state border" revealed another contradiction. Thus, according to Art. 2, one of the main functions of the SBGS is "protection of the state border of Ukraine on land, sea, rivers, lakes and other bodies of water to prevent illegal changes in the course of its line, ensuring compliance with the state border and border regime", which can be interpreted as the concept of "protection of the state border". However, such an interpretation does not fully consider the functions specified in part 1 of Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine", which defines the content of operational and service activities. The concept of "protection of the state border" does not cover such functions:

- carrying out, in accordance with the established procedure, border control and passage across the state border of Ukraine and to and from the temporarily occupied territory of persons, vehicles, and cargo, as well as detection and suppression of cases of their illegal movement

- protection of Ukraine's sovereign rights in its exclusive (maritime) economic zone and control over the exercise of rights and fulfilment of obligations in this zone by other states, Ukrainian and foreign legal entities and individuals, and international organisations;

- participation in the fight against organised crime and counteraction to illegal migration at the state border of Ukraine and within the controlled border areas;

- participation in measures aimed at combating terrorism;

- coordination in peacetime of the activities of military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine and relevant law enforcement agencies related to the protection of the state border of Ukraine [3].

Thus, we can conclude that the content of the concept of "building state border protection" is not complete. Therefore, we propose to use the concept of "building operational and service activities", which more fully covers the functions of the border agency. This raises the question of formulating the content of the proposed concept.

The Academic Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language defines the concept of "construction" as "placement, mutual arrangement of parts of something" [10]. Taking into account the activities of border units, we propose to consider the construction of operational and service activities of the border detachment (Border Guard Detachment) and the Border Guard Service as a planned expedient deployment of forces and means of the Border Guard Service at the borders, in districts, on routes and checkpoints across the state border in the area

of responsibility of the Border Guard Detachment, the Border Guard Service, which ensures the performance of the SBGS functions and timely prevention, detection and suppression of offences, the counteraction to which falls within the competence of the SBGS.

In justifying the expediency of using this concept, we note that the planned deployment of forces and means indicates that the construction of the JBM is in line with the challenges of the situation in which the border unit operates, as well as the ability of the unit to respond promptly to changes in the situation. The forces and means of the CBC are deployed in the places where offences are most likely to occur. In order to increase the success of detecting and suppressing an offence, the deployment of forces and means should be planned with due regard to the existing border engineering structures. Thus, the proposed concept of "building a BAC" is appropriate and allows to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine". It corresponds to the unchanging principles of the border system, where offences that pose a threat of violation of the state border regime towards a neighbouring country should be stopped from the outer border of the controlled border area to the outer border of the border strip, and offences that pose a threat of violation of the state border regime towards our country should be stopped from the state border line to the outer border of the border strip.

The question arises: how to move from theory to practical implementation of this provision? What practical measures should be taken to implement it? To address these questions, let us consider one of the components of the JBM: protection of the state border of Ukraine on land, sea, rivers, lakes and other bodies of water in order to prevent illegal changes in the state border, to ensure compliance with the state border regime and border regime [3]. Let us divide this component into elements.

The *first element* is the prevention of illegal changes to the state border. It is implemented in the area of responsibility of the SBGS by performing a number of tasks by border patrols:

- inspection of the condition and location of border markers installed to mark the state border on the ground, inspection of the border marker attachment strip (border clearing);
- observation of the regime of the border rivers, lakes and other water bodies in order to timely detect changes in the riverbed and shorelines;
- monitoring the state of the coastline of Ukrainian islands and border islands on the border rivers, lakes and other water bodies;
- detection of armed military and non-military formations on the neighbouring territory whose actions have not been reported;
- detection of actions in the neighbouring territory that may further influence the illegal change of the state border on the ground;
- detection of various works, industrial and other activities on the state border that may further influence the illegal change of the state border on the ground;
- stopping provocations, repulsing armed incursions of military and non-military formations that may further affect the illegal change of the state border on the ground.

The *second element* is ensuring compliance with the state border regime. It is also implemented through the performance of a number of specific tasks by border patrols:

- ensuring the crossing of the state border in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- prevention, detection and suppression of offences related to crossing the state border;
- maintenance of the Ukrainian part of the border markers installed to mark the state border on the ground in accordance with the requirements of international treaties (agreements);
- cleaning of the border marks' attachment strip (border clearing);
- ensuring airspace surveillance and detection of crossing of the state border by aircraft and other technical means outside the air corridors and in violation of the established rules;
- surveillance of Ukrainian and foreign non-military vessels and warships in order to detect violations of the established rules of their stay in the territorial sea and internal waters of Ukraine, and of the entry of foreign non-military vessels and warships into and stay in the internal waters and ports of Ukraine;
- monitoring of various works, industrial and other activities at the state border, in the territorial sea and internal waters of Ukraine.

The *third element* is to ensure control over compliance with the border regime. It involves border patrols performing a number of tasks:

- checking the documents of Ukrainian citizens, foreigners and stateless persons entering, staying and moving within the border strip and the controlled border area;
- inspection of vehicles and verification of their unit numbers;
- control over the operation of road signs: "Border strip", "Entry is prohibited";
- control over the entry and stay in the area between the state border and the line of border engineering structures of citizens of Ukraine and other persons;
- identification of persons who are prohibited from bringing to and from the border area persons who do not have the appropriate documents;

- control over the implementation of the ban on mass recreation, swimming and fishing in unspecified and unequipped places;
- control over the keeping and grazing of livestock within the border strip in accordance with the established rules;
- control over the keeping and grazing of livestock in the preventive strip;
- control over the beginning and duration of work, as well as over the persons (surname, name and patronymic) who carry out work in accordance with the list specified in Article 17 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 27.07.1998 no. 1147;
- performing tasks related to the localisation and elimination of the consequences of a natural disaster, accident or catastrophe in accordance with the approved plans;
- control over the implementation of the rules of the special regime for the use of airspace;
- control over the implementation of border regime rules by managers of enterprises, institutions and organisations of any form of ownership and their subordinate employees during work;
- prevention of hunting in the area between the state border and the line of border engineering structures, as well as control over compliance with the rules of hunting in the border area;
- control over the procedure for accounting and keeping small vessels and other watercraft at the base facilities, their navigation and movement in the territorial sea and inland waters of Ukraine, as well as the procedure for writing them off the balance sheet and their disposal or transfer;
- control over the arrangement, equipment and operation of watercraft basing points;
- preventing the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, loading and unloading of merchant and small vessels and other watercraft outside the basing facilities, as well as at the basing facilities that are not allowed to operate;
- control over the entry of small vessels and other watercraft into the territorial sea and inland waters of Ukraine in accordance with the instructions on the procedure for registration and release of small vessels and other watercraft into the territorial sea and inland waters of Ukraine;
- introduction of additional temporary restrictions on entry and work in the border area and controlled border area in accordance with Article 18 of the Law of Ukraine "On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine".

Thus, the detailing of individual components of the operational and service activities of the SBLC gives us an understanding of how to build the JBP in view of its content complexity.

The current methodology of building the state border protection in the SBLC meets the requirements for it. At the same time, it has the same shortcomings as the concept of "building state border protection". The analysis of this methodology, as well as the experience of conducting role-playing games [11], training activities for border guard officers [12–14], made it possible to formulate the sequence of building the operational and service activities of the SBGS.

1. Predicting the probable occurrence of an offence in a certain period of the JFO. This provision defines a number of the following issues.

1.1. Types of offences that are predicted in a certain period of the OSD. When it comes to the types of offences, it is worth returning to the previously proposed definition of the JI, where one of the tasks is to combat offences that fall within the competence of the SBGS. In a particular case, their type will be determined by processing analytical data on the forecast of the situation in the area of responsibility, as well as physical, geographical, economic and economic conditions, and other features in the area of responsibility of the STA.

1.2. Areas or routes where offences may occur, as well as the time of day and season when they may occur. These questions can be answered with the help of analytical data on offences that have already occurred in the area of responsibility, operational information, analysis of the situation in the region, available data from interacting authorities, analysis of the physical and geographical conditions of the area of responsibility of the PEC and other features. This data will be marked on the ground by a certain strip from the state border line to the outer border of the controlled border area. Its width will depend on the activity of offenders, terrain, road network, etc. The time of the possible occurrence of the offence is important. We cannot determine it for sure, but it is possible to establish the part of the day when such a phenomenon is most likely to occur. In order to appropriately allocate forces and resources by time of day, it is necessary to divide the day into four parts: the first half of the dark period of the day, the second half of the dark period of the day, the first half of the daylight period of the day, and the second half of the daylight period of the day. Such a division will allow to provide for the highest density of border patrols during the threatening period of the day when forming the structure of the BDS.

1.3. The most threatening direction of the offence (from our territory or from the territory of a neighbouring state). It is important to understand that the definition of this provision makes it possible to correctly build the JBP, taking into account the direction of movement of offenders. In the first case, the density of border patrols should be created from the outer border of the controlled border area to the border strip, and in the second case – from the state border to the outer border of the border strip. The data for determining the direction of the offence will be obtained after processing the statistical data on the suppression of offences.

2. Determine the direction of concentration of the main efforts of the unit. It should be understood that in most cases this direction coincides with the provisions discussed above. In fact, it is a reflection of the area where offenders are expected to act. In the direction of concentration of the main efforts, it is necessary to foresee the actions of your forces and means in terms of place, time and direction of threats.

3. Allocation of forces and means for the implementation of the unit's JFO tasks. In the formation of the JFO structure for the use of forces and means, not only border patrols for countering offences within the SBGS competence should be envisaged, but also border patrols for performing the functions of the SBGS, taking into account the need to create an appropriate density of border patrols.

The result of building operational and service activities at the border crossing point should be the planning of JSD, which determines the objectives of the activity, ways to achieve them, and the forces and means necessary (or available) for this purpose.

Conclusions

The proposed concept of "building operational and service activities (OSA)" more fully defines the activities of border units, meets the requirements of border legislation and the current conditions. The practical content of this concept is implemented by its components: prevention of illegal changes in the passage of the State border; ensuring compliance with the State border regime; ensuring control over compliance with the border regime on the example of a substantive reflection of the main function of the border agency – protection of the State border. The justification for detailing certain components of the operational and service activities of the SBGS reveals the sequence of building the OSD with regard to its content complexity. A methodology for building operational and service activities at the site of the Border Control has been developed. Its scientific novelty lies in generalising the sequence of work of the chief of the SBGS on combating offences on border issues. The application of the methodology will create conditions for the appropriate use of forces and means of the SLC, will allow to increase the efficiency of the work of the relevant managers and to take into account more fully the factors influencing the results of the unit's OSD.

A promising area for further research is to improve the planning of operational and service activities of the SBS and to substantiate the content of the decision of the head of the border unit to conduct JFO.

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ПОГЛЯДИ НА ФОРМУВАННЯ ОПЕРАТИВНО-СЛУЖБОВОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ НА ДІЛЯНЦІ ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОСТІ ПІДРОЗДІЛУ ОХОРОНИ ДЕРЖАВНОГО КОРДОНУ

На основі аналізу досвіду здійснення оперативно-службової діяльності підрозділів охорони державного кордону, а також нормативно-правових документів щодо побудови охорони державного кордону узагальнено зміст поняття «побудова оперативно-службової діяльності». Практичне наповнення цього поняття реалізовано такими складниками: недопущення незаконної зміни проходження державного кордону; забезпечення дотримання режиму державного кордону; забезпечення контролю за дотриманням прикордонного режиму на прикладі змістового відображення основної функції прикордонного відомства – охорони державного кордону. Обґрунтування деталізації окремих складників оперативно-службової діяльності підрозділу охорони державного кордону розкриває послідовність побудови цієї діяльності з огляду на її змістову складність.

Запропоновано методіку побудови оперативно-службової діяльності на ділянці підрозділу охорони державного кордону. Наукова новизна методіки полягає в узагальненні послідовності роботи начальника підрозділу охорони державного кордону з протидії правопорушенням із прикордонних питань. Застосування методіки створить умови для доцільного використання сил і засобів підрозділу охорони державного кордону, сприятиме підвищенню оперативності роботи відповідних керівників із повнішим урахуванням чинників, що впливають на результати оперативно-службової діяльності підрозділу.

Ключові слова: *побудова, оперативно-службова діяльність, підрозділ охорони державного кордону, ділянка відповідальності.*

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