

UDC 351.778.163 (477.13)



I. Chornopishchuk

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE OF UKRAINE DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF TASKS IN MILITARY CRISIS SITUATIONS

The factors that determine the activities of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in military crisis situations are studied. The legislative and regulatory framework governing the activities of the bodies and units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine has been analyzed, as well as the external and internal factors that affect its effectiveness in such conditions. Particular attention is focused on the use of a border guard detachment as the main operational and service unit of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

The experience of using the bodies and units during the repulsion of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine from 2014 to the present is studied separately. The author analyses the consequences of the armed aggression and examines the use of bodies and units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine as part of the Defence Forces of Ukraine. The factors that determine the activities of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in performing tasks in military crisis situations are summarized.

The role and place of the state border protection bodies and units during the performance of tasks in military crisis situations are highlighted.

Keywords: *border guard detachment, military crisis, operational and service activities, service and combat activities, defence forces, analysis of factors, combat capabilities, armed conflict, armed aggression, armed provocation, reconnaissance and sabotage activities.*

Statement of the problem. An integral function of every state is to ensure national security, which will guarantee favorable conditions for the life and productive activity of citizens and state institutions, and protect the vital interests of a person, society and the state from external and internal threats.

The use of forces and means of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU) under the conditions of the legal regime of martial law is determined by the influence of many subjective and objective factors. Therefore, identifying and analyzing these factors will facilitate the performance of tasks during the deployment of the bodies and units of the SBGSU in military crisis situations.

Since February 24, 2022, the Russian Federation has been conducting a full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine. The Russian occupation forces, having failed to achieve the goals declared by the Kremlin at the beginning of the invasion, are currently focusing their main efforts in the East and South of our country.

The results of the analysis of the general situation in the area of hostilities indicate an increase in the role and place of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, whose bodies and units, as part of the defence forces, perform combat and special tasks related to the defence of Ukraine under various factors affecting their effectiveness.

Since the beginning of the anti-terrorist operation (later the Joint Forces Operation) in April 2014 in the East of our country within Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the bodies and units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU) have faced tasks that were not typical for them in peacetime. To ensure more effective use of available forces and means in the protection of the state border, new units were created within the structure of the Border Guard Service, which were tasked not only with guarding the state border, but also with its defense.

During the operational-service activities carried out by the bodies and units of the SBGSU in the JFO zone as part of the security and defense forces, and since the beginning of the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine – as part of the defense forces of Ukraine, factors that directly affect the activities of the bodies and units in the process of performing tasks in military crisis situations become relevant.

A number of factors affect the performance of certain tasks by the SBGSU bodies and units as part of the defence forces, which can be divided into major and minor ones.

To ensure that the SBGSU effectively performs its tasks under martial law, all factors should be taken into account. The state must improve the regulatory and legal framework and provide the SBGSU with the necessary resources to constantly enhance the combat readiness of the border service.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of analyzing factors affecting the deployment of the bodies and units of the SBGSU under the legal regime of martial law has been studied in the works of such scholars as V. Zalozh, Yu. Ivashkov, O. Hluzdan, A. Maltsev, A. Mysyk, A. Horbatiuk, A. Bratko, R. Mozhovyi, O. Shmakov [1–9], and others. The factors that determined the use of forces and means of the SBGSU in peacetime, during the aggravation of the military-political situation at the state border, during the anti-terrorist operation, the Joint Forces Operation, in the conditions of hybrid warfare, during stabilization actions and in a special period were considered.

However, a number of topical and practically significant issues in this area remain outside the focus of researchers and require further research, in particular, the identification and analysis of factors that will determine the procedure for performing the SBGSU tasks in military crisis situations.

The lack of research in this aspect significantly reduces the effectiveness of the use of the SBGSU forces and means in performing tasks in military crisis situations. This determines the necessity and relevance of this article.

The purpose of the article is to study the set of factors that determine the activities of the SBGSU in military crisis situations, as well as to analyze the experience of using the forces and means of the SBGSU in repelling the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine since 2014.

Summary of the main material. The activities of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in military crisis situations are of great importance for ensuring the national security of Ukraine. In such conditions, the SBGSU is tasked with:

- preventing the infiltration of sabotage and reconnaissance groups, enemy armed forces, illegal armed groups, weapons, ammunition, explosives and other dangerous items into the territory of Ukraine;
- guarding and protecting the state border of Ukraine;
- performing combat tasks by the bodies and units of the SBGSU as part of the defense forces of Ukraine;
- ensuring the legal regime of martial law on the state border of Ukraine;
- performing other tasks specified by the legislation of Ukraine.

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine is a law enforcement agency of special purpose. In accordance with Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine", the state border guard bodies directly perform the tasks assigned to the SBGSU to ensure the inviolability of the state border of Ukraine. The border guard detachment is defined as the main operational and service unit of the SBGSU, which is responsible for the independent or coordinated protection of specific sections of the state border in cooperation with other border protection agencies and the Maritime Guard. Its responsibilities include ensuring compliance with the state border regime, conducting border control and clearance procedures at the state border of Ukraine, including temporary occupied territories, for individuals, vehicles, and cargoes. [10].

The border guard detachment is intended to protect a certain section of the state border, as well as to exercise other powers provided for by the legislation of Ukraine.

A mobile border guard detachment is a type of border guard detachment. It performs special tasks on the protection and defence of the state border, participates in special operations, and carries out other special actions and activities within the competence of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

In military crisis situations, border guard detachments (mobile border guard detachments) are tasked with:

- preventing any attempts of illegal alteration of the crossing line of the state border of Ukraine;
- halting armed and other provocations on the state border of Ukraine, including through direct hostilities, in cooperation with the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, and relevant law enforcement agencies;
- participating in the elimination (neutralization) of armed conflicts on the state border of Ukraine, international armed conflicts, and repelling armed aggression against Ukraine through direct engagement in combat operations in coordination with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations;
- participating in measures to ensure national security and defence, repelling and containing armed aggression against Ukraine, anti-mine activities, as well as actions to restore territorial integrity within the internationally recognized state border of Ukraine;
- participating in the implementation of territorial defence measures, as well as measures aimed at

observing the legal regime of martial law and the state of emergency [11].

An analysis of the activities of border guard detachments and the tasks assigned to them in a military crisis situation has shown that the factors that will affect this can be divided into major and minor ones.

The main factors are those whose influence is critical for the activities of the SBGSU bodies and units in the course of performing their tasks. They are also divided into external and internal factors.

External factors include the following:

- the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine;
- activities of sabotage and reconnaissance groups;
- armed provocations on the state border;
- smuggling;
- illegal movement of persons and goods across the state border.

Internal factors include:

- the level of combat and mobilization readiness of the SBGSU;
- availability of modern weapons and military equipment;
- availability of modern technical means of border protection;
- moral and psychological state of the personnel;
- support from the local population;
- legal and regulatory framework.

Let us analyze in more detail the impact of the main factors on the activities of the State Border Guard Service (SBGSU) in military crisis situations.

The impact of external factors on operational and service activities is as follows.

1. The armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine is one of the most important factors that significantly affects the activities of the SBGSU. It is forced to strengthen the protection of the state border in the East of Ukraine, where hostilities are taking place, which poses significant risks to the life and health of SBGSU personnel. There is an increase in the number of sabotage and reconnaissance groups attempting to infiltrate Ukrainian territory. The level and scale of armed provocations at the state border are increasing. Smuggling activities, including weapons, ammunition, explosives, and other goods, are on the rise.

2. The activities of sabotage and reconnaissance groups pose a serious threat to the security of the state border of Ukraine. They can damage border infrastructure, cause deaths or injuries of border guards and civilians, and destabilize the situation at the border. Constant improvement of methods to combat sabotage and reconnaissance groups is necessary for the SBGSU.

3. Smuggling is one of the most widespread problems at the state border of Ukraine. Weapons, ammunition, explosives, drugs, cigarettes, alcohol and other goods are smuggled across the border. The SBGSU bodies and units need to constantly strengthen control over the movement of goods across the border.

4. Illegal movement of persons across the state border. There has been a significant increase in the illegal movement of people at the state border of Ukraine, which is dangerous for the spread of terrorism, organized crime and infectious diseases. Therefore, the SBGSU bodies and units need to strengthen control over the movement of persons across the border.

Internal factors also affect operational and service activities.

1. The level of combat and mobilization readiness of the SBGSU: the bodies and units of the SBGSU should be in constant readiness to repel enemy attacks and perform other tasks under martial law. SBGSU personnel should have the necessary combat training and be provided with weapons and military equipment. The SBGSU should have a clear plan of action in case of a military crisis at the state border.

2. The availability of the advanced weapons and modern technical means of state border protection (surveillance, communication, night vision, intelligence, etc.) enables the SBGSU bodies and units to protect the state border more effectively. The SBGSU needs to constantly update its fleet of the latest weapons and military equipment.

3. The moral and psychological state of the SBGSU personnel plays an important role in the performance of tasks in the conditions of military crisis situations. Bodies and units should constantly work on the psychological preparation of personnel for combat operations. It is important to provide border guards with proper service and living conditions.

4. The support of the local population greatly facilitates the SBGSU in performing combat and special tasks. Local residents can provide information on suspicious activity at the border, help in the search for saboteurs, smugglers and other border violators. Relevant authorities and officials of border guard detachments

should establish cooperation with local authorities and NGOs.

5. The normative-legal framework should clearly define the powers of the SBGSU in military crisis situations and provide the SBGSU with all the necessary tools to effectively perform its tasks. It is important to update the legislative and regulatory framework in a timely manner to ensure that it is in line with current threats at the state border. The legal framework should be simple and easy to apply in practice.

6. The level of funding for the SBGSU should meet the necessary requirements to perform its tasks in military crisis situations.

All the factors discussed above are interconnected and influence each other. For example, the high level of combat readiness of the SBGSU personnel (internal factor) allows them to more effectively counteract the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine (external factor). The availability of modern weapons, military equipment, communications and telecommunications equipment (internal factor) helps bodies and units to more effectively use the support of the local population (external factor) to obtain information about suspicious activity at the state border.

In addition to the main factors that affect the activities of the State Border Guard Service in performing tasks in military crisis situations, there are a number of secondary factors that also significantly affect the effectiveness of the use of forces and means of the border guard agency. They usually have a lesser impact on the SBGSU activities, but in certain situations they play an important role. Secondary factors include:

1. Natural and climatic conditions: complexity of the terrain; weather conditions; presence of natural obstacles, etc.

2. Informational support: access to up-to-date information on the situation on the state border; enemy activities in the combat zone; plans of sabotage and reconnaissance groups, etc.

3. Moral and psychological state of the personnel: resilience to stressful situations; motivation; level of support from family and friends, etc.

4. Technical capabilities: availability and condition of modern technical means of border protection; availability and condition of surveillance equipment; availability and condition of communication equipment; availability and condition of modern models of protection of personnel, weapons and equipment; availability and condition of fortifications in the conflict area (combat operations), etc.

The impact of secondary factors on the activities of agencies and units can vary in different ways. Natural and climatic conditions make it difficult to patrol the border, conduct surveillance, and the use of technical equipment. Insufficient information leads to erroneous decisions and loss of control over the situation. The low morale and psychological state of the personnel negatively affect their combat capability and readiness to perform tasks. Insufficient technical equipment limits the capabilities of the State Border Guard Service (SBGSU) to counter threats at the state border.

Taking into account secondary factors when planning and performing tasks will allow the SBGSU to increase the efficiency of its activities under martial law, reduce risks to personnel and respond more flexibly to changes in the situation at the state border.

It is important to remember that secondary factors can have a significant impact on the performance of tasks by the SBGSU bodies and units in military crisis situations, so they should not be ignored when planning and performing tasks.

To determine the set of factors, assess the impact of groups of factors, and factors within these groups on the activities of the State Border Guard Service (SBGSU) during the performance of tasks in military crisis situations, the method of expert assessment (nominal group method) was used. Ten experts were involved – specialists in the field of operational-strategic level of the SBGSU Administration and the academic staff of the Department of National Security and Management of the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. The results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – A set of factors influencing the activities of the bodies and units of the State Border Guard Service in performing tasks in military crisis situations

Groups of factors	Number and name groups of factors	Number and name group factor
1	2	3
Main factors	<i>External factors</i>	
	1. Armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine	1.1. Threats to national security at the state border. 1.2. The purpose of military conflict. 1.3. Form of Combat Operations. 1.4. Enemy numerical strength, their capabilities. 1.5. Possible ways of action of the enemy
	2. Activities of sabotage and reconnaissance groups	2.1. Disabling military facilities. 2.2. Disruption of transport and communications. 2.3. Spreading panic among troops and civilians. 2.4. Collection of intelligence on movement, deployment, armament, and quantity; military-economic potential; industrial facilities of military significance; transportation routes and communication networks. 2.5. Composition and armament of sabotage and reconnaissance groups
	3. Armed provocations on the state border	3.1. Purpose of armed provocation. 3.2. Number of armed participants involved in the provocation. 3.3. Scale of the armed provocation. 3.4. Possible consequences of the provocation
	4. Raiding actions of the enemy	4.1. Purpose of the raid. 4.2. Depth of raid operations. 4.3. Sabotage against the management team. 4.4. Counteracting logistics channels. 4.5. Performing intelligence tasks
	5. Smuggling	5.1. Geographical location of the state. 5.2. State of the economy of the country. 5.3. The state of the transport network. 5.4. The state of development of legislation. 5.5. Characteristics of neighbouring countries
	6. Illegal movement of persons and goods across the state border	6.1. Geographical location of the state. 6.2. Categories of persons crossing the border. 6.3. Classification of goods being transported (weapons, ammunition, means of terror). 6.4. Scale of illegal movement. 6.5. Impact on the security component of border protection
<i>Internal factors</i>		
	7. The level of combat and mobilization readiness of the State Border Guard Service (SBGSU)	7.1. The organizational and staffing structure. 7.2. The state of personnel staffing. 7.3. The state of staffing of SBGSU management bodies. 7.4. Mobilization capabilities for additional staffing. 7.5. Procedure for additional staffing of bodies (units). 7.6. Level of operational training of management bodies.
	8. Availability of modern weapons and advanced technical means for border protection	8.1. The state of manning with weapons and military equipment. 8.2. Capabilities of the state to develop and produce new types of weapons and equipment. 8.3. Possibilities for purchasing foreign models. 8.4. Capability of weapons and equipment to counter contemporary threats

End of Table 1

Groups of factors	Number and name groups of factors	Number and name group factor
1	2	3
	9. Moral and psychological state of personnel	9.1. Moral and psychological state of personnel. 9.2. Level of training of personnel. 9.3. Level of motivation. 9.4. Living conditions and task execution conditions. 9.5. Number of irreversible and sanitary losses
	10. Support from the local population	10.1. National and ethnic composition of the border area (area of military conflict). 10.2. Religious and denominational composition of the border area (area of military conflict) population. 10.3. The level of support of the population of the border area (area of military conflict). State of economic development of the border area (conflict area)
	11. Legal and regulatory framework	11.1. Legislative acts regarding the activities of the State Border Guard Service. 11.2. Functions and tasks of the State Border Guard Service. 11.3. Legislative framework for the development of the State Border Guard Service. 11.4. Legislative framework for the interaction of the State Border Guard Service with other defense entities.
	12. Level of funding for the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine	12.1. State and development of the country's economy. 12.2. Appropriateness of state budget expenditures for the needs of the State Border Guard Service. 12.3. Possibility of adjusting budget expenditures for the State Border Guard Service. 12.4. State and stability of financial provision for the State Border Guard Service. 12.5. Availability of funding for the renewal of weapons and military equipment needs
Secondary factors	13. Natural and climatic conditions	13.1. Season of the year. 13.2. Complexity of terrain. 13.3. Weather conditions. 13.4. Presence of natural obstacles. 13.5. Deployment time of units and parts in the conflict zone (combat operations)
	14. Information provision	14.1 Access to up-to-date information on the situation at the state border. 14.2. Enemy activities in the area of combat operations. 14.3. Knowledge of the plans of sabotage and reconnaissance groups. 14.4. Obtaining up-to-date information on the course of hostilities
	15. Human factor	15.1. Level of training of personnel. 15.2. National and ethnic composition of the personnel. 15.3. Religious and confessional composition of bodies (subdivisions). 15.4. The level of support of the population of the border area (area of military conflict)
	16. Technical capabilities	16.1. Availability and condition of modern technical means of border protection. 16.2. Availability and condition of surveillance equipment. 16.3. Availability and condition of communication facilities. 16.4. Availability and condition of modern models of protection of personnel, weapons and equipment. 16.5. Availability and condition of fortification structures in the conflict area (combat actions)

The ranking of factors (determination of their significance) was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, the ranking of groups of factors was performed, and in the second stage, the ranking of factors within each group was determined, along with an overall rank of the factor group. The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 – Results of the ranking of factors influencing the SBGSU activities in performing tasks in military crisis situations

Number and name of the factor group	Group factor number and name	Rank of the factor	Over-all group rank
1	2	3	4
<i>Key factors</i>			
1. Armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine	1.1. Threats to national security at the state border	0.24	0.14
	1.2. The purpose of the military conflict	0.23	
	1.3. Form of warfare	0.18	
	1.4. The enemy's numerical strength and capabilities	0.20	
	1.5. Possible ways of action of the enemy	0.15	
2. Activities of sabotage and reconnaissance groups	2.1 Disabling military facilities	0.26	0.12
	2.2 Disruption of transport and communications	0.24	
	2.3 Spreading panic among troops and civilians	0.20	
	2.4. Collection of intelligence on movement, deployment, armament, and quantity; military-economic potential; industrial facilities of military significance; transportation routes and communication networks	0.16	
	2.5. Composition and armament of sabotage and reconnaissance groups	0.14	
3. Armed provocations on the state border	3.1. Purpose of armed provocation	0.20	0.09
	3.2. Number of armed participants involved in the provocation	0.26	
	3.3. Scale of the armed provocation	0.28	
	3.4. Possible consequences of the provocation	0.26	
4. Raiding actions of the enemy	4.1 Purpose of the raid	0.16	0.08
	4.2. Depth of raid operations	0.24	
	4.3. Sabotage against the management team	0.20	
	4.4. Counteracting logistics channels	0.22	
	4.5. Performing intelligence tasks	0.18	
5. Smuggling	5.1. Geographical location of the state	0.25	0.02
	5.2. State of the economy of the country	0.28	
	5.3. State of the transport network	0.18	
	5.4. The state of development of legislation	0.20	
	5.5. Characteristics of neighbouring countries	0.09	
6. Illegal movement of persons and goods across the state border	6.1. Geographical location of the state	0.25	0.01
	6.2. Categories of persons crossing the border	0.12	
	6.3. Classification of goods being transported (weapons, ammunition, means of terror)	0.24	
	6.4. Scale of illegal movement	0.18	
	6.5. Impact on the security component of border protection	0.21	
7. The level of combat and mobilization readiness of the State Border Guard Service (SBGSU)	7.1. The organizational and staffing structure	0.26	0.11
	7.2. The state of personnel staffing	0.18	
	7.3. The state of staffing of SBGSU management bodies	0.20	
	7.4. Mobilization capabilities for additional staffing	0.14	
	7.5. Procedure for additional staffing of bodies (units)	0.06	
	7.6. Level of operational training of management bodies	0.16	

End of Table 2

1	2	3	4
8. Availability of modern weapons and advanced technical means for border protection	The state of manning with weapons and military equipment	0.38	0.09
	Capabilities of the state to develop and produce new types of weapons and equipment	0.26	
	8.3. Possibilities for purchasing foreign models	0.12	
	8.4. Capability of weapons and equipment to counter contemporary threats	0.24	
9. Moral and psychological state of personnel	9.1. Moral and psychological state of personnel	0.26	0.08
	9.2. Level of training of personnel	0.30	
	9.3. Level of motivation	0.14	
	9.4. Living conditions and task execution conditions	0.08	
	9.5. Number of irreversible and sanitary losses	0.22	
10. Support from the local population	10.1 National and ethnic composition of the border area (area of military conflict)	0.22	0.03
	10.2 Religious and denominational composition of the border area (area of military conflict) population	0.16	
	10.3 The level of support of the population of the border area (area of military conflict)	0.28	
	10.4 State of economic development of the border area (conflict area)	0.34	
11. Legal and regulatory framework	11.1. Legislative acts regarding the activities of the State Border Guard Service	0.32	0.06
	11.2. Functions and tasks of the State Border Guard Service	0.36	
	11.3. Legislative framework for the development of the State Border Guard Service	0.09	
	11.4. Legislative framework for the interaction of the State Border Guard Service with other defense entities	0.23	
12. Level of funding for the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine	12.1. State and development of the country's economy	0.24	0.10
	12.2. Appropriateness of state budget expenditures for the needs of the State Border Guard Service	0.20	
	12.3. Possibility of adjusting budget expenditures for the State Border Guard Service	0.16	
	12.4. State and stability of financial provision for the State Border Guard Service	0.22	
	12.5. Availability of funding for the renewal of weapons and military equipment needs	0.18	
<i>Secondary factors</i>			
13. Natural and climatic conditions	13.1. Season of the year	0.20	0.02
	13.2. Complexity of terrain	0.16	
	13.3. Weather conditions	0.12	
	13.4. Presence of natural obstacles	0.14	
	13.5. Deployment time of units and parts in the conflict zone (combat operations)	0.38	
14. Information provision	14.1. Access to up-to-date information on the situation at the state border	0.26	0.03
	14.2. Enemy activities in the area of combat operations	0.28	
	14.3. Knowledge of the plans of sabotage and reconnaissance groups	0.32	
	14.4. Obtaining up-to-date information on the course of hostilities	0.14	
15. Human factor	15.1. Level of training of personnel	0.30	0.04
	15.2. National and ethnic composition of the personnel	0.12	
	15.3. Religious and confessional composition of bodies (subdivisions)	0.16	
	15.4. The level of support of the population of the border area (area of military conflict)	0.42	
16. Technical capabilities	16.1. Availability and condition of modern technical means of border protection	0.22	0.07
	16.2. Availability and condition of surveillance equipment	0.14	
	16.3. Availability and condition of communication facilities	0.18	
	16.4. Availability and condition of modern models of protection of personnel, weapons and equipment	0.26	
	16.5. Availability and condition of fortification structures in the conflict area (combat actions)	0.20	

Based on the results of expert assessment (Figure 1), the groups with the greatest impact on the activities of the State Border Guard Service (SBGSU) during tasks in crisis situations of a military nature are: Group 1 (armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine), Group 2 (activities of sabotage-reconnaissance groups), Group 3 (armed provocations on the state border), Group 4 (raiding actions by the enemy), Group 7 (level of combat and mobilization readiness of SBGSU), and Group 12 (Level of funding for the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine). Less influential are Group 5 (smuggling), Group 6 (illegal movement of persons and goods across the state border), Group 10 (support from the local population), Group 13 (natural and climatic conditions), and Group 14 (information provision).

Regarding the classification of military crisis situations arising under the legal regime of martial law, factors from Group 1 have the greatest impact on the operational and service activities of SBGSU during the execution of tasks in such crisis situations.

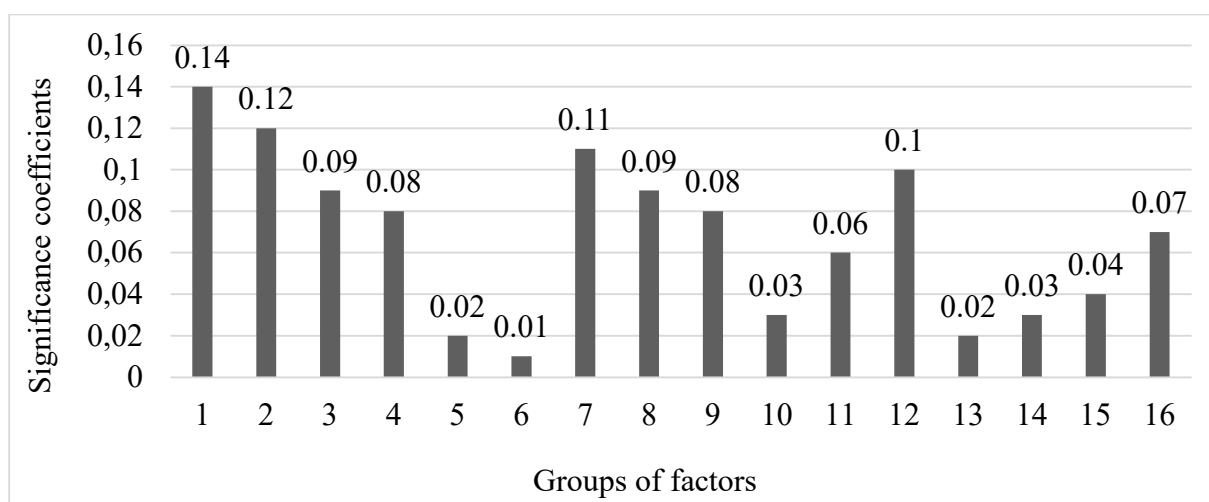


Figure 1 – Results of the expert assessment of the significance coefficients of the influence of groups of factors on the SBGSU activities in performing tasks in military crisis situations

Based on the research results, the concordance coefficient ranged from 0.72 to 0.84, confirming the reliability of expert evaluations.

However, in order for the SBGSU to perform its tasks effectively under martial law, all factors must be taken into account. The state should improve the legal framework and provide the SBGSU with the necessary resources to continuously improve the combat capability of the border guard service.

It should be emphasized that since the beginning of the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the SBGSU border guard detachments and their units have been performing their tasks in the context of military crisis situations.

A military crisis situation represents an extreme exacerbation of the military-political situation, where the possibilities for resolving disputes by peaceful means are exhausted, and there is a real threat of the use of military force.

Thus, the following are considered to be military crises:

- enemy provocations on the state border, both conventional and armed provocations;
- subversive activities by enemy reconnaissance and sabotage groups in the border zone and controlled border areas;
- an armed invasion of the territory of Ukraine by illegal armed groups or units of the armed forces of a neighbouring state;
- enemy raids on the territory of Ukraine;
- full-scale armed aggression of a neighbouring state against Ukraine [12].

Having analyzed the experience of the SBGSU in repelling the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine since 2014, we conclude that:

- 1) the SBGSU had to quickly adapt its service activities to the conditions of performing tasks in military crisis situations;
- 2) measures to strengthen the protection of the state border in the East, South, and North of Ukraine were implemented in a short period;
- 3) international cooperation played an important role in strengthening the defense capability of Ukraine's state border;
- 4) the SBGSU personnel demonstrated a high level of combat readiness and professionalism.

Conclusion

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU) plays a crucial role in ensuring Ukraine's national security, especially in military crisis situations. The effectiveness of its activities is influenced by several factors, including the regulatory framework and external and internal environmental factors. However, as the research has shown, the main factors that belong to the group of military crisis situations have the most significant impact on the activities of the SBGSU.

The experience of the SBGSU during the repulsion of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine since 2014 confirms the service's ability to adapt to new realities and fulfill its assigned tasks.

Future research prospects include the development of a scientific and methodological apparatus to justify models of actions for the border detachments of the SBGSU during the performance of tasks in military crisis situations, as well as recommendations for the application of forces and means of the border detachments and their units.

References

1. Ivashkov Yu., Zalozh V. (2017). *Analiz faktoriv, yaki vyznachaiut poriadok funktsionuvannia Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy v umovakh osoblyvoho periodu* [Analysis of factors that determine the functioning of the State Border Service of Ukraine in the conditions of a special period]. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Kharkivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu Povitrianykh syl*. Kharkiv : KhNUPS, vol. 1 (50), pp. 42–47 [in Ukrainian].
2. Ivashkov Yu., Hluzdan O. (2016). *Analiz dosvidu orhaniv ta pidrozdiliv Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy pid chas provedennia antyterrorystychnoi operatsii* [Analysis of the experience of bodies and units of the State Border Service of Ukraine during the anti-terrorist operation]. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Natsionalnoi akademii Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy. Serii: viiskovi ta tekhnichni nauky*. Khmelnytskyi : NA DPSU, vol. 4 (70), pp. 41–49 [in Ukrainian].
3. Maltsev A., Simchuk P., Zalozh V. (2023). *Analiz boiovoho dosvidu zastosuvannia syl i zasobiv orhaniv okhorony derzhavnogo kordonu u skladi syl oborony pid chas vidbytta zbroinoi ahresii: problemni pytannia ta mozhlyvi shliakhy yikh vyrishennia* [Analysis of the combat experience of the use of forces and means of state border protection bodies as part of the defense forces during the repulsion of armed aggression: problematic issues and possible ways to solve them]. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Natsionalnoi akademii Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy. Serii: viiskovi ta tekhnichni nauky*. Khmelnytskyi : NA DPSU, vol. 1(90), pp. 62–71 [in Ukrainian].
4. Horbatiuk A. (2017). *Analiz modelei sposobiv ta pryiomiv vykonannia zavdan pidrozdilamy Derzhavnoi prykoronnoi sluzhby Ukrainy pid chas uchasti u stabilizatsiinykh diiakh* [Model Analysis of Methods and Techniques for Task Execution by the Units of the State Border Service of Ukraine While Participating in Stabilization Activities]. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Natsionalnoi akademii Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy. Serii: viiskovi ta tekhnichni nauky*. Khmelnytskyi : NA DPSU, vol. 2 (72), pp. 34–43 [in Ukrainian].
5. Mysyk A., Horbatiuk A. (2016). *Uchast pidrozdiliv Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy u stabilizatsiinykh diiakh* [Participation of units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in stabilization actions]. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Natsionalnoi akademii Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy. Serii: viiskovi ta tekhnichni nauky*. Khmelnytskyi : NA DPSU, vol. 3 (69), pp. 6–20 [in Ukrainian].

6. Bratko A., Mysyk A. (2021). *Rol Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy v systemi voiennoi bezpeky v umovakh hibrydnoi viiny* [The role of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in the system of military security in the conditions of hybrid war]. *Chest i zakon*, no. 1 (76), pp. 5–10 [in Ukrainian].

7. Mysyk A. (2017). *Metodyka planuvannia prykordonnoi operatsii pid chas uchasti formuvan Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy u terytorialnii oboroni* [Methodology for Planning Border Guard Operations by Formations of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine While Participating in Territorial Defense]. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Natsionalnoi akademii Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy. Serii: viiskovi ta tekhnichni nauky*. Khmelnytskyi : NA DPSU, vol. 3 (73), pp. 106–115 [in Ukrainian].

8. Ivashkov Yu., Hluzdan O. (2016). *Analiz dosvidu diialnosti orhaniv ta pidrozdiliv Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy pid chas provedennia antyterrorystychnoi operatsii na shodi Ukrainy* [Analysis of the activities of the units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine during the anti-terrorist operation in Eastern Ukraine]. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Natsionalnoi akademii Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy. Serii: viiskovi ta tekhnichni nauky*. Khmelnytskyi : NA DPSU, vol. 4 (70), pp. 41–48 [in Ukrainian].

9. Shmakov O. (2013). *Syly okhorony pravoporiadku v sluzhbovo-boiovi diialnosti sylovykh struktur* [Law enforcement forces in the service and combat activities of security forces]. *Chest i zakon*, no. 2 (45), pp. 27–30 [in Ukrainian].

10. *Zakon Ukrainy "Pro Derzhavnu prykordonnu sluzhbu Ukrainy" № 661-IV* [Law of Ukraine about the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine activity no. 661-IV]. (2003, 3 April). *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy*. Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/661-15> (accessed 14 May 2024) [in Ukrainian].

11. *Nakaz Ministerstva vnutrishnikh sprav Ukrainy "Pro zatverdzhennia Polozhennia pro orhan okhorony derzhavnoho kordonu Derzhavnoi prykordonnoi sluzhby Ukrainy" № 971* [On the approval of the Regulation on the state border protection body of the State Border Service of Ukraine]. (2018 November 30). Retrieved from: <http://surl.li/huqpc0> (accessed 14 May 2024) [in Ukrainian].

12. Chornopishchuk I. (2023). *Obgruntuvannia osnovnykh napriamkiv naukovykh doslidzhen shchodo dii prykordonnoho zahonu pid chas vykonannia zavdan v kryzovykh sytuatsiiakh voiennoho kharakteru* [Justification of the main directions of scientific research on the actions of the border guard during the performance of tasks in crisis situations of a military nature]. *Bezpeka derzhavy*. Kharkiv : NA NGU, vol. 1 (1), pp. 80–85 [in Ukrainian].

The article was submitted to the editorial office on 15.05.2024

УДК 351.778.163 (477.13)

І. Чорнопіщук

АНАЛІЗ ЧИННИКІВ, ЯКІ ВИЗНАЧАЮТЬ ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПРИКОРДОННОЇ СЛУЖБИ УКРАЇНИ ПІД ЧАС ВИКОНАННЯ ЗАВДАНЬ У КРИЗОВИХ СИТУАЦІЯХ ВОЄННОГО ХАРАКТЕРУ

Досліджено чинники, які визначають діяльність Державної прикордонної служби України у кризових ситуаціях воєнного характеру. Проаналізовано законодавчу й нормативно-правову базу, що регламентує діяльність органів і підрозділів Державної прикордонної служби України, а також чинники зовнішнього і внутрішнього середовища, які впливають на її ефективність у таких умовах. Особливу увагу акцентовано на застосуванні прикордонного загону як основної оперативно-службової ланки Державної прикордонної служби України.

Окремо вивчено досвід застосування органів і підрозділів під час відсічі збройної агресії російської федерації проти України з 2014 р. і дотепер. Проаналізовано наслідки збройної агресії, досліджено застосування органів і підрозділів Державної прикордонної служби України у складі сил оборони

України. Узагальнено чинники, які визначають діяльність Державної прикордонної служби України під час виконання завдань у кризових ситуаціях воєнного характеру.

Висвітлено роль і місце органів та підрозділів охорони державного кордону під час виконання завдань у кризових ситуаціях воєнного характеру.

Під час дослідження для визначення й оцінювання впливу чинників на діяльність Державної прикордонної служби України використано метод експертного оцінювання (метод номінальної групи).

Дослідження підтвердило вплив на діяльність Державної прикордонної служби України комплексного спектра чинників. Серед основних чинників особливо важливими є рівень бойової готовності, наявність сучасного озброєння та високий морально-психологічний стан особового складу. Другорядні чинники (природно-кліматичні умови та інформаційна забезпеченість) також впливають на ефективність службово-бойової діяльності Державної прикордонної служби України.

Державна прикордонна служба України відіграє важливу роль у забезпеченні національної безпеки України, особливо у кризових ситуаціях воєнного характеру. Як переконало дослідження, на оперативно-службову діяльність Державної прикордонної служби України найбільший вплив мають основні чинники, що входять до складу групи кризових ситуацій воєнного характеру.

Ключові слова: прикордонний загін, кризові ситуації воєнного характеру, оперативно-службова діяльність, службово-бойова діяльність, сили оборони, аналіз чинників, бойові спроможності, збройний конфлікт, збройна агресія, збройна провокація, розвідувально-диверсійна діяльність.

Chornopishchuk Ivan – Adjunct of the Department of Doctoral Studies and Adjuncts of the Scientific and Organizational Department of the Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2522-7722>