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A. Bratko



S. Kashtelian

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION OF INTERACTION BETWEEN UNITS OF THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE OF UKRAINE AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE DEFENSE FORCES

The article studies the issues of organising interaction between the units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and the defence forces. Recommendations for management bodies on the operating procedure and practicing reporting and planning documents are developed. The main issues of interaction are systematised and the necessity of strengthening the measures of interaction between the units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and the defence forces during the execution of combat missions under martial law is substantiated.

Keywords: *planning, interaction, execution, organisation, actions of units, forces and means, service and combat tasks, defence forces of Ukraine.*

Statement of the problem. Despite the duration of the hostilities to repel and deter the armed military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, there are issues of insufficient organisation of interaction between the components of the defence forces, in particular the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS), during the performance of combat missions under martial law.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The interaction between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the defence forces has been studied by well-known scholars who, in their scientific works [1–5], outlined problematic issues and ways to solve them. However, with the change in the conditions in which the SBGSU is operating, namely the large-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, approaches to the use of forces and means have also changed, and in some cases this has required a significant increase in the measures of interaction between the components of the defence forces in the performance of combat missions.

The purpose of the article is to develop recommendations for organizing interaction between units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and other components of the defence forces.

Summary of the main material. The coherence of the use of troops (forces) and their

interaction (unity of effort) are organised and carried out primarily in the interests of those formations, units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU), branches of the armed forces and special forces that are operating on the main directions and performing the most important tasks. In this regard, the organisation of interaction is the most important responsibility of commanders and staffs at all levels.

Interaction is the actions of troops coordinated and interconnected by purpose, tasks, place, time, and methods of performing tasks to achieve the purpose of the operation (combat operations). Interaction is organised by the commander-in-chief with the participation of the main staff officials of a headquarters and heads of structural units. It consists in coordinating the concerted actions of troops by the senior commander, mutual coordination of actions of different subordination troops involved in the performance of joint tasks, clarifying (defining) areas, boundaries and objects, coordinating the modes of action of troops, forces and means on tasks, directions, their synchronisation in time and boundaries, clarifying the procedure for organising communication of interaction, mutual information of forces and means and restoring lost interaction. Interaction is achieved by careful planning and organisation during preparation and implementation during the conduct of an operation (combat operations) [6].

The commander organises the interaction with the participation of his deputies (deputy), company and platoon commanders, separate and attached units commanders. It is usually organised on the ground to the depth of visibility, and on a map (on a terrain layout) to the full depth of the combat mission. When organising interaction, the commander must:

- coordinate the efforts of full-time, attached and supporting units to complete the task;
- achieve a common understanding by all commanders of the purpose of the battle, combat tasks and ways to perform them;
- identify and agree on options for unit actions and measures to mislead the enemy, taking into account the nature of their possible actions;
- define alert, control and interaction signals.

Interaction can be organised by the commander's instructions or by reports from subordinate unit commanders, with consistent practicing their unit's actions by task, time, place, and practicing the main tactical episodes by possible courses of action. In conditions of extremely limited time, interaction is organised by the method of instructions. In the course of combat, interaction is continuous, constantly refined, and in case of sudden changes in the situation, it is organised anew [7].

To maintain interaction between neighbouring units, the radio assets of these units, as well as the wired and mobile assets of the right-hand neighbour, are used.

Commanders of attached and supporting units are usually located at or near the command and observation post of the unit to which they are attached (supporting).

In order to strengthen (improve) cooperation with other state institutions and organisations involved in the protection and defence of the state during wartime conflicts, all components of the security and defence forces should be interoperable.

This is achieved by joint planning of the state's defence under the leadership of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine with the participation of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the security and defence sector of Ukraine, as well as central executive authorities. As a comprehensive document, the Defence Plan of Ukraine defines not only the procedure for the use of the Armed Forces and other components of the security and defence forces, but also the actions of other institutions and organisations in the international, economic, financial, information, mobilisation and other spheres.

Communications equipment, weapons and

vehicles should be of the same type as much as possible. The training of forces and means of all structures should be exclusively unified.

The areas of responsibility of the territorial command and control bodies of other military formations were brought into line with the areas of responsibility of the operational commands of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The command and control bodies of other military formations were transferred to J, G, A, N, S structures [8].

The main issues of interaction between the units of the SBGS and the AFU, as well as other components of the defence forces, are as follows [9].

1. With units of the Navy (in the coastal area):

- the procedure for performing joint tasks;
- the composition of units and ships to strengthen the protection of land and sea sections of the state border, search and destroy enemy sabotage and reconnaissance forces (SRF) and illegal armed groups (IAGs);

- measures to prevent the supply of weapons and other material and technical means to the crisis area by sea;

- the composition of forces and means allocated for the protection and defence of coastal facilities from enemy attacks from land, etc;

- attempts to land (landing) amphibious assault units;

- attempts to land (disembark) airborne troops.

2. With units of the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU):

- tasks and the procedure for their joint implementation, the list of forces and means involved;

- taking measures to neutralise and eliminate the real threat of armed and other provocations on the state border of Ukraine;

- tasks for the NGU units to search for and destroy enemy SRF and IAGs;

- a list of areas whose protection and defence is entirely entrusted to the NGU and objects whose protection is reinforced by the forces and means of the battalion (company);

- the procedure for participation in maintaining the legal regime of the state of emergency (martial law);

- the procedure for organising the road advisory service and traffic control;

- the procedure for supporting (ensuring) the actions of the NGU by the forces and means of border units;

- measures to resettle (evacuate) the population from the crisis area;

- the procedure and terms for establishing checkpoints, refugee camps, their security and material support;

- actions to prevent mass crossing of the state border of Ukraine from the territory of neighbouring states;

- public order tasks, etc. [2].

3. With units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (in case of aggravation of the situation, emergence of a real threat of armed and other provocations on the state border of Ukraine in peacetime, as well as a real threat of mass crossing of the state border of Ukraine from the territory of neighbouring states, measures are taken to strengthen the protection and defence of the state border of Ukraine in the areas where such a threat exists or along the entire length of the state border of Ukraine):

- the procedure for carrying out service to protect the state border of Ukraine outside checkpoints;

- the procedure for controlling compliance with the border regime, security and protection of checkpoints across the state border of Ukraine;

- participation in the search for violators of the legislation on the state border of Ukraine, sabotage or reconnaissance groups of foreign countries;

- ending armed and other provocations on the state border of Ukraine;

- joint tasks, the procedure for conducting reconnaissance in the border area and information exchange;

- forces and means of the battalion (company), which are allocated to ensure measures to strengthen the regime within the controlled border areas and checkpoints across the state border;

- the scope, procedure and timing of engineering equipment of strongholds, defence areas and areas in the border zone, etc.

4. With units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (in the case of measures to cover the state border of Ukraine aimed at repelling an invasion or attack on the territory of Ukraine by the armed forces of a foreign state or group of states, ensuring favourable conditions for the deployment of components of the defence forces of the security and defence sector of Ukraine and their military (combat) operations, as well as preventing the crossing of the state border of Ukraine by the State Intelligence Service of Ukraine, armed formations of foreign states and paramilitary or armed formations not provided by the laws of Ukraine):

- the procedure for transferring the section of the state border guarded by the border guard detachments and units of the SBGS to be covered by military units

of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure determined by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

- building defences and conducting military (combat) operations directly in the border strip or in controlled border areas independently, jointly or in cooperation with other state bodies involved in such activities by the relevant military command and control bodies of the AFU.

5. With units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (in case of operational subordination):

- defining tasks for the interacting military formations, the procedure and timeframe for their implementation;

- identifying and agreeing on the types, kinds and methods of action to be taken in the course of performing the tasks;

- organising the management of military formations;

- organising communication between departments;

- determining the procedure for information exchange;

- establishing unified control signals;

- determining the procedure for restoring the broken interaction;

- organising control over the precise implementation of the tasks set and the defined procedure.

6. With the Security Service of Ukraine:

- the procedure for exchanging information and implementing counterintelligence measures in the interests of stabilisation efforts;

- measures to strengthen the protection and defence of facilities that may be targeted by terrorist groups and extremist organisations, enemy SRFs and IAGs;

- the procedure for ensuring the legal regime of the state of emergency (martial law), etc.

7. With local authorities and local self-government (headquarters of territorial defence zones and districts):

- the procedure for interaction with the territorial defence forces in the performance of tasks;

- assisting in evacuation (resettlement) and providing humanitarian aid to the population;

- the procedure for exchanging information on the actions of terrorist groups and separatist organisations, enemy SRFs and IAGs, and for alerting and maintaining communication;

- the procedure for the protection of public life support facilities;

- measures to introduce and maintain the legal regime of martial law, establish commandant's offices in settlements and support their activities;

- the procedure for establishing curfews, access control, passport control, ensuring the reliable functioning of local authorities, escorting and protecting convoys of vehicles during the movement of the population;

- organisation of patrols in settlements, as well as the procedure for using the local economic base and resources for stabilisation tasks, the procedure for seizing equipment and property of enterprises of all forms of ownership and citizens, the procedure for engaging the local population to perform engineering and other works in the interests of defence, etc.

The work on organising interaction involves: developing a work plan for organising interaction on the ground (terrain layout, map); preparing places of work on the ground, terrain layout, working out maps, formalised interaction documents, reference data and relevant calculations; developing an interaction plan and a combat control schedule, organising interaction communications, exchange of operational groups (representatives) and information between the interacting military command and control bodies; communicating to the military command and control bodies the interaction of troops.

To organise interaction based on the task, a working group is created. Let's look at a typical task for a group of officers to clarify interaction.

THE TASK

for a group of officers to clarify the interaction
REASON: the order.

DATE: date.

TRANSPORT: official.

OFFICIALS: list of military personnel.

PURPOSE OF CLARIFICATION OF INTERACTION: coherence and interconnectedness of the use of forces and means in terms of purpose, tasks, place, time, and methods of performing tasks (the most important responsibility of commanders and headquarters of at all levels).

TASK: detailed development of joint actions and their documentation (management schedule (interaction plan) and other documents).

WAY OF CARRYING OUT: by means of joint work (if there is sufficient time). Subsequently, organise and conduct on-site interaction with the aim:

- to clarify the correct understanding of the tasks performed by subordinates in the interests of the senior manager;

- to consider the procedure for the main tasks;

- to consider the procedure for applying reinforcement and providing mutual assistance;

- to clarify the issues of troop command, control signals, mutual warning and targeting, and support measures.

TASKS, which are used to determine the interaction:

- preventing the landing of amphibious assault units and its destruction;

- preventing airborne assault units and its destruction;

- detection and destruction of enemy SRGs.

ISSUES THAT NEED TO BE CONSIDERED (CLARIFIED) AND UNDERSTOOD:

- the likely nature and direction of the enemy's actions;

- forces and means involved in the execution of tasks, the order of their actions in place and time, current tasks; locations (deployment) of their control points;

- tasks, positions and demarcation lines with interacting units; responsible for joints and flanks;

- areas (districts, borders, objects) of concentration of main efforts, the most important objects to be defended;

- defensive positions and boundaries (inner ring defensive boundaries prepared for circular defence, positions, individual defence nodes, strongholds within the city, defence-prepared neighbourhoods, buildings, structures);

- defence sectors;

- a system of engineering barriers;

- the order of fire destruction of the enemy (firepower of the senior commander, the order of targeting for artillery and aircraft guidance);

- allocation of reinforcement funds (reserves);

- warning, mutual recognition, targeting and guidance signals;

- measures to organise support (medical evacuation, supply of ammunition);

- forces and means of maintaining interaction and mutual recognition, means of interaction communication (telephones of the operational duty service, operational group, management, terms of dispatch, compatibility of radio stations, exchange of call signs, radio channels (frequencies) and radio encryption keys, frequency and methods of checking channels and means of communication);

- use of coded communication documents, map coding, interaction, control and alert signalling tables;

- availability terms and other data.

BASED ON THE RESULTS OF INTERACTION CLARIFICATION:

1. Draw up and approve a management schedule:

- probable actions of the enemy;

- tasks performed by the units in order of priority;
- the combat and numerical composition involved in their execution;
- the timing and procedure for completing tasks;
- a summary of actions and their corresponding control, interaction and alert signals.

2. The control schedule (after approval) should be sent to clarify the interaction plans and prepare orders (additional instructions from commanders) on interaction.

It should be noted that interaction is considered to be organised only when commanders and staffs of military formations are involved:

- know the general task and intent of the senior manager's actions;
- know the content of each other's tasks, how and when to complete them;
- have reliable communication with each other and their senior manager and are able to keep each other informed in a timely manner;
- have and are able to quickly use the required number of control and interaction signals [1].

Conclusion

Thus, the main issues that are considered in the organisation of interaction between the units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as other components of the defence forces, are defined. The procedure for working and practicing reporting and planning documents is defined. The developed recommendations can be used by the management bodies of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine to organise the interaction of SBGS units and components of the defence forces in modern conditions.

In the future, it is necessary to develop a methodology for organising the interaction of units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and components of the defence forces during the execution of service and combat missions.

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А. В. Братко, С. О. Каштелян

РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ВЗАЄМОДІЇ ПІДРОЗДІЛІВ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПРИКОРДОННОЇ СЛУЖБИ УКРАЇНИ ТА ІНШИХ СКЛАДОВИХ СИЛ ОБОРОНИ

Досліджено питання організації взаємодії підрозділів Державної прикордонної служби України та сил оборони. Розроблено рекомендації органам управління щодо порядку роботи і складання звітної та планової документації. Проведено систематизацію основних питань взаємодії й обґрунтовано необхідність посилення заходів взаємодії підрозділів Державної прикордонної служби України із силами оборони під час виконання бойових завдань в умовах воєнного стану. Узгодженість застосування військ (сил) та їхня взаємодія (об'єднання зусиль) організовуються і здійснюються насамперед в інтересах тих об'єднань, об'єднань видів Збройних Сил України, видів військ і спеціальних військ, які діють в основних напрямках та виконують найважливіші завдання. У зв'язку із цим організація взаємодії є найважливішим обов'язком командирів (начальників) і штабів усіх рівнів.

Для посилення (поліпшення) взаємодії з іншими державними установами та організаціями, які беруть участь в охороні й обороні держави під час конфліктів у воєнний час, усі складові сил безпеки і сил оборони мають бути сумісними між собою. Це досягається шляхом спільного планування оборони держави під керівництвом Міністерства оборони України за участю Генерального штабу Збройних Сил України та інших складових сектору безпеки і оборони України, центральних органів виконавчої влади. План оборони України як комплексний документ визначає не лише порядок застосування Збройних Сил, інших складових сил безпеки і сил оборони, а і дії інших установ та організацій у міжнародній, економічній, фінансовій, інформаційній, мобілізаційній та інших сферах.

Ключові слова: *планування, взаємодія, застосування, організація, дії підрозділів, сил і засобів, службово-бойові завдання, сили оборони України.*

Bratko Artem – Doctor of Military Sciences, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Border Guard Service, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5503-3318>

Kashtelian Serhii – Candidate of Military Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Border Guard Service, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8806-1232>