
*Andrii Ihnatiev*¹

ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF THE BORDER SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Keywords: European integration, integrated border management, border area monitoring, regulatory support, border security, EUROSUR system.

ABSTRACT: The current period of development of Ukraine is characterized by the intensification of European integration processes, among which ensuring the adaptation of the national border security system to the European standards takes an important place. The mechanism of implementation of the border policy implementation to ensure the border security of the European Union is the European integrated border management, the complex basis of which is the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR). For the successful European integration of Ukraine, it is important to take into account the European experience of formation, functioning, and prospects for the development of European integrated border management. Planning of preventive strategic steps, which in the future will ensure a successful integration of Ukraine's border security system and its state border into similar components of the European Union, should be included in the content of all thematic strategic documents (legislation, concepts, strategies, programs, plans, etc.).

To implement these positions, the article aims to determine the organizational framework for the formation of a border security monitoring system on the state border of Ukraine with CIS member states and in the sea

¹ Major-General, Student Officer, The National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi, ertya1978@gmail.com. ORCID: 0000-0002-0482-6024.

(interoperable analogue of the European system EUROSUR). In the course of achieving the goal, the legal and theoretical preconditions for the formation of the Ukrainian border security monitoring system on the European model are summarized, the stimulators and destimulant factors influencing the level of capacity for the formation of this system are analyzed; on this basis, the primary organization issues for the Central executive body implementing state policy in the state border security sector (SBGSU Administration as the main subject of integrated border management) to solve in cooperation with the Interdepartmental Working Group on Coordination of Integrated Border Management, the State Space Agency of Ukraine and other stakeholders in accordance with their powers.

The provisions set out in the article are intended for use by the relevant executive authorities with powers in the integrated border management sector. In addition, they can be used in scientific, scientific, technical, and innovative activities as a basis for further research into the effectiveness of the border security monitoring system in the context of European integration of Ukraine.

Prospects for further research in this area may be the issue of scientific support for the development of a comprehensive project of international technical assistance for the formation of border security monitoring system at the state border of Ukraine with CIS member states and in the sea (interoperable analogue of EUROSUR).

INTRODUCTION

For thirty years, Ukraine has been building its statehood in rather complex geopolitical and geostrategic conditions of competing interaction between Eastern and Western-oriented states and their regional associations.

The de-facto geospatial location of Ukraine on the “border of civilizations” (Huntington, Samuel P., 1996) and the long-term crisis of relations with the Russian Federation (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2015) have led to the irreversibility of the European and Euro-Atlantic strategic course of the Ukrainian people.

In the process of European and Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine, it is important to carry out a set of reforms of key areas of its life in order to perform their early preparation (adaptation) to European and North Atlantic policies, standards, legal norms, and administrative approaches.

In particular, it should be borne in mind that the special attention of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the EU) is focused on ensuring border security. At the turn of the millennium, the border area of most European countries has acquired the features of a special dynamic socio-political space, mostly full of capacity for interaction and cooperation between different categories of social actors. For example, such as: *subjects of international relations* – states, their regional associations (unions), international governmental and non-governmental organizations, participants in foreign economic activity (multinational corporations, carriers, tour operators, etc.); *society* – the world community, border residents, public associations, socio-political movements, etc.; *individuals* – citizens of states, foreigners and stateless persons, including those seeking asylum and/or in need of protection from various forms of persecution.

To unleash the potential of cross-border and transnational cooperation of the European countries, to ensure sustainable development of the EU, as well as stability and security at its external borders, a special social area of freedom, security, and justice was created (Paskal Fonten, 2017, pp. 64–69) (in particular, the functioning of the Schengen area).

In turn, for the effective implementation of border policy, the European Union has developed and implemented a modern mechanism for border security called “European integrated border management” (EIBM). This mechanism provides for “national and international coordination and cooperation among all relevant authorities and agencies involved in border security and trade facilitation to establish effective, efficient and coordinated border management at the external EU borders, in order to reach the objective of open, but well controlled and secure borders” (European integrated border management). For the full implementation of the EIBM, the European Border and Coast Guard was created, a comprehensive basis for monitoring border security, information interaction and operational cooperation, in the activities of which the European Border

Surveillance System (hereinafter referred to as EUROSUR) is defined (Regulation (EU) 2019/1896). The importance of this system for the effectiveness of the EIBM can be understood, in particular, from the Technical and Operational Strategy for European Integrated Border Management (Technical and Operational Strategy for European Integrated Border Management, 2019), which states: “Only collaboration and interoperability across policy areas and authorities – nationally, at European level, with Third Countries and with international organisations – through the full implementation of the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR) and enhanced information and intelligence sharing through other appropriate channels will enable effective prediction and prevention of crises and events from occurring”.

In the general sense, such a *monitoring* is a) the centralized receiving of sufficient information on the state of the EU border area in a time mode close to the on-line one, by various forces and means; b) comprehensive processing of this information by protected software and hardware for the subsequent formation of national and European situational pictures of the state of border security; c) timely and full awareness of stakeholders in order to respond to threats to border security adequately and systematically and minimize vulnerabilities in the border security system.

In view of the above, the successful European integration of the countries that have stated this intention requires a major reengineering of their own border security systems in order to ensure a sufficient level of their interoperability to interact with the EIBM, which operates on the EURO-SUR basis.

The purpose of article is to define the organizational bases for the formation of the border security monitoring system on the state border of Ukraine with the CIS member states and in the sea area (interoperable analogue of EUROSUR).

To achieve this goal, the article solves the following tasks: 1) to summarize legal and theoretical preconditions for the formation of the border security monitoring system of Ukraine on the European model, 2) to analyze the stimulators and destimulant factors influencing the level of capacity for the formation of this system, and, on this basis, 3) to identify the primary organization issues.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I. LEGAL AND THEORETICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF UKRAINIAN BORDER SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM ON THE EUROPEAN MODEL

We consider *legal principles* for the formation of the border security monitoring system of Ukraine (BSMSU) on the European model as the provisions of regulatory legal acts of the state in the context of implementation and functioning of the mechanism of integrated border management.

The irreversibility of the European and Euro-Atlantic course of Ukraine is declared at the highest legislative level – in the Constitution of Ukraine. In particular, on February 7, 2019, the Law of Ukraine No. 2680-VIII (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2019) amended the Constitution of Ukraine to determine the strategic course of the state to become a full member of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The process of ensuring the legislative interoperability of Ukraine began in 2004 according to the “National Program on Adaptation of Ukrainian Legislation to the Legislation of the European Union” (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2004). This Law states that the purpose of such adaptation is to achieve compliance of the legal system of Ukraine with *acquis communautaire*, taking into account the criteria set by the European Union to the states that intend to join it.

In particular, in the context of the implementation of *acquis communautaire* and in accordance with a number of regulations (Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2014; President of Ukraine, 2020; The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2019, etc.), it is planned to carry out “development and improvement of the national system of state border protection, including implementation of the European border security standards, coordinated activities of the Ukrainian government and military formations for the systematic development of integrated border management”.

Today, the main subject of integrated border management in Ukraine is the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU), which consistently takes steps to divergent (combined) reform of the agency in two areas: 1

- as a modern law enforcement agency of the European type (The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2019; The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2015); 2 – as a military formation of the defense forces, which is able to perform tasks to protect the state border including in threatening and special periods (President of Ukraine, 2016; President of Ukraine, 2020). In the context of their implementation, it should be emphasized that in accordance with para. 3.6 of the Concept of Development of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine (President of Ukraine, 2016) the main goal of SBGSU development is to ensure... “the state’s projected readiness to protect its external borders in the East, North, and South of Ukraine after membership in the European Union”.

In addition, it should be emphasized that the introduction of an integrated border management system in Ukraine was one of the mandatory “technical criteria” in the acquisition of a visa-free regime with the EU member states (President of Ukraine, 2016).

At the same time, the results of the content analysis of the Ukrainian Integrated Border Management Strategy and the plan for its implementation until 2022 indicate that they do not mention the EUROSUR system or its analogue.

This can be considered a partial confirmation that “the system of public administration in Ukraine does not meet the needs of the state in carrying out comprehensive reforms in various areas of public policy, and its European choice, as well as the European standards of good governance” (The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2016), and encourages implementation of the effective mechanisms of public administration on the European model.

Concerning the *theoretical foundations* of formation of BSMSU in the context of its European integration, it should be noted that this area for research by domestic scientists is quite new, and therefore the number of thematic scientific papers is very limited. Accordingly, some aspects of the introduction and functioning of the EUROSUR system in the EU were analyzed in the works of V.V. Huz, D.A. Kupriienko, A.F. Mota, N.B. Mushak, N.I. Papish, V.V. Serafimov, M.P. Strelbytskyi, O.O. Trush, O.V. Fedun, and S.O. Filippov (Kupriienko, 2016; Mota, 2017; Mushak, 2019; Serafimov, 2018; Strelbytskyi, 2017; Trush, 2016; Fedun, Papish, 2020).

Thus, the issue of formation of BSMSU in the context of its European integration has a high degree of relevance; it is due in the context of the functioning of the integrated border management mechanism, but it is vague and scientifically unexplored in the explicit form of legislation.

II. ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF CAPACITY FOR THE FORMATION OF THE BORDER SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

The main geopolitical axes of Eurasia intersect on the territory of Ukraine and run through four of the nine international transport corridors, which contributes to the formation of its contact potential with the countries of Western and Northern Europe, as well as Central Asia, and the Middle East. The total length of the state border of Ukraine is 6992,982 km (of which about 1257 km is with the EU member states and 5,735 km is with the CIS member states and by sea), the area of the exclusive (maritime) economic zone exceeds 72,000 sq.km.

Today, Ukraine's further accession to integration megablocs (in particular, the EU) is relevant, which provide for industrial cooperation in all areas and spheres of human functioning and require involvement in global production chains, as well as cross-border cooperation development and removal of the barriers to knowledge and technology transfer, movement of goods, etc.

At the same time, due to the favorable geographical position of the territory of Ukraine, a wide range of threats to border security of different nature and scale, which are in constant dynamics, intersects here. The results of the analysis of these threats were studied and covered in (Shynkaruk, Lysyi, Kupriienko, 2019).

The dynamic and tense, and sometimes unpredictable, situation at the state border significantly affects the ability of the border security system of Ukraine to perform its tasks. Therefore, the effectiveness of the existing model of border security largely depends on the quality (timeliness, completeness, and objectivity) of its information support.

Therefore, in order to respond to threats to border security adequately and systematically, as well as to minimize the border security system

vulnerabilities, firstly, it is necessary for the authorized institutions of Ukraine to regulate the issue of constant monitoring of border security.

To diagnose the existing potential of BSMSU, it is necessary to compare its capabilities with the reference model. To this end, we will decompose the reference model of the technological process of monitoring on the basis of stages, forces, and means of monitoring (Table 1).

Table 1. Decomposition of the technological process of border security monitoring

General stages of monitoring	Main forces and means of monitoring
I – obtaining sufficient primary information about the state of the border in the areas of responsibility with the help of various forces and means in a time mode close to on-line one, and its introduction into a specialized integrated information and telecommunication system.	Workforce. Technical means of monitoring the border area of land, sea, aviation, and space bases. Integrated information and telecommunication system. Primary data entry software.
II – processing of primary information in the integrated information and telecommunication system for the subsequent formation of local and national situation.	Integrated information and telecommunication system. Risk analysis and geospatial analysis software.
III – high-quality (timely, complete, and objective) awareness of stakeholders in order to respond to threats to border security adequately and systematically and minimize vulnerabilities in the border security system.	Integrated information and telecommunication system and/or other means of communication.

Further, it is worth noting that the level of capacity for the formation of BSMSU is influenced by a number of factors (both stimulants and destimulants). Given the use of only open data in the article, here are some of them (Table 2).

As a result, the main stages of the technological process of border security monitoring are identified and the results of the analysis of individual factors influencing the level of potential for the formation of BSMSU are summarized.

Table 2. The results of the analysis of individual factors influencing on the level of potential for the formation of SMPBU

Destimulant factors	Stimulant factors
<p>1. Incomplete legal registration of the state border with the CIS member states, aggravation of military and political relations with the Russian Federation, and temporary occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine by it make it impossible to build, equip and maintain elements of border infrastructure within non-government controlled areas of Ukraine. Availability of many morally and physically obsolete technical means of border protection (most of the existing fleet) and elements of border infrastructure.</p> <p>2. The insufficient number of modern stationary technical means of remote control of responsibility areas.</p> <p>3. Increase of the international technical assistance nomenclature of technical means of border protection, the effectiveness of which is still insufficiently studied and/or not confirmed, due to the implementation of various programs.</p> <p>4. Use of a standard approach in determining the supply of technical means of border protection for staffing border units (without due regard to the peculiarities of the state border of Ukraine, land status, interstate relations, real and potential threats, the presence and condition of data processing and transmission, etc.), inertia in making changes to supply standards.</p> <p>5. "Chronic" underfunding of government-approved programs and</p>	<p>1. The irreversibility of the European and Euro-Atlantic strategic course of the Ukrainian people declared in the Constitution of Ukraine encourages the interoperability of the border security system of Ukraine and the EU.</p> <p>2. Ten-year experience in implementing the IBM mechanism in the regulatory field and the practice of institutions of Ukraine. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has established an Interdepartmental Working Group on IBM Coordination (The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2019).</p> <p>3. The legislation regulates the issue of providing permanent use of military units of the SBGSU (for construction, arrangement, and maintenance of engineering and fortification structures, fences, border signs, border clearings, communications) land plots within the border strip 30–50 m wide (along the line of the state border on land, along the Ukrainian part of the border river, lake or other water body) in order to ensure national security and defense, compliance with the state border regime.</p> <p>4. The interest of the EU and US governments in regulating the processes in the border area of Ukraine, allocating funds and equipment in the framework of international technical assistance projects, staff training, joint operations, etc. Regulation (EU) No. 2019/1896 concerns the issue of international cross-border cooperation of the EU IBM entities with relevant institutions of other states (including those within the framework of the EUROSUR system).</p> <p>5. Existence of the protected integrated information and telecommunication system (IITS) "Gart" in the SBGSU as a part of specialized information (information and telecommunication) systems, software and hardware complexes and subsystems, in particular: border control "Gart-1"; border service "Gart-3"; information and analytical activity system "Gart-5"; marine guard "Gart-12"; "Risk", control and coverage of the situation "Gart-14"; radiation, chemical, biological protection and environmental safety "Gart-15"; aviation service "Gart-16"; geoinformation support "Gart-17"; event registration; risk analysis and profiling, etc. IITS "Gart" also includes the interdepartmental information and telecommunication system "Arkan-M", which provides information interaction of most subjects of the IBM of Ukraine (Ministry of</p>

Destimulant factors	Stimulant factors
<p>plans for engineering and technical equipment of the state border, lack of resources to fully implement the technical operation of existing technical means of border protection, and maintenance of border infrastructure elements.</p> <p>6. Attempts to build local monitoring systems in some areas of responsibility of the security authorities of the state border did not achieve the expected result due to various reasons: failure to fulfill the obligations by contractors, insufficient quality of equipment, incompatibility of software and hardware, impossibility of quality maintenance.</p> <p>7. Areas of responsibility of a number of security units of the state border in engineering terms of engineering are only partially arranged.</p> <p>8. Insufficient competence of operators of technical means of border protection and officials responsible for their operation (for various reasons: rotation, insufficient motivation and/or understaffing of units, etc.).</p> <p>9. Allocation of land for engineering and technical arrangement of the state border will last for an indefinite period.</p> <p>10. The level of funding for the arrangement of the state border is insufficient (financed by an average of 0.34% of the total expenditures provided for the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine under the program classification of expenditures and lending to the state budget 1002030 "Ensuring</p>	<p>Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, State Fiscal Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, The Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Customs Service, the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine, other central executive bodies in connection with the exercise by these bodies of the powers specified by law).</p> <p>6. A system of situation monitoring on the sea and river sections of the state border was built. The process of integration of the departmental (border) surface situation monitoring into the national automated surface and underwater situation monitoring along the sea coast of Ukraine, development of information interaction with the Naval Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which is enshrined in regulations.</p> <p>7. Regulatory and legal consolidation of provisions for the improvement of the technical surveillance system using advanced remote control technologies, including drones, high-tech monitoring tools.</p> <p>8. Availability and cheapening of modern technologies to provide remote control of space, informatization, and automation of its monitoring processes..</p> <p>9. As part of the implementation of the "Concept of the State Targeted Law Enforcement Program "Arrangement and Reconstruction of the State Border for the Period up to 2020" and based on the experience of the US and EU border agencies in the most threatening areas of the state border, creation of an "intelligent" system of state border protection started. It provides a modular design (convenient modernization of old and integration of new components, functions, and subsystems); centralized control (both remotely and locally); integration with geographic information systems; integration into national information and telecommunication systems (creation of a single information space). Formation of an effective mechanism for operational cooperation and exchange of information at the national and international levels, conducting a joint risk analysis in the field of border security with other law enforcement agencies and security organizations, development of cooperation between operational bodies.</p> <p>10. The Naval Doctrine of Ukraine for the period up to 2035 provides for the creation of an effective national system of marine situation monitoring in the Black and Azov</p>

Destimulant factors	Stimulant factors
<p>the tasks and functions of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine”) (Nikiforenko, 2020).</p> <p>11. Lack of a general concept (conceptual design) and systematized technological solutions for building a border security monitoring system in Ukraine.</p> <p>12. Corruption risks that affect the adequacy of the choice of locations for the detection of offenses and areas of their control, the transmission of data of the situation, and its response.</p> <p>13. An insufficient number of scientific and analytical studies on the construction of a unified system of border security monitoring in Ukraine, as well as changes in tactical and technical characteristics of border guards and elements of border infrastructure depending on the term and seasons of operation and other conditions.</p>	<p>Seas by functionally combining the capabilities of maritime situation monitoring systems of the Naval Forces, the State Border Service Administration, the Ministry of Infrastructure, increasing the number of systems with different principles of operation, for more reliable detection of surface, underwater, air targets, in particular high-speed and small ones; integration of the maritime situation monitoring system into a single system of state security and defense sector management and data exchange with partner countries.</p> <p>11. Among the “Priority Areas of Innovation in Ukraine” and “Priority Areas of Science and Technology” there are: the development of new technologies for high-tech development of the transport system, rocket and space industry, aerospace, armaments, and military equipment; development of new technologies of energy transportation, the introduction of energy-efficient, resource-saving technologies, development of alternative energy sources; development of modern information, communication technologies, robotics.</p> <p>12. The concept of the National Targeted Scientific and Technical Space Program of Ukraine for 2020–2025 has been approved, which in particular provides for the stimulation and expansion of international cooperation, implementation of joint projects and developments, including within the EU program “Horizon Europe” and in cooperation with The European Space Agency (with subsequent membership in this organization), NASA and other leading space agencies, which will ensure a new level of strategic national tasks in the field of national security and defense, as well as create a national space observation system.</p> <p>13. The Concept of e-government development in Ukraine has been adopted, which provides for the creation, development and operation of information and telecommunication systems of public authorities, taking into account the need for their compatibility with the basic information and telecommunication infrastructure of e-government and information protection legislation.</p>

III. PRIMARY ORGANIZATION ISSUES OF FORMATION OF THE MONITORING SYSTEM OF BORDER SECURITY OF UKRAINE ON THE EUROPEAN MODEL

In order to form BSMSU, interoperable with the EUROSUR system, we propose to the Central executive body, which implements the state policy in the field of state border protection (SBGSU Administration as the main subject of IBM) in cooperation with the Interdepartmental Working Group on IBM Coordination, State Space Agency of Ukraine and other stakeholders, in accordance with their powers, to carry out the following organizational measures:

- a) to prepare a justification for the need to establish BSMSU together with the Frontex Agency;
- b) to hold a joint meeting to review and approve these justifications, during which to analyze the following points in advance: gaps that have arisen during the implementation of the fundamental principles of the EIBM in the national mechanism of the IBM; the effectiveness of the proposed BSMSU; the potential of IBM entities, enterprises, institutions, organizations and other stakeholders in the design and construction of BSMSU, which belong to their competence;
- c) to organize the development of conceptual bases for: assessment of the state of border security of Ukraine; architecture and functions of BSMSU; cybersecurity and personal data protection; information interaction between the BSMSU coordination centers, as well as with higher level systems, in particular such as the information and analytical system “SOTA” of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine and the EUROSUR system of the Frontex Agency. To make an estimate of approximate financial expenses for the BSMSU creation;
- d) to initiate the issue of improving the regulatory and legal support for the formation of the BSMSU. In particular, to submit proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the inclusion of aspects of the formation of BSMSU (relevant goals, indicators and performance indicators) in the “Strategy for Integrated Border Management until 2025”, “Action Plan for 2023–2025 for the Implementation

- of the Strategy for Integrated Border Management until 2025”, “State Target Law Enforcement Program “Arrangement and reconstruction of the state border for the period up to 2025”, “National Target Scientific and Technical Space Program of Ukraine for 2021–2025”, “Marine Doctrine of Ukraine for the period up to 2035”, “Priority Areas of Innovation in Ukraine”, “Priority Areas of Science and Technology” and other necessary documents of strategic planning;
- e) to conclude an international agreement with the European Union (via Frontex Agency) on joint development and implementation of a large-scale project of international technical assistance for the formation of BSMSU (interoperable analogue of EUROSUR) on the state border of Ukraine with the CIS member states, taking into account priority areas.

As these measures are implemented, it is necessary to inform the public, in particular, via the website “Agreement Pulse” (Puls Uhody), which is designed to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan for the Association Agreement with the EU [9] on “EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PORTAL” (section “JUSTICE, FREEDOM, SECURITY, HUMAN RIGHTS”; direction “Development of Infrastructure and Material and Technical Base for Integrated Border Management”).

Within the framework of this project, the main management structural and functional units of the BSMSU should provide for: national coordination center (NCC), regional coordination centers (RCC), local coordination centers (LCC) (see Table 3), which will operate in 24/7 mode to ensure situational awareness of key stakeholders in the field of integrated border management at local, regional, national, European and international levels, as well as the effect of synergies in the exchange of information and use of various resources.

Once the implementation provisions have been agreed and included in the guidance documents, regular training sessions and training will be held with the staff involved in the operation of the BSMSU, as well as language training in vocational programs, given that English is the working language in EUROSUR.

Thus, the primary organization issues of the formation of BSMSU on the European model are determined.

Table 3. The main elements of the proposed BSMSU and their general purpose

Element of BSMSU and place of the SBGSU body for its implementation	General purpose of the BSMSU element
NCC is in the central executive body that implements the state policy in the field of state border protection (SBGSU Administration)	Formation of a national situational picture of the state of border security, as well as a national satellite pattern and a reconnaissance pattern of the outer part of the border. Supply of information to the National Security and Defense Council, provision of information to the RCC, implementation of information interaction with the interdepartmental working group on IBM coordination, IBM subjects of Ukraine. NCC is the only point of contact for exchanging information and cooperation with the NCCs of the EU Member States and the Frontex Agency, as well as with other stakeholders.
RCC is in the territorial body of the central executive body, which implements the state policy in the field of state border protection (Regional Department) *	Formation of a regional situational pattern of the state of border security, supply of information to NCC, provision of information to LCC, implementation of information interaction with the subjects of the IBM of Ukraine at the regional level.
LCC is in the body of state border protection (border detachment, separate checkpoint)	Formation of a local situational pattern of the state of border security, supply of information to RCC* (NCC), implementation of information interaction with the subjects of the IBM of Ukraine at the local level.

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the set purpose, the article defines the organizational principles of the formation of the border security monitoring system on the state border of Ukraine with the CIS member states and in the sea area (interoperable analogue of EUROSUR). In the course of achieving the goal, legal and theoretical preconditions of formation of the system of monitoring of border security of Ukraine on the European model are generalized, stimulators and destimulant factors influencing the level of potential for formation of this system are analyzed.

The provisions set out in the article are intended for use by the relevant executive authorities with powers in the integrated border management sector. In addition, they can be used in scientific, scientific, technical, and innovative activities as a basis for further research into the effectiveness of the border security monitoring system in the context of European integration of Ukraine.

Prospects for further research in this area may be the issues of scientific support for the development of a comprehensive project of international technical assistance for the formation of border security monitoring system at the state border of Ukraine with the CIS member states and in the sea (interoperable analogue of EUROSUR).

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