Areas of Interaction Between the Security Service of Ukraine and Other Entities in the Security and Defence Sector

Andriy Yatsyna,
Postgraduate degree seeker at the University of Modern Knowledge

Abstract. *TThe article, based on the analysis of scientific views of scientists, argues that the directions of interaction of the Security Service of Ukraine with other entities of the security and defence sector are determined by such factors as: the goals and objectives of the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine and other entities of the security and defence sector. It is proposed to classify the relevant directions by the focus of actions and content. Methodology. The scientific research is based on a combination of general and special methods of scientific knowledge that comprise the methodology of the study. In particular, the method of documentary analysis, as well as the analytical method, was used to outline the areas of interaction of the Security Service of Ukraine with other entities of the security and defence sector, as well as to provide them with a meaningful description. Results. It has been established that the directions of interaction of the Security Service of Ukraine with other entities of the security and defence sector are determined by such factors as: the goals and objectives of the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine and other entities of the security and defence sector. It has been established that the directions of interaction of the Security Service of Ukraine with other entities of the security and defence sector should be characterised as defined by legal norms and the direction of joint actions and measures embodied in agreed forms and methods of activity of these entities, united by common tasks in the field of ensuring national security. It has been proved that the directions of interaction of the Security Service of Ukraine with other entities of the security and defence sector are subject to differentiation according to various criteria: 1) by the direction of actions: strategic direction (in particular, the development of the main goals and tasks of interaction) and operational (preparation and implementation of specific measures); 2) by content: a) informational (exchange of information taking into account the provisions of the legislation on restricted information, including the adoption of all necessary measures to preserve state secrets); organisational and advisory (holding joint meetings); b) operational (implementation of joint urgent measures to stop encroachments on interests protected by the Security Service of Ukraine and other entities of the security and defence sector); c) analytical (analysis of the causes of threats to national interests, ways of their emergence and overcoming); d) coordination (coordinated coordination of joint actions); e) educational (conducting joint exercises, exercises, trainings, etc.).*

Key words: *interaction, areas of interaction, Security Service of Ukraine, entities, security and defence sector.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions, the role of the Security Service of Ukraine (hereinafter SSU) in the security and defence sector is significantly strengthened, which is caused not only by military aggression from the side of the Russian Federation but also by a number of internal destabilising factors. At the same time, the SSU provides not only operational protection from external and internal threats but also performs the function of strategic forecasting and analytical support for decisions of state authorities. Solving the tasks facing the SSU in the security and defence sector requires ensuring close interaction with other structures of the security and defence sector. Such interaction is of fundamental importance for ensuring a holistic and effective national security system, since modern threats are complex and hybrid in nature, combining military, political, information, cyber and economic aspects. Under such conditions, no state body can effectively act in isolation. In this context, the SSU acts as a coordination and analytical centre that ensures operational exchange of information, joint planning of measures and coordinated actions with other law enforcement agencies. However, it is worth noting that such interaction is complex in nature, which is expressed in its different levels of implementation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the process of preparing the scientific research, a number of general and special methods of scientific knowledge were used, which allowed for a comprehensive approach to achieving the ultimate goal of the scientific research. Using the method of documentary analysis, the legal foundations of the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine in general, as well as its interaction with other entities of the security and defence sector in particular [1,2,3,7,8,9] were revealed.

To clarify the content of individual concepts, for example, “information” and “secret information”, the methods [10,11,12] were used, and the logical-semantic method was used, as well as the analytical method, which allowed revealing the specifics of these categories precisely in the context of the issues raised in the work.

In order to determine the varieties, as well as the content of the areas of interaction of the Security Service of Ukraine with other entities of the security and defence sector, structural-logical and system-functional methods were used.

The validity and reliability of the study are ensured by checking and comparing various sources: regulatory provisions, scientific commentaries, reference and encyclopedic publications, etc. The risks of regulatory ambiguity and unsystematic application are reduced by using standardised definitions of key concepts.

Methodological limitations of the study are associated with the informational closure of the security and defence sector, as well as the specifics of the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine. These factors are compensated by the use of multi-source data, their cross-

checking and interpretation in the absence of verified information.

RESULTS

It should be noted that today there is no complete and clearly defined list of areas of interaction between the SSU and other entities of the security and defence sector, which would be enshrined in legislation. Only some regulatory legal acts provide a list of areas of interaction in their individual areas. For example, it has been established that interaction in the event of emergencies at high-risk facilities is organized in the following areas: development and implementation of coordinated measures to technically equip facilities with means of protection, joint use of forces and means to protect them in the event of emergencies; exchange of information about the situation in the area of the facilities, intentions and attempts to encroach on these facilities, their employees, as well as employees of departmental paramilitary security and bodies (subdivisions) of interaction; submission to the heads of enterprises whose facilities are protected of proposals for eliminating the causes and conditions that may lead to violations in the system of protection of these facilities, and for their performance of relevant control functions; development of threat models of criminal attacks on objects; generalisation of the results of the work and development of new types of interaction [1]. At the same time, the above list of directions cannot be recognised as universal, reflecting the vast majority of directions of interaction in all spheres of activity.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Organizational and Legal Foundations of Combating Organized Crime" defines its main directions as: creation of a legal framework, organizational, material and technical and other conditions for effective combat against organized crime, organization of international cooperation in this area; identification and elimination or neutralisation of negative social processes and phenomena that generate organized crime and contribute to it; prevention of harm to a person, society, the state; prevention of the emergence of organized criminal groups; detection, investigation, cessation and prevention of offenses committed by members of organized criminal groups, bringing the guilty to justice; ensuring compensation for damage to individuals and legal entities, the state; preventing the establishment of corrupt ties with civil servants and officials, their involvement in criminal activity; counteracting the use of citizens' associations and the media by members of organized criminal groups in their own interests; preventing the legalization of funds obtained through criminal means, the use of business entities for the implementation of criminal intentions [2]. The listed areas actually reveal the main functional components of the direction of the activities of the SSU and other security and defence entities in the field of combating organised crime, as one of the most important factors in ensuring national security. At the same time, the listed areas allow us to distinguish the following areas of interaction between security and defence entities in the field of combating crime: normative (development of common procedures for several entities for carrying out joint actions, for example, information exchange, etc.); preventive (taking measures to eliminate the conditions for the occurrence of such crime); counteractive (terminating illegal acts); anti-corruption; public information; economic (counteraction to the legalisation of funds obtained through criminal means).

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Critical Infrastructure", for the purpose of its protection, interaction between national security entities is provided, in particular, with law enforcement agencies in the field of combating crime, as well as with counterintelligence and intelligence agencies in the field of ensuring state security. Interaction between state protection systems is carried out in the event of a threat of occurrence or occurrence of: 1) unlawful actions (including with the use of unmanned aerial vehicles), seizure of critical infrastructure facilities or important state facilities that threaten the safety of citizens and disrupt the functioning of life support systems; 2) sabotage, terrorist acts, kidnapping, intentional destruction, damage to property and other actions at critical infrastructure facilities, important state facilities, as a result of which people died or significant material damage was caused; 3) large-scale cyberattacks, acts of cyberterrorism against management systems, operational and other systems of critical infrastructure facilities; 4) emergencies or other dangerous events at critical infrastructure facilities and important state facilities; 5) accidents and technical failures, crisis situations at critical infrastructure facilities that pose a threat to the life and health of personnel of such facilities and the local population [3].

DISCUSSION

Considering the above regulatory legal acts, we note the fact that the directions indicated in them are quite diverse and characterise the specifics of a particular sphere of interaction. This is also reflected in the fact that in the legal literature there is no unity of views on the directions of interaction of the SSU with other subjects of the security and defence sphere. A.A. Rusetskyi includes the following as the main components of interaction between law enforcement agencies, in particular at the regional level: joint meetings of boards, operational meetings, exchange of information, joint trips to regions (oblasts, districts) to provide assistance, creation of joint investigative and operational groups, introduction and use of unified data banks, mutual use of personnel training opportunities, holding joint seminars and conferences, development and implementation of special operations, publication of methodological recommendations and other organisational and administrative documents on the prevention of offences and the fight against crime [4, p. 282]. The researcher provides a rather extensive description of the forms of interaction, which can be combined into several areas: informational (including information exchange and maintaining joint information databases); organisational (joint work in groups, including joint operations); personnel and support (improving the quality of personnel, including through joint seminars and conferences); methodological; etc.

It is advisable to emphasise that the majority of scientists agree that the tasks of interaction between security and defence sector entities are decisive in relation to their areas. M.M. Shvayka, among the functional tasks of the SSU, which it implements in the order of interaction with other entities, highlights the following: 1) preventive: implementation in accordance with the legislation of prevention of offences in the field of state security; 2) counterintelligence: carrying out counterintelligence measures in order to prevent, detect, stop and expose intelligence and subversive activities against Ukraine; 3) law enforcement: ensuring the protection of the personal safety of citizens in criminal proceedings; participating in the rehabilitation and restoration of the rights of illegally repressed persons; implementing measures related to the protection of state interests and the security of citizens abroad; 4) information and analytical: carrying out information and analytical work, solving problems of defence, scientific and technological progress, etc.; 5) National security: ensuring the protection of state sovereignty, constitutional order and territorial integrity of Ukraine from unlawful encroachments; assisting in ensuring the martial law regime; eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and other emergencies; etc. [5, pp. 285-286]. The listed tasks can be characterised as areas by which the differentiation of the relevant areas of interaction can be carried out.

A.A. Nikitin expresses broader views on the differentiation of areas of interaction between security and defence sector entities under martial law (external systemic interaction), believing that areas of interaction are implemented in the following forms: 1) operational exchange of information on the implementation of tasks to ensure the national security of Ukraine; 2) holding joint operational meetings of the leadership of central and territorial state bodies; 3) implementing joint measures to ensure the national security of Ukraine according to plans developed at the national, sectoral, regional, local and facility levels; 4) conducting joint command and staff, tactical and special exercises, joint training and classes on protection, security, defense, stopping criminal actions and cyberattacks against critical infrastructure systems and facilities; 5) regular clarification of calculations of forces and means involved in the joint implementation of tasks to ensure the national security of Ukraine; 6) joint measures to stop illegal actions against important state facilities that threaten the security of citizens and disrupt their functioning; 7) participation in responding to and eliminating the consequences of incidents and crisis situations at critical infrastructure facilities; 8) coordination of actions in the areas of national security and defense; 9) implementation of other measures provided for by law [6, p. 137]. Therefore, the list provided by the researcher is not exclusive. As we can see, despite the rather diverse views on the types of areas of interaction, there are those that are highlighted by the majority of scientists, thus expressing a certain unanimity. Among such areas, information is primarily called. It is one of the most important and most regulated areas of interaction of the SSU with other entities of the security and defence sector. Thus, in particular, the Procedure for Electronic Information Interaction of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and central executive bodies provides that information interaction is carried out using information systems of subjects of information relations, in particular, by means of the central subsystem of the unified information system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the system of electronic interaction of state electronic information resources [7]. The instruction on the interaction of law enforcement agencies in the field of combating organised crime establishes that in order to improve the mechanism of interaction, a centralised data bank is created for the collection, accumulation, processing and further use of information on manifestations of organised crime. The exchange of operational information between special units for combating organised crime of the internal affairs bodies and the SSU during joint activities is carried out in the presence of an operational-search case by written order of the heads of the relevant special units; in the case of criminal proceedings - the head of the relevant pre-trial investigation body [8]. It should be noted that the exchange of information in many cases is the basis for determining further areas of interaction.

Information is any information and/or data that can be stored on physical media or displayed in electronic form [9]. A feature of the information direction of interaction between the SSU and other subjects of the security and defence sector is the need to comply with the requirements of the legislation on the protection of information with limited access. The following are recognised as such: 1) confidential information; 2) secret information; 3) official information: a) contained in documents of subjects of authority, which constitute internal official correspondence, reports, and recommendations, if they are related to the development of the direction of the institution's activities or the implementation of control and supervisory functions by state authorities and the decision-making process and precede public discussion and/or decision-making; b) collected in the process of operational-search and counterintelligence activities in the field of defence of the country, which is not classified as a state secret [10].

The activities of the security and defence sector also concern the protection of information classified as state secrets (secret information) – this is a type of secret information that includes information in the fields of defence, economics, science and technology, foreign relations, state security and law enforcement, the disclosure of which may harm the national security of Ukraine and which is recognised in accordance with the procedure established by this law as a state secret and is subject to state protection [11].In its meaning, a state secret is not just a state attribute but an essential resource and value; the success of state administration and even the very fact of the existence of the state depend on the state of its protection. Currently, the SSU is a specially authorised state authority in the field of ensuring the protection of state secrets, and it

grants permission to carry out activities related to state secrets based on applications from institutions and the results of a special examination regarding the availability of conditions for carrying out activities related to state secrets [12, pp. 86-87]. The information direction is closely related to other areas of interaction, in particular, the analysis of the information received, its use for planning joint activities, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above, it should be noted that the areas of interaction are directly determined by such factors as: the goals and objectives of the activities of the SSU and other entities of the security and defence sector. The latter should be characterised as the directions of joint actions and measures defined by legal norms, embodied in agreed forms and methods of activity of these entities, united by common tasks in the field of ensuring national security. The areas under consideration are subject to differentiation according to various criteria: 1) by the direction of actions: strategic direction (in particular, the development of the main goals and objectives of interaction) and operational (preparation and implementation of specific measures); 2) by content: a) informational (exchange of information taking into account the provisions of the legislation on restricted information, including the adoption of all necessary measures to preserve state secrets); organizational and advisory (holding joint meetings); b) operational (implementation of joint urgent measures to stop attacks on interests protected by the SSU and other entities of the security and defense sector); c) analytical (analysis of the causes of threats to national interests, ways of their emergence and overcoming); d) coordination (coordinated coordination of joint actions); e) educational (conducting joint exercises, drills, trainings, etc.).

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