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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ASSUMING AND HANDING OVER THE POSITION OF A NATIONAL GUARD OF UKRAINE UNIT COMMANDER DURING A SPECIAL PERIOD

The problem of the procedure for assuming and handing over the position of unit commander is considered, which led to the intensification of the procedure and mechanisms for transferring positions and cases in accordance with the specific conditions in which the unit is located. It has been established that in today's conditions, the process of accepting and resigning from a position during a special period is complicated by wartime conditions. It can occur simultaneously at the point of permanent deployment and during the performance of combat missions outside the places of permanent deployment of the military unit, which requires flexibility and adaptation to the current situation. Maintaining the unit's combat capability and completing assigned tasks is critically important.

The features of the events of assuming the position of platoon commander and company commander during a special period were identified and a distribution was made.

Keywords: *assuming the position, handing over the position, special period, personnel, weapons, military equipment, property.*

Statement of the problem. Improving the procedure for assuming cases and the position of unit commander is always a current task.

The conditions of the special period require maximum speed of case transfer to prevent loss of control of the unit. Procedures can be simplified, but must remain clearly regulated. Despite the complexity of the situation, inventory list and the act of acceptance and transfer of cases remain mandatory documents. They should contain information about the status of the unit, logistical support, current tasks, and identified shortcomings. Special attention is paid to protecting documents and information to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Encryption and other security measures are used.

All actions related to the assum and handover of the position are coordinated by the chairman and members of the inventory commission, the high command, who participate in the process of transferring the position, ensure control, and provide the necessary assistance.

The new commander must get a complete vision of the combat readiness, morale, and training level of the personnel. The transfer of material assets is of particular importance. It is necessary to carefully check all official documents, reports and conduct an inventory of property. For this, it is important to

correctly transfer equipment, weapons and other resources to avoid shortages or loss of property.

Military personnel may have difficulty adapting to new leadership, which can affect discipline and task performance. The new commander must quickly familiarize himself with the current tasks and operational situation to ensure continuity of command. Therefore, during the assuming and handing over the position of commander of a military unit during a special period, such problems may arise as the documentation of the acceptance of the position in full, the complexity of checking personnel and material assets while the platoon or company is in combat positions, an incomplete assessment of the state of the unit, lack of direct acquaintance with the personnel, and untimely operational management of the unit.

Analysis of recent research and publications. High requirements for the professional training of officers are the main guarantor of the successful functioning of the military organizational structure. The research of the process of assuming and handing over a position by officials is constantly in the field of view and is set out in the Statute of the Internal Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine [1], methodological recommendations [2], publications [3, 4], guidelines, etc.

One of the important stages in the period of formation of a military serviceman in a position is the process of assuming the position. The quality of assuming the position in the future will determine the further of military service and the fulfillment of the troops tasks. This is especially true for young officers, who play an important role in performing such tasks and from the first days of service must actively participate in resolving issues of maintaining combat readiness, improving combat training, operation of weapons and equipment, organization of military service, training of personnel and performance of service and combat (combat) tasks, etc. [2].

The complex of issues related to the career growth of a serviceman in the personnel management system of the National Guard of Ukraine is a key issue in assessing the state of military personnel policy [3]. Statute of the Internal Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine [1], Order of the Minister of Defense of Ukraine dated June 16, 1997 No. 300 "On Approval of the Regulations on the Military (Ship) Economy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" [6], Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine dated September 2, 2014 No. 879 "Regulations on Inventory of Assets and Liabilities" [7] are the main documents that determine the procedure for accepting and handing over cases and positions.

Domestic scientists and specialists attach significant importance to the development of theoretical provisions and practical recommendations in the work of unit commanders regarding the assuming and handing over of positions in peacetime. However, the issue of the actions of persons accepting and resigning from their positions was not raised in wartime, especially when units were performing combat missions. In this regard, providing recommendations for the command of military units and unit commanders on planning and organizing the procedure for assuming and handing over the position of platoon or company commander is relevant.

The purpose of the article is to determine the features and distribution of measures during the assuming and handing over of a position by a commander of a unit of the National Guard of Ukraine while performing service and combat missions outside the points of permanent deployment during a special period.

Summary of the main material. A wide range of responsibilities for resolving issues related to personnel management, direct performance of service and combat missions, training, education, and providing the unit with weapons, equipment,

equipment, material resources, etc., are assigned to commanders. That's why, the issues of assuming and handing over a position are mostly considered in accordance with the positions of company (separate platoon) commander in the presented material.

A unit is a military formation, as a rule, has a permanent organization and a homogeneous composition. Organizationally, it is part of a military unit or a larger unit. Unit is in every branch of the Armed Forces, branch of the troops (forces), in special forces and the rear. By their organization, armament and equipment, units are capable of independently or as part of a unit (formation) to perform assigned combat and training tasks. These include: battalion, division, squadron, company, battery, unit, platoon, department, service, crew, etc. [5].

The unit commander accepts and hands over cases and positions personally based on the order of the military unit commander [1]. Persons who accept and hand over the position; name of the unit subject to inspection; terms of acceptance of the position; guiding documents on acceptance of the position; composition of the inspection commission; date of the report on the acceptance and transfer of the unit; responsible person who controls the procedure for carrying out the measures and the results of achieving the goal are specified in the order.

The commander of the military unit (the developer of the order), depending on the location and performance of combat missions by the unit, determines the term for assuming the relevant position. According to the Statute [1, Article 64], the term for accepting and resigning from the position of company commander is no more than 5 days. It is recommended to set the same term of assuming for the commander of a separate platoon, who is also a financially responsible person. The commander of a military unit may make adjustments at the time of assuming the position, because the personnel, weapons, equipment, and property of the unit may be in different locations while performing service and combat missions during a special period. It is proposed to divide the terms of the unit's inspection into parts or increase the time in connection with the relocation of the internal inspection commission and persons transferring their positions.

Assuming and handing over of cases and positions are carried out according to the calendar plan. The calendar plan is developed by those who accept and those who hand over cases and

positions, as well as by the chairman of the commission [8].

This plan is prepared in an arbitrary form. It should provide for the completion of all work within the time allotted for the acceptance and handover of cases and positions. The calendar plan may include a list of the following issues:

- the order and timing of hearing reports from officials subordinate to the person who is assuming position;
- list of responsible persons during the events and supporting staff;
- determination of locations for inspection;
- the order and timing of checking the unit's combat readiness, combat training, military discipline, moral and psychological state of personnel, internal order, placement of servicemen, compliance with fire safety measures, performance of combat missions, and management of economy of the unit's company;
- terms of checking the availability, condition and safety of weapons, military equipment, ammunition, personal protective equipment in the unit;
- certain deadlines for compiling information on the availability and quality of the unit's material resources for individual services and facilities;
- deadlines for documenting the assuming and handover of cases and positions;
- report on acceptance of cases and position.

The calendar plan is approved by the superior commander of the person assuming the case and position.

It is necessary to pay attention to adapting the procedure for accepting and handing over a position by the unit commander to the conditions of the activities, the presence of commission members, persons who accept and hand over a position, determining the number of personnel assigned to assist at the inspection site, and establishing inspection sites when planning the activities provided for in the plan. The main focus of work during the acceptance of a position is the acceptance of personnel, which begins with familiarization with accounting documents: the personnel record book, personal files, and service cards of the unit's servicemen. It is necessary to determine the unit's personnel composition, the status of personnel support by type of supply, the status of military discipline, and the moral and psychological state of the unit.

The person assuming the position can be resolved by independently without staff all these issues. However, when accepting personnel, it is necessary to check their availability, carry out

surveys, and conduct interviews. It is proposed to carry out the inspection upon the arrival of subordinates after performing service and combat (combat) tasks at the point of permanent deployment during rotation. After the inspection, it is imperative to clarify the reasons for the absence of servicemen and the timing of their return. The result of the personnel check is the entry in the act of accepting the position of the number of servicemen by staff, by list, in attendance and the number of absentees. In this regard, the period for accepting personnel may increase.

The newly appointed unit commander is responsible for the condition and preservation of the unit's weapons, ammunition, equipment, and property, therefore he must conscientiously and responsibly approach the acceptance of weapons and military equipment (WME), property registered in the unit, and the established documentation for them.

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When accepting equipment and material resources, it is necessary to check the record-keeping, availability, completeness, quality condition, fastening, conditions and procedure for storing property.

In combat conditions, acceptance of munitions and equipment can be carried out at positions or in the area of task performance without checking (or with partial checking) the completeness and determining the qualitative condition of the items of weapons and equipment. A further full inspection is planned and carried out upon the arrival of all material resources at the unit's location after completing service and combat (combat) missions or at the point of permanent deployment.

When assuming the position of unit commander, the level of combat readiness, the state of combat training of the platoon and company are also determined, the conditions for housing military personnel, internal order, the state of fire safety, and the company economy are checked.

After that, the commission draws up information (inventory descriptions) on the verification of material resources, an act of acceptance (handover) of the position with the persons who are resigning and accepting the position, after which they are attached to the report.

During a special period, it is proposed to prepare an abbreviated act or report in the form of a report, which is recorded in the combat log or unit order.

Table 1 proposes a definition and distribution of measures for conducting a unit inspection, which

are carried out in accordance with the governing documents in full, in an extended and in a shortened period of time after taking up the position.

Table 1 – Definition and distribution of events for assuming the position of platoon or company commander during a special period

| Completely | In a special period | |
|--|--|--|
| | In the extended period | In short order (partially) |
| Recruitment of personnel based on list, availability, appearance, unit staffing, and survey of servicemen | Recruitment of personnel based on list, availability, appearance, unit staffing, and survey of servicemen | Acceptance of personnel according to the list, availability, and unit staffing |
| Determining the level of combat readiness | Determining the level of combat readiness | Determining the level of combat readiness (based on reports from the person resigning) |
| State of combat readiness | State of combat readiness | – |
| Moral and psychological state and state of military discipline | Moral and psychological state and state of military discipline | Moral and psychological state (according to reports of the person resigning) |
| Availability, condition, completeness, storage conditions of weapons, military and other equipment, ammunition, fuels and lubricants, other material resources | Availability, condition, completeness, storage conditions of weapons, military and other equipment, ammunition, fuels and lubricants, other material resources | Availability and condition of weapons, military equipment, ammunition |
| Deployment of military personnel and internal order | Deployment of military personnel and internal order | – |
| Preparation of documents for accepting a position | Preparation of documents for accepting a position | Preparation of documents for accepting the position (results of only the activities carried out) |

Conclusions

Therefore, the procedure for accepting and resigning from the position of unit commander is regulated by regulatory documents, regardless of the conditions for performing tasks.

A list of activities has been developed and their distribution proposed when assuming the position of platoon or company commander during a special period, which allows solving a number of optimization tasks when planning these activities.

During martial law, the process of accepting and resigning from office has some peculiarities. Changes are being made to the general procedure for assuming a position aimed at ensuring continuity of management, maintaining combat readiness, and efficiency in assuming a position. Based on the identified features, the procedure for assuming a position by a platoon or company commander during a special period has been improved, which determines the following

priorities: the adjustment of the term of assuming the position, combat readiness, moral and psychological state of personnel, the availability of weapons, equipment, and support for the unit come to the fore. Documents must be drawn up taking into account the circumstances and place of acceptance of the position.

The direction of further research is the possibility of developing an algorithm of actions for an officer regarding the procedure for assuming the position of unit commander in a special period.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПРИЙМАННЯ ТА ЗДАВАННЯ ПОСАДИ КОМАНДИРОМ ПІДРОЗДІЛУ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ГВАРДІЇ УКРАЇНИ В ОСОБЛИВИЙ ПЕРІОД

Визначено особливості порядку приймання та здавання посади командиром підрозділу Національної гвардії України під час виконання службово-бойових, бойових завдань за межами пунктів постійної дислокації в особливий період.

В Україні з початком агресивної повномасштабної війни, яку розпочала російська федерація, суттєво актуалізувалася проблема процедури приймання-передавання посади командира підрозділу та зумовила активізацію порядку і механізмів передавання посади і справ відповідно до конкретних умов, у яких знаходиться підрозділ.

Установлено, що командир взводу, роти відповідає у повному обсязі за бойову та мобілізаційну готовність, приймає рішення на організацію і ведення бойових дій тощо. Йому відводиться провідна роль у керівництві підлеглими, їхньому вихованні, підтриманні високої військової дисципліни та морально-психологічного стану, зразкового статутного порядку та організації служби військ у повсякденному житті й бойових умовах. На командирів підрозділів покладається широке коло обов'язків з вирішення питань організації зберігання, експлуатації, ремонту озброєння, військової техніки і майна, вирішення правових питань. Тому вони повинні сумлінно і відповідально ставитися до їхньої перевірки під час приймання посади. Водночас той, хто здає, та той, хто приймає посаду, повинні обов'язково виконувати вимоги законів, наказів МВС України, командувача Національної гвардії України, інші нормативно-правові акти. Це забезпечить систематичний контроль за особовим

складом підрозділів та законним і доцільним використанням озброєння, боєприпасів, техніки і майна у повсякденній діяльності та в процесі виконання службово-бойових завдань.

В умовах сьогодення процес приймання та здавання посади в особливий період є ускладненим. Критично важливим є збереження боєздатності підрозділу та виконання поставлених завдань. Цей процес може відбуватися одночасно у пункті постійної дислокації або під час виконання бойових завдань за межами місць постійної дислокації військової частини, що вимагає гнучкості та адаптації до поточної ситуації. Командири мають враховувати оперативну обстановку та можливі ризики під час проведення заходів з приймання та здавання посади.

Приймання та здавання посади командиром підрозділу в умовах особливого періоду є важливим процесом, який повинен забезпечити та не припиняти безперервність управління, систематичність і ефективність виконання завдань, покладених на підрозділ. У зв'язку з цим у статті розроблено та пропонуються шляхи вирішення завдань оптимізації побудови системи передавання посади командиром підрозділу в особливий період.

Ключові слова: приймання посади, здавання посади, особливий період, особовий склад, озброєння, військова техніка, майно.

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