

ORGANIZING AND PROVIDING CAMPAIGN OPERATING SERVICES OF THE MECHANIZED BRIGADE

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During an operation, the logistic support necessary for the armed forces is realized according to the following functional areas of logistics: supply, movement and transportation, maintenance, medical support, infrastructure, campaign services, contracting, Host Nation Support and related fields.

The field of campaign services is currently the most complex area of logistical support as it covers a wide range of services, it requires cooperation between military bodies and various institutions, entities involved in their ensuring, and it prompts logistics planning and leadership promptness in solving immediate problems that may arise.

Keywords: operation; ensuring; logistic support; campaign services.

According to the definition given by the Romanian Explanatory Dictionary, the action of organizing has the purpose of "making a social group, an institution, etc. to operate or to act organically (giving assignments and coordinating them according to an appropriate plan); to establish and coordinate technical, economic, and administrative means so as to allow for the best possible execution of a process"¹.

In the military sense of the term, the organization of logistic support involves sending missions to subordinates and implementing measures to meet the provisions of the logistic support plan. This organizational process usually takes place after the validation of the logistic support plan, but when the short time available requires some organizational measures, these should be taken in parallel with the logistic support planning process.²

From the perspective of providing campaign services, "organizing ... includes the actions taken to efficiently use specific resources, determining, enumerating and grouping activities to meet the objectives of each campaign service, that is to say, correlating the efforts of the logistic support bodies to achieve the proposed goal"³.

Starting from the above-mentioned definitions, I believe that the *organization*, from the point of view of providing campaign services, takes

into account the activities carried out by the management structures to identify, establish and assign the specific tasks of each campaign service to the execution structures, so that their actions support the accomplishment of the missions of a mechanized brigade structure in operation in the most efficient way.

The organization of logistic support and implicitly of the campaign services at the level of mechanized brigade is done on the basis of the Logistics Support Order / Logistic Supplement Annex to the Operational Order of the Echelon, and providing is executed by the logistics forces from the brigade, on basis of the commander's decision⁴.

By ensuring timely and unambiguous campaign services, the logistics support structures of the mechanized brigade contribute significantly to ensuring the necessary conditions for the fighting structures to carry out the entrusted missions.

As a general concept of achieving logistic support in *NATO-led operations*, while each nation assumes responsibility for providing logistic support to its own forces, as a rule, for operations outside the national territory, campaign services can be provided through both its own forces (with the support of the economic operators and the international contractors available in the area of the operation) and with multinational support. Multinational support can be provided by the Leading Nation, through the Nation with a specialized role, through mutually supportive / cooperative agreements between participating

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nations, or through Host Nation Support, where these options are available and are considered more suitable⁵. Host Nation support and contractors are primarily provided in the rear zones of the operation area, outside the areas where their own militaries are in contact.

For *offensive operations*, providing campaign service is based on the anticipated support needs of each subordinate structure. Campaign services will be integrated into the mechanized brigade management scheme to ensure synchronization of operations and to avoid interfering with probable or planned maneuvering actions.

The specific activities carried out to provide the campaign services will, as far as possible, take place in (natural or artificial) hidden, camouflaged locations. Decision points will be planned to enable or disable collection points based on the movements or actions planned by the mechanized brigade. In order to ensure promptly the campaign services, the personnel involved will always know the missions and locations of the structures / subunits and the technical means that provide these services. Other equipment (engineer or CBRN) may be used to replace the necessary equipment to provide campaign services (bathing, laundry, etc.) in order to reduce the logistic footprint of the structures involved in the operation. During offensive operations, some of the campaign services are temporarily suspended, being ensured during the training or after the operation is complete. The exception is funeral services, which are given special attention due to the larger losses estimated for this type of operation.

During *defensive operations*, establishing logistic support patterns (by planning different activities carried out on day different days, at different times) is to be avoided in order to reduce the vulnerability of logistics structures to enemy actions. Also, routine logistics activities will be planned to take place overnight or during periods of reduced visibility.

The logistics structures will be available in the area of operations in locations positioned as far back as possible but at a distance that will allow appropriate support for the maneuvering units. It will also be avoided to arrange these in the flight paths of the enemy aviation, in areas vulnerable to artillery attack or CBRN attack. For this, it is necessary to coordinate the S-4 Logistics module

with the S-2 Information and S-3 Operations modules, which control the maneuver so that the logistic maneuver is integrated into the brigade maneuvering plans.

Periodically, generally every 72 hours, based on the known threat level, it is necessary to move the structures that provide campaign services to reduce their vulnerability to detection. It will maximize the use of covering, natural camouflaging, dispersion and protection provided by the land (trees, ditches, other natural camouflage forms). Also, the military from logistics structures or contractors will not discuss with the locals about the future movements of logistics structures.

In order to ensure the campaign services necessary for the deployment of the defense operation, it is necessary to cooperate with the engineer structures for logistics to prepare the locations of the structures for feeding, bathing and washing the linen (drainage channels, domestic water evacuation, concrete platforms for location of logistics equipment, etc.) and water supply (digging wells).

In the case of *stability operations*, in the initial phase, the campaign services provided by the military structures are widely used. Subsequently, the footprint of the military logistics structures is reduced, depending on the possibilities offered by the area where the operation takes place, the campaign services being passed to civilian contractors or to Host Nation Support (HNS). During these operations, joint, multinational or intergovernmental support requirements may arise. As a peculiarity, it will be taken into account that logistic assistance to one party may affect relations with other parties involved.

In *support operations*, as in the ones of stability, the campaign services provided by specialized military structures are used at the beginning of the operation. The transition to the provision of these services by civilian contractors depends on the period of the operation. During these operations, there may be requirements for logistic support at the common level or for interagency.

In *multinational operations*, logistics acts to provide campaign services to combat forces as well as combat support targets actions such as local contracting or Host Nation Support. The aim is to reduce the costs caused by the movement of staff or specialized economic operators from the countries

of origin of the structures involved in the operation through the local recruitment of the labor force able to provide certain campaign services.

In NATO-led operations, NATO and participating nations are responsible for providing campaign services to support operations. This collective responsibility should encourage the establishment and joint use of cooperative logistics capabilities and resources to effectively support multinational force. However, each individual nation has, ultimately, the responsibility of providing logistic resources for its own forces.

Regarding the provision of campaign services in multinational stability and support operations led by the Alliance, the NATO nations and NATO (due to common responsibilities) agreed to be assured either individually or through memoranda, technical agreements or mutual agreements.

Depending on the type of operation involving the mechanized brigade and other factors that can influence the provision of campaign services (the climate, environmental conditions in which the operation takes place), some of the services can be more important than others. For example, in the case of operations in a desert climate environment, the provision of military equipment for bathing or washing of individual equipment can become a priority for the commander of the force.

However, although military theorists have attempted to make a hierarchy of campaign services, the experience gained in the operations carried out by the Romanian Army structures outside the national territory has shown that these services cannot be hierarchized in terms of importance, each of them having the appropriate weight of maintaining a high morale of their troops.

In the following pages, we will present some theoretical aspects that regulate the way in which the operating campaign services are organized and ensured.

Feeding the Military Forces

As a component of campaign services, feeding the military forces in quantity and quality standards provided by the instructions directly influences the health of the military and contributes to maintaining their high morale.

At the level of the mechanized brigade, but also at the level of each battalion in its organization, the planning of the nourishment for the military is the

attribute of the logistics module manager and of the officer responsible for feeding the forces.

During the operations, the organization of feeding the mechanized brigade staff the following shall be taken into account: the degree of providing of existing agro-food stockpiles on the structures and the possibility of their completion; the role, the place and the missions of the units that form the mechanized brigade; the possibility of adapting the feeding regimen to the tactical situation; the means of preparing the existing food and the possibilities of supply; the possibilities of using mechanized means; rationalization of consumption in the event of limitation or disposal of resources at long distances; the possibilities of providing drinking water necessary for the preparation of food; limited feed-in capabilities for staff conducting isolated fighting; the possibilities of transportation of the prepared food, so that it can reach on time and under healthy and hygienic conditions in the military.

Regarding the process of organizing the feeding of troops, it consists of: establishing the feeding regimen, depending on the mission and effort; drawing up menus and table of distribution of agri-food products; organizing the storage, distribution and processing of agri-food products; organization of food preparation; transporting and distributing food to fighters; organization of food serving.

Depending on the tactical situation of the units and subunits of the mechanized brigade, the mechanized brigade commander, at the proposal of the chief of the logistics mode, establishes one of the following feeding regimens, with three meals in 24 hours: normal feeding regimen with hot food when there is a possibility of the thermal preparation of the food products, for the three daily meals), regimen of fighting with individual rations (when fighting actions) and regimen of feeding with cold food, when warm food cannot be provided.

Feeding is done with respect to the calorie and value threshold, according to the food norms provided for each category of soldiers. Foods provided by the food rules to which the military is entitled are granted free of charge.

In situations where certain units or subunits perform isolated missions, the commander of that structure, depending on the concrete situation, may change the feeding regimen of the troops that he leads.

For units and subunits of the mechanized brigade which are part of the immediate hiring force and the supporting force, the feeding of the troops is accomplished differently during the preparation and conduct of the military actions. During the preparation of the operation, this activity is carried out under the hot food regimen, and during the operation of the operation as a battle ration.

For units in the subsequent hiring force and the logistic support unit (subunits), feeding can be performed both during the preparation and during the hot food operation for all three meals.

The feeding of the wounded and hospitalized patients within the disposition districts of the medical treatment facilities is carried out in compliance with prescribed diets by the physician without exceeding the amounts of food prescribed by the rules.

Water Supply of Troops

The organization of troop water supply is a complex process requiring specialized expertise from at least three distinct domains (engineer, medical, logistics). At the level of the mechanized brigade, the organization of this complex process requires the involvement of three decision makers within the brigade headquarters: the engineer specialist officer for drilling the water wells, bringing them to the surface and purifying the water; the chief medical officer for drinkable water quality permit and the head of logistics for storage, transport and distribution of water to units and subunits in the organization chart of the great unit⁶.

In order to organize the water supply of the forces during the operations, the following measures shall be taken at the level of the specialized structures of the mechanized brigade: the existence of facilities for water supply from public or private sources shall be evaluated; recognizing and evaluating other water sources previously uncovered to extract water from both surface and depth sources; examining the water quality and deciding whether the water is potable or it requires purification; purifying the water using the water purification system; determining whether the water is potable after the purification process; storing purified water; transporting and distributing water to the units of the mechanized brigade organization.

The sources used to provide water to the forces in operation are as follows: existing sources

(water networks, wells, underground water abstractions); surface sources (rivers, rivers, ponds, lakes, seas); groundwater sources; atmospheric precipitation (rain, snow and ice from the ground or underground).

The water supply is preferably made from the public water supply system or from local sources. When there are no such sources in the military action area or when water supply is disrupted during the operations, the logistics engineer forces must be able to meet the needs of drinking water and domestic water, to maintain operational capacity through emergency water supply from its own resources⁷. Specialists in the field of logistics engineer play a major role in the production and purification of water, contributing directly to the filling of the water deficit found at the level of the mechanized brigade.

In this situation, the available underground sources are considered in the first instance because they require a minimal process of purification or directly provide drinking water. The water from these underground sources is obtained by drilling down to the groundwater wells. The wells will usually be drilled by the drilling group of the engineer company part of the engineer battalion structure of the division, in the layout area of the mechanized brigade units, upon request.

If the underground sources are missing, emergency water supplies are made by specialized structures in the brigade battalion organization or in the upper echelon, using other sources such as: surface water, precipitation water or even wastewater, the latter only for obtaining water technology.

For the provision of drinking water, surface sources will be exploited to a limited extent and will operate until the groundwater is brought into operation; these sources will be used, however, in order to procure water for technical, decontamination and fire fighting purposes⁸.

Drinking water must meet the quality standards set for water in the public water supply system. In emergency situations, a minimum quantity of 5-7 liters per day per person must be ensured for a period of up to 7 days.

The necessary information on the existence, availability, location and type of water sources (developed – public and private water supply networks or underdeveloped water – springs,

groundwater, freshwater, saltwater, surface water) are obtained by the research engineer subunits of the company's engineer combat organization or the organization support companies of the fighting forces of the brigade, and details of the quantity of water that can be supplied, the flow, the facilities for capturing, extracting, storing and distributing, transporting and securing water, are established by the specialized units (engineer logistics, logistics, medical) of the major unit⁹.

Verification of water quality is performed, both with the means of verification existing at the level of the specialized structures, as well as in the specialized laboratories, by analyzes performed on water samples collected daily through the medical service. Water is only consumed after chemical, bacteriological and radiological (CBR) testing, and after receiving the medical opinion from the chief medical officer of the recipient unit / major unit¹⁰. The determination of water quality in terms of contamination is carried out as a result of the CBR verification performed by the specialized structures in the organization units of the mechanized brigade.

Other storage capacities available in the logistics area of the brigade may be used during water operations, or they can be run with the support of engineer logistics structures, well-covered and adequately covered ponds, the capacities of these tanks being determined according to storage needs.

Viewed from the perspective of the logistics bodies of the units of the mechanized brigade, the water supply needs regard the water needed for the preparation of the military, the drinking, the personal hygiene, the medical service needs, but also the household needs such as dishwashing, washing linen or for technical needs (filling up liquid in the cooling installations of the technical equipment). All these needs involve major water consumption and show that water supply is essential especially to meet the individual needs of the military.

The drinking water and the preparation of the food will be ensured from the sources authorized by the military and territorial sanitary bodies, in compliance with the drinking standards.

At the level of the mechanized brigade, the person directly responsible for organizing the water quality assurance tests for consumption, obtained from surface or deep water sources, with

the tasks of permanent monitoring of its quality and interpreting the results of the performed tests, is the chief doctor of the major unit. In order to approve the distribution of water required for the feeding of troops, funeral services, bathing and bed linen laundry, the logistics structure will cooperate and coordinate alongside with the preventive medicine specialists.

The preparation, timely and hygienic distribution of food to the military staff depends on how the drinking water supply is provided to the mechanized brigade.

Also, the activity of troops bathing and laundry washing is directly influenced by the existence of water supply sources and the quantity of water that can be provided to the mechanized brigade.

Troops Bathing

Bathing of troops of the mechanized brigade units and subunits is usually performed in relation to the tactical situation in which the structures are located. As a rule, the bathing of the soldiers is executed on two days, and if the situation does not allow, weekly, in permanent or mobile facilities, especially designed.

At present, in the mechanized brigade organization chart no specialized structures are provided to ensure the bathing of the major unit's troops. The specialized guidelines in force state that bathing of troops is organized and is usually carried out by its own forces, but it is specified that, if this is not possible, the units may conclude contracts with the economic operators in the military actions area which have these services as their object of activity.

In special situations, when the tactical situation or the time available does not allow the bathing of the troops by one of the above-mentioned modalities, the shower and disinfection facilities fitted on the decontamination vehicles equipped within the CBRN protection sub-units can also be used.

During logistics recognition, specialized personnel participating in the activity will identify the bathing possibilities available in the logistics responsibility area of the mechanized brigade in order to allocate them to the subordinate structures through the logistic support order.

Selecting the location of facilities for military bathing or linen washing and cleaning equipment

is done taking into account the number of soldiers who will benefit from these services, available locations and time constraints. The layout location should be as close to the supporting structures as possible, the ground should be slightly inclined (to facilitate waste water evacuation), be close to a clean water source and close to communication routes and provide natural coverage and masking. Also, in order not to contaminate the underground surface, domestic wastewater should be discharged through a dredged ditch or using an exhaust system available in the area.

If the water available in the area is not drinkable, for bathing and washing it is also possible to use contaminants-free non-drinking water, which has previously been disinfected with chlorine.

In order to keep proper hygiene and to avoid illness, it is necessary to change the linen after bathing.

Washing linen and equipment cleaning

Washing linen and personal equipment are essential services in maintaining high morale and an appropriate level of personal hygiene for the military. The changing of the military linen is usually done within 2 days, and if this is not possible, no later than 7 days.

As it is the case with bathing, although linen washing and equipment cleaning can be provided by their own forces, there are no organic structures specializing in providing these services at the level of the mechanized brigade. If they cannot be accomplished by their own forces, there is the possibility of concluding contracts with economic operators (laundries and cleaners) in the area of military actions, which have as object of activity these services, as mentioned.

Another way of organizing the provision of these services at the level of the mechanized brigade is the installation in the disposition districts of the subordinate units of the brigade, when the situation permits it, of the laundry room within the division's support battalion organization. Installation of this laundrette involves the existence of natural land coverings that provide good masking conditions and flowing water sources with a sufficient flow rate to allow it to operate in good condition. The laundry room will operate after a program developed by the logistics module and approved by the brigade's chief of staff.

When the situation requires it, as an alternative to the aforementioned solutions, an improvised laundry can be set and washing the linen can be executed with staff provided by the local public administration bodies in the area of responsibility of the mechanized brigade.

Under special circumstances, with the commander's approval, washing the linen can be performed using the engine machine for equipment decontamination existing at the CBRN company of the mechanized brigade¹¹.

Washing the linen of the sick or wounded soldiers is carried out by the care of the medical structures they are hospitalized in, inside the laundries that these structures have at their disposal. Where medical facilities do not have such laundries, the washing of the linen is carried out at upper level medical facilities or civil laundries in the dispensing area.

As a general rule, when the intensity of military activities is reduced, these services can be easily provided by the local contractors available in the area of the operation. If the intensity of military activities is increased, as a rule, the washing services are assured, at the presence of the opponent, by their own forces or by specialized military structures, and by contracting specialized economic operators for units in the second echelon.

Postal and courier services

Depending on the territory in which the operation takes place (on national territory or outside the national territory) and the type of operation involving the mechanized brigade, the way of providing postal and courier services has certain peculiarities. In general, postal and courier services are organized through the national postal service, the private agencies, the Lead Nation or the Role Specialist Nation where a state has been appointed to provide this service or when the service is included on the list of those offered by another state with which Romania has previously entered into a technical agreement on theater support.

Pursuant to the *Convention on Postal Services for Military Units at Peace, Crisis and War* (original title *Convenției privind asigurarea cu servicii poștale a unităților militare pe timp de pace, în situații de criză și la război*) concluded between the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Communications and Information

Society, approved by Order of the Minister of National Defense number M-61 of 02.06.2009, the preparation of the national postal system for defense is ensured by the Service for the Ensuring the Continuity of Postal Communications and materializes through the Mobilization Plan of the National Company Posta Română S.A.

In operations carried out on the national territory, in order to provide the military postal services, the military units shall be registered in the postal units based on the request. With this request, the structures signal the presence in the area, and may request the opening of a post box. At the regional transit centers, county post offices and regional post offices, the head of the particular postal sub-unit shall keep and update the records of the military units in their areas of responsibility, respecting the confidentiality policy.

Under the conditions of establishing the state of siege, emergency and war, the postal items which contain only the indications of the military units without mentioning the localities are mapped, with the support of the military postal structures at the National Center of Transit Brasov and redirected to the national postal network as provided for redistribution in accordance with the specified dislocations.

Upon declaring the state of crisis, in time of war, the sub-units of the National Company Posta Română S.A. will allow establishing and functioning of the military postal units in the spaces owned by them. In the case of the eviction of institutions in the operation areas, the offices of the postal offices will be taken over by the military mailboxes operating in that area on the basis of a delivery receipt form.

When deploying in the theaters of operation on the territory of other states, the postal services of the military units and their personnel are as follows: from the country, the correspondence is carried through the care of the Romanian Company Posta Română S.A. to the nearest point of service of the postal administration with which the Romanian Postal Service has commercial relations; from this point, the transfer of the postal items is made according to the agreement between the military unit and the postal administration in that country after the registration of the military unit deployed to the nearest working point in the postal network of the respective country. The National Company

Posta Română S.A. will ensure anti-terrorism verification of these postal items.

The postal services are provided through the postal sub-network, as well as by the military postal services or the persons empowered in the military units. Military post offices ensure reception at / from the postal subunits where each military unit enrolled in order to be served.

In the NATO system, at the level of the armed force commander, a structure is organized to coordinate, in particular, postal and courier services.

Each nation is responsible for organizing and controlling its own military system for postal and courier services. For the provision of courier services, among other specific responsibilities, nations are responsible for providing security measures to prevent terrorist access to mail, security checks, physical processing of items by scanning, to detect chemical agents, biological agents, explosive substances, or improvised devices and by ensuring the quarantine of suspect items.

In order to meet the security requirements and to operate appropriate facilities, it has been agreed that a Member State's military and courier postal services operating on the territory of another Member State should benefit from a number of facilities, among which the establishment and the operation of military post offices.

Units or detachments that do not have their own post office of forces will be served by the postal office of the forces operated by the responsible nation for the provision of services in the location / settlement area of those structures.

The person in charge of the postal services of the organization managing the area is responsible for preparing the necessary arrangements for this. On the basis of reciprocity, the personnel of the NATO forces benefit from the forces postal office of the same privileges enjoyed by the personnel of the nation's armed forces operating this office.

Transfer points for correspondence transferred between the armed forces and the civilian postal authorities will be established following discussions on the basis of agreements between the parties involved.

Each nation involved will provide the means it deems necessary for the transport of mail. However, whenever the situation requires shared use by NATO nations of limited means of transport, this will be done fairly.

In operations conducted under the aegis of the UN and the UN order; the postal and courier service can be provided on the basis of HNS through the existing postal service in the country of military action. Correspondence arriving from the country for the military personnel in their own quota is delivered free of charge, insured from the national postal authorities.

In order to increase or maintain the morale of the troops, every effort will be made to ensure the delivery of the personal correspondence of the subordinate troops. The logistics system of the brigade can provide postal services for units hired through the supply chain. The delivery network must maintain, through postage and daily courier activities, the link between the command of the mechanized brigade and its subordinate units.

Funeral Services

Considering the participation of our army in the past few years to more and more international missions and knowing that this participation also involved the loss of human lives among Romanian soldiers, the funeral service has gained increasing importance through the influence which it has on the morale of troops and on public opinion.

According to the national legislation currently applicable, the funeral services are in national responsibility and presuppose "the burial of the deceased soldiers in the area of operations after their evacuation from the battlefield by teams belonging to the non-combatant formations, ... with the provision of the religious confession corresponding to the confession to which they belong, once they have been gathered, identified and registered"¹².

Formalities in case of death are national responsibility, and each nation must have their own specific instructions in this respect. In general, services of graves recording include all stages, starting with the search and recovery process of the deceased person's remains until the emergency funeral on the battlefield or returning them to their close relatives.

Responsibilities in line of the evidence of graves begin with the unit where the death of the soldier takes place. The units will recover their deceased people and evacuate them to the nearest point of collection and evidence of graves. Situations of tactical emergencies may require urgent procedures in this regard¹³.

The burial of the soldiers from their own forces or those of the enemy who died in the area of the operation shall be executed according to the regulations in force, with the assurance, where possible, of the religious assistance corresponding to their confession after they have been gathered by the personnel designated by the unit commander, identified and registered.

The deceased soldiers who are part of the Allied armies operating on the territory of our country, with the approval of the senior echelon, depending on the situation, are surrendered to their representatives or buried by the commander of the unit, keeping their records.

Deceased militaries of the enemy's armed forces are identified, entered into a separate record, drawn up by the great unit in the line of which they have been found and buried in separate, individual places, except in cases of force majeure requiring a collective burial place¹⁴.

The evacuation of the deceased from the operations area of the mechanized brigade to its place of origin shall be done on especially designed transport circuits. Transport of the deceased from the assembly area to the established cemeteries will be done with other motor vehicles than sanitary.

The places where deceased soldiers are buried are written on maps or plans and marked with visible signs. These maps or plans are entered into the archive of the mechanized brigade that carried out the burial.

Contaminated deceased people from the operations area of the mechanized brigade will be evacuated or buried temporarily with the consent of local authorities, and their temporary burial site will be indicated on a special map.

The personal belongings of the deceased soldiers who have been identified are dispatched through the normal logistics support channels to their families, or, in the case of the deceased military belonging to the enemy, to the competent national authorities.

According to NATO's logistic doctrine for land forces, the organization of this service requires each nation to have specific instructions in this respect, detailing the entire process, from searching for and recovering the remains of the deceased people to the emergency burial on the battlefield or returning them to their close relatives.

Our national legislation makes very brief references to these services, and at present, at the level of the Romanian Armed Forces, there are no specific instructions elaborated on this complex process of managing the deceased personnel during the military actions.

Moreover, although funeral services fall under national responsibility, at our army level there are no specialized personnel or structures in such services. That is why I believe that it is necessary to take immediate measures on this line in order to regulate with greater clarity the funeral services.

Taking into account the experience gained by the military of our army in the joint missions with other NATO member states, I think that a starting point and a possible solution at hand in solving this problem is studying, understanding, adapting to the requirements of our army, and then the adoption of a viable model used by one or more of the NATO member states to organize and provide funeral services.

Conclusions

An integral part of the operations plans, the logistic support of the forces involved in operations is fundamental to ensuring the success of the mission. Achieving logistic support and campaigning services to the military call for increased attention to the changing conditions of the battlefield.

As a result of this permanent dynamics, the system through which campaign services are provided must be flexible and able to support decisions of force commanders.

It is also necessary that the provision of the campaign services be the result of a forward-looking process, the appropriate solving of the logistical tasks being one of the basic missions of the logistics structures.

NOTES:

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