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Security information resources and strategies of the XXI century

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Abstract. National Intelligence is a priority of national security strategies and intelligence to the US security and defence or in the UE States (Strategists/White Books), by which it is proposed, for the first time, achieving an overall, systematic reforms and long term to this area for important strands of which mention: coordination, structural transformations, the formation of a new structure. Improve the quality and activity of human resources reform in the intelligence research, technical development capabilities for gathering information. The dynamics of transformations is necessary to streamline the work of intelligence organizations. In Romania there is an older Security Strategy (2006) and no Intelligence strategy, which would need to be developed. Whatever the model and how to design, american or european, for turning his Romanian intelligence is important for their effectiveness by the maximum of the intelligence community and its components. All these directions and actions are required to be prepared for the strategic change in the world and intelligenceul in order to meet the new challenges of the 21st century.

Keywords. National Intelligence, UE States, Strategists/White Book, Security Strategy (2006, Romanian intelligence

Enter resources and their management need

Any human activity is dependent on the resources, defined as stores or sources of means likely to be sold in a given circumstance and how to use them in the production of social values. Specialists claim that growth means the economy management resources based on science + - charged primarily as raw materials and finished products handled within the space and time the management procedures and the human capacity to maintain the ratio must - availability in their recovery.

The problem is tackled multidimensional resources, in all social sciences, through an interdisciplinary investigation, given the utmost importance, defining for all areas of social life. Different theories and methods of investigation led to the identification, depending on the interests and needs of two major categories of resources: human resources and material and financial resources which, in the current era of information, plus information resources.

Human resources means all persons capable of producing social values by the company at a time. Man has the ability to provide balanced relationship between resources and needs between production and consumption for its own purposes, but also for society. Man uses all other categories of resources, having the ability to forecast the evolution of needs - resources report and to find ways to optimize resources through a continuous activity

identification, allocation and management of their. Therefore, the role of human resources that are renewable, overwhelmingly identify and use all other categories of resources.

They are included in the category of economic resources specialists summarizing the labor potential of a country, geographical areas etc. and can be considered, at generally speaking, using indicators, such as age population available working population in the working age population etc., level of education, health, share of different professional categories of the population, etc.

The material resources include all "commodity" and finished products generating materials needed company. These, together with soil and subsoil riches, techniques and technologies form the capital, which is prerequisite to obtaining factor and economic goods. They can be repeatable / reproducible, renewable / non renewable, abundant or scarce recoverable / irrecoverable. Material resources are addressed in connection with the financial resources that comprise all means, the funds held by the company at a time and can be used for development and other specific needs. Today, the complexity of socio-economic processes as a result of new information age technologies and specific needs regarding access to real-time material, led mutations in the thinking and action by reconsidering the role of information in business organization and management processes of economic and social development. So, the information of the content, organization and retrieval mode have utility and availability for use by human factors knowledge in order, decision or action, are information resources. This explains the concern at all levels of organizational structures for obtaining timely, complete, accurate, appropriate, timely and accurate, by processing analytical and synthetic skilled personnel and timely transmission of information products obtained makers empowered order to capitalize quickly and efficiently.

To seize all resource categories, depending on interests and needs, they need to be managed. In a general acceptance, management is regarded as management entity independent production and active, mainly by sensing and correcting deviations found to a number of conditions or benchmarks, controlled by a factor of authority and respect of legal rules methodological and procedural. It is under the impact of the necessity to approach prospective retrospective diminishing formal controls in favor of the concept, the transition from analytical perspective to the interactive and inclusive, fostering continuity of management time based smart change, information, skills, learning and organizational knowledge, success and performance, as well as crisis situations.

In this regard, resource management can be defined as the action or set of operations identifying, obtaining, processing and use of available depending on interests or needs. In the current conditions it is also called management - with multiple meanings, such as handling, steering, guidance, leadership, management, negotiation, transaction, two signifying, so "basic driving skill" or directing efforts to use all resources in the most appropriate and most efficient manner to achieve goals.

The management is a process of cognitive and action, whose basic elements are people with responsibilities in human resources management, material and information (called leaders or managers who design, administer and execute the work with management functions) ideas resulting strategies, objectives, policies and programs of action, and facts or actions that produce social values. In this context, management (management) profession is based and which reveals, ultimately, as "art human factor management, use of resources".

This will strengthen the effectiveness of decisions taken (quality, speed, communicability), understanding the behavior of personnel specialized in obtaining, processing and use of resources and the possibility of objective assessment and monitoring performance management activity.

Information resources

Informational resources is the defining element of management and organization of any productive purpose activities used in the development and operation of all social systems producing social values.

a) Definition of information resources

Concerns about the identification, definition and quantification of information resources led to interpretations homogeneous background, but different shape. Most striking are those given by economics, where information resources are defined as "information of the content and manner of organization and retrieval have utility and availability for use by the human factor, for the purposes of knowledge, decision or action". Their importance in terms of management and organization entity productive highlighted other defining elements according to which information resources are perceived as "information, information, information flow, models, methods, techniques and procedures, equipment, a carrier of information, installations and objects inventory management and execution working staff."

The combination of the two approaches lead to the conclusion that information resources are the expression capacity of institutions (organizations) to create information products through its own human and technical possibilities, as well as liaising with the external environment, according to the interests and needs. This information acts as operator of process knowledge base, decision and action and substance of interpersonal communication.

Informational resources whose common element is the information there as support files on classical electron magnetic or optical databases and databases managed by computer, documentary collections (including microfiche and microfilm), computer information records, funds patents, designs and patents, and information held by humans as objects of managerial work.

So, information resources are essentially information obtained in the process of information- management, methods, techniques and procedures which, in content, manner of organization and relevance have utility and available for use in appropriate ways in order knowledge, decision and action in relation to the interests and needs.

Informational resources is at the same time, information assets, which entail costs of production, processing, transmission and reproduction, are perishable and subject to obsolescence if not managed properly, but non-destructive nature, can be multiplied by disseminating depending on interests and needs.

Century XXI century is marked by profound changes of the international security environment. The world is becoming increasingly complex and interdependent, and globalization as states increasingly irreversible. The emergence of a global economy, strongly interconnected, reconfigures the system of international alliances, accelerate technology adoption and deliver scale development of new economic centers. This interconnected world offers new opportunities but growing number of companies and significant risk to international security.

Regional instability, resulting from the spread of religious fundamentalism, massive migrations of populations and competition for natural resources and other factors, constitutes the coordinates that define new requirements for security and intelligence services.

Concerns states to organize effective national security services, a corresponding vision of the US and the American system of security and intelligence and one of the two representing the vision of EU Member States with significant concerns in developing and implementing security strategies that include intelligence.

The system requires the establishment of US national security strategy, in which, based on other strategies are developed security system and intelligence as we have discussed, which are part of a hierarchical system of the US Intelligence Strategies.

In this system we find for each domain / subdomain of security (item) a specific strategy.

Thus, the new security strategy reads:

This new National Security Strategy positions the United States to safeguard our national interests through strong and sustainable leadership. It sets out the principles and priorities to guide the use of American power and influence in the world.

First and foremost, we will **lead with purpose**. American leadership is a global force for good, but it is grounded in our enduring national interests as outlined in the 2010 *National Security Strategy*:

And

...These complex times have made clear the power and centrality of America's indispensable leadership in the world. We mobilized and are leading global efforts to impose costs to counter Russian aggression, to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL, to squelch the Ebola virus at its source, to stop the spread of nuclear weapons materials, and to turn the corner on global carbon emissions. A strong consensus endures across our political spectrum that the question is not whether America will lead, but how we will lead into the future.

The president's second National Security Strategy articulates a belief in a peaceful, rules-based international order; it also reaffirms the fact that none of this can happen without the leadership of the United States. For scholars seeking to trace broader themes in the president's foreign policy strategy, the document promises good historical value. But to expect it to provide definitive answers to every crisis that now simmers across the globe — that's asking a bit much of any NSS¹. (For national security intelligence as a sub domain of the National Intelligence Strategy was developed (last in 2014), and sector / sequential Defense Intelligence Strategy (Defense Intelligence Strategy, 2012-2017) and the National Strategy on Intelligence (National Counter Intelligence Strategy, the last in 2009).

European states presented (UK, France, Spain) have developed a single document - a single security strategy national, all integrating into a single document - the parties on security and defense and intelligence site. Thus in France - this document is called White Paper on national defense and security (Le Livre blanc sur la Defense et la National Security - 2013) strategic doctrinal document security and defense, France, (see detail Importance and role of intelligence in security strategies - case study: United Kingdom and France - Bulletin National Defense University "Carol I " September 2014, pp 66).

In the UK there is a new National Security Strategy - National Security Strategy NSS) - October 2010-2011.

New strategy of national security of Spain - 2011, whose necessity was obvious, integrates values and interests on the basis of which it is based; to analyze the hazards, threats and vulnerabilities as well as the causes that they generate, to establish the framework for action and contain databases to provide a response in full, which will ensure protection of national interests, while ensuring at the same time respect constitutional values and the international treaties signed by Spain.

¹[Obama's Last National Security Strategy | Foreign Affairs](https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2015-03-02/obamas-last-national-security-strategy-) <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2015-03-02/obamas-last-national-security-strategy->

National Security Strategy -2011 is in harmony with the strategies adopted by the international organizations to which Spain is a party to. Correct to suitability for strategic developments in the situation must be ensured by periodic reforms.

In Romania there is an older Security Strategy (2006) and no Intelligence strategy, which would need to be developed.

Whatever the model and how to design, american or european, for turning his Romanian intelligence is important for their effectiveness by the maximum of the intelligence community and its components. All these directions and actions are required to be prepared for the strategic change in the world and intelligenceul in order to meet the new challenges of the 21st century.

Conclusion

Intelligence activity is a national priority of the new strategy for security and intelligence in the US or in the EU security and defense, which proposed the first time ever, the overall achievement of a systematic and long term of this area regarding important strands of which: Coordination, Structural transformations, the establishment of a new structure, improving quality and human resources activity, reform intelligence related research, developing technical intelligence capabilities. Dynamics change is necessary for efficient business intelligence organizations.

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