



VIEWS ON INTELLIGENCE AND THE SIZE INFORMATION (SYSTEM/SUBSYSTEM) NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract

Technological advances, globalization and effervescence open version of how to obtain the information have profoundly transformed the intelligence. In a dual universe characterized by connectivity and also atomization, widely disseminated, fast, highly heterogeneous networks, amplified uncertainties both in terms of current processes, especially the predictability of those in the future. In the knowledge society, security has become, more than ever, a shared common good and the main feature of the new realities is "Transparency due to multiple inter dependencies."

To face these challenges, modern administrations implementing security strategies that radically transforms the role of specialized services, become part of a national effort involving both government and civil institutions, going up to the individual responsibility of the citizen. Understanding Intelligence starts from the definition and understanding of the concept of "intelligence", one of the complex concepts given that it can be used from at least three perspectives, namely: process, organization and product. In perspective, intelligence services tend to become providing knowledge, within an interdisciplinary network, where the beneficiary and provider roles are complementary.

Key words:

Technological advances, globalization, security strategies, radically transforms, intelligence services

JEL Codes:

D8, L86

1. Introduction

Organizations are the basis of a joint with a purpose. Some experts argue that the term can refer to any organization complex human interaction, whether or not collective purposes (Tiberiu Tanase, 2009: 26).

Organizations as complex social systems are composed of elements that must act to achieve efficiency focused by carrying out the of the planned long-term changes aimed at the entire organization and especially human resources.

Efficiency, performance and flexibility of an organization are essential in optimizing its goals and objectives can be achieved in programs and strategies of the company.

This requires organizations to be analyzed both in terms of capacity to integrate human factors organizational variables and from that to react adequately to influence the external environment.

2. Organization – intelligence

As noted Herman "intelligence activity was always seen as part of the war", but the work of information (intelligence) appeared genuinely modern in the past hundred years (Marian Sebe, 2009). Intelligence work

involves searching data collection, analysis and transforming them into information needed for policy strategy, economic and military of a state. This process, known as the concept of "cycle/fluxului information" determines the structure and function of an intelligence service. Thus a general structure of an agency /intelligence service could have the following (main) components: management, collection, exploitation, technical protection regulations.

In this sense structures (departments) of:

- *collection* - are the interface between intelligence services and sources, the main leadership tasks existing sources (transmission of information needs, getting them and sending them to the center, remuneration and other sources), the creation of new sources, collection management departments to carry out the tasks set by the center.
- *exploitation* - are generally divided by countries or areas of interest, as well as issues (terrorism, weapons of mass destruction etc.) (Corneliu Pivariu, 2005) For the execution of special operations (given that most of the intelligence services of the great powers and even other

countries have such special structures) are composed of technical technicians have the main task to provide acquisition and operation compartments technical means to fulfill their missions (Jacques Baud, 1998).

In many cases by these departments are managed and links of various kinds in the intelligence service and beneficiaries, including data transmission and databases without a service intelligence can not be conceived;

- protection - responsible for physical protection and personnel, in cooperation with other departments, having a special connection with the technical collaboration experience a significant development under current and future impact of new technologies across business intelligence;
- administrative, which plays an important role in ensuring the smooth running of the service/agency and create conditions for the proper development of the entire structure of information (Jacques Baud: 1998).

Should be noted that administrative structures play an important role in ensuring the smooth running and developments and create conditions suitable to all service information.

3. Dimension of intelligence (information security)

Information security (intelligence product) is an important element of national security. There is even an informational size (in terms of functional system/subsystem information) national security, which includes all systems of collection, storage, processing, transmission and use of information that touch on national security, zonal, regional, global (it considering computing systems, Internet usage, new information and communication technologies to the benefit of the security environment).

Functional elements of this dimension (functional - subsystem) are: information, mounts its collection centers, storage, processing, analysis and dissemination of information, networking and transmission paths or distributing information, systems, mass media (print, radio, broadcasting, etc..) employed in the service of national security, operating rules for this purpose information, specialized structures in the areas of intelligence, counterintelligence, protection psychological etc. (Tanase Tiberiu, 2004).

Every dimension of security is deeply and significantly dependent on the size of the intelligence (information), the volume and quality of information acquired, stored, processed and used. national and international security and in turn, through its status indicators and regular

evaluation part affects every dimension including the size of intelligence (information).

Therefore any economic strategy, political, military, cultural, etc..seeking both by individual countries and groups of countries, states or alliances of political-military, economic or otherwise, maintaining the normal security is not possible without the existence of relevant information objective, accurate and timely information about each dimension of this. Of course, access to this information depends to a large extent and the status and role that each state has it in an area, region or the world.

In turn, these two attributes - status and role - are dependent on information dimension economic and military security, demographic resources, technological and other dimensions of national security.

Any security threat can be characterized by the value of this information, the size of national and international intelligence. As we have presented a special role and size of intelligence - the role of managing information security returns intelligence.

In this sense, the current National Security Strategy argues that the work of the intelligence, counterintelligence and security is an essential component of the national security system, aimed primarily prevention and timely warning about the risks and threats that create or may create threats to values and Romania's fundamental interests and adequate protection against such hazards.

Priorities of this activity will be (Old national strategy to prevent and combat terrorism was approved by CSAT decision no. 36 of 5 April 2002): the fight against international terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other transnational risks, monitoring of the local conflicts that may endanger national security and allies and partners, or fundamental human rights, countering cross-border crime organized, corruption and other illegal activities that could endanger national security. Under these conditions, the tasks and powers of intelligence structures are constantly adapting and diversifying.

The current National Security Strategy of Romania establishes the main strands of national institutions with responsibilities in the fight against terrorism:

- Strengthen international cooperation, including efforts to relaunch comprehensive definition of terrorism and the establishment of rules and standard operating procedures;
- Consensus between political forces, NGO's and civil society on the need to promote zero tolerance policy in the fight against terrorism (Supreme Council of National Defence on 17 April 200);

- Improving the national crisis management;
- A better understanding of the structures, methods and techniques of terrorism, requires a new strategy to fight terrorism aimed: reviving the doctrines and regulations on the use of forces, preventing, deterring, and proactive actions undertaken terrorist threat with the European Union, NATO and partner countries, including terrorism-generating areas;
- Harmonization of political and diplomatic efforts, intelligence and armed forces engaged in counter-terrorism, especially through better cooperation and operational coordination;
- Strengthening the institutional system to respond effectively, including through active participation in international cooperation actions, the risks and threats to national and international security, including terrorism identified as major threat.

From the perspective of Romania's national security and international as required:

- Speeding up the process of democratic transformation of Romanian society and achieving the integration into the Euro-Atlantic security. as a nation keen to integrate into Euro-Atlantic security space model to follow and rules arising from the assumed values of Euro-Atlantic community and the ability to assert ourselves as partners. To become partners in the new Euro-Atlantic security architecture requires a flexible and adaptable government to represent citizens and they trust; Romania's position depends on the ability of policy-makers and civil society to build a democratic, viable;
- Creating and sustaining legal mechanisms to combat corruption, degradation expression of power and capacity management (impaired document management) in this work, particular attention should be paid to preventing and combating organized crime, which is one of the major pillars of corruption;
- Global approach to cross-border threats, particularly terrorism, which is the common threat to all democratic states
- Romania's security forces must reform continually face new threats.

4. Conclusions

Experience in early XXI century revealed that the success of the intelligence services were determined, in most cases, predictive ability of their top management about changes that will occur in the security environment and the ability to adequately tackle/changes caused by vulnerabilities, risks and threats in the security products.

In optics specialists, performance optimization intelligence organization of the future will depend increasingly more this anticipatory and response capacity changes, be attributed to the increasing professionalisation of management intelligence organizations.

Romanian security system is in a process of reform and modernization to accommodate of the challenges and requirements arising from its membership of NATO.

National security must be built through integrated management information in doing multiple information being definitive in building integrated national security. in this context, there is a need for new methodologies and forms of action for the harmonization efforts of the competent bodies in countering them.

The achievement of European integration can provide higher quality of life for all citizens adequate Romanian national security status member of NATO and the EU.

Of this would be necessary selection, analysis and define a number of risk indicators considered representative for economic security and Assessment of the state of economic security, but also for developing new strategies for national economic development and national security.

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