

RESOURCES OF THE SECURITY CONCEPT

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Abstract: *The concept of security involves various resources that contribute to its realization. These resources include human resources, financial resources, technological resources, information resources, natural resources, diplomatic resources, and alliances. The availability and effective utilization of these resources are crucial for achieving and maintaining security objectives.*

Human resources, comprising military personnel, police forces, and intelligence agencies, provide the necessary manpower and expertise to protect and defend the nation. Financial resources, in the form of allocated budgets, finance defense and security initiatives, including the procurement of military equipment and the implementation of security policies. Technological resources encompass advanced military technology, communications equipment, surveillance systems, and encryption systems, which enhance security capabilities. Information resources, such as intelligence services and information sharing networks, provide critical insights into potential threats and the intentions of other states or groups. Natural resources, including energy resources, minerals, water, and agricultural land, can be of strategic importance to national security and require protection. Diplomatic resources and alliances, formed through diplomatic relations and defense cooperation agreements, enhance security through collaboration, information sharing, and mutual support in times of crises.

Keywords: *security, resources, human resources, financial resources, technological resources, information resources, natural resources, diplomatic resources.*

Security and insecurity are outcomes of a process known as (in)securitization, where actors in a particular field engage in struggles to establish successful claims. However, the resulting security measures often deviate from the actors' initial expectations and strategies, even those of the most dominant actors. De-securitization, seen as a return to normal politics, does not disrupt the (in)securitization process rooted in routines, even if it displays apparent exceptions¹.

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¹ Paul D. Williams, *Security Studies*, Taylor & Francis e-Library, New York, 2008, p. 128.