

## 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 exceptions<sup>1</sup>.

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

The resources of the national security concept vary according to the country and the specific context, but can generally be grouped into the following categories:

1. Human resources: These include military and civilian personnel engaged in defense and security, such as the military, police, secret services and security personnel. Human resources may also include security experts, researchers, and analysts who provide information and analysis relevant to national security.

2. Financial resources: These refer to the budget allocated for defense and security, including funds for the purchase of military equipment, technological development and modernization of critical infrastructure. Financial resources can also be used to implement national security policies and programs.

3. Technological resources: These include advanced military technology, communications equipment, surveillance and threat detection systems, encryption systems, and other technologies used in national security. These resources can be critical to detecting, preventing, and countering threats to national security.

4. Information resources: These include information and data about potential threats to national security, as well as information about the capabilities and intentions of other states or groups that could pose a threat. Information resources also include intelligence services and intelligence gathering agencies.

5. Natural resources: These refer to a country's natural resources, such as energy resources, minerals, water and agricultural land. These resources may be of strategic importance to national security and may require protection from external or internal threats.

6. Diplomatic resources and allies: These include diplomatic relations with other states and international alliances. Collaboration and partnerships with other countries can enhance national security through information sharing, defense cooperation and mutual support in crises.

It is important to note that these resources may vary depending on the particularities of each country and its national security priorities.

These resources are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, contributing to the overall security posture of a nation. They need to be effectively managed, coordinated, and integrated into a comprehensive security strategy to address evolving challenges and ensure the safety and well-being of a country and its citizens.

To undo (in)security, it is necessary to challenge the “regime of truth” constructed by security professionals and expose who is being sacrificed and for what reasons. This dismantling entails questioning the power dynamics behind unlimited security measures. By analyzing the limitations and boundaries of security, resistance, and freedom, it becomes possible to redefine the political landscape and frame it as a struggle for democracy on behalf of those who have been marginalized and excluded.

**1. Human resources** are a crucial component of the concept of national security. They encompass the individuals who are involved in various roles related to defense and security, including both military and civilian personnel. The effective utilization and management of these human resources are essential for ensuring the safety, stability, and sovereignty of a nation.

Human resources play a fundamental role in the concept of national security, encompassing both military and civilian personnel engaged in defense and security-related activities. These individuals contribute their skills, expertise, and dedication to safeguarding the safety, stability, and sovereignty of a nation. Effective utilization and management of human resources are vital for achieving the objectives of national security.

*Military personnel* form a critical part of human resources in national security. They are responsible for protecting the territorial integrity of a country, deterring potential aggressors, and responding to security threats. The armed forces consist of soldiers, officers, and specialized units trained in combat, intelligence, logistics, and other military disciplines. Their expertise and capabilities are instrumental in defending the nation against external threats and maintaining internal stability.

*Civilian personnel* also play an essential role in national security. They include police forces, intelligence agencies, border security personnel, emergency responders, and other civilian organizations involved in maintaining law and order, counterterrorism efforts, intelligence gathering, and disaster response. These individuals contribute to the prevention, detection, and mitigation of security risks, both within the country and abroad.

*Police forces* play a vital role in maintaining internal security and law enforcement. They are responsible for ensuring public safety, preventing and investigating crimes, and upholding the rule of law within the country. Police officers work at various levels, including local, regional, and

national, and collaborate closely with other security agencies to address security challenges effectively.

*Secret services*, such as intelligence agencies, gather and analyze information to identify potential threats to national security. They operate covertly to collect intelligence on foreign entities, monitor activities of extremist or terrorist organizations, and provide critical information to decision-makers. Secret service personnel specialize in intelligence gathering, counterintelligence, and conducting secret operations to protect national interests.

*Security personnel*. This category includes a diverse range of individuals involved in security-related roles, both in the public and private sectors. It encompasses personnel responsible for securing critical infrastructure, such as power plants, transportation systems, and government facilities. Security personnel may also include private security firms employed to protect high-profile individuals, corporate assets, or sensitive information.

Effective coordination, training, and cooperation among these various human resources are essential for a solid national security framework. Governments invest in recruitment, training, and professional development programs to enhance the skills and capabilities of these personnel. Additionally, establishing clear command structures, effective communication channels, and collaboration mechanisms between different agencies and departments contribute to a comprehensive and integrated national security apparatus.

It is important to note that the specific roles and responsibilities of human resources in national security may vary depending on the country's geopolitical context, its threat environment, and the specific needs and priorities identified by the government.

The effective management of human resources in national security requires strategic planning, recruitment, training, and retention of skilled personnel. It involves developing specialized expertise, fostering leadership, and promoting a culture of professionalism, discipline, and commitment. Human resource management practices that emphasize continuous training, career development, and effective communication channels are crucial for enhancing the capabilities and effectiveness of the security workforce.

Moreover, collaboration and coordination among different actors within the national security apparatus are essential. This includes close cooperation between the military, intelligence agencies, law enforcement, and other relevant stakeholders. Such collaboration enables the sharing of

information, expertise, and resources, enhancing the overall effectiveness of national security efforts<sup>2</sup>.

The significance of human resources in national security is well recognized in academic literature. For instance, Buzan, Waever, and Wilde (1998) highlight the role of military and civilian personnel as key elements in the comprehensive security approach. They emphasize the importance of training, professional development, and coordination among different security actors to effectively address security challenges.

**2. Financial resources** play a pivotal role in the concept of national security. Adequate funding is necessary to support defense and security initiatives, including the acquisition of military equipment, the development and implementation of advanced technologies, and the modernization of critical infrastructure. The allocation of sufficient financial resources is crucial for maintaining and enhancing a nation's capability to safeguard its interests, deter potential threats, and respond effectively to security challenges.

*Defense Budget.* The defense budget represents a significant portion of a country's overall budgetary allocation. It covers expenses related to military personnel, training, operations, and the acquisition of defense systems and equipment. A solid defense budget ensures the availability of modern and effective military capabilities, such as advanced weaponry, communication systems, surveillance technologies, and logistical support. It allows for the continuous improvement and maintenance of military readiness, thus enhancing national security.

In a statement regarding<sup>3</sup> the fiscal year 2023 Budget, the speaker, likely a high-ranking official within the Department of Defense, expresses pride in joining President Biden in submitting the budget. The budget request of \$773 billion is aimed at defending the nation, prioritizing the well-being of military personnel and their families, and fostering collaboration with allies and partners. The budget aligns with the concept of integrated deterrence, allowing for strategic sequencing of operations worldwide and the modernization of the Joint Force.

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<sup>2</sup> Buzan, Waever and De Wilde, *Security*, Lynne Rienner Publishers, Colorado, 1998, pp. 49-71.

<sup>3</sup> Office of The Under Secretary Of Defense, *United States Department Of Defense - Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request*, Defense Budget Overview, April 2022, p. 2.

The speaker emphasizes the need for resources that align with strategy, strategy that aligns with policy, and policy that aligns with the will of the American people. This budget aims to fulfill that promise, reflecting the National Defense Strategy with a particular focus on addressing the challenges posed by China. It also acknowledges the importance of preparing for future challenges, including those related to climate change.

The budget aims to preserve readiness and maintain a deterrent posture against current threats, such as an aggressive Russia, as well as emerging threats from North Korea, Iran, and violent extremist organizations. Additionally, it underscores the commitment to U.S. global leadership, highlighting the responsibility for maintaining and strengthening alliances and partnerships.

The speaker expresses pride in the work put into developing the budget request and looks forward to engaging with members of Congress in discussing it further in the coming days and weeks.

*The European Union does not have a unified defense budget.* Defense spending and budgeting remain the responsibility of individual member states. Each member state determines its own defense budget and allocation of resources based on its national security priorities and commitments.

However, the European Union has been working towards strengthening defense cooperation among its member states through initiatives such as Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and the European Defense Fund (EDF). These initiatives aim to enhance defense capabilities, promote defense research and development, and encourage collaborative defense projects among EU member states. The European Defense Fund, established in 2017, provides financial support for collaborative defense projects that contribute to the development of EU defense capabilities. The fund has a budget allocation of €7.9 billion for the period of 2021-2027.

It is important to note that defense spending and budgeting decisions in the European Union are influenced by various factors, including national security priorities, defense commitments within NATO, and the overall economic situation of individual member states. Therefore, defense budgets and expenditures can vary significantly among EU member states.

The European Defense Agency's (EDA) Defense Data report<sup>4</sup> highlights the sustained increase in defense spending among its member

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<sup>4</sup> EDA, *Annual Report 2022*, available at: <https://eda.europa.eu/publications-and-data/latest-publications/annual-report-2022>, page accessed on 12.06.2023.

states. In 2021, out of the 18 member states that increased their defense expenditure, six recorded significant growth of 10% or more. Italy led with an absolute increase of over €4 billion, while Finland, Greece, and Slovenia saw relative increases of 42%, 33%, and 27% respectively. However, eight member states reduced their defense spending, with the largest relative cut being 15%.

The report concludes that defense spending has shown resilience against the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on a global scale. Furthermore, member states' announcements in response to Russia's aggression in Ukraine indicate that the trend of increased defense expenditure is expected to continue in the coming years.

**3. Technological Development:** Financial resources are essential for investing in research and development (R&D) programs aimed at technological advancements in defense and security. Funding is allocated for the exploration and implementation of cutting-edge technologies, such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity systems, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and advanced surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities. Technological development enhances a country's ability to detect and counter emerging threats, protect critical infrastructure, and strengthen its overall security posture.

In the twenty-first century, technology will play a central role in economic growth, national security, and social stability. Nations worldwide will recognize the importance of technological advancements and the need for a global atmosphere of innovation. While individual discoveries may initially provide a competitive advantage, the rapid dissemination of breakthroughs will result in global competition.

As technology becomes increasingly globalized, nations will shift towards a more open environment for technology exchange, alliances, and research. This shift will be driven by the evolving concept of national security, which will lead to greater collaboration between military and civilian research and development. Arms reduction negotiations are expected to result in decreased offensive nuclear weapons, shifting the focus towards verification rather than deterrence.

Verification of agreements will rely on advanced distant probing systems like spy satellites, as well as close inspection of facilities and output aided by new technological devices. Openness and transparency will be crucial to ensuring compliance with agreements and preventing cheating. The interplay between national security concepts and technological

advancements<sup>5</sup> will contribute to the elevation of technological societies towards new levels of openness and progress.

*Critical Infrastructure Modernization.* National security encompasses the protection of critical infrastructure, including energy, transportation, communication networks, and government facilities. Financial resources are allocated to upgrade and modernize infrastructure systems, ensuring their resilience against physical or cyberattacks. Investments may include securing power grids, enhancing transportation security measures, implementing robust cybersecurity protocols, and fortifying essential government facilities.

Critical infrastructure is the body of systems, networks and assets that are so essential that their continued operation is required to ensure the security of a given nation, its economy, and the public's health and/or safety. Although critical infrastructure is similar in all nations due to the basic requirements of life, the infrastructure deemed critical can vary according to a nation's needs, resources and development level<sup>6</sup>.

*Implementation of Security Policies and Programs.* Financial resources are utilized to implement national security policies and programs designed to address specific threats or challenges. These initiatives can range from counterterrorism efforts, border security measures, intelligence sharing programs, cybersecurity initiatives, and disaster response and recovery capabilities. Adequate funding enables the deployment of trained personnel, the establishment of effective intelligence networks, and the implementation of comprehensive strategies to mitigate risks and protect national interests.

Governments determine the allocation of financial resources for defense and security through comprehensive planning processes that consider the country's strategic objectives, threat assessments, and available resources. Additionally, oversight mechanisms and accountability frameworks ensure that funds are utilized efficiently, transparently, and in line with national security priorities. It is worth noting that the specific financial resources allocated to national security may vary across countries

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<sup>5</sup> Simon Ramo, *National Security and Our Technology Edge*, available at: <https://hbr.org/1989/11/national-security-and-our-technology-edge>, accessed on 12.06.2023.

<sup>6</sup> Cybersecurity&Infrastructure Security Agency, *Critical Infrastructure Sectors*, available at: <https://www.cisa.gov/topics/critical-infrastructure-security-and-resilience/critical-infrastructure-sectors>, accessed on 12.06.2023.



depending on their geopolitical situation, threat landscape, economic capacity, and strategic priorities.

*Advanced Military Technology.* Technological resources in the military domain include advanced weaponry, military vehicles, aircraft, and naval vessels. This encompasses state-of-the-art systems such as fighter jets, missile defense systems, submarines, drones, and other sophisticated military equipment. These technologies enhance a nation's defense capabilities, enabling it to effectively respond to security threats and maintain a credible deterrent position.

The 2022 National Defense Strategy<sup>7</sup> acknowledges that transformative technologies such as artificial intelligence, quantum science, autonomy, biotechnology, and space technologies have the potential to revolutionize warfare. While the United States leads in the development of these technologies, strategic competitors like China and Russia are steadily advancing in the field of advanced military technologies. The integration and deployment of these technologies in both foreign and domestic military forces could have significant implications for Congress and the future of international security.

The report provides an overview of selected emerging military technologies in the United States, China, and Russia. It focuses on key areas such as artificial intelligence, lethal autonomous weapons, hypersonic weapons, and directed energy weapons. Understanding the advancements and capabilities of these technologies is crucial for policymakers and stakeholders as they navigate the complex landscape of modern warfare and its implications for national security and international relations.

*Communications Equipment.* Effective communication is vital for the coordination and synchronization of national security efforts. Technological resources in this area encompass secure and reliable communication systems, including encrypted communication devices, satellite communication networks, secure data transmission protocols, and command and control systems. These technologies facilitate real-time information sharing, situational awareness, and rapid decision-making among various security agencies and personnel.

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<sup>7</sup> Kelley M. Saylor, *Emerging Military Technologies: Background and Issues for Congress*, Congressional Research Service, 2022, p. 2, available at: <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/natsec/R46458.pdf>, accessed on 12.06.2023

On September 20<sup>th</sup>, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)<sup>8</sup> added equipment and services from two entities, Pacific Network Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiary ComNet (USA) LLC, and China Unicom (Americas) Operations Limited, to its list of communications equipment and services deemed a threat to US national security.

Earlier this year, the FCC revoked the authorities of China Unicom America and PacNet/ComNet to provide services in the US due to the national security risks posed by their US communications. According to FCC Chairwoman Jessica Rosenworcel, the agency is taking further action “to close the door on these companies by adding them to the FCC’s Covered List”. This action is based on the assertion that PacNet/ComNet and China Unicom are subject to exploitation, influence, and control by the mainland Chinese government, posing risks to national security.

The FCC indicates that in recent filings, the US Department of Justice, in coordination with the US Department of Defense, has confirmed that the executive branch considers these companies to present “an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States or to the security and safety of United States persons” under Section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019. This statute requires the FCC to publish and maintain a list of communications equipment and services that pose an unacceptable risk to US national security or the security and safety of individuals in the US. The FCC published the initial list in March 2021 and will continue to update it as other communications equipment and services meet the criteria specified by law.

*Surveillance and Threat Detection Systems.* Technological resources play a crucial role in detecting and monitoring potential security threats. Surveillance systems include advanced sensors, radars, satellites, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) that provide comprehensive situational awareness and intelligence gathering capabilities. Threat detection systems, such as biometric scanners, cybersecurity tools, and border control technologies, aid in identifying potential risks and mitigating them proactively.

The rise of terrorism as a significant social and political threat following the September 11, 2001 attacks has prompted the U.S. government to prioritize homeland security measures. This includes the

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<sup>8</sup> HKTDC Research, *List of Communications Equipment Posing National Security Threat Expanded*, 26 Sept 2022, available at: <https://research.hktdc.com/en/articleMTE3-ODc0NTMxOQ>, accessed on 12.06.2023.

establishment of a federal department dedicated to addressing the threat, enhancing existing security systems, and implementing new strategies. However, concerns have been raised regarding the potential infringement on privacy and civil liberties by these measures.

The study made by Thomas F. Sanquist, Heidi Mahy, Frederic Morris (2008)<sup>9</sup> explores the use of risk perception research and the psychometric survey method to evaluate public perception of homeland security systems. The study aims to identify the factors influencing the social acceptance of these systems and provide guidance for the development of policies and safeguards. Research highlights the importance of striking a balance between threat reduction and potential privacy concerns. It examines various approaches such as data mining, closed circuit television surveillance, and communications monitoring. The findings contribute to a better understanding of public attitudes towards homeland security systems and offer insights for policy development.

By applying risk perception research and the psychometric survey method, policymakers can gain valuable insights into public perception, allowing for the implementation of more effective and acceptable homeland security systems. This approach enables the development of policies that not only address security concerns but also safeguard individual privacy and civil liberties.

*Encryption Systems.* Encryption technologies are vital for protecting sensitive information and communication channels from unauthorized access and interception. Encryption systems secure data transmission, storage, and communication, ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of critical information related to national security. These technologies are employed in areas such as secure military communications, intelligence sharing, cybersecurity, and the protection of classified data.

The intelligence community recognizes<sup>10</sup> the urgent need to prioritize the development and adoption of encryption technologies to strengthen national security. This need arises from the growing use of digital repression

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<sup>9</sup> Thomas F. Sanquist, Heidi Mahy, Frederic Morris, *An Exploratory Risk Perception Study of Attitudes Toward Homeland Security Systems*, *Analiza riscurilor*, vol. 28, nr. 4, 2008, DOI: 10.1111/j.1539-6924.2008.01069.x, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2008.01069.x>

<sup>10</sup> Gary Weinstein, *Encryption: The Necessary Tool For U.S. National Security And The Intelligence Community*, available at: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/digital-assets/-2023/05/07/encryption-the-necessary-tool-for-us-national-security-and-the-intelligence-community/?sh=263cc38672f2>, accessed on 12.06.2023.

tactics employed by authoritarian regimes worldwide. Notably, China has emerged as a leader in surveillance and censorship, employing these methods to control its population, suppress dissent, and fortify its surveillance and security infrastructure. The rise of digital authoritarianism and the increasingly sophisticated surveillance technologies employed by such regimes pose significant threats to democratic values and individual privacy.

In addition to countering digital repression, staying abreast of rapid technological advancements is crucial for national security. Adversarial foreign intelligence services are actively embracing cutting-edge technologies like generative artificial intelligence, cyber tools, unmanned systems, and advanced technical surveillance equipment, thereby augmenting their capabilities and challenging the defenses of the United States. Furthermore, the thriving commercial spyware industry, valued at approximately \$12 billion, is experiencing rapid expansion, with authoritarian governments exploiting and weaponizing spyware.

To safeguard national security interests, it is imperative for the intelligence community to prioritize the advancement and adoption of encryption technologies. This will not only help protect against digital repression tactics employed by authoritarian regimes but also address the challenges posed by rapidly evolving technological landscapes. By staying at the forefront of encryption technology and countering emerging threats, the intelligence community can uphold democratic values, protect individual privacy, and ensure the security of the nation.

*Cybersecurity Technologies.* As cyberspace becomes increasingly important in national security, technological resources focused on cybersecurity are essential. This includes advanced cybersecurity tools and techniques, intrusion detection and prevention systems, secure network architectures, and incident response capabilities. Cybersecurity technologies are critical for safeguarding critical infrastructure, protecting government networks, countering cyber threats, and ensuring the resilience of national information systems.

Ensuring security in military cyberspace<sup>11</sup> has become a critical concern due to the growing importance of cyberspace. Disruption in cyberspace can have a significant impact on the operational effectiveness of

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<sup>11</sup> M. Ďulík, M. Ďulíkjr., *Cyber Security Challenges in Future Military Battlefield Information Networks*, *Advances in Military Technology*, Vol. 14, No. 2(2019), 1802-2308, eISSN 2533-4123DOI 10.3849/aimt.01248, pp. 263-277.

armed forces during a crisis. The complexity of cyberspace and the need for comprehensive cyber warfare (CW) support imply the development of an integrated and synchronized scheme. This scheme should address the overall concept of operations in cyberspace and CW, required support, and specific cooperation.

The use of wireless technologies for battlefield communication introduces new challenges and issues for military communication networks. These include cognitive networks and intelligent radio utilization, the design of the cyber security architecture, the functional properties of the architecture, and the implementation of security functions and control at the infrastructure, service, and application layers. Addressing these challenges is crucial for maintaining the integrity and security of military communications in cyberspace.

Effective utilization and continuous investment in technological resources are crucial for maintaining a competitive edge in the field of national security. Research and development efforts, collaboration with the private sector, and international cooperation play significant roles in advancing and harnessing technological resources to address emerging security challenges.

Technology<sup>12</sup> has become an integral part of human life, shaping the world we live in. The division between advanced nations and developing nations is often determined by access to and denial of technology. While some progressive developing nations have made significant strides in technological advancements, others have been left behind. The absence or denial of technology highlights its importance and impact on societies.

The pursuit of technology is inherent to human nature, driven by various motives such as survival, defense, development, and sometimes even ulterior motives. In today's interconnected world, the diffusion and proliferation of technology are inevitable, despite its negative implications. To achieve international peace and stability, it is crucial to ensure the equitable sharing of technology benefits without artificial discrimination.

However, achieving equality for all is not feasible. The future of humanity relies on the skillful management of technologies, aiming to reduce conflicts, foster cooperation, and promote peaceful coexistence. This presents the greatest challenge of the 21<sup>st</sup> century: effectively managing

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<sup>12</sup> Amitav Mallik, *Technology and Security in the 21st Century*, A Demand-side Perspective, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Sweden, Oxford University Press, 2004, pp.11-12.

technology to create a world that encourages collaboration and peaceful interaction among nations.

**4. Information resources** are critical components of national security, providing valuable insights and intelligence that inform decision-making processes and help mitigate potential threats. These resources encompass a wide range of information and data related to security, including:

*Threat Assessment and Analysis.* Information resources gather and analyze data on potential threats to national security. This includes intelligence on terrorist organizations, extremist groups, transnational criminal networks, and other entities that pose risks to a country's security. Threat assessments are conducted based on collected information to identify emerging threats, assess their capabilities and intentions, and evaluate the level of risk they pose.

*Intelligence Services and Agencies.* Intelligence services, such as national intelligence agencies and security services, are essential information resources within a nation's security apparatus. These agencies collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence on a wide range of issues, including potential threats, geopolitical developments, and the activities of foreign entities. They employ various methods, including human intelligence (HUMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), and open-source intelligence (OSINT) to gather information.

*Surveillance and Monitoring Systems.* Information resources encompass surveillance and monitoring systems that provide real-time data and situational awareness. This includes technologies such as radar systems, satellite imagery, cyber threat monitoring, and social media analysis. These systems help identify and track potential threats, monitor border activities, detect suspicious behavior, and provide early warning capabilities.

*International Collaboration and Information Sharing.* Information resources extend beyond national borders through international collaboration and information sharing mechanisms. Nations exchange intelligence and information with allied countries and international organizations to enhance collective security efforts. These collaborations help broaden the information base, facilitate threat assessments, and enable coordinated responses to transnational security challenges.

*Cyber Intelligence.* With the increasing reliance on cyberspace, information resources also encompass cyber intelligence capabilities. This includes the monitoring and analysis of cyber threats, the identification of vulnerabilities in critical information infrastructure, and the detection of

cyber espionage or cyber warfare activities. Cyber intelligence resources aid in protecting national networks, critical systems, and sensitive information from cyberattacks.

Effective utilization of information resources requires robust intelligence gathering capabilities, skilled analysts, secure information systems, and effective mechanisms for information sharing and dissemination. Close cooperation between intelligence agencies, law enforcement, and other relevant entities is essential for leveraging these resources effectively to enhance national security.

It is worth noting that the specific information resources available and the nature of intelligence activities may vary across countries due to varying geopolitical landscapes, threat perceptions, and organizational structures.

**5. Natural resources** are vital elements that can significantly impact national security. Countries often rely on these resources for economic stability, energy independence, and overall societal well-being. Therefore, the protection and management of natural resources become crucial aspects of national security strategies.

The term „natural resources” encompasses all non-human inputs utilized in the production processes, excluding direct or indirect human inputs. While labor represents a direct human input, capital and technical know-how represent indirect inputs that result from past labor and deferred consumption. Natural resources encompass various contributions, including land for agriculture and living space, climate for agricultural purposes, minerals, forests, and oceans. In this discussion, the focus will primarily be on minerals, as the security of external sources for other resources is generally higher, or our dependence on external sources is relatively lower compared to minerals.

It is undeniable that modern industrial societies rely heavily on a diverse range of raw materials, predominantly minerals, including fossil fuels, as well as agricultural products such as cotton and wood pulp. These raw materials are scattered across the globe in widely varying quantities, and extensive efforts have been made to explore distant and challenging locations, both underground and underwater, in search of them.

Given the undeniable dependence of industrial societies on raw materials, particularly minerals, and their uneven distribution globally, ensuring access to these resources is of paramount importance. The exploration, extraction, and sustainable management of mineral resources are critical for maintaining the functioning and development of modern

industrial economies. Effective resource management, international cooperation, and strategic planning are necessary to address the challenges associated with securing these essential resources and ensuring their sustainable use for the benefit of present and future generations.<sup>13</sup>

The following are key considerations related to natural resources and national security:

*Energy Resources.* Access to reliable and diverse energy sources is essential for a nation's economic growth and security. Energy resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, and renewable energy, contribute to energy independence and reduce vulnerability to external disruptions. Ensuring the security of energy infrastructure, such as pipelines, power grids, and strategic reserves, is vital to mitigate potential threats that could impact energy supplies.

*Minerals and Strategic Materials.* Certain minerals and strategic materials have critical importance in national security and defense industries.<sup>14</sup> These resources include rare earth elements, uranium, titanium, and other materials used in the production of advanced weaponry, communication systems, and high-tech industries. Securing access to these resources and protecting their supply chains from disruptions is crucial for maintaining a competitive edge and ensuring national security capabilities.

*Water Resources:* Access to clean water resources is essential for sustaining life, agriculture, and economic activities. Water scarcity or disputes over shared water sources can become sources of tension and potential security threats. Managing and protecting water resources, ensuring efficient water use, and engaging in water diplomacy can help mitigate conflicts and maintain stability.

*Agricultural Land:* Food security is a critical aspect of national security. Adequate access to arable land, sufficient agricultural productivity, and stable food supply chains are essential for ensuring the well-being of the population and reducing dependency on external sources. Protecting agricultural land from environmental degradation, natural disasters, and

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<sup>13</sup> R.N. Cooper, *Natural resources and national security, Resources Policy*, Volume 1, Issue 4, June 1975, pp. 192-203, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0301-4207\(75\)90099-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0301-4207(75)90099-9).

<sup>14</sup> Defense Department of Defense, *The Defense Department's Strategic and Critical Materials Review*, 2021, available at: <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/-Release/Article/2649649/the-defense-departments-strategic-and-critical-materials-review/>, accessed on 13.06.2023.



potential threats to food production is vital for national security and stability.

*Environmental Stewardship.* The sustainable management of natural resources is crucial for long-term national security. Protecting ecosystems, conserving biodiversity, and addressing climate change are integral to ensuring resource availability, preventing environmental crises, and maintaining ecological resilience. Environmental degradation can lead to social unrest, displacement, and conflicts, impacting national security.

Effective policies, regulations, and international cooperation are required to manage and protect natural resources as part of national security strategies. Governments must balance resource exploitation with environmental sustainability, promote responsible extraction practices, and diversify resource supply chains to reduce vulnerability to disruptions.

It is important to note that the specific natural resources and their significance to national security vary among countries, depending on their geographical location, resource endowments, and strategic priorities.

**6. Diplomatic resources** and alliances play a crucial role in the concept of national security. Establishing diplomatic relations and forging international alliances contribute to a country's ability to protect its interests, maintain stability, and effectively address security challenges.

The process of globalization has led to a transformation in contemporary international relations, diminishing the monopoly of states over foreign policy. Non-state actors now play a dynamic role in shaping a country's image abroad, employing various communication mechanisms offered by information technologies. Diplomatic activities are increasingly accompanied by a communication process targeting both domestic and international audiences. Many states now launch information campaigns to advance their foreign policy priorities and garner support from their own societies. In the context of participatory democracy, public opinion's alignment with government policies is crucial for the government's stability. Additionally, external strategies aimed at changing or strengthening international public opinion towards a particular country are part of these campaigns. The term "public diplomacy" has been coined to encompass aspects of international relations that extend beyond interactions between state structures.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Mihai Marcel Neag, *Promoting Security Through Public Diplomacy*, Revista Academiei Forțelor Terestre Nr. 2 (74)/2014, p. 160.

The term “defense diplomacy” has gained widespread usage among policymakers and military strategists in NATO countries since the mid-1990s, encompassing various aspects of the national security system and its implications in international relations. This concept involves fostering comprehensive cooperation at multiple levels in the realms of inter-state security and military agreements. It aims to strengthen institutions, facilitate strategic dialogue and information exchanges, promote stability through cooperative measures that enhance confidence and security, improve democratic civil control, drive military reform, and enhance military training. It is recognized that diplomacy serves as the software for national security policy, while the armed forces provide the hardware, and both are necessary for an effective national security apparatus. The primary actors in defense diplomacy are military organizations, while civil society can contribute through educational initiatives, research, and evaluations of cooperation programs. Defense diplomacy initiatives encompass military partnerships, cooperation, joint exercises, participation in multinational structures, assistance programs, military aid, information sharing, activities of military attachés, arms control measures, personnel exchanges, and more.<sup>16</sup>

The following points elaborate on the significance of diplomatic resources and alliances in national security:

*Diplomatic Relations.* Diplomatic resources encompass the network of diplomatic missions, ambassadors, and diplomats representing a country abroad. Maintaining diplomatic relations with other states is essential for facilitating communication, negotiations, and conflict resolution. Diplomatic channels serve as crucial means of information exchange, crisis management, and coordination during times of regional or global security concerns.

*Information Sharing and Intelligence Cooperation.* Diplomatic relations facilitate the exchange of information and intelligence among nations. Collaborative efforts in intelligence sharing contribute to a comprehensive understanding of security threats, including terrorism, organized crime, cyber threats, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This enables countries to take proactive measures, enhance situational awareness, and strengthen their national security position.

*Defense Cooperation and Military Alliances.* Allies and defense cooperation agreements form significant diplomatic resources in national

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<sup>16</sup> Sergiu T. Medar, *Diplomația apărării*, CTEA Publishing House, Bucharest, 2006, p. 3.

security. Military alliances, such as NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), or bilateral defense pacts, provide a framework for collective defense, mutual support, and coordination in times of crises. These alliances enhance deterrence capabilities, foster military interoperability, and promote joint exercises and training, contributing to overall regional and international security.

*Economic Cooperation and Sanctions.* Diplomatic resources extend to economic cooperation and the use of sanctions as tools to influence the behavior of other states. Economic ties and trade agreements can foster stability, prosperity, and interdependence among nations, reducing the likelihood of conflicts. Diplomatic efforts to impose sanctions, when necessary, can apply pressure on states that pose security threats, discouraging destabilizing activities or human rights abuses.

*Diplomatic Negotiations and Conflict Resolution.* Diplomatic resources are instrumental in negotiating peaceful settlements, resolving conflicts, and preventing the escalation of tensions. Diplomatic efforts, including mediation, peacekeeping missions, and diplomatic dialogues, aim to prevent armed conflicts, promote reconciliation, and foster regional stability. Effective diplomacy can de-escalate tensions, build trust, and find diplomatic solutions to security challenges.

Diplomatic resources and alliances are based on the principles of mutual respect, cooperation, and shared values. Building and maintaining diplomatic relationships require ongoing dialogue, cultural understanding, and negotiation skills. These resources contribute to a country's ability to secure its interests, shape international norms, and build a favorable international environment conducive to its national security objectives.

It is important to recognize that diplomatic relations and alliances may evolve based on geopolitical shifts, national interests, and changing security dynamics. Flexibility, adaptability, and strategic foresight are crucial in leveraging diplomatic resources and alliances effectively in the pursuit of national security.

In conclusion, the resources of the security concept encompass a wide range of elements that are crucial for ensuring national and international security. These resources include not only traditional components like military capabilities, but also encompass diplomatic efforts, intelligence gathering, technological advancements, and cooperation among various stakeholders. The evolving nature of security threats and challenges in the

modern world necessitates a comprehensive approach that harnesses these resources effectively.

Natural resources play a significant role in security, particularly minerals, as they are essential for industrial societies and economic development. Ensuring access to these resources, which are unevenly distributed globally, becomes a strategic consideration for nations. Additionally, advancements in encryption technologies are vital for national security, given the escalating use of digital repression by authoritarian regimes and the challenges posed by rapid technological advancements.

Furthermore, the roles of different entities in the security domain are evolving. While defense has seen increased power and influence, the role of diplomacy in shaping foreign policy has eroded to some extent. The emergence of non-state actors and the impact of globalization have shifted the dynamics of international relations, requiring effective communication and public diplomacy efforts to shape perceptions and secure support for foreign policy objectives.

In the context of defense diplomacy, cooperation and partnerships between nations become essential for addressing common security challenges. Such efforts involve strengthening institutions, promoting stability through cooperation, and increasing confidence and security measures. Defense diplomacy recognizes the importance of involving both military organizations and civil society, with a focus on education, research, and evaluating the effectiveness of cooperation programs.

In summary, the resources of the security concept encompass a multidimensional approach that combines military, diplomatic, technological, and societal elements. The effective utilization of these resources is crucial for addressing security threats, promoting stability, and safeguarding national and international interests in an increasingly interconnected and complex world.



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