APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN THE OPTIMIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SIGNALING INFORMATION SYSTEM

Aurel-Mihail ȚÎȚU[1,2], Petrică TERTEREANU[3], Constantin-Dorin OLTEANU[4]

Rezumat. *Lucrarea științifică își propune să prezinte o abordare a procesului managerial specific cunoștințelor prin crearea unor structuri manageriale care să asigure suportul și coerența deciziilor în domeniul creării, achiziționării, transferului, împărtășirii și folosirii eficiente a cunoștințelor. Ținând cont de faptul că în fiecare stat membru sau asociat al Spațiului Schengen funcționează un singur punct de contact al Sistemului Informatic Schengen dar și de diversitatea culturală sau pregătirea profesională a angajaților, managementul cunoștințelor se impune ca un liant între centrele situate în statele membre, precum și între angajați. Implementarea managementului cunoștințelor are rol esențial în conștientizarea celor care conduc organizații de faptul că inovarea se bazează tocmai pe transformarea capitalului creativ în generarea de noi cunoștințe și idei. Rolul managementului este acela de a integra cunoștințele tuturor angajaților și de a forma câmpuri de cunoștințe organizaționale de natură rațională, emoțională și spirituală. În timp ce tehnologia acționează ca integrator numai asupra cunoștințelor explicite, care sunt prin natura lor cunoștințe raționale, managementul acționează asupra tuturor formelor de cunoștințe. Managementul cunoștințelor trebuie să creeze o cultură care să stimuleze creativitatea și un sistem motivațional care să o susțină.*

Abstract. *Scientific work aims to present an approach to the managerial process specific to knowledge by creating managerial structures that ensure the support and coherence of decisions in the field of creation, acquisition, transfer, sharing and effective use of knowledge. Taking into account the fact that a single point of contact of the Schengen Information System operates in each member state or associate of the Schengen Area, but also the cultural diversity or professional training of the employees, knowledge management is required as a link between the centers located in the member states, such as and between employees. The implementation of knowledge management has essential role in making those who run organizations aware of the fact that innovation is precisely based on the transformation of creative capital into the generation of new knowledge and ideas. The role of management is to integrate the knowledge of all employees and to form fields of organizational knowledge of a rational, emotional and spiritual nature. While technology acts as an integrator only on*

[1] Prof., dr. eng. and dr. ec. -mg., Dr. Habil. Dr. h. c., Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, 10, Victoriei Street, Sibiu, România (mihail.titu@ulbsibiu.ro).
[2] The Academy of Romanian Scientists, 54, Splaiul Independenței, Sector 5, Bucharest, Romania.
[3] Sc.D Student, National University of Science and Technology Politehnica Bucharest, Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Robotics, Splaiul Independenței nr. 313, Bucharest, Romania, (tertereanupetrica@yahoo.com).
[4] Sc.D Student, National University of Science and Technology Politehnica Bucharest, Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Robotics, Splaiul Independenței nr. 313, Bucharest, Romania, (ocosti@gmail.com).

explicit knowledge, which is by nature rational knowledge, management acts on all forms of knowledge. Knowledge management must create a culture that fosters creativity and a motivational system to support it.

1.   Introduction

One of the most defining characteristics of the European Union has been the freedom of movement of people, the elimination of internal border barriers, and the equal treatment of those who cross borders. The principles of free movement in the Schengen Area have been tested as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic and have sparked discussions about the need for a reform of the free movement area or whether it is in "crisis".

The Schengen Borders Code regulates a common package of codified rules applicable to the Schengen Area [7]. These regulations give Member States the choice between random, spontaneous checks at border points and internal border controls for a set amount of time and under specific circumstances.

On the other hand, according to the most recent legislative amendment of the Schengen statute (Schengen governance package), it has increased the control of the EU, with a view to the smooth implementation of the Schengen acquis by the member countries. In the context of Schengen cooperation, the values of the EU Treaty - fundamental rights, the rule of law, and democracy, respectively - serve as prerequisites for "earned or worthy confidence."

Guaranteeing the fundamental principles of the EU and the rule of law are preconditions for "deserved or meritorious trust" in Schengen cooperation and the EU's principle of mutual recognition, used in several sectors of Schengen activity. The justification of the free movement area of the EU is based on compliance with the legislation in force and on encouraging the practical advantages of the Schengen rules and the fundamental rights of the persons concerned.

Currently, the Schengen area covers more than 4 million square kilometers, with a population of almost 420 million people and includes 27 countries, including 23 states of the European Union and all states of the European Free Trade Association (Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein, and Iceland) [4]. On January 1, 2023, Croatia became the 27th full member country of the Schengen area. Internal border controls with Romania, Cyprus and Bulgaria have not yet been removed, and Ireland is not part of the Schengen area. The security of the EU territory is the responsibility of the member countries that manage the border management and from this point of view,