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**THE UTILITY AND SUBSTANTIATION OF THE CONCEPT AND INTEGRATIVE
ANALYSES IN THE FIELD OF MILITARY CAPABILITIES MANAGEMENT**

Dorel BADEA

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ABSTRACT

Integrated means, in a most general sense, included: gathering some or all internal management practices or subcomponents in a single system, but not as separate components. For these sub-systems to be integrated parts of the organizational management system they must be interconnected so that boundaries between processes be unnoticeable, practically not exist. From managing the needs of employees, to monitoring the activities of competitors in a relevant market, from encouraging the implementation of best practices, to minimizing risks while optimizing the use of resources, an integrated approach can help the organization achieve its predetermined objectives. At macro level, a crucial distinction that exists in terms of the main concept dealt with (integration) between business organizations and the military organization consists in that while in any organization/company/firm the need to develop an integrated system will come overwhelmingly from the inside, in the military organization, under the impulse of transformations specific to alliances and other regional agreements, the same necessity has as point of origin the outside. In this paper we will analyze the particularities of this issue for the military organization, highlighting the idea that the basis of achieving this goal is founded on understanding and ensuring the functioning of the binomial human resource – technical resource (which is often referred to in military literature by the phrase “Fighter-Weaponry”).

ECHR JUDGMENTS AGAINST ROMANIA IN CUSTODY MATTERS

Silviu Gabriel BARBU

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ABSTRACT

The verification of compliance by States of the rights and guarantees stated by the European Convention on Human Rights is the mission of the European Court of Human Rights. In the Romanian law system, the Convention is directly applicable and is a natural link between the rights and freedoms that states the requirements of a democratic society.

ANALYZING THE ACCESS PROCEDURES TO EUROPEAN POSITIONS

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pg. 111

ABSTRACT

As a result of EU enlargement to 27 Member States, with a population of around 480 million people, the Council approved the most radical administrative reforms proposed by the European Commission since 1968, the year the EU Staff Regulation and regime of other categories of servants of European Communities were enacted.

However, human resource management within the European institutions did not follow the evolution of the pattern positions interceded in recent decades, and consequently, the procedure management, the recruitment procedure, career structure and development, staff evaluation, social policies and training policies were no longer serving the demands of a dynamic and modern administration.

This ascertainment justified the need to reform the personnel policy since the recruitment until the retirement of European officials.

THE COST OF A SERVICE ORIENTED APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT

Laurentiu CIOVICA

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pg. 117

ABSTRACT

Nowadays concerns like: big data, reduced costs, scalability, distribution and reliability are the main topics that are taken in account when designing and implementing a software solution for different business needs. In this paper we present the need of using a service oriented architecture in developing distributed applications, what are the main service design rules and two metrics for computing the complexity of such application along with a metrics for computing the estimated time required to build such an application.

THE PENSION INSURANCE SYSTEM IN ROMANIA: STEPS TOWARD MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

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pg. 122

ABSTRACT

By bringing into discussion the pension system it also attracts some delicate subjects referring to the level of the given pensions and their sustainability. Without detailing the problems with which the public pension system confronts itself, the paper sets the coordinates of organizing and functioning of the pension system in Romania, identifying possible ways for future evolution.

The strengthening and added transparency of the bonds between the economic and political environments and between the main actors of the pension system, the insurers and the insured, are benchmarks that form the base of identifying solutions for insuring viable and adequate pensions.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN GIFTED AND NON-GIFTED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Valentin LUPU

pg. 128

ABSTRACT

This study examined academically gifted (N = 57) and non-gifted (N = 57) high school students from Bucharest, Romania to compare mean emotional intelligence (EI) and emotional empathy (EE) scores and to see if emotional empathy is a predictor for emotional intelligence. Participants completed Mehrabian's General Emotional Intelligence Scale (GEIS) and Mehrabian – Epstein Questionnaire Measure Emotional Empathy (QMEE). Gifted students scored higher on GEIS and lower on QMEE. Findings suggested that giftedness influences the level of emotional intelligence and that emotional empathy is a predictor for emotional intelligence.

BELGIAN GEOPOLITICAL IMPLICATIONS IN NATO STRATEGIC ACTIONS

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Crina-Dana PETRE

pg. 133

ABSTRACT

One of the most powerful states of the European Union, Belgium is an example of democracy, cooperation, development. A visionary state, founding member of fundamental alliances created in the beginning of XXI century predecessor century, Belgium, thanks to its hosting and infrastructure in Mons, NATO headquarters. With a complex and difficult politics in terms of to creating

alliances, Belgium is a constitutional monarchy, a federal State with four administrative regions (Walloon, Flemish, Brussels-Capital autonomous and German zone) it always managed to find the key path and collaboration because of its democratic conception and involvement in international politics is adept cooperation for maintaining global security.

EXERCISING COMMAND AND CONTROL DURING JOINT OPERATION PLANNING

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pg. 139

ABSTRACT

Planning is an essential element of command and control process and a continuous activity, “a process through which staff and subordinates translate the joint commander’s vision into a certain course of action, in order to prepare and execute an operation, focusing on the desire end-state”.

Commanders always will ensure the fact that joint operation planning complies with the requirements on terms of time, simplicity, details, international humanitarian law and the relevance of operational planning according to the situation. Generally, while the joint commanders are more deeply involved in planning, the operational headquarters can quicker develop a plan.

US MILITARY THINK-TANKS. THEIR POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC ROLE

Eugen STRĂUȚIU

pg. 143

ABSTRACT

American military think-tanks have their origin within military institutes attached to National military academies, ever since the nineteenth century.

After World War II, many private think-tanks have entered different contracts with political administrations of United States and also with international military and security organizations. They provide advice, scenarios and models for both the military-strategic operations and technology to equip the various military structures.

Meanwhile, the old military US reflection structures continued to refine their methods and means thus providing military history studies, reports and proposals for staff training, inter-arms models, proposals for the modern technologies’ implementation within military actions’ planning and execution.

COMPARATIVE STUDY REGARDING THE METHODS USED FOR SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Bogdan TIGANOAIA

pg. 149

ABSTRACT

This paper tackles the problem of the security risk management in an organization. The core of the paper is a comparative study regarding the methods used for security risk management, methods that were identified and analysed in detail. The paper finally presents some conclusions and opened issues regarding the interoperability and compatibility of the methods used for security risk management in an organization.

DEFINING ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPTS (I)

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pg. 156

ABSTRACT

Concepts of security [1] is frequently used in contemporary language, the diversity integrate sphere perceptions and influence its scope of reference, set different analytical perspectives within existence and has not allowed an opportunity to promote a universally accepted definition.

The extensive investigative options do not reflect, in any case, that it is not aware of the

fundamental role of security for conferring feelings of calm and confidence in the future of humanity, but rather expresses full attention and concern given multiple possible to determine all the factors of personal insecurity and collective and organizational measures to promote functional sets necessary to prevent or dismantle their negative effects on the balance of social systems.

Security concept studies have multiplied in recent years, so that the original concept have been promoted several derivatives: national security, zonal, regional, continental, international policy, democratic, political, informational, technological, military, economic, financial, critical infrastructure, energy, strategic resources, social, public, human, individual, community, food, environmental, health and others.