

Summary

Keywords

economic intelligence, lifelong learning, informatization, digital economy, digital transformation, public policies, digital skills, information management, human capital, innovation, economic efficiency, resilience, Romania, conceptual model, empirical correlations

This doctoral thesis investigates how the relationship between intelligence, education, and information can enhance economic efficiency in the context of Romania's accelerated digital transformation. The research is based on the premise that economic performance can no longer be explained solely by traditional factors, but requires the integration of cognitive, educational, and informational capital.

The originality of the thesis lies in the development of an integrative conceptual model that captures the interdependencies among these three fundamental dimensions and empirically validates their impact on organizational productivity and competitiveness. The methodology combined qualitative approaches (interviews, case studies) with quantitative analyses (surveys, descriptive and inferential statistics) applied to a sample of public and private organizations in Romania.

The findings highlight strong and significant correlations between the level of digitalization, educational attainment, and the ability to leverage information, confirming the hypothesis that harmonizing these factors leads to higher economic efficiency. The thesis also provides practical recommendations for public policy and organizations: strengthening digital skills, improving information literacy, and investing in both technological infrastructure and human capital.

In conclusion, Romania can achieve a sustainable competitive advantage by intelligently integrating intelligence, education, and information as key pillars of a resilient and digitally driven economy.

