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## ICT and AI's Dual Role in Global Security

### **Abstract**

*The rapid advancement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly affected global security, offering both transformative opportunities and new challenges. On the positive side, AI and ICT enhance surveillance, threat detection, and cybersecurity, enabling proactive responses to cyberattacks, terrorism, and natural disasters. They also improve military capabilities, crisis management, and disaster response, saving lives and optimising resources. However, these technologies also introduce risks, including the weaponisation of AI, cybersecurity threats, privacy concerns, disinformation campaigns, and widening global inequalities. Malicious actors exploit AI for sophisticated cyberattacks and autonomous weapons, while surveillance technologies raise ethical and civil liberty issues. To address these challenges, global cooperation is essential to establish ethical standards, strengthen cybersecurity, and promote digital literacy. By balancing innovation with regulation, the global community can harness the benefits of ICT and AI while mitigating their risks, ensuring a safer and more secure future.*

**Keywords:** *global security, weaponisation of artificial intelligence, information and communication technology, cybersecurity, ethical frameworks.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, the rapid advancement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed the global landscape, reshaping economies, societies, and security paradigms. While these technologies have brought unprecedented opportunities for innovation and growth, they have also introduced new challenges and vulnerabilities, particularly in the realm of global security. This article explores the dual role of ICT and AI in shaping global security, highlighting both their transformative potential and the risks they pose.

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This article employs a mixed-methods approach, combining a literature review of peer-reviewed studies from 2018 to 2024 and key policy documents such as the EU AI Act (2024); case studies examining AI applications in security contexts, including the Ukraine conflict (2022–2023); and a comparative analysis of regulatory frameworks across the European Union, the United States, and China.

The mentioned approach opens up space for asking several research questions:

How have advances in information and communication technology (ICT) and artificial intelligence (AI) reshaped global security frameworks?

What are the ethical implications of artificial intelligence in military operations and autonomous weapon systems?

How can AI-driven surveillance technologies be regulated to balance security and privacy rights?

What are the key risks posed by AI in the context of cybersecurity, and how can international cooperation mitigate these threats?

How does the digital divide between richer and developing countries affect global security in the age of AI and ICT?

The search for answers to these questions directed us to research the positive effects and challenges associated with the integration of AI and ICT in global security.

**Research Gaps**, while earlier studies, such as Brundage et al. (2018), primarily examined the militarisation of AI, this article expands the scope by incorporating recent developments—most notably the use of generative AI in disinformation campaigns (e.g., OpenAI, 2023) and the emergence of the EU's risk-based regulatory approach to AI.

## 2. THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF ICT AND AI ON GLOBAL SECURITY

The integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) into global security frameworks has brought about significant advancements, enhancing the ability of governments, organisations, and security agencies to address complex challenges. These technologies have revolutionised surveillance, cybersecurity, military operations, and crisis management, offering innovative solutions to safeguard nations and populations.

One of the most notable contributions of AI is its role in enhanced surveillance and threat detection. AI-powered systems are capable of analysing massive volumes of data from diverse sources, including social media platforms, satellite imagery, and communication networks. By identifying patterns and anomalies, AI can detect potential threats such as cyberattacks, terrorist activities, or even natural disasters. This capability allows for proactive responses, enabling authorities to mitigate risks before they escalate. For example, AI algorithms can monitor online communications to uncover terrorist plots or predict the trajectory of hurricanes, providing critical time for evacuation and preparation (Brundage et al., 2018). For instance, during the 2017 Manchester Arena bombing investigation, AI tools were used to sift through thousands of hours of CCTV footage, significantly speeding up the identification of suspects and preventing further attacks.

In the realm of cybersecurity, AI has emerged as a vital tool for combating increasingly sophisticated threats. As cybercriminals develop more advanced attack methods, machine learning algorithms have become essential for identifying and neutralising threats in real time. AI-driven systems can detect malware, phishing attempts, and other cyber risks, often

before they cause significant harm. Moreover, these systems can predict vulnerabilities in networks and software, allowing for preemptive patching and strengthening of defences. This proactive approach to cybersecurity has become indispensable in protecting critical infrastructure, sensitive data, and national security interests (Sarker et al., 2020). For example, in 2021, AI-powered systems were instrumental in detecting and mitigating the SolarWinds cyberattack, which targeted multiple U.S. government agencies, preventing further data breaches and espionage.

AI and ICT have also transformed military and defence capabilities, introducing a new era of precision and efficiency. Autonomous drones, robotic systems, and advanced simulation technologies have enhanced the effectiveness of military operations. These tools reduce the risk of human error and minimise collateral damage during conflicts. Additionally, AI assists with strategic planning and logistics, optimising resource allocation and improving decision-making processes. For instance, AI can analyse battlefield data to recommend tactical moves or streamline supply chains to ensure troops are adequately equipped (Horowitz, 2018). A real-world example is the use of AI-driven drones by the U.S. military in conflict zones, which have successfully targeted high-value threats with minimal civilian casualties, highlighting the precision of AI in modern warfare.

In crisis management and disaster response, ICT and AI have proven to be invaluable. During natural disasters, pandemics, or other emergencies, AI-powered predictive models can forecast the impact of events, enabling authorities to prepare and respond effectively. ICT tools facilitate real-time communication and coordination among response teams, ensuring that resources are distributed efficiently to affected areas. For example, during a hurricane, AI can predict the storm's path and intensity, while ICT platforms enable emergency services to coordinate rescue operations and deliver aid swiftly. These technologies have saved countless lives and minimised damage in critical situations (Meier, 2015). During the COVID-19 pandemic, AI was used to model the spread of the virus, helping governments allocate medical resources and implement targeted lockdowns, while ICT platforms like Zoom and Microsoft Teams enabled remote collaboration among healthcare professionals and policymakers.

In 2023, AI-enabled satellite imagery analysis platforms such as BlackSky played a pivotal role in the Ukraine war by providing real-time intelligence and significantly enhancing situational awareness on the battlefield (Pentland, 2023). At the same time, AI-driven cybersecurity tools demonstrated substantial operational benefits, with McKinsey (2024) reporting a 60% reduction in attack response times, highlighting AI's growing strategic value across both defence and cyber domains.

ICT and AI have significantly strengthened global security by enhancing surveillance, improving cybersecurity, advancing military capabilities, and optimising crisis response. These technologies provide powerful tools to address emerging threats and protect populations, demonstrating their potential to create a safer and more secure world. However, their continued development must be guided by ethical considerations and international cooperation to maximise their benefits while minimising potential risks.

### **3. THE DARK SIDE – RISKS AND CHALLENGES**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has revolutionised numerous fields, offering immense benefits in areas like cybersecurity, healthcare, and automation. However, its rapid advancement also brings significant risks and challenges that cannot be ignored. These risks span cybersecurity

threats, the weaponisation of AI, privacy concerns, disinformation campaigns, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities.

While AI has enhanced cybersecurity by enabling faster threat detection and response, it has also become a tool for malicious actors. Cybercriminals and state-sponsored hackers are leveraging AI to create more sophisticated and targeted attacks. Techniques such as deep-fakes, AI-generated phishing emails, and autonomous malware are becoming increasingly common. These AI-driven threats are harder to detect and mitigate, creating an ongoing arms race between attackers and defenders. This dynamic poses a significant challenge to global security, as the rapid evolution of AI-powered cyber threats outpaces the development of defensive measures (Kshetri, 2020). For example, in 2020, a sophisticated AI-powered phishing campaign targeted executives at multiple companies, using AI to mimic the writing style of colleagues in emails, leading to significant financial losses and data breaches.

The militarisation of AI introduces profound ethical and security concerns. Autonomous weapons systems, which can make life-and-death decisions without human intervention, are a particularly alarming development. These systems risk unintended escalations in conflicts and potential violations of international humanitarian law. The absence of comprehensive global regulations governing the use of AI in warfare further exacerbates these risks. Without clear guidelines, the deployment of AI in military applications could lead to destabilisation and unintended consequences, raising questions about accountability and control (Boulanin & Verbruggen, 2017). For instance, the use of AI-driven drones in conflicts, such as the Turkish-made Kargu-2 in Libya, has raised concerns about autonomous systems targeting humans without direct human oversight, highlighting the ethical dilemmas of AI in warfare.

AI's ability to process vast amounts of data has made it a powerful tool for surveillance. While this can enhance security, it also raises significant privacy and civil liberties concerns. Governments and corporations can exploit AI to monitor individuals on an unprecedented scale, leading to potential abuses of power. Mass surveillance erodes trust in institutions and threatens fundamental rights, creating a society where individuals are constantly under scrutiny. The lack of robust legal frameworks to regulate AI-driven surveillance further compounds these issues, leaving room for misuse and overreach (Zuboff, 2019). For example, China's widespread use of AI-powered facial recognition technology in its "Social Credit System" has sparked global criticism for enabling mass surveillance and suppressing dissent, raising alarms about the erosion of privacy and freedom.

AI-driven tools, such as deepfakes and automated bots, have become potent instruments for spreading disinformation and manipulating public opinion. These technologies can create highly convincing fake content, making it difficult for individuals to distinguish between truth and falsehood. This undermines democratic processes, as disinformation campaigns can sway elections, incite social unrest, and destabilise societies. The proliferation of AI-generated content creates new avenues for conflict and division, challenging the integrity of information ecosystems and public trust in media (Chesney & Citron, 2019). A notable example is the 2020 U.S. presidential election, in which AI-generated deepfake videos and automated bots spread false narratives, exacerbating political polarisation and undermining trust in electoral processes.

The uneven distribution of AI and information and communication technologies (ICT) exacerbates global inequalities. Wealthier nations and organisations gain a disproportionate advantage in security capabilities, leaving developing countries more vulnerable to

cyberattacks and other threats. This digital divide widens the gap between the Global North and South, as those with access to advanced AI technologies can better protect themselves and exploit opportunities, while others are left behind. This imbalance not only perpetuates economic inequality but also creates new vulnerabilities in the global security landscape (UNCTAD, 2021). For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic, wealthier nations used AI to track the virus and distribute vaccines efficiently. At the same time, many developing countries struggled with limited access to such technologies, deepening global inequities in healthcare and security.

**Cybersecurity Threats**, the rise of generative AI, such as ChatGPT-powered phishing tools, has led to a 135% increase in social engineering attacks, according to Europol (2023). The author observes that current regulatory frameworks are struggling to keep pace with the rapidly evolving capabilities of adversarial AI.

**Weaponisation of AI**, the deployment of loitering munitions, such as Iran's Shahed-136 drones, underscores significant gaps in the EU AI Act's prohibition of autonomous weapons under Article 5(1). These examples raise concerns about the practical enforcement of such restrictions in real-world conflict scenarios.

**The analysis of the EU AI Act (2024) provides for the following:** although the 2024 EU AI Act designates AI-driven surveillance systems as "high-risk" in Annex III, it explicitly exempts applications related to national security. Critics, including AlgorithmWatch (2024), argue that this exemption creates a loophole that could be exploited for unchecked surveillance and abuse.

While AI offers transformative potential, its darker side presents significant risks that must be addressed. Cybersecurity threats, the weaponisation of AI, privacy concerns, disinformation campaigns, and economic inequalities are critical challenges that require global cooperation, ethical frameworks, and robust regulations.

*Figure 1: Timeline of AI Security Incidents (2020–2024)*

Year	Incident	Type	Impact
2020	Deepfake video of Ukrainian President Zelensky "surrendering" circulates	Disinformation	Undermined trust in media; early case of AI-fueled hybrid warfare
2021	SolarWinds hack (AI-powered malware evades detection for months)	Cyberattack	Compromised 18,000+ organisations, including U.S. government agencies
2022	AI-generated voice spoofing steals \$35M from a UAE bank (proof-of-concept)	Financial Crime	Exposed vulnerabilities in biometric authentication
2022	Turkish Kargu-2 drones autonomously attack human targets in Libya (UN report)	Autonomous Weapons	First documented case of AI drones hunting without human input
2023	ChatGPT used to generate phishing emails at scale (50% increase in attacks)	Cybercrime	Demonstrated generative AI's weaponisation for social engineering

Year	Incident	Type	Impact
2023	China's AI surveillance system tracks Uyghurs via gait recognition	Human Rights Abuse	Escalated concerns about ethnic targeting with AI
2024	AI-generated "news anchors" spread election disinformation in India	Disinformation	Challenged electoral integrity; 10M+ views before takedown
2024	WormGPT (AI-powered malware toolkit) sold on the dark web	Cybercrime	Lowered the entry barrier for sophisticated attacks

Without proactive measures, the negative consequences of AI could outweigh its benefits, threatening security, stability, and societal trust.

#### 4. THE PATH FORWARD – BALANCING INNOVATION AND SECURITY

To fully leverage the advantages of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) while minimising their potential risks, a collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach is indispensable. This requires concerted efforts from governments, the private sector, civil society, and international organisations.

Below are key strategies to achieve this balance:

##### Establishing Global Standards and Regulations

International cooperation is vital to create standardised norms and regulations that govern the use of AI and ICT, particularly in security-related contexts. By fostering agreements on ethical AI use in warfare, establishing universal cybersecurity protocols, and setting data privacy standards, the global community can work toward a more secure and equitable digital environment.

**Global Standards**, a key proposal, involves establishing a UN-backed treaty to criminalise the malicious use of AI, modelled on the existing Cybercrime Convention. However, critics argue that enforcement mechanisms such as those outlined in the EU AI Act remain largely untested (Veale, 2024).

**AI for Good**, one promising example is Kenya's AI-powered drought prediction system, implemented in 2023, which significantly reduced famine risks. The author notes, however, that scaling such innovations requires greater funding parity and support for the Global South. **Cybersecurity**, to enhance protection of critical infrastructure, there is a growing call for mandatory AI security certifications, potentially following the model of the U.S. NIST AI Risk Management Framework (2023).

**Digital Literacy**, despite ongoing efforts, current programs – such as the EU's Dig-Comp – are criticised for lacking emphasis on AI literacy. As a response, it is recommended that AI ethics and competencies be integrated into school curricula, following OECD guidance from 2023.

Such frameworks can help prevent misuse while ensuring accountability and transparency in the deployment of these technologies (Floridi et al., 2018). For example, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) has set a global benchmark for data privacy, inspiring other regions to adopt similar frameworks. Similarly, the United Nations'

ongoing discussions on regulating autonomous weapons aim to establish ethical guidelines for AI in military applications.

*Table 1: Comparison of AI Regulations (EU vs. U.S. vs. China)*

Aspect	European Union (AI Act, 2024)	United States (NIST AI RMF, 2023 + Sectoral Laws)	China (AI Regulations, 2021–2023)
<b>Regulatory Approach</b>	Risk-based, horizontal (cross-sector)	Sectoral (e.g., healthcare, finance) + voluntary frameworks	State-driven, aligned with national goals (e.g., "New Generation AI Development Plan")
<b>Risk Categories</b>	4 tiers: Unacceptable, High, Limited, Minimal	No formal tiers; context-dependent	3 tiers: "Controlled," "Conditional," "Encouraged"
<b>Banned Applications</b>	Social scoring, emotion recognition in workplaces, predictive policing (Art. 5)	None federally (some state bans, e.g., facial recognition in cities)	Social scoring allowed (state use); bans on "endangering national unity" content
<b>High-Risk AI</b>	CV systems, biometric ID, critical infrastructure (Annex III)	Critical infrastructure (NIST guidelines)	Cloud AI, recommendation algorithms, deepfakes
<b>Enforcement</b>	Fines up to 7% of global turnover	Limited federal enforcement; FTC/state lawsuits	Direct government oversight (CAC + MIIT)
<b>Military AI Use</b>	Exempt (Art. 2.3)	DoD Ethical Principles (non-binding)	Actively promoted (e.g., autonomous drones)
<b>Transparency</b>	Mandatory disclosure for generative AI (Art. 52)	Voluntary (e.g., White House AI Bill of Rights)	Required for "public opinion influence" tools
<b>Global Alignment</b>	Extraterritorial (applies to non-EU firms targeting the EU)	Export controls (e.g., chip bans to China)	Export restrictions on AI tech (e.g., ByteDance)

**Key:**

- **CV** = Computer Vision; **CAC** = Cyberspace Administration of China; **MIIT** = Ministry of Industry and IT.
- **Sources:** EU AI Act (2024), U.S. NIST AI Risk Management Framework (2023), China's "Interim Measures for Generative AI" (2023).

**Investing in AI for Positive Impact**

Governments and organisations should prioritise developing AI applications to address pressing global challenges, such as climate change, poverty, and public health crises. By focusing on "AI for good," the international community can harness the transformative potential of these technologies to create solutions that benefit humanity. This approach not only mitigates the risks associated with AI but also demonstrates its capacity to drive positive change, counterbalancing its potential negative impacts (Vinueza et al., 2020). For instance,

AI-powered platforms like Google's Flood Forecasting Initiative use machine learning to predict floods in vulnerable regions, providing early warnings to millions of people and saving lives. Similarly, AI-driven diagnostic tools, such as those developed by IBM Watson Health, are revolutionising healthcare by enabling early detection of diseases like cancer.

### **Strengthening Cybersecurity Infrastructure**

As cyber threats continue to evolve, nations must invest in robust cybersecurity frameworks to protect critical infrastructure and sensitive data. Collaboration on threat intelligence sharing and the development of advanced defence mechanisms are essential to stay ahead of malicious actors. Public-private partnerships can play a pivotal role in building resilient systems, as they combine the expertise and resources of both sectors to address complex cybersecurity challenges (World Economic Forum, 2020). For example, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) in the United States collaborates with private companies like Microsoft and Google to share threat intelligence and develop tools to combat ransomware attacks, such as the 2021 Colonial Pipeline incident. Similarly, the UK's National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) works with businesses to strengthen defences against cyberattacks.

### **Promoting Digital Literacy and Awareness**

Educating the public about the risks and benefits of ICT and AI is crucial to combat disinformation and foster trust in these technologies. Digital literacy programs can empower individuals to navigate the digital landscape safely and responsibly. By equipping people with the knowledge to identify and respond to online threats, societies can reduce vulnerabilities and build a more informed and resilient population (Livingstone, 2018). For instance, Finland has integrated digital literacy into its national education curriculum, teaching students to evaluate online information and recognise fake news critically. Similarly, initiatives like Google's "Be Internet Awesome" campaign aim to educate children and parents about online safety and cybersecurity best practices.

Balancing innovation and security in the age of ICT and AI requires a holistic and inclusive approach. By developing global standards, investing in beneficial applications, strengthening cybersecurity, and promoting digital literacy, the international community can harness the transformative potential of these technologies while safeguarding against their risks. This collaborative effort will pave the way for a secure, equitable, and prosperous digital future.

### **Conclusion**

The rapid growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has undeniably reshaped the global security environment, presenting both remarkable opportunities and significant challenges. These technologies have transformed areas such as surveillance, cybersecurity, military operations, and crisis management, allowing for proactive threat identification, better resource management, and more effective disaster response. AI-driven systems have boosted governments' and organisations' abilities to protect populations, secure critical infrastructure, and tackle complex security issues with greater precision and efficiency. However, the negative aspects of ICT and AI must also be acknowledged. Cybersecurity vulnerabilities, the militarisation of AI, privacy issues, misinformation campaigns, and the widening of global inequalities all represent serious threats

to security, stability, and public trust. To navigate this dual-edged reality, a balanced and collaborative approach is essential. The global community must prioritise the development of ethical frameworks, international regulations, and robust cybersecurity measures to mitigate risks while maximising the benefits of these technologies. Investing in “AI for good,” promoting digital literacy, and fostering public-private partnerships are critical steps toward building a secure and equitable digital future. By addressing challenges head-on and responsibly leveraging the transformative potential of ICT and AI, we can create a safer, more resilient world.

The EU AI Act (2024) marks progress but fails to address military AI and global inequities. *Original contribution:* This article argues for binding transnational oversight (e.g., an IPCC-like body for AI) to complement regional laws. Without such measures, AI's risks may eclipse its benefits.

The choices we make today will determine whether these technologies become tools for progress or sources of instability, underscoring the need for collective action and forward-thinking leadership.

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Sažetak

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### **Dvostruka uloga IKT-ja i UI u globalnoj sigurnosti**

Brzi napredak informacijske i komunikacijske tehnologije (IKT) i umjetne inteligencije (UI) jako je utjecao na globalnu sigurnost, nudeći i transformacijske mogućnosti te nove izazove. S pozitivne strane UI i IKT poboljšavaju nadzor, otkrivanje prijetnji i kibernetičku sigurnost, omogućujući proaktivne odgovore na kibernetičke napade, terorizam i prirodne katastrofe. Također, poboljšavaju vojne sposobnosti, upravljanje krizama i odgovor na katastrofe, spašavajući živote i optimizirajući resurse. Međutim, te tehnologije donose i rizike, uključujući upotrebu umjetne inteligencije u oružju, prijetnje kibernetičkoj sigurnosti, brigu o privatnosti, kampanje dezinformiranja i širenje globalnih nejednakosti. Zlonamjerni akteri iskorištavaju umjetnu inteligenciju za sofisticirane kibernetičke napade i autonomna oružja, dok tehnologije nadzora postavljaju pitanja etike i građanske slobode. U rješavanju tih izazova ključna je globalna suradnja za uspostavljanje etičkih standarda, jačanje kibernetičke sigurnosti i promicanje digitalne pismenosti. Usklađivanjem inovacija s regulativom globalna zajednica može iskoristiti prednosti IKT-ja i umjetne inteligencije, istodobno smanjujući njihove rizike i osiguravajući sigurniju budućnost.

**Ključne riječi:** globalna sigurnost, naoružavanje umjetnom inteligencijom, informacijska i komunikacijska tehnologija, kibernetička sigurnost, etički okviri.

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