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## **NATO VERSUS CSTO (COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION) STRATEGY**

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### **Abstract:**

Treaty Organization on Collective Security (CSTO), known locally by its Russian name Organizatsiya Dogovora o Kollektivnoy Bezopasnosti (ODKB) is a regional security organization comprised of seven post-Soviet countries. The CSTO received observer status in the General Assembly of the UN in 2004. In 2009, an agreement on cooperation between the UN and the CSTO was signed. The CSTO members are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Tajikistan. The area of the CSTO is divided into three areas of responsibility: Russia-Armenia, Belarus-Russia and Central Asia.

### **1. Introduction**

The Organization of the Collective Security Treaty (CSTO) is a military-political organization created in September 2003, but the groundwork was laid in May 1992 with the signing of the Tashkent Treaty (or the Collective Security Treaty) by six of the eleven member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The CSTO has seven members: Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. In January 2009, the member states of the Organization have signed an agreement under which the forces of peace. According to this document, the relations between CSTO and the UN would fall under chapter VIII of the UN Charter. [1]

Treaty Organization on Collective Security (CSTO), known locally by its Russian name Organizatsiya Dogovora o Kollektivnoy Bezopasnosti (ODKB) is a regional security organization comprised of seven post-Soviet countries. The CSTO received observer status in the General Assembly of the UN in 2004. In 2009, an agreement on cooperation between the UN and the CSTO was signed. The CSTO members are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Tajikistan. The area of the CSTO is divided into three areas of responsibility: Russia-Armenia, Belarus-Russia and Central Asia.

On 14 May 2002, the CSTO has become a regional international organization. This decision was justified by the belief that the institutionalization process, launched by the adoption of the Memorandum on improving the effectiveness of the Treaty and its adaptation to contemporary geopolitics, May 24, 2000, had already the Treaty regime with all the attributes of a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. The establishment of the organization was completed by the adoption of the Charter of the Organization of the Collective Security Treaty, October 14, 2002 in Chisinau, Moldova. Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan are the founding members of the CSTO. In 2006, Uzbekistan has reactivated its participation and joins the CSTO.

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## **2. The Organization of the Collective Security**

The CSTO has set the overall objective of contributing to the consolidation of peace, security and international and regional stability. In particular, the CSTO is seen as a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. The objectives of the CSTO are a military, political and security. Militarily, the Member States shall cooperate to establish systems of collective security, establish regional groupings of hosts and their commands forces to develop military infrastructure, to prepare executives and military specialists and equip them with the necessary weapons and military technologies. Member States also undertake to consult before making decisions about the installation of the armed forces of third countries in their territories. Cooperation in the field of security is primarily directed towards the fight against the phenomena of terrorism and extremism, against drug trafficking and weapons against transnational organized crime and against illegal immigration. The CSTO also focuses on the need to develop cooperation in the field of computer security. In the political field, the goal sought by the CSTO is to promote the practice of coordination and consultation positions of its Member States on issues of international and regional security. In particular, the organization plans to develop its own mechanisms and procedures for consultations.

At the top the structure is the CSTO *Collective Security Council*, composed of the heads of state of member countries. The main issues concerning the activities of the CSTO and its goals, objectives, and coordination and cooperation among Member States in order to achieve its objectives countries are vested in the Council of collective security. It is also the Council of collective security that holds the right to establish permanent and temporary members of the CSTO. The Council is chaired on a rotational basis by the head of state of the member who will host the next meeting of the Council countries. In the time between the Board of collective security meetings, the tasks of coordination and cooperation among the member countries with the responsibility of the Permanent Council of the CSTO are established. The Permanent Council is composed of representatives of individual member countries within the CSTO.

Responsibility for the daily operations of the CSTO is endorsed by the *General Secretariat of the CSTO*, located in Moscow, Russia. The General Secretariat provides organizational, informational, analytical and advisory support in the bodies of the CSTO. In cooperation with the Permanent Council, the General Secretariat is also preparing draft decisions and other documents of the bodies of the CSTO. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General of the CSTO, appointed for a period of three years by the Council on the recommendation of the Council of Foreign Ministers. The mission of representing the CSTO in relations with other countries and international organizations as the responsibility of the Secretary General.

The structure of the CSTO is complemented by the Councils of specialized ministers. The skills of these Ministerial Councils are generally the advisory. Thus, the Council of Foreign Ministers is the advisory and executive body of the Organization on matters of coordination and cooperation among member countries in the field of foreign policy. The Council of Ministers of Defense is responsible for the coordination of joint efforts of member countries in the areas of military policy, military construction and military-technical cooperation. The Council of Secretaries of Security Councils of the member countries promote cooperation among member countries to ensure the national security of the participants states.

There, under the Council of Ministers of Defense, the *Unified Staff of the CSTO*. Operational since 1 January 2004, the mission of the General Staff is to lead the unified operational command and monitoring of collective rapid reaction forces of the

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Organization and to develop proposals to strengthen military cooperation the CSTO. The residence of the General Staff is located in Moscow, Russia.

### **2.1 Modes of decisions making**

Decision-making power is concentrated mainly in the Council of the Collective Security. Therefore, the annual meetings of the Council of Collective Security, expected by the leaders of the member countries represent important moments in the life of the organization where decisions are adopted and basic documents concerning the evolution of the Organization. The mode of decision making in general structures of the CSTO is based on the principle of consensus. Thus, decisions of the Council of the Collective Security Council of Foreign Ministers, the Council of Ministers of Defence and the Committee of Secretaries of Security Councils are made on the basis of consensus, where each State shall have one vote. In the case of non-compliance by a member country, the provisions of the Charter and the documents adopted by the bodies of the CSTO, the Collective Security Council may suspend, or even terminate, the status of member of the member country concerned. *This decision was adopted without the vote of the member countries concerned.*

### **2.2 Military technical cooperation**

On 20 June 2000, the Heads of State of member countries signed the Agreement on the principles of military-technical cooperation. It governs issues of arms sales and military products in preferential tariffs between member countries. In the context of the CSTO, these include the sale of Russian arms to its partners according to Russian domestic prices. In the same vein, the CSTO adopted October 6, 2007, the Protocol on the mechanism of assistance to members of the CSTO in the case of the emergence of threats or acts of aggression, which provides sale at preferential rates, the gift or made available weapons and technology and military products to the state attacked. In addition, as part of the military-technical cooperation, Russia form, free, hundreds of citizens of its partners in the CSTO military schools each year.

On 11 October 2000, the CSTO member states adopted the agreement on the status of military forces and instruments of the system of collective security, which provided the legal framework to regulate the stationing of troops participating countries in the territory of another signatory States. That agreement provides for the deployment of troops from the participating countries on the territory of a Member State in the following cases: the realization of Article 4 of the Treaty on Collective Security in the event of aggression, organizing of joint counterterrorist and organizing joint military exercises. The decision on the deployment of armed forces on the territory of a Member State is taken on the request of the country concerned or in coordination with him. The decision was adopted by the Heads of State of member countries of the Council of collective security, which decide on the deployment, training, the number of armed forces, the location and duration of their parking in the territory of the country in question.

In August 2001, the Council of the Collective Security created Collective Rapid Deployment Forces of the Central Asian region to assist the countries of Central Asia to counter the event of external aggression. Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have affected 10 battalions, consisting of nearly 4,000 people in total to FCRR. Of these forces, the units affected by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are stationed on national respective territories while the troops supplied by Russia are present in the territory of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The headquarters of the operational group FCRR are located in Bishkek, Kyrgystan.

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## **2.3 The CSTO peacekeeping operations**

The paper *design on the formation and functioning of the Mechanism for peace CSTO*, approved by the Council of the Collective Security June 18, 2004, defines the general outline of the strategy of the CSTO for this purpose. The CSTO plans to be actively involved in peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the United Nations and in the armed operations, multinational and regional, approved by the Security Council of the UN. Participation in the CSTO peacekeeping operations at regional and international level is considered necessary to advance the interests and military and political positions of member countries and the CSTO as well as the consolidation of authority and political weight of the Organization in Internal Affairs.

As part of the objectives of the design, October 6, 2007, the Heads of State of the member countries of the CSTO adopted the Agreement on peace activities of the CSTO. The Agreement establishes the general framework of the CSTO peace, defined as the set of metrics, including the peaceful means for conflict resolution and collective actions undertaken by Member States, with the use of military personnel, police and civilians, to prevent, contain and stop military actions between states, or in the territory of a State. The operation of peacekeeping CSTO is defined as the set of measures undertaken by the staff of the CSTO under the official mandate of the Council of collective security, to stabilize the situation in the conflict zones actual or potential, and directed towards the resolution of conflicts and the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in conflict zones.

In his peace activities, the CSTO is based on quotas peace specially created by members. The joint exercises with the participation of national contingents are conducted on a regular basis. All these national contingents are the peacekeeping forces of the CSTO. These quotas, collective Forces peacekeeping CSTO are made by the Council of collective security, whenever an operation of peacekeeping CSTO is organized. During the period of preparation and execution of the operation of peacekeeping, collective forces are under the command of Commander collective forces who is appointed by and responsible to the Board for collective security. The unified Staff of the CSTO is responsible for the coordination of all measures for the preparation and completion operations peacekeeping. Besides own operations CSTO peacekeeping forces can participate, according to the relevant decision of the Council of collective security, in peace operations organized on the basis of the decisions of the Security Council of the UN, especially by other regional organizations. Furthermore, the CSTO intends to conclude a collective agreement Special Reserve with the UN to regularly contribute peacekeeping forces in peace operations, organized under the aegis of the UN.

When the operation of peacekeeping CSTO is carried out on the territory of a member country of the Organization, the decision is adopted by the Council of the Collective Security after the official request of the country concerned. If you deploy an operation peacekeeping CSTO on the territory of countries not members of the Organization, the Council of the Collective Security submit a request to the Security Council of the UN, to obtain a warrant. The decisions on the deployment of peacekeeping to peace are adopted with the agreement of the parties directly involved in the armed conflict, respecting the principles of neutrality, impartiality, transparency and recognition of the competence of local authorities and under the guarantee of the security contingent of peace. The Council of the Collective Security then defines the mandate of the peacekeeping operation and appointed Commander of the collective strength and the head of the peacekeeping mission, which is responsible for policy oversight of the conduct of the operation and participate in the political settlement of the conflict.

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Currently, four of the CSTO (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia) have ratified the agreement on peacekeeping forces of the CSTO. The current number of peacekeeping forces of the CSTO is nearly 3,500 people.

### **2.4 Collective rapid reaction forces of CSTO**

The overall ambition of the CSTO is to become the main regional organization of post-Soviet area security. To endorse this ambition, the CSTO wants to have a genuine collective armed force capable of intervening throughout the region. To achieve this primary objective, the CSTO member countries agreed on 14 June 2009 to create the collective rapid reaction forces of the CSTO (CRRF / CSTO), which constitute the essence of the system block collective security that seeks to establish the CSTO. The FCRR / CSTO consist of military units and special forces, provided by Member States responsible to perform tasks related to the collective security of the member states quotas. All these military units and special forces contingents are FCRR / CSTO. The decision on the use of FCRR is taken by the Council of collective security based on the principle of consensus. Following the official request of one or more parts of the Agreement, the Security Council decides, based on the principle of consensus, deployment and use of FCRR. In the case of aggression, the Council of the Collective Security is immediately deciding deployment FCRR. If the use of CRRF under Article 51 of the UN Charter, the Council of the Collective Security immediately inform the Security Council of the UN. However the CRRF can not be used in the settlement of disputes between members. The overall mission of FCRR / CSTO to react to challenges and threats to the safety of members of the CSTO. The CRRF are authorized to use force, in strict compliance with international humanitarian law. The FCRR / CSTO are still in development. Uzbekistan did not participate. The CRRF/CSTO should consist of nearly 16,000 people.

## **3. National security strategy of the Russian federation**

Current development objectives Russian Armed Forces is a booklet prepared by the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation are presented to the media the new military doctrine. Her presentation was done in the form of a press conference which was attended by President Vladimir Putin, members of the government, FSB chief Nikolai Patrushev and Russian senior military commanders. The main chapters of the new military doctrine refers to: Russian military-political relations system in the world, the threat assessment, the character of current wars and armed conflicts, objectives, priorities basic principles that will be conducted after the fight, if it is necessary. [2]

### **3.1 Russia's Armed Forces**

Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov, making a brief presentation of the international situation, expressed what seems to be the core of the new military doctrine: "The mixture of other countries or groups in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation shall be regarded as the new threat to the security of the country". In turn, President Vladimir Putin, seeking to strengthen the words of the Minister of Defence, added: "Russia has a sufficient number of missiles placed in underground bases, such as UR-100N UTTX, which in terms of performance, are above the competition ". Therefore, defense strategy, Russia relies on nuclear deterrence. According to the new doctrine, the reform of the Russian Ground Forces was completed. Russian Army now had 1.16 million soldiers. By 2010, they were be taken to improve the current structure of the armed forces. The core of Russia's military force consists in strategic weapons triad belonging land-air-sea which will be used for

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nuclear deterrence. Strategic Purpose Missile Troops now are organized in 10 divisions, which are equipped with new mobile terrestrial complex type RC-12m2 "Topol M". Will be continued experimentation underground complex RC-12M1 "Topol M" and are ongoing now the tests with the new intercontinental ballistic missile "Bulava".

**Russian military aviation** base are the 80 strategic bombers Tu-160 type TU-95MC capable of carrying up to 500 nuclear warheads. Bomber TU-160 are modernized into multifunctional platform, and able to perform aerial surveillance missions and transport high-precision missiles with conventional and nuclear charge. Beginning from 2013, the number of nuclear warheads in the Russian aviation equipment are from 1700 to 2200.

The doctrine also provides that, in general, Russian Armed Forces must be able to participate in local conflicts, regional or large-scale wars. Among other things, the Russian military must be able to reject any type of air or cosmic threat and at the same time, to fulfill two missions in local conflicts. To achieve these objectives, the capacity will be increased to combat so-called "special purpose forces". Special purpose forces will be concentrated in Central Asia, considered a potential danger. Hence, in case of need, they can be transferred in the shortest time both to the West and the Far East.

By 2015, **ground troops** will be equipped with new weapons and a rate of 45% and by 2025 the process will be complete.

A few days after the tragic events in Beslan terrorist, North Ossetia, concluded with a shocking carnage - 338 dead, 400 wounded and 150 missing - the Kremlin has made public that change their military strategy and foreign policy. Russian Army leadership announced that it would henceforth adopt the so-called strategy of "preventive strikes" and that it gives the right to strike in any region of the world where Moscow believe they are terrorists.

Basically, this new doctrine adopted by the Russian Federation provides Kremlin leaders able to act militarily under cover euphemism "fighting terrorism" in all places where Russia has strategic interests, especially at the borders of the former USSR. In fact, in his first speech after attack in Beslan, President Vladimir Putin anticipate this new doctrine, noting that "very soon will be developed a package of measures to strengthen the unity of the country".

Chief of General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces, General Yuri Baluievski, said: "With regard to preventive attacks against terrorist bases, we will do our best to liquidate terrorist camps from all regions of the world." Choosing the "means of attack will be determined by the specific situation in each area of the world; this does not mean that Russia will promote nuclear operations".

"National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation (PCNA Year 2020)" has been replaced National Security Concept of the Russian Federation in 2000, and was approved by the President on May 15, 2009, by Presidential Decree no. 537.1

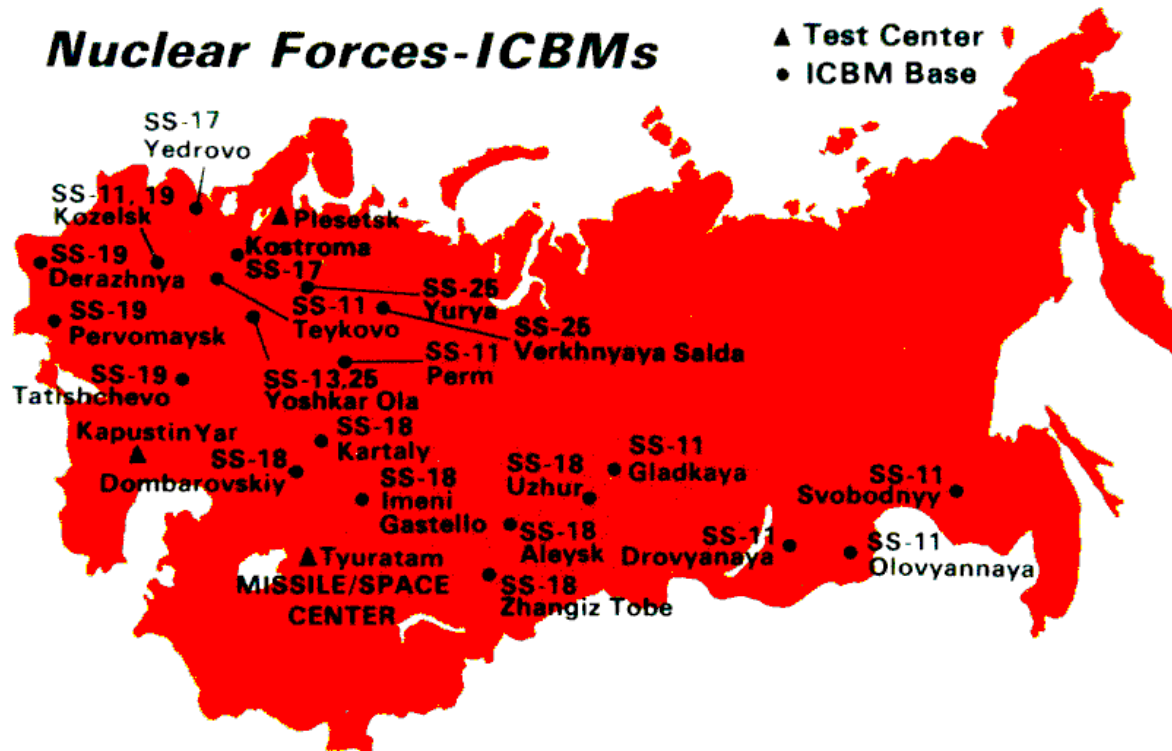


Fig. 1 [www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/.../csto.h](http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/.../csto.h).

### 3.2 Military personnel of Russia Army

This number 766,055 is how many officers and soldiers Russia's Audit Chamber says were paid to serve in the armed forces on 1 January 2013, according to RIA Novosti. This confirms what's been said by various military commentators over the past year or so. Several said about 750,000 or below 800,000. The Audit Chamber is a quasi-independent and pretty reliable source, something akin to America's GAO. Walk this back . . . take 766,055 and subtract 220,000 officers, 186,000 contractees reported at the beginning of 2013, spring 2013 and fall 2012 draft contingents of 153,200 and 140,140, and you are left with 66,715. That leftover number roughly corresponds to cadets in VVUZy.

## 4. Strategic concept for the defence and security of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization adopted by heads of state and government in Lisbon

### 4.1. Core Tasks and Principles

NATO's fundamental and enduring purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means. Today, the Alliance remains an essential source of stability in an unpredictable world. NATO member states form a unique community of values, committed to the principles of individual liberty, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Alliance is firmly committed to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and to the Washington Treaty. The political and military bonds between Europe and North America have been forged in NATO since the Alliance was founded in 1949; the transatlantic link remains as strong, and as important to the preservation of Euro-Atlantic peace and security, as ever. The security of NATO members on both sides of the Atlantic is indivisible.

In order to assure their security, the Alliance must and will continue fulfilling effectively three essential core tasks, all of which contribute to safeguarding Alliance

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members, and always in accordance with international law: *Collective defence*. NATO members will always assist each other against attack, in accordance with Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. That commitment remains firm and binding. NATO will deter and defend against any threat of aggression, and against emerging security challenges where they threaten the fundamental security of individual Allies or the Alliance as a whole; *Crisis management*. NATO has a unique and robust set of political and military capabilities to address the full spectrum of crises – before, during and after conflicts. NATO will actively employ an appropriate mix of those political and military tools to help manage developing crises that have the potential to affect Alliance security, before they escalate into conflicts; to stop ongoing conflicts where they affect Alliance security; and to help consolidate stability in post-conflict situations where that contributes to Euro-Atlantic security; *Cooperative security*. The Alliance is affected by, and can affect, political and security developments beyond its borders. The Alliance will engage actively to enhance international security, through partnership with relevant countries and other international organizations; by contributing actively to arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament; and by keeping the door to membership in the Alliance open to all European democracies that meets the NATO's standard.[4]

### **4.2. Defence and Deterrence**

The greatest responsibility of the Alliance is to protect and defend our territory and our populations against attack, as set out in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. The Alliance does not consider any country to be its adversary. However, no one should doubt NATO's resolve if the security of any of its members were to be threatened. Deterrence, based on an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional capabilities, remains a core element of our overall strategy. The circumstances in which any use of nuclear weapons might have to be contemplated are extremely remote. As long as nuclear weapons exist, NATO will remain a nuclear alliance. The supreme guarantee of the security of the Allies is provided by the strategic nuclear forces of the Alliance, particularly those of the United States; the independent strategic nuclear forces of the United Kingdom and France, which have a deterrent role of their own, contribute to the overall deterrence and security of the Allies. We will ensure that NATO has the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against any threat to the safety and security of our populations. Therefore, we will: maintain an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces; maintain the ability to sustain concurrent major joint operations and several smaller operations for collective defence and crisis response, including at strategic distance; develop and maintain robust, mobile and deployable conventional forces to carry out both our Article 5 responsibilities and the Alliance's expeditionary operations, including with the NATO Response Force; carry out the necessary training, exercises, contingency planning and information exchange for assuring our defence against the full range of conventional and emerging security challenges, and provide appropriate visible assurance and reinforcement for all Allies; ensure the broadest possible participation of Allies in collective defence planning on nuclear roles, in peacetime basing of nuclear forces, and in command, control and consultation arrangements; develop the capability to defend our populations and territories against ballistic missile attack as a core element of our collective defence, which contributes to the indivisible security of the Alliance. We will actively seek cooperation on missile defence with Russia and other Euro-Atlantic partners; further develop NATO's capacity to defend against the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction; develop further our ability to prevent, detect, defend against and recover from cyber-attacks, including by using the NATO planning process to enhance and coordinate national cyber-defence capabilities, bringing all NATO bodies under



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centralized cyber protection, and better integrating NATO cyber awareness, warning and response with member nations; enhance the capacity to detect and defend against international terrorism, including through enhanced analysis of the threat, more consultations with our partners, and the development of appropriate military capabilities, including to help train local forces to fight terrorism themselves; develop the capacity to contribute to energy security, including protection of critical energy infrastructure and transit areas and lines, cooperation with partners, and consultations among Allies on the basis of strategic assessments and contingency planning; ensure that the Alliance is at the front edge in assessing the security impact of emerging technologies, and that military planning takes the potential threats into account; sustain the necessary levels of defence spending, so that our armed forces are sufficiently resourced.[5]

### **4.3. Security through crisis management.**

Crises and conflicts beyond NATO's borders can pose a direct threat to the security of Alliance territory and populations. NATO will therefore engage, where possible and when necessary, to prevent crises, manage crises, stabilize post-conflict situations and support reconstruction. The lessons learned from NATO operations, in particular in Afghanistan and the Western Balkans, make it clear that a comprehensive political, civilian and military approach is necessary for effective crisis management. The Alliance will engage actively with other international actors before, during and after crises to encourage collaborative analysis, planning and conduct of activities on the ground, in order to maximize coherence and effectiveness of the overall international effort. The best way to manage conflicts is to prevent them from happening. NATO will continually monitor and analyze the international environment to anticipate crises and, where appropriate, take active steps to prevent them from becoming larger conflicts. Where conflict prevention proves unsuccessful, NATO will be prepared and capable to manage ongoing hostilities. NATO has unique conflict management capacities, including the unparalleled capability to deploy and sustain robust military forces in the field. NATO-led operations have demonstrated the indispensable contribution the Alliance can make to international conflict management efforts. Even when conflict comes to an end, the international community must often provide continued support, to create the conditions for lasting stability. NATO will be prepared and capable to contribute to stabilization and reconstruction, in close cooperation and consultation wherever possible with other relevant international actors. To be effective across the crisis management spectrum, we will: enhance intelligence sharing within NATO, to better predict when crises might occur, and how they can best be prevented; further develop doctrine and military capabilities for expeditionary operations, including counterinsurgency, stabilization and reconstruction operations; form an appropriate but modest civilian crisis management capability to interface more effectively with civilian partners, building on the lessons learned from NATO-led operations. This capability may also be used to plan, employ and coordinate civilian activities until conditions allow for the transfer of those responsibilities and tasks to other actors; enhance integrated civilian-military planning throughout the crisis spectrum, develop the capability to train and develop local forces in crisis zones, so that local authorities are able, as quickly as possible, to maintain security without international assistance; identify and train civilian specialists from member states, made available for rapid deployment by Allies for selected missions, able to work alongside our military personnel and civilian specialists from partner countries and institutions.

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