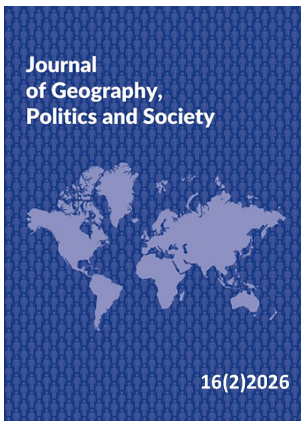




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ARCHETYPES OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN THE STRATEGIZING OF NATO OPERATIONS AND THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS IN EUROPEAN STATES

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Abstract

This article examines the archetypes of collective security as they relate to the strategizing of NATO operations and the formation of national security systems in European states amid the transformation of the contemporary security environment. It traces the evolution of the European security architecture from the development of the European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy to the adoption of the EU Strategic Compass and NATO's 2022 Strategic Concept. The study argues that Russia's war against Ukraine has acted as a catalyst for strengthening NATO's role as the principal guarantor of collective defence and has contributed to the emergence of new security archetypes, particularly resilience, strategic partnership, and institutional complementarity. It identifies the principal features of interaction among NATO, the European Union, and nation-states within a multilevel system of security governance and gives particular attention to the prospects for Ukraine's integration into European and Euro-Atlantic collective security mechanisms. The findings demonstrate that the transformation of collective security archetypes is shaping contemporary approaches to the strategizing of NATO operations and to the development of national security systems in European states.

Key words

collective security; archetypal approach; NATO; European Union; national security systems; strategic planning.

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1. Introduction

Russia's war against Ukraine represents a defining challenge for the modernisation of collective security mechanisms, the strategic planning of NATO operations, and the development of national security systems in Europe. In this context, collective security archetypes may be understood as enduring value-

oriented and institutional patterns that shape the logic of state behaviour in matters of defence, deterrence, solidarity, and the distribution of responsibility.

As Rabenchuk (2024) notes, European experience in the formation of national security institutions demonstrates the need to combine legal, organisational, and managerial mechanisms capable

of ensuring an effective state response to challenges originating both within and beyond national borders. Accordingly, national security can no longer be regarded solely as an internal function of the nation-state; it must also be understood as an integral component of a broader collective security system.

Nazarenko, Sharyi, and Kifin (2024) emphasise the prospects for integrating Ukraine's national security mechanisms with the collective security systems of the EU and NATO. Such integration entails not only military-political cooperation but also the harmonisation of strategic planning standards, information exchange, crisis response, and defence governance.

Ditrych and Laryš (2025) likewise emphasise that Russia's war against Ukraine has become a catalyst for the transformation of the European security architecture. The war has exposed the limitations of earlier deterrence models and highlighted the need for a new framework of interaction among NATO, the EU, and partner states. In this context, NATO increasingly functions not only as a military alliance but also as a centre for the strategic coordination of security policies among democratic states.

Of particular importance is the relationship between NATO and the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). Helferich (2025) draws attention to the complexity of NATO-CSDP relations, which occupy a "grey zone" of institutional overlap. Schuette (2023), in turn, argues that since 2014 NATO has had to adapt its position towards EU defence initiatives by developing new mechanisms of institutional interaction and a more explicit division of security functions.

Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the issue of European strategic autonomy acquired renewed significance. Ratti (2023) notes that the war has called into question the feasibility of an autonomous EU security posture without close coordination with NATO. At the same time, Perot (2024) argues that the European Union is gradually assuming a more substantial role in collective defence by combining elements of deliberate and emergent strategy.

An important practical dimension of this transformation is the development of military mobility. Håkansson (2023) identifies the Military Mobility project as an example of the strengthening of the EU's defence role and its interaction with NATO. For European states, this entails the modernisation of infrastructure and logistics systems, the simplification of border-crossing procedures, and the development of mechanisms for the rapid deployment of forces.

Considerable scholarly attention has also been devoted to NATO's own transformation. Bell,

Karahalios, Reckseidler, and Rosol (2022) reconsider the Alliance's core tasks under the new security conditions, while Becker, Duda, and Lute (2022) link the revision of NATO's strategic concept to a radically altered security environment in which deterrence, defence, resilience, and partnership have become central strategic priorities.

The archetypes of collective security that shape the strategizing of NATO operations and the formation of national security systems in European states can be expressed through several basic models: solidarity, deterrence, resilience, partnership, and shared responsibility. Russia's war against Ukraine has increased the significance of these archetypes, transforming them from primarily conceptual foundations of security policy into practical mechanisms of survival, defence, and strategic adaptation for European states.

2. Data and Methods

The study of collective security archetypes in the strategizing of NATO operations and the formation of national security systems in European states is based on an interdisciplinary framework combining archetypal analysis, the institutional approach, comparative political analysis, and strategic security studies. This framework enables a comprehensive examination of the transformation of collective security mechanisms under contemporary geopolitical challenges and an assessment of their impact on the development of national security systems in European states.

The empirical basis of the study comprises NATO and European Union regulatory and strategic documents, including the Washington Treaty (North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO], 1949), NATO's 2022 Strategic Concept (NATO, 2022), the EU Strategic Compass for Security and Defence (Council of the European Union, 2022), the EU-NATO Joint Declarations of 2016, 2018, and 2023 (European Council, European Commission, & North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 2016, 2018, 2023), and official documents concerning the development of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). Additional sources include analytical materials produced by international organisations, official NATO and EU reports, and recent scholarly publications on collective security, European defence policy, strategic planning, and the transformation of Europe's security architecture.

The research employed a combination of general scientific and specialised methods. Analysis and synthesis were used to systematise theoretical

approaches to collective security archetypes and to identify their role in the strategizing of security processes. The historical method was applied to trace the evolution of the European security system from the development of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy to contemporary NATO and EU collective defence mechanisms.

Comparative legal and comparative political methods were used to analyse the functioning of NATO and EU institutions, assess their respective roles in collective security, and identify the specific features of adapting national security systems to contemporary security challenges. Case analysis was employed to examine the practical experience of selected European states in integrating into collective security systems and adapting national defence planning to NATO and EU strategic frameworks.

The archetypal approach constituted the methodological core of the study and enabled the identification of five basic collective security archetypes: collective defence, deterrence, resilience, strategic partnership, and institutional complementarity. Analysing these archetypes made it possible to trace their transformation within a changing security environment and to determine their influence on the formation of the contemporary European security architecture.

The systems approach made it possible to conceptualise security as a multilevel system of interaction among international organisations, supranational institutions, and nation-states. This approach was used to investigate the functioning of the contemporary "NATO–EU–nation-state" configuration and to assess the prospects for Ukraine's integration into European and Euro-Atlantic collective security structures.

Taken together, these methods provided a comprehensive basis for analysing the transformation of collective security archetypes and their impact on the strategizing of NATO operations and the development of national security systems in European states under contemporary geopolitical conditions.

3. Results and Discussions

One of the key archetypes of the contemporary European security system is collective defence. Its institutionalisation has proceeded in parallel with the development of national security systems in European states and the deepening of integration within the European Union and NATO.

As Rabenchuk (2024) observes, national security institutions in European states developed through a gradual transition from predominantly national

protection mechanisms towards a multilevel security model combining national, regional, and supranational institutions. National security is therefore increasingly understood as the outcome of interaction among state authorities, international organisations, and collective defence mechanisms.

The evolution of the European Union's common security and defence framework began with the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, which established the foundations of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The subsequent development of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) was intended to strengthen the capacity of Member States to respond to crises and to enhance the EU's ability to act in security and defence. At the same time, the gradual development of EU defence mechanisms did not seek to create an alternative to NATO; rather, these mechanisms evolved as complementary instruments for strengthening the security of Member States. A major stage in the transformation of the European security architecture was the adoption of the Strategic Compass in 2022, which set new priorities for the development of the EU's security and defence capabilities in response to growing geopolitical risks. Its priorities include greater military mobility, stronger defence capabilities, increased resilience to hybrid threats, and deeper cooperation with NATO. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine accelerated the reassessment of European security policy and reinforced awareness of the need for a collective response to security threats (Table 1).

The analysis shows that NATO's role as the principal guarantor of the territorial defence of its European member states has increased substantially since 2022. Although the concept of EU strategic autonomy had been widely discussed in academic and political circles before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, subsequent developments have reaffirmed the Alliance's central importance for collective defence. NATO provides integrated defence planning, coordinates the military capabilities of its member states, and operationalises the collective-defence commitment enshrined in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty.

In this context, Ukraine's integration into European and Euro-Atlantic security structures is of particular importance. According to Nazarenko, Sharyi, and Kifin (2024), the prospects for integrating Ukraine's national security mechanisms into the collective security systems of the EU and NATO depend primarily on achieving a high level of interoperability between Ukraine's security and defence institutions and the corresponding structures of its European and Euro-Atlantic partners.

Tab. 1. Strategic positions by actor type (based on 2025 data).

Stage	Key events	Dominant archetype	Institutional embodiment
Maastricht period (1992–2003)	Formation of the CFSP and CSDP	Cooperative security	European Union (EU)
Post-2014 period	Annexation of Crimea and reinforcement of NATO's eastern flank	Deterrence	NATO
Post-2022 period	Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine	Collective defence	NATO and the EU
Current stage	EU Strategic Compass and NATO's 2022 Strategic Concept	Resilience	NATO member states and the EU

Source: compiled by the authors.

One of the principal dimensions of this integration is the harmonisation of strategic planning and security governance procedures with NATO standards. Ukraine has already taken significant steps to adapt defence governance and to implement NATO standards in personnel training, logistics, military command and control, and civilian oversight of the security sector. Further integration, however, requires the institutional consolidation of these changes and the development of joint mechanisms for strategic response.

Another important element of the integration process is the establishment of an effective system of information exchange among Ukraine, the EU, and NATO. Under contemporary conditions, security increasingly depends on the speed of information processing, the ability to anticipate risks, and the coordination of action among partner states. Accordingly, the development of secure information networks, situational-awareness systems, and mechanisms for timely data exchange constitutes a major priority for integration into collective security structures.

The findings confirm that collective security in contemporary Europe is implemented through the interaction of national security institutions, European Union mechanisms, and NATO's collective defence system. Russia's war against Ukraine has accelerated the transformation of this architecture, strengthening NATO's role in collective defence and creating new opportunities for Ukraine's integration into the European and Euro-Atlantic security space. The success of this process will depend on the further development of interoperability, information integration, cyber resilience, and the institutional adaptation of Ukraine's national security system to collective-defence standards.

The continuing transformation of collective security institutions is producing a new architecture of the European security space, which has been undergoing structural reconfiguration since 2022. Russia's war against Ukraine has prompted a

reassessment not only of collective-defence mechanisms but also of the underlying principles of Europe's security system. In this context, the archetype of resilience has acquired particular significance, complementing the traditional archetype of collective defence and contributing to a new model of security strategizing on the European continent.

According to Ditrych and Laryš (2025), the future European security architecture may develop along several trajectories depending on the manner in which Russia's war against Ukraine ends, the degree of unity among Western states, and the capacity of international institutions to adapt to emerging challenges. The authors identify two particularly plausible scenarios: an "unstable equilibrium" and a "positive stable balance".

The "unstable equilibrium" scenario assumes the persistence of a high level of confrontation between Russia and the West, recurrent crises, and long-term sources of instability along NATO's eastern flank. Under such conditions, Europe's security architecture would rely on sustained deterrence, an increased Alliance military presence, and the strengthening of member states' defence capabilities. Within this scenario, deterrence, defence readiness, and strategic resilience become the dominant security archetypes.

By contrast, the "positive stable balance" scenario envisages a new security order based on a combination of effective deterrence, international law, and institutional cooperation. Under this scenario, NATO and the European Union remain central security actors, while the emphasis gradually shifts from reacting to threats towards building durable mechanisms of stability. Such an order would rest on shared democratic values, political solidarity, and the strategic cohesion of member states.

Importantly, both scenarios assume the continuation of NATO's central role in the European security system. The Alliance is treated as the

institutional core of collective defence around which a broader system of security interaction is organised. At the same time, the European Union is becoming increasingly involved in defence-capability development, military mobility, cyber defence, and countering hybrid threats, thereby contributing to a multilevel model of collective security.

Litvinov (2025) demonstrates that the contemporary European security system is characterised by a substantial expansion in the range of relevant threats. Alongside conventional military risks, hybrid, cyber, informational, and energy-related challenges have become increasingly significant. Russia's war against Ukraine has confirmed that contemporary conflicts extend well beyond conventional military confrontation and encompass critical infrastructure, the information environment, energy security, and digital governance systems.

Countering hybrid threats is particularly important within the emerging architecture of collective security. Disinformation campaigns, cyberattacks, political interference, and economic pressure have become integral features of contemporary conflict. In response, NATO and the European Union have expanded cooperation in strategic communications, cyber defence, and critical-infrastructure protection. This development is contributing to a security archetype that integrates military and non-military means of protection.

Energy security has become an equally significant challenge. The dependence of some European states on external energy suppliers has exposed the vulnerability of economic systems to geopolitical pressure. Consequently, energy resilience is increasingly regarded as an integral component of national and collective security, while the diversification of energy supplies has become an important priority of European security policy.

The EU-NATO Joint Declarations of 2016 and 2018 constituted an important step in the development of the contemporary institutional architecture of collective security (European Council, European Commission, & North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 2016, 2018). They created a foundation for deeper cooperation in cybersecurity, military mobility, strategic communications, countering hybrid threats, and strengthening the resilience of member states. These documents helped shift NATO-EU relations from largely parallel activity towards a more explicitly complementary security partnership.

Russia's war against Ukraine accelerated the transformation of the European security space, strengthened NATO's role as a guarantor of territorial defence for its members, and contributed to a new model of interaction between the European Union

and the Alliance. The future capacity of Europe to preserve stability, respond to multidimensional threats, and maintain effective collective security will depend substantially on the synergy between these institutions. The war has therefore acted not only as a catalyst for institutional change but also as a factor prompting the reconsideration of collective defence, deterrence, and resilience as fundamental elements of contemporary security policy.

One of the most significant consequences of this process has been the return of collective defence to the centre of NATO's strategic agenda. After the end of the Cold War, the Alliance gradually broadened its range of tasks, placing greater emphasis on crisis management, stabilisation missions, and counter-terrorism. Developments after 2014, and especially Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, demonstrated the renewed importance of NATO's original mission: the collective defence of its member states against external aggression.

In this regard, the conclusions of Bell, Karahalios, Reckseidler, and Rosol (2022), who reassess NATO's core functions in the new security environment, are particularly relevant. They argue that the traditional triad of Alliance tasks—collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security—requires reconsideration in light of contemporary challenges. The authors propose treating resilience as a distinct NATO function encompassing the capacity of states and societies to withstand hybrid threats, cyberattacks, disinformation campaigns, and disruptions to critical infrastructure. From this perspective, resilience is being transformed from an auxiliary dimension of security policy into one of the foundational principles of collective security.

The transformation of security archetypes is also reflected in NATO's 2022 Strategic Concept. As Becker, Duda, and Lute (2022) note, the document responded to fundamental changes in the international security environment. Unlike previous strategic concepts, it explicitly recognises the enduring character of systemic competition and the need to strengthen the Alliance's military readiness. It reaffirms collective defence as a core priority, identifies the Russian Federation as the most significant and direct threat to Allied security, and places particular emphasis on strengthening NATO's eastern flank.

Terzi (2025) reaches similar conclusions, treating Russia's war against Ukraine as a key factor in the transformation of NATO's identity. According to the author, the evolution of Alliance security policy from the annexation of Crimea to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine demonstrates a return to the classical paradigm of deterrence and collective

defence. The implementation of the NATO Force Model, the strengthening of high-readiness forces, the deployment of additional contingents in Central and Eastern Europe, and the accession of Finland and Sweden to NATO are practical manifestations of this transformation. As a result, the deterrence archetype has acquired renewed significance by combining conventional military mechanisms with contemporary instruments for countering hybrid threats. In parallel with NATO's transformation, the role of the European Union in security and defence has also evolved. For many years, EU security policy developed largely as a complement to the Alliance; however, contemporary challenges have intensified efforts to strengthen the Union's own capacity to act in security and defence. A major step in this process was the adoption of the Strategic Compass in 2022, which established priorities for the development of EU security and defence capabilities over the following decade. As Lesyk (2025) emphasises, the strengthening of the EU's military actorness is occurring under the simultaneous influence of NATO enlargement and deeper security integration within the Union itself. This development reflects a gradual movement away from complete reliance on Alliance security guarantees towards stronger European defence instruments while preserving the strategic partnership with NATO. Rather than indicating competition between the two institutions, this transformation points to the emergence of an increasingly complementary system of collective security.

A comparative analysis of the EU Strategic Compass and NATO's 2022 Strategic Concept (Council of the European Union, 2022; NATO, 2022) reveals a substantial degree of convergence in their strategic priorities. Both documents emphasise the resilience of states and societies, the development of defence

capabilities, military mobility, cyber defence, and measures to counter hybrid threats. This convergence supports the emergence of an archetype of strategic partnership in which NATO and the European Union perform differentiated but complementary functions while pursuing the shared objective of securing the European space.

The further evolution of collective security archetypes in Europe is associated with the development of a complex multilevel system of interaction among NATO, the European Union, and nation-states (Table 2).

Although collective defence was long associated primarily with the North Atlantic Alliance, contemporary security challenges have led to the gradual involvement of the European Union in the development of its own security and defence mechanisms. As a result, a distinctive configuration of security governance has emerged in which responsibilities are distributed among supranational and national institutions, producing a multilevel architecture of collective security.

In this context, the relationship between NATO and the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is particularly important. As Helferich (2025) notes, contemporary European security governance places NATO and the CSDP within a "grey zone" of institutional interaction. Although both structures pursue the broad objective of securing the European space, they differ in decision-making procedures, policy instruments, and levels of political integration. The resulting model of collective security increasingly resembles a networked system in which effectiveness depends less on hierarchy than on the capacity of different institutions to coordinate their actions.

Schuette (2023) identifies a similar trend in his analysis of institutional overlap between NATO and EU security and defence initiatives since 2014. He

Tab. 2. Archetypes of collective security and their influence on the formation of European national security systems

Archetype	Core meaning	Implementation instruments	Impact on national security systems
Collective defence	Joint response to aggression	Article 5 of the Washington Treaty	Integrated defence planning
Deterrence	Prevention of conflict through the demonstration of credible military capability	NATO Force Model; reinforced eastern flank	Strengthening of defence capabilities
Resilience	Capacity to withstand and respond to crises	Cybersecurity; critical-infrastructure protection	Development of comprehensive security
Strategic partnership	Coordination between NATO and the European Union	Joint Declarations; Strategic Compass	Alignment of national security strategies
Institutional complementarity	Functional division of responsibilities between NATO and the EU	CSDP; Military Mobility	Multilevel security governance

Source: compiled by the authors.

argues that NATO's response to the strengthening of the EU defence dimension has evolved from initial caution towards growing recognition of the need for complementarity between the two organisations. The resulting model preserves NATO's leading role in collective defence while the EU concentrates on defence-capability development, resilience, cybersecurity, and military mobility.

In this context, it is appropriate to speak of an emerging archetype of institutional complementarity, which is gradually replacing the earlier logic of rigidly separating NATO and EU

spheres of responsibility (Fig. 1). As Ratti (2023) emphasises, Russia's war against Ukraine has substantially altered the debate on European strategic autonomy. Whereas strategic autonomy had previously been associated by some with reducing Europe's dependence on NATO and the United States, after 2022 the emphasis shifted towards strengthening the European Union's own defence capabilities while maintaining close partnership with the Alliance. Thus, the archetype of strategic autonomy has increasingly evolved towards an archetype of strategic complementarity.

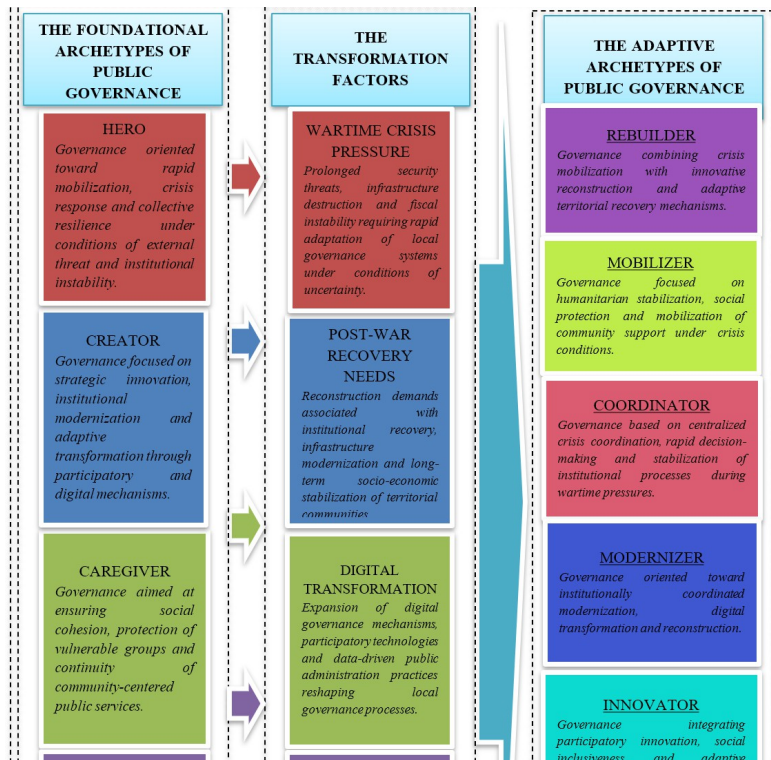


Fig. 1. Architecture of collective security archetypes in Europe after 2022

Source: compiled by the authors.

An important component of this transformation is the gradual strengthening of the European Union's role in collective defence. According to Perot (2024), contemporary EU policy demonstrates a transition from predominantly civilian security instruments towards elements of deeper defence integration. Article 42(7) of the Treaty on European Union is particularly important in this respect because it establishes a mutual-assistance obligation among Member States in the event of armed aggression. Although this provision is not equivalent to Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, it provides an additional institutional framework for collective security within the EU.

The implementation of military-mobility projects and measures to counter hybrid threats has also significantly influenced the development of the European Union's defence role. Håkansson (2023) demonstrates that the Military Mobility project has

become one of the clearest examples of practical alignment between EU defence policy and NATO requirements. The simplification of procedures for cross-border movement, the modernisation of transport infrastructure, and the coordination of regulatory mechanisms contribute to the operational readiness of the broader collective security system. Military mobility can therefore be understood as an increasingly important component of contemporary European defence policy.

The transformation of collective security archetypes is particularly visible in states that have moved from predominantly individual security models towards integrated systems of collective defence. Albania provides an illustrative case. As Mema (2024) notes, accession to NATO was not merely a foreign-policy choice but also a catalyst for the extensive modernisation of the country's security and defence sector. National defence planning was

adapted to Alliance standards, contributing to stronger institutional capacity, the professionalisation of the armed forces, and integration into collective threat-response mechanisms.

Similar processes can be observed in Bulgaria. Marinov (2025) shows that collective defence is increasingly regarded not only as an instrument of military protection but also as a mechanism supporting the long-term stability of the state and the sustainable development of society. In this interpretation, the collective-security archetype extends beyond the strictly military domain to include economic stability, critical-infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and social cohesion.

The analysis confirms the emergence of a new configuration of European security based on interaction among NATO, the European Union, and nation-states. This model is characterised by the archetypes of institutional complementarity, strategic partnership, mobility, and collective resilience. Unlike earlier security models, the contemporary architecture is based not on the dominance of a single institution but on the combination of resources, competences, and governance mechanisms operating at different levels. Such a multilevel system increasingly provides the institutional basis for the strategizing of NATO operations and the further development of national security systems in European states.

4. Conclusions

The study demonstrates that the contemporary European security architecture cannot be understood separately from the transformation of collective security archetypes, which shape NATO's operational planning and influence the development of national security systems in European states. Collective defence, deterrence, resilience, strategic partnership, and institutional complementarity constitute the principal archetypes underpinning the conceptual architecture of an integrated security model in the Euro-Atlantic area.

The analysis shows that the European security system has evolved from the cooperative-security model developed after the Maastricht Treaty towards the re-establishment of collective defence as a central priority following Russia's aggression against Ukraine. The adoption of the EU Strategic Compass and NATO's 2022 Strategic Concept marked a revision of traditional approaches to security and established new priorities for defence-capability development, including military mobility, cyber defence, and countering hybrid threats.

Russia's war against Ukraine has been identified as a major driver of the transformation of the European security architecture. It has revitalised the collective-defence archetype within NATO, contributed to the strengthening of the Alliance's eastern flank, and reinforced its deterrence posture. At the same time, resilience has become substantially more important, encompassing not only military security but also the protection of critical infrastructure, cybersecurity, energy security, the resilience of the information environment, and the capacity of societies to withstand complex and multidimensional threats.

The European security system is increasingly being constructed as a multilevel model of interaction among NATO, the EU, and nation-states. This model combines supranational and national security mechanisms and is characterised by the gradual consolidation of institutional complementarity. The complementary functions of NATO and the EU are becoming a defining feature of their relationship because coordinated action enables a more effective response to contemporary security challenges than institutional competition.

The analysis of the European Union's changing role indicates a gradual expansion and strengthening of its position as a security and defence actor. Article 42(7) of the Treaty on European Union, military-mobility initiatives, enhanced cooperation in cybersecurity, and measures to counter hybrid threats provide additional institutional frameworks for collective security that complement NATO mechanisms and contribute to a more coherent European security space.

The experience of individual European states, including Albania and Bulgaria, confirms that integration into collective security systems can contribute to the modernisation of national defence planning, stronger institutional capacity within the security sector, and the development of strategic response mechanisms. At the same time, the contemporary understanding of collective security extends beyond the military sphere to include economic, informational, energy, and social dimensions.

Ukraine's integration into European and Euro-Atlantic security structures is of particular importance in the context of contemporary geopolitical transformations. The study identifies a high level of interoperability with NATO standards, effective information-exchange systems, stronger cyber resilience, improved strategic-planning mechanisms, and the adaptation of the national security system to collective-defence requirements as key prerequisites for such integration.

Collective security archetypes therefore constitute important conceptual determinants of the strategizing of NATO operations and the development of national security systems in European states. Their transformation under the influence of Russia's war against Ukraine has contributed to the emergence of a new security architecture grounded in collective defence,

resilience, strategic partnership, and institutional interaction.

The future development of the European security system will depend on the capacity of NATO, the European Union, and partner states to coordinate their actions effectively, strengthen collective resilience, and adapt to emerging challenges in the international security environment.

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