

Abstract

The main objective of the dissertation was to compare the concept of building Euro-Atlantic security of the EU and NATO, including the analysis of the security environment, political and strategic culture, crisis management, the actual state of institutional cooperation in the area of security and prospects for its development.

The subject scope of the research included concepts of building Euro-Atlantic security, relations at the political and military level, cooperation in crisis management and development of military capabilities, and the impact of policy decisions on operational level cooperation and tactical. An attempt was also made to identify possible scenarios of further development of institutional relationships, taking into account the current internal threats resulting from internal problems of both organizations at the political and external levels affecting the European security environment, including both organizations. In this context, an attempt was made to examine the convergence of strategic concepts. Several important research questions were posed during the analysis. Were the relations between these organizations optimal and did they ensure the division of political interests and contributed to the coordinated action in the areas examined? Did the actions taken by both organizations in response to security threats assume stabilization of endangered countries / regions, avoiding duplication of operational effort and cooperation in the development of defense capabilities?

The spatial scope of the research was limited in principle only by the scope of the implementation of the crisis response tasks by both organizations. Particular attention was given to missions and operations that were carried out by NATO and the EU in the same theater of operations (Afghanistan, former Yugoslavia, the Gulf of Aden) and crisis management in relation to Russia in connection with the attack on Ukraine as the current direction of threat to the NATO and EU eastern flank, which may affect the mutual relations of these organizations.

As has been shown, the officially disseminated position regarding the absence of problems in the cooperation of both organizations can be misleading. Instead, the concepts of building Euro-Atlantic security in NATO and EU strategies can be characterized as a growing conflict of interest illustrated by numerous examples cited in this dissertation.