

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN STRENGTHENING REGIONAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL RESILIENCE

Purpose. *The modern system of international relations is characterized by an increase in the number of complex and interconnected threats that go beyond the traditional understanding of security. Hybrid conflicts, transnational challenges, regional crises, information and cyber threats significantly complicate the provision of stability at both the global and regional levels. In these conditions, the concept of regional security, which is increasingly closely linked to the concept of national resilience of states, acquires special importance. National resilience is considered as the ability of a state and society to resist external and internal threats, adapt to crisis situations and ensure the continuity of key political, economic and social processes.*

Methods. *The study used general scientific and special methods of cognition. Methods of analysis and synthesis were applied to generalize theoretical approaches to regional security and national stability. Systemic and structural-functional approaches made it possible to consider international organizations as key institutional elements of the regional security system. The comparative method was used to analyze the activities of individual international organizations in the security sphere. The generalization method was used to formulate the conclusions of the study.*

Results. *The study substantiates that international organizations play a key role in strengthening regional security by coordinating the actions of states, forming common security approaches, and responding to modern threats. It is determined that the activities of international organizations contribute to increasing the national resilience of states through the development of institutional capacity, collective security mechanisms, and international cooperation.*

Conclusions. *The study found that international organizations play an important role in strengthening regional security, ensuring the coordination of efforts of states, the formation of common security approaches and mechanisms for responding to modern threats. It is proven that through institutional, regulatory and cooperative instruments they contribute to increasing the level of national resilience of states, in particular by supporting institutional capacity, developing collective security and strengthening international cooperation.*

Key words: *international security architecture, collective security, institutional security mechanisms, crisis response, strategic stability, hybrid threats, institutional capacity of the state, international cooperation, peacekeeping.*

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Introduction. The transformation of the modern system of international relations is accompanied by an increase in the number and complexity of security challenges, which are increasingly regional and transnational in nature. Armed conflicts, hybrid threats, the spread of disinformation, cyber attacks, political instability and economic crises form a new security environment in which states are faced with the need to revise traditional approaches to ensuring national and regional security. In these conditions, not only the state's ability to defend itself, but also its ability to maintain stability in crisis situations and effectively adapt to external and internal challenges becomes of key importance. The concept of national resilience is increasingly used in scientific and political discourse to characterize the ability of the state and society to resist complex threats, ensure the continuity of the functioning of institutions and maintain socio-political stability. At the same time, the formation of national resilience is impossible solely at the expense of the state's internal resources, since most modern threats go beyond national borders and have a regional or global dimension. That is why the issues of regional security and international cooperation are becoming particularly relevant.

In this context, international organizations act as important institutional entities that ensure the coordination of actions of states, the formation of common security approaches and mechanisms for responding to crisis situations. Through collective security instruments, peacekeeping missions, advisory and technical assistance, as well as norm-setting activities, international organizations play a significant role in stabilizing the regional security environment. At the same time, their influence is not limited to the external dimension of security, but also extends to the internal stability of states, in particular through support for institutional capacity, the development of democratic institutions and crisis management mechanisms.

The relevance of studying the role of international organizations in strengthening regional security and national stability is due to the need for a comprehensive understanding of their contribution to the modern security architecture. This issue is of particular importance in the context of an increasing number of regional conflicts and crises that require collective decisions and coordinated actions of the international community. Analysis of these processes allows us to better understand the mechanisms of interaction between international organizations and states and determine their significance for ensuring stability and security in the modern world.

The purpose of the article is to comprehensively analyze the role of international organizations in strengthening regional security and shaping the national resilience of states in the context of modern global and regional security challenges. The study aims to clarify the significance of international organizations as institutional actors in ensuring stability, coordinating the actions of states and developing collective security mechanisms, as well as to determine their contribution to increasing the ability of states to effectively counteract crises, adapt to transnational threats and ensure the resilience of political and social institutions.

Methods. In the process of research, general scientific and special methods of cognition were used, which provided a comprehensive analysis of the role of international organizations in strengthening regional security and national stability. The method of analysis and synthesis was used to develop scientific approaches to interpreting the concepts of regional security and national stability, as well as to generalize theoretical positions on the activities of international organizations in the field of security. Using a systemic approach, international organizations were considered as elements of an integral system of international and regional security that interact with national institutions and other subjects of international relations. The comparative method was used to compare the role and instruments of various international organizations (UN, NATO, EU, OSCE) in ensuring regional security and supporting the national stability of states. The method of structural-functional analysis made it possible to determine the main areas of activity of international organizations in the field of security and their contribution to the formation of institutional, political and social stability of states. The institutional approach is used to study the mechanisms of influence of international organizations on the processes of strengthening security and coordinating the actions of participating states in the regional dimension. The method of generalization and scientific interpretation is used to formulate conclusions regarding the importance of international organizations in the modern architecture of regional security and their role in increasing national resilience in the face of growing global and regional threats.

Results. In the modern theory of international relations, regional security is considered as a complex multidimensional phenomenon that is formed under the influence of political, military, economic and social processes within a certain geographical space. In contrast to the classical state-centric approaches to security, which focused mainly on military confrontation and the balance of power, the regional dimension of security emphasizes the interdependence of states, the commonality of threats and the need to coordinate efforts at the supranational level. This approach is due to the fact that most modern threats – armed conflicts, hybrid influences, migration crises, transnational crime – have a clearly expressed regional character and cannot be effectively neutralized solely by the efforts of an individual state. The theoretical understanding of regional security is based on various scientific approaches, among which the concept of regional security complexes occupies an important place. It proceeds from the fact that security interactions between states are concentrated mainly within regions where the level of mutual influence and interdependence is the highest. In this context, the security of each state is closely linked to the security of its neighbors, and regional instability can quickly transform into internal crises of individual countries. Therefore, regional security appears not as the sum of national security, but as a holistic system of interconnected interests and risks (Cull N. J., 2019).

In parallel with the development of the regional approach, the concept of national resilience is being formed in scientific discourse, which is used to characterize the ability of the state and society to withstand crises, adapt to dynamic changes and recover from destabilizing influences. National resilience is an interdisciplinary category that combines elements of security, political, social and management research. It covers not only the military component, but also institutional capacity, the effectiveness of public administration, social cohesion and trust in public institutions.

An important feature of the modern security environment is the close relationship between regional security and national stability. Regional conflicts and crises directly affect the internal stability of states, weakening their institutions and reducing the level of public trust. At the same time, states with a low level of national stability can act as sources of regional instability, spreading threats beyond their own borders. Thus, ensuring regional security and building national stability should be viewed as interconnected and complementary processes. In this context, the role of international organizations, which act as institutional mediators between the national and regional levels of security, becomes particularly important. They create regulatory and coordination frameworks for cooperation, contribute to the harmonization of the interests of states and the formation of common approaches to responding to threats. It is through the activities of international organizations that regional security is institutionalized and national stability of states is supported in a complex and dynamic international environment.

In the modern architecture of international security, international organizations play a key role as institutional actors that ensure the coordination of the actions of states in the field of maintaining peace and stability. Their activities are determined by the objective need for a collective response to threats that by their nature go beyond national borders and have a regional or transnational dimension. It is within the framework of international organizations that common approaches to security are formed, conflict prevention mechanisms are developed, and cooperation between states is institutionalized.

The architecture of regional security is based on a combination of the global and regional levels, where both universal and regional international organizations play a leading role. The United Nations is the central element of the global security system, providing the regulatory and legal foundations of international peace and security and defining the general principles of interaction between states in this area. At the same time, regional organizations complement the activities of the UN, adapting security mechanisms to the specifics of individual regions and ensuring a more efficient response to crisis situations (Fedasiuk R., 2020).

A special place in the regional security system is occupied by organizations such as NATO, the European Union and the OSCE, whose activities are aimed at maintaining stability in the European region. NATO performs the function of collective defense and deterrence, providing military-political guarantees of the security of member states and partners. The European Union, in turn, forms a comprehensive approach to security, combining military, civilian, economic and institutional instruments, which allows us to consider security as a multidimensional process. The OSCE focuses on preventive diplomacy, arms control, the protection of human rights and the development of trust between states, which are important elements of regional stability.

An important characteristic of the modern architecture of regional security is the multilevel nature and interaction of various institutional formats. International organizations do not operate in isolation, but are in constant interaction with each other and with national governments, which allows them to coordinate political decisions, avoid duplication of efforts and increase the effectiveness of security measures (Nazaruk Z., 2021). Such interaction contributes to the formation of a common vision of threats and ways to neutralize them at the regional level. In the context of modern challenges, international organizations are increasingly performing not only the functions of responding to conflicts, but also the task of ensuring long-term stability. By developing cooperation mechanisms, supporting security reforms and contributing to strengthening the institutional capacity of states, they are becoming important elements of the regional security architecture. Thus, international organizations act not only as instruments of collective action, but also as structural components of the modern system of regional and international security.

It is advisable to consider the mechanisms of influence of international organizations on regional security as a complex of interconnected instruments – from norm-setting and diplomatic mediation to peacekeeping operations, crisis response, and post-conflict stabilization. The first group of mechanisms is regulatory and legal regulation and the creation of collective response procedures. The universal “constitutional” basis for the interaction of the global and regional levels of security is Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. It directly recognizes the existence of regional arrangements/agencies for the maintenance of peace and

security and encourages the peaceful settlement of local disputes through regional mechanisms (Article 52), and also determines the conditions for the application of coercive measures: regional organizations can carry out coercive actions only under the authority of the UN Security Council (Article 53) and must inform the UN Security Council of the relevant measures (Article 54).

In practice, this creates a basis for the legitimization of decisions in the field of regional security and at the same time sets the framework for responsibility and accountability, which is important for trust between states and for the “linkage” of regional initiatives with the global peacekeeping system.

The second group of mechanisms is the division of functions between international organizations (task-sharing): when universal and regional institutions coordinate roles in conflict prevention, mediation, operations and recovery. Studies on the interaction of the UN with regional institutions emphasize that regional organizations can “unload” global structures and enhance participation and consensus on security issues, as well as act as an instrument of cooperation and delegation within the broader system of maintaining international peace. Importantly, the practice of applying Chapter VIII itself indicates: the Security Council can encourage regional initiatives for peace settlement, authorize enforcement measures and support regional peacekeeping operations, forming a multi-level model of security management.

The third group of mechanisms is early warning, prevention and mediation, that is, tools aimed at preventing escalation. An illustrative example is the OSCE, where early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management are defined as one of the organization’s focuses, and there is also a generalized “compendium” of relevant mechanisms and procedures. Institutionally, these functions are supported, in particular, by the OSCE Conflict Prevention Center, which directly outlines its role in supporting early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, mediation, risk reduction and post-conflict rehabilitation. In the context of regional security, it is preventive mechanisms that are of particular value, as they allow operating in the “gray zone” between peace and open conflict, reducing the cost of further settlement and limiting the spread of instability to neighboring states.

The fourth group of mechanisms is operational crisis response tools, which include military and non-military measures. For NATO, crisis prevention and management is defined as one of the fundamental security tasks; it can encompass “military and non-military measures” before, during and after conflicts and is implemented on the basis of the experience of crisis operations, procedures and the Alliance’s integrated command structure; decisions on involvement are made by consensus.

At the same time, NATO explicitly emphasizes the possibility of interaction with other organizations (UN, EU, OSCE, etc.) in combined missions and operations, which is a practical manifestation of inter-institutional coordination in the regional security architecture. In addition, NATO conceptualizes an “integrated approach” to crises as a combination of political, civilian and military instruments and the need for coordination with other actors, emphasizing that military means alone are not sufficient. A similar logic is inherent in the EU through the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP): it is positioned as an instrument for conflict prevention, crisis management and international peacebuilding, involving civilian and military resources. Official EU materials also specify the “package” of tasks of missions/operations (humanitarian and rescue tasks, conflict prevention, crisis management tasks, post-conflict stabilisation, etc.) and emphasise the external nature of such missions and operations (Cull N. J., 2008, c. 47).

The fifth group of mechanisms is post-conflict recovery/rehabilitation and institutional capacity building as the basis for long-term security. The OSCE, in describing the functions of its Conflict Prevention Center, directly includes post-conflict rehabilitation and peacebuilding in the scope of tasks. The EU within the framework of the CSDP additionally emphasizes the “integrated approach” to external crises – the coordination of diplomatic, aid and other policy instruments for a “tailor-made response”, as well as the use of civilian missions, in particular to support law enforcement/judicial reforms in post-conflict regions. It is this block of mechanisms that directly links regional security with national resilience: resilience is strengthened through high-quality institutions, the state’s ability to provide basic services, maintain law and order and manageability in stressful conditions. The accountability and information support mechanism, which ensures the continuity of interaction between security levels, requires special attention. The UN Charter requires that the Security Council be informed “at all times” of the activities of regional peace and security mechanisms (Article 54).

This is not only a legal requirement, but also an element of risk management: regular awareness and coordination reduce the likelihood of parallel, uncoordinated actions that could exacerbate conflicts or create competition for mandates between organizations.

International organizations influence national resilience primarily through supporting institutional capacity and governance quality. The UNDP approach is illustrative, where country resilience is linked to the ability to anticipate and prepare for shocks, which depends on the technical capabilities of the “first line” response institutions, the functioning of state systems and broader governance structures that “set the rules of the game”. It also emphasizes that effective anti-crisis policy requires a combination of institutional qualities (effectiveness, adaptability, stability) with the principles of good governance (participation/inclusion, non-discrimination/equality, rule of law/accountability), and it is this combination that strengthens the legitimacy and viability of crisis solutions.

In practice, this means that international organizations build resilience not only “through resources”, but through rules, standards and approaches to governance that are embedded in state institutions and procedures.

The second key dimension of resilience is civil preparedness and the ability to ensure the continuity of government and the provision of basic services. In NATO’s approach, resilience is defined as the individual and collective ability to prepare for, withstand, respond to and recover rapidly from shocks and disruptions, and civil preparedness is explicitly named as a central pillar of resilience and a critical factor in collective defence. NATO also formulates three “core functions” of civil preparedness: continuity of governance, continuity of vital services for the population and civil support for military operations, which leads to a practical idea: national resilience is about the ability of a state not to “stop” under the pressure of crises.

This approach is important for the article because it demonstrates that international organizations strengthen the resilience of states not only through military instruments, but also through requirements and assessments of civil preparedness and the protection of critical areas.

The third area of contribution of international organizations is support for security sector reform as a tool for long-term resilience. The European Union, in its materials on Security Sector Reform, directly links instability to the lack of an effective and accountable security system and emphasizes that support for partner countries’ reforms is aimed at peace and stability, state-building, democracy, the rule of law and human rights. It is important that democratic civilian control and oversight, transparency of procedures, integration of the security sector budget into the overall budget process and involvement of civil society are mentioned among the principles.

Thus, international organizations contribute to stability not only through “strengthening force capabilities”, but also through institutional guarantees of accountability and “rules of the game” in the security sector, which reduce the risks of internal destabilization, corruption and loss of trust.

The fourth mechanism is targeted capacity building at the institutional and personnel levels. The Defense Security Cooperation University/ISG materials emphasize that no country can effectively protect itself if it is “eroded” by destabilizing influences, including the loss of critical infrastructure, supply chain disruptions, and disinformation campaigns; and resilience is defined as the key to the ability to deter, resist, and recover from shocks. The same materials emphasize the partners’ problems: the lack of legislation, leadership, “whole-of-society” interaction mechanisms, and risk management practices—that is, those “weak spots” where international organizations’ programs are often targeted.

Additionally, the EU in its “Strategic Compass” explicitly states its intention to invest in partners’ resilience and strengthen cooperation with NATO in countering hybrid threats, foreign information manipulation, and securing cyberspace. This is an important argument: international organizations build resilience as a long-term policy of “partnerships and standards”, not as one-off measures (Callahan W. A., 2016, c. 232-235).

The fifth dimension is supporting conflict prevention and peacebuilding, which directly strengthens national resilience by reducing the risks of escalation and restoring trust in institutions. UNDP defines peacebuilding as working with the full “crisis cycle” – from early warning to long-term recovery – with a focus on strengthening institutions and services, access to justice and restoring trust in governance; it also mentions supporting the development of national prevention strategies that help governments identify risks early and coordinate responses.

Within the UN system, the Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office (PBPSO) is described as an institution that strengthens coherence within the UN system and with partners in support of nationally-led efforts to “build and sustain peace”, and also administers the Peacebuilding Fund. This allows us to logically emphasize that “resilience” in the national dimension is not limited to defense, but includes social cohesion, rebuilding trust, inclusiveness and the ability to resolve conflicts without violence.

Finally, an important component of national resilience is the preservation of public trust and the stability of the information space (Huang Z. A., 2021). This is why international organizations are increasingly including tools for countering hybrid threats and strategic communications in their activities. In the “Strategic Compass”, the EU directly links partnerships to the need for joint responses to threats and records the intention to deepen cooperation with NATO on crisis management, information exchange, countering hybrid threats, foreign information manipulation and securing cyberspace.

For its part, NATO emphasizes a “comprehensive approach” to crises, which combines political, civilian and military tools and the necessary coordination with other actors, and also recognizes the importance of strategic communications in a comprehensive response. As a result, international organizations support national resilience not only through “force” and institutional components, but also by strengthening the ability of states and societies to resist destabilizing information influences and maintain control in a crisis.

Although international organizations provide a framework for regional security and support national resilience, their effectiveness depends critically on the political will of member states, their mandates, decision-making procedures, resources, and the quality of coordination. These factors manifest themselves differently in different regions, which leads to uneven effects from the organizations’ activities.

One of the key challenges for regional organizations is their procedural reliance on unanimity or consensus, which makes it difficult to respond quickly to crises.

A prime example is the OSCE, where decisions must be made by all 57 participating states on the basis of the principle of consensus, defined as “no objections” to a decision. While this principle enhances the legitimacy and politically binding nature of decisions, it also allows one state to block decisions on activities, appointments, or budgets. In public discussions, the participants themselves emphasize that consensus can be “abused” and have an obstructive effect (in particular, preventing decisions or closing field operations).

A similar type of restriction is characteristic of the EU in the field of CSDP, where decisions on the Common Security and Defense Policy are generally adopted unanimously in the EU Council, which is directly enshrined in the relevant provisions of the founding treaties. This strengthens policy coherence, but potentially reduces efficiency and increases the “price of compromise” when launching missions or expanding mandates. [europarl.europa.eu], [consilium.europa.eu]

For most regional formats, the problem of legal legitimacy of coercive actions is critically important. The UN Charter (Chapter VIII) stipulates that regional arrangements may engage in peacekeeping, but enforcement measures under the auspices of regional mechanisms are possible only with the authorization of the UN Security Council, and the UN Security Council must be constantly informed of relevant activities. This creates a structural dependence of regional initiatives on the political dynamics in the Security Council, as well as on the coherence of the positions of key actors on issues of mandating and monitoring implementation.

In practical terms, this means that even with regional readiness to act, political disagreements in the process of mandating and monitoring can significantly limit the speed and scope of the response, which is separately emphasized in the analysis of the interaction of the Security Council with regional organizations (mandating, strategic disagreements, political alignment and operational coordination).

Another limitation is the disparity in mandates and capabilities of different international organizations and regional structures. Comparative reviews emphasize that regional organizations differ significantly in their capabilities (from conflict prevention to post-war reconstruction), and their real effectiveness depends on institutional maturity and resources.

The example of the OSCE additionally shows that the effectiveness of the toolkit can be limited not only by political factors, but also by resource constraints, as well as by the lack of political will to fully use the available tools. Under such conditions, organizations are forced to either narrow their activities or act selectively, which affects the sustainability of security outcomes.

In a multi-level architecture of regional security, coordination between organizations, avoiding duplication, and harmonizing doctrines/approaches become a significant challenge. Analytical materials on the interaction of the UN Security Council with regional organizations highlight operational coordination, resource issues, as well as doctrinal differences and “complementarity/comparative advantage” as a separate problem as a constant point of tension in joint approaches.

For NATO, the coordination aspect is also an important element of crisis management: the Alliance provides for interaction with other international organizations (UN, EU, OSCE, etc.) in combined missions,

but decisions on involvement are made by consensus and in each case separately, which adds political “inertia” to inter-institutional formats.

Even when organizations have developed monitoring, early warning and prevention tools, the transition from risk diagnosis to timely action becomes a problem. For the EU, this challenge is recorded as one of the “cross-cutting” factors that can hinder the effectiveness of missions and operations: among the problems mentioned, in particular, are the gaps between early warning and early action, as well as resource barriers and differences in the positions of states on the use of force (Nguyen M. T. 2025).

The OSCE has developed early warning and crisis management mechanisms, but their full application in practice is closely tied to the political agreement of the participating States and the procedural framework of the organization.

An additional limitation is the difficulty of maintaining a balance between pragmatic security goals and the value dimension, especially in the context of aggravating geopolitical conflicts. Political assessments of the evolution of CSDP emphasize that the shift in priorities towards “narrowly security” approaches can weaken the primary democratic/governance components of missions and operations. In parallel, analyses of CSDP activities separately highlight the issue of democratic oversight and accountability as one of the criteria for assessing the success of missions, which also affects the public legitimacy of security decisions.

Conclusions. Thus, the constraints on the activities of international organizations in the regional dimension are mainly institutional and political in nature: (1) procedural blockages (consensus/unanimity), (2) mandate/legal frameworks for coercion, (3) resource shortages and asymmetry of capabilities, (4) coordination problems, (5) the gap between early warning and early action, (6) the tension between pragmatic security and values/accountability.

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РОЛЬ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ У ЗМІЦНЕННІ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ТА НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ СТІЙКОСТІ

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***Мета статті** полягає у всебічному аналізі ролі міжнародних організацій у зміцненні регіональної безпеки та формуванні національної стійкості держав у контексті сучасних глобальних і регіональних безпекових викликів. У межах дослідження передбачається з'ясувати значення міжнародних організацій як інституційних суб'єктів забезпечення стабільності, координації дій держав та розвитку механізмів колективної безпеки, а також визначити їхній внесок у підвищення спроможності держав ефективно протидіяти кризам, адаптуватися до транснаціональних загроз і забезпечувати стійкість політичних та суспільних інститутів.*

***Методи.** Методологічну основу дослідження становлять загальнонаукові та спеціальні методи пізнання, що дозволили комплексно проаналізувати роль міжнародних організацій у зміцненні регіональної безпеки та формуванні національної стійкості держав. У процесі роботи застосовано методи аналізу та синтезу для узагальнення теоретичних підходів до регіональної безпеки й національної стійкості та систематизації наукових поглядів на діяльність міжнародних організацій у сфері безпеки. Системний і структурнофункціональний підходи використано для розгляду міжнародних організацій як складових багаторівневої архітектури регіональної безпеки та визначення їх функцій у підтриманні стабільності й стійкості. Порівняльний метод дозволив зіставити інструменти та практики діяльності окремих міжнародних організацій у сфері безпеки, а інституційний підхід – проаналізувати механізми їх впливу на формування національної стійкості держав. Метод узагальнення застосовано для формулювання висновків і визначення ключових тенденцій розвитку сучасної регіональної безпеки.*

***Результати.** У результаті проведеного дослідження встановлено, що міжнародні організації відіграють системоутворюючу роль у забезпеченні регіональної безпеки та формуванні національної стійкості держав у сучасних умовах глобальної нестабільності. Аналіз теоретичних підходів і практик їх діяльності засвідчив, що регіональна безпека та національна стійкість є взаємопов'язаними категоріями, розвиток яких відбувається в межах багаторівневої архітектури міжнародної безпеки. Доведено, що міжнародні організації виступають інституційними посередниками між глобальним і регіональним рівнями безпеки, забезпечуючи узгодження інтересів держав, вироблення спільних норм і реалізацію колективних механізмів реагування на регіональні загрози. Їхня діяльність сприяє інституціоналізації безпекової взаємодії, зниженню рівня конфліктності та підвищенню передбачуваності міжнародних відносин у регіональному вимірі. Встановлено, що вплив міжнародних організацій на регіональну безпеку реалізується через комплекс взаємодоповнювальних механізмів, зокрема нормотворчу діяльність, превенцію конфліктів, кризове реагування, миротворчі операції та постконфліктну стабілізацію. Застосування цих інструментів дозволяє не лише реагувати на вже наявні загрози, а й формувати умови для довгострокової стабільності в регіонах. Обґрунтовано, що внесок міжнародних організацій у формування національної стійкості держав полягає насамперед у підвищенні інституційної спроможності, розвитку цивільної готовності, підтримці реформ сектору безпеки та зміцненні систем управління кризами. Через стандарти, консультативну підтримку, навчальні програми та операційні місії міжнародні організації сприяють адаптації держав до сучасних гібридних і транснаціональних загроз. Виявлено, що ефективність діяльності міжнародних організацій у регіональному вимірі суттєво обмежується політикоінституційними чинниками, зокрема консенсусними процедурами ухвалення рішень, мандатними обмеженнями щодо примусових дій, ресурсними дисбалансами та проблемами міжінституційної координації. Ці обмеження зумовлюють нерівномірність впливу міжнародних організацій у різних регіонах і знижують оперативність реагування на кризові ситуації.*

Узагальнення результатів дослідження дозволило дійти висновку, що підвищення ефективності регіональної безпеки та національної стійкості потребує подальшого вдосконалення механізмів взаємодії міжнародних організацій, розвитку гнучких форматів співпраці та посилення координації між глобальними й регіональними інституціями. Саме комплексний та багаторівневий підхід до безпеки створює передумови для стійкого функціонування держав і регіонів у сучасному міжнародному середовищі.

***Висновки.** Проведене дослідження підтвердило, що в умовах глобальної нестабільності регіональна безпека та національна стійкість держав формуються в тісному взаємозв'язку та дедалі більше залежать від ефективності діяльності міжнародних організацій. Сучасна система міжнародної безпеки набуває багаторівневого характеру, у межах якого саме міжнародні організації забезпечують інституційне*

поєднання глобального, регіонального та національного вимірів безпеки. Встановлено, що міжнародні організації відіграють ключову роль у інституціоналізації регіональної безпеки, формуючи спільні норми, механізми координації та колективні підходи до реагування на регіональні загрози. Їхня діяльність сприяє зниженню рівня конфліктності, підвищенню передбачуваності міжнародних процесів і зміцненню стабільності в окремих регіонах. Доведено, що внесок міжнародних організацій у формування національної стійкості держав полягає не лише в кризовому реагуванні, а й у довгостроковому підвищенні інституційної спроможності, розвитку цивільної готовності, підтримці реформ сектору безпеки та вдосконаленні систем управління ризиками. Через нормативні, консультативні, операційні та навчальні інструменти міжнародні організації сприяють адаптації держав до гібридних і транснаціональних викликів сучасної безпекової реальності. Водночас з'ясовано, що ефективність діяльності міжнародних організацій у регіональному вимірі істотно обмежується політикоінституційними чинниками, серед яких провідне місце посідають консенсусні процедури ухвалення рішень, мандатні обмеження щодо застосування примусових заходів, нерівномірність ресурсного забезпечення та проблеми міжінституційної координації. Ці фактори зумовлюють асиметрію впливу міжнародних організацій у різних регіонах і знижують оперативність реагування на кризові ситуації. Узагальнення результатів дослідження дозволяє дійти висновку, що подальше посилення регіональної безпеки та національної стійкості потребує вдосконалення механізмів взаємодії міжнародних організацій, розвитку гнучких форматів співпраці та підвищення рівня координації між глобальними й регіональними інституціями. Комплексний, багаторівневий і інституційно узгоджений підхід до безпеки є ключовою передумовою стабільного розвитку держав і регіонів у сучасній системі міжнародних відносин.

Ключові слова: архітектура міжнародної безпеки, колективна безпека, інституційні механізми безпеки, реагування на кризи, стратегічна стабільність, гібридні загрози, інституційна спроможність держави, міжнародне співробітництво, миротворча діяльність.



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