The signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 and the formation of the EU posed many different threats in everyday’s life, not only for the policies of certain EU states, but also for every inhabitant of the united Europe. The architecture of modern European security has come through different obstacles. It is a reflection of certain historical features of the region. In 1950 the «Schuman Plan» provided the creation of a single organization that would control the security field [1, p.345].

For decades, the problem of European security has been a key element in the policies of Europe’s leading powers, forcing them to resort to various methods, both military and diplomatic. When the EU stepped into the third millennium, all the current problems of Old Europe became more actual and they require detailed study, analysis, understanding and solution. The main dangers that require close attention include: local religious and ethnic conflicts, spontaneous migration to developed EU countries and terrorism. The list of European problems is much broader, but ethno-political conflicts concern the European community the most and make great impact not only for the civil society but also transform spheres of influence in Europe. It is worth mentioning that the united Europe is the result of interests integration of a large number of states for the peace and security in the world. A powerful and strong Europe solves thousands of problems every day, uncompromisingly fights for the spread of democratic values, however, thus faces deep opposition from countries where there are their own ancient traditions. Some countries are against spreading European influence to other regions of the world and they categorically point to the EU’s own internal problems [2, p.34].

Anyway, among them, the most unacceptable, is the threat of religious and ethnic conflicts. They are among the challenges of a new type for European security, as they pose a significant threat of escalation into large-scale military conflicts across the continent. It should be noted that an ethnos is a community of people that has historically developed in a certain area and has special features of culture, language, psychological composition and awareness of their unity and difference from other groups. The idea of common origin, common historical destiny is the basis of ethnic...
identity and group identification. One of its manifestations may be the ideology of
nationalism. Nationalism is an ambiguous phenomenon. One of its poles may be a
patriotism, expressed in people’s desire to protect their language, culture and
sovereignty, and another one is a xenophobia (fear and hostility to others), the idea
of people’s exclusivity and chauvinism towards others. Nationalism can also be
manifested in separatism – the desire for sovereignty and the desire to create their
own independent state [3, p. 432].

The most important national actions to prevent ethno-political conflicts can be:
the creation of a political and legal framework aimed at ensuring equal rights of
citizens; providing ethno-national minorities with access to political influence in all of
public life’s spheres; periodic modernization of the state’s mechanism of ethno-
national processes regulation at different levels; creation of an information system
for monitoring the forecasting and assessment of ethnopolitical and interethnic
problems development, creation of tools for their early prevention and others [4].

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