

摘要

「九一一」事件後歐盟採取多項反恐措施，包括加強制定反恐法令、強化各項安全維護工作、打擊恐怖組織的財源與連絡管道，以及加強國際反恐合作等，另方面亦開始檢討伊斯蘭社群在當地社會的適應與融入問題，期能多管齊下，減低恐怖活動對歐洲地區的安全危害。本篇論文研究發現，「九一一」事件後歐洲地區的恐怖活動受到激進伊斯蘭思想之滲透影響，與傳統上歐洲地區以分離主義為主的恐怖活動在本質上已有所不同，因此歐盟的反恐作為也必須隨之調整，以因應新型態的恐怖威脅；惟歐盟在多年努力下雖已取得初步反恐成果，但過程中亦面臨部份措施引發爭議及各歐盟成員國之間的協調問題，在與美國等西方國家的國際反恐合作上亦非完全一致，以致未來仍需持續調整其反恐政策作為，俾更有效消弭其面臨之恐怖主義安全威脅。

Abstract

EU has adopted several counter-terrorism measures since the 911 terrorist attacks in 2001, with the aim to reduce the terrorist threats in Europe. In this thesis, the author argues that the nature of terrorist activities in Europe has changed from mainly 'separatism' before the 911 to 'Islamic radicalism' after that. In order to better cope with the new type of terrorist threats, EU has to adjust its counter-terrorism strategies and policies accordingly. However, although EU has garnered some fruits after years of sweat, it is still facing challenges of public criticism and disagreements among EU members as well as the allies across the Atlantic Ocean. In other words, more efforts are needed if the ultimate security and peace is to be acquired in Europe.