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EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Its Impact on European Security*

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Abstract

This article examines the impact of European Union's (EU) Counter-Terrorism Strategy on European security, considering recent developments and challenges. This investigation seeks to answer two pivotal questions: (1) How do varying counter-terrorism approaches impact the effectiveness of European security measures against terrorist threats? (2) How does cooperation or divergence in counter-terrorism strategies influence Europe's broader security environment? The research explores key developments in European counter-terrorism cooperation and analyzes the effects of regional cooperation on European security dynamics, drawing on empirical evidence from recent terrorist attacks and counter-terrorism operations. Findings emphasize the need for a comprehensive and coordinated European counter-terrorism strategy, which addresses immediate security concerns and long-term drivers of radicalization and extremism. The research utilizes the method of Library Resources and Documentary Research, analyzing existing literature, academic publications, reports, and relevant documents related to counter-terrorism strategies, European security, and the interplay between terrorism and counter-terrorism in the region. The article also presents a theoretical framework of institutional cooperation to understand the implications of counter-terrorism strategies on European security. It highlights the significance of intelligence sharing, legal harmonization, capacity-building, and addressing challenges within regional and international collaborations.

Keywords: Counter-terrorism, European Security, European Union, Institutional Cooperation, Security Dynamics, Terrorism

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1. Introduction

Terrorism has been one of the most prominent topics on the political and academic agenda for decades. Since the tragic events of 9/11, there has been a significant amount of literature published on the US 'War on Terror' and terrorism in general. Notably, the European Union's (EU) response to terrorism has garnered increasing attention among scholars (Spence, 2007; Coolsaet, 2010). Academic contributions often focus on the normative question of whether the EU has struck the right balance between freedom and security (Bigo & Tsoukala, 2008; Guild & Geyer, 2008), examine specific dimensions of EU counter-terrorism policy, such as the fight against terrorism financing or present current legal analyses (Peers, 2003).

From a broader perspective, the EU's response to international terrorism since 9/11 offers valuable insights into general patterns of international counter-terrorism cooperation. Although collaborative efforts against terrorism date back to the late nineteenth century and the fight against anarchist terrorism (Andreas & Nadelmann, 2006), the development of effective international structures or institutions has been limited and varied over time.

In the contemporary international arena, terrorism undoubtedly plays a significant role, as highlighted by Esmailzadeh (2023, p. 55). Europe has witnessed a surge in terrorist attacks in recent years, prompting European nations to enhance their collaborative response. The European Union (EU) has historically played a crucial role in fostering cooperation among member states across various policy domains, including security and counter-terrorism (Bures, 2011; Kaunert & Léonard, 2012). However, the rise of nationalist and populist movements, along with growing skepticism about the EU's effectiveness in countering terrorism, has strained

this cooperation (Müller-Wille, 2004a). This article aims to analyze the impact of the EU's Counter-Terrorism Strategy on European Security in light of these recent developments. The research hypothesizes that robust regional counter-terrorism cooperation can significantly influence European security, while fragmentation and lack of coordination can exacerbate existing threats and vulnerabilities. To explore these hypotheses, the research is structured as follows: first, the article provides an overview of key developments in European counter-terrorism cooperation, highlighting both achievements and challenges faced by the EU and its member states. Second, it examines the effects of regional counter-terrorism cooperation on European security dynamics, drawing on empirical evidence from recent terrorist attacks and counter-terrorism operations.

The research methodology employed in this investigation utilizes library resources and documentary research. This approach entails a comprehensive examination of existing literature, academic publications, reports, and other relevant documents related to counter-terrorism strategies, European security, and the interplay between terrorism and counter-terrorism in the region. The study draws upon a wide range of reliable and credible sources to analyze the effectiveness of various counter-terrorism approaches and their implications for European security.

1. 1. Literature Review

The study of regional counter-terrorism cooperation and its impact on European security dynamics has gained considerable attention in recent years, particularly in light of the growing threat posed by terrorism and radicalization across the continent (Bures, 2016a; Kaunert & Léonard, 2012). Existing research has primarily focused

on the evolution and effectiveness of European counter-terrorism policies and initiatives, as well as the broader implications of such cooperation for regional security and integration (Bossong, 2013; Bures, 2016b).

A key aspect of the literature on European counter-terrorism cooperation is the analysis of the development and functioning of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) as the main institutional frameworks for coordinating counter-terrorism efforts among EU member states (Howorth, 2014). Scholars have explored the progress and limitations of these policy frameworks in fostering a cohesive and effective regional response to terrorism, particularly in terms of information sharing, intelligence cooperation, and joint operational capabilities (Bures, 2016a; Jegen & Mérand, 2014).

Moreover, the literature has examined the role of key EU agencies and bodies, such as Europol, Frontex, and the European Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, in facilitating and enhancing counter-terrorism cooperation among EU member states (Bures, 2016b; Occhipinti, 2015). These studies highlight the growing importance of these agencies in addressing the complex and transnational nature of terrorist threats in Europe, while discussing the challenges they face in terms of legal constraints, resource limitations, and varying national interests (Bures, 2016a; Kaunert & Léonard, 2012; Occhipinti, 2015).

Another strand of research has focused on the role of European external counter-terrorism cooperation with third countries and international organizations, such as the United Nations, NATO, and the United States (Bures, 2011). These studies emphasize the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to counter-terrorism, which extends beyond EU's borders, particularly in light

of the increasing global interdependencies and transnational networks that characterize contemporary terrorism (Bures, 2011).

Despite the extensive body of research on European counter-terrorism cooperation, several gaps and limitations remain. First, there is a need for more in-depth and comparative analyses of the implementation and effectiveness of regional counter-terrorism policies and initiatives across different EU member states, particularly in terms of their impact on national security dynamics and domestic counter-terrorism efforts (Bures, 2016b). Second, the literature would benefit from a greater focus on the broader societal and political implications of regional counter-terrorism cooperation, including the potential tensions between security imperatives and human rights, civil liberties, and democratic accountability (Bigo, 2008; Guild, 2008).

2. Theoretical Framework

In the context of addressing the evolving threat of terrorism in Europe, the theoretical framework of "institutional cooperation" serves as a crucial lens for understanding the implications of counter-terrorism strategies on European security. Institutional cooperation refers to the collaborative efforts and partnerships among governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations at regional and international levels (Bjørgero, 2005; Schmid, 2013). It encompasses various aspects such as intelligence sharing, legal harmonization, capacity-building, and fostering international collaborations.

The framework of institutional cooperation underscores the significance of intelligence sharing among European security agencies and international partners (Müller-Wille, 2004b).

Collaborative efforts in sharing vital information, expertise, and analysis facilitate the identification, prevention, and investigation of terrorist incidents. By pooling resources and coordinating efforts, institutional cooperation strengthens the overall counter-terrorism response in Europe (Europol, 2020). Institutional cooperation plays a pivotal role in harmonizing legal frameworks across European countries to combat terrorism effectively. The adoption of EU-wide legislation, such as the Directive on Combating Terrorism, exemplifies the way in which institutional collaboration streamlines legal processes and ensures a more coherent and consistent approach in countering terrorism (European Parliament and Council, 2017).

The framework highlights the establishment of specialized agencies and institutions, such as Europol and the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC), as examples of institutional cooperation in fostering capacity-building efforts (Kaunert & Léonard, 2012). These entities provide technical assistance, intelligence analysis, and expertise to member states, thereby enhancing their counter-terrorism capabilities (Biscop & Balfour, 2012). Moreover, collaboration extends beyond the EU's borders, as the framework acknowledges the importance of supporting partner countries in the Middle East and North Africa to strengthen regional security.

Institutional cooperation encounters challenges concerning the balance between security measures and civil liberties. Measures like data retention and mass surveillance are subject to scrutiny due to concerns about potential infringements on individual freedoms. The framework emphasizes the need for policymakers to navigate these challenges carefully, ensuring that counter-terrorism efforts respect fundamental rights and values.

The theoretical framework of institutional cooperation advocates for a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism. Recognizing the root causes of radicalization and violent extremism is pivotal in devising effective strategies (Bjørgero, 2005; Schmid, 2013). Initiatives like the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) exemplify the way in which institutional cooperation brings together experts and practitioners to address the underlying factors contributing to radicalization (European Commission, 2020).

The theoretical framework of "institutional cooperation" provides valuable insights into the implications of counter-terrorism strategies on European security. By examining intelligence sharing, legal harmonization, capacity-building, and addressing challenges, this framework highlights the importance of collaborative efforts in countering terrorism's multifaceted challenges. As European security dynamics continue to evolve, institutional cooperation remains a critical component in devising adaptive and effective counter-terrorism strategies.

3. Key Developments in European Counter-Terrorism Cooperation

The challenges faced by the European Union (EU) and its member states in their counter-terrorism cooperation efforts are significant and multifaceted. In this section, we will discuss these challenges and highlight the way in which they have been addressed first at the national level and then at the Union level through EU actions.

One of the main challenges is the hinderance of intelligence sharing due to mistrust, differing legal frameworks, and the protection of national interests. Despite the establishment of EU agencies, such as Europol and the European Intelligence and

Situation Centre (EU INTCEN), these factors continue to impede effective cooperation (Müller-Wille, 2004a; Argomaniz, 2011). However, both at the national and Union level, efforts have been made to foster trust and enhance information exchange among member states.

At the national level, individual member states have recognized the importance of intelligence sharing and have taken steps to improve cooperation among their own intelligence services. These measures include enhancing communication channels, sharing best practices, and establishing joint task forces to address the challenges of intelligence sharing.

At the Union level, the EU has also recognized the importance of addressing these divergences and has taken steps to foster trust and enhance information exchange among member states. This includes the establishment of Europol and the European Intelligence and Situation Centre (EU INTCEN), which serve as platforms for intelligence sharing and coordination. Additionally, the EU has facilitated the development of common standards and protocols for intelligence sharing among member states, ensuring a more cohesive and cooperative approach to counter-terrorism efforts.

Striking a balance between security and civil liberties is another challenge faced by the EU and its member states. Measures such as data retention and mass surveillance, while aimed at enhancing security, have raised concerns about privacy and potential abuse (Bures, 2016a). At the national level, member states have implemented safeguards and regulations to ensure the protection of civil liberties, while effectively combating terrorism. These measures include oversight mechanisms, judicial review processes, and the development of guidelines for intelligence gathering and surveillance.

At the Union level, the EU has acknowledged these concerns and has put in place safeguards and regulations to ensure the protection of civil liberties, while effectively combating terrorism. This includes the development of legislation and policies that strike a balance between security and privacy rights, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the ePrivacy Directive. Additionally, the EU has established mechanisms for oversight and accountability, including the European Data Protection Board and the European Court of Human Rights, which ensure compliance with fundamental rights and freedoms. Border control and the Schengen Agreement, which allow for free movement within the Schengen Area, present both benefits and challenges. While facilitating economic growth, it also enables terrorists to cross borders with ease, necessitating increased security measures and information sharing (Bures, 2016a). At the national level, member states have implemented enhanced border security measures, including the deployment of additional border control personnel, the use of advanced technology for border checks, and the implementation of risk-based screening processes.

At the Union level, the EU has recognized the need for enhanced border security, and has implemented measures to strengthen information sharing and cooperation among member states. This includes the establishment of platforms for real-time information exchange, such as the Schengen Information System and the European Travel Information and Authorization System. Additionally, the EU has facilitated the development of common standards and protocols for border control, ensuring a more coordinated and effective approach to border security. The rise of right-wing extremism has emerged as a growing concern for the EU and its member states. This has led to targeted prevention

programs and increased monitoring, requiring continued vigilance and allocation of resources (Basra et al., 2020; European Commission, 2021). At the national level, member states have implemented measures to address right-wing extremism, including the establishment of specialized task forces, the enhancement of monitoring capabilities, and the development of prevention programs that focus on education, community engagement, and social inclusion.

At the Union level, the EU has taken proactive steps to address this challenge through the implementation of prevention programs and cooperation initiatives. This includes the establishment of platforms for exchanging best practices and developing innovative solutions, such as the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN). Additionally, the EU has allocated funding and resources to support member states in their efforts to prevent and counter right-wing extremism, ensuring a cohesive and coordinated response. Externally, the EU engages in cooperation with partners such as the United States, as well as Middle Eastern, and North African countries. Such partnerships involve complex geopolitical and security issues, including intelligence sharing, combating terrorist financing, and capacity-building support (Biscop & Balfour, 2012). At the national level, member states have established bilateral and multilateral partnerships with external partners to enhance cooperation and information sharing.

At the Union level, the EU actively promotes and fosters these partnerships to enhance global counter-terrorism efforts through collaboration and information exchange. This includes the establishment of frameworks and agreements for cooperation, such as the EU-US Terrorist Finance Tracking Program and the Euromed Police project. Additionally, the EU provides financial

and technical support to partner countries to strengthen their counter-terrorism capabilities and promote stability and security in the region.

The use of the internet and new technologies by terrorists for recruitment and planning poses an additional challenge. At the national level, member states have implemented measures to address this issue, including the development of legislation and regulations to monitor online activities, enhance cybersecurity, and disrupt terrorist networks operating in cyberspace.

At the Union level, the EU has recognized the need for innovative approaches and has established dedicated units and platforms to address the online presence of terrorist groups. This includes the establishment of the Internet Referral Unit within Europol, which identifies and reports extremist content online. Additionally, the EU supports research and development in the field of cybersecurity and collaborates with technology companies to develop tools and techniques to combat online radicalization and terrorist activities.

Addressing these challenges requires a high level of commitment, adaptability, and collaboration among member states, as well as cooperation with external partners and stakeholders (Bendiek & Maat, 2019). Both at the national and Union level, significant efforts have been made to address these challenges and turn divergences into cooperation. Continued vigilance, allocation of resources, and innovative approaches are essential to ensuring the ongoing success of counter-terrorism cooperation within the EU and with its partners.

3. 1. Achievements in European Counter-Terrorism Cooperation

One of the most significant achievements in European counter-terrorism cooperation is the establishment of Europol, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation. Europol has played a vital role in supporting EU member states' efforts against terrorism by facilitating information exchange, coordinating joint investigations, and providing analytical and operational support.

The introduction of the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) in 2002 has been another key achievement in the field of counter-terrorism cooperation (Bigo et al., 2010). The creation of the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (CTC) position in 2004 has been an essential development, ensuring a more coherent and coordinated approach to counter-terrorism efforts within the EU (Hoffman, 2006). The CTC works to improve coordination among EU institutions and member states, identify gaps in counter-terrorism measures, and monitor the implementation of the EU's counter-terrorism strategy (European Council, 2005a).

The development of the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted in 2005, has provided a comprehensive framework for EU counter-terrorism efforts (Argomaniz, 2011). The strategy focuses on four pillars: prevent, protect, pursue, and respond, and guides EU's actions in combating terrorism both internally and externally (European Council, 2005b).

Another important achievement has been the establishment of the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) within Europol in 2016 (Europol, 2016). The ECTC has become a central hub for information exchange and operational support, concentrating on key areas, such as terrorist financing, online radicalization, and arms trafficking (Europol, 2016).

The Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN), established in 2011, has become a vital platform for experts and practitioners from various sectors to exchange best practices and develop innovative solutions to prevent and counter radicalization (Vidino & Brandon, 2017). The RAN's multidisciplinary approach brings together diverse stakeholders, including educators, social workers, law enforcement officers, and civil society representatives, to collaborate on projects and initiatives that address the root causes of radicalization (European Commission, 2020).

The EU's efforts to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation with external partners have also resulted in significant achievements. Through partnerships with the United States and countries in the Middle East and North Africa, the EU has been able to coordinate efforts to combat terrorist financing, share intelligence, and build capacity in partner countries (Biscop & Balfour, 2012).

European nations share responsibility in combating terrorism. Cooperation among EU countries is crucial to effectively fight terrorism, respecting national responsibilities for internal security. Collaboration among EU and national actors is essential to counter terrorist threats, regardless of origin or ideology. Key focuses are protecting institutions from hybrid threats and securing physical and digital infrastructure against potential attacks. Achievements in European counter-terrorism include the establishment of Europol, the European Arrest Warrant, and the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator position. The EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy guides efforts in preventing, protecting, pursuing, and responding to terrorism. The European Counter Terrorism Centre and Radicalisation Awareness Network contribute to innovative solutions. The EU's cooperation with external partners has also yielded significant achievements in countering terrorism. These

efforts reinforce Europe's commitment to ensuring security amid evolving threats.

3. 2. Challenges Faced by the EU and its Member States

The challenges faced by the European Union (EU) and its member states in their counter-terrorism cooperation efforts are significant and multifaceted. In this section, we will discuss these challenges and highlight the way in which the EU has turned the divergences at the national level into cooperation at the Union level through its actions.

One of the main challenges is the hinderance of intelligence sharing due to mistrust, differing legal frameworks, and protection of national interests. Despite the establishment of EU agencies, such as Europol and the European Intelligence and Situation Centre (EU INTCEN), these factors continue to impede effective cooperation (Müller-Wille, 2008; Argomaniz, 2011). However, the EU has recognized the importance of addressing these divergences and has taken steps to foster trust and enhance information exchange among member states.

Striking a balance between security and civil liberties is another challenge faced by the EU and its member states. Measures such as data retention and mass surveillance, while aimed at enhancing security, have raised concerns about privacy and potential abuse (Bures, 2016a). The EU has acknowledged these concerns and has put in place safeguards and regulations to ensure the protection of civil liberties while effectively combating terrorism.

Border control and the Schengen Agreement, have both benefits and challenges. They facilitate economic growth, but enable

terrorists to cross borders easily, necessitating increased security measures and information sharing (Bures, 2016b). The EU has recognized the need for enhanced border security, and has implemented measures to strengthen information sharing and cooperation among member states, striking a balance between facilitating movement and ensuring security.

The rise of right-wing extremism has emerged as a growing concern for the EU and its member states. This has led to targeted prevention programs and increased monitoring, requiring continued vigilance and allocation of resources (Basra et al., 2020; European Commission, 2021). The EU has taken proactive steps to address this challenge through the implementation of prevention programs and cooperation initiatives, ensuring the security of its member states.

Externally, the EU engages in cooperation with partners such as the United States as well as Middle Eastern and North African countries. Such partnerships involve complex geopolitical and security issues, including intelligence sharing, combating terrorist financing, and capacity-building support (Biscop & Balfour, 2012). The EU actively promotes and fosters these partnerships to enhance global counter-terrorism efforts through collaboration and information exchange.

The use of the Internet and new technologies by terrorists for recruitment and planning poses an additional challenge. The EU has recognized the need for innovative approaches, and has established the Internet Referral Unit within Europol to address this issue (Conway et al., 2017; Europol, 2015a). The continuous adaptation and innovation in response to evolving technological challenges demonstrate the EU's commitment to effectively combat terrorism in the digital era.

Addressing these challenges requires a high level of commitment, adaptability, and collaboration among member states, as well as cooperation with external partners and stakeholders (Bendiek & Maat, 2019). The EU has made significant progress in turning the divergences at the national level into cooperation at the Union level through its actions, fostering trust, enhancing information sharing, and implementing measures to strike a balance between security and civil liberties. However, continuous efforts and vigilance are essential to ensure the ongoing success of counter-terrorism cooperation within the EU and with its partners.

4. Regional Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and European Security Dynamics

Regional counter-terrorism cooperation in Europe has had significant effects on European security dynamics. One major impact is the improvement of intelligence sharing among EU member states, which has facilitated the prevention and investigation of terrorist incidents, as well as the apprehension of suspected terrorists (Müller-Wille, 2008). This enhanced cooperation has also led to the strengthening of legal frameworks, exemplified by the adoption of EU-wide legislation, such as the Directive on Combating Terrorism (European Parliament and Council, 2017), harmonizing responses to terrorism across member states.

Moreover, specialized agencies such as Europol and the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) have been established, providing support to member states in the form of intelligence analysis, expertise, and technical assistance (Kaunert & Léonard, 2012). Additionally, regional counter-terrorism cooperation has

fostered the development of best practices and innovative approaches to addressing the root causes of radicalization and violent extremism, as seen through initiatives like the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) (European Commission, 2020).

The EU has extended its efforts to partner countries outside the EU, providing technical assistance and sharing expertise to strengthen their counter-terrorism capabilities in the Middle East and North Africa, thereby contributing to enhanced regional security (Biscop & Balfour, 2012).

However, there are concerns about potential infringements on civil liberties and individual freedoms due to measures like data retention and mass surveillance (Esmailzadeh, 2023). Striking the right balance between security and liberty remains a challenge for European policymakers. Another consequence of regional counter-terrorism cooperation is the increased attention to the rise of right-wing extremism in Europe (Basma et al., 2020). As a result, targeted prevention programs and increased monitoring of extremist groups and individuals have been implemented (European Commission, 2021).

The Schengen Agreement, enabling passport-free travel within the Schengen Area, has both facilitated seamless transport and provided opportunities for terrorists to cross borders easily. Consequently, there is a call for more security measures and information sharing among member states to address this issue (Bures, 2016a). Counter-terrorism efforts have also focused on addressing the online presence of terrorist groups, exemplified by the establishment of the Internet Referral Unit within Europol (Europol, 2015a).

In conclusion, regional counter-terrorism cooperation in Europe has positively impacted security dynamics, leading to improved intelligence sharing, the creation of specialized agencies, and the development of innovative approaches to tackle radicalization. It has also enabled the EU to respond effectively to emerging security challenges like right-wing extremism and the use of the internet by terrorists.

Nevertheless, concerns about potential infringements on civil liberties and the need to balance security with individual freedoms persist. Improved intelligence sharing and collaboration with external partners have been instrumental in enhancing European security and contributing to global counter-terrorism efforts (Bendiek & Maat, 2019).

This cooperation has also influenced the EU's relationships with neighboring countries, particularly regarding border security and migration. By fostering understanding and cooperation among different sectors and stakeholders, counter-terrorism efforts have contributed to building more resilient communities capable of withstanding and recovering from terrorist incidents (Bakker et al., 2020). As new threats emerge, European counter-terrorism efforts must remain adaptable and responsive to the changing security landscape, continually refining strategies to ensure the safety and security of European citizens.

4. 1. Empirical Evidence from Recent Terrorist Attacks

Recent terrorist attacks in Europe have highlighted the significance of regional counter-terrorism cooperation in addressing evolving security threats faced by the EU and its member states. The Paris, Brussels, and Manchester attacks have demonstrated the

complexity and transnational nature of terrorist threats, emphasizing the need for greater intelligence sharing and cooperation among European countries (Europol, 2018).

One crucial lesson from these attacks is the importance of effective intelligence sharing in preventing terrorist incidents and apprehending perpetrators. The EU has taken steps to enhance intelligence sharing and cooperation, exemplified by the establishment of the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) within Europol (Europol, 2016).

Addressing the root causes of radicalization and violent extremism has also gained importance, as many attackers were European citizens radicalized within their home countries (Vidino & Brandon, 2017). The EU has developed various prevention and intervention programs, such as the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN), to exchange best practices and develop innovative solutions (European Commission, 2020).

Furthermore, there is a need for increased cooperation in monitoring and disrupting the flow of foreign fighters, as several attackers had traveled to conflict zones before returning to Europe (Basma et al., 2020). The EU has responded by strengthening border security and information sharing on foreign fighters, using initiatives such as the Schengen Information System II (SIS II) and the Passenger Name Record (PNR) Directive (European Commission, 2016).

The rise of right-wing extremism has also become a growing concern for European counter-terrorism efforts, prompting the EU to implement targeted prevention programs and increased monitoring of extremist groups and individuals (European Commission, 2021). Additionally, the increasing use of the Internet

by terrorist groups for recruitment and propaganda has added a new dimension to counter-terrorism efforts (Conway et al., 2017). The EU has established the Internet Referral Unit within Europol to identify and report extremist content online (Europol, 2015a).

Empirical evidence from recent attacks emphasizes the importance of regional counter-terrorism cooperation in addressing complex security challenges. While progress has been made in policy development and information sharing, continuous efforts and adaptability are necessary to ensure the safety and security of European citizens in an ever-changing security landscape.

4. 2. Insights from Counter-Terrorism Operations

The EU's success in preventing terrorist plots through effective counter-terrorism operations and cooperation among member states has been demonstrated throughout the recent years (Europol, 2020). Joint efforts by law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and international partners have been crucial in these operations (Van Ginkel & Entenmann, 2016).

Notable examples include the arrest of Salah Abdeslam in Belgium, a key suspect in the 2015 Paris attacks, showcasing the importance of cross-border cooperation (BBC News, 2016). Another significant case involved the disruption of a major terrorist plot in Germany in 2016, highlighting the role of international partnerships (Deutsche Welle, 2016; Bendiek, 2016). Cooperation between Spain and Morocco also led to successful arrests of individuals suspected of recruiting for terrorist organizations (Europol, 2018).

Overall, insights from successful counter-terrorism operations

underscore the importance of regional cooperation among EU member states and international partners in combating terrorism (Bakker et al., 2020). These examples contribute to the continuous efforts to enhance and strengthen regional counter-terrorism cooperation within the European security landscape.

To conclude, the measures taken to overcome the challenges in counter-terrorism efforts have shown positive results in addressing security threats. The empirical evidence from recent attacks, as well as insights from successful counter-terrorism operations, highlight the effectiveness of regional counter-terrorism cooperation and emphasize the need for continuous efforts and adaptability in the fight against terrorism. These experiences provide valuable lessons for enhancing and strengthening regional counter-terrorism cooperation within the European security landscape.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the European Union's Counter-Terrorism Strategy has had a significant impact on European security in recent years. The challenges posed by terrorism and radicalization have prompted increased regional cooperation and the development of comprehensive counter-terrorism policies and initiatives. This article has explored the implications of varying counter-terrorism approaches on the effectiveness of European security measures and the broader security environment in Europe. The research findings highlight the need for a coordinated and comprehensive European counter-terrorism strategy that addresses both immediate security concerns and the underlying drivers of radicalization and extremism. The analysis of key developments in European counter-

terrorism cooperation has revealed achievements and challenges faced by the EU and its member states.

Intelligence sharing, legal harmonization, capacity-building, and addressing challenges within regional and international collaborations have been identified as crucial elements of successful counter-terrorism strategies. Institutional cooperation, as a theoretical framework, has provided valuable insights into the implications of counter-terrorism strategies on European security. By examining these elements, the research has emphasized the importance of collaborative efforts and partnerships among governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations in countering terrorism effectively.

The literature review has highlighted the significance of European counter-terrorism policies and initiatives in fostering a cohesive and effective regional response to terrorism. The analysis has focused on the development and functioning of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) as the main institutional frameworks for coordinating counter-terrorism efforts among EU member states. Key EU agencies and bodies, such as Europol, Frontex, and the European Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, have also been examined regarding their role in facilitating and enhancing counter-terrorism cooperation. However, limitations and gaps in the existing literature have been identified. There is a need for more in-depth and comparative analyses of the implementation and effectiveness of regional counter-terrorism policies and initiatives across different EU member states. The literature would also benefit from a greater focus on the broader societal and political implications of regional counter-terrorism cooperation, particularly in terms of balancing security imperatives and civil liberties.

In conclusion, the EU's Counter-Terrorism Strategy has played a crucial role in fostering regional cooperation and enhancing European security. The challenges faced by the EU and its member states, such as intelligence sharing, balancing security and civil liberties, border control, combating right-wing extremism, and engaging in external cooperation, have been addressed through various national and EU-level measures. The findings of the present research emphasize the importance of continued collaboration, information sharing, and capacity-building efforts to effectively combat terrorism and secure Europe. As European security dynamics continue to evolve, institutional cooperation will remain a critical component in devising adaptive and effective counter-terrorism strategies. The theoretical framework of institutional cooperation provides valuable insights into the implications of counter-terrorism strategies on European security, highlighting the significance of intelligence sharing, legal harmonization, capacity-building, and addressing challenges. By adopting a comprehensive approach, which tackles the root causes of radicalization and extremism, European counter-terrorism efforts can mitigate threats and ensure long-term security and stability in the region.

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