

This thesis is dedicated to answer a question: How does the legislative and institutional answer of the EU on a challenge of new "superterrorism" look and are they different from traditional answers on "national terrorism"? The major problem of European anti-terrorism policy is the fact, that it is a relatively new issue. Efforts to organise on basis of existing integration a common coordinating policy in the 1970's and 1980's were only minor and unimportant. The impulse created in Maastricht Treaty on European union by establishing a pillar structure of the EU was important due to development of the third Pillar dedicated to Justice and Home affairs (JHA). Intergovernmental nature of this pillar has reduced possibilities of the central institutions to influence creation of the new policies. However, a new agency - EUROPOL. European police agency was to be established thanks to the Treaty. Combat with terrorism was only one of many targets of the newly created JHA policies throughout 1990's. Action Plan on JHA from Tampere (1999) focused primarily on migration issues. The EU is focusing on a multi-forged strategy to deal with terrorism. In comparison to example of the USA is the main focus of the E U laid on internal policies. The EU position can be described as responsive - although the latest development shows inclination to more and more active approach, however, with close observance of the fundamental rights. Whether this position is reasonable will only time show.