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ISRAEL QUINTIN

The European Union T.M.C. Asser Press

The future sustainable economic development and well-being of citizens in South East Europe depend on greater economic competitiveness.

Reinforcing the region's economic potential in a post-COVID-19 context requires a holistic, inclusive and growth-oriented approach to policy making.

Tourism Crisis and Disaster Management in the Asia-Pacific vdf Hochschulverlag AG

The new dynamic security environment of the 21st century has required a paradigm shift when it comes to dealing with international crises. Civil-military coordination and cooperation have become critical success factors in complex peace operations, where new threats call for flexible and multi-faceted responses. The EU tries to apply a "Comprehensive Approach to Crisis Management" that is supposed to ensure that the various components systematically address the whole spectrum of a crisis by profiting from synergy effects. By offering a first in-depth analysis of the EU's "Comprehensive Approach", the book provides an important contribution to better understanding the EU as a distinct security actor. It identifies the characteristics of the EU's approach according to presented EU policy, elaborates how these are historically rooted in the process of European integration and traces key conceptual and structural developments. Based on an empirical study of the EU's civil and military Crisis Management

engagement in the Democratic Republic of Congo from 2003 to 2009, the author discovers a substantial gap between EU policy and practice.

Fundamentals of Aviation Crisis and Emergency Management Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft

This book takes the topic of aviation crisis and emergency management and walks the reader through what aviation organisations must consider alongside legislation to respond fully to an aviation emergency or accident. It offers both theory and practical tips and ideas along with templates and checklists to help build confidence in how to run an aviation emergency operation. This includes timelines for activation, setting up and managing humanitarian centres and how a full aviation crisis operation runs at the site of the accident. Fundamentals of Aviation Crisis and Emergency Management is the only textbook available with all required elements laid out chronologically. The reader can plan for, train for, and exercise for a multitude of crisis examples, building both confidence and competence in managing an aviation emergency. Fundamentals of Aviation Crisis and Emergency Management includes a range of case studies and a variety of interviews with those people who have experienced an aviation crisis and deployed to it. This allows the reader to fully immerse themselves in the topic and makes the book both a textbook of key knowledge and also a book that can be read for increasing understanding of the topic. It will be essential for aviation students and professionals, disaster response organisations, and emergency planners.

Confronting Mistakes Routledge

"Through this comprehensive inquiry, the dissertation has highlighted a series of doctrinal inadequacies since the very beginning of air power in

Switzerland and some deficiencies regarding current operational capabilities, which must be rectified so as not to jeopardise homeland security in the long run." (Publisher).

Governing Disasters OECD Publishing

"International demand for military crisis-management missions continues to grow and demand for troops continues to outstrip supply. Like other Western democracies, European Union member states, because of their wealth, relative military competence and commitment to human rights, bear a particular responsibility to expand the international community's capacity for action. But while the EU has succeeded in defining a complex military-technical and political-strategic framework to boost its role and that of its member states in crisis management, its performance so far has fallen well short of its ambitions. This paper analyses what the EU wants to be able to do militarily ? its level of ambition ? and contrasts this aspiration with the current reality. To explain the gap between the two, the paper examines national ambitions and performance across the EU and analyses their domestic determinants using the examples of Austria, Germany and the United Kingdom. The paper concludes by suggesting that the EU might need to strike a new balance between the inclusiveness and the effectiveness of its activities in this area if it wants to increase its military crisis-management performance and live up to its declared ambitions."--Provided by publisher.

MANAGING CRISES CABI

In this book, the editors, with 25 notable contributors, expand the knowledge of crisis management, focusing on case studies of high-profile events that have occurred in recent history. Part One of the text aims at theoretical development through empirical case studies and also postulates a crisis typology and charts specific theoretical and administrative challenges. The 'case bank,' which comprises the bulk of the book, is presented in four additional sections. The first deals with the development of crises and compares the infamous Watts riots with the 1992 L.A. riots. It also analyzes the fragmented and complex international environment that allowed the 'safe area' in Bosnia to be overrun by Bosnian Serbs in 1995. The final chapter chronicles the incredible human costs of mismanaged crisis in the Rwanda massacres in 1994. The second section explores the many decisional dilemmas that confront crisis managers. Cases include the fire at the Piper Alpha oil rig; the 1999 Turkish earthquakes; the Eindhoven, Holland plane crash; and crisis management of the Mad Cow epidemic disease in the U.K. The third section explores the long-term dimensions of crises and crisis management and particularly the development of national traumas such as the assassination of Sweden's Prime Minister Olaf Palme in 1986, the 1992 Amsterdam air crash, and the TWA flight 800 disaster in 1996. The final section shifts focus to future scenarios such as speculative information technology disasters, potentially devastating viral epidemics, deteriorating environmental and societal conditions in Russia, the southwest U.S. coming water shortage, and the outlook for Japan, one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. Summarizing the research findings of the past decade, the authors describe patterns in the paths toward crises, the dilemmas and coping mechanisms that emerge during the thick of crisis, and, very importantly, the pathways that lead away from crisis.

European Civil Security Governance Edward Elgar Publishing

This title was first published in 2003. The events of 11 September 2001 defy modern economic theory when addressed in aviation terms. Economic theory would suggest that, once the impact of such events are a thing of the past, and economies are restored to their status quo ante, a rise in the gross domestic product of States to earlier levels would almost inevitably result in increased consumption. This in turn would mean that the demand for air travel would rise to earlier proportions and consumption in terms of air transport services would be restored to normalcy. However, the September attacks on United States' property introduced a unique characteristic through the fear factor that directly impacts the future development of air transport. As a result, the grim task of restoration of passenger confidence stands in the way of economic revival of the air transport industry. Aviation was always in crisis. The air transport industry, even prior to 11 September 2001, although seemingly a glamorous, exciting and prosperous business, never enjoyed sustained periods of profitability. Even among the large carriers, a short bout of profitability would inevitably be followed by a period of downturn in real income. It is simply that this fluctuation in fortune is an ineluctable characteristic of air transport, whose fortunes are dictated by rigid regulation, competition and technological change. If a sustained analysis were to be made of air transport, plain economic theory would no longer be the exclusive discipline for consideration. Rather, all relevant factors have to be taken in context and emerging issues should be analyzed as possible threats to the economic well being of the air transport industry. This book addresses issues in a post-September 2001 context but also analyses issues past and present, with the intent of looking at the future. Four major areas are taken into consideration which were in crisis but are truly impacted by the events of September 2001. These areas relate to crises in the commercial, security, insurance and environmental protection fields. Of these the first and fourth areas are inextricably intertwined, as aircraft noise regulations in various States have a direct impact on aircraft financing, which in turn is linked to demand for air services. A drop in demand for air services would essentially mean that the demand for lease or purchase of new aircraft would drop. When this occurs, air transport enterprises would be more inclined to cut costs and therefore concentrate on using the aircraft already at hand, upgrading them to conform to the The purpose of this book is to view the overall picture of an aviation industry - comprising air transport and other aviation related industries - in crisis, through issues that continue to impact the economic viability of air transport, particularly as a result of the events of 11 September 2001.

European Approaches to Crisis Management BRILL

This established textbook offers a one-stop, comprehensive coverage of air pollution, all in an easy-reading and accessible style. The fourth edition, broadly updated and developed throughout, includes a brand-new chapter providing a broader overview to the topic for general reading, and presents fresh materials on air pollution modelling, mitigation and control, tailored to the needs of both amateur and specialist users. Retaining a quantitative perspective, the covered topics include: gaseous and particulate air pollutants, measurement techniques, meteorology and modelling, area sources, mobile sources, indoor air, effects on plants, materials, humans and animals, impact on climate change and ozone profiles and air quality legislations. This edition also includes a final chapter covering a suite of sampling and laboratory practical experiments that can be used for either classroom teachings, or as part of research projects. As with previous editions, the book is aimed to serve as a useful reading resource for upper-level undergraduate and postgraduate courses specialising in air pollution, with dedicated case studies at the end of each chapter, as well as a list of revision questions provided at the end as a complementary section.

European Crisis Management and Defence Palgrave Macmillan

EU Management of Global Emergencies: Legal Framework for Combating Threats and Crises provides a thorough analysis of the role played by the European Union (EU) in combating some of the global emergencies that currently affect, or are likely to affect, our planet.

Stormy Skies Springer

Italian combat aircraft have played an increasing important role in the international missions in which Italy has participated in the post-Cold War era - from the First Gulf War to Libya, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and Afghanistan. This participation has been a significant tool of Italy's defense policy, and therefore of its foreign policy towards crisis areas relevant to its national interests (from the Western Balkans to the Mediterranean), as well as towards its most important allies within NATO and the EU. This IAI publication analyses the role of these military capabilities in recent operations and their prospects for the future. In fact, a number of trends can be inferred from the operational experience in ten international missions, in which Italy deployed more than 100 combat aircraft in more than 13,000 sorties, clocking up 36,000 flight hours. These trends are considered in light of the recent developments in the doctrine of Air Power, as well as possible future scenarios for the use of combat aircraft in crisis theaters. The aim of the analysis is to understand the needs of the Italian Armed Forces - the Air Force and Navy in particular - which will have to replace a substantial portion of their current combat fleets in the near future due to the gradual obsolescence of the aircraft in service - an operational necessity linked to the inevitable political decisions regarding the options available in the field of military procurement for maintaining the capabilities required so far for international missions. In this context, the study looks into the acquisition of F-35 aircraft, also considering the industrial aspects of a multinational program that will produce more than 3,000 units for over 12 countries.

Military Crisis Management Operations by NATO and the EU CRC Press

After its failure to bring an end to the Balkan wars of the 1990s, the European Union has worked hard to close the infamous 'capabilities-expectations gap' in the field of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). In a very short timeframe, the EU agreed to the following: the institution of new political and military bodies; peculiar structures and procedures to ensure political guidance and strategic direction; principles for consultation and cooperation with non-European allies and other international organisations such as the UN and NATO; measures to enhance the Union's military and civilian capabilities; and the adoption of an *acquis sécuritaire*, including a European Security Strategy. The most striking manifestation and *raison d'être* of the ESDP is the European Union's capacity to move beyond the paper security structures and back its diplomatic efforts by action on the ground. With the launching of more than twenty ESDP operations in barely five years' time, the EU has affirmed its operational capacity in ESDP. While most of the early ESDP missions were fairly successful, they have also revealed shortfalls, bottlenecks as well as broader issues in crisis management. In this book, prominent academics and leading practitioners explore this wide variety of policy and legal aspects of ESDP and present the lessons which should be taken to heart now that the EU is facing its 'maturity test' as an international crisis manager in high-risk theatres around the world. The book will be an important tool for decision-makers, officials and academics involved in the further development of ESDP. Its contents incorporate the text and potential effects of the Lisbon Treaty and the ECJ's judgment in the Small and Light Weapons/ECOWAS case. Dr Steven Blockmans is a Senior Research Fellow in EU law and Deputy Head of Research at the T.M.C. Asser Instituut, The Hague.

European Union's Crisis Management After Lisbon: Addressing New Security Challenges in the 21st Century Routledge

This book analyzes both NATO's and the EU's military crisis management operations and provides an explanation for the fact that it is sometimes NATO, sometimes the EU, and sometimes both international organizations that intervene militarily in a conflict. In detailed case studies on Libya, Chad/Central African Republic, and the Horn of Africa, Claudia Fahren-Hussey shows that the capabilities and preferences of the organizations matter most and the organizations' bureaucratic actors influence the decision-making process of the member states.

The Crisis of European Air Traffic Control Routledge

Conflict prevention and crisis management has become a key activity for the EU since the creation of the Common Security and Defence Policy in 1999. The rapid growth of this policy area, as well as the number of missions deployed beyond the EU's border raise important questions about the nature of the EU's international role and its contribution to international security. The Contributions to EU Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management analyze European conflict prevention and crisis management in terms of the EU's evolving global role, its institutions and its policies. The volume analyzes the EU's position in relation to the US, the UN and other regional security organizations, and applies three different institutionalist perspectives - historical, rational choice and sociological institutionalism - to explain the increasing institutionalization of EU crisis management. It also critically analyzes the application of EU policies in West Africa, Afghanistan and the Caucasus. Providing a comprehensive analysis of EU crisis management, the volume explores what role EU conflict prevention and crisis management plays in a European and a global context. Offering a comprehensive and original contribution to the literature on EU foreign and security policy, this volume will be of interest to students and scholars of European politics, international relations and security studies.

Sustainable Aviation Futures RAND Corporation

This book presents an up-to-date, scholarly analysis of European crisis management during the 1990s and is one of the first books to summarize European experiences in the field of peacekeeping and crisis management. With the help of eight case studies, the authors explore how European governments have responded to international crises. The book also contains in-depth studies on key concepts like humanitarian intervention, military doctrine and Petersberg tasks. The book describes Europe's increasing responsibility for the proper functioning of international society. It points to a pronounced move to collective action and highlights Europe's political and military adaptation to the post-Cold War strategic environment. The authors detect an ever stronger belief in the use of military power and thereby the contours of an emerging common European identity within the field of crisis management. The book establishes an agenda for future research on European crisis management and out-of-area operations. It will be of prime interest to students of international relations, European studies, foreign policy analysis, international organization, crisis management and conflict resolution, and will also be essential reading for all those who need a practical survey of the latest developments in the field of international crisis management.

Collaborative Crisis Management Routledge

Assesses the EU and NATO's tools to prevent conflicts and manage international crises. It offers a unique insight into European security policy and questions the realism of the political goals. It argues for more coordination among European states, and an enhancement of the EU's strategic decision-making capabilities.

Aviation in Crisis Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

Public organizations are increasingly expected to cope with crisis under the same resource constraints and mandates that make up their normal routines, reinforced only through collaboration. Collaborative Crisis Management introduces readers to how collaboration shapes societies' capacity to plan for, respond to, and recover from extreme and unscheduled events. Placing emphasis on five conceptual dimensions, this book teaches students how this panacea works out on the ground and in the boardrooms, and how insights on collaborative practices can shed light on the outcomes of complex inter-organizational challenges across cases derived from different problem areas, administrative cultures, and national systems. Written in a concise, accessible style by experienced teachers and scholars, it places modes of collaboration under an analytical microscope by assessing not only the collaborative tools available to actors but also how they are used, to what effect, and with which adaptive capacity. Ten empirical chapters span different international cases and contexts discussing: Natural and "man-made" hazards: earthquakes, hurricanes, wildfires, terrorism, migration flows, and violent protests Different examples of collaborative institutions, such as regional economic communities in Africa, and multi-level arrangements in Canada, the Netherlands, Turkey, and Switzerland Application of a multimethod approach, including single case studies, comparative case studies, process-tracing, and "large-n" designs. Collaborative Crisis Management is essential reading for those involved in researching and teaching crisis management.

The Role of Italian Fighter Aircraft in Crisis Management Operations: Trends and Needs Routledge

The Asia-Pacific area is one of the fastest growing tourism regions and a major driver of global tourism in general. Tourism industries in Asia Pacific have been challenged in recent years by a number of major crises and disasters including terrorism, outbreaks (e.g. SARS and Bird Flu), natural disasters (e.g. tsunamis, bushfires, flooding), and political crisis (e.g. protests and political instability). This book contributes to the understanding of

crisis and disaster management generally, but with a specific focus on the Asia Pacific. With contributions by international scholars and practitioners, the book discusses both the theoretical and practical approaches toward successful crisis and disaster management.

The EU's Comprehensive Approach to Crisis Management Routledge

This book addresses the challenges presented to the EU by an increasingly complex security environment. Through the interdisciplinary approach taken, researchers in economics, law and political science identify a range of problems relating to the multiple security threats that the EU faces, and present new means to address them within their respective fields of expertise. The contributions provide accessible and policy-relevant analyses of crucial challenges to the EU's ability to function as a political union in the years ahead.

Critical Incident Stress Management in Aviation Edizioni Nuova Cultura

Crisis management in the tourism industry aims to illustrate the theories and actions that can be taken to better understand consumer, economic and environmental reaction to national and international crises, in order for the businesses involved to be more prepared for such events.

Complexity in Urban Crisis Management Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

A particular feature of modern, post-industrial societies is their growing awareness of risk and crisis management. This book's main theme is therefore the context, concepts and practice of risk and crisis management in the public sector in Western, notably European, and Asia Pacific countries. Relating to extraordinary phenomena, the term 'risk and crisis management', covers such events and incidents as: natural catastrophes (earthquakes, hurricanes and floods) terrorist attacks (Bali, New York, Madrid) corporate failures (HIH, Enron, WorldCom) threats to human and animal welfare (SARS, Foot and Mouth, BSE) critical incidents (bushfires, rail crashes, aviation accidents, mass shootings) environmental degradation (rain forests, ozone layer, oil spills) policy failures (UK Poll Tax, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, public-private partnerships). The public sector, at both national and sub-national levels, plays a crucial role not only in the management of such extraordinary events as these, but also in anticipating and preparing for the 'unthinkable'. This book links theory and practice, to equip public managers and those studying public management with the necessary knowledge and skills to manage risk, and deal effectively with crises.