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| Nota di contenuto | Contents; Preface; 1 The EU as crisis manager; The surprising emergence of the EU as crisis manager; A new world of crisis: modern vulnerabilities, urgent threats, and impossible challenges; Looking for EU capacities: three crisis domains; An institutional framework for analysis; Understanding institutionalization of the EU's crisis management domains; The institutionalization of EU crisis management capacities: a phase model; Studying institutionalization: our approach; Outline of the book; 2 Assisting overwhelmed states; Introduction: the gradual ascendance of the Civil Protection Mechanism The Civil Protection Mechanism: a brief policy historyThe 9/11attacks and the birth of the Civil Protection Mechanism; The Solidarity Clause; Expansion after Lisbon; The Mechanism: how it works; A network of |

experts and resources; Use of the Civil Protection Mechanism: empirical observations³⁹; The floods in Central Europe (2002)⁴¹; The sinking of the Prestige⁴³; Portuguese forest fires in 2003⁴⁴; The 2004 Asian tsunami⁴⁵; Analysis: institutionalization in slow motion; A simple tool for an overwhelming problem: the roots of mission shift; Emerging problems; Adaptation: slow but effective
Limited enthusiasm, low legitimacy
Conclusion: a tool looking for a goal; 3 The EU as global crisis manager; The EU steps on the international podium; The EU as a global crisis manager: a brief policy history; The demise of a traditional security paradigm; The EU enters the security arena; The Petersberg tasks; A narrowing of the mission; Three pillars of external crisis management capacity; The EU's military capacity; The EU's civilian crisis management capacities; Organizing the missions: institutions and decision-making processes; The European External Action Service
Other key institutions for EU crisis management
CSDP and other international organizations; CSDP-NATO: evolving complementarity; CSDP-African Union: cooperation through mentorship; CSDP and the United Nations; CSDP and the OSCE; Adding to the EU's crisis management toolkit: humanitarian assistance; International cooperation; Analysis: how the EU's capacities became institutionalized; Translating abstract political aims into practice: missions as laboratories; Emerging problems: limited budgets and coordination problems; The capacity to adapt (and embed what works)
Furthering legitimacy: finding the right niche
Discussion: the role of leadership (or how Solana and his team created room for experimentation); Conclusion: the inadvertent emergence of unique security capacities; Appendix: CSDP Missions (2003-2012)⁹¹; 4 Managing transboundary crises; Introduction: the prospect of transboundary crises; Building transboundary crisis management capacity: a brief policy history; Radioactive clouds over Europe; Mad cows in the UK; The EU's fragmented approach to managing transboundary crises; Argus; Crisis Coordination Arrangements
Toward consolidation: the Stockholm Programme and the Internal Security Strategy

Sommario/riassunto

The European Union is increasingly being asked to manage crises inside and outside the Union. From terrorist attacks to financial crises, and natural disasters to international conflicts, many crises today generate pressures to collaborate across geographical and functional boundaries. What capacities does the EU have to manage such crises? Why and how have these capacities evolved? How do they work and are they effective? This book offers an holistic perspective on EU crisis management. It defines the crisis concept broadly and examines EU capacities across policy sectors, institutions and agencies. The authors describe the full range of EU crisis management capacities that can be used for internal and external crises. Using an institutionalization perspective, they explain how these different capacities evolved and have become institutionalized. This highly accessible volume illuminates a rarely examined and increasingly important area of European cooperation.
