The latest economic and migrant crisis indicated that major problems couldn’t be unilaterally tackled by Member States. Such case resembles the situation when Cold War ended and EU Defence industries faced major budgetary reductions. Indeed, after the end of the cold War, the emergence of a new global security and economic environment (Biscop, 2008: 10) and the defence spending decline (Kollias, Manolas and Paleologou, 2004; Kupchan, 2001: 20), have set the scene for a major breakthrough in Member States’ defence and security policy. Thus, despite the political initiatives credited to France and Germany for the “push for greater defence cooperation” (Barigazzi, 2017; Schwarz, 2017; Hunko, 2017; Mauro, 2017), a multitude of significant contributing factors has been disregarded or ware investigated individually. These factors are: domestic political decision-making (Peters, Wagner and Deitelhoff, 2010: 18), the creation of a common defence industrial base (Kollias, Manolas and Paleologou, 2004: 568), the single market creation (Mitsilegas, Monar and Rees, 2003: 38), the new security identity establishment (Zwolski, 2012: 69; Koutrakos, 2013: 318), the common strategic culture (Greek EU Presidency, 2003) the impact of R&D, Member States’ dynamic relation with NATO and the US influence (Kaunert, Léonard and MacKenzie, 2012: 476). Moshovis’ argument that national defence and security have historically been considered a public-social merit good (Moshovis, 2000: 11) reflects the importance of utilising a social perspective, as a means to better understand CSDP dynamics and safeguard its realisation. Considering that “national security and defence” is related to Member States’ sovereignty issues, the situation becomes much more complex, especially in view of the abovementioned factors. Hence, the examination of these factors throws light to a dynamic, ongoing dialogue between different areas, which are related to social science and affect the emergence of CSDP. For the needs of this analysis, and in terms of resolving this complex process, Europeanisation theories were used, and especially Radaelli’s Europeanisation theoretical perspective (Radaelli, 2004: 3-4).
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