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Common Security and Defence Policy: A Social Science
Perspective

Dr. Petros Violakis*

(Petros_violakis@yahoo.gr)

(Address: Charilaou Trikoupi 38, Piraeus - 18536, Greece, Tel.: +30.6977669955)

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 were 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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***Dr. Petros Violakis** is a Lecturer in South Wales undergraduate and postgraduate programs in Greece (collaborative program in Greece with IST College), partner of the Strategic Communication and News Media Laboratory of Piraeus University and Research Director at the Center for International Strategic Analyses (KEDISA). His latest research is being situated within Politics. More specifically, he investigates the Europeanisation of EU Defence and Security Policy through different perspectives and contributing factors, such as: domestic politics, political economy, establishment of a new security identity and culture, research and development (R&D), globalization and other institutional influence (NATO). He holds a PhD degree in Politics from Exeter University, an MA in International Relations from University of Indianapolis, an MBA (focus in Marketing) and a BSc in Computer Science from University of Hertfordshire. His latest research is linked to the Europeanisation of EU Member States' armed forces and EU Defence Industry. In his research, Violakis incorporates all of his past knowledge and acquired skills related to technology, innovation (R&D), marketing research, economics, social impact, international relations and politics. Hence, his 10 years of experience in telecom and defence industry played an important role to this outcome. His engagement in the telecom and defence industry was related to the development of state-of-the-art technology for telecom, defence and other areas such as maritime technology and applications, natural disasters systems and related applications and others. For this purpose, the construction of national and European coalitions, which included Universities, Private companies, governmental authorities and other institutes, played a significant role in the allocation of national and EU funding. Such research and development projects Violakis participated are: TELEFOS, TELEAQUA, ESPEN, FireMentor, NAVTEXII, TRAVIS, EPIPLEON, DIAVLOS, PISCES, COMMAN and ArchiPelago. During the years, his intense engagement to R&D projects flourished and resulted to the distinction of the Marketing Team he worked with. The distinction was awarded on behalf of EU from the Greek Government for "Particularly improved performance in research, technology and innovation for the year 2005 and for the competitive presence in Europe". The result of this work was presented in several national and international exhibitions and workshops such as, Defendory Exhibition, Thessaloniki International Exhibition, Technology and Innovation Exhibition (held by Ministry of Development).