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**CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION IN THE
MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
AND IN THE EUROPEAN UNION-LED MILITARY MISSIONS**

author's word to the PhD Thesis

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Formulation of the Scientific Problem

At King Sigismund College I was specialized in International Relations and in the European Union, mainly in the topics of intergovernmental cooperation and the methodology of comparative analysis of the member states. I continued my studies in the Department of Security and Defense Policy at the Miklós Zrínyi National Defense University (ZMNE), where I had the opportunity to immerse myself in global and regional security issues. I was still more interested in the European Union and its operations. With the transformation of the ZMNE University I continued at the Military Science Doctoral School (HDI) of the National Public Service University (NKE). My goal was to conduct research in a specialized field that suited my language skills (English, Spanish, German) and my previous studies. Over the years, international relations, European Union foreign and security policy, European Union military operations and civil-military cooperation have been in the main focus of my research goals. I also dealt with the methodology of comparative analysis in several of my works, and one of my research goals in my doctoral dissertation was to place the compared parameters in a matrix, both in terms of military operations and member states. The scientific basis of the European Union (EU) I see in the fact that significant changes are taking place both in the institutional system as a whole and in the field of foreign and security and defense policy as well. These makes timely to analyze and examine the operational capabilities and activities of the European Union. The EU's security policy as a policy has strengthened in the last decade, it created the EU External Service (EEAS) and increased the number of its peacekeeping operations. In the past two decades, the European Union has launched more than thirty civil and military operations on three continents for the purpose of crisis management, relying on armed forces created on a case-by-case basis. The military operations launched by the European Union have undergone in an emphasis shift in the past decade. On the one hand, regarding the geographical area of the operation, and on the other hand, the environment affecting the operation. The theater of war has shifted towards the African continent, and the operational environment has a weight towards the navy, compared to continental missions before. Comparative analysis for the European Union was made with the twenty-five member states regard to its security and defense policy but not containing CIMIC relations. Before that, at the turn of the 21. century was made an examination for fifteen member states. Timely to write an up to date for the EU-28. Some publications and doctoral dissertations have been published on the subject of examining the EU foreign policy of individual member states, and numerous written works have been produced with regard to individual operations, but the examination of the EU-28 can fill gaps in terms of both policy and implementation frameworks. The creation of peace and security and the comparative analysis of operational participation can shed light on new connections and interactions during the analysis of existing knowledge, and the breakdown into national and country groups can point to complementary relationships. One of the controversial aspirations of the European Union is the development of its own military capabilities, including civil-military cooperation. The research goals also try to map these patterns. From the point of view of delimiting the research topic, I must note that the collection and evaluation of the literature used for the dissertation was continuous until December 2021, but at the same time, the field work was carried out in a shorter time interval. The change in the number of operations, the participation process of the member states (participation/opt out /increase/decrease in number) were complicating factors, but at the same time, the criteria system demanded to keep a static point of view.

Research objectives

- 1) To explore the relationship of the European Union member states to the security and defense policy, their participation in the military operations of the European Union, the accumulated experience, especially in the civil-military fields. Examining the responsibility of the member states in response and proactive preparation, in the development of the future defense system. As the goal of the research, the design of the future system can be better defined in the light of the comparison and deducible experiences.
- 2) To make a comparative study of the member states of the European Union in the light of the CIMIC institution, activity orientation and functions. Examination of the resource (human, financial, technical) allocation in its CIMIC system and tendency of the changes (location and role of reservists, outsourced activities, involvement of functional experts). Examining the consequences and possible future responses depending on the parallel, opposite or stagnant direction of the allocations.
- 3) To present the main groups of military operations of the European Union (EUFOR, EUNAVFOR and EUTM) and to compare the operations within a group. Description of the transformation of the operational spectrum. Presentation of the shift in emphasis in the field of EU-led operations between 2010-2020 (geographically towards the African continent, according to operational environment towards the navy). In addition to the grouping and comparison, the analysis of the differences and presented challenges offers a better opportunity to develop future trends.
- 4) Underlining the emerging role of the civil-military cooperation and relations within the military operations of the European Union. Collect the experiences accumulated during the civil-military tasks of European Union military operations and their evaluation. Highlighting elements that contribute to the more effective development of future capabilities. Description of operational goals, roles and functions that appear in the same way, as well as different advantages, disadvantages, opportunities and obstacles. The investigation of the emerging functions and special areas according to a specific system of criteria reveals possible deficiencies that also reveal further research areas.
- 5) To frame the definition system of CIMIC, its relation in the European Union, compare the theoretical foundations of civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) and civil-military coordination (CMCO). CIMIC definitions: CIMIC as, institution, capability; its relation according to the operational level and the operational period. Analysis of the CIMIC/CMCO system and the related tasks, goals, and background. During the comparison, retroactively define the definition system and its changes in the elements appearing in the previous examined areas.

Hypotheses

- 1) Hypothesis number 1: the member states play a leading role in the realization of the European security and defense ambition, they are responsible not only for reaction, but also for the proactive preparation. The future security and defense system can be shaped by the experiences that can be drawn from the analysis of member states and country groups, the examination of similarities and differences, values, and interests.
- 2) Hypothesis number 2: the civil-military institutional system of the member states, their activities, functions, the procedures and their underlying resource allocation (human, financial, technical) have changed. The distribution shifted with the involvement of functional experts and the rise of outsourcing activities. The allocation study (opposite, parallel, stagnant resource directions) points to the identification of future opportunities and challenges.
- 3) Hypothesis number 3: the military missions led by the European Union have become larger and more complex, and in the last decade their spectrum has been transformed into three main groups, two of which - naval (EUNAVFOR) and training (EUTM) operations - can be considered new types of operations for the European Union. A shift in emphasis can be observed towards naval operations and according to the operational area, towards the African continent. The evaluation of operations and the summarization of practical experiences are necessary for the more efficient development of future operational capabilities.
- 4) Hypothesis number 4: the goals, roles and functions of the civil-military cooperation appearing in the operations are equally present and realized, but at the same time the advantages, disadvantages, obstacles and opportunities are different. The differences can be evaluated on the basis of the appearance of the examined triple function and special areas (7) both by itself and in a wider context.
- 5) Hypothesis number 5: civil-military interactions, cooperation and coordination appearing in European Union terminology and in military operations led by the European Union were valued. The range of actors was broadened, and the conceptual system was expanded. Bringing the terminology back to the triple function of civil-military cooperation appearing in the operations and to the special areas examined, in itself and in a wider context. Also in relation to the member states, the examination of the civil-military institutional system and the definition and conceptual parallels provides suggestions for practical application.

Research methods

As a research method, I wanted to use the possibilities of induction (conclusion from individual cases to the general), deduction (conclusion from the general to the individual), analogy (agreement based on similarity), comparative analysis (comparison, identification of similarities, differences). The comparison is based on structured, focused elements selected by the author. In the course of my investigations, of course, I relied significantly on literary sources and publications, which included their collection, systematization, analysis, and processing.

As a research method, the primary sources are: the figures for the CIMIC courses, which I collected at specific institutions, and at personal interviews. The advantage of the latter is that they are current and specifically help with the answers given to the scientific problem and hypotheses, however, their disadvantage may be that they are somewhat subjective due to the collection to satisfy individual needs, and their time requirement is higher than the analysis of existing literature.

Secondary literature is essential during scientific research, it helps with in-depth knowledge of the topic, which I tried to use as widely as possible before writing the dissertation. During the study of the literature, I also reviewed the publications written by specialists and researchers dealing with the topic, previous doctoral dissertations, and manuscripts. On the one hand, these laid the foundation for the demarcation of the research topic, on the other hand, they also left additional open questions, not only for me, but also for the following research groups.

The literary background of the comparative analysis was mainly provided by the references of David Collier and Arend Lipjhart. In the course of the comparative analysis, with the data collected according to predetermined parameters, after the analysis I expected a summary result that would support the answers given to the established hypotheses. According to Collier, the comparison is an excellent tool for verifying the hypothesis and setting up new hypotheses, so considering this tool and the plan of the output matrix, the comparison of member states and operations can be considered results that form a whole in themselves.

Based on Lipjhart's theses, the comparative method, mainly taking into account statistical data, promotes focusing. During the examination of the institutions of the civil-military cooperation of the member states or their operational participation, the budget and personnel data and their comparison during the thesis also support this goals.

The examination of individual cases, like individual member states, shows the capabilities and operational efficiency of a phenomenon, or in this case an institutional system, and promotes its understanding. The multiple cases, in this case the country groups, provide a greater opportunity to formulate generalities, similarities, and differences.

The comparison of the operations and their experiences can also bring more convincing results than the consequences drawn from individual cases. During evaluative research, the goal is to gain new knowledge or put it in a new context using multiple cases and comparative parameters. The figures come from the official websites of the given operations, the website of the European External Action Service, and the Military Balance 2021 publication. Furthermore, the study of European Union legislation was part of the basic research.

The structure of the thesis – the performed tests per chapter

The dissertation examines the hypotheses established in accordance with the research objectives in a triangle (in three chapters). At the apex of the triangle are the member states, which support the operations with their offered capabilities. The analysis of the member states in a matrix shows their relationship to foreign and security policy, participation in operations, and their civil-military cooperation in strategic level. The civil-military cooperation at the member state level includes the institution (system), capabilities, resource allocation as well. At the operational level the triple system was examined with which CIMIC supports the commander, the operational objective and the civilian population.

The two bases of the triangle underpin the institution, capability and function system of the member states. On the one hand, all the elements that arise from the ability, resource allocation and the relationship to the collective system of security policy appear in the operations. On the other hand, the member state's capabilities and resource allocation determine the degree of contribution to the operation and what role and function it can fulfill during the operation. On the other footing are the theoretical and practical elements, the activities and measures that can be used to support the commander, the goals set out in the operation's mandate, and the support of the civilian population during the operations.

Furthermore, here stand the institutional and inter-institutional procedures, measures present in the planning and preparation phase, the principles regarding human and financial resources and allocation, which may play a role in the development of national characteristics regarding the CIMIC orientation. Also those elements, which affect the EU orientation, can be strengthened during the decisions of the member states, in addition to NATO's.

The first chapter examined the member states in country groups as well as the countries individually with regard to their relationship to the EU's common foreign and security and defense policy. Analyzed and evaluated their participation in EU-led military operations, as well as CIMIC's system of institutions and activities. In subsections, it describes the Baltic states, the Scandinavian states, the Southern European and Mediterranean regions, the East-Central European states, the Benelux states, the United Kingdom and Ireland, and Austria and Germany. Regarding the research goal, the comparative analysis and the matrix created from it contain both theoretical and practical elements, from doctrinal foundations to the applied institutional and training system to operational participation, with particular regard to their civil-military cooperation.

In the field of CIMIC cooperation, national characteristics, interests and values can make rapprochement difficult. The EU and its member states have already taken unification steps so that their CIMIC structure and procedures are as close as possible to each other during civil-military cooperation and cooperation, and they are also trying to adopt the most effective forms of planning and implementation from each other.

In the individual country groups, cooperation and the sharing of experiences along the lines of similar values and interests can be seen well. From the analysis of each member state, conclusions regarding the relation to the CSDP, CIMIC activity, and national characteristics were drawn in a matrix.

The first matrix groups the member states based on their CIMIC orientation and CIMIC by type of institution, the second one includes operational participation, and conclusions can be drawn in several directions from these two sets of data.

Along the examined parameters, it is possible to determine the shifts that can be discovered in the allocation of resources, the outsourcing (outsourced) activity and the possibility of involving the functional expert team, which increases in value as a result, the growing prominence of training and education, but the emergence of the involvement of reserve forces is also significant.

On the one hand, the first chapter revealed the relationship of the member states to security and defense policy and their participation in military operations. With the operational contribution, the member states respond to the security policy challenges, and with the operational preparation and the building of the defense ambition, they can proactively prevent conflicts.

On the other hand, the comparative analysis gives a clear positive answer to the first hypothesis, that the member states, although there are similarities and differences in their institutional system and orientation, are responsible for the realization of the defense ambition, proactive preparation, response, among other things with their operational participation and contribution.

The second research goal was realized by examining the civil-military institution and its staff, and by examining and comparing the resource allocation, which gives a positive answer to the second hypothesis. In addition to the CIMIC orientation, institutional and resource type and distribution, the summary matrix of the member states shows the changing (increasing) tendency of the involvement of functional specialists and reserve forces, as well as the rise of outsourced activities.

The common security and defense policy of the European Union is characterized most strongly by joint operations on the international stage. The second chapter describes the operations led by the European Union, including the military operations between 2010 and 2020. In addition to the general description of the operations, the chapter covers civil-military cooperation, tasks, activities, and functions in detail. The operations are also given a basis for comparison in three main groups: i.e. EUFOR, EUNAVFOR (naval) and EUTM (training) operations with each other and within a group.

According to the research objectives, the EU-led military operations were presented and classified into three main groups in the examined period of 2010-2020 in this chapter. Within the groups (EUTM, EUNAVFOR) the operations and their CIMIC content were also compared. Among the operations, naval and training missions are quite new in the history of the EU, but at the same time dynamic development can be observed in this area. In terms of CIMIC relations, numerous recommendations, areas for future development and consequences that can be drawn from experience have been accumulated. By describing the operations in detail, it can be proven that the EU-led operations have become larger and more complex.

Many examples regarding resource allocation (involving functional experts, involving reservists, outsourced activities) also confirm the positive confirmation during the analysis of the operations that the composition, function, and role of these activities have changed and increased.

For the individual operations, I focused on the appearance of the triple function: civil-military cooperation, support of the civil environment, support of the military force, as well as the parameters for the special areas (S1-S7) examined in the member states in the first chapter, among others humanitarian and medical assistance, the situation of women and children improvement, civil administration, support for the rule of law.

The chapter and the operational analyzes and summaries provide clear positive evidence for the transformation and expansion of the operational grouping, the larger scale of operations, which was set up by the third hypothesis, and the shift in emphasis that took place along with the transformation towards naval and training operations was verifiably illustrated.

The priorities of the civil-military functions and special areas that appear and are analyzed in the operations differ from each other, and the results of their comparison shed light on future guidelines. The contributions of the Member States and the success of the

operation, as well as the objectives and supply areas to be served, depend greatly on these differences.

The third chapter describes the glossary of civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) and coordination (CMCO), unfolding the theoretical and practical elements. CIMIC can be divided according to its orientation, the level of the operation, and its period. Description of functions (civil-military contact, support of own forces, support of civil environment), ability (theoretical, physical, preparation), tasks (communication, coordination, information gathering, analysis, evaluation, operational planning, implementation, follow-up). Through the concepts, it retroactively verifies the research goals and hypotheses, the civil-military cooperation relations of the member states and EU-led operations.

Tasks supporting the appreciation of civil-military cooperation (communication, coordination, information gathering, analysis, evaluation, operational planning, implementation, follow-up), functions (civil-military contact, support of own forces, support of the civil environment), activities and capabilities (theoretical, physical, preparatory), according to their orientation, level and period, a theoretical summary was also made in this chapter. The presentation of the background, levels, goals and functions of the CIMIC/CMCO system, which is unique in the context of the European Union, in a textual, detailed or simplified diagram is necessary for understanding the political-strategic level, and leads to several elements related to the expansion of concepts.

The continuous change and expansion of the conceptual system can be clearly verified, and certain shifts in emphasis can also be seen. Just as the security challenges and the EU's level of ambition and the member states' offers contribute to raising this level, the external framework of the European Union regarding civil-military relations is also evolving. The chapter basically gave the theoretical answer to the questions of CIMIC: why, where, what and how, which supports the practical application of what, why, where and how in EU member states and EU-led military operations.

The location (where?) and role (why?) of civil-military cooperation in military and peace support operations is determined by the mandate. The contribution of the member states and the provision of resources, as well as their allocation, is a guarantee of how, like the implementation capabilities. And the CIMIC activity is what (what?) the operation actually accomplishes. The conceptual approach thus supports the actual realization of the relationship between operational participation and CIMIC described in the second chapter.

At the member state level, the answer to the question where is the CIMIC institution of the given country, the type of which was also classified in the summary matrix in the first chapter. The answer to the how question is the resource and its allocation, which in the matrix and the analysis means the number of personnel and its distribution: in addition to the professional, the functional expert guard, the reservists or standby forces and their capabilities. The question of what is answered by the special areas, which can be seen by Member States and in an aggregated matrix, the shifts in the center of gravity. The answer to why is the orientation, the NATO, EU, national orientation and its centers of gravity and priorities. Behind all of these are the defense policy documents of the given member state, the path it took towards the EU and in the EU, traditions such as neutrality or voluntary abstention.

The purpose of this chapter, as one of the supporting pillars of the triangle introduced in the structure of the doctoral thesis, was to map the theoretical foundations and their relationship. Concepts and definitions in themselves mean emphases and highlights, but at the same time, the relationship between concepts and definitions is also important, especially from the point of view of the European Union and its institutional system and operating mechanism. The CMCO appearing alongside CIMIC is a highlight that retroactively makes

the mandate of EU-led military operations more understandable, the activities carried out, emphasizing CIMIC relations.

During the analysis of the member states, juxtaposing the analyzed parameters and the definitions, also from a retroactive point of view - so the theory is the pillar behind the practice - helps to understand the what, why, how, where of the CIMIC system?

Just as the test parameters of the member states and operations are also unique, the items selected and characterized by the author, which wanted to support the hypotheses set up by the author, the definition and conceptual background are not comprehensive, but the main concepts selected by the author, respectively, those that what, why, how, where can be interpreted when answering questions.

Summary conclusions

In my doctoral thesis, I created a comprehensive picture of the development and changes of the European Union's foreign and security and defense policy, which created and then enabled operational participation for the international institution in a wider spectrum. The place occupied by the European Union and its member states in the collective security system, its appearance and role in international political and security forums has undergone a significant transformation in the past two decades, the role of the EU has increased in value, and the emphasis has also shifted. Its relationship with NATO, the tandem and independence aspirations were formed and developed at the same time, side by side.

Civil-military cooperation and their tasks, functions, and institutions have been transformed both theoretically/conceptually and practically. The comparison, i.e. the comparative indicator, refers to the comparison of the current military operations led by the European Union with each other, as well as the comparison of the European Union member states with each other or through the creation of country groups.

Within this framework, I carried out my study in accordance with the research goals and processed the principles and experiences (along the lines of objective and subjective elements). I have summarized the relationship of the nation states to the EU's foreign and security policy, the CIMIC relations in an analysis by member state and in a matrix, which factually includes the institutional, personnel and operational contribution data. Objectivity is served by the search, comparison and analysis of financial and human resources data. In accordance with the research objectives, the dissertation is structured by placing the main areas in a triangle.

The member states are at the apex of the triangle. They give the European Union itself, their contribution, skills and staff-provide the backbone of EU-led operations. The country analyzes summarize the conclusions in the matrix along the same parameters, but also provide an open and suitable space for further connections and research directions. Based on the results of the comparative analysis, the aim was to find out what role the member states play in the realization of the European security and defense ambition. EU-led military operations are/can be established based on the offers of the member states, so it has become certain that they have a clear role in proactive preparation, in the execution of operations, and in creating future response options by evaluating experience. The examined parameters of the member states and the experiences that can be drawn from them can shape the future defense and security system. The types of institutions included in the system and allocation (humane, financial) trends serve as a basis for the development potential of the reserve system, the functional expert guard, the involvement of civilians, and outsourced activities in the civil-military cooperation processes. Member State analyses, output matrix diagrams and derivations accompanied by a diagram explaining the details of the first chapter support the statements made in the research objective and in the first and second hypotheses.

One of the supporting pillars of the triangle, the expansion of operations started with the consent of the member states belonging to the maintenance of the level of ambition. EU-led operations have become larger and more complex in the last decade. New types of operations (EUNAVFOR, EUTM) were created, the shift in emphasis can be observed both in the medium (sea) and in the geographical space (orientation towards Africa).

Another pillar of the triangle is civil-military cooperation appearing in EU terminology and in EU-led military operations, the increasing role of which I examined, referring back from theory to practical application. The role of civil-military cooperation has changed positively, with which the range of actors has broadened, and the institutional system has become a modern organization in the member states with resources adequate to the challenges. Both governmental and non-governmental bodies, as well as civil actors, prosper from outsourced/outsourced activities, despite the fact that they experience certain difficulties.

The resource allocation has changed. The involvement of functional experts increased. The involvement and role of reserve forces has changed. The range of outsourced activities and the bodies and persons that can be involved have also changed. The national/international system of CIMIC skills, education/training has become more prominent. The existing structures were strengthened, but in accordance with the new type of operations, the training and education system was expanded, both at the national and international levels, and the involvement of civilians was also given a more prominent role.

The operational participation of the member states and the examination of the experiences of the national characteristics point to differences and similarities that can be utilized and further analyzed. The parameter system of the twenty-eight member states I examined can be flexibly shaped and expanded, and useful samples can already be drawn from it.

In the first chapter, I gave a detailed insight into the relationship of the member states in country groups, but also individually, to the EU's common foreign and security and defense policy, their participation in EU-led military operations, and the CIMIC institution and its scope of activities. The mandate of the operations also shows the common goal in a clear and feasible, realistic way, as well as the opportunities, expectations, and ambition levels arising from the national contribution.

In addition to objective elements (CIMIC training, number of staff, institutional characteristics), the first chapter also evaluated the member states in the context of subjective (operational experiences) in some cases. In terms of sharing national competences, case studies, preparation and training experiences, self-assessment and cross-country surveys are useful for planning and developing future activities. In the individual country groups, cooperation and the sharing of experiences along the lines of similar values and interests can be seen well. The matrix tables formed in the first chapter contain data from the analysis of each member state to the conclusion of national characteristics. The first matrix groups the member states based on their CIMIC orientation, CIMIC by type of institution, while the second matrix contains operational participation. From these two data sets, conclusions can be drawn in several directions.

From the point of view of the examination summary of the thesis and as an independent research result, the matrix diagrams can be considered as the most significant output point. Member States show both similarities and differences. In the collective security system, EU/NATO membership, neutrality, and voluntary exclusion point to important differences, but neighborhood policy and traditional regional cooperation also form the basis of proactive preparation, response, and national commitment to the realization of the defense ambition. In terms of CIMIC's institutional framework, functions, and capabilities, membership in the association, the nation's economic/political/military potential, resources, and the traditions of national structures are also decisive.

In the second chapter, I revealed that on the international stage, the common security and defense policy of the European Union is most actively characterized by joint operations, and I described the grouping, mandates, and main characteristics of EU-led military operations. The EU-led civil, police and military operations take place on several continents, with different objectives, numbers, intensity and duration, I have presented this in detail. Presenting the CIMIC activity present in military operations, I revealed what differences there may be in current military operations, regarding their purpose and tasks. The comparison of the operations, the objective and subjective reports and case studies resulted in conclusions regarding many of the questions posed in the hypothesis.

Operations were grouped and compared in three main types: EUFOR, EUNAVFOR and EUTM operations. Unlike other operations, the environment of EUNAVFOR Atalanta, EUNAVFOR MED Sophia and Irini is not land. At the same time, the need for land-based CIMIC additional activities arises here as well. EUTM Somalia, EUTM Mali, and EUTM RCA, which are identical in terms of their goals and nature, but at the same time, the composition of the staff to be trained has different characteristics and deficiencies, and CIMIC has to face different challenges. Thus, certain operations, which can be placed in the same group, for example: according to the operational environment or the focus of the operational tasks, gave a glimpse of different conclusions during the analyses.

The spectrum of operations has expanded, new types of operations have been created. EUNAVFOR operations are significant in terms of the environment (naval), civil-military relations are also significantly influenced by the parameters between the land and maritime areas, the number and role of the governmental and non-governmental bodies involved has increased and changed, the capabilities, the training/training system, and the resource allocation is adjusted accordingly. In terms of geographical area, the focus of EU-led operations towards the African continent can be observed. Training missions are also new types of operations, which are also directed towards the African continent, where military and cultural-anthropological issues may come to the fore.

In the third chapter, in accordance with the research objectives, I took into account the functions, tasks, scope of activities, and institutions of civil-military cooperation through the introduction of the conceptual system of civil-military cooperation. I analyzed in more depth the CIMIC and CMCO systems affecting the political-strategic level of the European Union and compared the two, based on their levels, background, and goals, and drew conclusions regarding the institutional, doctrinal, and capability elements of the European Union. The theoretical foundations of training, training, and resources (human, physical) are also given in this chapter, which will later be analyzed in a practical framework during the analyzes of the country.

In the third chapter, referring back to the emergence of operational CIMIC cooperation and the CIMIC institutional system of the member states, the concept of civil-military cooperation, the terminology received new emphasis, the range of actors widened, and the spectrum of the institutions, tasks, and functions involved was enhanced. In addition to the continuous expansion of the term, the change in the operational environment of the last decade justified the doctrinal expansion. The theoretical expansion affects the operational application as well as the national and civil-military relations of the member states, so it is closely related to the further hypotheses. The changed terminology affects the practical application and thus the development and application of capabilities, which in turn requires resource allocation. In the resource allocation, the change and appreciation of the role of the functional expert guard and reserve forces can be observed, and the transformed form of the outsourced activities is also confirmed by both the textual analysis and the output matrix, which includes the member states, country groups, and the operational part. showing, it also proves the effect on the operation.

New scientific results

- 1) I carried out a detailed analysis of the EU-28 countries and groups of countries, which examined their relationship to the collective security system, the EU security and defense policy, their participation in EU-led operations, the civil-military institutions of the member states, their task system and staff. The detailed analysis helps to identify the challenges, among which the allocation of human resources must be taken into account from the point of view of our country. I see the challenge in the failure to make better use of the functional expert guard and reserve system, but the termination of the independent CIMIC institution from 2022 may also have negative consequences.
- 2) I created the CIMIC orientation/institution/activity/staff and the EU-led operations/member state participation matrix figures. The matrix tables and the textual assessment fill a gap in the comparative study of the EU-28, because no such comparison was made. The matrix can be expanded with additional elements, thus enabling a quick comparison, thereby helping to understand the security policy environment and the absorption capacity of the European Union.
- 3) I analyzed and systematized the participation of the EU member states in the EU-led, ongoing, military operations along the lines of mandate, contribution, provided activities, including CIMIC activities. I compared the parallels and differences, strengths and future opportunities and challenges that can be established along the same type of operations. In the light of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges, it enables safer decision-making preparations, and the aggregation of the processed experiences promotes the responsibility of the Member States in maintaining the level of ambition.
- 4) I analyzed and evaluated the resources appearing in the operations (human, financial, technical), their distribution, and the trends of the allocation shift (stagnant, increasing, decreasing). The change investigation covered both the reserve system, functional expert team, and outsourced activities. The comparative analysis pointed out that the effectiveness of member states with the same military and economic potential and a similar force is different. All of this can help make domestic planning more accurate and efficient.
- 5) In relation to the European Union, I verified the appreciation and expansion of the conceptual system and terminology of civil-military cooperation, the expansion of the number of actors, by systematizing the theoretical/conceptual and physical/practical emphases, bringing them back to the level of tasks, background, levels and goals. With the references, I confirmed the place and role of the conceptual system of civil-military cooperation in the regional relations of the European Union and came to the conclusion that the terminology of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are blurred in many places, and at the same time the European Union's desire for independence appears both in theory and in practice.

Recommendations

Given the complex nature of the researched topic, this thesis focused on several sub-areas that can be researched independently and on exploring the connections between them. Due to the complexity of the task, many sub-areas that were considered relevant were not explained due to the limitations of the scope, as well as due to geographical and temporal limitations. The further examination of the unexamined sub-areas and their subsequent inclusion in a more extensive, synthesizing work may present new scientific challenges for future researchers. Changes in the number of EU member states, changes in the number and types of operations, reclassification can all add new parameters to the data of this existing comparative analysis and matrices. The continuous expansion of operational experience also leaves many research areas open. In accordance with the above, the thesis leaves open doors in several places, where further research may be justified in relation to each issue.

A prominent proposal is to examine CIMIC in a naval environment and process its experiences, as well as further research into EUTM operations. At the beginning of my research work, there was only one EUNAVFOR operation, and later there were already three naval operations, which is a new type of challenge in the history of the EU, and therefore its analysis is relevant. These also affect the area of CIMIC, since it has become clear that the extension of the activity applied to land operations also acquires the right to exist during naval operations.

During the active presence, control and humanitarian activities applied in the maritime environment, maintaining contact and exchanging information with governmental and non-governmental bodies, civil shipping and transport companies, and civilian crews are not traditional CIMIC tasks, but they cannot be separated from the overall operational spectrum goals. Functional expert activities and civil-military collaborations carried out in the naval environment do not mean that they need to take place physically at sea, since relations with NGOs and government bodies are still mostly established in the centers on land, but the area of the operation itself is the marine environment. In relation to the EUTM operations, it can also be said that at the beginning of the research, one or two, then three operations of this type could be compared, and they were only in terms of initial difficulties rather than effectiveness. The EUTM operations are the latest type of military operations launched by the EU, another EUTM operation was also launched at the end of the thesis, which may be recommended for later inclusion in the comparison (EUTM Mozambique).

Considering today's security challenges, it is worthwhile to constantly examine the possibilities of the expected EU-led military operations through an international perspective. It is worthwhile to expand the existing system of criteria with new elements, possibly mergers or broader subdivisions may take place.

The test parameters designated by the author can also be expanded. In addition to the drawn consequences, among other things, there are also open doors in terms of resource allocation, further trend analysis and future development opportunities await future researchers.

Practical applicability of research results

From the results of the research, I expected that by creating a kind of country grouping and setting up models, consequences could be drawn from the EU's CFSP and mission (including CIMIC) activities, which would show that countries with similar economic and military potential achieved/are achieving success in which areas, and which are the axes of movement along which changes are needed, and in which direction they need to move. These may also be suitable for comparison with Hungary. In case of joint action, it is in the individual and community interest of each member state to be aware of the details of its abilities, limitations, strengths, and vulnerable points, which became clearer and more transparent based on the information revealed during a comparative analysis.

The gap that the dissertation wanted to fill: a comparative analysis based on specific parameters for the EU-28, which, in addition to the relationship to the EU CFSP, EU-led operations, the CIMIC institutions and activities of the member states, the common it revealed elements of civil-military cooperation supporting foreign and security and defense policy. He systematized objective and subjective operational experiences into a matrix, as a precursor to which he examined several areas.

The scientific results of the dissertation are provided by the findings that came to light during the comparative analysis of the member states, country groups, the CIMIC institutions of the member states, and the objective and subjective exploration of operational experiences. In addition to the characteristic features of member states and country groups, similarities and differences were also compared during the grouping and comparison of EU-led operations. The country groups can also be evaluated as a kind of model, since their similarities are mainly based on geographic, but also geopolitical similarities, but there are significant differences in terms of their historical, social, economic and military parameters and potential. With regard to resources (human, financial, technical) and their allocation, conclusions were drawn that, with further analysis, may enable a better and more appropriate response to challenges in the future. In terms of human resources, I would highlight the additional possibilities of employing reservists and functional experts.

In terms of technical and financial resources, there is continuous catching up and offering, in this area there is a decrease, increase or stagnation in accordance with the mandate and goals of the operation. Human resources show a greater dispersion in the direction of education, training, expertise and preparation for special areas, and posed several challenges, especially in the initial stages of the operations.

Publication list

TYPE OF PUBLICATION
<p>In foreign language (online as well) - in a Hungarian foreign language review</p> <p>(1) Csilla VARGA: <i>Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) Pre-deployment and Orientation Courses in Europe, part 1.</i> - In. Military Science Review, 2012. vol. 5. issue 2. pp. 311-319. https://demo.repozitorium.uni-nke.hu/xmlui/static/pdfjs/web/viewer.html?file=https://demo.repozitorium.uni-nke.hu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.12944/10837/varga_cs2_320_325.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y</p> <p>(2) Csilla VARGA: <i>Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) Pre-deployment and Orientation Courses in Europe, part 2.</i> - In. Military Science Review, 2012. vol. 5. issue 2. pp. 320-325. https://tudasportal.uni-nke.hu/xmlui/static/pdfjs/web/viewer.html?file=https://tudasportal.uni-nke.hu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.12944/10837/varga_cs2_320_325.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y</p> <p>(3) Csilla VARGA: <i>Chile in the EUFOR mission in Bosnia and Hercegovina</i> In. AARMS (Academic and Applied Research in Military Science), 2012. vol. 11. issue 2. – pp. 217-224. https://nkerepo.uni-nke.hu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/13598/Chile%20in%20the%20EUFOR%20mission%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Hercegovina_aarms_2012_2.pdf;jsessionid=0388D84802B26CAB5472EE7EAA2616ED?sequence=1</p>
<p>Peer-reviewed foreign language presentation</p> <p>(1) 2nd International Conference for Young Security Policy Experts (16/05/2013) Budapest, NKE) Csilla VARGA: <i>CIMIC/CMCO in the European Union</i> ISBN 978-615-5305-11-5, NKE/BISZAK, Budapest, 2013.</p> <p>(2) 3rd International Conference for Young Security Policy Experts (29/05/2014) Budapest, NKE Csilla VARGA: <i>Civil-Military relations in some European Union member states part 1,</i> BISZAK, Budapest, 2015. ISSN 2062-4379</p> <p>(3) 3rd International Conference for Young Security Policy Experts (29/05/2014) Budapest, NKE Csilla VARGA: <i>Civil-Military relations in some European Union member states part 2,</i> BISZAK, Budapest, 2015. ISSN 2062-4379</p>
<p>Hungarian language, national conference review.</p> <p>(1) Csilla VARGA: <i>Civil-military cooperation and coordination in reflection of the EU-led ongoing military missions as part of the Common Security and Defence Policy – 14/02/2014,</i> Budapest, NKE -in: Military Science and the 21st century Conference book, pp. 23-49. ISBN 978-963-89560-4-0, DOSZ, Budapest, 2014.</p> <p>(2) Csilla VARGA: <i>Voluntary Reserved System for the public service – 25/10/2013</i> Budapest, NKE Conference book, Society and National Defence, Issue XVII. Volume 3-4. , pp. 303-315, ISSN 1417-7293</p>

Peer reviewed publications (online as well) in foreign language A-D benchmark journal

- 1) Csilla VARGA: *Civil-Katonai Együttműködés és Civil-Katonai Koordináció az Európai Unióban*
In. Military Science Review, ISSN 2060-0437, 2011. vol. 4. issue 3. – pp. 119-125.
https://tudasportal.uni-nke.hu/xmlui/static/pdfjs/web/viewer.html?file=https://tudasportal.uni-nke.hu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.12944/1332/2011_3_tt_varga_csilla_119_125.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y
- 2) Csilla VARGA: *Military Warefare – The ATALANTA mission of the European Union in Somalia*
In. Military Science Review, ISSN 2060-0437, 2011. vol. 4. issue 4. – pp. 65-69.
https://demo.repozitorium.uni-nke.hu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/1330/2011_4_br_varga_csilla_2_65_69.pdf?sequence=2
- 3) Csilla VARGA: *Bosnia and Hercegovina's way toward the European Union int he reflection of the Progress Report 2011.*
In. Military Science Review, 2011. vol. 4. issue. 4. – pp. 70-74.
http://epa.oszk.hu/02400/02463/00011/pdf/EPA02463_hadtudomanyi_szemle_2011_4_070-074.pdf
- 4) Csilla VARGA: *Civil Military Cooperatin as institution, activity and its doctrines in the European Union member states, supporting the Common Foreign and Safety Policy.– part one - Nordic Countries*
In. Reconnaissance Review, ISSN 1588-242X, 2012. vol. XI. issue 2. – pp. 156-176.
<https://www.knbsz.gov.hu/hu/letoltes/fsz/2012-2.pdf>
- 5) Csilla VARGA: *Civil Military Cooperatin as institution, activity and its doctrines in the European Union member states, supporting the Common Foreign and Safety Policy.– part two – Baltic States*
In. Reconnaissance Review, ISSN 1588-242X, 2013. vol. XI. issue 3-4. – pp. 152-170.
<http://knbsz.gov.hu/hu/letoltes/fsz/2012-3-4.pdf>
- 6) Csilla VARGA: *Use of culutral anthropology in the European Union's Somalia mission*
In. Military Science, ISSN 1588-0605 (online) 2013. vol. XXIII. issue. 1. – pp. 267-281.
http://real.mtak.hu/6784/1/2013_e_Varga_Csilla.pdf
Csilla VARGA – Ibolya Tünde BOKROS: *The ability of civil-military cooperation in operations led by the European Union and its development in our country*
In. Hungarian Defence Review, vol. 146. issue. 06. (2018) – pp. 104-122.
https://honvedelem.hu/files/files/113394/hsz_2018_6_beliv_104_122.pdf
- 7) Csilla VARGA: *Civil-military cooperation int he European Union member states: Görögország, Ciprus, Málta, Bulgária*
In: Military Science Review, vol. 13. issue 3. (2020) – pp. 87-98.
http://real.mtak.hu/123366/1/HSZ_2020_3-7_Varga_87-98.pdf

Curriculum Vitae



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Nationality: Hungarian

Education:

2020- Military Academy, **PHD candidate**. Research area: Civil-military cooperations in the European Union member states, and in Eufor missions. Comparative essay on CIMIC pre-deployment education, institutions and activity.

2006-2008 National Security University, faculty of **Defence and Security Policy, Msc.** Member of CIMIC-PSYOPS faculty at Professorship of Operations of Land Forces, focus on CIMIC (civil-military cooperation), economical and energy security, collective defence structure in Europe

2001-2005 King Sigismund College, faculty of **International Relations, Bsc, EU studies, demonstrator** at the International Studies Department, Leader of the College's Running Team, focus on Maastricht Treaty, EU and international law

1995-1997 János Xantus Politechnical School Faculty of Tourism (hotel management, tourism and foreign exchange studies, German and English business language)

1994-1995 Dover Language School Advanced level English course

1990-1994 Pál Szinyei Merse Secondary School Spanish-German Faculty

Employment:

- From 2017 (present) military industry licencing officer at Governnt Office of Budapest Capital.
- From 2014 to 2017 international project coordinator at VERSYS Clinics Human Reproduction Institution.
- 2013: Project analyst and coordinator at Simplexion IT Ltd.
- From 2009 to 2012: Somody Holding, Somody Ltd. Head of Secretariat, personal assistant of Mr. Imre Somody. Medical Dab Shop Ltd, cognoscente of quality management. Project coordinator and insides audior of ISO at **CIRIS** Human Reproduction Institution .
- 2008: translator in English and Spanish in background instituton of **Ministry of Defence**.
- From 2005 to 2007, power plant assistant and senior clerk at **E.ON Hungaria**, in the NYKCE combined cycled power plant project, than E.ON Erőművek's Gönyü power plant project.
- From 2000 to 2001 assistant of the American Partner at Tax Department at **Deloitte and Touche**.
- From 1999 to 2000 Senior Clerk of the General Director's of **Babolna Inc.** branch office in Budapest.
- From 1997 to 1999 Clerk at the **National Committee of Technological Development's** Department of International Relations.

Language knowledge: **English: high level, business and EU language** (good oral and written skills), ARMA & NATO STANAG 3.3.3.3 exam
Spanish: high level, business and EU language (good oral and written skills)
German: pre-intermediate, business language (better in reading and comprehension, limited in conversation)

Sign Language: A1 level

Scientific and military activity:

- **Military training** at 25. Klapka György Infantry Brigade, Voluntary Reserve Operational training, Tata (2013), From 2012. contracted reserve, now as **major** at MH Transformational Headquarter.
- **PSOTC** – Peace Support Operations Training Center (Sarajevo, BiH) NATO **CIMIC** Orientation Course (2012) and (EASC) Euro-Atlanty Security Courses (2011)
- Bundeswehr **Peacekeeper training** at Lehnin/Strausberg (2007)
- IX. Hungarian-German **Reserved Soldier Seminar** delegate member (2012)
- NATO Reserved Officers **CIOR** Language Academy courses – Vyskov Military Academy, Czech Republic, Gdynia Naval Academy, Poland (2010)
- **First Prize at National Students Conference** in section of international relations with a thesis about the second pillar of the Maasthricht Treaty (Police- and Judicial Agreement in the European Union)
- **Dean Award at National Security University's Students Conference**, theme: Airsoft as training method
- **Publications at** National Security's University **AARMS Magazine, Student's Forum ZMNE, Manfred Wörner Scholarship Programme, NKE Military Sciences Survey Online, Reconnaissance Review, Military Science** (see attached publication list)

Computer skills: Norton Commander, Word for Windows, NT, Excel for Windows, Power Point, Lotus Notes, Netscape Navigator, mailing-systems, SharePoint, SAP

Other trainee Programs:

Institution of Foreign Affairs and Trade – intern (2017)
Hungarian National Parliament – trainee
European Parliament – Bruxelles and Strasbourg - trainee
Europol Data Protection Office – trainee
Hotel and Tourism Office - summer trainee programs

Other: **Driving licence** category B (G 148564)
Type-writing (80 words per minutes)
Basic level exam of **Public Administration**
High level **Auxiliary Police** tactical exam
Auditor of quality management (**MEES**)
Small arms and balloon **weapons exam**

Sport and social activity:

Airsoft (tactical shooting), member of Hungarian Airsoft Association
Active member of **Hungarian National Reserved Soldiers**, 2010-2011 **president.**