

Curriculum

To be reviewed by <i>February 2022</i>	Activity Number 8	CSDP Course on Capability Development for Crisis Management	ECTS 2
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<p><u>Target Audience</u></p> <p><i>The participants, coming from relevant ministries of the EU Member States, EU Institutions, Agencies and CSDP missions and operations will preferably have basic knowledge of CSDP and some experience in the field of capability development.</i></p>	<p><u>Aim</u></p> <p>This course aims to enhance a common understanding of EU civilian and military capability development processes (civilian and military) and role of EU Member States, EU institutions and agencies. A secondary aim is to recall the nature of a capability (not only made of an equipment, but also by a concept and by trained personnel). Furthermore it aims to enhance the awareness on future trends, challenges and opportunities within the field of capability development. It provides insights into efforts to develop EU's strategic autonomy.</p> <p>To do so, the course focuses on EU's capability trends from a doctrinal and institutional angle. It assesses the role of different stakeholders and in particular the role of the European Defence Industrial and Technological Base (EDTIB) in the capability development process and underlines the European vision of innovation & Joint European Disruptive Initiative (JEDI). The course introduces the Civilian CSDP Compact as the frame strengthening civilian capabilities, with a focus in the development in both the EU Services and the Member states.</p>
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Learning outcomes	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · describe the military and civilian capability development processes and related documents at EU level (strategic, political and legal framework); · describe the major actors' roles in a capability development process within the decision-making process; · acknowledge the constitutive elements of a capability (concept + trained personnel + equipment); · acknowledge the status of global trends in the European capability gaps; · outline the budgetary framework for civilian and military missions; · assess the challenges related to military and civilian capabilities development processes acknowledge the human resources aspects; · apply, at national level, the main steps of the EU capability development processes; · design, plan and build solutions for EU capability delivery; · analyse and take benefit from the role of the EDTIB in national capability development for EU purposes. · acknowledge the Civilian Compact with 22 commitments for the Member States, EEAS and the EU Commission.
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	Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · draft, create, manage, produce, re-organise, sort, solve; · assess, summarize; · construct, reduce, eliminate, co-ordinate;
	Competences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · analyse and formulate independent and well-informed opinions why CSDP missions are needed. · analyse and formulate independent and well-informed opinions on what is needed, quantitative and qualitative, for the CSDP missions and operations, to achieve the objectives of the crisis management. · analyse the impact of the Civilian Compact on the contribution to CSDP missions.

Evaluation and verification of learning outcomes

The course is evaluated according to the Kirkpatrick model: it makes use of *level 1 evaluation (based on participant's satisfaction with the course)*.

In order to complete the course, participants have to accomplish all learning objectives, which are evaluated based on the active contribution in the residential Module, including their syndicate session and practical activities as well as on their completion of the eLearning phases: course participants finalise the autonomous knowledge units (AKUs) and pass the tests (*mandatory*), scoring at least 80% in the incorporated out-test/quiz. Active observation by the course director/lead instructor and feedback questionnaire filled by course participants at the end of the course is used.

However, no formal verification of learning outcome is foreseen; proposed ECTS is based on participants' workload only.

Course Structure

Main Topics	Recommended Working Hours (eLearning)	Contents
<u>Setting the needs</u> EU Capability Development Framework	7	<p>a) <u>Strategic, political and legal framework (CARD, PESCO, Civilian CSDP Compact)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evolution of CSDP with a focus on Lisbon Treaty; framework, actors involved; - co-operation between actors and EU decision-making processes related to capability development; - CARD, PESCO; - The Civilian CSDP Compact, JAP for Implementing the CSDP Compact, NIP. <p>b) <u>Budgetary framework: the European Defence Fund and EU budget for civilian CSDP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general strategic environment and budget framework: (defence data) evolution of budget, need for efficiency, co-operation and rationalisation; - European Defence Fund;

		<p>c) <u>EU capability development trends: the Capability Development Plan (CDP) & EU Civilian Capability Development Plan (CCDP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strategic environment; - concept and doctrines needs: harmonization is the basis of co-operation; - equipment needs (lessons learned, a long term perspective): major gaps, asymmetric/hybrid wars, needs for robust and basic assets easily deployable (strategic surplus); - training and education needs: inter-operability to build the future; - knowledge management in relation to expertise and requirements; - EU civilian and military synergies all along the capability development cycle; - milestones: from ESS and Headline Goal to EU CDP & EU CCDP; <p>d) <u>Military capabilities development process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CDP, a process that allows defining MS' capability needs to answer to the EU level of ambition (long term vision); <p>e) <u>Civilian capabilities development process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline and state of play of Civilian Capacities, gaps and needs - Possibilities to increase the contribution in quantity and quality - Identification of the type of expertise in current and new security challenges
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<p><u>Delivery of capacities</u></p> <p>Challenges in providing capabilities to the EU</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>f) <u>Improving co-operation between States at EU level and ongoing projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing synergies: EDA, OCCAr, PESCO, CARD, DEVCO, EUROPOL, Frontex, CEPOL - delivered success stories: MN-TEL(D), MARSUR, ESCPC, TPLS, HTP; - on-going projects: AAR, RPAS, GOVSATCOM, CYBER; <p>g) <u>Strengthening EU Defence : improving cooperation with NATO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving cooperation with NATO; - NATO “smart defence” initiative; <p>h) <u>European Defence: from cooperation to integration.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multinational/regional initiatives ; - EU Pooling & sharing of capabilities initiative (EDA); - from an European Army to the European Intervention Initiative. <p>i) <u>European programmes impacting European defence: incentive for cooperation (air domain, maritime, space, cyber and R&D programmes)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - air domain programmes: SESAR; - maritime domain programmes: CISE; - space programmes: Galileo, Copernicus; - R&D programmes: H2020, EFC, preparatory action and European Defence Fund; <p>j) <u>EU regulatory incentives for armament cooperation: Directive 2009/43/EC on transfers of defence-related products</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TVA; - H2020; - EU regulatory incentives ; <p><u>k) Synergies and interaction between CSDP and JHA actors at the level of the Member States and the EU.</u></p> <p><u>Case studies: strengths and weaknesses of capacities in European operations?</u></p>
<p><u>Industrial support to capability development</u></p> <p>Contribution of the EDTIB to EU Strategic Autonomy</p>	<p>4(3)</p>	<p>k) <u>Contribution of the EDTIB to EU Strategic Autonomy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European industry and SMEs; - Incentives to industry (towards a European Defence Industrial Development Programme); - European Investment Bank (EIB) and investments in defence research and development activities; <p>l) <u>The European vision of research, innovation & the Joint European Disruptive Initiative (JEDI)</u></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU regulatory incentives for armament cooperation. - JEDI ; - Initiative "Union de l'innovation" ; - Programme Horizon 2020 ;
TOTAL	24	

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
<p><i>Essential eLearning:</i> AKU 2: The European Global Strategy; AKU 4: CSDP crisis management structures and the chain of command; AKU 6: CSDP decision shaping/making; AKU X*: Strengthening civilian CSDP; The Concept CCDP and the Civilian Compact</p> <p><i>Recommended eLearning:</i> AKU 1: History and Context of CSDP Development, AKU 7: The impact of the Lisbon Treaty on the CSDP</p>	<p>All course participants have to prepare for the residential module by going through the relevant eLearning preparatory phase, which is mandatory. The number of AKU's included in the e-learning module is decided by the Course director, but should not be fewer than two.</p> <p>In order to facilitate discussion between course participants and trainers/experts/guest speakers, the Chatham House Rule is enforced during the residential module: "participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed".</p>