General Annual Report on ESDC Activities
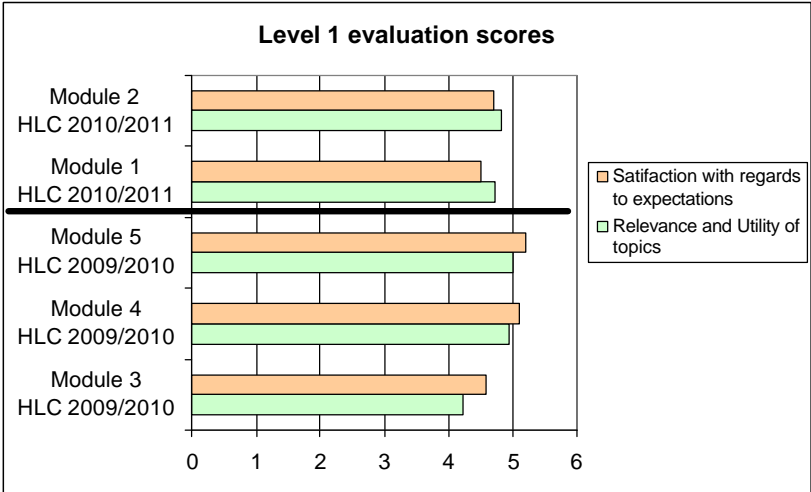
April 2011

- ANNEXES -

Detailed Report on ESDC Activities

I   REGULAR TRAINING ACTIVITIES

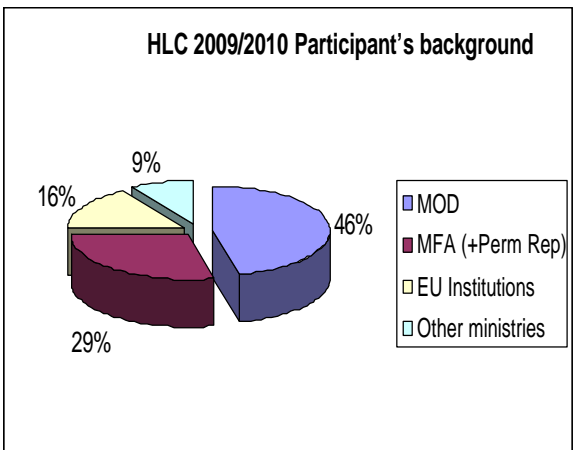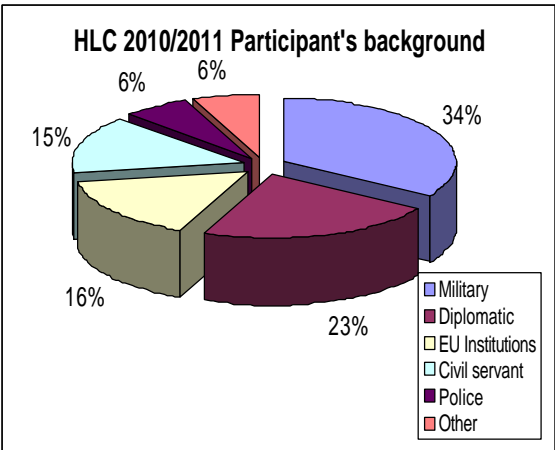### CSDP High- Level Courses (HLC)

General appreciation of the course

1. The overall high scores both for the relevance and the usefulness of the topics covered and for participants' satisfaction (see graph below) are continuing and indeed are tending to increase as the course goes on. This could indicate that the participants are content with the improvements and adaptations made during the course.

Composition and selection of the course participants

2. In general, there is a good balance between participants with civilian and military backgrounds. The backgrounds of participants in the CSDP HLC 2009-2010 'Robert Schuman' and the CSDP HLC 2010-2011 'Paul-Henri Spaak' are shown in the graph below.

3.   There is a drop-out rate of about 10 % before the start of the course, which remains a matter for concern. Not only does the administrative burden for the Secretariat and the Course and Module leaders increase, but precious course seats and financial resources are wasted. The selection process therefore requires more care as regards the availability of the course participants for the entire course.

Handover of course certificates

4.   The Executive Academic Board regularly decides on the handover of the course certificates at its meeting during the last module, applying the guidelines established by the Steering Committee. In June 2010, 48 of the 57 participants who attended the first module graduated from the CSDP High- Level Course 2009-2010 'Robert Schuman'. In addition, two course participants from the 2008-2009 course completed the necessary number of modules to receive a certificate.

New composition of the course

5.   During the development of the outline curriculum for the CSDP High- Level Course 2010/2011 'Paul-Henri Spaak', the Steering Committee took the decision to shorten the High -Level Course to four residential modules so as to make it easier for senior/higher-level participants to attend the residential phases, and at the same time to rely more on the IDL system to meet the overall course objectives.

6.   This decision merged modules 3 and 4 on regional policies and on the related operations and missions and transformed the last module into a 'reflection module'. The latter came in time for the organisers of Module 5 to adapt the programme to gain the first experience of this new concept. The module was highly appreciated by the participants.

7.   A detailed evaluation of the new composition of the course will follow in the autumn of this year after completion of the first new course.

Course Director and supporting team

8.   One of the biggest challenges regarding systematic quality assurance for the CSDP High -Level Course lies in the fact that every year the modules - apart from the first - are organised at different locations and by different institutes. It is therefore crucial that the duties of HLC Course Director are performed by somebody who has sufficient experience and can hold the position for at least two successive academic years. The fact that the Steering Committee appointed the same Course Director for three successive courses ensured a continued improvement process and made it possible to develop the course content in line with the most recent developments at the EU political and strategic level.

9.   At the same time, it is necessary that a core team assists in all the modules. As a minimum, this core team should consist of the Module Leaders of the current High- Level Course, and the Module Leader of the corresponding Module of the next HLC (in order to gain first-hand experience and see what can/should be kept or improved). Ideally, this team should be reinforced by volunteers from other institutes in the network.

10. The regular participation of a member of the Secretariat acting as the Course Director's and the module leader's right-hand man and as an additional faculty member also helped significantly to ensure continuity between courses and modules.

Working groups

11. The subjects and format for the working group sessions remains a source of concern. The members of the Executive Academic Board and the Module Leaders have made a huge effort to define suitable topics and to provide background information for the discussions. Nevertheless, the feedback of participants on these working group sessions, including on the exercise conducted during module 5 of the 2009/2010 HLC, continues to vary considerably . In almost all modules (including in other ESDC courses) the working group sessions and exercises are considered by some as the best part of the course and by others as the worst. In the case of the HLC, this latter opinion is often exacerbated by the great attention that is paid to the preparation of the group's presentations on the last day of each module. Personal and cultural aspects might also play a role in this difference of opinion, which is otherwise difficult to explain. The Course Director, with the support of the Board members, should continue efforts to explore better ways of organising these sessions.
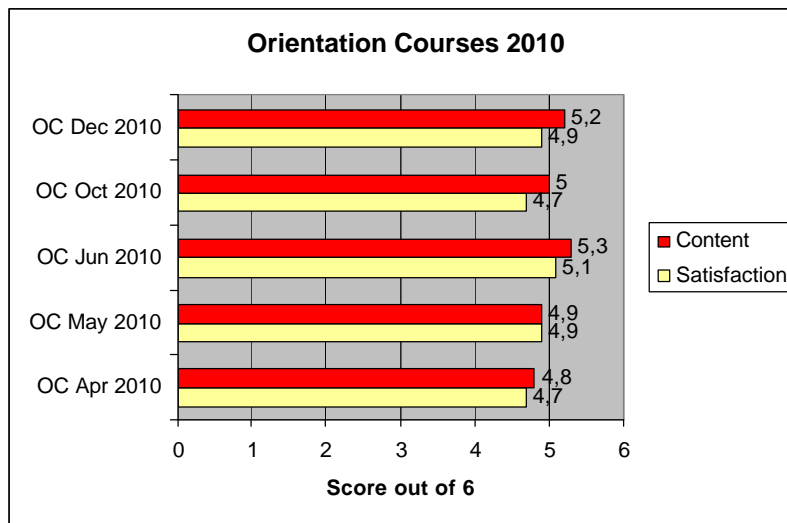
Balanced module programmes

12. Specific attention should be paid to finding a good balance between the content and duration of each module. Systematically, and due to the fact that most of the relevant EU bodies are located in Brussels, Module 1 is assessed as overburdened, leaving insufficient time for discussions and networking. Careful consideration should therefore be given in the development of future outline curricula for the HLC as to what subjects should be covered in the Brussels module and what subjects could also be covered in other modules.

13. To a certain extent, this risk has been mitigated by the use of the IDL system. Nevertheless, this requires that the IDL system can be kept up to date, that the participants actually go through the material in time for the residential module, and that the lecturers are aware of the content and can refrain from repeating it or giving their own lengthy interpretation of it.

CSDP Orientation Courses

14. Five Orientation Courses were organised during 2010. Austria organised three Orientation Courses, and Slovenia and Belgium each organised one. During the first course, the complete Austrian Joint Command and General Staff Course participated. The second course in June was aimed specifically at the SAP countries and was considered as the first module of the modular SAP course, to which countries from the Western Balkans in particular were invited. Finally, in December they organised a CSDP Orientation Course in Bucharest, together with Romania, inviting participants from the wider Black Sea area.

15. The other two courses were organised by Slovenia in May/June and by Belgium in October. All five courses received high scores both for the relevance and usefulness of the content and for overall satisfaction as

compared to the expectations of the participants, as shown in the graph below.

Orientation Courses 2010

16. In total 229 participants from Member States, 54 participants from candidate states, third countries and international organisations and 34 participants from EU institutions, agencies and missions or operations attended one of the Orientation Courses.

17. On average 63 participants attended the Orientation Courses, whilst on several occasions the Secretariat had to refuse ten to fifteen additional candidates because the maximum number of participants had been exceeded. Considering that a huge proportion of the course participants are working on CSDP issues, this underlines the great need for this type of course and the ability of the ESDC to reach the right target audience.

18. Based on the evaluation by course participants and on developments in the CSDP, the content of the Orientation Course is continuously being updated, whilst the defined course objectives are maintained, with the focus on learning outcome. The organising Member State retains the possibility of choosing a regional or thematic approach for a part of the course, whilst keeping the generic part.

19. Since the ESDC relies heavily on EU institutions' desk officers for its lectures, it is not always easy to impose more interactive learning methods or even to convince the lecturers not to give the theoretical content delivered through the IDL system. One of the changes made during 2010 is the reintroduction of working group sessions during the Orientation Course. These working group sessions focus mostly on debate between the participants, forcing them to analyse a problem and find arguments to defend a statement or opinion on this subject. As with the working group sessions of the High -Level Course and the exercises ?? in some other courses, these sessions are highly appreciated by the majority of the participants.

Other regular courses

20. Since the previous GAREA, the ESDC network has organised three other regular courses, namely a course for military legal advisors, organised by Austria, a CSDP course on the Strategic Planning Process of Missions and

Operations in collaboration with CEPOL, organised in Hungary, and a CSDP Course on CMCO organised by Sweden. All these courses received very good evaluation scores from participants.

21. However, there were shortfalls for some of the courses which are considered as regular courses. In the case of the course for Press and Public Information Personnel, there is a clear requirement from the Press Office of the General Secretariat of the Council (and now of the EEAS) to have at least one such course and preferably two per academic year. In 2009, the Press Office offered to host the course itself under the aegis of the ESDC, and was ready to do this again in 2010. However, the staff situation at the ESDC Secretariat, together with the workload of the Press Office itself, prevented this. . As soon as the promised increase in personnel at the ESDC Secretariat arrives, the PPI course will be organised together with the Press Office .

22. Although the course on the development of capabilities that was held as a pilot activity in 2009 was accepted as a regular course after the evaluation and the assessment that this course was indeed required, there were no offers to organise it in 2010.

II PILOT TRAINING ACTIVITIES in 2010

23. Continuing a trend which had already started one year earlier, 2010 was above all the year of new training activities offered under the aegis of the college. In total five new pilot activities were conducted, including the International Course for Military Legal Advisors, the Peace-Building Course, the SSR Core Course (Austria), the CSDP Course on Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (France), the Course for Senior Political Advisors (Sweden) and the Course on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Means of Delivery (France, Germany and United Kingdom). All were in line with specific requirements identified in the field of CSDP and will be conducted in the future on a regular basis.

24. In total 149 participants attended these training activities. For most of these courses, the number of participants was kept far lower than for the more 'traditional ' ESDC courses, in particular to allow more interactive training methodologies.

25. The increasing number of training activities allowed the ESDC to increase its visibility and course portfolio, especially in the civilian field of crisis management. However, even with courses that could be seen as purely civilian, the ESDC maintained its unique position as a forum for Civ-Mil training at EU level.

26. Offering their courses under the ESDC allows national institutes to adapt course curricula in line with EU policies, concepts, standards etc., and to ensure the appropriate level of participants through the ESDC's channels.

27. For many courses the organising Member States commit for a period of several years which ensures continuity. However, the programming of the complete package of regular annual courses remains a challenge. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that one of the missions of the ESDC is to make exchanges of best practices between network members possible.

To meet this objective, consideration should also be given to organising the same types of course by different Member States to achieve the same learning outcomes, preferably in close co-operation with other Member States' institutions.

28. For the new courses, the guidance given in the Steering Committee to keep the courses as short as possible for the sake of efficiency has led to the overburdening of many of the course activities. Keeping course participants in a lecture room for up to 10 hours per day is not a good pedagogical approach. Granted, interactive learning can increase the time adults can spend in a learning environment, but this should not be taken to extremes. Many of the course participants take the time in the evening to continue their normal day-to-day jobs from a distance. Contact time should remain limited to 6 to 7 hours per day, with a maximum of 8 when using interactive group work.

III ESDC IDL System and the Production of Learning Material

29. During 2010, the ESDC continued to use the IDL system in support of most of its courses, including some of the pilot activities. The concept of using the IDL system as an integral part of all ESDC courses, working with Autonomous Knowledge Units (AKUs) that can be tailored to the course audience has proved to be a very flexible and highly appreciated system.

30. During 2010 the ESDC opened its IDL system to personnel from the EU Military Staff and to Council officials who were rotating into key positions related to the CSDP. The system was also used for personnel nominated to go on a civilian mission and others appointed to work in support of the EUSR. In this regard, and based on the feedback received from them, further developments of the IDL, including learning material on e.g. financial procedures, could be very useful for making up training shortfalls in this area . The big advantage is that this training could take place either in a pre-deployment phase or even during the deployment itself.

31. In the spring of 2010, all existing AKUs were revised and updated. In addition, two new AKUs were developed on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AKU 8) and on Climate Change (AKU 9). AKU 8 was successfully used for the pilot course on the same subject, whilst AKU 9 will be used in preparation for the last module of the High- Level Course 'Paul-Henri Spaak', as background information. Plans exist to develop other AKUs, inter alia on Security Sector Reform. Furthermore, the NATO Defence College will provide an AKU on the new NATO Strategic Concept.

32. However, due to national legislation the IDL manager had to end his duties in September 2010. Given the workload of the Secretariat with the administration of and support for residential training activities, this led to the closure of all IDL activities during the last two months of 2010.

33. With the arrival of an assistant and due to the fact that the former IDL Course and Content Manager is continuing to offer free assistance from his place of residence in Bucharest on a voluntary basis, the Secretariat was able to open the IDL again for its courses. It goes without saying that this is not a healthy situation and cannot be continued in the long run.

34. Under these conditions, it will also remain extremely difficult to develop new AKUs and to continue to keep the existing material up to date. The IDL capability of the ESDC, one of its main strengths, is therefore in jeopardy, at a time when more demands to use it are being made, in some cases by major international organisations.

CSDP Handbook

35. One of the tasks given to the ESDC is to produce and make available training material in support of CSDP training. In this context, in April 2010 the Austrian Ministry of Defence and Sports together with the ESDC Secretariat published the CSDP Handbook. This Handbook follows the standard curriculum of the CSDP Orientation Course and provides a comprehensive overview of the CSDP and related aspects.

36. About three thousand printed copies have already been distributed, not only to ESDC course participants, but also to interested Permanent Representations of the Member States, to Commission and Council officials and to academics studying the CSDP. Most recently, the Council Secretariat has agreed to do a limited reprint in support of forthcoming CSDP courses. The CSDP handbook is also available on the web page of the ESDC (http://esdc.mil-edu.be).

37. Work is now in hand on a second edition of the CSDP Handbook, in particular to reflect the new institutional setting properly.

IV EUROPEAN INITIATIVE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF YOUNG OFFICERS (INSPIRED BY ERASMUS)

38. A separate detailed report on the initiative will presented to the Steering Committee. Therefore, this section will only briefly present the key points.

39. Since the previous GAREA, a total of 328 young students from military training institutes have participated in one of the common modules on CSDP. This brings the total to 453 students from 20 Member States.

40. In addition, other exchange activities were offered and two additional common modules (on external communication and relations with the media, and on the Law of Armed Conflicts) were developed. Several Member States have already integrated these common modules in their national curricula.

41. The administrative Framework Arrangement, adopted by the Steering Committee at its meeting on 24 February 2010, has been used sporadically by a small number of Member States. A list of Member States that are willing to use it will be kept up to date by the Secretariat and posted on the Emilyo website.

42. The use of a separate MECTS system was abandoned when it became clear that the 'normal' ECTS system could be used, in line with the general premise that whenever possible instruments from the Commission's Life-Long Learning programme should be used.

V SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

Lustrum

43. Created in 2005, the ESDC celebrated its fifth anniversary in the summer of 2010. This celebration was underpinned by a high-level event, organised by the then Belgian Presidency of the Council of the European Union on 29 September 2010 in the premises of the Belgian Royal Military Academy. 173 participants attended this event, during which Dr Javier Solana and Dr Karl von Wogau were granted Honorary Fellowships of the European Security and Defence College.

Alumni Conference

44. On the day following the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the ESDC, an alumni meeting brought together 53 former participants of the CSDP High-Level Course for a meeting in the Borchette Building. Finland was kind enough to organise and host the Alumni Conference which focused mainly on the most recent developments, such as the creation of the EEAS and NATO's new Strategic Concept.

VI ORGANISATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

45.   Given the current situation of the ESDC Secretariat, it is worth remembering that, since 2008, the Member States have taken several actions to improve the establishment of the ESDC, and in particular its Secretariat:

- In June 2008, the Council adopted a revised Joint Action that gave the ESDC legal status , established a Head of the ESDC and entailed an increase in the Secretariat from 3 to 5 staff members. None of these provisions has been implemented. The General Secretariat of the Council has refused to do so.

- In autumn 2008, a study of the ESDC's future prospects led to a set of recommendations agreed by the Council in December 2008. This included establishing the ESDC as a separate entity, with legal status , with a Head of the ESDC responsible for the overall functioning of the college, and a total of 8 staff basically financed from the CFSP budget, and with the additional task of providing support for the management of training in the field of civilian crisis management. Implementation of these recommendations stopped in April 2009 in the Relex Group due to the refusal of the Commission to implement them following the Special Advisor Model.

46. In November 2009, in the context of extending the secondment of the two SNEs after their two-year tour of duty, the Council Secretariat refused to apply the Council Decision of 5 December 2007 concerning the treatment of Seconded National Experts. Both lost their official status as Seconded National Experts and became external staff hosted within the premises of the Council Secretariat.

47. In September 2010, these conditions made it impossible for the IDL Course and Content Manager to continue his duties, whilst the failure to implement

the December 2008 recommendations on the future of the ESDC made it impossible either to offer him a new contract or to replace him. Since then the ESDC has lacked an IDL Course and Content Manager.

48. With the creation of the EEAS on 1 December 2010, the General Secretariat of the Council was replaced as the acting Secretariat of the ESDC. Therefore, a proposal for an interim solution, based on the December 2008 recommendations, was sent to the High Representative. No action has been taken so far.

49. All in all, instead of improving, the situation of the ESDC Secretariat has further deteriorated and is starting to jeopardise the good progress achieved as regards the development of the ESDC network and its activities.

VII   FUNCTIONING OF THE EXECUTIVE ACADEMIC BOARD

50. In order to increase the efficiency of the meetings and to improve their focus, the Board decided to establish a new working cycle including (1) evaluation, (2) review and revision of curricula and (3) programming:

    - At the beginning of the new academic year, the Board focuses on the evaluation of the activities of the previous year and on recent developments in concepts and doctrines at EU level. This assessment is done in close co-operation with the relevant services in the EU institutions and agencies.

    - Based on the output of this evaluation, the Board then concentrates on a review and revision of the course curricula. This takes place in February/March and is done also in close co-operation with the relevant services in the EU institutions and agencies.

    - Towards the end of the academic year, the Board focuses on programming of the next academic year. Ideally, all course activities should be known (as far as possible) before the start of the next academic year. Directors and Commandants of the network institutes will be involved in this programming process.

51. Whilst the main meetings take place as much as possible in Brussels, smaller, topical meetings can be held in between, e.g. focusing only on the faculty of the High Level Course. These meetings will then take place in the margins of the training activities.

52. As a consequence of an initiative taken by the Member States to establish an EU Pool of SSR Experts, a new task-orientated configuration of the Executive Academic Board has been set up in support of EU training in the field of Security Sector Reform.

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List of training actors involved in ESDC Activities since 2005

N°	Member States	Network Institutes / other training actors
		civilian institutes/actors defence institutes/actors
1	BE	Institut Royal Supérieur de Défense (Brussels)
2		Egmont - The Royal Institute for International Relations (Brussels)
3		Royal Military Academy (Brussels)
4	BG	Diplomatic Institute (Sofia)
5		National Defence Academy (Sofia)
6	CZ	Institute for Strategic Studies, University of Defence (Brno)
7	DE	Federal College for Security Studies /BAKS (Berlin)
8		Centre for International Peace Operations/ZIF (Berlin)
9	EE/LV/LT	Baltic Defence College (Tartu)
10	EE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tallinn)
11	EL	Diplomatic Academy (Athens)
12		Hellenic Defence College (Athens)
13		Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Athens)
14	ES	Higher Centre for National Defence Studies/CESEDEN (Madrid)
15	FR	Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défence Nationale/IHEDN (Paris)
16		Permanent Representation in Brussels
17	IE	Permanent Representation in Brussels
18	IT	Centro Alti Studi Per La Difesa/CASD (Rome)
19		Post-Conflict Operations Study Centre (Torino)
20	CY	Ministry of Defence (Nicosia)
21	LV	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Riga)
22	LT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vilnius)
23	LU	National Delegation in Brussels
24	HU	National Defence University (Budapest)
25	NL	National Defence College (Breda)
26		Netherlands Defence Academy/IDL (Den Haag)
27	AT	National Defence Academy (Vienna)
28		AT Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution/ASPR (Stadt Schlaining)
29		Austrian Ministry of Defence and Sports (Vienna)
30		Austrian Institute for European and Security Policy/AIES (Vienna)
31		Austrian Delegation in Brussels
32	PL	National Defence University (Warsaw)
33		Polish Institute for International Affairs (Warsaw)
34		Academy of National Defence (Warsaw)
35	PT	National Defence Institute (Lisbon)
36		Permanent Representation in Brussels
37	RO	National Defence University (Bucharest)
38		National Defence College (Bucharest)
39	SI	Ministry of Defence (Ljubljana)
40		Command and Staff School (Begunje na Gorenjskem)
41	SK	Armed Forces Academy
42	FI	National Defence College (Helsinki)
43		Crisis Management Centre/CMC (Helsinki)
44	SE	National Defence College (Stockholm)
45		Folke Bernadotte Academy (Sandö)
46	UK	National Defence Academy (Shrivenham)
47		Foreign Commonwealth Office (London)
48	EU	EU Institute for Security Studies/ISS (Paris)
49		European Police College/CEPOL (Bramshill/UK)
ESDC Co-operation with external partners		
50		Geneva Centre for Security Policy/GCSP
51		Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces/DCAF
52		International Institute for Humanitarian Law/IIHL (San Remo)
53		International Committee for the Red Cross/ICRC
54		Institute for European Studies/University of Brussels
55		NATO Defence College/NDC (Rome)

**Institutes/ Actors engaged in the EAB/Implementation Group
for the implementation of the
European Initiative for the exchange of young officers inspired by Erasmus**

1	BE	Defence Staff (Brussels)
2		Royal Military Academy (Brussels)
3		University of Liège
4	BG	Ministry of Defence (Sofia)
5		National Military University
6		Permanent Representation in Brussels
7		Naval Academy
8	CZ	University of Defence (Brno)
9		Ministry of Defence (Prague)
10	DE	Federal Armed Forces Staff (Berlin)
11	EE	National Defence College (Tartu)
12	EL	Hellenic National Defence General Staff (Athens)
13		Hellenic Army Military Academy
14		Hellenic Air Force Academy
15		Hellenic Naval Academy
16	ES	General Directorate for Military Education (Madrid)
17		Army Academy
18		Air Force Academy
19		Naval Academy
20	FR	French Defence Joint Staff (Paris)
21		Permanent Representation in Brussels
22	IE	Infantry School / Military College (Curragh/Kildare)
23	IT	CASD (Rome) (provides also Chairman of the Implementation Group)
24		Naval Academy (Livorno)
25		Naval Education and Training Inspectorate (Rome)
26		Air Force Academy (Pozzuoli/Naples)
27		Carabinieri Corps General Command (Rome)
28	CY	Ministry of Defence (Nicosia)
29	LV	National Defence Academy (Riga)
30	LT	National Military Academy (Vilnius)
31		Permanent Representation in Brussels
32	LU	Permanent Representation (Mil) in Brussels
33	HU	National Defence University (Budapest)
34	MT	Headquarters Armed Forces of Malta
35	NL	National Defence College (Breda)
36	AT	Austrian Military Academy (Vienna)
37		Military Representation in Brussels
38	PL	Ministry of Defence (Warsaw)
29		Naval Academy
40		Air Force Academy
41	PT	Ministry of Defence (Lisbon)
42		Permanent Representation in Brussels
43	RO	Ministry of Defence (Bucharest)
44		National Defence College (Bucharest)
45		Permanent Representation in Brussels
46		Land Forces Academy
47		Air Force Academy
48		Naval Academy
49	SI	Officer School/Doctrine, Development, Education and Training Command
50	SK	Armed Forces Academy
51	FI	Defence Command (Helsinki)
52	SE	National Defence College (Stockholm)
53	UK	Permanent Representation in Brussels

Chronology of ESDC activities during the last 12 Months

N°	Time	Location	Type of course	IDL use	Number Participants	Member States
**2010**						
1	13-16 Apr	Bucharest	CSDP High Level Course "Robert Schuman" - Module 4	X	58 (modular course)	Romania / supported by Italy
2	19-23 Apr	Brussels	CSDP Orientation Course	X	70	Austria
3	24-30 Apr	Stadt Schlaining	EU Core Course on SSR	X	24	Austria
4	19 May	Istanbul	EAB Meeting with Dirs/Cts			
5	26 May	Brussels	Steering Committee Meeting			
6	31 May - 4 Jun	Brussels	CSDP Orientation Course	X	65	Slovenia
7	7-11 Jun	Stockholm	CSDP High Level Course "Robert Schuman" - Module 5	X	[58] (modular course)	Sweden
8	23 Jun	Brussels	Steering Committee Meeting			
9	28 Jun - 2 Jul	Brussels	CSDP Orientation Course (Training Programme for SAP Countries)	X	57	Austria
10	28 Jul	Brussels	Steering Committee Meeting			
11	Aug to Nov	Brussels	CSDP IDL Course for newcomers in the EU Military Staff	X	30	-
12	13 Sep	Vienna	Conference: CSDP after Lisbon	-	60	Austria
13	15 Sep	Brussels	Steering Committee Meeting			
14	17-24 Sep	Stadt Schlaining	Peace Building Course	X	19	Austria
15	21 Sep	Cyprus	EAB/Implementation Group			
16	26 Sep -01 Oct	Brussels	CSDP High Level Course "Paul-Henri Spaak" - Module 1	X	68 (modular course)	BE supported by LU / NL
17	29 Sep	Brussels	EAB Meeting			
18	29 Sep	Brussels	Academic Session / Celebration 5th Anniversary of the ESDC	-	120	BE Presidency
19	30 Sep - 1 Oct	Brussels	ESDC Alumni Seminar	-	53	Finland
20	28-30 Sep	Budva (Montenegro)	CSDP Reflection Seminar (Training Programme for SAP Countries)	-	14	Austria
20	12 - 15 Oct	Brussels	Course on Non-Proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems	X	30	FR, GE and UK
21	13 Oct	Brussels	Steering Committee Meeting			
22	18 - 20 Oct	Budapest	CSDP Course on Strategic Planning Process for Missions/ Operations	X	31	CEPOL/ Hungary
23	18 - 22 Oct	Vienna	Common CSDP Module	X	37	Austria
24	25 - 29 Oct	Brussels	CSDP Orientation Course	X	77	BE Presidency

25	8 - 12 Nov	Tartu	CSDP High Level Course "Paul-Henri Spaak" - Module 2	X	[68] (modular course)	Baltic Def College and UK
26	11 Nov	Tartu	EAB Meeting			
27	15-19 Nov	Athens	Common CSDP Module	X	249	Greece
27	15-19 Nov	Vienna	Common CSDP Module	X	42	Austria
29	22-26 Nov	Vienna	Course for Military LEGAD - Module 1	-	29 (modular course)	Austria
30	23-26 Nov	Brussels	Course on Civilian Aspect of crisis management	-	47	France
31	7 - 10 Dec	Stadt Schlaining	SSR Seminar for Trainers	-	17	Austria
32	6 - 10 Dec	Bucharest	CSDP Orientation Course	-	48	Austria/Romania
33	12-17 Dec	Stockholm	Advanced Course for Senior POLAD working in the wider context of CSDP	-	25	Sweden
34	14 Dec	Brussels	EAB/Implementation Group			
35	14/15 Dec	Brussels	EAB Meeting (Evaluation)			
36	15 Dec	Brussels	Steering Committee Meeting			
			2011			
37	17-21 Jan	Vienna	Course for Military LEGAD - Module 2	-	[29] (modular course)	Austria
38	26 Jan	Brussels	Steering Committee Meeting			
39	14-18 Feb	Brussels	CSDP Orientation Course	X	64	Bulgaria
40	21-25 Feb	Stockholm	High Level Training Seminar for the Heads of SSR Team and Policy and Strategy Experts		16	Sweden
41	22 Feb	Brussels	EAB/Implementation Group			
42	23/24 Feb	Brussels	EAB Meeting(Curriculum review)			
43	28 Feb - 4 Mar	Vienna	Course for Military LEGAD - Module 3	-	[29] (modular course)	Austria
44	7 - 11 Mar	Warsaw	CSDP High Level Course "Paul-Henri Spaak" - Module 3	X	[68] (modular course)	Poland
45	9 Mar	Warsaw	EAB Meeting			
46	15 Mar	Brussels	Steering Committee Meeting			
47	21-25 Mar	Torino	EU Basic Course on SSR/DDR	X	20	Italy
48	29-31 Mar	Brussels	EU Basic Course on SSR	X	35	France/Portugal
49	4 - 8 Apr	Brussels	CSDP Orientation Course	X	75	Hungarian Presidency
Total number of participants in ESDC training activities					1352	

= pilot activity

Overview of all Common CSDP Modules conducted

Member States	Sep 2009 PT	Mar 2010 ES [1]	Oct 2010 AT	Nov 2010 AT	Nov 2010 EL	Total	
AT	2		34	33	3	72	
BE	3	4			3	10	
BG		2				2	
CY		1			12	13	
CZ	2					2	
DE	2	6	3		3	14	
DK						0	
EE	2			3		5	
EL	2	6		2	206	216	
ES	3	33			7	43	
FI	2					2	
FR	1	7		2	5	15	
HU	2	1			1	4	
IE						0	
IT	1	6		2	2	11	
LT						0	
LU						0	
LV						0	
MT	1					1	
NL	2	2				4	
PL	2	8			4	14	
PT	6	6			3	15	
RO	2					2	
SE		4				4	
SI	2	2				4	
SK						0	
UK						0	
Observers						0	
TOTAL	37	88	37	42	249	453	total for 2010: 416

Number of participating Member States: 20

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[1] Spain conducted the Common CSDP Module in parallel at the military academies of the Army, Air Force and Navy.