

POLICY BRIEFS, POSITION PAPERS, RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The Empowering a Pan-European Network to Counter Hybrid Threats (EU-HYBNET) project delivers a series of policy papers, recommendations and briefs on a variety of issues relevant to countering hybrid threats and for different levels of practitioners as appropriate. It is part of WP4, Task 4.4 consolidates the results of WPs 2,3 and 4 in order to present some of the issue findings and area-specific considerations.

The main objective of this document is to describe policy briefs, position papers and recommendations reports delivered in EU-HYBNET Work Package (WP) 4 “Recommendations for Innovations Uptake and Standardization”, Task (T) 4.4 “Policy Briefs, Position Paper, Recommendations on Uptake of Innovations and Knowledge” and their importance to the project proceeding. One policy brief will be highlighted in this document:

- *Reflections on the use of the DTAG Methodology for EU-HYBNET trainings (2020-2025)*

This report about the policy brief is made of collations of parts of the policy brief and for administrative purposes only.

The project picture below describes the importance of T4.4 in the flow of project work and results delivery for wider knowledge of pan-European stakeholders.

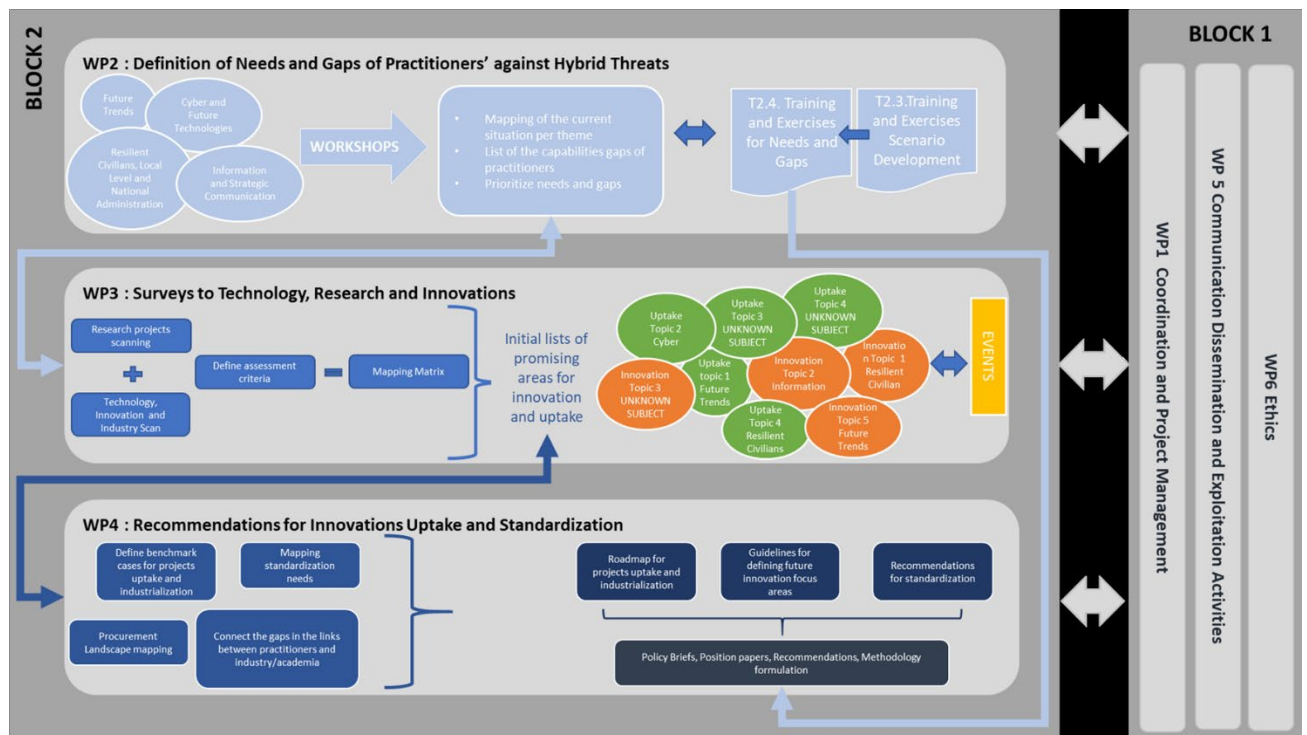


Figure 1 EU-HYBNET Structure of Work Packages and Main Activities

This deliverable and in particular the policy briefs delivered by the EU-HYBNET project fulfil following project objective:

OB4: To indicate priorities for innovation uptake and industrialisation and to determine priorities for standardisation for empowering the Pan-European network to effectively counter hybrid threats			
Goal		KPI description	KPI target value
4.4	To facilitate policy dialogues on future European research and innovation focus areas supporting innovation uptake	Policy related briefs written up on core research and innovation actions	-At least 7 policy briefs over 5 years for wider audiences and policy makers

2. POLICY BRIEF ON THE USE OF THE DTAG METHODOLOGY FOR TRAININGS

2.1 SUMMARY

This policy brief is dedicated to policy makers formulating concepts and expectations for upcoming calls, as well as organizations implementing training activities which may involve the need to assess innovations. The brief summarizes the main aspects of the training design and methodology and focuses on the lessons identified in implementing training and exercise activities in the EU-HYBNET project. In addition, it provides insights and guidance to support the further development, or the uptake of the technologies and/or methodologies developed under different funding instruments. It does not support standardisation activities for trainings, as this may limit creativity of such actions, but it does provide some insights for standardisation.

A Disruptive Technology Assessment Game (DTAG)¹, adopted for the EU-HYBNET training and exercise needs and further developed by project partner TNO, was used to test identified innovative solutions and their impact on an operating environment. DTAG is a seminar type wargame that is used to assess different innovative solutions in the form of Ideas of Systems (IoS) and their impact on a given situation. IoS are not innovations, but concepts of potential end-results of an action. EU-HYBNET used the concept of IoS in order to explore the application of potential innovations identified throughout the project.

Innovations were selected for training purposes with a goal of assessing their potential utility. The use of a training methodology provided a structured way to infuse the selected innovations into the context of a hybrid threat environment. Pre-reading materials to understand the methodological concept and selected innovations can be time consuming for participants and for this reason, the scenario was simplified after each cycle to avoid an overload of information.

The main takeaway is that Ideas of Systems (IoS) need to be fit for the purpose of the event: training developers should carefully assess the need for the depth of description, complexity and applicability in the given situation. Dividing participants into smaller groups makes discussions more fruitful: a maximum of 50 participants is thus important as a cap for the entire exercise. Sensitizing moderators to the event is key as well as allowing enough time for open discussions.

3. THE THREE LINES OF ACTION

This deliverable and especially the reports serve the following two Lines of Action (LoA):

LOA 2 - common requirements as regards innovations that could fill in gaps and needs;

LOA 3 - priorities as regards of increasing knowledge and performance requiring standardization.

¹ The DTAG format was originally developed by an international team of researchers from NATO countries through NATO's Science and Technology Organisation in 2010. The overall method is described in the DTAG handbook: [Disruptive Technology Assessment Game 'DTAG' Handbook V0.1 - DocsLib](#).

ANNEX I. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Table 1 Glossary and Acronyms

Term	Definition / Description
LoA	Line of Action
OB	Objective
T	Task
WP	Work package
KPI	Key performance Indicator
DTAG	A Disruptive Technology Assessment Game
TNO	Dutch Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (Nederlandse organisatie voor toegepast-natuurwetenschappelijk onderzoek)
IoS	Ideas of Systems

ANNEX II. REFERENCES

- [1] European Commission Decision C (2014)4995 of 22 July 2014.
- [2] Communicating EU Research & Innovation (A guide for project participants), European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Directorate A, Unit A.1 — External & Internal Communication, 2012, ISBN 978-92-79-25639-4, doi:10.2777/7985.