



## **The CDIO Syllabus 3.0 - An Updated Statement of Goals**

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# THE CDIO SYLLABUS 3.0 - AN UPDATED STATEMENT OF GOALS

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## ABSTRACT

The CDIO Initiative is going through a process of reconsidering and updating the CDIO approach for engineering education development. Previous work resulted in substantial updates of the twelve CDIO standards and the introduction of “optional” CDIO standards. This paper reports on a similar review and update of the CDIO Syllabus to version 3.0. It has been developed by a working group consisting of four sub-groups and iterated and refined guided by feedback from the whole CDIO community. There are mainly three external drivers that

motivate the changes: sustainability, digitalization, and acceleration. There is also an internal driver in the form of lessons learned within the CDIO community, from using the Syllabus in curriculum and course development. Approximately 70 updates are proposed, amongst them three additions on the X.X level, namely 1.4 *Knowledge of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 3.1 *Teamwork and Collaboration*, and 5.3 *Research*.

## KEYWORDS

CDIO Syllabus, Sustainability, Digitalization, Acceleration, Standards 1-12, Optional standards

## INTRODUCTION

During the past few years, the CDIO Initiative has gone through a process for reconsidering and updating the CDIO approach for engineering education development. The first stages of this work consisted of a substantial updating of the original twelve, now called “core”, CDIO standards (Malmqvist et al., 2020a) as well as the introduction of a first set of four so-called “optional” CDIO standards that codify additional educational good practises that have been developed within the CDIO community (Malmqvist et al., 2020b). What remains now is to establish a new version of the CDIO Syllabus.

The starting point of the CDIO Initiative was to consider what knowledge, skills, and attitudes engineering students needed to learn to prepare for engineering practice. The aim was to create a clear, complete, and consistent set of goals for first-degree engineering education. The resulting document was called the CDIO Syllabus, a list of topics that indicate desirable competences of graduating engineers. This makes the Syllabus a reference framework that can be used to select goals for curricula and courses. The first version of the CDIO Syllabus was published in 2001 (Crawley, 2001).

The Syllabus has been thoroughly reviewed and updated once before, resulting in version 2.0 (Crawley et al., 2011). The 2011 review was based on comparison with the UNESCO Four Pillars of Learning (Delors, 1996), various national accreditation and evaluation standards, and other forms of input received over the decade since the Syllabus was originally formulated. A major result was the formulation of two additional sections concerning leadership (4.7) and entrepreneurship (4.8). Minor updates were also made to address innovation, invention, internationalization, mobility, and sustainability, resulting in, for example, the added subsection *Sustainability and the Need for Sustainable Development* (4.1.7).

In the decade since the previous review, three change drivers in particular affect what competences are desired of graduating engineers. One change driver is the growing awareness and evidence of the impact of human activities on our planetary system and ecosystems and the urgent needs for societal transformations to ensure sustainable living conditions for ourselves and future generations (e.g., UN, 2015; IPCC, 2018; WWF, 2020). Another change driver is digitalization as a key technology enabling engineers to address novel problems and existing problems in more effective ways, which also brings along new risks to mitigate. The third change driver is the conception of the world as accelerating, rapidly changing, and increasingly complex which is embodied in narratives about Industry 4.0, Society 5.0, and the VUCA world (e.g., Kamp, 2020), requiring decision-makers to continually be ready to reconsider and adapt. In addition to these external driving forces, there is also within the international CDIO community extensive experience of the use and customization

of the CDIO Syllabus. A fourth, internal change driver is thus to take into account the lessons learned from using the Syllabus in curriculum and course development.

This paper describes the review process and the proposed changes, resulting in the CDIO Syllabus 3.0.

## THE CDIO SYLLABUS

The starting point of the CDIO Initiative was to consider what knowledge, skills, and attitudes that engineering students should learn to prepare for engineering practice. The resulting document was called the CDIO Syllabus (Crawley, 2001). It was originally structured in the four sections 1-4 according to Figure 1. The first section is a placeholder for the fundamental knowledge relevant for a particular educational program, the second section lists personal and professional skills, while the third contains interpersonal skills. The fourth overarching section contains the ability to conceive, design, implement and operate products, processes, systems, and, services in the enterprise and societal context – or what could be called the CDIO shorthand for engineering competencies. The sections contain two additional levels of detail, here referred to as the X.X and X.X.X levels, and an unnumbered list below the X.X.X level. The update of the Syllabus presented in this paper has implied extensive revisions and modifications on all levels, including, as indicated in Figure 1, the addition of a fifth “Expansion” section.

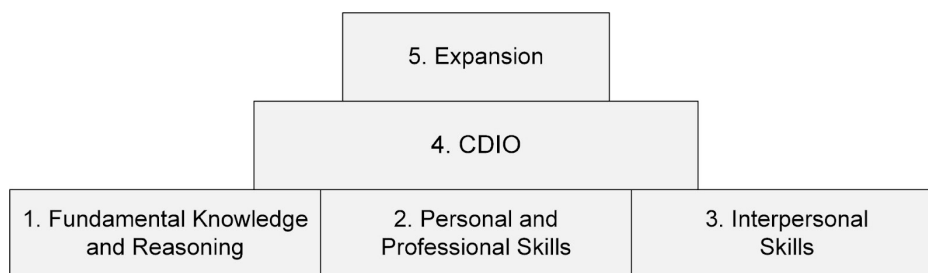


Figure 1. The four sections of the original CDIO Syllabus (Crawley, 2001) complemented with a fifth “Expansion” section in the updated CDIO Syllabus 3.0.

The recommended use of the CDIO Syllabus is as a source of inspiration or as a frame of reference, for instance when considering possible features in a program, comparing programs, or discussing the contributions of courses in a curriculum. Since the Syllabus is very extensive, it must be emphasized that it is intended to be comprehensive but *not prescriptive*. Hence, no program can be expected to address every topic. Formulating the goals for a specific program always implies a process of customization for the particular context, set of conditions and stakeholder needs.

To facilitate many different uses, as the ones mentioned above, the Syllabus is formulated in a hierarchical structure. To avoid being overwhelmed by the length and level of detail of the document, the recommendation is then to focus on the appropriate level. For instance, when discussing priorities in a curriculum, the second level (X.X) may well suffice. On the other hand, an instructor working on course development may choose to find inspiration in all the lower-level details (X.X.X and the accompanying topics), but should do so without feeling compelled to address each single topic.

## **UPDATING THE CDIO SYLLABUS**

### ***Overall Process***

As described in the introduction, the updating of the Syllabus from the prevailing version 2.0 (Crawley et al., 2011) into a new version 3.0, has been motivated by the emergence of external change drivers and internal experiences within the CDIO community, categorized in the following four themes:

1. Sustainability
2. Digitalization
3. Acceleration
4. Experiences

A small initial working group was established in February 2021 with representatives from six European universities. The group was organized in four subgroups, responsible for each of the four themes. The subgroups had initial online meetings during February. The whole group gathered again for an online meeting in March for sharing of ideas and establishment of preliminary principles and processes for the updating, format of this paper, overall planning, and an online collaboration platform.

The working group was established in connection to the CDIO 2021 conference and more members were invited. For the subgroups 1-3 the updating was based on the identification and review of a broad spectrum of recent literature related to these three themes, whereas subgroup 4 reviewed all papers in the proceedings from the International CDIO Conferences for the previous three years. Competences and related topics that could enhance the Syllabus with regard to the four themes were identified and changes to the Syllabus were drafted. Inputs from the different members were discussed and negotiated, first within each subgroup and then by the whole working group, in an iterative process with several online meetings, to ensure validity and applicability.

In September 2021, a first public draft of the updated Syllabus was compiled and circulated to all CDIO member universities for review. The received feedback was thoroughly discussed and further processed at the CDIO International Working Meeting, held online during November 17-18 in successive sessions in three time zones. The working group, which had now been expanded with representatives from universities in Singapore, Russia, and Canada, continued to process through online collaboration, and compiled a final version of the updated Syllabus and finalized the draft version of this paper in January 2022. More details about the background and motivation and methods for revision and updating with regard to the respective themes are provided in the result section below.

## **RESULTING UPDATES**

### ***Overall***

As presented in detail in the following subsections, revisions have been made with regard to all four themes in the Syllabus sections 2, 3, and 4. As indicated in the previous section, only a few updates have been made on the X, X.X, and X.X.X levels, whereas most updates are found in the lists under the X.X.X levels.

The former sections 4.7 *Leading Engineering Endeavors* and 4.8 *Engineering Entrepreneurship*, that were added in the previous Syllabus revision (Crawley et al., 2011), have been renumbered to 5.1 and 5.2 and have, together with a newly developed section 5.3 Research, been included in a new Syllabus section 5. As pictured in Figure 1, this new section 5 is denoted “Expansion” in accordance with the notion used in Crawley et al. (2011). The rationale for this new section is that, in contrast to sections 1-4 that relate to competences needed by all graduates, the expansions in section 5 are only relevant to certain subsets of students, since not all will undertake research endeavours, aim at leadership positions, or become entrepreneurs.

Revisions made with regard to the themes Sustainability, Digitalization, Acceleration, and Experiences, have called for an enhancement of the roles of social sciences and the humanities in engineering education. As a consequence, the title of Section 1 has been updated to now read “Fundamental knowledge and reasoning”, where “Fundamental” has replaced the former “Disciplinary”, while a section has been added 1.4 Knowledge of social sciences and humanities.

In this text, “Category” refers to level 1 (X) changes, “Subcategory” to the levels 2 and 3 (X.X and X.X.X). A “Topic” is an unnumbered item (typically level 4) and subtopics are unnumbered items corresponding to level 5. Additions or deletions of items make reference to the numbering and level. The term “Aspect changes” is used for changes that imply modifications of a category/subcategory/topic definition but not additions/removals.

## **Sustainability**

### *Background and motivation*

One of the major change drivers motivating and guiding the revision of the CDIO framework, is the recognition that engineering and engineering education plays critical roles in the societal transformations that are needed for ensuring a healthy planet and sustainable living conditions for ourselves and future generations (e.g., Enelund et al., 2013; UN, 2015; IPCC, 2018; WWF, 2020; UNESCO, 2021).

The CDIO Standards have been updated accordingly (Malmqvist et al., 2020a,b) and the overarching CDIO rationale in Standard 1 now reads “*Adoption of the principle that sustainable product, process, system, and service lifecycle development and deployment – Conceiving, Designing, Implementing and Operating – are the context for engineering education”*. In Standard 1 it is also stated that “*The consideration of environmental, social, and economic sustainability is an integral part throughout the lifecycle*”. Sustainability and sustainable development are further explicitly reflected in Standards 2, 3, 7, 9, and 11, and hereby permeate the whole set of core Standards. The importance of and opportunities with engineering education for sustainable development are further emphasized by the new optional CDIO Standard for Sustainable Development (Malmqvist et al., 2020b).

Sustainability was also one of several targets in the previous revision of the CDIO Syllabus (Crawley et al. 2011), resulting in the addition of terms such as environmental and sustainability, mainly in section 4, and a new subsection 4.1.7 *Sustainability and the Need for Sustainable Development*. Rosén et al. (2019) explored to what extent and how the key competencies for sustainability outlined in UNESCO (2017) are reflected in the Syllabus. It was concluded that the Syllabus was already to some extent aligned with the UNESCO competencies. Similarities were identified between the integrated problem-solving key

competency in the UNESCO framework and the Conceive-Design-Implement-Operate competences in the CDIO framework as overarching and integrating competencies. However, needs and opportunities for enhancing the CDIO Syllabus with regard to sustainable development were also identified.

### *Method*

In the here proposed update of the CDIO Syllabus, the needs and opportunities identified in Rosén et al. (2019) have been further refined and implemented. Rosén et al. (2019) however concluded that the UNESCO (2017) definitions of the key competencies are quite limited. The updates proposed here have therefore been further informed by key competency frameworks presented in EOP (2020), Lozano (2017), Wiek et al. (2011; 2016), also by the 2030 Agenda (UN, 2015), of course also by the CDIO Standards 3.0, and by principles and perspectives proposed by Becker et al. (2015), Choi & Pak (2006), EU (2018), Mathebula (2018), McDonough & Braungart (2002), Raworth (2017), and Rist (2019). Through individual working group members' analysis and several video conference discussions, the most essential elements to be included in an engineering education key competency base-line have been negotiated, and corresponding proposals for updating the CDIO Syllabus have been formulated. The initial stage of the Syllabus updating with regards to sustainability can hence be described as an interpretive process, informed by principles of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), and guided by conceptual reasoning and discussions between colleagues.

### *Results*

The urgent need for and systemic characteristics of societal transformations and the crucial role of engineers in sustainable development, have been taken as motivations for quite substantial updating of the CDIO Syllabus with regard to sustainability. The following are the major changes that are proposed in the [Appendix].

Section 2.3 *System thinking* has been enhanced from the previous narrow focus on technical systems to a more holistic perspective on technical systems' and human societies' embedment in, and dependency and impact on, the ecological and planetary systems. 2.4 *Attitudes, thought and learning* has been enhanced with regard to the self-awareness and critical-thinking key competencies for sustainability. 2.5 *Ethics, equity and other responsibilities* has been enhanced with regard to the self-awareness, normative, and anticipatory key competencies for sustainability.

In section 3, the competences previously outlined in section 3.1 *Teamwork* and its subsections 3.1.1-5 have been substantially elaborated and condensed into a new subsection 3.1.1 *Working in teams*. The term '*Collaboration*' has been introduced and included in the titles of section 3 and subsection 3.1 to complement the more instrumental competences related to 'teamwork' with a broader set of competences related to collaborations with broader and more heterogeneous groups of stakeholders which are outlined in the new subsections 3.1.2 *Multi-perspective collaboration* and 3.1.3 *Stakeholder engagement*. As a consequence of these changes, subsection 3.2.10 *Establishing Diverse Connections and Networking* has been moved and now constitutes subsection 3.1.4. In 3.2.7 *Inquiry, Listening and Dialog*, the aspect Body language and the silent voice has been added.

Section 4.1 has been retitled to *Societal and environmental context* (previously *External...context*) and enhanced with regard to historical, cultural, and global perspectives,

and self-awareness, normative, anticipatory, and systems-thinking, key competencies for sustainability. A new section 4.1.6 *Visions of the future* has been added. Section 4.2 *Enterprise and business context*, has been enhanced to emphasize that technology should contribute to a sustainable development, and that indirect stakeholders must be considered and cared for. 4.3 *Conceiving, system engineering and management* has been enhanced to especially include strategic competency in the context of understanding needs and setting goals in a new subsection 4.3.1 *Understanding societal and planetary goals and constraints*. 4.4 *Designing* has been elaborated on what is meant by design for sustainability. In 4.6 *Operating* circularity has been added to lifecycle management, and the concept of values and costs has been broadened in subsection 4.6.5 which is renamed to *Disposal, end-of-life, and circularity*.

Further, section 5.1 *Leading engineering endeavors* has been enhanced with regard to the self-awareness key competency related to topics that lead to delivering on the vision.

As a consequence of the here proposed Syllabus updates and the already updated CDIO Standards 3.0, we are also somewhat ironically proposing to eliminate subsection 4.1.7 *Sustainability and the Need for Sustainable Development* that was added in the previous revision of the CDIO Syllabus (Crawley et al., 2011). It is no longer relevant to 'hide' sustainable development in a subsection on the X.X.X-level, instead we advocate that different aspects of sustainability and sustainable development should be enhanced and added in several of the sections and subsections as proposed above and in the [Appendix].

## **Digitalization**

### *Background and motivation*

Digital competences were certainly important for graduating engineers in 2001 and 2011 when the previous versions of the CDIO Syllabus were created. Yet, a lot has happened since then. Global connectivity, access to data, and increasing computational capabilities have reshaped the engineering landscape. Digitalization and the emerging technologies have also brought issues in ethics, safety and security to the agenda from new perspectives. Different digital systems have become vital tools in all engineering domains – and they will be important enablers when addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and shaping the future society (UN, 2015; 2020; 2021). One important question is which data literacy skills (Kamp, 2019) shall be taught in the different fields of engineering education for future professionals, and how these skills should be reflected in the CDIO Syllabus.

### *Method*

The theme of digitalization was approached by reflecting the previous versions of the CDIO Syllabus, realizing that the earlier vision of the future of engineering may have put more trust in digital tools than the actual praxis was at the time. Also, the digitalization-driven updates in the CDIO Standards 3.0 (Malmqvist et al., 2020a, b) were revisited, and relevant literature discussing the digitalization-related competences were identified and analyzed. A team of CDIO practitioners reviewed recent publications on impact of digitalization and suggested core digital competences, met on several occasions online to deliberate on the relevance of the findings to CDIO, and where best to locate the skillsets underpinning digital competences.

### *Results*

Digital knowledge and skills are integrated to both discipline-dependent and discipline-independent as well as to professional practice sections of engineering curricula (e.g., Mesároš



et al., 2016; Ramadi et al., 2016; Adriole, 2018) which challenges the placement of these competences in the CDIO Syllabus. Accordingly, many articles and reports seem to focus on digitalization-related competences of different fields that made it difficult to identify general guidelines to the work (Gurcan, 2019).

Also, the organization of the cross-cutting themes, and the level of details were discussed (Martín Núñez & Díaz Lantada, 2019; Cruz et al., 2020). That is, some parts (e.g., teamwork) of the CDIO Syllabus might not be deep enough for digitalizations to appear. Should these competences be focused on particular sections, or would it be more appropriate to embed them to the other parts of the Syllabus? We decided to follow the same approach used for the updating of CDIO Standards 3.0 whereby these are infused into various subcategories in the Syllabus instead of having a separate standalone subcategory at X.X level.

The work of van Laar et al. (2017) was found useful, as it identified concepts being used to describe skills needed in a digital environment, that go beyond mere technical use, and focus on 21<sup>st</sup> century digital skills. The framework these authors offered aligned well with the CDIO Syllabus and the dimensions of digital competences recommended had great overlaps with key categories in CDIO Syllabus. Margarov & Konovalova (2019) on the other hand, proposed four broad categories of digital competences (ICT-skills): general, professional, problem-oriented and complementary. They highlighted three aspects of the digital economy where these skills will be of relevance: cognitive, socio-behavioral, and technological. Oberländer, Beinicke & Bipp (2020) provide a holistic view of the concept of digital competences. They proposed 25 dimensions that constitute digital competences at the workplace. The components underlying these aspects can again be found diffused in the CDIO Syllabus.

Cross-checking was carried out against the current version of the Syllabus and it was found that most had already been covered, albeit in different categories. Hence the work concentrated mostly on updating relevant categories of the existing CDIO Syllabus to reflect application of digital skills and impact of digitalization on education.

## ***Acceleration***

### *Background and motivation*

Since 2001, when the CDIO Syllabus 1.0 was published (Crawley, 2001), a number of impactful global events (The Twin Towers, the financial crises of 2008, Space X's disruption of the space industry, "tipping-point" scenarios driven by global warming, Covid-19 etc.) have highlighted our often very limited pre-understanding of complex, "unknown-unknowns" events, along with the need for urgent, yet appropriate response. Also is society experiencing a moment of great upheaval under the influence of transformative technologies and rapid economic and societal developments. We are living in an age where change in society, technology and science is accelerating at a pace humankind has never seen before. An ever-growing part of the world's population is becoming digitally connected, has access to a wealth of accumulated knowledge and adds to it in a worldwide collaborative effort. Rapidly evolving markets, changing regulations, breakthroughs in technologies and political instabilities make it hard to look too far into the future. It gives rise to high unpredictability and urgent challenges - environmental, social and economic, and feeds the sense we live in an "accelerating" world where the half-life of expert knowledge and timescales for knowledge acquisition and decision-making are being compressed. Engineering education must prepare students to thrive in this world of flux, to be ready, no matter what comes next. It must empower them to be leaders of innovation, to not only be able to adapt to a changing world, but also to change it.

## *Method*

The identification of acceleration was initiated by a literature search in Scopus and leading engineering education journals and conference proceedings. Few papers were found to focus exclusively on acceleration-related skills, but some informative publications were found, including Passow & Passow (2017), Kamp (2019; 2020), and Margarov & Konovalova (2019).

A team of CDIO practitioners then reviewed the publications on the impact of acceleration, identified acceleration-related themes and topics and proposed some additional categories, topics and aspects as candidates for modification or addition in the CDIO Syllabus 3.0. The group met on several occasions online to discuss the relevance of the findings to CDIO, and where best to locate the acceleration skills.

## *Results*

The acceleration-related themes identified in the literature, included interdisciplinary knowledge and collaborative skills, an extended and more holistic view on “systems”, methods for the advanced use and situation analysis, for faster and more exhaustive design space exploration, and for agile and change-driven development processes. Moreover, the important abilities of mental flexibility (like agility and adaptability), self-leadership (like self-confidence and coping with uncertainties), self-directed learning and the development of relationships (like empathy, trust) were brought forward. As the “acceleration” dimension overlaps with both sustainability (e.g., interdisciplinarity, holistic thinking) and digitalization (e.g., fast access to and reliance on massive datasets, cybersecurity), the text in the paragraphs below aims to minimize repetition of what has already been stated in this paper.

Specifically, in subcategory 2, *Personal and Professional Skills and Attitudes*, the perspective in 2.3 *Systems thinking* has expanded from a systems’ view focused on deterministic technical systems to one that embraces human-systems interaction, transdisciplinary approaches, uncertainty and complexity. In 2.4 *Attitudes, thought and learning*, a new subcategory 2.4.3 *Adaptability, resourcefulness and flexibility* has been created to collect such competences. The topics are partly redistributed from other categories. In 2.4.7 *Lifelong Learning and Educating*, *Learning agility* has been added to the subcategory heading in order to emphasize the need for fast updating of skills and knowledge. Several topics on 2.4.7 are added and/or updated to reflect this expanded scope. In 2.5 *Ethics, equity and other responsibilities*, aspects of “acceleration” have been added to the subcategories 2.5.1 *Ethics, Integrity and Social Responsibility*, 2.5.3 *Proactive Vision and Intention in Life*, and 2.5.4 *Equity, Diversity and Inclusiveness* (renamed).

In category 4 *Conceiving, Designing ... The Innovation Process*, aspects of “acceleration” that have been added to 4.1 *Societal and environmental context*, consider interdisciplinarity (4.1.2 *The Impact of Engineering on Society and the Environment*) and global communities (4.1.7 *Developing a Global and International Perspective*). The 4.3 *Conceiving, Systems engineering and management* has aspect additions to 4.3.2 *Understanding Needs and Setting Goals* – (related to capturing user scenarios and requirements margins) and 4.3.4 *System Engineering, Modeling and Interfaces* – aspects related to “trust” in designed systems and autonomous and self-evolving systems. Several topics have been added to 4.3.5 *Development Project Management* – they reflect a variety of system development and program management processes. In 4.4 *Designing*, an aspect related to very fast design loops have been added to 4.4.1 *The Design Process*. The expanded view of systems is also incorporated in 4.5

*Implementing* where 4.5.5 *Test, Verification, Validation and Certification* has an added aspect related to validation of systems with evolved, “learned” behaviors.

Finally, an aspect related to developing technology from research observation level to product commercialization has been added to 5.1.8 *Innovation – the Conception, Design and Introduction of New Goods and Services* in 5.1 *Leading engineering endeavors*.

## ***Experiences from the CDIO community***

### *Background and motivation*

While the three first change drivers were related to a major societal trend, the fourth was instead more inward-looking. Here, the impetus to change comes from the practical experiences reported in the CDIO community. In addition to the CDIO conference papers, the survey included the special issue “Scholarly Development of Engineering Education – the CDIO approach” in the European Journal of Engineering Education (Edström, Malmqvist & Roslöf, 2020). Of particular interest is curriculum or course development that addresses learning outcomes that may not yet be fully present in the CDIO Syllabus. Hence, we are searching for work with a scope that goes beyond what was reflected in the CDIO Syllabus 2.0, and that may be taken as arguments for changing or expanding it.

### *Method*

The first stage of the work was to manually go through the proceedings of the International CDIO Conferences 2018-2020, in total 219 papers or 2630 pages, and the special issue mentioned above. The aim was to identify papers addressing aspects of what students should learn, but that were not obviously already covered in the Syllabus. An important criterion was that topics had to be novel and universal, i.e., not subject-dependent. Papers related to sustainability, digitalisation or acceleration were forwarded to the colleagues who were reviewing these themes. For the remaining papers, a closer analysis followed, considering where in the Syllabus the topic could belong and whether it was already present, either in part or under other terms. The analysis was checked by another member of the working group in a round-robin fashion. Finally, the group jointly prioritized the topics, and formulated the proposed changes.

### *Results*

The first result of the investigation of CDIO literature can be seen as a clear validation of the CDIO Syllabus. A very large majority of the work that was reviewed did not warrant changes or additions, mainly because the topics were found to be already sufficiently present in the CDIO Syllabus. This applied to numerous papers addressing topics like life-long learning, self-directed learning, creative thinking and systems thinking, safety, ethics and social responsibility, just to mention a few.

Interdisciplinarity - Several authors note the need to collaborate around solutions for global societal and environmental challenges (Enelund & Henricson Briggs, 2020; Fouw et al., 2020). Besides engineering competences, real-life assignments often demand interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary systems thinking, and an open entrepreneurial mindset (Klaassen et al., 2020; Boon, 2018; MacLeod, 2018; Spelt, 2017). Engineering students need to discover that it is impossible to know enough to fully understand wicked problems (Kamp, 2019). Such problems may require an interdisciplinary approach, with multiple disciplines involved, or even transdisciplinary - beyond the current disciplinary map. While already present in the Syllabus,

it was proposed to strengthen holistic thinking and transdisciplinary approaches in sections 2.4.3, 2.4.4, 2.5.5. and 4.1.2.

Internationalization - As noted by Salti et al. (2019), "*Embedding the internationalization process within the CDIO context would certainly benefit the higher education institutions and the attributes of their graduates*" (p.20). It is increasingly important to see cultural differences and opportunities in a more globalized world where products, systems and services are delivered not just locally but globally (Van Puffelen & van Oppen, 2020; Mejtoft et al., 2020; Kjellgren, et al., 2018). According to Säisä et al. (2020), international connections and activities are typical in project-oriented organizations in many engineering domains. Similar considerations are also coming from the sustainability and acceleration perspectives. The need is also indicated by the optional CDIO standard for Internationalization and Mobility (Malmqvist et al., 2020). Internationalization is present in the Syllabus, but the competences need to be made more explicit or precisely described. As a result, modifications are proposed in 2.3.1, 2.4.4, 2.4.5, 3.1, 3.2.2, 4.1.2, and 4.1.7.

Development methodology - Over the years, methods and tools for developing engineering products, systems and services have developed, increasingly based on incremental development to ensure quicker time-to-market and a focus on families of products, systems and services (Säisä et al., 2018, D Ha et al., 2019). We also note that the expression "conceive - design - implement - operate" is sometimes misconceived as implying a linear or waterfall development process. We propose modifying 4.4.2 and 4.6.3 to cover a diversity of methods.

History of Technology - Smulders et al. (2018) propose that students should learn about the process of technological innovation in the history of technology, combining an innovation theoretical lens with a socio-interactive lens to bring the stories to life: "*What troubles did they encounter? What assumptions were needed to go and how was it accepted? How did they conquer resistance to change?*" When the historical context is brought up in section 4.1.4, this perspective has indeed been lacking and we propose to add: "The history of technological innovation and how society and technology have co-evolved".

Research - The work by Gunnarsson et al. (2019) mentions the LiTH Syllabus, a modified version of the CDIO Syllabus developed and used at Linköping University (2019). The major adaptation there is to add a new section that enables the use of the CDIO framework by also non-engineering programs.. The section covers various aspects of defining, executing and reporting research and development projects. Also Chuchalin (2020) addresses research skills. Many engineering programs contain a research project, most often in the form of thesis work but also other types of undergraduate research projects are increasingly implemented as learning activities. We find the research competence a welcome addition. While some aspects are already present in 2.2 *Experimentation, investigation and knowledge discovery*, these can be extended to embrace a more general view on research approaches and methodologies. We propose to add a section 5.3 *Research*, with four subtopics: 5.3.1 *Identification of needs, structuring and planning of research projects*; 5.3.2 *Execution of research*; 5.3.3 *Presentation and evaluation of research*; 5.3.4 *Research ethics*.

Learning through reflective practice - Junaid et al. (2018) bring up the skills and habits associated with keeping professional logbooks. Among various functions this can generate reflection that supports the engineer to develop professionally through their own work. Junaid et al. refer to Ericsson's concept of deliberate practice, i.e., practice with the aim of improving expertise and performance. We see no reason to specify a particular genre of writing in 3.2 Communication skills. However, in that section, writing was never seen as a tool for reflection

or self-development, and we propose adding “Reflective writing (writing to learn)”. Likewise, in 2.4.6 Lifelong Learning and Educating we propose to add “Learning from experience through reflective practice”. While reviewing 2.4.6 we also note the mention of learning styles. These are contested and seen by many researchers as urban myths (see for instance Coffield, 2012). We therefore propose to remove “One’s own learning styles”.

## DISCUSSION

### ***Evolution vs. revolution***

It has been ten years since the CDIO Syllabus was last revised (in 2011), and within the CDIO community there is a widespread understanding and consensus that it is now timely and necessary to update the Syllabus. Engineering education development needs to take into account the development of society and technology, and keeping the CDIO Syllabus current is a way to support this.

The discussion is however to what degree the work should be incremental or radical. There is at the moment an unresolved tension between being compatible with current educational practices and positioning CDIO as far more future-oriented. For example, some call for higher education to move beyond the idea of detailed pre-conceived curricula, toward models where students have more agency of the directions of their studies (see e.g. Osberg & Biesta, 2020). Others have identified a need for changes in adult learning where people move into and out of higher education throughout their professional careers, taking only shorter and more focused courses (Mense et al., 2018). Such changes could have profound implications for the CDIO approach. However, the exploration of such implications is beyond the scope of the current set of revisions.

The Syllabus has been updated to be backwards compatible in numbering and general structure even as the contents have been extensively expanded and modified. The Syllabus is an important instrument that this group has wished to keep intact for the purpose of helping practitioners who have already invested in its use. There is for instance among current users of the Syllabus an interest in preserving continuity in their local curriculum documentation, for instance regarding the numbering of topics. While retaining the structure was not always compatible with the wish for a simple and logical document, it has here been accommodated to the extent possible. Changes on the higher levels are proposed only after much consideration. It has been far easier to propose updates to the lower-level descriptions of the topics. The update contains a very large number of such edits, in particular in the lists below the X.X.X level.

Furthermore, the changes proposed here are less often about removing topics, since there could be stakeholders for whom an item is (still) important. The Syllabus aims to be comprehensive, and contain a wide range of topics that *could* be addressed in an education, and a topic is thus never prescriptive. Therefore, it generally makes more sense to add or elaborate on topics, or choose broader terms that cover more ground.

On the other hand, allowing the document to sprawl creates challenges of its own, perhaps particularly to new collaborators. The alternative would be to start from a blank slate and make the resulting document as “clean” and accessible as possible. While this “revolutionary” approach would require an even larger effort of the community than was made here, it could certainly be in the interest of many collaborators, not least because there are benefits in

participating in such a full process. This option could therefore be considered in future revisions.

### ***Inherent tensions***

The process of revising the Syllabus was conducted in subgroups along the different change drivers. They used different sets of sources and stimulus for revisions. The sustainability group used research and reports on changes to education that seek to enable a new, sustainable direction of societal development. As a basis for promoting changes to education in general and engineering education in particular, such literature argues that the acceleration of human economic activity is a root cause for our current predicament and requires radical departures from current societal and educational practices. In contrast, the acceleration subgroup identified trends of increased acceleration as a call to support students in a work environment likely to change at an ever-faster rate. In our work, we did not necessarily take into account that the different values at work here could be contradictory, nor how CDIO students should position themselves with respect to such accelerating increase in economic activities: to embrace them, to understand them or even challenge or reject them.

### ***Global representation and relevance***

The number of people who have been mainly involved in this work is limited, and many of them come from just some parts of the world. This implies a risk that the review is made with limited perspectives. It has been mitigated by inviting the whole CDIO community in an open review process with opportunity to give feedback. Enhanced perspectives are also included through the literature that is underlying the Syllabus revision, with papers by authors from and other parts of Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America, and reports from international bodies such as IPCC, UNESCO, and WWF. However, it can always be discussed or questioned if this has been enough to accomplish an update of the Syllabus that does not miss certain perspectives or is biased towards a certain direction. A conclusion from these experiences for future reviews, is to ensure that global representation and participation are taken into account.

The Syllabus is not an objective, value-free document. It must be noted that some of the inherent values might be more representative for democratic societies. This can be challenging in contexts where the overall societal and political climate is more restrictive. Engineering educators in authoritarian regimes could find great difficulties in addressing some of the new topics in the Syllabus, such as inclusiveness and collaborations. There may for instance be contexts where the inclusion of *Diverse, Underrepresented, and Conflicting Stakeholders input* (3.1.3) could put engineers at serious professional or even personal risk.

### ***Recommendations for future work***

Updating the CDIO Syllabus to version 3.0 offers an opportunity to renew the validation with current professional practice. Another avenue is to investigate how the Syllabus is used among CDIO implementers, and create support for the users. For instance, the Syllabus is intended to aid the formulation of learning outcomes for engineering degree programs. However, as noted earlier by Crawley (2001), it is not an instrument that is sufficient for directly formulating learning outcomes. With the current revision adding many new topics to the overall Syllabus, the task of finding meaningful, cohesive subsets of topics of relevance for degree programs may become even more challenging. Future work that supports new adopters in using the Syllabus to formulate learning outcomes would be welcome.

As always, the CDIO community is encouraged to use the new version and report experiences, and to formulate lessons learned and critique that can inform future updates. One practical way to enable monitoring of such work is to add keywords to conference papers in which the Syllabus or particular Syllabus topics are addressed. While the Syllabus aims to be comprehensive, it should never be seen as complete and final. In addition to the updates presented and discussed in this paper, we fully expect further additions and changes that may become necessary by specific local needs, evolved understandings and knowledge, and changes in future circumstances.

In 2011, the CDIO Syllabus 2.0 (Crawley et al., 2011) was compared with a number of international and national standards for engineering education accreditation, including ABET, EUR-ACE, the British UK-SPEC, the Swedish degree ordinance and the Canadian CEAB, and it was concluded that “*The CDIO Syllabus states outcomes for engineering education that reflect a broader view of the engineering profession, and its greater levels of detail facilitate program and course development. A program whose design is based on the CDIO Syllabus will also satisfy its national requirements for specified program outcomes*”. Of course also these other standards have been updated. For example, ABET has made amendments to its student outcomes accreditation criteria, which will be effective for the 2019-20 academic year. (ABET, n.a.). The EUR-ACE standards (ENAE, 2011) have also been updated, as recently as 2021. Taking into consideration the changes in ABET, EUR-ACE, and other accreditation standards will be worthwhile for CDIO to review its mapping to these standards in terms of the new Syllabus version 3.0.

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## CDIO SYLLABUS 3.0 - PROPOSAL APRIL 15 2022

This document is the current working version of the proposal for the CDIO Syllabus 3.0.

The working group was organized in four sub-groups, each focusing on a certain change driver:

- Group 1 - Sustainable development
- Group 2 - Digitalization
- Group 3 - Acceleration
- Group 4 - Experiences from the CDIO community

To keep track of the modifications, please mark suggested syllabus modifications as follows:

- changes and additions related to Sustainability
- changes and additions related to Digitalization
- changes and additions related to Acceleration
- changes and additions related to Experiences from the CDIO community

Note: since the whole Syllabus reflects previous work it is not feasible highlight titles/text that is already in place related to Experiences from the CDIO community

CDIO Syllabus to be updated from 2.0 to 3.0:

## 1 **FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE AND REASONING**

### 1.1 **KNOWLEDGE OF UNDERLYING MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCES**

- 1.1.1 *Mathematics (including statistics)*
- 1.1.2 *Physics*
- 1.1.3 *Chemistry*
- 1.1.4 *Biology*

### 1.2 **CORE ENGINEERING FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE**

### 1.3 **ADVANCED ENGINEERING FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE, METHODS AND TOOLS**

### 1.4 **KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**

## 2 **PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND ATTRIBUTES**

### 2.1 **ANALYTIC REASONING AND PROBLEM SOLVING**

- 2.1.1 *Problem Identification and Formulation*
    - Data (including big data) and symptoms
    - Assumptions and sources of bias
    - Issue prioritization in context of overall goals
    - A plan of attack (incorporating model, analytical and numerical solutions, qualitative analysis, experimentation and consideration of uncertainty)
  - 2.1.2 *Modeling*
    - Assumptions to simplify complex systems and environment
    - Conceptual and qualitative models
    - Quantitative models and simulations
      - Re-usable simulation models using reference architectures
      - Data mining and analytics
      - Limitation of models used in digital tools
    - Diagnostic, descriptive, predictive and prescriptive models
  - 2.1.3 *Estimation and Qualitative Analysis*
    - Orders of magnitude, bounds and trends
    - Tests for consistency and errors (limits, units, etc.)
    - The generalization of analytical solutions
  - 2.1.4 *Analysis with Uncertainty*
    - Incomplete and ambiguous information
    - Probabilistic and statistical models of events and sequences
    - Engineering cost-benefit and risk analysis
    - Decision analysis
    - Margins and reserves
  - 2.1.5 *Solution and Recommendation*
    - Problem solutions
    - Essential results of solutions and test data
    - Discrepancies in results
    - Summary recommendations
    - Possible improvements in the problem-solving process
- ### 2.2 **EXPERIMENTATION, INVESTIGATION AND KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY**
- 2.2.1 *Hypothesis Formulation*
    - Critical questions to be examined
    - Hypotheses to be tested
    - Controls and control groups

- 2.2.2 *Survey of Literature*
  - The literature and media research strategy
  - Information search and identification using library, on-line and database tools
  - Sorting and classifying the primary information
  - The quality and reliability of information
  - The essentials and innovations contained in the information Research questions that are unanswered
  - Citations to references
- 2.2.3 *Experimental Inquiry*
  - The experimental concept and strategy
  - The ethical considerations when humans and animals are used in experiments
  - Investigations based on social science methods
  - Experiment construction
  - Experiment planning including design of experiments
  - Test protocols and experimental procedures Experimental measurements
  - Experimental data mining and analysis (classification, regression, correlation etc)
  - Experimental data
    - Quantity, relevance and reliability of big data information
    - Data management
      - Building data sets required to train algorithms
      - Storage, management and re-use of research and project data.
  - Experimental data vs. available models
- 2.2.4 *Hypothesis Test and Defense*
  - The statistical validity of data
  - The limitations of data employed
  - Analysis and conclusions, supported by data
  - Possible improvements in knowledge discovery process
- 2.3 SYSTEM THINKING**
  - 2.3.1 *Thinking Holistically*
    - Ecological and planetary systems, and how humans, societies, and artefacts (e.g. technology), are embedded in and rely on these systems
    - A technical (including cyberphysical) system, its function and behavior, and its elements
    - The social, environmental, economic, and technical context of technical systems
    - Human-system integration and interaction
    - The interactions external to the system, and the behavioral impact of the system
    - How systems are embedded within different domains and different scales
    - The system life-cycle from cradle to cradle
    - Transdisciplinary approaches that ensure the technical system and its social, environmental, and economic context is understood from all relevant perspectives
      - Acceptance of the unknown, the unexpected, the unforeseeable
      - Openness, tolerance of ideas and truths different from our own
      - Metaphors as ways to illustrate the complexity of social problems
  - 2.3.2 *Emergence and Interactions in Systems*
    - The abstractions necessary to define and model the entities or elements of the system
    - The important relationships, interactions and interfaces among elements
    - The functional and behavioral properties (intended and unintended) that emerge from the system, during design and operation
    - Evolutionary adaptation over time
    - Cause-effect chains, cascading effects, feedback loops, delays
    - Tipping points, resilience, adaptation
  - 2.3.3 *Prioritization and Focus*
    - All factors relevant to the system in the whole
    - The driving factors from among the whole
    - Energy and allocations to resolve the driving issues

- 2.3.4 *Trade-offs, Synergies, Judgment and Balance in Resolution*  
 Tensions and factors to resolve through trade-offs  
 Solutions that balance various factors, resolve tensions and optimize the system as a whole  
 Flexible vs. optimal solutions over the system lifetime  
 Possible improvements in the system thinking used

## 2.4 ATTITUDES, THOUGHT AND LEARNING

- 2.4.1 *Initiative and Willingness to Make Decisions in the Face of Uncertainty*  
*Initiative taking*  
 Leadership in new endeavors, with a bias for appropriate action  
 Decisions, based on the information at hand  
 Development of a course of action  
 The potential benefits and risks of an action or decision  
*The recognition of one's feelings and desires related to decisions*
- 2.4.2 *Perseverance, Urgency and Will to Deliver*  
 Sense of responsibility for outcomes  
 Self-confidence, courage and enthusiasm Determination to accomplish objectives  
 The importance of hard work, intensity and attention to detail  
 Definitive action, delivery of results and reporting on actions
- 2.4.3 *Adaptability, resourcefulness and flexibility*  
 Adaptation to change  
*Leverage opportunities arising from the resources of the situation, group or evolving contexts*  
 A readiness, willingness and ability to work independently  
 A willingness to work with others, and to consider and embrace various viewpoints  
 An acceptance of feedback, criticism and willingness to reflect and respond *and deal with associated emotions and feelings*  
 The balance between personal and professional life
- 2.4.4 *Creative Thinking*  
 Conceptualization and abstraction Synthesis and generalization  
 The process of invention  
*Collaborative, multidisciplinary creative thinking*  
*Computational tools for creative thinking*  
 The role of creativity in art, science, the humanities and engineering
- 2.4.5 *Critical Thinking*  
 Purpose and statement of the problem or issue Assumptions  
 Logical arguments (and fallacies) and solutions  
*Reviewing and supporting evidence, facts and information*  
 Points of view and theories  
 Conclusions and implications - *including societal and multidisciplinary aspects*  
 Reflection on the quality of the thinking  
*Question norms, practices and opinions*  
*Reflect on one's own values, perceptions and actions*
- 2.4.6 *Self-Awareness, Self-Reflection, Metacognition and Knowledge Integration*  
*Self-reflection* - One's skills, interests, strengths and weaknesses  
*Reflect on willingness, effectiveness, flexibility and motivation*  
*Recognize one's feelings and desires and ability to deal with them*  
 The extent of one's abilities, and one's responsibility for self-improvement to overcome important weaknesses  
 The importance of both depth and breadth of knowledge  
 Identification of how effectively and in what way one is thinking  
 Linking knowledge together and identifying the structure of knowledge  
*One's own role in the local community and (global) society*  
*Wellbeing in a complex and changing world*



- 2.4.7 *Learning agility, Lifelong Learning and Educating*
  - The motivation for continued self-education
  - The skills of self-directed learning
  - Learning from experience through reflective practice
  - Flexibility in one's learning approaches
  - Enabling learning in and from others
    - Sharing best practices and lessons learned
    - Relationships with mentors and mentees
  - Proactively advocating and infusing technology advances
- 2.4.8 *Time and Resource Management*
  - Task prioritization
  - The importance and/or urgency of tasks
  - Interdependency of tasks
  - Efficient execution of tasks
- 2.5 ETHICS, EQUITY AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES**
  - 2.5.1 *Ethics, Integrity and Social Responsibility*
    - One's ethical standards, principles, values, and preferences
    - The moral courage to act on principle despite adversity
    - The possibility of conflict between professionally ethical imperatives
    - Artificial Intelligence and Ethics
      - Discern validity, applicability and implications of recommendations from AI
    - Prepared for debates about values, ethics, morality
    - A commitment to service
    - Truthfulness, bias, data manipulation
    - A commitment to help others and society more broadly and to contribute to transformations for sustainability
    - Concepts of justice, fairness, and responsibility
    - Analysis, judgement, and argumentation in ethical issues
    - The precautionary principle
  - 2.5.2 *Professional Behavior*
    - A professional bearing Professional courtesy
    - International customs and norms of interpersonal contact
    - Professional conduct in social media
  - 2.5.3 *Proactive Vision and Intention in Life*
    - A personal vision for one's future
    - Job crafting
    - Aspiration to exercise his/her potentials as a leader
    - One's portfolio of professional skills
    - Considering one's contributions to the local community and (global) society
    - Inspiring others
    - Continually evaluate and further motivate one's actions
  - 2.5.4 *Staying Current on the World of Engineering*
    - The potential impact of new scientific discoveries on engineering
    - The social, environmental, economic, and technical impact of new technologies and innovations, positive as well as negative
    - A familiarity with current practices/technology in engineering
    - The links between engineering theory and practice
    - The links between engineering and other disciplines, including social sciences and humanities
  - 2.5.5 *Equity, Diversity and Inclusiveness*
    - A commitment to treat others with equity and justice, including gender, race, ethnicity, religion, etc.
    - Global and intergenerational equity and justice
    - Embracing diversity and inclusiveness in groups and workforce
    - Empathize with others
    - Cultural differences in concepts of time, future, development, and progress

- 2.5.6 *Trust and Loyalty*
  - Loyalty to one's colleagues and team
  - Recognizing and emphasizing the contributions of others
  - Working to make others successful

### 3 INTERPERSONAL SKILLS: COLLABORATION, TEAMWORK, AND COMMUNICATION

#### 3.1 TEAMWORK AND COLLABORATION

- 3.1.1 *Working in teams*
  - Forming teams, assigning roles and responsibilities
  - Setting goals and objectives, planning, scheduling the work
  - Setting norms (ground rules, respect and diversity, confidentiality, accountability)
  - Coordination and management of team process: meetings - physical and distance; communication - information, listening, feedback; decision-making; documentation and reporting; representing the team
  - Team membership and leadership (delegating, facilitating, directing, supporting, coaching)
  - Handling diverse perspectives and conflicts
  - Creativity, empowerment and motivation (incentives, recognition)
  - Strategies for assessment and reflection to develop processes, team and members
- 3.1.2 *Multi-perspective Collaboration*
  - Facilitation of diversity and inclusiveness in group processes across cultures, social groups and communities
  - Using knowledge and methods from other disciplines outside engineering in addressing problems
  - Multidisciplinary vs. cross-disciplinarity vs. interdisciplinary vs. transdisciplinary
- 3.1.3 *Stakeholder Engagement*
  - Co-creation and stakeholder engagement techniques
  - Incorporation of diverse, underrepresented, and conflicting stakeholders' input
  - Understand the influence of values on stakeholder actions and activities
- 3.1.4 *Establishing Diverse Connections and Networking*
  - Appreciating those with different skills, cultures or experiences
  - Engaging and connecting with diverse individuals
  - Building extended social networks, in person and digital
  - Activating and using networks to achieve goals

#### 3.2 COMMUNICATIONS

- 3.2.1 *Communications Strategy*
  - The communication situation
  - Communications objectives
  - The needs and character of the audience
  - The communication context
  - The appropriate combination of media
  - A communication style (proposing, reviewing, collaborating, documenting, teaching)
  - The content and organization
- 3.2.2 *Communications Structure*
  - Logical, persuasive arguments
  - The appropriate structure and relationship amongst ideas
  - Relevant, credible, accurate supporting evidence
  - Conciseness, crispness, precision and clarity of language
  - Rhetorical factors (e.g., audience bias)
  - Cross-disciplinary cross-cultural and international communications

- 3.2.3 *Written Communication*
    - Writing with coherence and flow
    - Writing with correct spelling, punctuation and grammar
    - Formatting the document
    - Technical writing
    - Various written styles (informal, formal memos, reports, resume, etc.)
    - Reflective writing (writing to learn)
  - 3.2.4 *Digital Communication*
    - Preparing multimedia presentations (video, immersive technologies)
    - The norms associated with the use of social media, e-mail, and online meetings
  - 3.2.5 *Graphical Communications*
    - Sketching and drawing
    - Construction of tables, graphs, charts, data visualization
    - Formal technical drawings and renderings
    - Use of digital tools for graphical communication
  - 3.2.6 *Oral Presentation*
    - Preparing presentations and supporting media with appropriate language, style, timing and flow
    - Appropriate nonverbal communications (gestures, eye contact, poise)
    - Answering questions effectively
    - Pitching
  - 3.2.7 *Inquiry, Listening and Dialog*
    - Listening carefully to others, with the intention to understand
    - Asking thoughtful questions of others
    - Processing diverse points of view
    - Constructive dialog
    - Recognizing ideas that may be better than your own
    - Body language and the silent voice.
  - 3.2.8 *Negotiation, Compromise and Conflict Resolution*
    - Identifying potential disagreements, tensions or conflicts
    - Negotiation to find acceptable solutions
    - Reaching agreement without compromising fundamental principles
    - Diffusing conflicts
    - Identify value differences and trade-offs, e.g., among different courses of actions
  - 3.2.9 *Advocacy*
    - Clearly explaining one's point of view
    - Explaining how one reached an interpretation or conclusion
    - Assessing how well you are understood
    - Adjusting approach to advocacy on audience characteristics
- 3.3 COMMUNICATIONS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES**
- 3.3.1 *Communications in English*
  - 3.3.2 *Communications in Languages of Regional Commerce and Industry*
  - 3.3.3 *Communications in Other Languages*

## **4 CONCEIVING, DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING AND OPERATING SYSTEMS IN THE ENTERPRISE, SOCIETAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT – THE INNOVATION PROCESS**

### **4.1 SOCIETAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT**

- 4.1.1 *Roles and Responsibility of Engineers*
  - The goals and roles of the engineering profession
  - The responsibilities of engineers to society and a sustainable future
  - One's own role and impact as a responsible engineer in promoting a sustainable society

- 4.1.2 *The Impact of Engineering on Society and the Environment*  
 The impact of engineering on the environmental, social, knowledge and economic systems  
 Using interdisciplinary knowledge and skills to understand and address complex problems  
 Assessment of sustainability effects/impacts  
 Measures and strategies for mitigating/eliminating negative impacts and promoting/enhancing positive impacts
- 4.1.3 *Society's Regulation of Engineering*  
 The role of society and its agents to regulate engineering  
 The way in which legal and political systems regulate and influence engineering  
 How professional societies license and set standards  
 How intellectual property is created, utilized and defended  
 Protection of personal data and information (GDPR etc)
- 4.1.4 *The Historical and Cultural Context*  
 The diverse nature and history of human societies as well as their literary, philosophical and artistic traditions  
 The history of technological innovation and how society and technology have co-evolved  
 Learning from historical and cultural contexts about sustainability issues and potential solutions
- 4.1.5 *Contemporary Issues and Values*  
 The important contemporary political, social, legal and environmental issues and values  
 The processes by which contemporary values are set, and one's role in these processes  
 The mechanisms for expansion and diffusion of knowledge  
 Definitions and principles of sustainability and sustainable development
- 4.1.6 *Visions of the Future*  
 Concepts about the future, including long-term, short-term; possible, probable, plausible and desirable  
 Scenario construction, forecasting, backcasting and visioning  
 Visions for a sustainable future for the society and for one's profession
- 4.1.7 *Developing a Global and International Perspective*  
 The internationalization of human activity  
 The similarities and differences in the political, social, economic, business and technical norms of various cultures  
 International and intergovernmental agreements and alliances  
 Unofficial global communities and network  
 Postcolonialism  
 Consequences of technical systems in a global perspective  
 One's own role and possibilities to have a global impact
- 4.2 ENTERPRISE AND BUSINESS CONTEXT**
- 4.2.1 *Appreciating Different Enterprise Cultures*  
 The differences in process, culture, and metrics of success in various enterprise cultures:  
 Corporate vs. academic vs. governmental vs. non-profit/NGO  
 Market vs. policy vs. value driven  
 Large vs. small  
 Centralized vs. distributed  
 Research and development vs. operations  
 Mature vs. growth phase vs. entrepreneurial  
 Longer vs. -shorter development cycles  
 With vs. without the participation of organized labor  
 Proactive vs. reactive in a transformation towards a sustainable future

- 4.2.2 *Enterprise Stakeholders, Strategy and Goals*
  - The stakeholders and beneficiaries of an enterprise (owners, employees, customers, etc.)
  - People in other contexts, future generations, and other species, as stakeholders
  - Obligations to stakeholders
  - The mission, scope and goals of the enterprise
  - Enterprise strategy and resource allocation
  - An enterprise's core competence and markets
  - Key alliances and supplier relations
- 4.2.3 *Technical Entrepreneurship*
  - Entrepreneurial opportunities that can be addressed by technology
  - Technologies that can create new products, systems, and services that contribute to sustainable development
  - Commercial value of data and information
  - Entrepreneurial finance and organization
- 4.2.4 *Working in Organizations*
  - The function of management
  - Various roles and responsibilities in an organization
  - The roles of functional and program organizations
  - Working effectively within hierarchy and organizations Change, dynamics and evolution in organizations
- 4.2.5 *Working in International Organizations*
  - Culture and tradition of enterprise as a reflection of national culture
  - Equivalence of qualifications and degrees
  - Governmental regulation of international work
- 4.2.6 *New Technology Development and Assessment*
  - The research and technology development process
  - Identifying and assessing emerging technologies that
    - might disrupt the business rules, processes, and models,
    - can contribute to sustainable development
    - can give rise to unintended and unwanted consequences
  - Technology development roadmaps
  - Intellectual property regimes and patents
  - Open innovation
- 4.2.7 *Engineering Project Finance and Economics*
  - Financial and managerial goals and metrics
  - Project finance – investments, return, timing
  - Financial planning and control
  - Impact of projects on enterprise finance, income and cash
- 4.3 CONCEIVING, SYSTEM ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT**
  - 4.3.1 *Understanding Societal and Planetary Goals and Constraints*
    - Needs vs. wants with respect to justice and sufficiency
    - Conditions for operating within planetary boundaries and social foundations for human societies
    - Power, politics, authority in strategy building and change
    - Theories and dynamics of change (e.g., behaviour change, societal transitions)
    - Barriers including obstacles, inertia, path dependencies
  - 4.3.2 *Understanding Needs and Setting Goals*
    - Needs and opportunities
    - Customer, user and stakeholder needs
      - Capture user experiences and use case scenarios
    - Opportunities that derive from new technology or latent needs
    - Factors that set the context of the system goals
      - Enterprise goals, strategies, capabilities and alliances
      - Competitors and benchmarking information
      - Ethical, social, environmental, legal and regulatory influences and constraints
      - The probability of change in the factors that influence the system, its goals and resources available

- System goals and requirements
  - The language/format of goals and requirements
  - Initial target goals (based on needs, opportunities and other influences)
  - System performance metrics
  - Requirement completeness and consistency
  - Allocation of margins, responding to change and handling unknown or unanticipated requirements during the lifecycle of a design
- 4.3.3 *Defining Function, Concept and Architecture*
  - Necessary system functions (and behavioral specifications) System concepts
  - Incorporation of the appropriate level of technology
  - Trade-offs among and recombination of concepts
  - High-level architectural form and structure
  - The decomposition of form into elements, assignment of function to elements, and definition of interfaces
- 4.3.4 *System Engineering, Modeling and Interfaces*
  - Appropriate models of technical performance and other attributes Consideration of implementation and operations
  - Life cycle value and costs (economic, social, environmental, design, implementation, operations, opportunity, etc.)
  - Trade-offs among various goals, function, concept and structure and iteration until convergence
  - 'Trusted' system design (addressing aspects of cyber security, data privacy, consumer understanding, transparency)
  - System designs that are non-deterministic, that continue to learn and modify themselves during operation (e.g., critical decisions that are allocated to autonomous vehicles).
- 4.3.5 *Development Project Management*
  - Plans for interface management
  - Waterfall, agile and scrum project management models
  - Project control for cost, performance and schedule
    - Short-term and long-term impact assessment
  - Appropriate transition points and reviews
  - Configuration management and documentation
  - Performance compared to baseline
  - Earned value recognition
  - The estimation and allocation of resources Risks and alternatives
  - Possible development process improvements
  - Multi-project and program management
  - Continuous deployment and DevOps
- 4.3.6 *Product information and knowledge management*
  - Capturing data and crafting a design in a digital environment.
  - Model-based systems engineering, using digital representations of the system, simulations, and immersive technologies
  - Digital SE as part of digital end-to-end business
  - Modeling, visualization and digital representation of system designs and end-to-end solutions
  - Digital twins
  - Knowledge sharing; data stewardship, open data sets

## 4.4 DESIGNING

### 4.4.1 *The Design Process*

Requirements for each element or component derived from system level goals and requirements  
Alternatives in design  
The initial design  
Life cycle consideration **and responsibility** in design (**economic, social, environmental**)  
Experimental prototypes and test articles in design development  
Appropriate optimization in the presence of constraints  
Iteration until convergence  
The final design  
Accommodation of changing requirements  
**Fast generation of multiple design options and evaluating them instantly in a virtual environment ('Optioneering')**  
**What-if scenario analysis**

### 4.4.2 *The Design Process Phasing and Approaches*

The activities in the phases of system design (e.g. conceptual, preliminary and detailed design)  
Process models appropriate for particular development projects (**agile**, waterfall, spiral, concurrent, **set-based design**, etc.)  
The process for single, platform and derivative products

### 4.4.3 *Utilization of Knowledge in Design*

Technical and scientific knowledge  
Modes of thought (problem solving, inquiry, system thinking, creative and critical thinking)  
Prior work in the field, standardization and reuse of designs (including reverse engineering and refactoring, redesign)  
Design knowledge capture

### 4.4.4 *Disciplinary Design*

Appropriate techniques, **digital** tools and processes  
Design tool calibration and validation Quantitative analysis of alternatives  
Modeling, simulation, **visualization** and test  
Analytical refinement of the design

### 4.4.5 *Multidisciplinary Design*

Interactions between disciplines  
Dissimilar conventions and assumptions  
Differences in the maturity of disciplinary models  
Multidisciplinary design environments (**physical and digital**)

### 4.4.6 *Design for Performance, Sustainability, Safety, Aesthetics, Operability and Other Objectives*

Design for:  
Performance, quality, robustness, life cycle cost and value  
Sustainability:  
**Life cycle perspective for a product or service**  
**Circular economy**  
**Systems perspective including environmental, social and economic aspects**  
**Efficient and reduced use of energy, materials and land**  
**Reduce/eliminate environmental impact**  
**Reusability, remanufacturing, recycling, retirement**  
Safety and security  
Aesthetics  
Implementation, verification, test  
Operations  
Human factors, interaction and supervision  
**Delivery channels and service models (e.g. cloud, software-as-a-service, product-service system ...)**



Reliability, availability, maintainability, dependability, failure mode and effects analysis

Evolution, product improvement

## 4.5 IMPLEMENTING

### 4.5.1 *Designing a Sustainable Implementation Process*

The goals and metrics for implementation performance, cost and quality

The implementation system design:

Task allocation and cell/unit layout

Work flow

Considerations for human user / operator

Cyberphysical factory design

Consideration of sustainability

### 4.5.2 *Hardware Manufacturing Process*

The manufacturing of parts

The assembly of parts into larger constructs

Tolerances, variability, key characteristics and statistical process control

### 4.5.3 *Software Implementing Process*

The breakdown of high-level components into module designs (including algorithms and data structures)

Algorithms (data structures, control flow, data flow)

The programming language and paradigms

The low-level design (coding)

The system build

### 4.5.4 *Hardware Software Integration*

The integration of software in electronic hardware (size of processor, communications, etc.)

The integration of software with sensor, actuators and mechanical hardware

Hardware/software function and safety

Cyber-Physical systems

### 4.5.5 *Test, Verification, Validation and Certification*

Test and analysis procedures (hardware vs. software, acceptance vs. qualification)

The verification of performance to system requirements

The validation of performance to customer needs

The validation of system design behavior, performance and safety of system designs with "learned" behaviors.

The certification to standards

### 4.5.6 *Implementation Management*

The organization and structure for implementation Sourcing and partnering

Supply chains and logistics

Control of implementation cost, performance and schedule

Quality assurance

Human health and safety

Environmental security

Possible implementation process improvements

## 4.6 OPERATING

### 4.6.1 *Designing and Optimizing Sustainable and Safe Operations*

The goals and metrics for operational performance, cost and value

Sustainable operations

Safe and secure operations

Operations process architecture and development

Operations (and mission) analysis and modeling



- 4.6.2 *Training and Operations*
  - Training for professional operations: Simulation
  - Instruction and programs
  - Procedures
  - Education for consumer operation
  - Operations processes
  - Operations process interactions
- 4.6.3 *Supporting the System Life Cycle*
  - Maintenance and logistics
  - Life cycle performance and reliability
  - Life cycle value and costs (economic, social, environmental)
  - Feedback to facilitate system improvement
  - Continuous development
- 4.6.4 *System Improvement and Evolution*
  - Pre-planned product improvement
  - Improvements based on needs observed in operation
  - Evolutionary system upgrades
  - Contingency improvements/solutions resulting from operational necessity
- 4.6.5 *Disposal, End-of-Life, and Circularity*
  - The end of useful life Disposal options
  - Residual value at life-end
  - Waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, repair, recycle, recover, disposal)
  - Environmental and social considerations and constraints for disposal
  - Circularity
- 4.6.6 *Operations Management*
  - The organization and structure for operations
  - Partnerships and alliances
  - Control of operations cost, performance and scheduling
  - Quality and safety assurance
  - Possible operations process improvements
  - Life cycle management
  - Human health and safety
  - Environmental security

## 5 THE EXPANDED CDIO SYLLABUS: LEADERSHIP, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND RESEARCH

These expansions of the core CDIO Syllabus are provided as a resource for programs that seek to respond to stakeholder expressed needs in the areas of Engineering Leadership and Entrepreneurship. Some topics, such as Engineering Research may also be expected in master's degree CDIO programs.

### 5.1 LEADING ENGINEERING ENDEAVORS

Engineering Leadership builds on factors already included above, including:

- **Attitudes of Leadership – Core Personal Values and Character**, including topics in Attitudes, Thought and Learning (2.4), and in Ethics, Equity and Other Responsibilities (2.5)
- **Relating to Others**, including topics in Teamwork and Collaboration (3.1) and Communication (3.2) and potentially Communications in Foreign Languages (3.3)
- **Making Sense of Context**, including topics in Societal and Environmental Context (4.1), Enterprise and Business Context (4.2) Conceiving, Systems Engineering and Management (4.3) and System Thinking (2.3)

In addition, there are several topics that constitute creating a **Purposeful Vision**:

- 5.1.1 *Identifying the Issue, Problem or Paradox (which builds on Understanding Needs and Setting Goals 4.3.2)*
  - Synthesizing the understanding of needs or opportunities (that relate to technical systems)
  - Clarifying the central issues
  - Framing the problem to be solved
  - Identifying the underlying paradox to be examined
- 5.1.2 *Thinking Creatively and Communicating Possibilities (which builds on and expands Creative Thinking 2.4.3)*
  - How to create new ideas and approaches
  - New visions of technical systems that meet the needs of customers and society
  - Communicating visions for products and enterprises
  - Compelling and holistic visions for the future
- 5.1.3 *Defining the Solution (which builds on and expands Understanding Needs and Setting Goals 4.3.2)*
  - The vision for the engineering solution
  - Achievable goals for quality performance, budget and schedule
  - Consideration of direct and indirect stakeholders
  - Consideration of technology options
  - Consideration of regulatory, political and competitive forces
  - Collaboration with direct and indirect stakeholders in outlining interventions
- 5.1.4 *Creating New Solution Concepts (which builds on and expands 4.3.2 and 4.3.3)*
  - Setting requirements and specifications
  - The high-level concept for the solution
  - Architecture and interfaces
  - Alignment with other projects of the enterprise
  - Alignment with enterprise strategy, resources and infrastructure

And several topics that lead to **Delivering on the Vision**:

- 5.1.5 *Building and Leading an Organization and Extended Organization (which builds on 4.2.4 and 4.2.5)*
  - Recruiting key team members with complementary skills
  - Start-up of team processes, and technical interchange
  - Defining roles, responsibilities and incentives
  - Leading group decision-making
  - Assessing group progress and performance
  - Building the competence of others and succession Partnering with external competence
  - Continuous self-evaluation in relation to collaboration, teamwork and leadership
  - Ability to show leadership that recognizes feelings and varying desires
- 5.1.6 *Planning and Managing a Project to Completion (which builds on 4.3.4)*
  - Plans of action and alternatives to deliver completed projects on time
  - Deviation from plan, and re-planning
  - Managing human, time, financial and technical resources to meet plan
  - Program risk, configuration and documentation
  - Program economics and the impact of decisions on them
  - Interfaces to program and project portfolio management in large-scale environments
  - Continually evaluate and further motivate one's actions in managing a project and its members and stakeholders

- 5.1.7 *Exercising Project/Solution Judgment and Critical Reasoning (which builds on 2.3.4, 2.4.4, 2.4.5, 2.5.3)*
  - Making complex technical decisions with uncertain and incomplete information
  - Questioning and critically evaluating the decisions of others
  - Corroborating inputs from several sources
  - Evaluating evidence and identifying the validity of key assumptions
  - Understanding alternatives that are proposed by others
  - Judging the expected evolution of all solutions in the future
- 5.1.8 *Innovation – the Conception, Design and Introduction of New Goods and Services (which is the leadership of 4.3 and 4.4)*
  - From research to readiness for industrial application and commercialization
  - Designing and introducing new goods and services to the marketplace
  - Designing solutions to meet customer and societal needs
  - Designing solutions with the appropriate balance of new and existing technology
  - Robust, flexible and adaptable products
  - Consideration of current and future competition
  - Validating the effectiveness of the solution
- 5.1.9 *Invention – the Development of New Devices, Materials or Processes that Enable New Goods and Services (which builds on 4.2.6)*
  - Science and technology basis and options Imagining possibilities
  - Inventing a practical device or process that enables a new product or solution
  - Adherence to intellectual property regimes
- 5.1.10 *Implementation and Operation – the Creation and Operation of the Goods and Services that will Deliver Value (which are the leadership of 4.5 and 4.6)*
  - Leading implementing and operating Importance of quality
  - Safe operations
  - Operations to deliver value to the customer and society

These last three items are in fact the leadership of the core processes of engineering: conceiving, designing, implementing and operating

## 5.2 ENGINEERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Engineering Entrepreneurship includes by reference all of the aspects of Societal and Enterprise Context (4.1 and 4.2), all of the skills of Conceiving, Designing, Implementing and Operating (4.3 – 4.6) and all of the elements of Engineering Leadership (5.1).

In addition, there are the entrepreneurship specific skills:

- 5.2.1 *Company Founding, Formulation, Leadership and Organization*
  - Creating the corporate entity and financial infrastructure
  - Team of supporting partners (bank, lawyer, accounting, etc.)
  - Consideration of local labor law and practices
  - The founding leadership team
  - The initial organization
  - The board of the company
  - Advisors to the company
- 5.2.2 *Business Plan Development*
  - A need in the world that you will fill
  - A technology that can become a product
  - A team that can develop the product
  - Plan for development
  - Uses of capital
  - Liquidity strategy

- 5.2.3 *Company Capitalization and Finances*
  - Capital needed, and timing of need (to reach next major milestone)
  - Investors as sources of capital
  - Alternative sources of capital (government, etc.)
  - Structure of investment (terms, price, etc.)
  - Financial analysis for investors
  - Management of finances
  - Expenditures against intermediate milestones of progress
- 5.2.4 *Innovative Product Marketing*
  - Size of potential market
  - Competitive analyses
  - Penetration of market
  - Product positioning
  - Relationships with customers
  - Product pricing
  - Sales initiation
  - Distribution to customers
- 5.2.5 *Conceiving Products and Services around New Technologies*
  - New technologies available
  - Assessing the readiness of technology
  - Assessing the ability of your enterprise to innovate based on the technology
  - Assessing the product impact of the technology
    - Incremental, architectural, radical/disruptive
  - Assessing the technologies through partnerships, licenses, etc.
  - A team to productize the technology
- 5.2.6 *The Innovation System, Networks, Infrastructure and Services*
  - Relationships for enterprise success
  - Mentoring of the enterprise leadership
  - Supporting financial services
  - Investor networks
  - Suppliers
- 5.2.7 *Building the Team and Initiating Engineering Processes (conceiving, designing, implementing and operating)*
  - Hiring the right skill mix
  - Technical process startup
  - Building an engineering culture
  - Establishing enterprise processes
- 5.2.8 *Managing Intellectual Property*
  - IP landscape for your product or technology
  - IP strategy – offensive and defensive
  - Filing patents and provisional patents
  - IP legal support
  - Entrepreneurial opportunities that can be addressed by technologyTechnologies that can create new products and systems
  - Entrepreneurial finance and organization

### 5.3 RESEARCH

Research builds on factors already included above, including topics in:

- **Personal and professional skills and attributes**, including topics in Attitudes, Thought and Learning (2.4), and in Ethics, Equity and Other Responsibilities (2.5)
- **Interpersonal skills**, including topics in Teamwork and Collaboration (3.1), Communication (3.2) and potentially Communications in Foreign Languages (3.3)
- **Conceiving, designing, implementing and operating systems**, including topics in Societal and Environmental Context (4.1), Enterprise and Business Context (4.2) Conceiving, Systems Engineering and Management (4.3) and System Thinking (2.3)

- 5.3.1 *Identification of needs, structuring and planning of research projects*
  - Identifying relevant research problems
  - Reviewing and synthesizing relevant previous work
  - Specifying the aims with respect to sustainability and various stakeholders' needs
  - Selecting research approach and methodology
  - Designing and structuring the project
- 5.3.2 *Execution of research*
  - Performing empirical and theoretical work
  - Documenting research process and findings
  - Analyzing results
  - Drawing appropriate conclusions, acknowledging limitations
- 5.3.3 *Presentation and evaluation of research*
  - Reporting the work in a coherent manuscript
  - Explaining what makes the work trustworthy and accurate
  - Relating the work with previous work
  - Acknowledging the work of others
  - Discussing implications of the work
- 5.3.4 *Research ethics*
  - Safeguarding the quality of the research
  - Honesty in reporting the research
  - Accountability for research from idea to publication
  - Respect for colleagues, research participants, society and environment