

## Study programme

### *Part A) of the study programme*

### Learning outcomes

<b>Faculty offering the field of study:</b>	<b>Faculty of Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Field of study:</b>	<b>International Politics and Diplomacy</b>
<b>Level of study:</b>	<b>Second cycle studies</b>
<b>Level of the Polish Qualifications Framework:</b>	<b>Level 7</b>
<b>Degree profile:</b>	<b>Academically oriented</b>
<b>Professional degree awarded to the graduate:</b>	<b>Master</b>
<b>Allocation of the field of study within academic or artistic discipline(s), to which learning outcomes for a given field of study refer:</b>	<b>Discipline:</b> - <b>Political Science and Administration (75%)</b> - <b>International Relations (25%)</b> <b>Major discipline: Political Science and Administration</b>
<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Upon completion the graduate achieves the learning outcomes specified below:</b>
<b>KNOWLEDGE (the graduate knows and understands)</b>	
K_W01	The graduate has profound knowledge about the objective and methodological character of international politics and their interdisciplinary specificity related to political science and international relations field studies
K_W02	The graduate has systematic knowledge about international political and military relations
K_W03	The graduate has systematic knowledge of the international justice system
K_W04	The graduate knows and understands key principles of managing intellectual property as well as the necessity of respecting those rules in scientific work
K_W05	The graduate has profound knowledge about the European internal and external relations, especially about the EU
K_W06	The graduate has detailed knowledge about the role and meaning of diplomatic establishments and the way they function
K_W07	The graduate has profound knowledge about the rights of the individual and communities in the international arena
K_W08	The graduate has detailed knowledge about international relations affecting security
<b>SKILLS (the graduate is capable of)</b>	
K_U01	The graduate is able to search for, select, analyse and process information from written and electronic sources, and interpret it in terms of problems in international operations of different subjects
K_U02	The graduate can describe political, economic and social processes in international relations
K_U03	The graduate identifies argumentation strategies applied in the social sciences, as well as the use of ICT tools
K_U04	The graduate exploits the social sciences knowledge to describe and analyse international problems
K_U05	The graduate can, in a coherent manner, discuss international issues, using the achievements of political science and international relations studies (the language level is higher than B2+)
K_U06	The graduate plans and leads the teamwork
K_U07	The graduate is able to plan and implement a self-studying process, both for himself/herself and others
K_U08	The graduate does the extended research under the tutor's supervision
K_U09	The graduate can use the acquired knowledge in practical situations connected to the functioning of diplomatic and consular institutions

K_U10	The graduate analyses and interprets international legal acts
<b>SOCIAL COMPETENCES (the graduate is willing to)</b>	
K_K01	The graduate is ready to autonomously and critically evaluate the information related to International diplomatic operations are also undertaken in the security field
K_K02	The graduate correctly identifies and solves moral and ethical problems related to their work and is ready for professional development
K_K03	The graduate is ready for professional challenges and willingly undertakes them; the graduate is active
K_K04	The graduate is ready to participate in the preparation and realisation of social projects, also in the context of international cooperation
K_K05	The graduate is able to think and act in an entrepreneurial and creative manner

**Part B) of the study programme**

**Description of the process resulting in the achievement of learning outcomes**

<b>Faculty offering the field of study:</b>	Faculty of Political Science and Security Studies
<b>Field of study:</b>	International Politics and Diplomacy
<b>Level of study:</b>	second cycle studies
<b>Level of the Polish Qualifications Framework:</b>	level 7
<b>Degree profile:</b>	academically oriented
<b>Allocation of the field of study within academic or artistic discipline(s), to which learning outcomes for a given field of study refer:</b>	disciplines: - Political Science and Administration (75%) - International Relations (25%) <b>major discipline:</b> Political Science and Administration
<b>Mode of study:</b>	full-time programme
<b>Number of semesters:</b>	4
<b>Number of ECTS required for the award of qualifications corresponding to the level:</b>	120
<b>Total number of teaching hours:</b>	810
<b>Professional degree awarded to the graduate:</b>	master
<b>The relationship between the study programme and the NCU mission and strategy:</b>	„International Politics and Diplomacy” is designed to help to accomplish the NCU strategic goal. „International politics and diplomacy” is designed to help to accomplish the NCU operational goals: 1) „Science” Field: 1.1.3. and 1.1.5. 2) „Education” Field: 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.1.4., 2.1.7. and 2.2.1. 3) „Management” Field: 3.1.1. and 3.2.7.

Courses/course modules along with expected learning outcomes *				
Course module	Course	Expected learning outcomes	Forms and methods of teaching ensuring the achievement of learning outcomes	Methods of verifying and assessing expected learning outcomes achieved by the student
<b>Course module I: International Law and Politics</b>	Comparative Politics	<p><b>Knowledge:</b></p> <p>The graduate has systematic knowledge about contemporary political systems functioning in Western democracies as well as tensions within them</p> <p>The graduate has systematic knowledge about European internal and external relations with important for Europe partners within political and military field</p> <p>The graduate has knowledge about international legal institutions as well as European legal achievements in this respect</p> <p>The graduate can make use of knowledge about sociology or psychology to describe and analyse international political problems</p> <p>The graduate has knowledge about the main contemporary philosophical issues</p>	Lectures, classes, public speaking, papers, brainstorming, observation, projects, discussion, case study, talk, description WebQuest.	Discussion: on-going evaluation, tests, quizzes, written papers, multimedia presentations, graded credit, examination
	Foundamentals of Political Philosophy			
	Psychological and Sociological Aspects of Politics			
	Values in Political and Social Life			
	Geopolitics			
	United Nations System			
	International Human Rights System			
	International Law			
	Diplomatic and Consular Law			
	International Humanitarian Law			

<p><b>Course module I:</b> International law and politics – continue</p>		<p><b>Skills:</b></p> <p>The graduate can look up information on international legal institutions from traditional and digital sources in a foreign language and use it to describe social and political processes in international relations including a European perspective</p> <p>The graduate can make use of the acquired knowledge in the analysis and interpretation of legal acts of international nature</p> <p>The graduate can describe the influence of international legal institutions on relations among countries as well as other subjects</p> <p><b>Social competences:</b></p> <p>The graduate is ready for independent and more importantly critical searching the information about the functioning of international legal institutions</p> <p>The graduate recognises contemporary ethical dilemmas connected withjudicature of international legal institutions</p>		
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<b>Course module II:</b> Global Issues	Global Justice	<b>Knowledge:</b> The graduate has profound and systematic knowledge about international security The graduate has systematic knowledge about contemporary threats resulting from technological changes and shrinking natural resources The graduate has systematic knowledge in the field of energy security and actions undertaken by states in this matter <b>Skills:</b> The graduate can identify and describe processes affecting the level of international security The graduate can present and assess actions taken by international subjects in a range of building security (e.g., cybersecurity) <b>Social competences:</b> The graduate is ready to contemplate ethical issues concerning military actions The graduate is ready to evaluate all kind of actions taken by international subjects	Lectures, classes, public speaking, papers, projects, discussion, case study, talk, Socratic method, description, classic problem method, panel.	Discussion: on-going evaluation, tests, quizzes, written papers, multimedia presentations, graded credit, examination
	Energy Security			
	Global Climate Negotiation			
	International Security System			
	Cybersecurity			
	Peace Studies			
	Political Scientist Research Design			

<p><b>Course module II:</b> Global Issues – continue</p>		<p>The graduate is ready to search for the connections between local community security and global security</p>		
<p><b>Course module III:</b> International Politics and Strategic Analysis</p>	<p>International Politics in the Middle East</p> <hr/> <p>International Politics in Indo-Pacific Region</p> <hr/> <p>International Politics in Euro-Atlantic Region</p> <hr/> <p>International Politics in Latin America</p> <hr/> <p>Macroeconomic Analyses</p> <hr/> <p>Future Studies &amp; Strategic Analysis</p>	<p><b>Knowledge:</b></p> <p>The graduate has profound knowledge about contemporary international relations</p> <p>The graduate has knowledge about sociological and psychological conditions of political and military relations</p> <p>The graduate has profound knowledge about the contemporary macroeconomy and its challenges</p> <p>The graduate has profound and systematic knowledge about international relations of both political and military nature</p> <p><b>Skills:</b></p> <p>The graduate can make use of knowledge about sociology or psychology to describe and analyse international political problems</p> <p>The graduate can present the essence of contemporary international relations based on traditional as well as digital sources</p>	<p>Lectures, classes, public speaking, papers, projects, discussion, case study, talk, description.</p>	<p>Discussion: on-going evaluation, tests, quizzes, written papers, multimedia presentations, graded credit, examination</p>

<p><b>Course module III:</b> International Politics and Strategic Analysis – continue</p>		<p>The graduate can present international events or relations in comparative perspective</p> <p><b>Social competences:</b></p> <p>The graduate is ready for active participation in terms of, e.g., gathering source information</p> <p>The graduate is ready to follow ethical standards (e.g., during comparative analysis the graduate objectively presents the opposing views)</p>		
<p><b>Course module IV:</b> Diplomacy and Politics in Practice</p>	<p>Art of Negotiations</p> <hr/> <p>Diplomatic Protocol &amp; Image Building</p> <hr/> <p>Public Management</p>	<p><b>Knowledge:</b></p> <p>The graduate has detailed knowledge about diplomatic establishments, their roles, meaning and functioning</p> <p>The graduate has knowledge about international negotiations in certain fields, for example, climate change or human rights</p> <p><b>Skills:</b></p> <p>The graduate can use basic principles of diplomatic protocol</p> <p>The graduate can fulfil different roles in public debate</p>	<p>Lectures, classes, public speaking, papers, observation, projects, discussion, case study, talk, description, WebQuest, Oxford debate, Socratic method.</p>	<p>Discussion: on-going evaluation, tests, quizzes, written papers, multimedia presentations, graded credit, examination</p>

<p><b>Course module IV:</b> Diplomacy and Politics in Practice – continue</p>		<p>The graduate can choose argumentative strategies and apply them creatively</p> <p><b>Social competences:</b></p> <p>The graduate correctly sees moral and ethical issues concerning public debate</p> <p>The graduate is ready to attend official events and take part in public appearances, he or she creatively adjusts to new situations</p>		
<p><b>Course module V:</b> Research</p>	<p>Political Scientist</p> <hr/> <p>Research Design</p> <hr/> <p>Master’s Diploma Seminar</p>	<p><b>Knowledge:</b></p> <p>The graduate has profound knowledge about methodology in the field of political and administrative sciences as well as security studies</p> <p>The graduate knows legal regulations concerning the protection of intellectual property</p> <p><b>Skills:</b></p> <p>The graduate can design his or her own research</p> <p>The graduate follows the legal regulations concerning the protection of intellectual property</p> <p>The graduate can find, select and process the information</p>	<p>Description, narrating, talk, informative lecture, discussion lecture, problem-solving lecture, biographical method, classical problem method, observation, project, case study, methods of presenting content, cooperative method, seminar etc.</p>	<p>Discussion, on-going evaluation, quizzes, written papers, MA thesis, graded credit, examination</p>

<p><b>Course module V:</b> Research – continue</p>		<p>connected with a specific research topic</p> <p>The graduate can use ICT tools in his or her research</p> <p>The graduate can plan and do his or her own research with small participation of the tutor</p> <p>The graduate can present his research thesis in a logical and coherent way</p> <p><b>Social competences:</b></p> <p>The graduate is ready to follow and in fact does follow legal regulations concerning the protection of intellectual property</p> <p>The graduate is ready for creative, sometimes unconventional problems solving in the field of research</p>		
<p><b>Course module VI:</b> Facultative courses</p>	<p>Facultative discussion courses</p> <hr/> <p>University lectures</p>	<p><b>Knowledge:</b></p> <p>The graduate has knowledge about the chosen lecture or discussion course</p> <p>The graduate defines and explains the key terms from this lecture or discussion course</p> <p>The graduate acquires profound knowledge about political and administrative sciences as well as security studies</p>	<p>Lectures, discussion courses, public speaking, papers, projects, case study, talk, description.</p>	<p>University lectures: depends on the Faculty organizing them.</p> <p>Courses: discussion: on-going evaluation, tests, quizzes, written papers, multimedia presentations, graded credit</p>

<p><b>Course module VI:</b> Facultative courses – continue</p>		<p><b>Skills:</b></p> <p>The graduate improves his or her skills of making written and spoken opinions</p> <p>The graduate masters his or her knowledge of a foreign language at B2+ level</p> <p>The graduate can integrate his or her knowledge from various fields including the extra knowledge outside the studied course</p> <p><b>Social competences:</b></p> <p>The graduate independently and critically improves his knowledge by, for example, choosing his or her facultative course</p> <p>The graduate develops his or her interests</p> <p>The graduate upgrades his or her skills in terms of interdisciplinary aspect by choosing university lectures</p>		
<p><b>Course module VII:</b> Foreign language</p>	<p>Foreign language (German/French/ /Russian)</p>	<p><b>Skills:</b></p> <p>The graduate can communicate using specialized terminology</p> <p>The graduate takes part in public debates – presents and assesses different opinions and discusses them</p>	<p>Decision of NCU Foreign Languages Centre</p>	<p>Discussion: on-going evaluation, tests, quizzes, written papers, examination</p>

<b>Course module VII:</b> Foreign language – continue		The graduate can speak English at B2+ level of Common European Framework of Reference for Languages  The graduate understands all main issues related to the field of study and other forms of academic and professional displays		
<b>Internships</b>				
<b>Duration of internships</b>	<b>Not applicable.</b>			
<b>Form of internships</b>				
<b>Rules of internships</b>				

Detailed allocation of ECTS credits									
Academic or artistic disciplines, to which learning outcomes refer:									
	Artistic or academic discipline	ECTS credits							
		number	%						
1.	Political Science and Administration	90	75%						
2.	International Relations	30	25%						
Course modules	Course	No of ECTS credits	No of ECTS credits in the discipline:			No of ECTS credits for elective courses	No of ECTS credits obtained by the student in classes within contact hours with the teacher or tutor	No of ECTS credits obtained by the student as a result of:	courses related to academic activity within a discipline or disciplines, to which the field of study is assigned
			Political Science	International Relations	Other				
<b>Course module I: International law and politics</b>	Comparative Politics	4	4	-	-	-	1,5	4	
	Fundamentals of Political Philosophy	5	5	-	-	-	2,5	5	
	Psychological and Sociological Aspects of Politics	4	3	-	1	-	2	3	
	Values in Political and Social Life	5	4	1	-	-	2,5	5	

<b>Course module I: International law and politics – continue</b>	Geopolitics	4	3	1	-	-	2	4
	United Nations system	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
	International Human Rights System	2	2	-	-	-	1	2
	Public International Law	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
	Diplomatic and Consular Law	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
	International Humanitarian Law	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
<b>Course module II: Global Issues</b>	Global Justice	2	2	-	-	-	1	2
	Energy Security	5	4	1	-	-	2	5
	Global Climate Negotiations	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
	International Security System	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
	Cybersecurity	2	2	-	-	-	1	1
	Peace Studies	5	3	2	-	-	2,5	5
<b>Course module III: International Politics and Strategic Analysis</b>	International Politics in the Middle East	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
	Macroeconomic Analyses	5	3	1	1	-	2,5	4
	Future Studies & Strategic Analysis	2	2	-	-	-	1	2
	International Politics in the Indo-Pacific Region	2	1	1	-	-	1	2

<b>Course module III: International Politics and Strategic Analysis – continue</b>	International Politics in the Euro-Atlantic Region	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
	International Politics in the Latin America	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
<b>Course module IV: Diplomacy and Politics in Practice</b>	Art of Negotiations	4	2	2	-	-	2	4
	Diplomatic Protocol & Image Building	4	3	1	-	-	2	4
	Public Management	2	2	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Course module V: Research</b>	Political Scientist Research Design	2	2	-	-	-	1,5	2
	Master’s Diploma Seminar	12	8	4	-	12	7	12
<b>Course module VI:</b>	Facultative discussion	20	12	7	1	20	10	20
	University lectures (x2)	8	-	-	8	8	4.5	-
<b>Course module VII: Foreign language</b>	Foreign language	3	-	-	3	3	1.5	-
<b>IN TOTAL:</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>76</b> 63%	<b>30</b> 25%	<b>14</b> 12%	<b>43</b> 36%	<b>61</b> 51%	<b>107</b> 89%

\* the description of a course syllabus is attached to the study programme

Course modules	Course	The description of a course
<b>Course module I: International Law and Politics</b>	Comparative Politics	<p>This course develops systematic comparison as a core strategy of inference in political science. It introduces major comparative traditions, including institutionalism, political economy, historical sociology, and cultural approaches. Students examine regime types and trajectories of democratisation, autocratization, and hybrid governance. The course analyses electoral systems, party competition, and representation as mechanisms linking society to policy. It studies state capacity, bureaucracy, corruption, and public goods provision as determinants of legitimacy and performance. Attention is given to identity politics, nationalism, and ethnic conflict as sources of mobilisation and violence. Students learn comparative research designs, such as the most-similar and most-different strategies. The course trains students to interpret cross-national indicators critically, including issues of measurement error and concept stretching. Empirical case studies across regions illustrate how contextual conditions theory and causal claims. By the end, students can build and defend comparative explanations using disciplined concepts and evidence.</p>
	Fundamentals of Political Philosophy	<p>This course introduces political philosophy as rigorous reasoning about power, authority, and legitimate order. Students master core concepts such as justice, liberty, equality, sovereignty, rights, and political obligation. The course surveys key traditions, including social contract theory, utilitarianism, liberalism, republicanism, and critical perspectives. Students analyse normative arguments for democracy, constitutionalism, and limits on majority rule. The course examines the moral foundations of the state, including coercion, consent, and legitimacy crises. Students explore competing theories of freedom, including negative and positive liberty and their policy implications. Redistribution, property, and the ethics of markets are studied as enduring controversies in modern political thought. Seminars train close reading, argument reconstruction, and analytic writing in response to canonical texts. Contemporary debates are used to connect philosophical claims to real policy dilemmas and trade-offs. By the end, students can evaluate normative positions with conceptual precision and structured argumentation.</p>
	Psychological and Sociological Aspects of Politics	<p>This course explains political behaviour by linking individual cognition with social structure and group dynamics. Students study heuristics, biases, motivated reasoning, and the role of emotions in political judgment. The course examines political identity, authoritarian predispositions, and threat perception as drivers of polarisation. Sociological perspectives address class, status, networks, and institutions as contexts shaping preferences and participation. Students analyse political socialisation through family, education, media, and peer groups across the life course. The course explores collective action, protest mobilisation, and the effects of repression using micro–macro linkages. Leadership, charisma, and elite manipulation are examined through psychological and sociological lenses. Methodological components introduce survey design, experiments, interviews, and interpretive approaches used in behavioural research. Students critically assess causal claims, external validity, and ethical issues in the study of attitudes and behaviour. By the end, students can integrate behavioural and sociological mechanisms into coherent explanations of political outcomes.</p>

<b>Course module I: International Law and Politics – continue</b>	<b>Values in Political and Social Life</b>	<p>This course examines values as drivers of legitimacy, social cohesion, and conflict in political communities. The course analyses how values are institutionalised through constitutions, public policies, and administrative practices. Students explore value pluralism and the governance of moral disagreement in diverse societies. Empirical research on the rule of law, value change, political polarisation, and cultural conflict is used to connect norms to behaviour. The course examines the relationship between values and rights, including tensions between freedom, equality, security, and dignity. Students analyse symbolic politics, moral entrepreneurship, and the strategic use of value narratives by elites. Attention is paid to social trust, civic virtues, and the conditions under which solidarity erodes. Case studies cover controversies in migration, education, gender policy, and constitutional politics. By the end, students can assess value conflicts with conceptual clarity and propose institutionally feasible responses.</p>
	<b>Geopolitics</b>	<p>This course analyses the relationship between spatial organisation and political power in international affairs. Students engage classical geopolitical thought while learning to avoid geographic determinism. The course introduces critical geopolitics to examine how narratives, maps, and strategic imaginaries construct threats. Students study how borders, chokepoints, corridors, and infrastructure shape capabilities and vulnerability. Maritime and continental strategies are compared to understand competing logics of access and control. The course examines resources, demography, and technological change as factors that reconfigure strategic space. Students learn frameworks for assessing geopolitical risk used in policy and security communities. The course explores the securitisation of space, including frontier politics and contested regions. Empirical cases connect theory to contemporary competition over connectivity, logistics, and contested sovereignty. By the end, students can apply geopolitical concepts critically and produce analytically grounded risk assessments.</p>
	<b>United Nations System</b>	<p>This course provides an institutional and political analysis of the United Nations as a central arena of global governance. Students study the UN Charter framework and its implications for legitimacy, authority, and sovereignty. The course examines the principal organs, focusing on mandates, competencies, and inter-organ bargaining. Students analyse Security Council politics, including agenda-setting, veto dynamics, and coalition formation. Peace operations are studied through mandate design, civilian protection dilemmas, and accountability mechanisms. The course covers sanctions, mediation, and preventive diplomacy as tools of crisis management. Students examine development and humanitarian pillars, including coordination problems across agencies and programs. Institutional design is linked to principal-agent problems, bureaucratic autonomy, and organisational learning. Reform debates are assessed with attention to feasibility, distributional conflict, and credibility. By the end, students can evaluate UN performance and articulate evidence-based reform proposals.</p>

<b>Course module I: International Law and Politics – continue</b>	International Human Rights System	This course examines the international human rights regime as a legal and political order embedded in power relations. Students study universal and regional instruments, including treaty law, customary norms, and soft-law standards. The course maps monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, including treaty bodies, special procedures, and regional courts. Students analyse compliance theories, including reputational costs, domestic mobilisation, and institutional capacity constraints. Debates on universality, cultural relativism, and normative contestation are treated as central to practice. The course examines rights during emergencies, counterterrorism, and democratic backsliding. Students study documentation, indicators, and the methodological challenges of measuring human rights performance. The responsibilities of non-state actors, including corporations and armed groups, are analysed through emerging frameworks. Case studies address discrimination, freedom of expression, gender equality, and the prevention of torture. By the end, students can interpret human rights politics with legal precision and empirically informed scepticism.
	Public International Law	This course introduces the core doctrines and argumentative methods of public international law. Students learn the sources of international law, including treaties, custom, and general principles. The course covers statehood, recognition, jurisdiction, and immunities as foundations of legal personality. Students analyse state responsibility, attribution, remedies, and lawful countermeasures. The law on the use of force is examined alongside controversies over collective security and self-defence. The course studies dispute settlement, including negotiation, arbitration, and adjudication before international courts and tribunals. Students examine international organisations as legal actors and the limits of delegated authority. Contemporary issues include sanctions, extraterritorial regulation, and competing interpretations of sovereignty. Practical exercises train case reading, treaty interpretation, and structured legal writing. By the end, students can apply legal reasoning to political problems and assess how law constrains and enables strategy.
	Diplomatic and Consular Law	This course examines the legal framework enabling diplomatic intercourse and consular protection. Students study privileges and immunities, inviolability, and the functional necessity rationale. The course covers establishment and termination of missions, accreditation, and persona non grata procedures. Students analyse the law and practice of diplomatic protection and consular assistance to nationals abroad. Consular functions are examined in crises, including detention cases, evacuations, and mass-casualty incidents. The course addresses disputes over immunity in criminal and civil matters, as well as domestic judicial interpretations. Students study the legal status of premises, archives, communications, and limits to protection. The politics of reciprocity, retaliation, and expulsions is linked to legal obligations and strategic signalling. Practical drafting exercises develop competence in formal notes and compliance-oriented advice. By the end, students can interpret core instruments and apply them to realistic diplomatic and consular scenarios.
<b>Course module I:</b>	International	This course examines the legal regulation of armed conflict and the protection of persons affected by hostilities.

<b>International Law and Politics</b> – continue	Humanitarian Law	Students learn the principles of distinction, proportionality, precaution, and military necessity. The course covers protection of civilians, wounded and sick, prisoners of war, and humanitarian relief personnel. Students analyse conflict classification and how it determines the applicable legal regime. Occupation law and the governance of territory are studied through the duties of the occupying power and the protection of the population. The course addresses targeting controversies, including dual-use objects and critical infrastructure. Weapons law is examined, including restrictions and the challenges posed by emerging technologies. Students study compliance, command responsibility, and pathways of accountability in domestic and international courts. Practical scenarios train legal reasoning about operational decisions and humanitarian access. By the end, students can apply IHL to complex cases and identify legal and ethical risks in contemporary conflict.
<b>Course module II: Global Issues</b>	Global Justice	This course investigates normative theories of justice applied to global political and economic relations. Students compare cosmopolitan, statist, and intermediate approaches to moral obligations across borders. The course addresses global inequality, poverty, and the ethics of development assistance and conditionality. Students analyse humanitarian intervention, refugee protection, and responsibilities for displacement. Historical injustice, colonial legacies, and debates on reparations and restitution are examined. Climate justice is treated as a central case of responsibility, capability, and intergenerational equity. The legitimacy and accountability of international institutions are assessed as problems of authority in the absence of a global demos. Students engage just war theory, including jus ad bellum, jus in bello, and post-conflict justice. Global economic governance is analysed through trade, debt, taxation, and structural power. By the end, students can defend and critique positions using rigorous philosophical argument and empirically informed judgment.
	Energy Security	This course analyses energy security as a strategic, economic, and societal problem under conditions of transition. Students learn multidimensional frameworks that integrate availability, affordability, reliability, and environmental acceptability. The course studies geopolitical risk in production and transit, including chokepoints, pipelines, and maritime routes. Students examine market structures, price formation, and shock transmission across global energy systems. Energy is analysed as an instrument of statecraft, including coercion, leverage, sanctions, and strategic diversification. The course addresses critical infrastructure protection, storage, and system resilience, including interdependence in grids and networks. Students study decarbonization politics and the security implications of dependence on essential minerals and technology. Policy instruments such as strategic reserves, diversification portfolios, and regulatory governance are evaluated. Case studies connect crises to institutional preparedness and strategic choices. By the end, students can assess energy risks with structured indicators and propose integrated policy responses.
<b>Course module II: Global Issues</b>	Global Climate Negotiations	This course analyses climate diplomacy as bargaining over public goods under uncertainty and unequal vulnerabilities. Students study the institutional architecture of global climate governance and multilateral decision

<p>– continue</p>		<p>procedures. The EU role is essential in this matter. The course explains coalition formation, issue linkage, and distributive conflict around responsibilities and capabilities. Students examine mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and climate finance as distinct negotiating arenas. Domestic politics and political economy constraints are used to explain credibility and implementation gaps. The course covers transparency regimes, measurement, reporting, and verification as foundations of trust. Students analyse the role of non-state actors in agenda-setting, experimentation, and norm diffusion. Analytical frameworks include institutionalism and strategic interaction models for cooperation problems. Case studies trace breakthroughs, stalemates, and design choices in market and non-market mechanisms. By the end, students can formulate negotiation strategies and evaluate instruments with evidence-based reasoning.</p>
	<p>International Security System</p>	<p>This course examines the structure and evolution of international security as a combination of norms, institutions, and power distributions. The course analyses alliances, collective security, and security communities as alternative architectures of order. Students study deterrence, escalation, and crisis bargaining under incomplete information. The course addresses the changing character of conflict, including hybrid tactics, proxy wars, and grey-zone competition. Arms control and non-proliferation regimes are examined as tools to manage insecurity and reduce worst-case dynamics. Students analyse human security and transnational risks, including migration pressures, pandemics, and environmental stress. The course explores security governance by international organisations and regional arrangements. Case studies connect theory to policy dilemmas and strategic trade-offs. By the end, students can produce structured security assessments and evaluate policy options using rigorous theory.</p>
	<p>Cybersecurity</p>	<p>This course introduces cybersecurity as a domain in which technical vulnerabilities have strategic and political consequences. Students learn key concepts of threat modelling, attack vectors, and the distinction between crime, espionage, and coercive cyber operations. The course explains why deterrence is difficult in cyberspace due to secrecy, speed, and attribution uncertainty. Students analyse the protection of critical infrastructure and the concept of resilience as a form of continuity in the face of attack. The political economy of cyber capabilities is examined through public–private dependencies and supply-chain risk. Students study international norms and legal debates on sovereignty, due diligence, and the applicability of armed conflict law. Governance topics include risk management frameworks, incident response, and organisational accountability. The course explores cyber as a component of hybrid campaigns combining influence and kinetic pressure. Case-based learning trains students to assess escalation pathways and proportional policy responses. By the end, students can translate cyber risk into policy-relevant analysis and recommend feasible governance strategies.</p>

<p><b>Course module II: Global Issues – continue</b></p>	<p>Peace Studies</p>	<p>This course introduces peace studies as an interdisciplinary field focused on the causes of violence and the conditions for sustainable peace. Students learn distinctions between negative peace, positive peace, conflict transformation, and peacebuilding. The course analyses structural violence, inequality, and exclusion as drivers of instability and legitimacy crises. Students apply conflict analysis tools, including actor mapping, incentive structures, and institutional diagnostics. The course examines mediation, negotiation, and third-party intervention, including spoiler management and sequencing. Transitional justice mechanisms are studied, including trials, truth commissions, reparations, and institutional reform. Students analyse post-conflict governance tasks such as security sector reform. Gender perspectives, local ownership, and the politics of international assistance are treated as core dimensions of effectiveness. Methodological attention is given to evaluating peace interventions and recognising causal limits. By the end, students can design conflict-sensitive proposals and critique peacebuilding claims with evidence and theory.</p>
<p><b>Course module III: International Politics and Strategic Analysis</b></p>	<p>International Politics in the Middle East</p>	<p>This course analyses the Middle East as a regional security complex shaped by domestic regimes, transnational identities, and external intervention. Students examine state formation, authoritarian governance, and the political economy of rents as determinants of foreign policy behaviour. The course examines the interaction between sectarian, ethnic, and ideological cleavages and strategic competition. Students analyse the Middle East’s conflict patterns, including interstate rivalries, civil wars, proxy warfare, and cross-border diffusion of violence. Regional power strategies are assessed through deterrence, coercive diplomacy, and influence operations. The role of extra-regional powers is explained via balance-of-power logic, alliance politics, and contested regional orders. Students examine energy politics, maritime chokepoints, and trade routes as structural drivers of competition. The course integrates perspectives on political Islam, nationalism, and legitimacy maintenance under crisis conditions. Case studies cover diplomacy, peace processes, and post-conflict governance challenges. By the end, students can produce theoretically grounded regional assessments and policy-relevant analyses.</p>
	<p>Macroeconomic Analyses</p>	<p>This course equips students with macroeconomic foundations for analysing international political economy and the policy constraints it imposes. Students learn national income accounting and core indicators, including inflation, unemployment, productivity, and growth. The course examines monetary and fiscal policy, including institutional independence, credibility, and political business cycles. Students analyse exchange rate regimes, balance-of-payments dynamics, and the macroeconomics of capital mobility. The course connects distributional conflict to macroeconomic policy choices and the feasibility of reform. Sovereign debt, financial crises, and stabilisation programmes are examined in the context of political and institutional constraints. Students learn to interpret time series data, leading indicators, and scenario-based stress tests for policy analysis. The macroeconomic effects of sanctions, commodity shocks, and supply disruptions are analysed as channels of strategic vulnerability. Case studies link macro choices to political stability, legitimacy, and international bargaining power. By the end, students can use macroeconomic data critically to support rigorous arguments in security and diplomacy contexts.</p>

<b>Course module III: International Politics and Strategic Analysis – continue</b>	Future Studies & Strategic Analysis	<p>This course trains students in structured foresight methods for decision-making under deep uncertainty including geostrategy analysis. Students learn to distinguish trends, drivers, weak signals, and discontinuities that generate strategic surprises. The course introduces horizon scanning, scenario planning, and cross-impact analysis as complementary toolsets. Students examine cognitive biases and organisational incentives that distort forecasting and produce policy blind spots. The course links foresight to theories of systemic change, including power transitions, technological disruption, and socio-ecological transformation. Students learn robust decision-making approaches and contingency planning to keep strategies viable across multiple futures. Early warning indicators and strategic risk registers are used to translate analysis into monitoring systems. Students practice communicating uncertainty clearly, including assumptions, confidence levels, and alternative pathways. A capstone project produces scenarios, implications, and policy options for a selected issue area or region. By the end, students can deliver transparent, defensible, actionable, and resilient strategic assessments.</p>
	International Politics in the Indo-Pacific Region	<p>This course analyses the Indo-Pacific as a strategic arena where maritime security, economic interdependence, and great-power rivalry intersect. Students study how the Indo-Pacific concept reshapes regional boundaries, threat perceptions, and diplomatic alignments. The course examines alliances, minilateral formats, and security partnerships as responses to shifting power distributions. Students analyse maritime disputes, freedom-of-navigation controversies, and the strategic significance of sea lines of communication. Regional institutions are assessed for their crisis-management capacity and limits under preference heterogeneity. Economic statecraft is examined through trade rules, industrial policy, supply-chain security, and technology competition. Students study military modernisation, deterrence dynamics, and escalation risks in conventional and nuclear domains. Domestic politics, nationalism, and regime legitimacy are integrated into explanations of foreign policy behaviour. Case studies focus on grey-zone tactics, coercion below the threshold of war, and crisis bargaining. By the end, students can produce theoretically informed regional briefs and compare Indo-Pacific security architectures with other regional orders.</p>
	International Politics in the Euro-Atlantic Region	<p>This course examines the Euro-Atlantic region as an institutionalised security space shaped by alliance commitments and European integration. Students study the evolution of transatlantic relations and the strategic logic of collective defence and extended deterrence. The course analyses NATO and EU roles, including coordination problems, burden-sharing, and capability development. Students examine regional security challenges, including conventional deterrence, hybrid threats, and resilience against coercion. Defence planning, readiness, and force posture are assessed as political choices constrained by domestic institutions and budgets. The course explores enlargement politics and partnership frameworks as mechanisms shaping security dilemmas and expectations. Students analyse energy, technology, and infrastructure security as components of strategic competition and societal resilience. Strategic culture, public opinion, and domestic polarisation are treated as variables affecting alliance cohesion. Case studies cover crisis response, reassurance measures, and escalation management in contested environments. By the end, students can evaluate Euro-Atlantic security trends and propose evidence-based policy options.</p>

<p><b>Course module III: International Politics and Strategic Analysis – continue</b></p>	<p>International Politics in the Latin America</p>	<p>This course analyses Latin America’s international relations through the interaction of domestic politics, regionalism, and external power engagement. Students study state capacity, patterns of democratisation, and civil–military relations as determinants of foreign policy. The course examines regional organisations and competing models of integration and coordination. Students analyse development strategies, commodity cycles, and external dependence as drivers of economic diplomacy. The role of extra-regional actors is assessed in trade, finance, infrastructure, and security cooperation. Transnational challenges such as organised crime, migration, and environmental governance are examined as cross-border security problems. Ideological polarisation and regime heterogeneity are analysed as obstacles to sustained regional cooperation. Students evaluate crisis diplomacy, sanctions, and democratic conditionality using comparative cases. Methodological components train in the critical use of regional data and in the careful interpretation of dependency narratives. By the end, students can link Latin American dynamics to broader theories of international order and political economy.</p>
<p><b>Course module IV: Diplomacy and Politics in Practice</b></p>	<p>Art of Negotiations</p>	<p>This course treats negotiation as a strategic interaction shaped by information, institutions, and power asymmetries. Students learn foundational concepts, including interests versus positions, reservation values, BATNA, and zones of possible agreement. The course integrates bargaining theory with findings from political psychology on bias, emotion, and framing. Students analyse distributive and integrative bargaining and how issue structure affects outcomes. Multiparty negotiation is studied through coalition formation, agenda control, and spoiler management. Students learn mediation techniques, including sequencing, issue linkage, and confidence-building measures. Credibility, signalling, threats, and commitments are examined as tools with costs and risks. Simulations train agenda setting, concession strategy, and drafting of mutually acceptable texts. After-action reviews develop diagnostic skills for assessing process quality and the durability of outcomes. By the end, students can design negotiation strategies and justify them using theory and evidence.</p>
	<p>Diplomatic Protocol &amp; Image Building</p>	<p>This course builds professional competence in diplomatic protocol while explaining its political and institutional functions. Students learn precedence rules, ceremonial order, and formal communication standards in bilateral and multilateral settings. The course covers planning official visits, summits, receptions, and negotiation events with attention to coordination and security. Protocol is analysed as signaling that communicates status, respect, and political intent in the face of uncertainty. Students practice culturally informed etiquette, including seating, gifts, forms of address, and dress codes. The course examines reputational dynamics and how diplomatic image influences access, trust, and bargaining power. Public diplomacy tools are studied, including strategic messaging, media management, and narrative consistency. Practical exercises include drafting notes, preparing briefings, and managing protocol-sensitive incidents. Case studies show how protocol disputes can escalate tensions or facilitate de-escalation. By the end, students can apply protocol rules confidently and design image strategies aligned with policy objectives.</p>

<p><b>Course module IV: Diplomacy and Politics in Practice – continue</b></p>	<p>Public Management</p>	<p>This course examines how public organisations translate political choices into implemented policy under constraints. Students study models of bureaucracy, including Weberian administration, new public management, and public value governance. The course covers strategic planning, performance management, and evidence-informed decision-making. Budgeting, procurement, and resource allocation are analysed as mechanisms of prioritisation and control. Students examine accountability systems, including oversight, auditing, transparency, and administrative law. Leadership, organisational culture, and change management are treated as determinants of reform success. The course studies coordination problems across agencies and governance through networks and partnerships. Students learn program evaluation tools, including logic models, indicators, and causal reasoning about impact. Case studies explore implementation failures, street-level bureaucracy, and the management of public trust. By the end, students can diagnose gaps in administrative capacity and propose feasible institutional improvements.</p>
<p><b>Course module V: Research</b></p>	<p>Political Scientist Research Design</p>	<p>This course trains students to design rigorous research in political science and international relations. Students learn how to transform broad questions into precise, researchable problems and testable propositions. The course covers epistemological traditions, including positivist, interpretivist, and critical approaches, and their standards of inference. Students compare experiments, quasi-experiments, observational designs, comparative case studies, and mixed methods. Core topics include causal inference, endogeneity, selection bias, and identification strategies. Students practice concept formation, operationalisation, measurement, and validity assessment. The course introduces process tracing, structured focused comparison, and basic logic of quantitative modelling. Ethical issues include human-subject protections, transparency, replication norms, and responsible data management. Workshop sessions develop a full research proposal with theory, hypotheses, and a feasible data strategy. By the end, students can critically evaluate published research and defend their own methodological choices in academic writing.</p>
	<p>Master’s Diploma Seminar</p>	<p>This seminar guides students through the design, execution, and defence of a master’s thesis in international politics and diplomacy. Students refine research questions and situate them within relevant theoretical debates in political science and international relations. The seminar supports the construction of a coherent literature review and the identification of a credible contribution. Students develop a feasible methodology that includes case selection, data sources, and an explicit analytical strategy. Academic writing is emphasised through argument structure, chapter coherence, and disciplined evidentiary standards. Students present work-in-progress and receive peer and supervisor feedback to improve clarity and rigour. The seminar reinforces research ethics, citation practices, and transparent documentation to prevent plagiarism. Students learn to manage empirical limitations, uncertainty, and counter-arguments in defensible ways. Milestones structure progress from proposal to draft to final submission, reducing completion risk. By the end, students are prepared to defend a thesis through coherent oral argument and methodological justification.</p>

<b>Course module VI:</b>	Facultative discussion	This course is an elective component that allows students to tailor the programme to their individual academic and professional goals within International Politics and Diplomacy. It provides a flexible space to deepen expertise in a thematic area (e.g., regional politics, security, political economy) or to acquire complementary skills (e.g., policy analysis, data methods, academic writing). The course content is variable by design and may take the form of a specialised seminar, a methodological workshop, or an applied policy lab, depending on departmental offerings. Students learn to justify their elective choice by linking it to their research interests, competency profile, and thesis trajectory. The course strengthens interdisciplinary literacy by encouraging engagement with adjacent fields such as economics, sociology, law, or area studies where relevant. Assessment is aligned with the chosen format and typically includes a research paper, policy brief, project portfolio, or exam that demonstrates mastery of the selected topic. The course promotes academic autonomy and responsibility, requiring students to manage workload, sources, and deliverables with limited scaffolding. It also supports professionalization by enabling students to build a coherent specialization that is legible for employers or doctoral admissions. Where offered as a practice-oriented elective, the course may include simulations, stakeholder analysis, or collaborative problem-solving based on real-world policy cases. By the end, students can demonstrate advanced competence in a chosen subfield and articulate how the elective strengthens their overall programme profile and thesis work.
	University lectures (x2)	This course familiarises students with the norms and competencies of academic work in a research university environment. Students learn how to engage lectures critically by identifying arguments, evidence, and implicit assumptions. The course trains academic note-taking, synthesis, and the construction of coherent analytical summaries. The course strengthens discussion competencies, including asking precise questions and providing constructive peer feedback. By the end, students can participate effectively in university-level lectures and seminars and meet core academic standards.
<b>Course module VII: Foreign language</b>	Foreign language	This course develops advanced English competence for academic study and professional practice in international politics and diplomacy. Students expand discipline-specific vocabulary in political science, international relations, law, and political economy. The course trains critical reading of scholarly articles, policy reports, and institutional documents. Writing components cover abstracts, literature reviews, policy briefs, and analytically structured essays. Students practice argumentation, hedging, modality, and precision in expressing causality and uncertainty. Oral work strengthens seminar discussion, formal presentations, and diplomatic-style interventions. Listening practice uses lectures, interviews, and multilateral communications to build comprehension under real-time constraints. The course includes editing skills, coherence strategies, and register control for professional contexts. Practical tasks include drafting emails, memos, and briefing notes in accordance with diplomatic standards. By the end, students can communicate complex analyses in English with fluency, accuracy, and disciplinary correctness.

This study plan is effective as of winter semester of the academic year 2026/2027