

Modulhandbuch des Studiengangs
International Security Studies
(Master of Arts)

an der
Universität der Bundeswehr München

(Version 2019)

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Inhaltsverzeichnis

Pflichtmodule - MISS 2019

1002	Transnational and International Conflict.....	3
1006	International Humanitarian Law.....	6
1471	Theory and Methods.....	9
1472	Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS I).....	11
1473	Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS II).....	13

Wahlpflichtmodule - MISS 2019

1474	Security and Development.....	15
1475	Transnational Governance.....	18

Studienvertiefungen - MISS 2019

1011	Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS).....	20
1477	Eurasian Security Studies Seminar (ESS).....	22
1478	Seminar on Regional Security (SRS).....	24
1479	Seminar on Security Sector Capacity Building (SSCB).....	27
5050	Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC).....	29
5051	Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS).....	32

Masterarbeit Workshop - MISS 2019

1514	Master Thesis.....	34
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Übersicht des Studiengangs: Konten und Module.....		35
---	--	-----------

Übersicht des Studiengangs: Lehrveranstaltungen.....		36
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Modulname	Modulnummer
Transnational and International Conflict	1002

Konto	Pflichtmodule - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Carlo Antonio Masala	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
180	48	132	6

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
10021	SE	Conflicts in International Relations	Pflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Students should be familiar with common theories of International Politics and in particular with general issues of International Security.

Qualifikationsziele

Students of this module will be introduced to quantitative and qualitative methods of security studies analysis. It seeks to enable students to understand and independently analyze historic and current international conflicts by enhancing their methodological understanding of political, historic and sociological approaches. Being given a fundamental overview of actors, structures and processes in security politics students will be enabled to independently formulate arguments and pursue research designs on an advanced academic level. Participants will acquire knowledge about:

- central theoretical and empirical contributions to the scholarly literature on interstate and intrastate conflicts
- issues relating to non-state actor conflicts
- current trends of military conflicts: onsets, conduct and outcomes
- 1st image: anthropological, ethological, psychological, sociobiological, individual and group-specific explanations of war
- 2nd image: state behavior, rational choice, bureaucratic (governmental) politics and organizational process model, democratic peace, international rivalries, imperialism
- 3rd image: International anarchy, balance of power, hegemonic war theories, power transition theories,
- Civil and small wars: war economies, ethnic conflict and asymmetric conflicts

Inhalt

The main scope of the module lays on communicating the most imminent explanations of past conflicts as well as important issues and academic solutions of current conflict studies. Students will be introduced to various theoretical and methodological questions

in the field of conflict studies and focus in particular on the causes of war and conflict regulation. The module aims at providing a better understanding of how conflicts erupt, what modes of conflict regulation exist and in particular what roles states, international organizations and non-governmental organizations play in regulating and solving transnational and international conflicts. The module will concentrate primarily on state, civil and interstate wars, genocide and finally on possible forms of sustainable conflict mediation and regulation.

The course provides an overview of the most important theories on the causes of war and armed conflict. It will address how conflict is defined, operationalized and coded and discuss various modes of explaining the onset of wars. By utilizing a three-image approach, the course will introduce central theories on interstate war and the use of organized violence and assess the explanatory value of individualistic (1st image), state-centric (2nd image) and systemic (3rd image) approaches on the causes of war. In addition, the course will address intrastate wars, civil wars and non-state actor wars and discuss specific theories that are direct at sub-state conflict onsets.

Literatur

Arreguin-Toft, Ivan. 2001. How the Weak Win Wars. A Theory of Asymmetric Conflict, *International Security*. Vol 26, No 1, pp. 93–128.

Blainey, Geoffrey. 1973. *The Causes of War*, New York: Free Press.

Cashman, Greg. 1993. *What Causes War? An Introduction to Theories of International Conflict*, New York, NY: Lexington Books.

Fabbro, David. 1978. Peaceful Societies. *Journal of Peace Research*. Vol 15, No 1, pp. 67-83.

Layne, Christopher. 1994. Kant or Can't: The Myth of the Democratic Peace. *International Security*. Vol 19, No 2, pp. 5-49.

Levy, Jack S. and William R. Thompson. 2010. *Causes of War*. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell.

Lynn-Jones, Sean M. 1995. Offense#Defense Theory and Its Critics. *Security Studies*. Vol 4, No 4, pp. 660-691.

Singer, David J. 1979. *The Correlates of War: I. Research Origins and Rationale*. New York: Free Press, 1979, pp. XIII-35.

Van Evera, Stephen. 1999. *Causes of War: Power and the Roots of Conflict*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Waltz, Kenneth N. 1959. *Man, the State, and War*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

Leistungsnachweis

Students will be examined in a 30 min oral test.

Verwendbarkeit
Mandatory Core Module.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The Module has an overall duration of 3 weeks. The Module will be offered once a year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
International Humanitarian Law	1006

Konto	Pflichtmodule - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Wolff Heintschel von Heinegg	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
150	40	110	5

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
10061	SE	International Humanitarian Law	Pflicht	0
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Students should be familiar with foundations of international law.

Qualifikationsziele

International Humanitarian Law limits the effects of armed conflict. This course explores the evolution of the laws of war from their origin to their modern day application. The discussion of cardinal principle and several case studies will enable students to grasp the concept of IHL. By the end of the course, the students will understand the law governing armed conflicts. They are in a position to solve legal questions arising in armed conflicts.

After a short review of international minimum human rights standards in peacetime, the course will focus on the law of war (applicability, the balance between humanity and necessity, customary principles of discrimination and proportionality). Status groups (combatants, fighters), targeting and civilians in armed conflicts (direct participation in hostilities and collateral damage) are key issues of the class.

Inhalt

The module starts with a discussion of the "Raison d'Être" of this body of law. The first part is devoted to the applicability of IHL. Different scenarios will be addressed, for example the Arab Spring 2011, the situation in Syria throughout the years, the US-led war against Iraq 2003 and the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. After all relevant norms (treaty and customary law) are introduced, IHL's cardinal principle of IHL will be highlighted. In further detail, the principle of discrimination is analyzed. Here, students will focus on the law of targeting objects as well as status groups such as combatants and prisoners of war, civilians and collateral damage. Also, the prohibition to cause superfluous injury and unnecessary suffering will be illustrated by recourse to specific weapons. In this context, a longer case study will be comprehensively evaluated. Participants will discuss discrimination, proportionality and membership in armed groups. The class closes with an overview over naval and aerial warfare as well as the law applicable to cyber war. Throughout the class, case studies will be evaluated. If students

wish to contribute cases from their experience, those cases will be assessed from a legal perspective as well.

Literatur

- von Bernstorff, Jochen. "Martens Clause". Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, online-edition.
- Boothby, William. The Law of Targeting. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 2012
- Boothby, William. Weapons and the Law of Armed Conflict. 2nd edition. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 2016
- Clapham, Andrew and Gaeta, Paula (eds). The Oxford Handbook of International Law in Armed Conflict. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 2014
- Crawford, Emily. "Armed Conflict, International". Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, online-edition.
- Dinstein, Yoram. The Conduct of Hostilities under the Law of Armed Conflict. 3rd Edition. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: 2016
- Dinstein, Yoram. Non-International Armed Conflicts in International Law. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: 2014
- Dinstein, Yoram. "Warfare, Methods and Means". Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, online-edition.
- Dörmann, Knut. "Combatants, Unlawful". Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, online-edition
- Fleck, Dieter (ed). The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law. 3rd Edition. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 2013
- Heintschel von Heinegg, Wolff and Dreist, Peter. „The 2009 Kunduz Air Attack". German Handbook of International Law 53. 2010.
- Henckaerts, Jean-Marie and Doswald-Beck, Louise (eds). Customary International Humanitarian Law Vol. I: Rules. New York, Cambridge University Press: 2005.
- International Committee of the Red Cross. Interpretive Guidance on the Notion of Direct Participation in Hostilities under International Humanitarian Law. Geneva: 2009.
- Lachenmann, Frauke and Wolfrum, Rüdiger (eds). The Law of Armed Conflict and the Use of Force. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 2017
- Marauhn, Thilo and Ntoubandi, Zacharie F. "Armed Conflict, Non-International". Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, online-edition.
- Sassòli, Marco. "Combatants". Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, online-edition

Sassòli, Marco. "Military Objectives". Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, online-edition.

Schmitt, Michael N. (ed). Tallinn Manual 2.0 on the International Law applicable to Cyber Warfare. 2nd Edition. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: 2017

Sivakumaran, Sandesh. The Law of Non-International Armed Conflict. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 2014

US Department of Defense. Law of War Manual. Washington D.C.: 2015

Leistungsnachweis

Students will be examined in a 30 min oral test.

Verwendbarkeit

Mandatory Core Module.

Dauer und Häufigkeit

The Module has an overall duration of 2 weeks.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Theory and Methods	1471

Konto	Pflichtmodule - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Carlo Antonio Masala	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
150	50	100	5

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
14711	SE	Theories and Methods of International Relations	Pflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Qualifikationsziele

Upon conclusion of this module, students will be able to independently formulate arguments, pursue research designs and provide recommendations at an advanced academic level. Students will acquire the ability to make reasoned choices between different methodological possibilities in respect to research questions and in relation to specific theories and cases. Students will be able to understand and critically assess and reflect the use of different methodological, quantitative as well as qualitative, approaches in published studies and theories. In summary, students shall be able to:

- Evaluate the relative strengths and weaknesses of major theories of International Relations and Security Studies as a method for understanding and constructing academic-level arguments in the social sciences.
- Demonstrate the ability to identify and challenge theoretical assumptions in arguments about contemporary security issues.
- Present critical, objective, and well-structured arguments about contemporary security studies issues, verbally and in writing.
- Research a major contemporary IR-issue and produce an original piece of written analysis, demonstrating a basic competence with the core elements of academic writing

Inhalt

The focal points of this module are the most imminent and important issues in current security theory and providing students with the ability to formulate academic recommendations and solutions to these issues. Students will be introduced to various theoretical and methodological questions and apparatuses in international security studies and learn how to approach international security as a fundamentally contested concept and research topic in the study of international relations. During the seminars, participants will be introduced to the main arguments of international relations theory with a specific focus on its subfield, international security. They will be provided with a

comprehensive overview of the core theoretical and policy oriented literature in the field. All major theoretical approaches to security in international relations will be examined not only as theories, but also as inquiries developed in a specific social, cultural and temporal context. After discussing a number of relevant debates in the field, the issue of applying theory to specific security topics will be addressed in detail. The module will further place a special emphasis on the analysis of actors, structures and processes in security politics.

Finally, students will be provided with an introduction to designing social study research, discuss strategies of data collection, hypothesis testing and the formulation of reasoned research questions, arguments, the problem of fallacies, the process of conducting social sciences research and transforming that research into academic writing.

Literatur

Booth, Wayne C., Colomb, Gregory G. and Williams, Joseph M. 2016. *The Craft of Research*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Fearon, James D. 1988. Domestic Politics, Foreign Policy and Theories of International Relations. *Annual Review of Political Science*, Vol 1, pp. 289-313.

Grieco, Joseph and John G Ikenberry. 2015. *Introduction to International Relations: Enduring Questions and Contemporary Perspectives*. London: Palgrave.

Jackson, Robert and Sørensen George. 2015. *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*. 6th Edition. New York: Oxford University Press.

Keohane, Robert O. and Nye, Joseph S. 2001. *Power and Interdependence*. San Francisco: Longman New York.

Lamont, Christopher. 2015. *Research Methods in International Relations*. London: SAGE.

Van Evera, Stephen. 1997. *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Waltz, Kenneth. 1979. *Theory of International Politics*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Leistungsnachweis

Students will prepare a 2,500 word essay on a theory studied in this module. This essay will be gradually built up from class to class, moving from proposal stage to revision. The assessment will consequently show whether a student is able to independently formulate argument, pursue research designs and provide recommendations at an advanced academic level.

Verwendbarkeit

Mandatory Core Module.

Dauer und Häufigkeit

The Module has an overall duration of 4 weeks. The Module will be offered once a year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS I)	1472

Konto	Pflichtmodule - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
270	124	146	9

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
14721	VÜ	PASS Lectures and Seminar Groups	Pflicht	
14722	EX	PASS Field Study Trip	Pflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Students should be familiar with current theories of international relations and in particular with current issues in international security.

Qualifikationsziele

The Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS I) will help students to comprehend, analyze, and evaluate current defense and security issues. Students will also better understand the strategic environment in which their country is operating and identify the most significant challenges to regional and international peace, stability and security – current and future. Various approaches for addressing security threats will be introduced and student will learn to apply cooperative approaches to shared security challenges. Another goal of the module is to improve the understanding of how important cultural awareness is for conflict solving.

Inhalt

The Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS I) offers a rigorous, intellectually stimulating 10-week course consisting of daily plenary lectures—presentations by subject matter experts from an array of backgrounds—and small seminar groups that offer the opportunity to discuss topics in greater depth. Plenary and seminar sessions are complemented by expert panels, role-playing exercises, and field studies.

The course will start by examining the international security environment by reviewing international politics and economics, and discussing military conflict, terrorism, transnational organized crime and corruption, cyber operations, and other emerging threats. It will then turn to evaluating global and regional responses to these threats. Subjects include rule of law and human rights, civil security and economic development, and the role of NATO, the EU and other international organizations.

Furthermore the course will also focus on capacity-building. On the individual level it will concentrate on five key skills for international security professional: thinking, planning, writing, speaking, and leading. On the institutional level, the course will concentrate on the theory and practice of national security strategy development, defense organization and institution building, and defense planning, budgeting, and execution.

During a Field Study Trip to Berlin participants get insights into the workings of the German foreign policy community and can exchange views with officials from government institutions.

Literatur

Buzan, Barry and Ole Waever. 2003. Security Complexes: a theory of regional security. In: Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security. Cambridge University Press, pp. 40-82.

Gvosdev, Nikolas. 2017. The Implications of 'The World is Not a Global Community'. Ethics and International Affairs, Carnegie Council, 31 May 2017

Hutchings, Robert and Jeremi Suri. 2015. Introduction in Foreign Policy Breakthroughs: Cases in Successful diplomacy, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Lepgold, Joseph. 1998. Is Anyone Listening? International Relations Theory and the Problem of Policy Relevance. Political Science Quarterly. Vol. 113, no. 1, pp. 43-62.

Nye, J. S. 2008. Bridging the Gap between Theory and Policy. Political Psychology. Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 593-603.

Slaughter, Anne-Marie. 2011. International Relations, Principal Theories, in Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law. Wolfrum, R. (ed). Oxford University Press.

Wendt, Alexander. 1991. Anarchy Is What States Make of it: The Social Construction of Power Politics. International Organization. Vol 46, No. 2, pp. 391-425.

Williams, Paul. 2018. Security Studies: An Introduction. Milton: Taylor & Francis.

Leistungsnachweis

Students have to give a 30-minute presentation on a topic covered during the course.

Verwendbarkeit

Mandatory Core Module

Dauer und Häufigkeit

Overall duration of 10 weeks. Offered once a year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS II)	1473

Konto	Pflichtmodule - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
270	74	196	9

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
14731	UE	PASS Capstone Exercise	Pflicht	
14732	SE	PASS Electives	Pflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Students should be familiar with current theories of international relations and in particular with current issues in international security.

Qualifikationsziele

Participants will learn how to use security concepts to critically assess specific case studies and to apply the trained methods to new research topics. They will understand that different approaches to security problems may be required at different levels of security policy, while at the same time appreciating the inherent interdependence of security issues in an increasingly globalized world. This will lead them to recognize the necessity of a coherent strategy combining the various approaches to a comprehensive strategy stretching over all dimensions of security policy.

Through electives courses students will gain a thorough understanding of thematical and geographical subfields of international security studies. They will learn how to adapt these concepts of security in a three-day capstone exercise.

Inhalt

The module Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS II) supplements the module PASS I with more advanced electives courses and a capstone exercise that simulates a conflict in a fictional region. Students may select four out of twenty-four electives that cover a variety of current issues in security studies or introduce major security actors. Topics of electives courses are updated every year to account for new developments global politics but some recurrent themes are economic security, climate change, global migration, protracted conflicts, women in security and civil society. Other elective courses

analyze the security policies and priorities of key global powers as well as international and regional organizations and alliances.

The module concludes with an intensive three-day security sector reform and crisis management exercise that is set in a fictional region. Students take the role of national governments or regional organizations and are faced with a series of security challenges for which they have to develop appropriate solutions. The exercise also features several rounds of negotiations to allow students to apply different security and peacebuilding approaches.

Literatur

Ahmadian, Hassan. 2018. Iran and Saudi Arabia in the Age of Trump. *Survival: Global Politics and Strategy*. Vol 60, No 2. pp 133-50.

Allison, Graham. 2017. China vs. America – Managing the Next Clash of Civilizations. *Foreign Affairs*. Vol 96, No 5. pp 80-89.

Biscop, Sven. 2017. Analyzing the EU global strategy on foreign and security policy. in: *European Security and Defence College (ESDC) Handbook CSDP*. 3rd edition. pp 28-34.

Cilliers, Jakkie. 2015. Future (im)perfect? Mapping conflict, violence, and extremism in Africa, *Institute for Security Studies (Africa)*, ISS Paper 287, 2015.

Fetzek, Shiloh and Jeffrey Mazu. 2014. Climate, Scarcity, and Conflict. *Survival*. Vol 56, No 1. pp 143-170.

Marten, Kimberly. 2017. The 'KGB state' and Russian Political and Foreign Policy Culture. *The Journal of Slavic Military Studies*. Vol 30, No 2. pp 131-151.

Nye, Joseph. 2015. *Is the American Century Over?*. Cambridge: Polity.

Tanner, Michael and Charles Hughes. 2014. "The War on Poverty Turns 50: Are We Winning Yet?". *Policy Analysis*. CATO Institute. No 761, October 20. pp 1-28.

Thompson, Caryl. 2013. *Frontiers and Threats: Should Transnational Migration Be Considered a Security Issue?*. *Global Policy Journal*. Vol 20, No11.

Leistungsnachweis

Students have to prepare a 5,000 word essay on a topic related to one of the attended PASS electives.

Verwendbarkeit

Mandatory Core Module.

Dauer und Häufigkeit

Overall duration of 10 weeks. Offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Security and Development	1474

Konto	Wahlpflichtmodule - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Gertrud Buchenrieder	Wahlpflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
140	40	100	5

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
14741	SE	Security and Development	Wahlpflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen
Students should be familiar with the Module "Transnational and International Conflict".

Qualifikationsziele
<p>As a result of attending this module, which is structured along the “human security” conceptual framework of the United Nations, the students should have a basic understanding of the general objectives of development policy (as part of foreign policy) and official development aid (ODA) instruments. They are enabled to answer and discuss questions such as "What characterizes underdevelopment?"; "Are there silver bullet solutions, for instance education or health, to underdevelopment?"; or “What drives sustainable socioeconomic development?” The answer to these questions relates to the developmental pillar of human security, i.e., “Freedom from want”. The protective pillar of human security relates to “Freedom from fear”. Here the students are enabled to answer and discuss questions such as "Does development lead to more security – or vice versa?"; "Which ODA instruments are effective when applied in a country context that is characterized by fragility and/or (post-)conflict?"; or “Do we need development to generate security or is it the reverse cause-consequence order?”</p> <p>By giving an overview of theoretical concepts and current debates in development policy and aid, and relating these insights to the ongoing challenge of providing development impulses in hostile environments, students will become capable to identify opportunities and challenges with regard to the aid industry and the security/military service. While the aid industry and security/military service often are present simultaneously in developing countries – and with similar objectives with regard to human security – there a lack of communication and coordination due to mutual distrust. In this context, students are enabled to dissect opportunities to improve opportunities of communication and coordination of the aid industry and the security/military service.</p>

Inhalt

Efforts to maintain collective security and prosper economically are at the heart of human history. Yet, insecurity not only remains, but has become a primary development challenge of our time. According to the World Bank, in 2011, one-and-a-half billion people lived in regions affected by fragility, conflict, or large-scale organized criminal violence. Not surprisingly, no low-income fragile or conflict affected country has yet achieved a single United Nations Development Goal. Consequently, the United Nations have included a new goal "Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions" in the 2030 Development Agenda "Transforming our World". While much of the world has made rapid progress in reducing poverty, regions characterized by repeating cycles of political and criminal violence are being left far behind, their economic growth compromised and their human development indicators stagnant.

Subsequently, this module has two main objectives. First, it introduces the students to key definitions and theoretical issues pertinent in development theory and policy. The United Nations conceptual framework known as "human security" is the guiding principle here. Human security embraces a developmental pillar, i.e., freedom from want and a protective pillar, i.e., freedom from fear. Second, the module discusses issues related to development challenges during and after conflicts. Whenever possible, current debates and policy reports are incorporated into the module.

Literatur

Anderson, M.B. 1999. Do no harm. How aid can support peace - or war. Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Leibbrandt, A., & Lynham, J. 2018. Does the paradox of plenty exist? Experimental evidence on the curse of resource abundance. *Experimental Economics* 21 (2): 337-354.

OECD. 2016. Chapter 3: The OECD fragility framework. In *States of Fragility 2016*, Available at: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/9789264267213-7-en.pdf?expires=1539351227&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=F88F5AF01D432A5A6F1F2255A1E26795>

OECD. 2018. Financing for stability in the post-2015 era. *OECD Development Policy Papers* no. 10. Paris, F: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), available at: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/c4193fef-en.pdf?expires=1539350773&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=3686084528A9E696044568EC8A218B05>.

Todaro, M.P., & Smith, S.C. 2012. *Economic Development*. 11th ed. (newer editions available). Boston, USA: Pearson, free download: <https://mediasrv.ua.gr/eclass/modules/document/file.php/AOA215/Economic%20Development%20-%20Todaro%20and%20Smith.pdf>.

Torvik, R. 2009. Why do some resource-abundant countries succeed while others do not? *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 25 (2): 241-256, available at: <https://academic.oup.com/oxrep/article/25/2/241/1745929>.

UNDP. 1994. *New Dimensions of Human Security*. Human Development Report. New York, USA: United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

<p>UN Trust Fund for Human Security. 2016. Human security handbook. An integrated approach for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and the priority areas of the international community and the United Nations system. New York, USA: United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, available at: https://www.un.org/humansecurity/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/h2.pdf.</p> <p>UNDP. 2016. UNDP offer on SDG implementation in fragile situations. New York, USA: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), available at: http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/SDGs/English/SDG_Implementation_in_Fragile_States.pdf.</p> <p>World Bank. 2011. Conflict, Security and Development. World Development Report 2011. Washington, DC, USA: World Bank.</p>
Leistungsnachweis
Students have to give a 30 min presentation.
Verwendbarkeit
Elective: Students must choose between this module and "Transnational Governance" (Subject to Availability).
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The module has an overall duration of three weeks.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Transnational Governance	1475

Konto	Wahlpflichtmodule - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Wahlpflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
140	40	100	5

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
14751	SE	Transnational Governance and New Security Challenges	Wahlpflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Qualifikationsziele
The first learning objective is to understand the impact of an emerging multipolar world and on-going globalization on established International Organizations, regimes and other cooperative frameworks. The second learning objective is for course participants to work independently (supervised by the Module Instructor) on a case-study dealing with a specific new security challenge, to examine the relevance of established and new transnational governance arrangements, and to prepare a briefing. This includes the objective for Course participants to present fully developed arguments about contemporary security issues in a verbal setting. The third learning objective is for Course participants to make use of the information, expertise and skills developed in their case-studies and to develop a set of coherent scenarios for transnational governance in a complex security environment.
Inhalt
In order to understand today's international security challenges, it is key to focus on the impact of transnational (and global) governance. Clearly, states and (traditional) International Organizations still play a major, and arguably even central role in international politics. But non-state actors – ranging from companies, NGO's, to individuals – have found ways to organize themselves, exert power and set rules. This Course studies the rise of transnational governance, offers conceptual clarity, and casts an eye of what the future will hold. The Course will focus on the pertinence of transnational governance to emerging security challenges, explaining why the novelty of these challenges may make them particularly susceptible to a non-traditional approach led by non-state actors. Course participants will work together in small groups to develop and present policy-oriented briefings, and work together to develop and present a scenario based on the analysis, insights and skills developed in this Module.

Literatur
Bremmer, Ian (2016). "After the G-Zero: Overcoming Fragmentation", Eurasia Group – Politics First (New York). 17 pages.
Center for Strategic and International Studies (2015). 2017 Global Forecast (Washington DC). 107 pages.
Collins, Alan (2013). Contemporary Security Studies (Oxford, Oxford University Press).
Council on Foreign Relations (2017). Innovations in Global Governance (New York). 53 pages.
European Parliamentary Research Service (2015). "Understanding Hybrid Threats" (website).
Hale, Thomas, and David Held, eds. (2011). Handbook of Transnational Governance. Institutions and Innovations (Cambridge, Polity Press).
Rinke, Bernhard, and Ulrich Schneckener (2012). "Informalisation of World Politics? Global Governance by Clubs", in Global Trends 2013 – Peace – Development – Environment (Bonn, SEF). 15 pages.
Roger, Charles, and Peter Dauvergne (2016). "The Rise of Transnational Governance as a Field of Study", International Studies Review, vol. 18, no.3, 23 pages.
Weiss, Thomas G., et al (2013). "The Rise of Non-State Actors in Global Governance – Opportunities and Limitations", One Earth Future Foundation (Broomfield, CO). 25 pages.
Weiss, Thomas G., and Rorden Wilkinson, eds. (2014). International Organization and Global Governance (London, Routledge).
William, Paul D. (2012). Security Studies: An Introduction (London, Routledge)
Leistungsnachweis
Students will have to prepare a 5,000 word research essay.
Verwendbarkeit
Elective. Students must choose between this module and <i>Security and Development</i> .
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The module has a duration of 2 weeks.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS)	1011

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
155	80	75	5

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
10111	VS	Program on Terrorism and Security Studies	Pflicht	0
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Students should have a good knowledge of common theories of international politics and be familiar with current issues of international security.

Qualifikationsziele

The module strengthens the understanding of the ideologies and mechanisms of terrorism and the strategies for countering them. Another aim is to explore the nature and magnitude of today's terrorist threat. The module will introduce the motives of terrorist activities and explain the historical evolution of the phenomenon.

In addition, students also learn to address the friction between security and freedom (security-freedom-paradox) on an academic basis and cultivate an understanding of the potential tensions and trade-offs between enhancing operational effectiveness and respecting civil liberties and the rule of law.

Inhalt

The module includes presentations by subject matter experts, daily seminars led by both practitioners and academics and case studies. It will promote active learning through small group discussions, case study analysis, and a national counter-terrorism strategy writing exercise. Theoretical concepts will be examined to provide practical as well as theoretical insights into combating terrorism.

Throughout the PTSS, the curriculum emphasizes complementary recurring themes, which course members will be required to discern and analyze in each part. By understanding and analyzing the themes, each member will develop a firm foundation and understanding that will help guide a rational approach to the threat of terrorism.

Recurring themes will be emphasized according to their respective relevance. Topics covered in the module include ideology & radicalization, leadership & ethics in combating

terrorism, the influence of globalization on terrorism, countering ideological support for terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.
Literatur
Byman, Daniel 2014. The Intelligence War on Terrorism, Intelligence and National Security, Vol. 29, No. 6, pp. 1–27.
Corner, Emily, and Pau Gill 2017. Is There a Nexus Between Terrorist Involvement and Mental Health in the Age of the Islamic State?" CTC Sentinel, 10(1).
Dobbins, J. and S. Jones 2017. The End of a Caliphate, Survival, Vol. 59, No. 3, pp. 55-72.
Wither, James K. and Sam Mullins 2016. Combating Transnational Terrorism, Sofia, Bulgaria: Procon Ltd.
Kenney, M 2015. Cyber-Terrorism in a Post-Stuxnet World, Orbis, Vol. 59, No.1, pp. 111–128
Koehler, Daniel 2016. Right-Wing Extremism and Terrorism in Europe: Current Developments and Issues for the Future, PRISM, Vol. 6, No.2, pp. 85 – 104.
Liang, Dr. Christina Schori 2015. Cyber Jihad: Understanding and Countering Islamic State Propaganda. Geneva: Geneva Centre for Security Policy, GCSP Policy Paper 2015/2, February.
Shemella, Paul 2011. Tools and Strategies for Combating Terrorism. In Fighting Back: What Governments Can Do About Terrorism, ed. P. Shemella, pp. 131–147. Stanford, California: Stanford Security Studies.
Vidino, L., F. Marone and E. Entenmann 2017. Fear Thy Neighbor: Radicalization and Jihadist Attacks in the West, Milan: Ledizioni LediPublishing.
Leistungsnachweis
Students have to prepare a 5,000 word essay.
Verwendbarkeit
Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentraion and can choose between SRS, PCSS, PTSS and CTOC.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
Overall duration of three weeks. Offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Eurasian Security Studies Seminar (ESS)	1477

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
150	40	110	5

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Students should be familiar with common theories of International Relations and in particular with general issues of International Security.

Qualifikationsziele

At the conclusion of the seminar, participants should be familiar with major security issues and U.S. Policy in Eurasia. They should be aware of the duties, roles and responsibilities of FAOs throughout Eurasia and the functions and roles of major European-based U.S. military headquarters. They should also know how to conduct additional, independent or assisted research on Eurasian security topics with the tools offered at the Marshall Center.

Inhalt

The Eurasian Security Studies Seminar is a 3-week orientation to the issues, places and roles with Foreign Area Officers (FAOs) will be working for the rest of their careers while operating in/with the Eurasian region. In the sub-module "International Security and Regional Studies", using resident GCMC faculty and select outside experts, attendees examine and discuss the issues affecting the Eurasian Region. Such topics include Russia, the Caucasus, Energy Security and Central Asia, as well as US and NATO policies within the region. In addition, during this week attendees get an overview of GCMC resources that can assist them in their research topics.

Week 2 is the Field Study Sub-Module, "European Headquarters." Attendees travel to the major HQs within Europe in and with which they will be working, to include US European Command (Stuttgart), US Army Europe (Wiesbaden), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (Kaiserslautern) and NATO (Brussels). The attendees get briefings on the roles and functions of these HQ, but also get to interact directly with the desk officers who handle US defense policy throughout Eurasia (minus CENTCOM).

Week 3 is reserved to the Sub-Module, "FAOs in Action." Attendees get oriented to the opportunities, roles and functions FAOs fulfill. They will learn about official policy, the roles and functions of attaché and security assistance operations, arms control, State Department/Country Team aspects as well as professional development topics.

Leistungsnachweis

Students have to prepare a 5,000 word research paper.

Verwendbarkeit
Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentration and can choose between ESS, PTSS, SRS, SSCB, SCWMD/T, STACS or CNIT.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The Module Duration is three weeks. The Module will be offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Seminar on Regional Security (SRS)	1478

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
150	48	102	5

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
14781	SE	Seminar on Regional Security (SRS)	Pflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Participants should be interested in regional security and in international crisis management. Analytical thinking is required for innovative and creative development of comprehensive approaches to future crises management.

Qualifikationsziele

Students will be introduced to the efforts of major international organizations and national actors in regional crises. Through the analysis of capabilities and limitations of these actors they will learn how regional security can be enhanced and what factors are preventing problem solving and peacebuilding. Students will compare different types of regional conflicts and explore which crisis management approaches can be applied. The goal of the course is not only to point out shortcomings of international organizations and regional actors, but also to provide food for thought on how to enhance crisis management.

At the conclusion of the course students should be able to:

1. Understand the impact of particular crises on regional security
2. Analyze and evaluate international crisis management
3. Explore the public perception of success and/or failure of international crisis management
4. Assess overarching patterns of crisis management

Inhalt

Regional security has always constituted a significant part of the overall constellation of security in the international system. However, the confrontation between the superpowers during the Cold War pushed the regional perspective into the background. It was only

after the end of the bloc confrontation that regional security dynamics gained more attention. Post-Cold War security has been increasingly shaped by a series of violent regional conflicts; in fact, the post-Cold War world has become more fragmented and less hierarchical than ever before.

In the last 20 years these regional conflicts, formerly only considered as mere local security concerns, have developed into vital issues in international security debates. Within these conflicts a growing number of failing and critically weak states have been observed. Specific "regional security complexes" with potential "spillover effects" which pose world-wide security risks have evolved. International crisis management was established in several regions which involved a whole host of organizations, and, to a lesser extent, local security actors.

This module aims at analyzing two main sets of questions. The first set includes questions evaluating the quality of a specific crisis: How did the crisis evolve and which actors were involved in the course of events? The second set of questions concerns the quality of international assistance: Did the international assistance meet the regional needs? And how was the international assistance perceived in the region?

The module will focus specifically on regional security dynamics, thereby acknowledging the continued prominence of territoriality on the one hand and the necessity to prioritize regional analysis over the global analysis, on the other hand. This will allow participants to examine international security issues where they happen by investigating contemporary regional case studies.

Literatur

Buzan, Barry and Ole Weaver 2009. *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Charap, Samuel and Timothy J. Colton 2017. *Everyone loses: the Ukraine crisis and the ruinous contest for post-Soviet Eurasia*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Cox, Fletcher D. and Timothy D. Sisk 2017. *Peacebuilding in deeply divided societies: toward social cohesion?*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

Craig Zelizer 2013. *Integrated peacebuilding: innovative approaches to transforming conflict*. Boulder: Westview Press.

Goda, Samuel and Oleksandr Tytarchuk 2016. *International crisis management: NATO, EU, OSCE and civil society: collected essays on best practices and lessons learned*. Washington, DC: IOS Press.

Herbst, Jeffrey and Terence McNamee 2012. *On the fault line: managing tensions and divisions within societies*. London: Profile.

Pattison, James 2010. *Humanitarian intervention and the responsibility to protect: who should intervene?*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Uzi Rabi 2010. *International Intervention in Local Conflicts: crisis management and conflict resolution since the Cold War*. New York: I.B. Tauris.

Makarychev, Andrey and Alexandra Yatsyk 2016. Celebrating borderland in a wider Europe: nations and identities in Russia, Ukraine and Estonia. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Sjoberg, Laura 2010. Gender and international security: feminist perspectives. New York: Routledge.

Wallensteen, Peter and Anders Bjurner 2014. Regional organizations and peacemaking: challengers to the UN?. New York: Routledge.

Leistungsnachweis

Students have to prepare a 5,000 word essay

Verwendbarkeit

Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentration and can choose between SRS, PCSS, PTSS and CTOC.

Dauer und Häufigkeit

Overall duration of 3 weeks. Offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Seminar on Security Sector Capacity Building (SSCB)	1479

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
150	48	102	5

Qualifikationsziele
The course is intended to develop a common understanding of the challenges inherent in security sector capacity building, including security strategy development, the role of good governance, the rule of law, security sector budgeting, accountability and oversight, interagency cooperation and crisis management. The long-term objective of the program is to contribute to efforts to strengthen sustainable institutional capacity at national and international levels to enhance national, regional and international security.
Inhalt
<p>The Program on Security Sector Capacity Building (SSCB) provides a forum for partner and allied countries, as well as states recovering from internal conflict, to learn to reform and build successful and enduring security institutions and agencies. This three-week, strategic-level program brings participants together to share information, ideas and best practices in the field of security sector institutional capacity building with the goal of facilitating contact and cooperation between participant nations and organizations. Participants include a mix of military and civilian government officials at the rank of lieutenant colonel, colonel, and civilian equivalents, who are working in a position in government which deals with security sector capacity building.</p> <p>SSCB consists of three sub-modules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National security strategy development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The broader context for security sector capacity building - The roles of national security sector forces and institutions - National security strategy building - theory and practice - Challenges in building effective national security sector policies and strategies 2. Building democratic and accountable security sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legitimacy - good governance and the rule of law - Democratic control and oversight of the security sector - Political, legal and economic controls on the security sector - Interagency cooperation - Effective institutions and processes for crisis management 3. Contemporary challenges in security sector capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International institutional support - Regional security cooperation - The challenges of capacity building in fragile and post-conflict states - Development of professional expertise - education and training - Case studies - best practice in institutional security capacity building

Leistungsnachweis
Students have to prepare a 5,000 word essay, due 5 weeks after the end of the course.
Verwendbarkeit
Study Concentration. Students have to choose one study concentration and may otherwise select PTSS, STACS, ESS, SCWMD/T, CNIT and SRS.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
Overall duration of 3 weeks, once a year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	5050

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
150	40	110	5

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
50501	SE	Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	Pflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				0

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Students should be familiar with common theories of International Relations and in particular with general issues of International Security.

Qualifikationsziele

The module Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) is designed to teach students how emerging threats by transnational organized crime elements engaged in trafficking and other illicit activities degrade good governance and rule of law.

After completing CTOC participants will be able to:

1. Explain why transnational organized crime represents a national security threat.
2. Evaluate national CTOC strategies and identify best practices.
3. Identify techniques, strategies, and approaches to counter transnational organized crime.
4. Assess a country's current situation with regards to transnational organized crime using concepts learned in this course.
5. Develop and evaluate strategies and policies for improving CTOC effects and outcomes.

Inhalt

The module Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) focuses on 21st century national security threats as a result of illicit trafficking and other criminal activities. This module examines the major methods by which transnational criminal and terrorist organizations engage in illegal narcotics trafficking and other criminal activities for profit.

Lectures, case studies, and seminar discussions will provide in-depth knowledge about the activities of drug cartels, terrorists, and transnational criminal organizations with a goal of understanding the necessary strategic level approaches to combating these threats. Government countermeasures to combat criminal activity is another focus of this module. Strategy development exercises will introduce best practice for incorporating government institutions and international approaches in the fight against organized crime. Subject matter experts will address national security threats resulting from:

- Human Smuggling and Trafficking
- Weapons Trafficking
- Narcotics Trafficking
- Partnerships between Criminal and Terrorist Groups
- Transnational Crime Cartels
- Money Laundering
- Corruption

Literatur

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 2014 Working Group on Security and Corruption. Corruption: the unrecognized threat to international security. Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Council of Europe. 2015. White Paper on Transnational Organised Crime. Strasbourg: France.

Miklaucic, Michael. 2011. Learning the Hard Way: Lessons from Complex Operations. InterAgency Journal, Vol 2, No 1, pp. 17-28.

Miklaucic, Michael and Jacqueline Brewer. 2013. Convergence: Illicit Networks and National Security in the Age of Globalization. Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press.

Mungiu-Pippidi Alina. 2015. The Quest for Good Governance. How societies develop control of corruption. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Quah, Jon S. T. 2001. Combating Corruption in Singapore: What Can Be Learned? Journal of Contingencies & Crisis Management Vol 9, No 1, pp. 1-29.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2010. The Globalization of Crime – A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment. New York: UNODC.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2012. A Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Trafficking In Persons and Smuggling of Migrants. New York: UNODC.

Leistungsnachweis
Students have to prepare a 5,000 word essay.
Verwendbarkeit
Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentration and can choose between PTSS, SRS, PCSS or CTOC.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The Module Duration is three weeks. The Module will be offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS)	5051

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
150	40	110	5

Zugehörige Lehrveranstaltungen:

Nr.	Art	Veranstaltungsname	Teilnahme	TWS
50511	SE	Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS)	Pflicht	
Summe (Pflicht und Wahlpflicht)				

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

Students should be familiar with common theories of International Relations and in particular with general issues of International Security.

Qualifikationsziele

At the conclusion of the Program in Cyber Security Studies (PCSS) students will be able to comprehend, analyze, and evaluate defense and cyber security issues. The module cultivates critical and strategic thinking on transnational cyber security challenges and introduces a diversity of international and national approaches towards cyber defense; among them the U.S. and German cyber security strategy and policy. Students will learn to appreciate the nature and magnitude of today's threats and develops a common understanding of the lexicon, best practices, and current cyber initiatives.

Inhalt

The module Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS) is a comprehensive course to explore the increasing domestic, international and transnational challenges in cyber security. The goal of PCSS is to provide a comprehensive, policy-focused, non-technical cyber security program that emphasizes and teaches how to best make informed decisions on cyber policy, strategy and planning within the framework of whole-of-government cooperation and approaches. The program is taught by world leaders in cyber security and allows participants to network and establish contacts with other cyber-focused professionals.

The PCSS curriculum focuses on strategic objectives, techniques, policies, and best practices that secure and defend the availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation of information and information systems across cyber domains.

Topics covered during the PCSS include: Internet Governance, Cyber Capacity Building, Privacy and Security, Combating Terrorism & Cyber Crime, Information Sharing, Cyber

Statecraft Development, Internet Freedom, Protection of Intellectual Property, Public-Private Partnership, Cyber Protection of Critical Infrastructure.
Literatur
Clinton, Larry. 2015. Best Practices for Operating Government-Industry Partnerships in Cyber Security. <i>Journal of Strategic Security</i> , 8(4), 53-68.
Demchak, Chris and Peter Dombrowski. 2011. Rise of a Cybered Westphalian Age. <i>Strategic Studies Quarterly</i> , 5(1), 32-61.
Inkster, Nigel. 2016. <i>China's cyber power</i> . Abingdon: Routledge.
Kott, Alexander and Igor Linkov. 2019. <i>Cyber resilience of systems and networks</i> . Cham: Springer International Publishing.
Mandel, Robert. 2017. <i>Optimizing cyberdeterrence: a comprehensive strategy for preventing foreign cyberattacks</i> . Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
Schmitt, Michael N. 2017. <i>Tallinn manual 2.0 on the international law applicable to cyber operations</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Taylor, Robert W. 2019. <i>Cyber crime and cyber terrorism</i> . New York: Pearson.
Valeriano, Brandon and Benjamin Jensen. 2018. <i>Cyber strategy: the evolving character of power and coercion</i> . New York: Oxford University Press.
Leistungsnachweis
Students have to prepare a 5,000 word essay
Verwendbarkeit
Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentration and can choose between SRS, PCSS, PTSS and CTOC.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The Module Duration is three weeks. The Module will be offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Master Thesis	1514

Konto	Masterarbeit Workshop - MISS 2019
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Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
	Wahlpflicht	0

Workload in (h)	Präsenzzeit in (h)	Selbststudium in (h)	ECTS-Punkte
480	20	460	16

Übersicht des Studiengangs: Konten und Module

Legende:

FT	= Fachtrimester des Moduls
PrFT	= frühestes Trimester, in dem die Modulprüfung erstmals abgelegt werden kann
Nr	= Konto- bzw. Modulnummer
Name	= Konto- bzw. Modulname
M-Verantw.	= Modulverantwortliche/r
ECTS	= Anzahl der Credit-Points

FT	PrFT	Nr	Name	M-Verantw.	ECTS
		7	Pflichtmodule - MISS 2019		34
0	0	1002	Transnational and International Conflict	C. Masala	6
0	0	1006	International Humanitarian Law	W. Heintschel von Heinegg	5
0	0	1471	Theory and Methods	C. Masala	5
0	0	1472	Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS I)	R. Roloff	9
0	0	1473	Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS II)	R. Roloff	9
		8	Wahlpflichtmodule - MISS 2019		10
0	0	1474	Security and Development	G. Buchenrieder	5
0	0	1475	Transnational Governance	R. Roloff	5
		9	Studienvertiefungen - MISS 2019		30
0	0	1011	Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS)	R. Roloff	5
0	0	1477	Eurasian Security Studies Seminar (ESS)	R. Roloff	5
0	0	1478	Seminar on Regional Security (SRS)	R. Roloff	5
0	0	1479	Seminar on Security Sector Capacity Building (SSCB)	R. Roloff	5
0	0	5050	Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	R. Roloff	5
0	0	5051	Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS)	R. Roloff	5
		10	Masterarbeit Workshop - MISS 2019		16
0	0	1514	Master Thesis	N. N.	16

Übersicht des Studiengangs: Lehrveranstaltungen

Legende:

FT	= Fachtrimester der Veranstaltung
Nr	= Veranstaltungsnummer
Name	= Veranstaltungsname
Art	= Veranstaltungsart
P/Wp	= Pflicht / Wahlpflicht
TWS	= Trimesterwochenstunden

FT	Nr	Name	Art	P/Wp	TWS
	10021	Conflicts in International Relations	Seminar	Pf	
	10061	International Humanitarian Law	Seminar	Pf	0
	10111	Program on Terrorism and Security Studies	Vorlesung/Seminar	Pf	0
	14711	Theories and Methods of International Relations	Seminar	Pf	
	14721	PASS Lectures and Seminar Groups	Vorlesung/Übung	Pf	
	14722	PASS Field Study Trip	Exkursion	Pf	
	14731	PASS Capstone Exercise	Übung	Pf	
	14732	PASS Electives	Seminar	Pf	
	14741	Security and Development	Seminar	WPf	
	14751	Transnational Governance and New Security Challenges	Seminar	WPf	
	14781	Seminar on Regional Security (SRS)	Seminar	Pf	
	50501	Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	Seminar	Pf	
	50511	Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS)	Seminar	Pf	

