Universität der Bundeswehr München
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Modulhandbuch des Studiengangs

International Security Studies
(Master of Arts)

an der
Universität der Bundeswehr München

(Version 2024)

Stand: 08. November 2024

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Modulname	Modulnummer
Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	5050

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Wahlpflicht	

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 various types of threats posed by transnational organized crime elements and how these issues become national and international security challenges.

The module also teaches complex dynamics between geopolitics and transnational organized crime by providing a comprehensive understanding of the most updated context of global political developments and their connections to TOC related issue areas.

The course founded on four Modules:

Module 1: Geopolitics and Transnational Organized Crime (Changing Dynamics): This module explores the evolving relationship between global political landscapes and the activities of transnational organized crime groups. It delves into how geopolitical shifts influence the strategies, operations, and networks of these criminal organizations and how states use criminal organizations as proxies.

Module 2: Countering Transnational Organized Crime (Actors and Threats): This module examines the key actors involved in combating transnational organized crime, including international organizations, law enforcement agencies, and non-state actors. It also analyzes the diverse threats posed by these criminal groups, such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, and cybercrime.

Module 3: Regional and National Issues/Responses: This module focuses on the specific challenges and responses to transnational organized crime at regional and national

levels. It investigates how different regions and countries are impacted by these criminal activities and the strategies they employ to address them.

Module 4: Challenges and Opportunities (Strategy & Policy Tools): This module assesses the current challenges in combating transnational organized crime and explores potential opportunities for improvement. It analyzes various strategic and policy tools that can be utilized to enhance international cooperation, strengthen law enforcement capabilities, and disrupt criminal networks.

After completing CTOC participants will be able to:

1. Explain why transnational organized crime represents a national and international security threat and how TOC activities and connected to geopolitics.
2. Develop a comprehensive understanding of the profound threat posed by TOC to governmental entities and civil society and assess how weaknesses in legal frameworks, governance structures, and institutions erode national security capacities and facilitate TOC activities.
3. Examine how deficiencies in the rule of law, governance and institutions weaken national security institutions and serve to enable transnational organized crime.
4. Outline the goals and objectives of key international organizations aimed at combating the activities of transnational criminal organizations.
5. Examine best practices in countering transnational organized crime and determine opportunities to adapt and share successes.
6. Discover innovative strategies for combating transnational organized crime (TOC) and its detrimental effects on traditional security paradigms.
7. Evaluate national CTOC strategies, identify best practices, and develop skills to establish CTOC Strategy Framework.
8. Identify techniques, strategies, and approaches to counter transnational organized crime.
9. Assess a country's current situation with regard to transnational organized crime using concepts provided in this course.

Inhalt

The module Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) begins by examining the intricate relationship between geopolitics and the evolving dynamics of these criminal organizations, highlighting how global political shifts impact their operations. It then delves into the key actors involved in countering these groups, including international organizations and law enforcement agencies, while also analyzing the diverse threats they pose, such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, and cybercrime. The course further investigates regional and national responses to these criminal activities, showcasing the unique challenges and strategies employed in different parts of the world. Finally, it assesses the current challenges in combating transnational organized crime and explores potential opportunities for improvement, analyzing various strategic and policy tools that can enhance international cooperation, strengthen law enforcement capabilities, and disrupt criminal networks.

Lehrmethoden

Lectures, seminar, exercises.

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.

Felbab-Brown, Vanda. 2017. "Organized Crime, Illicit Economies, Civil Violence & International Order: More Complex Than You Think." Daedalus Fall, pp. 98–111.

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.

Walker, Summer and Mariana Botero Restrepo. 2022. Illicit Economies and Armed Conflict: Ten Dynamics that Drive Instability. Global Initiative Against Financial Organized Crime.

Leistungsnachweis

Students have to prepare a 5,000-word essay.

Verwendbarkeit

Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentration and can choose between ESS, EST, CTOC, PCSS, PTSS, PRSS and SIWHT.

Dauer und Häufigkeit

The Module Duration is three weeks. The Module will be offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Emerging Security Threats (EST)	2063

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Wahlpflicht	

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
By the end of this module, students will be equipped with the knowledge and skills to identify, analyze, and respond to a wide range of emerging security threats. They will be prepared to contribute effectively to national and international security efforts, leveraging a holistic and interdisciplinary approach to address the challenges of the 21st century.

Inhalt

The study concentration "Emerging Security Threats (EST)" focuses on identifying and addressing newly developing or foreseeable security and humanitarian issues. This concentration aims to recognize these emerging problems and develop solutions.

The results are integrated into theories of political relations, with potential conflict scenarios evaluated using theories from modules such as "Transnational and International Conflict" and "Security and Development." Other relevant connections include the "International Humanitarian Law" module, which provides a legal framework for understanding and addressing these threats, and the "Transnational Governance" module, which offers insights into managing these challenges at an international level.

Some examples of emerging threats are listed below. This list is not exhaustive, as the field continuously evolves with new challenges and developments.

Technology and Digitalization
- Explore the impact of new technologies and digitalization on international security
- Analyze the nexus of digitalization and security

Demographic developments

- Explore the impact of changing demographics on international security in particular on migration flows
- Analyze the implications of illegal migration and regular migration on international security

Managing the global commons

- Understand the changing nature and importance of the global commons
- Analyze and develop responses to the current management of global commons

Energy security

- Explore the changing and evolving nature of energy supply
- Analyze the evolving patterns of interdependencies in the energy sector

Food security

- explore the current and future implications of food security for international security
- Analyze current and emerging fault lines, conflicts and possible mitigation and solutions

Water security

- Explore the importance of water security for international security
- Analyze current and future implications of water scarcity for international security, its potential for conflict and possible ways for mitigation

Lehrmethoden
Workshop and Seminar

Leistungsnachweis
Students have to prepare a 5,000-word essay.

Verwendbarkeit
Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentration and can choose between ESS, EST, CTOC, PCSS, PTSS, PRSS and SIWHT.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Eurasian Security Studies Seminar (ESS)	1477

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	

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.

Lehrmethoden
Lectures, seminar, exercises.
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, EST, CTOC, PCSS, PTSS, PRSS and SIWHT.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The Module Duration is three weeks. The Module will be offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
International Humanitarian Law	1006

Konto	Pflichtmodule - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Univ.-Prof. Dr. Robert Frau	Pflicht	

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)				

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. After analyzing the scope of applicability, the discussion of cardinal principles and several case studies will enable students to grasp the concept of IHL as well as specific provisions of treaty law. By the end of the course, the students will understand the law governing armed conflicts, whether on land, at sea or in the air. Cyber war will be addressed as well. They are able to utilize the cardinal principles as well as applicable treaty law provisions and applicable customary law to any scenario in an armed conflict. Students will be able to argue for and against specific attacks from a purely legal perspective. The course enables them to solve any legal question arising in armed conflicts. Additionally, the gained deep insight into IHL will help students to understand legal advisors better.

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.

Lehrmethoden

Seminar, exercises.

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. 4th Edition. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: 2022

Dinstein, Yoram. Non-International Armed Conflicts in International Law. 2nd Edition. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: 2021

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. 4th Edition. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 2021

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. The Module will be offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Master Thesis	1514

Konto	Masterarbeit Workshop - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Carlo Antonio Masala	Pflicht	

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

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen
Students should have demonstrated proficiency in scientific research methods, and possess relevant knowledge in international security studies acquired through coursework. Approval of a thesis topic by a faculty supervisor is required before beginning the writing process.

Qualifikationsziele
The students are capable of independently addressing a more comprehensive problem within the field of international security using scientific methods within a set timeframe. Specifically, this includes: - Systematic and thorough literature research on the current state of research for the given topic,   - Presentation and application of theories and models for the scientific analysis of the problem,   - If applicable, conducting an independent empirical study, including its evaluation and drawing well-founded conclusions.

Inhalt
The content of the Master's thesis is determined by the selected topic which in turn is guided by the research interest of the student and supervisor. The thesis content integrates both theoretical approaches and practical insights gained from international security scholars, fostering a deeper understanding of global security issues.

Lehrmethoden
Independet research and workshop. Students attend the Master's Thesis Research Workshop and present their research concept. This takes the place of a thesis defense after the thesis has been submitted. The purpose of this workshop is to provide students with peer and faculty feedback early in the writing process. If students are unable to attend this workshop, they must submit a longer thesis outline and receive feedback from their advisor.

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

Leistungsnachweis
The master thesis is a 15,000 word research paper on an original topic (i.e. not just a literature review of an existing topic). The word count does not include abstract, table of contents, references, and bibliography. The supervisor may approve a longer thesis if the chosen method necessitates more extensive text. The Master's thesis can also be assigned as group work in agreement with the students. In this case, the number of students must not exceed three. This work submitted by several students can only be recognized as an individual examination if the ability to carry out independent scientific work can be clearly distinguished and evaluated for each individual.
Verwendbarkeit
The Master's thesis serves as an essential component of the study program, enabling students to apply the theoretical knowledge and practical skills acquired throughout their studies to address real-world security challenges. The thesis helps students to specialize in specific areas of international security, making them better prepared for careers in government agencies, international organizations, the military, intelligence services, or other entities dealing with security and defense policy. It also serves as valuable preparation for those wishing to pursue further academic research or doctoral studies in the field of international security.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The standard timeframe for the master's thesis is 3 months (full time) / 6 months (part time).

Modulname	Modulnummer
Program on Applied Security Studies (PASS I)	2060

Konto	Pflichtmodule - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	

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

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen

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

Qualifikationsziele

The Program on Applied 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 on Applied 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 participants get insights into the workings of the select foreign policy community and can exchange views with officials from government institutions.

Lehrmethoden

Lectures, seminar, exercises, field study trips.

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.

European Union. 2022. "Executive Summary," in A Strategic Compass for Security and Defence, pp. 10-13.

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.

NATO. 2023. "NATO's Response to Hybrid Threats".

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 on Applied Security Studies (PASS II)	2061

Konto	Pflichtmodule - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	

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

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 on Applied 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.

Lehrmethoden
Lectures, seminar, exercises, field study trips.

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
Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS)	5051

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Wahlpflicht	

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:
- have baseline knowledge of the technical aspects, concepts, and terminology of cyberspace and cybersecurity, in order to inform the effective development of cybersecurity strategies and policies;
- have comprehensive awareness of the current, emerging, and future threats and risks posed by state and non-state actors in cyberspace;
- should be aware of best practices for the implementation of international law, voluntary norms, and confidence-building measures, in order to promote the U.N. Framework for Responsible State Behavior in Cyberspace;
- should be familiar with established standards and frameworks for conducting assessments and strengthening capabilities in cyber security, in order to detect and respond to cyber incidents, improve cyber attribution, and build cyber resilience;
- should be aware of best practices for strategies and policies, whole-of-government approaches, public-private collaboration, information sharing, and international cooperation, to develop and implement comprehensive approaches to cyber security.

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 aim of PCSS is to provide a comprehensive, strategy- and policy-focused, program that engages with global cybersecurity practitioners and educates on multiple cyber issues (i.e. cyber policy, strategy and planning within the framework of whole-of-government cooperation and approaches) and provides best practices from around the world to enable them to make best informed decisions.

The PCSS curriculum consists of five blocks. Block I introduces technical, baseline concepts and definitions, which will provide a common foundation of understanding that will be utilized throughout the rest of the course. Block II of the course focuses on the national objectives (i.e., ends) of cyber. Block III highlights the resource (i.e., means) available to achieve those ends. Block IV develops an understanding of the options to employ (i.e., ways) the means in order to achieve the ends derived from a nation's policy for cyber. Finally, Block V introduces participants to emerging issues that will further impact the evolution of cyberspace.

Topics covered during the PCSS include but are not limited to:
- Block I - Definitions/Foundations (Foundational Understanding): Course Overview; Information Environment; Risk Framework/Management (new); Technical Cybersecurity (foundational technologies and then in attack anatomies that describes through examples common attack vectors and how they operate); Cybercrime (could also be in E); Insider Threat (rolled into risks and vulnerabilities/attack anatomies (new); Cyber Challenges in Geopolitical Competition; Human Rights in Cyberspace;
- Block II - Ends (national objectives): Strategy and Policy: Development and Implementation; Election Security; Cyber Threat Intelligence; International Law; Civil Society, IOs, and NGOs;
- Block III - Means (analysis and range resources available): Critical Infrastructure Protection; Supply Chain Cybersecurity; Frameworks and Standards; Assessments; Crisis Communications; Educational Roadmap and Workforce Development ;
- Block IV - Ways (concepts for how to employ the constrained means): Public Private Partnerships; Voluntary Norms; Confidence Building Measures; Cyber Resilience and Continuity; Cyber Incident Response; Whole of Gov't Approaches to Cybersecurity;
- Block V - Emerging Issues: 5G, Internet of Things and Beyond; Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning; Quantum Computing; Inclusive Security/Women Peace and Security; Countering Disinformation

Lehrmethoden

Lectures, seminar, exercises.

Literatur

Cyber/IS Firm Publications

"What Is Cybersecurity?" IBM. www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity

Industry-Focused Media and/or Viewpoints

Zhang, Flora. "A Beginner's Cybersecurity Guide for Board Members." SecurityRoundTable.Org. October 1, 2019. www.securityroundtable.org/a-beginners-cybersecurity-guide-for-board-members/

Industry-Focused Media and/or Viewpoints

Zheng, Teo Xiang. 2022. "Bracing for the rising tide of cyber threats against the maritime industry." Seatrade Maritime News. August 8, 2022.www.seatrade-maritime.com/opinions-analysis/bracing-rising-tide-cyber-threats-against-maritime-industry

Think Tanks & COEs

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Back, Sinchul, and Jennifer LaPrade. "The Future of Cybercrime Prevention Strategies: Human Factors and A Holistic Approach to Cyber Intelligence." *International Journal of Cybersecurity Intelligence and Cybercrime* 2, no. 2 (September 6, 2019): 1-4. vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1034&context=ijcic

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"How Much Cyber Sovereignty Is Too Much Cyber Sovereignty?" Sherman, Justin. Council on Foreign Relations. October 30, 2019. www.cfr.org/blog/how-much-cyber-sovereignty-too-much-cyber- sovereignty

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"Explainer: what is 'hybrid warfare' and what is meant by the 'grey zone'?" Dowse, Andrew and Bachmann, Sascha-Dominik. The Conversation. June 17, 2019. theconversation.com/explainer-what- is-hybrid-warfare-and-what-is-meant-by-the-grey-zone-118841

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EU's Cyber Rapid Response Team on Standby for Ukraine

Nair, Prajeet, and Ron Ross. "EU's Cyber Rapid Response Team on Standby for Ukraine." Bank Information Security, January 18, 2022. www.bankinfosecurity.com/eus-cyber-rapid-response-team-on-standby-for-ukraine-a-18335 (accessed March 10, 2022).

New Zealand's Cyber Security Emergency Response Plan

"New Zealand's Cyber Security Emergency Response Plan." Dpmc.govt.nz. Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, July 2021. dpmc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2021-04/dpmc-roiar-oia-2020-21-0083-covid-19--ppe-ventilator-tests.pdf (accessed March 10, 2022).

Leistungsnachweis
Students have to prepare a 5,000-word essay.

Verwendbarkeit
Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentration and can choose between ESS, EST, CTOC, PCSS, PTSS, PRSS and SIWHT.

Dauer und Häufigkeit
The Module Duration is three weeks. The Module will be offered once per year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Program on Regional Security Studies (PRSS)	2064

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Pflicht	

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

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. Understand the ways great power competition and transnational security issues as hybrid and irregular warfare shape contemporary regional security
4. Advance their knowledge and comparative analysis of security challenges and conflict in and around Europe; in the Balkans, Baltic, High North, Black Sea, Caucasus, and Middle East North Africa (MENA) areas
5. Assess current and potential national and international policy responses.

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.

The program shall achieve a 360-degree insight into security developments and interdependencies in Europe and its periphery. It analyzes wider European security in the context of renewed great power competition and in view of the war in Ukraine. It examines the strategic objectives and instruments of global and regional revisionist powers, with emphasis on ways hybrid and irregular warfare methods challenge rules-based order and Euro-Atlantic values.

The analysis of the strategic environment in Europe and beyond and current developments provides the framework for exploring and understanding shared regional security challenges, enabling participants to contribute to the rethinking and reshaping of security and defense in Europe and beyond.

The PRSS aims to enhance the professional development background knowledge of strategic competition, relevant regional security issues and contributing to their overall understanding of key security actors and their modus operandi that impact security in and around Europe. Furthermore, it provides ideas and suggestions concerning the reinforcement of defense, deterrence and resilience and enables the exchange of ideas and best practices to enhance collective security.

Lehrmethoden

Lectures, seminar, exercises.

Literatur

Buzan, Berry 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 ESS, EST, CTOC, PCSS, PTSS, PRSS and SIWHT.

Dauer und Häufigkeit
Overall duration of 3 weeks. Offered once per year.

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

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Wahlpflicht	

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.

Having completed the program, students posess, among others, the following skills:

- Understanding of Contemporary Terrorist Threats:
  - Develop knowledge of the current landscape of terrorist threats, including the diversity of actors and methods used.
  - Identify and analyze the characteristics and motivations of various terrorist groups and lone actors.

- Assessment of Emerging Threats:
  - Evaluate how the changing global strategic security environment impacts terrorism and counter-terrorism efforts.
  - Assess the influence of geopolitical factors on the tactics and strategies employed by terrorist organizations.

- Countering State-Sponsored Terrorism:
  - Understand the different forms of state sponsorship of terrorism (deliberate, passive, and unwilling).
  - Analyze recent developments in state-supported terrorism and formulate potential countermeasures.

- Utilization of Information and Communication Technologies:
  - Examine how terrorists use ICT, including social media and the dark web, for radicalization, recruitment, and operational planning.
  - Develop strategies to counter the use of ICT by terrorist groups and mitigate the digital threat landscape.

- Cryptocurrencies and Terrorist Financing:
  - Understand the role of cryptocurrencies in terrorist financing and the associated risks.
  - Learn techniques for conducting cryptocurrency investigations and preventing illicit financial activities.

- Addressing Lone-Actor and Marauding Attacks:
  - Identify the motivations and indicators of lone-actor terrorism and assess the level of risk they pose.
  - Discuss the nature and main characteristics of marauding terrorist attacks and their unique challenges for law enforcement and counter-terrorism agencies.

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.

Lehrmethoden

Lectures, seminar, exercises.

Literatur

Aho, A., et al. 2023. "Hybrid Threats: A Comprehensive Resilience Ecosystem." European Commission and COE Hybrid Threats.

Allen, Karen. 2022. "Weaponised Drones-the Latest Tech Threat to Reach Africa." Institute for Security Studies.

Basra, Rajan and Peter R. Neuman. 2017. "Crime as Jihad: Developments in the Crime-Terror Nexus in Europe." CTCSENTINEL 10 (9) Combating Terrorism Center.

Berkowitz, Jeremy M. 2018. "Delegating Terror: Principal–Agent Based Decision Making in State Sponsorship of Terrorism." International Interactions, 44 (4).

Blackwell, Stephen, and Kristian Alexander. 2021. "Global Terrorism Trends Suggest Extremists Will Adapt and Evolve." TRENDS Research and Advisory.

Bloom, Mia. 2022. "Women and Terrorism." Oxford Research Encyclopedias.

Brands, Hal, and Michael O'Hanlon. 2021. "America Failed Its Way to Counterterrorism Success." Foreign Affairs.

Brown, R. A., TC Helmus, R. Ramchand, A. I Palimaru, S. Weilant, A.L. Rhoades, and L. Hiatt. 2021. "What Do Former Extremists and Their Families Say About Radicalization and Deradicalization in America?." RAND Corporation.

Byman, Daniel. 2020. "Understanding, and Misunderstanding, State Sponsorship of Terrorism." Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 45 (12).

Charap, Samuel and Timothy J. Colton. 2017. "Everyone Loses: The Ukraine Crisis and the Ruinous Contest for Post-Soviet Eurasia." Routledge.

Fakhry, Alia, Roderick Parkes, András Rácz. 2022. "If Russia Uses Migration as a Weapon, Europeans Should Respond in Kind." German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP).

Garces, Blanca. 2022. "Migration as a 'Threat'." IEMed, Strategic Sectors, Culture and Society, Yearbook 2022.

Greenhill, Kelly M. 2022. "When Migrants become Weapons." Foreign Affairs.

Kfir, Isaac. 2020. "Cryptocurrencies, National Security, Crime and Terrorism." Comparative Strategy 39 (2).

Lamphere, Galen, Englund, and Jessica White. 2023. "The Online Gaming Ecosystem: Assessing Digital Socialisation, Extremism Risks and Harms Mitigation Efforts." GNET.

Monaghan, Sean. 2019. "Countering Hybrid Warfare: So What for the Future Joint Force?" Prism 8, no. 2.

Muggah, Robert and John P. Sullivan. 2018. "The Coming Crime Wars." Foreign Policy.

M.A. International Security Studies 2024

Modulname:
Program on Terrorism and Security Studies
(PTSS)

Pamment, J. and V. Smith. 2022. "Attributing Information Influence Operations: Identifying those Responsible for Malicious Behaviour Online." NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence.

Rasche, Lucas. 2022. "The Instrumentalization of Migration: How Should the EU Respond?" Visions for Europe, Hertie School Jacques Delors Centre.

Wilder, Heidi. 2021. "An Overview of the Use of Cryptocurrencies in Terrorist Financing." The Coinbase Blog.

Leistungsnachweis

Students have to prepare a 5,000-word essay.

Verwendbarkeit

Study Concentration. Students have to select one study concentration and can choose between ESS, EST, CTOC, PCSS, PTSS, PRSS and SIWHT.

Dauer und Häufigkeit

Overall duration of three weeks. Offered once per year.

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Modulname	Modulnummer
Security and Development	1474

Konto	Wahlpflichtmodule - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Gertrud Buchenrieder	Wahlpflicht	

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
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?" By giving an overview of theoretical concepts and current debates in development policy and ODA, 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 is 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.

Inhalt
Efforts to maintain collective security and prosper socioeconomically are at the heart of human history. Yet, insecurity not only remains, but has become a primary development challenge of our time as the rising number of people living in regions affected by fragility, conflict, or large-scale organized criminal violence implies. Not surprisingly, no low-income fragile or conflict affected country has achieved a single United Nations Development Goal in 2015. Consequently, the United Nations have included a new Sustainable Development Goal in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely "Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions". 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 in fragile states, and/or (post-)conflict states. Whenever possible, current debates and policy reports are incorporated into the module.

Lehrmethoden
Seminar, presentations, exercises.

Literatur
Anderson, M.B. 1999. Do no harm. How aid can support peace - or war. Lynne Rienner Publishers. Bremberg, N. 2029. EU foreign and security politics on climate related security risks. Stockholm; International Peace Research Institute, available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep20070. 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 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 OECD. 2023. Peace and official development assistance. Paris, F: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), available at: https://www.oecd.org/dac/. Todaro, M.P., & Smith, S.C. 2012. Economic Development. 11th ed. (newer editions available). Boston, USA: Pearson, free download: https://mediasrv.aua.gr/eclass/

modules/document/file.php/AOA215/Economic%20Development%20-%20Todaro%20and%20Smith.pdf.

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.

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

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. 2016. UNDP offer on SDG implementation in fragile situations. New York, USA: United Nationals Development Program (UNDP), available at: http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/SDGs/English/SDG_Implementation_in_Fragile_States.pdf.

World Bank. 2011. Conflict, Security and Development. World Development Report 2011. Washington, DC, USA: World Bank.

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
Seminar on Irregular Warfare/Hybrid Threats (SIWHT)	2062

Konto	Studienvertiefungen - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Wahlpflicht	

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

SIWHT is designed to help students better understand hostile actions that adversarial states employ in the Grey Zone below the level of military conflict, including those actions designed to undermine democratic institutions, a country's national security, and strategic alliances and partnerships. This course analyzes a range of hybrid threats, including coercive economics, cyberwarfare, disinformation operations, the use of proxy forces, and the threat of conventional and nuclear war.

The Seminar on Irregular Warfare/Hybrid Threats (SIWHT) has two broad goals:
1. Educate civilian and military professionals on growing threats posed by strategic adversaries' use of hybrid and irregular tactics and how these threats fit into wider strategies designed to challenge the status quo, including:
   - The difference between strategic competitors and strategic adversaries;
   - The range of hybrid threats adversarial states use to further their goals;
   - The goals and objectives of adversarial states.

2. Think collectively and creatively about ways of mitigating hybrid threats and irregular warfare strategies and tactics, including:
   - Government policies and actions;
   - Military training and preparedness;
   - Civil-military relations;
   - A whole of society approach;
   - Public-private partnerships, especially with key industries;
   - Building societal resilience.

Inhalt

The Seminar on Irregular Warfare/Hybrid Threats (SIWHT) is a three-week course designed to equip civilian and military professionals with an in-depth understanding of modern hostile actions below the level of military conflict. The course delves into the strategies adversarial states use to undermine democratic institutions, national security, and strategic alliances through a variety of hybrid threats.

The module "Understanding Hybrid Threats" begins with an exploration of strategic competition, differentiating between strategic competitors and adversaries. Participants will study the spectrum of hybrid threats, including cyberwarfare, disinformation operations, and the weaponization of resources and environment. Lectures and seminar discussions will provide comprehensive knowledge on how these threats are deployed and their impact on national and international security.

In the "Countering Hybrid Threats" module, the focus shifts to the development of multi-faceted strategies to mitigate these threats. This includes examining government policies, military preparedness, civil-military relations, and public-private partnerships. Through interactive learning and case studies, participants will explore how whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches can enhance national resilience. Key topics include societal resilience, the role of organized crime and terrorism as proxies, and protecting critical infrastructure.

The final module, "Applied Case Studies and Strategic Exercises," offers practical applications of the concepts learned. Participants will engage in strategy development exercises and simulations, such as the "Race for the Arctic" exercise, to understand how democracies can counter hybrid and irregular tactics while maintaining their values. The course culminates with a detailed case study on Russia's hybrid war against Ukraine, analyzing both the tactical and strategic dimensions and the broader implications for global security.

Throughout the course, subject matter experts will address various hybrid threats, including:
- Coercive Economics
- Cyberwarfare
- Disinformation Operations
- Use of Proxy Forces
- Threat of Conventional and Nuclear War

By the end of the seminar, participants will have developed a robust framework for identifying, deterring, and countering hybrid threats, preparing them to contribute effectively to national and international security efforts. Additionally, they will join an international network of security practitioners through the Marshall Center alumni program, fostering ongoing collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Lehrmethoden
Lectures, seminar, exercises.

Literatur

Apostol, Adrian Constantin, et al. 2022. "Societal Resilience: A Key Factor in Combatting Hybrid Threats." International Conference: Knowledge Based Organization XXVIII, No. 2. pp. 107-115.

Aho, A., et al. 2023. "Hybrid Threats: A Comprehensive Resilience Ecosystem." European Commission and COE Hybrid Threats. (Executive Summary, pp. 8-12) https://www.hybridcoe.fi/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/CORE_comprehensive_resilience_ecosystem.pdf.

Adamides, Constantinos and Petros Petrikkos. May 2023. "Small European states in the hybrid warfare era – the cases of Cyprus, Malta and Estonia." Small States and Territories 6 (1), pp. 15-34. https://www.um.edu.mt/library/oar/handle/123456789/109186.

Caprile, Anna. May 2023. "Foreign interference in EU democratic processes: Second report." European Parliament Research Service. Foreign interference in EU democratic processes: Second report (europa.eu).

Claverie, Bernard and Francois du Clozel. 2022. "Cognitive Warfare: The Advent of the Concept of 'Cognitics' in the Field of Warfare." NATO Collaboration Support Office, researchgate.net.

Cocks, Tim. August 24, 2023. "BRICS expansion could hinder the bloc's geopolitical aspirations." Reuters. BRICS expansion could hinder the bloc's geopolitical aspirations | Reuters.

Fakhry, Alia, Roderick Parkes, András Rácz. March 02, 2022. "If Russia Uses Migration as a Weapon, Europeans Should Respond in Kind." German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP). If Russia Uses Migration as a Weapon, Europeans Should Respond In Kind | DGAP.

Finel, Bernard. March 07, 2024. "Countering hybrid threats." NATO. NATO - Topic: Countering hybrid threats.

Garamone, Jim. March 21, 2022. "Ukraine-California Ties Show Worth of National Guard Program." DOD News. https://www.nationalguard.mil/News/Article/2972128/ukraine-california-ties-show-worth-of-national-guard-program/.

Garces, Blanca. 2022. "Migration as a 'Threat'." IEMed, Strategic Sectors, Culture and Society, Yearbook 2022. Migration-as-a-Threat-Garces-IEMedYearbook2022.pdf.

Greenhill, Kelly M. March/April 2022. "When Migrants become Weapons." Foreign Affairs. When Migrants Become Weapons | Foreign Affairs.

Hartnett, Stephen J. April 24, 2023. "Threatened by China, Taiwan Builds a Culture of Resilience: How Civil Society Networks are Mobilizing in the Face of Beijing's Growing Threats of 'Reunification'." New Line Magazine. https://newlinesmag.com/reportage/threatened-by-china-taiwan-builds-a-culture-of-resilience/.

Holmstrom, Miranda. 2016. "The Narrative and Social Media." Defense Strategic Communications, Vol 1. COE STRATCOM, pp. 118-132. https://stratcomcoe.org/publications/the-narrative-and-social-media/162.

Kienzle, Maria. September 12, 2023. "The BRICS Expansion: Perspectives for the EU." EIAS. The BRICS Expansion: Perspectives for the EU - EIAS.

Klecková, Adéla. January 28, 2022. "The Role of Cyber 'Elves' Against Russian Information Operations." Insights: George Marshall Fund. https://www.gmfus.org/news/role-cyber-elves-against-russian-information-operations.

Kremidas-Courtney, Chris. June 11, 2018. "Countering Hybrid Threats in the Maritime Environment." Center for Informational Maritime Security. https://cimsec.org/countering-hybrid-threats-in-the-maritime-environment/.

Kuo, Naiyu, Rosie Levine, and Andrew Scobell. May 22, 2024. "Stress Test: The April Earthquake and Taiwan's Resilience." United States Institute of Peace. Stress Test: the April Earthquake and Taiwan's Resilience | United States Institute of Peace (usip.org).

Lamphere, Galen, Englund, and Jessica White. May 2023. "The Online Gaming Ecosystem: Assessing Digital Socialisation, Extremism Risks and Harms Mitigation Efforts." GNET. https://gnet-research.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/GNET-37-Extremism-and-Gaming_web.pdf.

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Mikkola, Harri. "Total Defense and Resilience: The Finnish Example." Finnish Institute for International Affairs.

Monaghan, Sean. October 2019. "Countering Hybrid Warfare: So What for the Future Joint Force?" Prism 8, no. 2: 82-98. Countering Hybrid Warfare: So What for the Future Joint Force? (ndu.edu).

Morgan, Forest E., et al. 2008. "Dangerous Thresholds: Managing Escalation in the 21st Century." Rand. https://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG614.html.

Odom, Jonathan. 2024. "Legal Gamesmanship: How China and Russia Use International Law in Geopolitical Competition." From The Future Faces of Irregular Warfare: Great Power Confrontation in the 21st Century. Washington, DC: Irregular Warfare Center Press.

Pamment, J. and V. Smith. 2022. "Attributing Information Influence Operations: Identifying those Responsible for Malicious Behaviour Online." Riga: NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence. https://stratcomcoe.org/publications/attributing-information-influence-operations-identifying-those-responsible-for-malicious-behaviour-online/244.

Rasche, Lucas. December 16, 2022. "The Instrumentalization of Migration: How Should the EU Respond?" Visions for Europe, Hertie School Jacques Delors Centre. The instrumentalisation of migration – how should the EU (delorscentre.eu).

Retter, Lucia, et al. January 2020. "Relationships between the economy and national security: Analysis and considerations for economic security policy in the Netherlands." RAND. Relationships between the economy and national security: Analysis and considerations for economic security policy in the Netherlands (rand.org).

Scott, Mark. May 07, 2024. "Microsoft goes from bad boy to top cop in the age of AI." Politico. Microsoft goes from bad boy to top cop in the age of AI – POLITICO.

Temple-Raston, Dina. September 26, 2019. "How the U.S. Hacked ISIS." National Public Radio. https://www.npr.org/2019/09/26/763545811/how-the-u-s-hacked-isis.

Tanchum, Michaël. July 25, 2023. "The Russian-Ukraine War Forces Egypt to Face the Need to Feed Itself." Middle East Institute. https://www.mei.edu/publications/russia-ukraine-war-forces-egypt-face-need-feed-itself-infrastructure-international.

Treverton, Gregory F. et al. 2018. "Addressing Hybrid Threats." Stockholm: Swedish Defense University. https://www.hybridcoe.fi/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Treverton-AddressingHybridThreats.pdf.

Vock, Ido. April 2024. "Germany grapples with wave of spying threats from Russia and China." BBC News. Germany grapples with wave of spying threats from Russia and China (bbc.com).

Wiggel, Mikael, et al. May 2021. "Best Practices in the Whole of Society Approach in Countering Hybrid Threats." European Parliament Coordinator: Policy Department for External Relations Directorate General for External Policies of the Union. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EXPO_STU(2021)653632.

Yee, Amy. January 31, 2022. "The Country Inoculating Against Disinformation." BBC Future. https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20220128-the-country-inoculating-against-disinformation.

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

Modulname	Modulnummer
Theory and Methods	1471

Konto	Pflichtmodule - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Carlo Antonio Masala	Pflicht	

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

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen
Interest in international security studies.

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.

Lehrmethoden

Seminar, presentations.

Literatur

Compulsory literature

Dunne,Tim, Kurki,Milja and Smith, Steven. 2020. International Relations Theories

Discipline and Diversity. 5th edition. New York: Oxford University Press.

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

Optional literature:

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

Devetak, Richard, Jim George, and Sarah Percy (eds.) 2017. An Introduction to International Relations. Cambridge: Cambridge University 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.

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

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 2 weeks. The Module will be offered once a year.

Modulname	Modulnummer
Transnational and International Conflict	1002

Konto	Pflichtmodule - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Carlo Antonio Masala	Pflicht	

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 politologic, historic and sociologic 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 wars, asymmetric and hybrid conflicts
- issues relating to non-state actor conflicts
- current trends of military conflicts: causes, forms and 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, cyclic theories of global conflict
- Civil and small wars: war economies, ethnic conflicts 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.

Lehrmethoden

Seminar, presentations, exercises.

Literatur

Compulsory literature

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

Optional literature

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.

Cashman,Greg, Robinson, Leonhard. 2021. An Introduction to the Causes of War: Patterns of Interstate Conflict from World War I to Iraq, New York, NY: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

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.

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.

Tsetsos, Konstantinos. 2021. New hybrid threats. Metis Study Nr. 26. Available at: https://metis.unibw.de/assets/pdf/metis-study26-2021_07-hybrid_threats.pdf

Tsetsos, Konstantinos. 2023. Trends and developments in hybrid threats. Metis Study Nr. 35. Available at: https://metis.unibw.de/assets/pdf/metis-study35-2023_06-trends_and_developments_in_hybrid_threats.pdf

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
Transnational Governance	1475

Konto	Wahlpflichtmodule - ISS 2024

Modulverantwortliche/r	Modultyp	Empf. Trimester
Prof. Dr. Ralf Roloff	Wahlpflicht	

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

Empfohlene Voraussetzungen
Students should be familiar with transnational organizations.

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

The module "Transnational Governance" offers a special insight into the relationship between international political economy and security, which has been significantly underexposed in recent years both in Security Studies but also in International Political Economy and has only since the growing dispute over the great power rivalry of the US and China increasingly moved into the focus also of the broader security policy discussion. The shaping and exacerbation of so-called interdependence conflicts, which, contrary to the previous assumption that interdependence relations tend to promote cooperation, have been empirically observable for more than half a decade, call for a

fundamental reconsideration from the perspective of international political economy and security studies.

In recent years, international relations have undergone a considerable multi-layered upheaval: the international system is changing into a multipolar polycentric basic structure overarched by the central great power conflict between the United States and China, which in essential elements follows the logic of power and counter-power. But it is also based on the logic of interdependencies due to the enormous increase in interdependence and globalization.

This inherent tension is not sufficiently appreciated, discussed or analyzed in political science research. An in-depth examination of this tension is an indispensable part of understanding contemporary international politics, international political economy, and international security policy.

Conflict studies and interdependence research thus find themselves compelled, not least by the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, the "weaponization of everything" (Mark Galeotti), and the threats to central supply and production chains as revealed during the COVID 19 pandemic, to re-situate their fundamental assumptions and theoretical concepts. This is more than a cosmetic adjustment to current developments, but a reorientation and new focus.

The module Transnational Governance is closely related to the module "International and Transnational Conflicts" because it is mainly about the conflict-theoretical elements of interdependence relations and their global and regional governance. How the instrumentalization or even "weaponization" of interdependence relations has developed and will continue to develop, and what interrelationships exist between global power shifts and interdependence relations, will be the key question of this module. It will not only deal with questions of international political economy and its governance, but also with transnational aspects such as climate change, migration, digitalization disruptive technologies, increasing political violence, human rights, the rule-based international order, global commons, and the question of transnational and international coordination of these transnational phenomena.

Lehrmethoden

Seminar, presentations.

Literatur

Acemoglu, Daron / Robinson, James A. 2013: „Warum Nationen scheitern". Die Ursprünge von Macht, Wohlstand und Armut, Frankfurt a. Main.

Alice Hill / Leonardo Martinez-Diaz 2020: "Adapt or Perish", in: Foreign Affairs, Vol. 99, iss. 1 (January / February 2020), pp. 107-117.

Brookings 2022: "The geopolitics of AI and the rise of digital sovereignty".

Bryan R. Early / Dursen Peksen 2020: "Shadow Economies and the Success of Economic Sanctions: Explaining why democratic targets are disadvantaged", in: Foreign Policy Analysis, Vol. 16, iss. 3, July 2020, pp. 353 – 372.

Business and Human Rights Organization Briefing 2022: "Russian invasion of Ukraine: Analysis of companies' human rights due diligence".

Chatham House 2022: "Positioning Human Rights in China-U.S. Relations" in "Reclaiming human rights in a changing world order", Oct 2022.

Charles A. Kupchan 2012: "No one's world. The west, the rising rest, and the coming global turn", Oxford.

Christiana Figueres / Tom Rivett-Carnac 2020: „The Future we chose. Surviving the Climate Crisis", New York.

Club of Rome 2018: The Club of Rome. Climate Emergency Plan: A Collaborative Call for Climate Action.

Club of Rome 2018: Come On!

Club of Rome 2020: Planetary Emergency 2.0 Securing a New Deal for People, Nature and Climate.

Club of Rome 2021: A 21st Century Insurance Plan for Economic Recovery & Renewal Applied To Europe.

Copenaghen Business School 2022: "Weaponizing Interdependence & Global Value Chains: US Export Controls on Huawei?", Sep 2022.

C. M. O'Brien 2022: "Business and human rights and regional systems of human rights protection".

David Held / Anthony G. McGrew (Hrsg.) 2007: „Globalization Theory: approaches and controversies", Cambridge.

D. W. Drezner 2021: "The Uses and Abuses of Weaponised Interdependence".

Donnelly, Jack 1986: "International Human Rights: A Regime Analysis", in: International Organization 40: 3, 599-642.

Donnelly, Jack 2013: "Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice".

E. Stoica 2022: "Weaponized interdependence versus economic sanctions: The case of human rights abuses in Xinjiang Uyghu Autonomous Region".

ETTG 2022: "The implications of global multi-crises for EU-Africa relation in the food security domain", Nov 2022.

EUISS 2022: "Sanctions, Conflict and Democratic Backsliding", May 2022.

EUISS 2022: "Slow-Acting Tools: Evaluating EU sanctions against Russia after the invasion of Ukraine", Nov 2022.

EUISS 2022: "The future of African food security", Nov 2022.

Fred Hu / Michael Spence 2017: "Why Globalization stalled. And how to restart it", in: Foreign Affairs, July / August 2017.

Follesdal, Andreas / Schaffer, Johan Karlsson / Ulfstein, Geir (Hrsg.) 2013: "The Legitimacy of International Human Rights Regimes: Legal, Political and Philosophical Perspectives", Cambridge.

Global Challenges Foundation 2018: "Planetary Condominium: a legal framework for Earth System Stewardship".

Global Challenges Foundation 2022: "Global governance models in history – A guide to earlier ideas about global governance".

Haggart, Blayne / Tusikov, Natasha / Scholte, Jan Aart (Hrsg.) 2021: "Power and Authority in Internet Governance: Return of the State? (Routledge global cooperation series)", Abingdon, Oxon New York, NY.

Hanusch, Frederic 2017: "Democracy and Climate Change (Routledge Global Cooperation Series)", London New York.

Harry Kretchmer 2020: "This is how good governance can make sure technology works for everyone".

Henry Farrell / Abraham Newman 2020: "Chained to Globalization", in: Foreign Affairs, Vol. 99, iss. 1 (January / February 2020) pp. 70-74, 76-80.

Howard, Rhoda E. / Donnelly, Jack 1986: "Human Dignity, Human Rights, and Political Regimes", in: American Political Science Review 80: 3, 801-817.

Human Rights Watch 2014: "Human Rights in the digital age", Dec. 23, 2014.

Human Rights Watch 2021: "China. Events of 2021".

International Security 2019: "Weaponised Interdependence: How Global Economic Network Shape State Coercion".

IOM 2021: "World Migration Report 2022", Dec 2021.

Janka Oertel / Jennifer Tollmann / Byford Tsang 2022: "Climate superpowers: How the EU and China can compete and cooperate for a green future".

Jonathan D. Moyer / Tim Sweijs / Mathew J. Burrows / Hugo Van Manen 2018: "Power and Influence in a Globalized World", Atlantic Council, Washington D.C..

Lopez-Claros, A. / Dahl, A. / Groff, M. 2020: "Global Governance and the Emergence of Global Institutions for the 21st Century".

Lovins, Hunter 2019: "It's Not Game Over, It's Game On".

Malana, Daniel 2018: "The law can't keep up with new tech. Here's how to close the gap".

Mark Galeotti 2022: "The Weaponisation of Everything: A Field Guide to the New Way of War".

Meyer, William H. 2020: "Human Rights and Global Governance: Power Politics Meets International Justice (Pennsylvania studies in human rights)", Philadelphia.

Miles Kahler (Hrsg.) 2009: „Networked Politics. Agency, Power, and Governance", Ithaca.

OECD 2022: "The Forum Network, "Democracy: What's at stake?".

OECD 2020: "Beyond Growth. Towards a New Economic Approach", Paris.

Pillay, Navenethem: "Are Human Rights Universal?".

R. H. Wagner 1988: "Economic interdependence, bargaining power, and political influence", International Organization 42, 3.

RAND Corporation 2022: "Understanding Competition: Great Power Rivalry in a Changing International Order — Concepts and Theories".

R. O. Keohane 2002: "The Globalization of Informal Violence, Theories of World Politics, and the "Liberalism of Fear"".

Rebecca Harding / Jack Harding 2017: „The Weaponization of Trade: The Great Unbalancing of Politics and Economics", London.

Rebecca Harding / Jack Harding 2019: „Gaming Trade. Win-Win Strategies for the Digital Era", London.

Robin Shepherd 2020: "China versus Democracy, The Greatest Game. A Handbook for Democracies", Halifax International Security Forum, Halifax.

Robert Muggah / Rafal Rohozinski / Ian Goldin 2020: "The dark side of digitalization – and how to fix it".

S. Schieder 2003: "Theorien der Internationalen Beziehungen", Leske + Budrich, Opladen, Stuttgart.

School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) Columbia University 2020: "Weaponization of trade".

S. Starr 1997: "Anarchy, Order and Integration, How to manage interdependence", The University of Michigan Press.

TRC Journal of Humanitarian Action 2022: "What Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Syria Have Taught Us About the Politics of International Refugee Law", June 2022.

WEF 2022: "10 ways to go beyond a crisis response to migration", Apr 2022.

World Bank 2022: "A war in a pandemic - Implications of the Ukraine crisis and COVID-19 on global governance of migration and remittance flows", May 2022.

World Bank 2022: "How the war in Ukraine is reshaping world trade and investment".

Yuval Noah Harari 2018: "Homo Deus. Eine Geschichte von Morgen", München.

Leistungsnachweis
Students will have to prepare a 5,000-word research essay.
Verwendbarkeit
Elective. Students must choose between this module and *Security and Development*.
Dauer und Häufigkeit
The module has a duration of 2 weeks.

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 - ISS 2024**		**34**
		1006	International Humanitarian Law	R. Frau	5
		2060	Program on Applied Security Studies (PASS I)	R. Roloff	9
		2061	Program on Applied Security Studies (PASS II)	R. Roloff	9
		1471	Theory and Methods	C. Masala	5
		1002	Transnational and International Conflict	C. Masala	6
		8	**Wahlpflichtmodule - ISS 2024**		**10**
		1474	Security and Development	G. Buchenrieder	5
		1475	Transnational Governance	R. Roloff	5
		9	**Studienvertiefungen - ISS 2024**		**35**
		5050	Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	R. Roloff	5
		2063	Emerging Security Threats (EST)	R. Roloff	5
		1477	Eurasian Security Studies Seminar (ESS)	R. Roloff	5
		5051	Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS)	R. Roloff	5
		2064	Program on Regional Security Studies (PRSS)	R. Roloff	5
		1011	Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS)	R. Roloff	5
		2062	Seminar on Irregular Warfare/Hybrid Threats (SIWHT)	R. Roloff	5
		10	**Masterarbeit Workshop - ISS 2024**		**16**
		1514	Master Thesis	C. Masala	16

Notizen