

International students enrolled in the HEIP Exchange Programs can select English taught courses from the following programs:

- Bachelor of Humanities (English taught)

**For Fall 2026, all exchange students are required to follow all courses of the available program. Allocation to program and courses will be done based on student completion of prerequisites and availabilities.**

Starting and ending dates will vary according to the program. Courses might be subject to change.

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION	PROGRAM	COURSE PERIOD	EXAM PERIOD
	<b>BACHELOR OF HUMANITIES</b>	September to December (before Christmas)	Examinations will be based on continuous assessment

# COURSE CATALOGUE - FALL 26

## BACHELOR OF ARTS IN HUMANITIES

FIRST SEMESTER - ENGLISH 

### >ABOUT THE PROGRAM

This program will provide you with a solid foundation of essential knowledge in international relations, political science, law, economics, geopolitics and geo-economics.



[MORE INFO HERE](#)

MODULES	COURSES	30 ECTS	HOURS
Politics and Social Sciences	<b>Arguing About Politics: Political Theory in the World 1</b>	2	18
Contemporary Issues and Transformation of the World	<b>Peace Building in Conflict Regions: Case Studies</b>	4	24
	<b>The Asian Century: The Rise of China</b>	3	18
	<b>Politics and Markets: UK &amp; France</b>	3	24
Understanding the International System	<b>Religion and the State: comparative analysis</b>	4	20
	<b>Introduction to International law</b>	4	24
History and philosophy	<b>International Relations Since World War II: Evolution and Dynamics</b>	3	18
Professionalization	<b>Shift</b> Interdisciplinary conferences & workshops on the world environmental & social challenges (2 to 3 days at the beginning of the semester)	1	9
	<b>Public Speaking in Political Science and International Relations</b>	2	24
Project	<b>Comparative Political Systems</b>	4	6 lecture + 18 self-paced

# COURSE CATALOGUE - FALL 26

## COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

COURSES	COURSE DESCRIPTION
<b>Arguing About Politics: Political Theory in the World 1</b>	This course first sets to define the parameters for political argument : Is this measure legal? Just? Honorable? Timely? Useful? Necessary? Safe? Possible? Easy? Pleasant? What are the foreseeable consequences? (After Nadeau 1958, p. 62). Then following a case study / debate approach based on different modes of argument: interrogative/deliberative, heuristic, prescriptive/deliberative or analytical/critical the students will exchange in class on major political theory and policy decisions of the 19th, 20th and 21st century.
<b>Peace Building in Conflict Regions: Case Studies</b>	In this course we will see how the world is facing increasingly complex crises, including violent extremism; communal and political violence; lack of trust and confidence between authorities and communities; population displacement; environmental challenges; and pandemics. How can we maintain assistance and at the same time have a more holistic approach by analyzing and treating the root causes?
<b>The Asian Century: The Rise of China</b>	According to the McKinsey Global Institute, China is a regional—and global—trade platform. It is now the largest trading partner for Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore, for instance. About 60 percent of China's imports come from the rest of the region. Its consumption growth is expected to be nearly double that of all ASEAN economies in the period to 2030, and this offers rich opportunities for other Asian economies to export to China. This course retraces the rise of China since the collapse of its empire in 1911/12
<b>Politics and Markets: UK &amp; France</b>	The objective of this course is to understand the interplay between politics and markets in the UK and France. Should government favour advanced sectors where they have a competitive advantage or low skilled sectors of the economy? In the advanced sectors, we see politics for markets in maintaining insurance-based welfare states. In low-skill sectors, redistribution and active labour market policies are partisan issues for legislatures, so here we could talk about Politics against Markets. What choices have been made in the UK and France?
<b>Religion and the State: comparative analysis</b>	The course examines the relationship between religion and state and how do modern states, especially liberal democratic states, respond to the rise of “public religions.” These religious conflicts and uncertainties about appropriate state responses to them have produced a general retreat from multiculturalism – at least in Europe (Joppke, 2004). More specifically, the contemporary problem of politics and religion has been increasingly orchestrated around the global revival of Islam and the emergence of a global Muslim community.
<b>Introduction to International law</b>	This course provides a foundational overview of international law, focusing on the principles, sources, institutions, and key areas that govern legal relations between states and other international actors. Students will explore the nature and development of international legal norms, including treaties, customary international law, and general principles recognized by nations. Topics covered include the law of treaties, jurisdiction, state responsibility, international dispute resolution, the role of international organizations (such as the United Nations), and areas such as human rights, international humanitarian law, and the law of the sea. The course also critically examines the effectiveness and limitations of international law in addressing global challenges. No prior legal knowledge is required.

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COURSES	COURSE DESCRIPTION
<b>International Relations Since World War II: Evolution and Dynamics</b>	Objectifs : From the ruins of that WW2 came a commonly held belief, that there must never be another such war. However, friction developed among its victors, and they—the United States and Britain on one side and the Soviet Union on the other—became locked into a political Cold War that continued for more than forty-five years as the major determinant of international affairs. Since the 1980's we can see the emergence of Japan and Europe which signals the end of the post-war period and more recently the rise of militant Islam, as manifested in the Iranian revolution and in the Arab world.
<b>Public Speaking in Political Science and International Relations</b>	This course equips students with the essential skills of public speaking tailored to the fields of Political Science and International Relations. Emphasizing clarity, persuasion, and confidence, students will learn to craft and deliver impactful speeches, policy briefings, diplomatic statements, and debate arguments. Through practice, feedback, and analysis of political discourse, students will enhance their ability to communicate effectively in academic, diplomatic, and professional settings. The course also explores the role of rhetoric, audience engagement, and cross-cultural communication in global political contexts.
<b>Political Ideas in the 19th and 20th Century</b>	This course will provide an overview of the political theories and ideologies that were popular in 19th-century Europe. They included conservatism, liberalism, socialism, anarchism, nihilism, and Social Darwinism and then move on to study the major themes of the 20Th including decolonization, nationalism, globalization and new forms of intergovernmental organizations. Democracy spread, and women earned the right to vote in many countries in the world.
<b>SHIFT</b>	Interdisciplinary conferences & workshops on the world environmental & social challenges (2 to 3 days at the beginning of the semester)
<b>Comparative Political Systems</b>	This course explores the structures, institutions, and dynamics of political systems around the world. Students will analyze key differences between democratic models, governance, and political cultures. The final dissertation invites students to compare the political system of their home country with that of France.