NPSIA's M.A. program is organized around six fields. Each field has a designated economics course (or courses) and a set of designated subject courses. Each student is admitted into a field and receives priority in the required economics course and in any three of the non-shared designated field courses. Students that complete the required economics course or courses and three designated field courses will receive a field concentration designation on their academic transcript. Students who choose not to complete the requirements of any given field may still graduate with a general M.A. in International Affairs without a field concentration designation.

1) **International Economic Policy**

Provides a foundation in basic international economic theory and examines policy questions and applications to institutional arrangements in areas of trade, foreign direct investment, finance, international economic law, and other international economic relations.

2) **Conflict Analysis and Conflict Resolution**

Examines causes and dynamics of interstate and intrastate peace and conflict, explores theoretical and practical dimensions of the prevention, management and resolution of international and civil wars, disputes and crises.

3) **Intelligence and International Affairs**

Examines the role of intelligence in international affairs with a focus on national and international security issues, using theoretical and practical approaches to explore the role, function, limits, and impact of intelligence on foreign and security policies, policy making and policy implementation.

4) **Security and Defence Studies**

Reviews the core theories, concepts and challenges in security and defence studies in the context of applied policy problems such as national security, defence policy, civil-military relations, foreign policy, and proliferation of weapons.

5) **International Organizations and Global Public Policy**

Examines the role of states and other policy actors in addressing global policy problems. Global governance for policy problems encompasses international law, the formal UN system of international organizations as well as more ad hoc approaches with a greater role for nonstate actors. Specific policy issues analyzed include the environment and public health.

6) **International Development Policy**

Examines the difficulties faced by poor and developing countries and the policy responses that have emerged at the international level, including development assistance, international institutions and regional cooperation.

7) **Project Management for Development and Humanitarian Assistance**

Examines the theory and practice of project management and humanitarian assistance in developing countries as they relate to health, education, food security, social policy and complex emergencies.