



FACULTÉ  
DE SCIENCES ÉCONOMIQUES  
ET DE GESTION



# MASTER 1

## International Economic Studies

UNIVERSITY PARIS - EST - CRETEIL

With 32 000 students and 12 faculties, the UPEC is the largest multidisciplinary and vocational university within Ile de France. 13% of our students come from over 118 foreign countries.



Founded in 1970, it quickly developed around its 12 UFRs (teaching and research units) and institutes, spread over five towns (mainly Créteil) of Ile-de-France region, in the counties of Val-de-Marne and Seine-et-Marne.

The university has successfully united a range of disciplines which offer an exceptional program of education (ranging from technology diplomas to doctorates) and houses 31 laboratories covering almost every available field.

Partnerships, networks, international programs, doctoral programs... UPEC's participation in such activities reflects its growing profile in Europe and beyond. The university hosts visiting faculty from abroad and enrolls a large number of international students, while also promoting the international mobility of its own students and faculty.

# Master in International Economic Studies

## ■ Objectives

The Master is designed to provide a high-quality curriculum for students attracted to international economics. More specifically, it leads to potential target careers in developing or emerging countries. The programme has been devised to meet European and global standards encountered in the most recognized international economics curricula. The teaching staff comprises both high level academics and economic experts (OECD, ILO, World Bank) in the field of development, including people working in international organisations. The programme is organised with the cooperation of the World Bank. All the lectures in the master are taught in English.

After graduation, students master the knowledge needed in development and international economics. At the end of the first year, students will be able to use economic theory -and its numerous applicationsin concrete situations in developing and emerging countries. They will be trained to solve real policy issues at stake in most developing countries, at macro and micro levels. The master provides detailed microfoundations for macro-economic instabilities.

## ■ Requirements for entry and prerequisite

Students should be highly motivated by economic development and globalisation issues. A good level of English is requested. An oral test before the teaching staff will assess the candidates' ability. (in June)

A bachelor's degree (or its equivalent) is required. In principle, a degree in economics is preferable. However, degrees in management studies, in political science, in business administration or in engineering are also welcome.

## ■ Admission for 2013-2014 (30 students)

Fill in the application form on-line (before June 15th). Send the copies of diplomas and other requested documents by post office. References will be appreciated. A first selection on the basis of the application will be made during the second week of June.

The second, final, selection on the basis of an interview with the teaching team will take place at the end of June. Erasmus students and partners universities spending the whole year at UPEC will be given priority.



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## Academic staff

### University Paris Est staff

Philippe ADAIR, Associate Professor (Economics), Dean of the Faculty  
Igor BAGAYEV, Phd Student (Economics)  
Fabienne BOUDIER, Associate Professor (Economics)  
Patrick DOMINGUES, Associate Professor (Economics)  
G rard DUCHENE, Professor (Economics), Head of the Economic Department.  
Julie LOCHARD, Associate Professor (Economics)  
Olivier FERRIER, Associate Professor (Economics)  
Sandrine KABLAN, Associate Professor (Economics)  
B atrice MAJNONI, Professor (Economics)  
Boris NAJMAN, Associate Professor (Economics)  
Christian TUTIN, Professor (Economics)  
Arnold VIALFONT, Associate Professor (Economics)

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### Other Universities staff (visiting)

Richard POMFRET, Visiting Professor, University of Adelaide and John Hopkins University

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### Experts & consultant teaching in the Master

Juliette DURAND DELGA, Independent consultant  
Alexandre KOLEV, Associate Professor (Economics) and International Labour Organisation  
Patrick LENAIN, Director of department at OECD, former IMF staff, Professor Economics at UPEC  
Patricia POL, Head of International Relations at AERES and Associate Professor Management at UPEC

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### Administrative staff

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### Head of the Master

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# Teaching organisation

2013-2014

## First Semester

ETCS	SEM	Courses	Hours	Teachers
3	S1	ECUE 1 : Economic Policy International Organisations Approach	24	P. Lenain
5	S1	ECUE 2 : Econometrics & Applied Econometrics	42	J. Lochard I. Bagayev
3	S1	ECUE 3 : International Economics	24	G. Duchène
3	S1	ECUE 4 : Micro-Economics for international issues	24	P. Domingues

ETCS	SEM	Courses	Hours	Teachers
3	S1	ECUE 5 : Game Theory and Negotiation	24	O. Ferrier
3	S1	ECUE 6 : Competition and Regulation Economics	24	A. Vialfont
2	S1	ECUE 7 : Banking Crisis History	15	C. Tutin
4	S1	ECUE 8 : Developpment Policies	36	B. Najman
2	S1	ECUE 9 : International Conference Series 1 (WB, OECD, AFD, ILO...)	12	B. Najman
2	S1	ECUE 10-11 : Elective Lectures	20 - 24	I. Rambli F. Boudier
30	TOTAL (including catching up lectures)			227

### \*Elective Lectures (first semester):

ETCS	SEM	Courses	Hours	Teachers
2	S1	ECUE 10 : Language and Civilization (compulsory for non-French speakers)	20	I. Rambli
2	S1	EECUE 11 : International strategy for firms and banks (in French)	24	F. Boudier

## Second Semester

ETCS	SEM	Courses	Hours	Teachers
4	S2	ECUE 12 : International Management and Applications	36	P. Pol J. Durand Delga
2	S2	ECUE 13 : Labour Force Survey data analysis for policy making	15	A. Kolev
2	S2	ECUE 14-15 : Electives Lectures*	20 - 36	I. Rambi C. Tutin
3	S2	ECUE 16 : Labour Economics for Development	24	A. Kolev
3	S2	ECUE 17 : Growth and Development	24	P. Adair
3	S2	ECUE 18 : International Finance and Banking	24	S. Kablan & B. Majnoni
2	S2	ECUE 19: International Conference Series 2 (WB, OECD, AFD, ILO...)	12	B. Najman
3	S2	ECUE 20 : Visiting professor lectures	24	R. Pomfret
TOTAL			195	

### \*Elective Lectures (Second semester):

ETCS	SEM	Courses	Hours	Teachers
2	S2	ECUE 14 : Language and Civilization (compulsory for non-French speakers)	20	I. Rambi
2	S2	ECUE 15 : Economie et politiques du logement (in french)	36	C. Tutin

### Master thesis & Internship

ETCS	SEM	Courses	Hours	Teachers
1	S2	ECUE 21 : Research and Master thesis seminar	15	B. Najman
7	S2	ECUE 22 : Internship master thesis or research master thesis  Total master thesis = 8 (7+1) ECTS		

## ECUE 1: ECONOMIC POLICY, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS APPROACH

### ■ Objectives

The aim of this course is to provide every student with the minimum basis of knowledge allowing them to understand current debates concerning economics policies led by members of international organizations in finance.

Given that the students come from different specializations, the aim is to give each and every one of them a minimum basis of knowledge in applied economics.

Each of the five lectures is split in two parts: the first, theoretical, raises numerous economic concepts as a basis for discussion. The second part is devoted to studying a concrete example based on an IMF or OECD publication.

By the end of the lectures, the students will be able to handle the main concepts used by international organizations in the framework of economic policies analysis.

It deals with concepts allowing students to describe an economic situation (potential production, production gap) or the evolution of economic policies (budget deficit adjusted for cyclical changes, neutral interest rates, real effective exchange rate)

In their future professional life, students will be able to use IMF documents (such as reports under article IV, world economic perspectives, and OECD (country economic outlooks) and other similar publications (Economist Intelligence Unit reports, publications from the World Bank, European Commission, ECB).

### ■ Teaching material

At each lecture the student will be given a document summing up the contents of the lecture and a text to study for the next lecture.

Moreover, all the documents provided by the teacher will be published on a specific website devoted to students.

They could also find there many links to the main websites of the international organizations and academic centers

### ■ Outline

#### 1. Introduction to time-series analysis

- a. Cyclical fluctuations, trends, filtering
- b. Stationarity, co-integration, regressions
- c. Modeling, simulations, Eviews

#### 2. Long-term growth

- a. Production function, growth accounting, productivity
- b. Labour supply, education, human capital
- c. Conditional convergence, structural reforms, spillovers
- d. Alternative methods for estimating potential output

MEMO

Pr: Patrick lenain

Volume : 24 hours

Credits: 3 ECTS

Assessment scheme :

Oral + MCQ

3. Short-term growth
  - a. Business cycle, output gap, Okun's law
  - b. IS-MP model
  - c. NAIRU, inflation, Phillips curve
4. Monetary and macroprudential policy
  - a. Inflation, unemployment, Taylor rule
  - b. Exchange rate, real rates, financial conditions
  - c. Zero-bound, asset bubbles, bank lending, macroprudential tools
5. Fiscal policy
  - a. Multipliers, counter-cyclical policy, automatic stabilisers
  - b. Debt sustainability, public debt, sovereign spreads
6. External relations
  - a. Foreign trade, elasticities, specialisation
  - b. Capital flows, net international position,
  - c. Exchange rate policy, internal devaluation
7. Forecasting
  - a. Univariate regressions, AR, MA and ARIMA models
  - b. Multivariate regressions
  - c. Forecasting accuracy
8. Model simulations
  - a. Calibration and estimation of parameters
  - b. Use of Eviews for model simulations
  - c. Policy responses to standard shocks

■ Selected references

In English

OECD (2012), Medium and long-term scenarios for global growth and imbalances

Lenain, P, R. Hagemann and D. Carey (2010), Restoring Fiscal Sustainability In The United States, OECD.

En français

Duchêne G., P. Lenain et A. Steinherr (2012), Macroéconomie, Pearson.

Biacabe J.L., J.M. Daniel, G. Duchêne et P. Lenain (2011), Introduction à l'économie, Pearson.

## ECUE 2: ECONOMETRICS

### ■ Objective

This course aims at familiarizing students with applied econometrics, without resorting to complex statistics. A particular emphasis will be put on methods and designs used in international and development economics. The students will acquire analytical and technical skills, which are necessary to understand research articles and write technical reports on economic policy issues.

### ■ Outline

- I. Introduction: Econometrics and data for international and development economics
- II. Linear regression
  - 1) What does regression mean?
  - 2) The single regression model
  - 3) Assumptions underlying the OLS method
  - 4) The multiple regression model
- III. More on regression
  - 1) The specification of models
  - 2) Dummy variables
  - 3) Interaction terms
- IV. Instrumental variables estimation
  - 1) The endogeneity bias
  - 2) The 2SLS method
  - 3) The endogeneity and overidentification tests
  - 4) Application
- V. Panel data models
  - 1) Advantages and caveats
  - 2) The fixed effects and the random effects estimators
  - 3) Application
- VI. Extension: Randomized experiments
  - 1) Why experiment?
  - 2) Randomized experiments in practice

### ■ Selected references

Wooldridge, J. (2006). *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach*, South Western.

Gujarati, D. (2003). *Basic Econometrics*, McGraw.

Mukherjee, C., White, H. and M. Wuyts (1998). *Econometrics and data analysis for developing countries*, Routledge.

Angrist, J.D. and J.S. Pischke (2009). *Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion*, Princeton University Press.

MEMO

Pr: J. Lochar

Volume : 24 hours

Credits: 3 ECTS

Assessment scheme :

Final Exam

## ECUE 2: APPLIED ECONOMETRICS

This lecture is a complement to the lecture of econometrics.

### ■ Objectives

The objective of this lecture is to assist and give the necessary tools for the econometric project that students need to prepare and present during the class.

The lecture provides the students with a “stata vademecum” and gives examples of applied econometric analysis.

### ■ Outline

1. lessons & practice sessions on computers (Stata)
2. work on the project
3. presentation of the project

### ■ Selected references

W. Greene, Econometric analysis (7th Edition)

J. Wooldridge, Introductory Econometrics, a modern approach (4th Edition)

### ■ Assessment scheme

Oral final presentation

## ECUE 3: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

### ■ Objectives

Get the students familiar with the economist's vision of international relations, in the fields of trade in goods and services, migration and foreign investments, exchange rate determination, long term sustainable growth and institutional transformation. The students will have to acquire (or review, for the ones who have already graduated in economics), the basic concepts which lie behind the experts' treatment of international economic policy and globalisation.

In all parts of the course, problems of emerging countries or 'North-South' relations will be discussed with real world examples.

### ■ Outline

The course is divided in two parts: the first 15 hours are part of the Preparatory Cycle, which is the key to enter the M2 DEIPM. The following 9 hours are a complement to the International Economics course of M1 IES. Each chapter of the course is done partly in the first part, partly in the second part

Students are supposed to have read the part of the slides in relation to the question under review. I will present an overview of the basic principles and concepts (in a non-technical way) during the first part of the lesson, and we will devote the second part of the lesson to solving exercises, or discussing practical questions or economic policy issues with the class.

First part of the course (15 hours)

I - General perspective on globalization

- 1) General view on international trade
- 2) An empirical explanation of trade: the gravity equation
- 3) Why there are differences of development (convergence)
- 4) GDP and the macroeconomic equation
- 5) The balance of payments

II - Theories of international trade

- 1) General presentation of trade theories
- 2) Comparative advantage with constant returns to scale: Ricardo
- 3) Factor endowments with decreasing returns to scale: HOS

III - International trade policies and barriers to trade

- 1) The introduction of factor mobility: migrations of labour, capital flows, Trans-National Corporations
- 2) The instruments of trade policy: tariffs, subsidies, quotas and others, and their effect on trade and welfare

IV - Exchange rates and open macroeconomics

- 1) Exchange markets and exchange rates basics
- 2) Exchange rates and prices (the Purchasing Power Parity)
- 3) Exchange rates and interest rates (the Interest Rate Parity)
- 4) The real (effective) exchange rate and the competitiveness of an economy

MEMO

Pr: Gérard Duchène

Volume : 24 hours

Credits: 3 ECTS

Assessment scheme :

Final Exam

Second part of the course (9 hours)

I - General perspective on globalization

6) Debt and crisis

II - Theories of international trade

4) Product differentiation with increasing returns to scale: Krugman

III - International trade policies and barriers to trade

3) The political economy of tariffs and trade policy: arguments pro and con on free trade; negotiations at the WTO

4) Trade policy in developing countries: import-substituting industrialisation, liberalisation since 1985, export-led growth

IV - Exchange rates and open macroeconomics

5) A more complete analysis of money, prices, interest rates and exchange rates

### ■ Selected references

The basic textbook is: Krugman P R. and Obstfeld M, International Economics - Theory and Policy, Pearson – Addison Wesley.

Students are highly recommended to stay permanently in touch with issues and debates on international economic relations by reading the weekly “The Economist” or – from time to time – the daily newspaper “Financial Times”.

### ■ Assessment scheme

There will be a test on the first part of the course for students applying to DEIPM. There will be another test on the entire course for IES students.

Each student also receives a mark for his (her) participation during the courses. The final marks are an average of the exam mark and the participation mark.

## ECUE 4: MICRO- ECONOMICS FOR INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

### ■ Course Description

This course will provide an overview of microeconomics. It will start by covering the theory of consumer choice. Students shall gain an understanding of the basic postulates underlying consumer choice : utility, the law of diminishing marginal utility and utility maximising conditions, and their application in consumer decision-making.

The second area covers the law of demand. By examining the demand side of the product market, students shall learn how incomes, prices, and tastes affect consumer purchases. Here, it is important that students understand how to derive an individual's demand curve, how individual and market demand curves are related and how the income and substitution effects explain the shape of the demand curve.

The third area covers production and costs analysis. It will first begin with an introduction of the short-run production function, describing the relationship between the quantity of inputs and the quantity of output. Within the context of the production function, students shall gain an understanding of average and marginal products as well as the law of diminishing marginal returns. Students learn the link between productivity and costs and examine the relationship among the short-run costs : total, average and marginal. This section will then look at the concept of cost-minimization and introduce the cost-analysis in the long-run, together with an examination of economies and diseconomies of scale, as well as returns to scale,

The fourth area covers the behavior of firms in different types of market structures. This section will start with the definition of profits, making the distinction between accounting and economic profits, and establishing the profit-maximising rule, using marginal analysis. It will then consider the firm behavior in a perfect competition model, determining short-run and long-run equilibrium, both for the profit-maximising individual firm and for the industry, and on the equilibrium relationships among price, marginal and average revenues, marginal and average costs, and profits. The last part of this section will then consider the market behavior of a monopolist. Students shall understand the sources of monopoly power and understand the relationship between a monopolist's demand curve and its marginal revenue curve. This section will show how a monopoly's total revenue changes along its demand curve as price varies. Students will then compare a monopolist's price, level of output and profit with those of a firm operating in a perfectly competitive market.

The fifth area will discuss the way in which externalities and public goods create market failure even in competitive free-market economies. It will examine the rationale for government interventions such as subsidies, taxes, quantity controls and public provision of goods and services, which are designed to correct market failure and achieve economic efficiency.

## ■ Outline

1. Theory of consumer choice
  - a) Total utility and marginal utility
  - b) Indifference curves
  - c) Budget constraints
  - d) Utility maximisation subject to budget constraint
  
2. Theory of demand
  - a) Individual demand
  - b) Market demand
  
3. Production and costs
  - a) Production and costs in the short run
  - b) Production and costs in the long-run
  
4. Firm behavior and market structure
  - a) Profit
  - b) Perfect competition
  - c) Monopoly
  
5. Market Failure and the Role of Government
  - a) Externalities
  - b) Public Goods

## ■ Assessments scheme

The microeconomics exam will consist of a 60 minute multiple-choice question

## ECUE 5: GAME THEORY AND NEGOTIATION

### ■ Objectives

This course is designed to give students the foundations for strategic thinking. This lecture is particularly useful for future personal/professional activities. To do so, we work from Game theory and Negotiation Theory.

N.B.: Negotiation is an art which requires to be experienced and theoretically well armed. We start from a simulation conducted with students and make a theoretical debriefing.

### ■ Outline

Session 1. Urn Game, rational pigs, location game

Introduction to Game theory, strategy, game, players, payoffs, matrix, cooperation, credible promises and threats, self enforcement (binding) contracts, trust and confidence, Pareto-optimality, Nash equilibrium, dominant, strategic rationality, common knowledge, pure and mixed strategies, Pareto-optimality, Heuristic values of models, experience and theoretical approaches

Session 2. Jaipur Gems Negotiations

Pareto-optimality, BATNA, reservation value, Ideal Value, objective value, individual surplus, collective surplus, efficiency, equity, ZOPA (Zone of POSSible Agreements), surplus expansion, surplus contraction, cognitive biases, Nash bargaining model

Session 3. Ultimatum Game, King Lear's Hats

Risk premium, altruism, attitude toward risk, common knowledge, empathy, anticipation, signaling, Boulwarism tactic, strategies, tactics and techniques of negotiation

Session 4. Strike Game

Threat, beauty contest, Power relationship, negotiation analysis, time pressure

Session 5. Centipede Game, Solomon Judgment, Olympic game

Backward induction, information revelation, game tree, signaling

Session 6. Pure coalition Games (Merger on the telephony market and ABC)

Core, coalition, stability, efficiency

Session 7. Pure coordination Games

Experimental Game Theory, mixed strategies, focal point,

Session 8. Negotiation for reducing poverty in a country with many stakeholders

Development processes, negotiation processes with many parties, application of concepts seen in that course, interactions between different members having different personal objectives but a common objective of reducing the poverty of a country, team negotiations

## ■ References

### Textbooks and general references

- Aumann, R. J. (1987), Game theory,, The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics, 2, pp. 460–82 .
- Camerer, C. (2003), Behavioral Game Theory: Experiments in Strategic Interaction, Russell Sage Foundation.
- Dutta, P. K. (1999), Strategies and games: theory and practice, MIT Press.
- Gibbons, R. D. (1992), Game theory for applied economists, Princeton University Press.
- Myerson, R. B. (1991), Game theory: analysis of conflict, Harvard University Press.
- Osborne, M. J. (2004), An introduction to game theory, Oxford University Press.

## ■ Websites

- Game Theory.net: <http://www.gametheory.net>
- Wikipedia : [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Game\\_theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Game_theory)
- The Library of Rhetoric: Rhetoric & Game Theory.
- Paul Walker: History of Game Theory Page.
- David Levine: Game Theory. Papers, Lecture Notes and much more stuff.
- Alvin Roth: Game Theory and Experimental Economics page - Comprehensive list of links to game theory information on the Web
- Adam Kalai: Game Theory and Computer Science - Lecture notes on Game Theory and Computer Science
- Mike Shor: Game Theory .net - Lecture notes, interactive illustrations and other information.
- Jim Ratliff's Graduate Course in Game Theory (lecture notes).
- Valentin Robu's software tool for simulation of bilateral negotiation (bargaining)
- Don Ross: Review Of Game Theory in the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.
- Bruno Verbeek and Christopher Morris: Game Theory and Ethics
- Chris Yiu's Game Theory Lounge
- Elmer G. Wiens: Game Theory - Introduction, worked examples, play online two-person zero-sum games.
- Marek M. Kaminski: Game Theory and Politics - syllabuses and lecture notes for game theory and political science.
- Web sites on game theory and social interactions
- Kesten Green's Conflict Forecasting - See Papers for evidence on the accuracy of forecasts from game theory and other methods.
- McKelvey, Richard D., McLennan, Andrew M., and Turocy, Theodore L. (2007) Gambit: Software Tools for Game Theory.
- Benjamin Polak: Open Course on Game Theory at Yale videos of the course
- Benjamin Moritz, Bernhard Könsgen, Danny Bures, Ronni Wiersch, (2007) Spieltheorie-Software.de: An application for Game Theory implemented in JAVA.

Short exercises during the semester (1/3) + Final exam (2/3)

## ECUE 6: COMPETITION AND REGULATION ECONOMICS

### ■ Outline

Part I: European and US competition rules  
Chapter 1: Principles of industrial organization  
Section I – Monopoly  
Section II – Oligopoly  
Section III – Vertical restraints  
Chapter 2: Competition policy in practice  
Section I – EU and French competition laws  
Section II – US competition policy  
Part II: Sanctions and enforcement of competition law  
Chapter 3: Sanction policy  
Section I – Fine calculation  
Section II – Detection  
Section III – Exemption and de minimis rule  
Chapter 4: Incentives for cooperation and negotiation  
Section I – Leniency and settlements in collusion cases  
Section II – Firms' commitments in unilateral practices  
Part III: Applications  
Chapter 5: Call for tenders  
Section I – Principles and competition rules  
Section II – Illustration with a negotiated procedure  
Chapter 6: Auction theory and practice  
Section I – Principles and competition rules  
Section II – Illustration with a negotiated procedure

### ■ Assessment scheme

Klemperer P. (2004), Auctions: Theory and Practice, Princeton University Press <http://www.nuff.ox.ac.uk/users/klemperer/VirtualBook/VirtualBookCoverSheet.asp>

Tirole J. (1988), The Theory of Industrial Organization, MIT Press.

European Commission, Directorate General for Competition: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/competition/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/competition/index_en.htm).

US Department of Justice, Antitrust Division: <http://www.justice.gov/atr>

French competition Authority, negotiated procedures: <http://www.autoritedelaconurrence.fr/>

MEMO

Pr: Arnold Vialfont  
Volume : 24 hours  
Credits: 3 ECTS  
Evaluation scheme :  
Final Exam

## ECUE 7: HISTORY OF BANKING CRISES

### ■ Outline

#### I – BANKING, FINANCE AND THE BIRTH OF CAPITALISM

Chapter 1 From merchant-bankers to central banks: the origins of modern banking systems

Chapter 2 Banking crises and public finance: the French and English cases

#### II – BANKING AND CRISIS IN THE AGE OF EMPIRES

Chapter 3 The formation of the world market

Chapter 4 The second age of finance and banking: 1844-1914

Chapter 5 Financial crises and industrial fluctuations: 1847-1907

#### III – INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND GLOBAL INSTABILITY

Chapter 6 The Great Crash and the World Crisis: 1929-1939

Chapter 7 The Age of Stability: 1945-1975

Chapter 8 The return of financial crises (1982-2002)

Chapter 9 From subprimes to systemic crisis: 2006-2008

### ■ Selected references

FRIEDMAN Milton and SCHWARTZ Anna (1963), *A Monetary history of the United States*, Princeton: University Press.

GALBRAITH John Kenneth (1955), *The Great Crash, 1929*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

HOBBSAWM Eric J. (1968), *Industry and Empire : An Economic History of Britain since 1750*, London : Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

HOBBSAWM Eric J. (1987), *The Age of Empires (1875-1914)*, Trad. fr. : Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris, 1989, Edition de poche : « Pluriel », Hachette-Littératures, Paris, 2000.

KINDLEBERGER Charles (1978), *Manias, Panics and Crashes: A History of Financial Crisis*, New York : Basic Books.

KINDLEBERGER Charles (1984), *A Financial History of Western Europe*, London: Allen and Unwin.

KINDLEBERGER Charles and Jean-Pierre LAFARGUE (eds) (1982), *Financial Crisis: Theory, History and Policy*, Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

KRUGMAN Paul (2009), *The Return of Depression Economics and the Crisis of 2008*, New York: Norton and Co.

NEAL Larry and Marc Weidenmier, “How It All Began: Financial Contagion in the History of Globalization,” in Michael Bordo, Allen Taylor, and Jeffrey G. Williamson, eds., *The History of Globalization*, Chicago: NBER and University of Chicago Press, 2004.

REINHART Carmen and ROGOFF Kenneth (2009), *This time is different – Eight centuries of Financial Folly*, Princeton : University Press.

SCHILLER Robert (2005), *Irrational exuberance*, 2nd edition, Princeton: University Press.

MEMO

Pr: Christian Tutin

Volume : 15 hours

Credits: 2 ECTS

Assessment scheme :

Final Exam 100%

## ECUE 8: DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

### ■ Pre-requisites

Undergraduate Development economics, institutional economics, public budget analysis

### ■ Objectives

Define institutional approaches for development policies and use experimental economics to assess the different policy options. We will play role games and experiments in order to mimic development actors' trade-offs and policy strategies. We will also underline the necessity to understand the informal sector as a response to state and institutional failures

### ■ Outline:

Introduction: Why policies matter ?

1. What is a policy ?
2. Institutions, redistribution and growth
3. Institution reforms
4. Experimental economics applied to development policies
5. Labour market policies, Informal and formal sector relations
6. Poverty reduction
7. Migrations (international and internal)
8. Price volatility, trade, and FDI
9. Infrastructures

### ■ Selected References

Acemoglu D. (011) Lecture's notes, <http://econ-www.mit.edu/files/5244>

Behrman J and T N Srinivasan (Eds) (1995) Handbook of Development Economics, Elsevier.

Deaton A (1997) The Analysis of Household Surveys: A Microeconomic Approach to Development Policy John Hopkins University Press.

Cardena J.C. et al. (2004) Experimental Development Economics: A review of the Literature and Ideas for Future Research.

Dani Rodrik's weblog

[http://rodrik.typepad.com/dani\\_rodriks\\_weblog/2008/02/a-new-paradigm.html](http://rodrik.typepad.com/dani_rodriks_weblog/2008/02/a-new-paradigm.html)

Paul Krugman, Opinion Pages, NYT

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/opinion/editorialsandoped/oped/columnists/paulkrugman/index.html>

Development: Experimental Economics, The Economist

<http://www.economist.com/blogs/freexchange/2010/05/development>

### ■ Assessment scheme: presentation and final exam

MEMO

Pr: Boris Najmam

Volume : 36 hours

Credits: 4 ECTS

Assessment scheme : presentation & final exam

## ECUE 9&19: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SERIES (First & Second Semester)

### ■ Objectives

Conferences, visits and seminars are an important part of the training curriculum. They give students a concrete view on issues and debates over development. This lecture is organised in close cooperation with the World Bank.

--Conferences held at the World Bank (Paris office), the French Agency for Development (AFD), the OECD...

--Debates organised with economists from international organisations.

--Seminars conducted by well-known specialists on development issues (migrations, corruption etc)

Part of this lecture is in common with the master 2 « Development Economics and International Project Management »

### ■ Pre-requisite

-- Good practice of policy discussions and debates in English

-- An analysis of the World Bank, IMF, OECD, AFD, UNDP and European Commission websites

-- A fair knowledge of the main development reports, for example the “world development report”

### ■ Syllabus: (list of conferences to prepare)

AFD conference on Development economics (usually in December)

“Doing Business” World Bank report

“Global Economic Perspectives” World Bank

“World Development Report” World Bank

OECD visit with Patrick Lenain

### ■ References

World Development report “Conflict Security and Development”

<http://wdr2011.worldbank.org/>

World Economic Outlook: “Rebalancing Growth”

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2010/01/index.htm>

Annual Global Employment Trends report

[http://www.ilo.org/global/meetings-and-events/events/](http://www.ilo.org/global/meetings-and-events/events/WCMS_150099/lang--en/index.htm)

[WCMS\\_150099/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/meetings-and-events/events/WCMS_150099/lang--en/index.htm)

Global economic prospects-2011

<http://go.worldbank.org/JW2N41TE50>

Human Development Report, UNDP

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/>

MEMO

Pr: Boris Najman

Volumen : 12 hours

Credits: 2 ECTS x 2

Assessment scheme :

Memo + final exam

## ECUE 11: STRATEGIE D'INTERNATIONALISATION INDUSTRIELLE ET BANCAIRE

### ■ Pré-requis

Niveau L3 en économie internationale. Bonne culture générale quant à l'environnement international

### ■ Objectifs du cours

Ce cours vise à permettre aux étudiants d'identifier les stratégies de présence à l'étranger des firmes compte tenu des caractéristiques des pays d'accueil et d'origine de la firme, des ressources et compétences de cette dernière et de l'environnement mondial.

En particulier, l'étudiant apprend à identifier les avantages et désavantages des différentes formes organisationnelles à la disposition des firmes pour aborder les marchés étrangers.

Chapitre 1 : Stratégie à l'international et mondialisation croissante

- 1- Un environnement de mondialisation croissante
- 2- Qu'est-ce qu'une stratégie à l'international ?
- 3- Globalisation, chaîne de valeurs et coordination

Chapitre 2 : Incertitude et recherche de la flexibilité : quelles formes de déploiement à l'international ?

- 1- De la notion de propriété à la notion de contrôle de l'unité à l'étranger
- 2- Les formes organisationnelles « traditionnelles »
- 3- Les formes organisationnelles innovantes

NB : les formes organisationnelles sont présentées en général puis illustrées par des cas concrets.

### ■ Bibliographie

Autissier D., Bensebaa F. et Boudier F. (2007, 2008 et 2009), Atlas du Management, Paris : Editions de l'Organisation.

UNCTAD, World Investment Report, New York et Genève : United Nations Publications. (téléchargeable sur le site de l'UNCTAD: [www.unctad.org](http://www.unctad.org)).

## ■ Web references

Use websites of World Bank, EU commission and Parliament, IMF, OECD, AFD, UNDP: [www.afd.fr](http://www.afd.fr)  
DG Trade :<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/>  
Europeaid : [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index\\_fr.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_fr.htm)  
DG Enlargement: [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/index_en.htm)

## ■ Assessment scheme

Synthetic and critical notes on the conferences (20%) + Final exam (80%)

## ECUE 12: INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT: PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS

### ■ Objectives

The objectives aim at:

- Developing a knowledge of theories and practices about management and its international dimensions
- Enhancing the analysis of international and intercultural situations
- Producing projects and team work
- Preparing and conducting a field mission (from topic definition to final report)

### ■ Expected learning outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- Know, understand and use the different relevant theories answering the main issues of international management
- Analyse and implement international and intercultural projects

### ■ Syllabus

1. Internationalization : combined approaches in social and human sciences
  - About comparisons, distances and interactions
  - Cultures, Nations and the Economy
2. Management in the international economy : key concepts
  - Going multinational : firm motives and characteristics
  - Managing the multinational : strategies, structures, organization and networks
  - Power and conflicts in an international environment
3. The manager in the international organizations and projects
  - Profiles, skills and competences across borders
  - Behaviors and team work in an international and intercultural environment
  - Towards borderless approaches
4. Field mission :
  - Choose a current and pertinent issue, and define the limits of the subject,
  - Team work in practice and responsibilities division
    - Carry out a project team, by selecting right tools (quantitative and qualitative interviews, statistics, economic, geographic and social datas...)

## ■ Pedagogical approach

- Lectures on the different key concepts and theories
- Discussions and debates around readings and movies
- Case studies
- Working groups implementing collective projects to be defined among a selection of subjects
- Field mission

## ■ Assessment scheme

International management (50%)

- Collective projects (60%)
- Individual works and exam (40%)

Field mission (50%)

- preparation (40%)
- Final report (60%)

## ■ References

E.T.Hall, Beyond culture, Double day, new York, 1979

C. A Bartlett, S. Ghoshal, Managing across borders, the transnational solution, last edition, HBS Press

R. Vernon, L.T. Wells S. Rangan, The manager in the international economy, Prentice hall International

## ECUE 13: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA ANALYSIS FOR POLICY MAKING

### ■ Objectives

Enhance capacity to analyse specific survey data and social indicators for distinct population groups, topics or areas and to establish appropriate labour market profiles;

Mainstream the use of labour market indicators for empirically-based policy-making that is applicable to the widest array of national development issues.

### ■ Outline

This course will provide relatively advanced training on the use of statistical packages to analyse survey data, construct selected labour market indicators, establish a labour market profile and monitor labour market conditions to support evidence-based policy-making. Defining labour market indicators. This module will start by discussing the concepts of labour market and employment conditions, and decent work. It will then present basic labour market indicators and less standard indicators that can be used to measure the various dimensions of decent work. It will conclude by an overview of related data needs.

Measuring labour market conditions. Moving from concepts to measurement issues, this module will focus on practical computer-based exercises to measure and monitor labour market conditions and some dimensions of decent work that can be constructed from survey data. Analysing labour markets. From a policy point of view, and for targeting purposes, it is important not only to measure labour market conditions and decent work, but also to understand who are the groups at risk of poor labour market outcomes and deficits in decent work. This module will aim first at establishing through practical computer-based exercises a profile of vulnerable groups in the labour market using survey data. This module would then be complemented by a series of exercises to look at some of the determinants of poor employment outcomes. As part of this module, specific attention would be devoted to the analysis of vulnerable workers, the gender and rural/urban divide, and the determinants of earnings.

### ■ Selected references

Anker R., Chernyshev I. and, Egger P.(2002): Measuring Decent Work with Statistical Indicators, Working Paper No. 2 ; Policy Integration Department Statistical Development and Analysis Group International Labour Office, Geneva. [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/documents/publication/wcms\\_079089.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/documents/publication/wcms_079089.pdf)

## ECUE 15: ECONOMIE ET POLITIQUES DU LOGEMENT (lecture in French)

### ■ Outline

Chapitre 1 : L'état du logement en France

#### PREMIERE PARTIE : LES MARCHES DU LOGEMENT

Chapitre 2 : L'offre de logements

Chapitre 3 : Les prix du logement

Chapitre 4 : Le choix du statut d'occupation

Chapitre 5 : Les cycles immobiliers

#### DEUXIEME PARTIE :

#### MARCHES DU LOGEMENT ET STRUCTURES URBAINES

Chapitre 6 : L'équilibre des localisations – L'approche microéconomique

Chapitre 7 : Marchés du logement, localisations et transports urbains : les grands modèles urbains

Chapitre 8 : Accumulation immobilière et ségrégation spatiale – Une approche mésoéconomique

#### TROISIEME PARTIE : LES POLITIQUES DU LOGEMENT

Chapitre 9 : Les aides au logement

Chapitre 10 : Le logement social

Chapitre 11 : Les politiques foncières

Chapitre 12 : La rénovation urbaine

### ■ References

#### Bibliographie indicative

COLOOS Bernard (sous la direction de) (1997), Comprendre les marchés du logement, «Villes et entreprises», L'Harmattan, Paris. 711.81 COM \*\*

DIPASQUALE Denise et WHEATON William (1996), Urban Economics and Real Estate Markets, Englewood: Prentice Hall.

DRIANT Jean-Claude (1995), Les marchés locaux du logement – Savoir et comprendre pour agir, Presses de l'ENPC, Paris. 711.84 DRI \*\*

DRIANT Jean-Claude (2009), Les politiques du logement en France, « Les Etudes », Paris : La Documentation Française.

GRANELLE JEAN-JACQUES (1998), Economie immobilière, Economica, Paris. 711.81 GRA \*\*\*

LACAZE Jean-Pierre (1989), Les français et leur logement, Presses de l'ENPC, Paris. 711.8 LAC\*\*\*

SEGAUD Marion (sous la direction de) (1997), Logement et habitat : l'état des savoirs, La Découverte, Paris. 711.8 LOG \*

MEMO

Pr: C. TUTIN  
Volume : 36 hours  
Credits: 2 ECTS  
Assessment scheme :  
Final Exam 100%

## ECUE 16: LABOUR ECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT

### ■ Objectives

Provide an overview of global labour market challenges and recent labour market developments  
Raise ability to understand the role of labour market policies and institutions in radically different labour market realities of developed and developing countries

### ■ Outline

The course will be articulated around the following themes:

Labour markets in development and informality. This module will discuss the specificities of labour markets in developing countries, in particular the prevalence of informal employment, and their implication in terms of monitoring labour market conditions.

Labour market trends and inequality. This module will look at recent labour market trends and the patterns of employment growth by job quality in OECD countries. It will then look at the determinants of earnings mobility in selected countries.

Labour migration and global labour markets. This module will review trends in labour migration, what is known about global labour market imbalances and the role and limits of labour migration to reduce skills mismatch.

The employment crisis. This module will discuss the challenge posed by the financial crisis and how the financial crisis has been transmitted in national labour markets of developing countries.

Labour market policies and institutions. This module will review the role of labour market regulations, institutions and policies for labour market functioning, the controversies that surround this theme and will ask the question of “what works where?” taking in due account the above mentioned differences by levels of development.

### ■ Selected references

Jütting J, Parlevliet J. and T. Xenogiani (2008): Informal Employment Re-loaded, OECD Development Centre, Working paper 266. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/4/7/39900874.pdf>

ILO (2010): World of Work Report. [http://www.ilo.org/global/resources/WCMS\\_145078/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/resources/WCMS_145078/lang--en/index.htm)

Kolev A. and Saget C. (2010): Are Middle Paid Jobs in OECD Countries Disappearing? An overview, 2010 (with C. Saget). Policy Integration Working Paper No 96. ILO, Geneva. [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/documents/publication/wcms\\_145083.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/documents/publication/wcms_145083.pdf)

World Bank (2009): Shaping the Future: A Long Term Perspective of People and Job Mobility for the Middle East and North Africa. [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/Shaping\\_Future.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/Shaping_Future.pdf)

MEMO

Pr: Alexandre Kolev

Volume : 24 hours

Credits: 3 ECTS

Assessment scheme :

Oral Presentation

## ECUE 17: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

### ■ Objectives

This course provides an overview of modern growth theories and related development issues in order for the students to master the main concepts and stylized facts regarding the topics under review.

### ■ Pre-requisites

Undergraduate Growth Economics

### ■ Outline

This course presents the modern theories of growth and focuses on their empirical aspects from the supply side. It deals with three main issues: (i) exogenous vs. endogenous technical progress, (ii) the role of human capital and (iii) globalization and the convergence among nations.

1. Growth and development: different but related issues. Historical record, measurements and mechanisms
2. The wealth of nations: accounting for large income per capita discrepancies. Income distribution, inequality and poverty
3. The canonical neoclassical model: Solow and technical progress. Savings, the steady state and the elusive content of capital
4. Extending the Solow model: the role of human capital. Lucas' search for the micro foundations of aggregate supply
5. Challenging the Solow model: endogenous growth and technical progress. The AK model, product variety and Schumpeter's revival
6. Growth and globalization: Is convergence ahead? Absolute vs. conditional convergence

### ■ Selected references

Acemoglu, D. (2008) Introduction to Modern Economic Growth, Princeton University Press.

Aghion, P. and Howitt, P. (2009) The Economics of Growth, The MIT Press

Heston A., Summers R. and B. Aten (2011) Penn World Table Version 7.0, Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices at the University of Pennsylvania, May. <http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu/>

Lucas, R. (1988) "On the mechanics of economic development" Journal of Monetary Economics, 22, 3-42.

Solow, R. M. (1956) "A contribution to the theory of economic growth" Quarterly Journal of Economics, LXX, 65-94.

## ECUE 18: BANKING AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

### ■ Outline

- 1) Introduction: Why do we study Banking and international finance? What do we know about: Financial markets, banking and financial institutions, money and monetary policy?
- 2) The Banking industry : structure and competition, economic analysis of banking regulation
- 3) Macroeconomic and industry analysis: the global economy, the domestic macroeconomy, demand and supply shocks, business cycles, industry analysis. Bubbles, booms and bursts. Lessons from the past for the future.  
Global imbalances: 1) Current accounts 2) Budget deficits 3) Inequalities in revenues and savings 4) International currency reserves 5) Two-tier growth models (world wide, inside the euro zone).
- 4) Asset classes and financial instruments: money market, the bond market, equity and securities market, stock and bond market indexes, derivative market.
- 5) Mutual funds and other investment companies: investment companies, mutual funds, costs of investing in mutual funds, mutual funds investment performance.
- 6) The foreign exchange market and the international financial system: foreign exchange rate market, exchange rates in the long run and in the short run, explaining changes in exchange rates, the role of the IMF, international considerations and monetary policy, interest rate and credit risks. The duopoly €/ \$ inside the international monetary system. Emerging currencies. Is the euro zone at risk?
- 7) International capital flows, country risk and financial crises: capital flows and portfolio diversification, country risk, sovereign debt and financial crises, the subprime crisis. Capital flows from the South to the North or vice versa?

### ■ References

Bodie Z., Kane A., Marcus A., Investments, Pearson, 2008.

Mishkin F., The economics of money, banking and financial markets, 8th edition, Pearson, 2006.

Fisher I., Booms & depressions, 1922, The debt deflation, 1933

Kindleberger P., Manias, Panics and Crashes : A history of Financial Crisis, Basic books, 1978

Shiller R., Irrational Exuberance, 2000 & 2009; Animal spirits, 2009, Internet

Alerlof G. & Shiller R., 2009, Animal spirits, How psychology drives

the economy, and why it matters for global capitalism, Princeton University press. 2009.

Krugman P., The return of depression economics and the crisis of 2008, 2008

Reinhart C. & Rogoff, K. This time is different : Eight centuries of financial folly, Princeton, 2009.

Johnson S. & Kwark J., 13 bankers. The Wall Street take over and the next financial meltdown, New York, Pantheon Books, 2010

Raghuran R., Fault lines, 2010, Princeton University press, 2010

Obstfeld M. and Krugman P., International Economics : theory and policy, 2006

[www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org) IMF reports ; World Economic Outlook (text and data bank), Report on Euro zone (08 2011).

[www.ecb.int](http://www.ecb.int) (data bank presentation)

OECD, World Economic Outlook (text and data bank)

[www.federal-reserve.org](http://www.federal-reserve.org)

Film: Inside Job, Charles Ferguson, 2010

■ Assessment scheme

100% final exam

### ■ Objectives

The course focuses on current issues in international trade, with emphasis on applied economic research over the last twenty years. Apart from seeking to understand these issues, we will be concerned with empirical methods: how do we know that a theory is valid, or whether an economic relationship is important or trivial?

The approach in most of the two-hour sessions will be to begin with an overview of the week's topic and then to study 1-4 selected articles in depth. Students are expected to read (and think about) the week's articles before the class.

Starting from the growth econometrics literature, the first session will be on trade and growth, including the resource curse literature and the aid effectiveness literature. We will then examine the evidence of a border effect, i.e. does international trade differ from domestic trade and, if so, why? We will look at the extent to which a common currency reduces international trade costs, and whether regional trade agreements impact on trade flows in an era of low tariffs. Much of this literature utilizes the gravity model, so we will be concerned with issues associated with the specification and estimation of the model. The final session will focus on policy issues associated with the reduction of the costs of international trade, i.e. trade facilitation.

### ■ Outline

#### OUTLINE BY WEEKLY TOPICS AND REQUIRED READING

##### 1. Introduction: Trade and Growth

Resource Curse (Sachs & Warner, 1995/2001; Brunnschweiler & Bulte, 2008)

Aid, Trade and Growth (Burnside & Dollar, 2000; Collier & Hoeffler, 2004)

##### 2. Border Effects (McCallum, 1995; Engel & Rogers, 1996; Tesar & Gorodnichenko, 2009).

##### 3. Currency Union and Trade (Rose, 2000)

##### 4. Trade Agreements and Trade (Baier and Bergstrand, 2007)

##### 5. Trade Costs: Measurement (Anderson & van Wincoop, 2004; Hummels, 2007)

Why do Trade Costs Vary? (Limao & Venables, 2001; Pomfret & Sourdin WA 2010)

##### 6. Trade Facilitation (Wilson et al., 2003; Pomfret & Sourdin.JAE)

#### BACKGROUND READINGS

There is no textbook for this course. A knowledge of international trade theory (ECUE3) and of econometrics (ECUE2) is assumed. Growth theory will be reviewed in the first class; a standard reference is R. Barro and X. Sala-i-Martin Economic Growth (McGraw Hill, 1995; 2nd ed. MIT Press, 2003), chapters 1-2..