

03/12/2021

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X m s h U t l f r

Course	ECTS	Term	Program	Year
Global Political Economy	7	Fall	GEL	3°
Introduction to Financial Markets	7	Spring	GEL	3°
Law and Economics	5	Spring	GEL	3°
Natural Resources and Geopolitics	7	Spring	GEL	3°
Globalization: Politics and Economics	6	Spring	GEL	4°
Climate Geopolitics	6	Spring	GEL	4°
Re-imagining Capitalism	3	Fall	GEL	4°
Global Digital Business and Internet Governance	3	Fall	GEL	4°
Public and Private Governance	7	Fall	GEL	3°
Foreign Policy Toolbox	3	Spring/Fall	GEL	3°
Finance in the Developing World	3	Spring	GEL	3°
Behavioural Economics	3	Spring/Fall	GEL	2°
Finance in the Developing World	3	Spring	GEL	3°
Accounting	6	Fall	GEL	2°
Ethics and Global Governance	3	Spring	GEL	3°
Geoeconomics	3	Fall	GEL	2°
Geopolitics	6	Fall	GEL	2°
Cybersecurity	5	Spring	GEL	3°
Human Rights Protection	4	Spring	GEL	3°
Advance Politics in the Middle East	3	Spring/Fall	GEL	3°
International Law and Business	3	Spring/Fall	GEL	2°
History of Political Institutions	4	Fall/Spring	BGG	4°
Institutions and Decision Making	4	Spring	GEL	1°
International Conflict Management	6	Spring	GEL	2°
International Economics	6	Spring	GEL	2°
Introduction to Legal systems	6	Fall	GEL	1°
Macroeconomics	5	Spring	GEL	1°
Managerial Economics	4	Fall	GEL	1°
Mathematics Applied to Economic Science	7	Fall	GEL	2°
Model United Nations Simulation	3	Fall	GEL	2°
Public Policies	6	Fall	GEL	1°
Quantitative Methods in Political Science	6	Fall	GEL	2°
Regional and Economic Integration: the EU and	6	Spring	GEL	1°

**Gf h m t n s t g f t s f s h h t s t r m**  
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03/12/2021

Course	ECTS	Term	Program	Year
European Union External Relations	4	Spring	GEL	2°
Social Thinking	4	Fall	GEL	2°
Strategic Thinking for Global Governance	4	Spring	GEL	2°
World Economic History	6	Spring	GEL	1°
Introduction to Political Science	3	Spring/Fall	GEL	2°
Introduction to International Relations	3	Spring/Fall	GEL	2°
Global Debate Skills	3	Spring/Fall	GEL	2°
Advance Geopolitics	3	Spring	GEL	2°
Public Governance and Management	3	Spring	GEL	2°

03/12/2021

## G n k h n y t s

### ymh n s t g f t s f s h

Ethics is about the evaluation of institutions, actions, decisions, norms, and so on, as morally right or wrong – just or unjust. In this course we will review the main concepts in traditional Western ethics (such as consequentialism, deontology, social contract...) and consider their application to the context of global governance. To do so, we will combine readings on ethical theory with the discussion of cases, real and hypothetical.

### t h t s t r m

Goeconomics is a rising field of study that can be approached in at least three different ways: 1) the interplays between economic phenomena and geopolitics, 2) the increasing economic tools that states are using to achieve its political objectives and 3°) how geography can be linked to economic imperatives and trends at national, regional and global levels.

The scope and content of the topics include: sea power, trade, energy, resource scarcity and the increasing competition among old and emerging powers for access, connectivity and infrastructures.

### t t n y h

This course introduces the participants to key concepts, theories and perspectives of today's world politics and geopolitics. It aims to provide the students with a wide-ranging approach to these subjects and other related fields (geography, history, philosophy) in order to duly portray contemporary world politics, its background and its key drivers. The syllabus also examines the main challenges and opportunities of states and international society. It also highlights the need to further evolve global governance

### N y y t s f s i h n t s 2 R f n s l

This course introduces students to major international governance challenges in the areas of economic and social development and the international organizations involved in resolving them.

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The course is organized in three segments. It starts with the fundamental question why international organizations exist and why there are so many of them and continues with a discussion of well-known international organizations like the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and the World Bank. The course ends with a review of emerging governance challenges in new issue areas, such as climate change and migration. Throughout, the course discusses critically whether the organizations covered manage to address their mandates. We will also review new coordination problems related to the rise of emergent powers, such as China and other BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa).

03/12/2021

### **N y s f y t s f h t s t r m**

To provide students with a tool-kit helpful to understand the economics of countries that operate in a globalized environment, which conditions the decision making framework of policy makers, managers and citizens.

### **t g f U t n y h f h t s t r**

This course provides intermediate and advanced knowledge of topics related to comparative and international political economy. The objective is to familiarize the students with current topics in political economy such as inequality, the welfare state, the causes and consequences of representative institutions or the political economy of fiscal and political unions.

### **R f h t h t s t r m**

Upon successfully completing this course, students should:

- 1) Have acquired the necessary knowledge and tools to be able to analyse and interpret real situations from an economic perspective and
- 2) Be able to critically examine the ways in which aggregate economy and macroeconomic policies function, all the while considering issues related to social responsibility.

Based on these global objectives, we will aim to achieve a series of specific objectives linked to various competences:

- A. Present reference frameworks, theories and tools as well as the key information for their use when analysing different scenarios/case studies and when proposing measures/ solutions to improve them.
- B. Enable the definition of concepts, theories and models.
- C. Promote the integration and structuring of the knowledge acquired in the course by completing assignments designed for this purpose.
- D. Promote a critical approach to the analysis of real scenarios, above all in Economics.

### **R f s f l i f h t s t r m**

Economics analysis is the analysis of social relations from concrete perspective. Any undergraduate that once to study social sciences will need the basic tools of economic analysis for a better understading of the social relations and the complexity of the social system. Moreves the Global Governance, Economics and Legal Order aims specifically at to provide the student wiht tools of Economic analysis. This course is (s)-1.3

03/12/2021

### **fy f W t h f s i t t n h**

Geopolitics, in its literal sense, studies the relationship between geography and politics. This course will look how the presence (and absence) of natural resources can influence national and international politics. In the first part, the domestic dynamics will be scrutinized and how natural resources can lead to, sometimes even violent, conflicts. The second part of the course looks at the global level and discusses the international politics of four natural resources. The penultimate class will look at future places of confrontation about natural resources (the Arctic and Space), and the final class studies coherences and incoherencies of resource politics, by looking at the case of the European Union. Understanding these dynamics will allow student to take natural resources into account in their analyses of both national and international politics.

### **U g n h U t n h**

This course is an introduction to the study of public policy and policy analysis. It offers an overview of the actors involved in public policy (e.g., political parties, interest groups, public administrations), the policy process steps (e.g., agenda setting, problem definition, policy formulation, decision-making, implementation, evaluation), the path to effective and efficient policy analysis (e.g., gather evidence, construct alternatives, select criteria, confront tradeoffs), and main issues and controversies in public policy (e.g., economic regulation, education, health care, housing, welfare and social policy).

### **f s n f y n R y n t i n s U t n h f X n s h**

In today's world getting information is not a problem. What is increasingly important is the ability to evaluate and filter information. This course trains students in analytical skills that enable them to be discerning consumers and creators of information in the world of the future. Through this course, they will learn both the skills and the attitude to understand and produce evidence-based policy and research. Students will be taught what is a good argument, how to deal with and understand empirical evidence, what is necessary to make a causal claim, and how to evaluate what else might be causing an outcome. The course will also teach the basic elements of quantitative research: defining and operationalizing concepts, transforming concepts into measurable variables, and some methods to test the claims depending on the data constraints. By the end of the semester, students should be able to appreciate the differences between descriptive and causal claims, and critically assess research and policy claims. They will have a solid basis on which to build the technical skills of quantitative analysis.

# Global Economics and International Trade

## 2

### UW WR2

03/12/2021

## What is the history of the EU?

The European Union (EU) is a family of liberal democratic countries, acting collectively through an institutionalized system of decision-making. The EU was set up as a consequence of the negative experiences of the founding member states during and in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War. The objective of peace went hand in hand with a desire to ensure that Europe was able to get back on its feet economically after 1945. This course will review in depth the origins, evolution and current challenges of the European integration project.

## What are the foundations of social sciences?

The course presents the conceptual and methodological foundations of the study and interpretation of social reality by Social Sciences, mainly from the discipline of Sociology but also with insights from Anthropology and Social Psychology. The goal is to provide students tools for understanding the main social phenomena and the different socio-cultural contexts.

(Important note: the course is taught in Spanish, and since the discussion of content is an important aspect of classroom dynamics, students who enroll are required to have a good knowledge of Spanish, both active and passive).

## What is Game Theory?

Game Theory help anyone interested in social science to understand interactions between different agents with different objectives, in this context it provides students with useful tools to analyze firms decision in oligopolistic markets, interactions between nations, interacciones between different political parties and many other situations that can be represented through Game Theory models. It is an important subject for anyone that ones to specialize in Global Economics or Politics and with interest in understanding the governance of institutions.

## What is the history of economic thought?

The course aims to familiarize students with the major economic shifts and dynamics throughout history, from the earliest examples of organized economic activity through to the present. Some of the key themes are the industrial revolution, empire, schools of thought, crises, global liberal economic order, development, trade and globalization. The emphasis is on being able to interpret the causal processes which have prevailed in each moment, as well as understanding some basic concepts of economic theory and international political economy. Due to the multi-faceted nature of economic development, the course will analyze economic events within the social, political and cultural contexts within which they took place, encouraging students to adopt a broad approach to economic processes both in terms of their causes and consequences.