


Panthéon-Sorbonne Master Program in Development Economics and Sustainable Development

Master 1 "Economie du développement"

Master 2 "Economie du Développement Durable"

Master 2 "Development Economics"

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<https://economie-master-developmenteconomics.pantheonsorbonne.fr/>

Contact

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Admission

See <https://economie-master-developmenteconomics.pantheonsorbonne.fr/admission>

Location

Courses at the Master 1 level take place at [Sorbonne](#), [Panthéon](#) and [Centre Pierre Mendès France](#) (Tolbiac). Courses at the Master 2 level take place at the [Maison des Sciences Economiques](#).



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A message from the Directors



Welcome at Pantheon-Sorbonne and thank you for your interest in our master program! This booklet will present the overall structure of the program, the courses' list and syllabus.

Pantheon-Sorbonne University is the first French University in Development according to the [Top Univ QS Ranking](#). Our Master Program is also the oldest diploma in Economic Development in France (founded by Gaston Leduc in the 1960's).

The aim of the Master Program in Development Economics is to train students into highly qualified analysts of economic development issues. Its purpose is to answer the growing demand for experts capable of addressing the challenges of economic development, evaluating the economic policies of developing countries and analyzing the economic relations between unequally developed countries. The Master program offers rigorous training in analytical and quantitative economic methods. Its goal is indeed to equip talented students with a solid foundation for applied research. The program is however geared to both future academics and future practitioners in the field of development economics and international economics.

The program combines the benefits of “Grandes Ecoles” training (intensive teaching) and the strengths of the University (links to research activities, contact with the best experts..).

There is a great international opening with excellent opportunities of mobility at the Master 1 level, in different prestigious universities around the World. It is a fully global program with students coming from a large set of countries. At the Master 2 level, about 20 different nationalities are represented every year.

It is a two years-program with one year in French and English (M1 Economie du Développement) and one year fully in English (M2 Development Economics) or both in French and in English (M2 Economie du Développement Durable). But you can also follow a two-years program in English by doing the [PSME](#) (Paris Sorbonne Master in Economics) in the first year and the M2 Development Economics in the second year (see [Organization of the Study](#) for more details).

Together with all our academic staff, we would like to welcome you in our program!

Wishing all the best,

Rémi Bazillier

Director of the Master Program, M1 Economie du Développement and M2 Development Economics

Lisa Chauvet

Director of the M1 Economie du Développement and M2 EDD

See the [master brochure in pdf](#) (French and English)

Panthéon Sorbonne University



The university of Paris was created at the very beginning of the 13th century, and has inherited its name from the College created by the theologian Robert de Sorbon in 1252. Alongside Oxford and Bologna, the Sorbonne is one of the oldest universities in the world. With eight hundred years of excellence to build on, the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, a descendant of the Faculty of Law and Economics of the Sorbonne, is one of the most famous and largest universities in France. Some forty thousand students are enrolled on **14** teaching and research departments (Unités de Formation et de Recherche) and 5 Institutes, which offer top level degree courses in law, political science, economics, management and the humanities.

The university is principally located in the heart of the Lartin Quarter, and occupies part of the Sorbonne and other prestigious French university buildings. Paris 1 is at the center of a rich network of international relations stretching across the five continents and plays a major role in training researchers, academics, judges, lawyers, senior managers and top French civil servants. At the cross-roads of tradition and modernity, Paris 1 is at the forefront of research and education in its fields, and aims to be a major pole of research and education in Europe in the 21st century.



The Sorbonne School of Economics

The Sorbonne School of Economics (EES*) is one of the oldest faculties in the discipline of economics in France (1971). It has a pivot role in the education of economist scientists and claims the role as leader of excellence. With almost five thousand enrolled students in the department, it is not only the biggest school of Economics in France, it has also a reputation as a first class research facility.

The Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne (CES – CNRS UMR8174)

is a joint research unit under CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) and Panthéon Sorbonne University authority. The CES is a generalist economics research centre founded in January 2006. In terms of the number of researchers, the CES is one of the biggest research centre in economics in France. Its departments (Applied Microeconomics and Econometrics; Banking and Finance; Sustainable Development Economics; Environmental Economics; Institutions; Macroeconomics; Mathematical Economics and Games) encompass approximately 100 professors and researchers in economics, mathematics and sociology. Supporting institutions are the CNRS-INSHS and University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.

Within the CES, the **Sustainable Development Economics group** combines theoretical and empirical analyses of the main issues related to economic and human development (including global health, education, migration, analysis of poverty). With a specific emphasis on interdisciplinary works, particular attention is paid to the interaction between researchers in human and natural sciences, dealing with topics in line with development economics, health economics, labor economics, population economics, the new economics of migrations amongst other. **The topics covered by the Sustainable Development Economics group** are both studied from a micro and a macroeconomic perspective. Approaches are theoretical and empirical. With a specific emphasis on interdisciplinary works, particular attention is paid to the interaction between researchers in human and natural sciences, dealing with topics in line with development economics, health economics, labour economics, population economics, the new economics of migrations amongst others. The research has implications in terms of policy recommendations (policy development, public health, funding and sustainable pricing, social and family policies). Some projects also focus on hospital data or other health data, with medical implications. The members are involved in missions of public expertise on the development of public policies in their fields of research. They are also mobilized for their skills in the production of data. In terms of the scope of this research a non-exhaustive list of topics covered by the department includes the following themes: population economics, human capital and development (education, health and development), the role of inequalities between men and women, migrations, health and retirement systems aging, funding, and health and pension systems, economic epidemiology, global health, climate change, access to energy, environmental responsibility and social responsibility.



Panthéon-Sorbonne Master Program in Development Economics and Sustainable Development

In order to get a Master Degree in Development Economics at the Sorbonne School of Economics (Panthéon-Sorbonne University), you have different options.

- You can follow a two-years program starting in Master 1. The first year will be in French and English. In the second year, you will have to choose between the Master 2 Development Economics (Research Master in English) and the Master 2 Economie du Développement Durable (professional Master both in French in English). Both Master 1 and Master 2 are French "national diplomas". The program is highly selective with 40 selected students among 400 candidates.

- You can follow a two-years program with courses in English starting in Master 1. In that case, you will have to apply to the Paris Sorbonne Master in Economics (PSME). The PSME is a program custom-made for international students wishing to study Economics at the Sorbonne. The PSME program is a first year of Graduate Studies (Diplome Universitaire) which offers Economics courses taught in English, together with intensive courses of the French language. This program offers a "development track" which grants you an equivalence with the Master 1 Economie du Développement. Then you have a direct access to the Master 2 Development Economics (Research Master in English) and the Master 2 Economie du Développement Durable (professional Master both in French in English). We also propose a two-year program fully in English at Cairo University (Egypt), in partnership with the French section of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science.

- If you already have a Master 1, or equivalent degree, you can apply directly to the Master 2 Development Economics (Research Master in English) and the Master 2 Economie du Développement Durable (professional Master both in French in English). Number of direct admissions at the Master 2 level is very limited.

Three tracks at the Master 2 level

After the validation of the Master 1, you have a direct access to one of the three tracks proposed at the Master 2 level.

Master 2 Development Economics

This track is a research-oriented track. In addition to fundamental courses shared with the track *Economie du Développement Durable* (Development theory, empirical methods), students will choose elective courses corresponding to their research interests. During all the year, they will work on their master thesis, under the supervision of one professor of the master, present their works, exchange ideas during the Master Thesis Seminar, and attend research seminars. They will defend their master thesis, an original research paper, in May in front of two professors of our academic staff. In addition, they can do an optional internship during the summer. After this track, students can begin their professional career or decide to continue in the Ph.D program. Typical positions held by graduates are research analyst positions, international consultancy positions and international expert/technical assistant positions. Employers include research centers, country risk evaluation departments in banks or multinational firms, local development agencies, French cooperation agencies; and international organizations

Master 2 Economie du Développement Durable

This track is a professional track. In addition to fundamental courses share the track *Development Economics*, students will choose specialization courses on different dimensions of sustainable development. In addition to courses in Development, the track proposes courses in sustainable finance (green finance, socially responsible investments) and environment (sustainable development project management). During all the year, students will work in team for the case studies. This work will be supervised by a professional from a partner organization of the Master. At the end of the year, students will have to do an internship (3-6 months). The track is designed to meet the needs of national or international, development agencies, and of banks, private companies or NGOs involved in the financing of sustainable development projects. It can also lead to research jobs.

Master 2 Development Economics at Cairo University (Egypt)

Students also have the possibility to do the second year in Egypt at Cairo University in the master track offered in partnership with the French Section of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. Courses are taught by professors of Cairo University and Pantheon-Sorbonne University. Master thesis is supervised by a professor of Cairo University and defended by a committee with professors of both universities. This track implies specific fees.

More information : <https://economie-master-developmenteconomics.pantheonsorbonne.fr/master-development-economics-cairo-university>

International Partnerships

Prestigious Students' mobility programs at the Master 1 level

At the Master 1 level, we are proposing exclusive mobility programs in Cairo, Bogota, Tokyo and Beijing.

Cairo University (Faculty of Economics and Political Science):



In Master 1, students have the possibility to combine a student mobility and an internship in Cairo (Egypt). Students will follow the second semester at the Cairo University, which is one of the top universities in emerging economies. Internships can be offered in one of partner in Cairo (UNICEF, IFFRI, ERDB, ERF, etc). It is a unique opportunity to get an experience in a developing country. This program is hosted by the French Section in Economics and Political Science of Cairo University. <http://fesp-eg.org/>

A double Master Degree in Development Economics at Cairo University

Since 2018-2019, we have opened a double-degree at Cairo University (in cooperation with the French section of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science). Students can get the Master Degree in two years in Cairo, with classes taught by professors of Cairo University and Pantheon-Sorbonne University.

Pontificia Javeriana University (Bogota)



We are also offering a student mobility program in Bogota. The Department of Economics at Pontificia Javeriana is one of the most prestigious in Latin America. The faculty is currently made up of 21 full-time professors whose interests comprise of a wide variety of fields. Its research strengths lie in Applied Microeconomics, Development Economics, and Experimental Economics. We also propose a double-degree with Javeriana University. Selected students will have to attend Master courses during one year at Javeriana (between the M1 and M2) and then will have to do the M2 in Paris. At the end of the program, they will get both the degree from Paris 1 (Master in Development Economics) and from Javeriana (Maestria in Economia).

<https://www.javeriana.edu.co/programas/maestria-economia>

Hitotsubashi University (Tokyo)



We offer a one-year mobility program at Hitotsubashi University at the Graduate School of Public Policy and Economics Department, between the M1 and the M2. One student will be selected to work on health and development. He will benefit from a co-supervision from one professor at Hitotsubashi and one at Paris 1. The student will then continue to work at the M2 level on this topic on health and development. Hitotsubashi Univ. and our research team are collaborating on health development project in Western Africa.

School on International and Public Policy: <https://www.ipp.hit-u.ac.jp/english/>

Peking University (Beijing)



We start a new cooperation with Peking University, one of the leading University in China. We offer a one-semester mobility program at the Economics Department, in cooperation with the Centre for Human & Economic Development Studies.

<http://econ.pku.edu.cn/english/academicsandresearch/eddc/index.htm>

University of Cape Town



We offer a one-semester mobility during the second semester of Master 1 at UCT, in cooperation with the [Master of Commerce specialising in Economic Development](#) [CM031ECO12] and the Policy Research in International Services and Manufacturing ([PRISM](#)). UCT is a leading institution in Development studies ranking 10th worldwide in the QS ranking 2021.

List of Courses

Master 1 Economie du Développement

Semester 1 (30 ECTS):

- Microéconomie (fr) (6 ECTS)
- Open Macroeconomics (en) (6 ECTS)
- Econométrie Appliquée (fr) (Using R software) (6 ECTS)
- Economie du Développement (Micro) (fr) (4 ECTS)
- Language Course (2 ECTS)
- 1 elective course :
 - Resources and Climate Change (6 ECTS)
 - International Trade (6 ECTS)

Semester 2 (30 ECTS):

- Development Economics (Macro) (en) (4 ECTS)
- Empirical Methods in Development Economics (en) (4 ECTS)
- Master Thesis (4 ECTS)
- Language course (2 ECTS)
- 2 courses (4 ECTS each) to be chosen among:
 - Development Policies (en)
 - Population Economics (en)
 - Labour Economics (en)
 - Topics in Environmental Economics (en)
- 2 courses (4 ECTS each) to be chosen among:
 - Inégalités & redistribution / Modèles du capitalisme (fr)
 - International Finance (en)
 - Industrial Economics (en)
 - Crise et répartitions (fr)
 - Health Economics (en)
 - Economic and Financial History (en)
 - Firmes Multinationales (fr)

- [Economie des transports \(fr\)](#)
- [Applied Finance \(en\)](#)
- [Environmental policies \(en\)](#)
- [Development policies \(en\)](#)
- [Population Economics \(en\)](#)
- [Labour Economics \(en\)](#)
- [Topics in Environmental Economics \(en\)](#)

List of Courses

Master 2 Development Economics

First semester (30 ECTS)

- Development Theory (Microeconomics) (3 ECTS)
- Development Theory: Macroeconomic and historical perspective (3 ECTS)
- Master Thesis Seminar (3 ECTS)
- 2 courses to be chosen in the list:
 - Labour and Development (3 ECTS)
 - Institutions, Governance and Development (3 ECTS)
 - Human Capital and Development: Education and Health (3 ECTS)
- Empirical Methods in Development Economics (6 ECTS)
- Econometrics and Impact Evaluation (6 ECTS)
- Econometrics seminar on computer (Stata) (3 ECTS)

Second semester (30 ECTS)

6 courses to be chosen in the following list (3 ECTS each):

- Equity, poverty and development
- Firm performance, trade and development
- Institutions, Governance and Development
- Inequality and growth
- Population, Migration and Growth
- Rural development
- Globalisation and Development Strategies
- Gender and development
- Urbanization and Sustainable Development
- Environment and development

Master thesis and defense: 12 ECTS

List of Courses

Master 2 Economie du Développement Durable

First semester (30 ECTS)

- Development Theory (Microeconomics) (3 ECTS)
- Development Theory: Macroeconomic and historical perspective (3 ECTS)
- 2 courses to be chosen in the list (3 ECTS each):
 - Entreprises et développement durable
 - Evaluation de projets de développement durable
 - Labour and Development
 - Institutions, Gouvernance et Développement
 - Human Capital and Development: Education and Health
 - Evaluation des actifs naturels
 - International Sustainable development policy framework
- Empirical Methods in Development Economics (6 ECTS)
- Econometrics and Impact Evaluation (6 ECTS)
- Econometrics seminar on computer (Stata) (3 ECTS)
- Case studies / Etudes de cas (3 ECTS)

Second semester (30 ECTS)







4 courses to be chosen in the following list (3 ECTS each):





- Foreign Aid, Debt and Development
 - Rural development
 - Globalisation and Development Strategies
 - Gender and development
 - Environment and development
 - Investissement socialement responsable
 - Finance Climat
 - Microcrédit
 - Institutions, Gouvernance et Développement
 - Urbanization and Sustainable Development
-
- Case studies / Etudes de cas (3 ECTS)







- Internship / Stage (or master thesis) (15 ECTS)

Academic Staff








<p>Maria Bas</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Firm Performance and Development (M2 Development Economics)</p>	
<p>Rémi Bazil-lier</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Director of the Master Program Development Economics / Economie du Développement</p> <p>Director of the M2 Development Economics</p> <p>Co-Director of the M1 Economie du Développement</p> <p>Development Economics (Macro) (M1 Economie du Développement)</p> <p>Development Policies (M1)</p> <p>Labour and Development (M2 Development Economics and EDD)</p> <p>Entreprises et Développement Durable (M2 EDD)</p> <p>Master Thesis Seminar (M2 Development Economics)</p>	
<p>Francis Bloch</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Development Theory (Micro) (M2 Development Economics and EDD)</p>	





<p>Marie Boltz (Univ. Strasbourg) Website</p>	<p>Environment and Development (M2)</p>	
<p>Clément Bosquet Website</p>	<p>Econométrie appliquée (M1) Empirical Methods in Development Economics 1 (M1) Econometrics and impact Evaluation (M2)</p>	
<p>Lorenzo Cassi Website</p>	<p>Globalization and Development Strategy (M2 Development Economics)</p>	
<p>David Castells Quintana (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) Website</p>	<p>Urban Development (M2)</p>	
<p>Jean-François Caulier Website</p>	<p>Microéconomie (M1)</p>	
<p>Lisa Chauvet Website</p>	<p>Co-director of the M1 Economie du Développement Director of the M2 Economie du Développement Durable Economie du Développement (Micro) (M1) Empirical Methods in Development Economics (M2)</p>	

	<p>Institutions, Governance and Development (M2 development economics and EDD)</p> <p>International Aid, Debt and Development (M2)</p>	
<p>Elisabeth Cudeville</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Economie du Développement (micro) (M1)</p> <p>Economie du Genre (M2 EDD)</p>	
<p>Stéphanie Delepine</p> <p>Entrepreneurs du Monde</p>	<p>Microcredit (M2)</p>	
<p>Marc-Arthur Diaye</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Econometrics and Impact Evaluation (M2 Development Economics and EDD)</p>	
<p>Laetitia Duval</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Microéconomie du Développement (M1 Devt)</p> <p>Population Economics (M1 Devt)</p> <p>Case Studies (M2 EDD)</p>	
<p>Marin Ferry</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Foreign Aid, Debt and Development (M2)</p>	
<p>Robert Gary-Bobo</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Open Macroeconomics (M1)</p>	

<p>Véronique Gille (IRD – DIAL)</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Institutions, Governance and Development (M2)</p>	
<p>Carlos Gradin</p> <p>website</p>	<p>Inequality and Growth (M2)</p>	
<p>Camille Hemet</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Urbanization and Development (M2)</p>	
<p>Isabelle Hirtzlin</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Health Economics (M1)</p>	
<p>Rozenn Hotte</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Development Theory (Micro) (M2)</p>	
<p>Kenneth Hounbedji (DIAL, Dauphine)</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Environment and Development (M2)</p>	

<p>Pamina Koenig</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Globalization and Development Strategy (M2)</p>	
<p>Morgane Laouenan</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Econometrics Seminar (M2)</p>	
<p>Hélène Latzer</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Inequality and Growth (M2 Development Economics and EDD)</p>	
<p>Etienne Le Rossignol</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Empirical Methods in Development Economics (M2)</p>	
<p>Léa Marchal</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Population, Migration and Development (M2)</p>	
<p>David Margolis</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Human Capital and development: Education and Health (M2 Development Economics and EDD)</p>	
<p>Laurine Martinoty</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Labour Economics (M1)</p> <p>Labour and Development (M2)</p> <p>Econometrics Seminar (M2)</p> <p>Gender and Development (M2)</p>	

<p>Christophe Masson (European Commission)</p>	<p>Development Policies (M1)</p>	
<p>Mathilde Maurel</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Environment and Development (M2 Development Economics and EDD)</p>	
<p>Célestin Monga (Harvard and World Bank)</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Development Policies (M1)</p>	
<p>Sandra Poncet</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Firm Performance and Development (M2)</p>	
<p>Alexandros Ragoussis</p> <p>(IFC, World Bank Group)</p>	<p>Development Policies (M1)</p> <p>Environment and Development (M2)</p>	
<p>Hillel Rapoport</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Development Theory: Macroeconomics and Historical Perspective (M2)</p> <p>Population, Migration and Development (M2 Development Economics and EDD)</p>	
<p>Camille Saint Macary (DIAL, Dauphine)</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Rural Development (M2)</p>	

<p>Thomas Renault</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Empirical Methods in Development Economics (M2)</p>	
<p>Thomas Thivillon</p> <p>(Microfinance Solidaires and DIAL)</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Microcredit (M2)</p>	
<p>Josselin Thuilliez</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Population Economics (M1)</p> <p>Human Capital and Development : Education and Health (M2)</p>	
<p>Nouhoum Touré</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Development Economics (Macro) (M1)</p> <p>Development Theory: Macroeconomics and Historical Perspective (M2)</p>	
<p>Thomas Vendryes (ENS Paris Saclay)</p> <p>Website</p>	<p>Rural Development (M2)</p>	

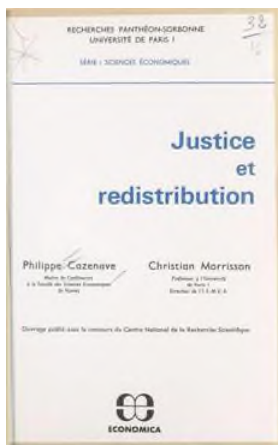
History



In 1947, **Gaston Leduc** was recruited at the Faculty of Law and Economics of Paris, first as a lecturer, then as a professor of international economics. He created and was director of the Centre d'étude du Développement and taught the Overseas Economics and Development Course. He created the first "Diplôme d'Etudes approfondies" (corresponding to the current Master 2) specialized in Development issues in the fifties in France.



Gaston Leduc is known for being one of the founders of modern development economics. Amongst many other works he made the preface of the translation in French of the famous book of Arthur Lewis (The theory of economic growth).



The DEA has evolved over the years, with a focus on international economics and development. The director was the French economist **Christian Morrisson**.

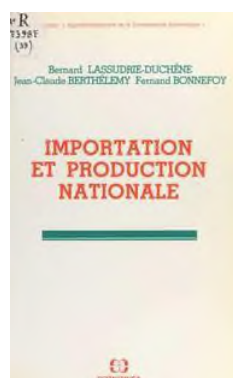


In the nineties, it becomes the "DEA Economie Internationale, Développement et Transition" and then "Master Globalization and Development". Directors were successively **Jean-Pierre Lafargue** and **Jean-Claude Berthelemy**. Both are now professors emeritus at Pantheon-Sorbonne University.

Jean-Pierre Lafargue is a specialist of macroeconomics, founder of the macroeconomic model "Marmotte", developed by the CEPII and CEPREMAP. He applies macroeconomic modeling and econometric methods to questions related to long run development, health and environment economics.



Jean-Claude Berthelemy has contributed in recent years to such topics as poverty traps, health and development and education and development. He has also written extensively on aid and development finance. He was Director of Research at the OECD and Director of the CEPII. He was also Dean of the Economics Department and founder of the Pantheon Sorbonne Master in Economics.



The Master was labelled "Development Economics" in the year 2000s and directed by **Sandra Poncet**, specialized in trade issues and China. The professional Master "Economie du Développement Durable" was created by Jean-Claude Berthelemy in 2016 with the support of the French development agency (AFD).

Remi Bazillier became director of the Master Development economics in 2016 and **Laeitia Duval** director of the Master Economie du Développement Durable between 2017 and 2020. **Lisa Chauvet** is now director of the Master EDD.

Syllabus

Master 1 – Semester 1



Syllabus

Economie du Développement (Micro)

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Volume Horaire et nombre de séances : 36h

Modalités d'examen : Examen final écrit sur 20 points (dont 10 consacrés à la première partie du cours, présentée par E. Cudeville, et 10 à la seconde, présentée par M. Boltz).

Enseignant(s) : Lisa Chauvet et Laetitia Duval

Objectif du cours : Au-delà des différences évidentes de niveau de vie, les pays en développement se distinguent des pays développés par le fonctionnement des marchés, qui y sont plus souvent défectueux. Ainsi, l'imperfection du marché du capital, qui empêche les plus pauvres de financer leurs projets d'investissement ; le très faible développement du marché de l'assurance, qui les empêche de se prémunir contre les conséquences négatives des chocs ; le difficile accès à la terre, qui contraint trop souvent les paysans à exploiter des terres qui ne leur appartiennent pas, vont conduire les ménages à adopter des comportements qui, s'ils permettent de elispallier en partie ces insuffisances, ont un coût en termes d'efficacité économique à court terme, comme à long terme. La prise en compte de ces imperfections est indispensable pour comprendre le comportement des ménages dans les PED et concevoir les politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté. Le cours traitera de ces questions en abordant un certain nombre de thèmes où elles ont de l'importance.

Manuel de référence / Textbook :

Ce cours n'est pas basé sur un ouvrage unique. Pour chaque séance vous trouverez un lien vers des documents sur lesquels le cours est construit. Nous vous invitons à les lire.

L'ouvrage de Debraj Ray, *Development Economics*, Princeton University Press, 1998, peut néanmoins vous servir sur bien des points d'ouvrage de référence.

Vous pouvez également consulter l'ouvrage de P. Bardhan et C. Udry, *Development Microeconomics*, ed. Oxford University Press, 1999.

Page Web / EPI du cours :

Plan du Cours / Outline :

Partie 1 – Les ménages dans les pays en développement

1 - Le modèle de ménage agricole

- Extrait de l'introduction de l'ouvrage de **Singh, I., L. Squire et J. Strauss (1986)**, *Agricultural Household Models, Extensions, Applications, and Policy*, Banque Mondiale, Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press.
- **Taylor, J. E. et I. Adelman (2002)**, "Agricultural Household Models: Genesis, Evolution and Extensions ", *Review of Economics of the Household*, Volume 1, Numbers 1-2, 33-58.3.
- **Benjamin (1992)**, Household Composition, Labor Markets, and Labor Demand: Testing for Separation in Agricultural Household Models.
- **Udry (1996)**, "Efficiency and Market Structure: Testing for Profit Maximization in African Agriculture".
- **de Janvry, Fafchamps et Sadoulet (1991)**, "Peasant Household Behaviour with Missing Markets : Some Paradoxes Explained".

2 - La prise de décision dans le ménage : les modèles multidécideurs

- **Browning, Chiappori & Weiss (2014)**. *Family economics*. Cambridge University Press.

3 - Famille et démographie

- Bardhan & Udry (1999), *Development Microeconomics*, Ch3. Oxford University Press.

Partie 2 : Les défaillances de marché dans les pays en développement

Cette partie s'attache à étudier les modèles théoriques fondamentaux de l'étude des différents marchés (foncier, travail, crédit, assurance) pour mettre en évidence les enjeux spécifiques des pays en développement et plus particulier des milieux ruraux.

4 - Marché de la terre

- **Bardhan et C. Udry**, *Development Microeconomics*.
- **Debraj Ray**, *Development Economics*, Princeton University Press, 1998

5 - Marché du Travail

- **Bardhan et C. Udry**, *Development Microeconomics*.

6 - Marché du crédit

- **Bardhan et C. Udry**, *Development Microeconomics*.
- **Karlan & Zinman** (2009), "Observing Unobservables: Identifying Information Asymmetries with a Consumer Credit Field Experiment". *Econometrica*, 77(6).

7- Introduction au marché de l'assurance

Econométrie appliquée

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Français

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Clément Bosquet

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/fixe/02-m1-econometrie-appliquee-eied>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M1 Eco Dev & EIE & genre

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

12 cours de 3 heures (36 heures) + 12 séances de TD d'1h30 (18 heures)

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Un ou deux 'problem sets' de TD évalué(s) (15%), examen de mi-semester (35%), examen final (50%)

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Plan du cours / Course outline

Partie 1

- Régressions linéaires et moindres carrés ordinaires
- Inférence
- Hétéroscédasticité
- Modèles dichotomiques (variables dépendantes qualitatives)
- Modèles de sélection/troncation/censure (tobit, Heckman)

Partie 2 : causalité/méthodes économétriques d'évaluation

- Endogénéité (sources)
- Panel
- Variables instrumentales
- Méthode des doubles différences (diff de diff)

Références / References

Joshua D. Angrist and Jörn-Steffen Pischke, *Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion*
Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, *Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data*
A. Colin Cameron and Pravin K. Privedi, *Microeconometrics: Methods and Applications*
James Stock & Mark Watson, traduction de Jamel Trabelsi, *Principes d'économétrie*



Syllabus

Microéconomie

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Volume Horaire et nombre de séances : 36h CM + 36h DE

Modalités d'examen :

Enseignant(s) : Jean-François Caulier + Clément Bosquet

Objectif du cours :

Ce cours fixe un double objectif. Le premier est l'approfondissement de la théorie néoclassique du consommateur et du producteur en concurrence parfaite, risque et incertitude, décisions intertemporelles et ses applications empiriques. Le second est la présentation introductive des théories microéconomiques modernes : théorie des jeux et concurrence imparfaite, formation de réseaux, conception de marchés (enchères et appariement).

Manuels de référence :

Partie I : microéconomie néoclassique

Becker, G., 1971, *Economic Theory*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Deaton, A., Muellbauer, J., 1980, *Economics and Consumer Behaviour*, Cambridge University Press.

Kreps, D.M., 2013, *Microeconomic Foundations I: Choices and Competitive Markets*, Princeton University Press.

Mas-Colell, A., Whinston, M.D., Green, J.R., 1995, *Microeconomic Theory*, Oxford University Press.

Salanié, B., 1998, *Microéconomie : les Défaillances du Marché*, Economica.

Varian, H.R., 1995, *Analyse Microéconomique*, De Boeck Université.

Wasmer, E., 2017, *Principes de Microéconomie*, Pearson.

Partie II : microéconomie moderne

Easley, D. et J. Klinberg, *Networks, Crowds and Markets*, Cambridge University Press, 2010.

Haeringer, G. *Market Design: Auctions and Matching*. MIT Press, 2018.

Jackson, M. *Social and Economic Network*, Princeton University Press, 2008.

Page Web / EPI du cours :

Plan du Cours :

Part I : microéconomie néoclassique

- Théorèmes fondamentaux de l'économie du bien-être
- Agrégation des préférences et théorème d'impossibilité d'Arrow
- Dualité et équation de Slutsky
- Fonctions et systèmes complets de demande
- Les décisions de production
- Analyse coût-bénéfice : le premier et le second rang
- Paradoxe d'Easterlin et Economie du bonheur
- Rationalité des choix individuels
- Modèle des caractéristiques (Ironmonger, Lancaster)
- Production domestique et économie de la famille

Part II : théories modernes

- Choix intertemporels
- Microéconomie de l'incertain
- Théorie des jeux : concurrence imparfaite (Cournot, Bertrand, Stackelberg)
- Réseaux : analyse, formation, jeux, diffusion, contagion, ...
- Conception de marchés : enchères et appariement
- Théorie du vote

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Macroéconomie ouverte. Open Economy Macroeconomics

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Anglais

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Robert Gary-Bobo

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=13202>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M1 Economie Internationale et économie du développement

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36h; 12 séances

Modalités d'examen / Exam

écrit

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Microéconomie, macroéconomie de Licence

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

On étudie les bases de la macroéconomie internationale : théorie de la balance des paiements, du compte courant et du solde des échanges extérieurs d'un pays, de la formation du taux de change nominal, du taux de change réel, des mouvements de capitaux et de l'endettement international, etc.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Robert Gary-Bobo, Open Economy Macroeconomics, 2022-23, Plan du cours/ Course Outline (Booklet)

Chapter 1. Global Imbalances. The Balance of Payments; the Current Account; the Trade Balance.

Chapter 2. Current Account Sustainability. Can a country run a permanent current account deficit? Savings, Investment and Current Account.

Chapter 3. An Intertemporal Theory of the Current Account. Intertemporal Budget Constraints and Consumption Choices. The Terms of Trade, the Interest Rate and the Current Account.

Chapter 4. Current Account Determination in a Production Economy. Investment Decisions of Firms; Consumption Decisions of Households; Savings and Current Account; Equilibrium.

Chapter 5. Uncertainty and the Current Account. Introduction to the study of the role of Uncertainty in International Macroeconomics.

Chapter 6. Large Open Economies. Studies current account determination in an economy that can influence the world interest rate (e.g., the US).

Chapter 7. Twin deficits. Fiscal policy and the current account.

Chapter 8. International capital market integration. Interest rate parity. Asset pricing.

Chapter 9. The Real Exchange Rate and the Purchasing Power Parity. We study international differences in prices. The notion of PPP.

Chapter 10. Determinants of the Real Exchange Rates. We study the causes of changes in Real Exchange Rates. Short-Run and Long-Run determinants. The TNT (i.e., Traded-Non-Traded Goods Model). Sudden Stops (i.e., Crises, like Argentina in 2001, Iceland and other European countries in 2008).

Chapter 11. Monetary Policy and Nominal Exchange Rate Determination. Quantity Theory of Money; Exchange Rate Regimes; Devaluation, Inflation and Inflation Tax; Balance of Payment Crises.

Chapter 12. Capital Controls. Ex: Brazil 2009-2012. Macroeconomic Effects of Capital Controls; Optimal Capital Control Policy.

Références / References

Martin Uribe, Stephanie Schmitt-Grohé and Michael Woodford, *International Macroeconomics*, University of Columbia, New York.



Syllabus

Resources and Climate Change

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Volume Horaire et nombre de séances : 36h + 18h TD

Modalités d'examen : exposé et examen final

Enseignant(s) : Katheline Schubert

Objectif du cours : Le cours constitue une introduction à l'économie de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles, dans une optique macroéconomique.

Manuel de référence / Textbook : Perman R., Ma Y. and McGuilvray J. : *Natural Resources and Environmental Economics*, Pearson.

Page Web / EPI du cours :

Plan du Cours / Outline :

This course is an introduction to natural resource economics and the economics of climate change.

Chapter 1 – An introduction to natural resource and environmental economics.

Natural and environmental resources; the emergence of natural resource and environmental economics; sustainability: definitions and measures.

Chapter 2 – Natural resource exploitation: the case of non-renewable resources.

Optimal extraction of a non-renewable resource; the role of market structures; taxation; the green paradox.

Chapter 3 – The energy transition

The carbon budget; what we learn from the Kaya decomposition; phasing out coal; renewable energies.

Chapter 4 – Natural resource exploitation: the case of renewable resources.

Bio-economic dynamics; open access and the tragedy of the commons; fisheries; forests; deforestation.

Chapter 5 – Climate change economics

The natural science background; climate as a global public good; discounting; climate policy



Syllabus

International Trade

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Volume Horaire et nombre de séances : 36h + 18h TD

Modalités d'examen :

Enseignant(s) : Lionel Fontagné et Maria Bas

Objectif du cours :

Manuel de référence / Textbook :

- Combes P.P., Mayer T., Thisse J.F. (2008) Economic Geography - The Integration of Regions and Nations, Princeton University Press
- De Melo J., Grether J.-M. (1997). Commerce international - Théories et applications, De Boeck.
- Helpman, E. & P. Krugman (1985). Market Structure and Foreign Trade. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Prerequisite: an undergrad textbook (e.g. Mayer & Mucchielli) or Krugman \& Obstfeld, International economics

Page Web / EPI du cours : <http://www.lionel-fontagne.eu/master-1.html>

Plan du Cours / Outline :

1 The standard model -- [Slides](#)

Review session: Ricardian comparative advantage

- Eaton J. Kortum S. (2002), Technology geography and trade.
- Costinot A., Donaldson D., Komunjer I. (2012), What goods do countries trade? A quantitative exploration of Ricardo's ideas

2 HOV with differences in technology -- [Slides](#)

Review session: HOV works !

- Davis D. R., Weinstein D.E. (2001), An account of global factor trade
- Trefler D. (1995), The case of the missing trade and other mysteries

3 Monopolistic competition with homogenous firms -- [Slides](#)

Review session: Market access and gravity

- de Sousa J., Mayer T., Zignago S. (2012), Market access in global and regional trade
- Baier S. L., Bergstrand J.H. (2007), Do free trade agreements actually increase members' international trade?

4 New economic geography

Review session: Geography and income

- Redding S., Venables A.J. (2004), Economic geography and international inequality
- Limao N., Venables A. (2001), Infrastructure, geographical disadvantage, transport costs and trade.

5. Firm level facts and Heterogenous firms model

-Bernard, A., Jensen, J.B., Redding, S. and P. Schott 2007, Firms in International Trade, Journal of Economic Perspectives.

- Melitz, M, and S. Redding. 2014. "Heterogeneous Firms and Trade." Handbook of International Economics, 4th ed, 4:1-54. Elsevier, 4, 1-54.

- Melitz, M., 2003, The impact of Trade on Intra-Industry Reallocations and Aggregate Industry Productivity, Econometrica, Vol 71, No. 6, 1695-1725.

6. Extensions of the baseline heterogenous firms model: demand structure and technology

Review session: Inside exporter's productivity

- Chaney T. (2008), Distorted gravity: the intensive and extensive margins of international trade.
- Melitz M., Ottaviano G. (2008), Market size, trade, and productivity.

7. [FDI, Firm Heterogeneity and Global Sourcing](#)

The determinants of sourcing strategy and MNF's production choices

- Yeaple, S, 2009, [Firm heterogeneity and the structure of U.S. multinational activity](#), Journal of International Economics 78 (2009) 206–215.

8. The heterogeneous effects of trade liberalization on firm performance

Review session: Beyond selection effects of trade openness

- Goldberg, P.K., Khandelwal, A.K., Pavcnik, N., Topalova, P. (2010), Imported intermediate inputs and domestic product growth: Evidence from India.
- Pavcnik N. (2002), Trade liberalization, exit, and productivity improvements: Evidence from Chilean plants.
- Amiti, M. and Konings, J., 2007, [Trade Liberalization, Intermediate Inputs, and Productivity](#). American Economic Review, December vol. 97(05), pp.1611-1638.

9. [The role of product quality](#) on heterogeneous firms models

Review session: Quality and trade

- Verhoogen, E. (2008), Trade, Quality Upgrading and Wage Inequality in the Mexican Manufacturing Sector.

- Bas, M. and Strauss-Kahn, V., 2015, [Input-Trade Liberalization, Export Prices and Quality Upgrading](#), Journal of International Economics, Vol. 95 (2), p.p. 250–262.

10. [Trade and Labor Markets](#)

- Amiti, M. and Davis, D., 2012. [Trade, Firms, and Wages: Theory and Evidence](#), Review of Economic Studies, vol. 79(1) 1 -36.

Syllabus

Master 1 – Semester 2



Syllabus

Development Economics (Macro)

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Nouhoum Toure and Rémi Bazillier

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=13004>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 1 Economie du Développement

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36h / 6 séances

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Final Exam

Description / Description

The course deals with a number of important questions from the perspective of developing countries. It starts with a general introduction presenting the structural features of developing countries and the evolution of inequality between and within countries both comparatively and in reference to history. The following questions are then studied: inequality and development; the “big push” theory and industrialization policies; rural-urban migration and urbanization; institutions and development; development aid and governance. The course is based on development textbooks and on a series of required readings (i.e., they are part of the material to be studied for the final exam).

Plan du cours / Course outline

<p>Part 1 (Nouhoum Toure)</p> <p>1. Introduction: between and within-country inequality</p> <p>1.1. Between-country inequality: historical and comparative perspective</p> <p>1.2. International comparisons of living standards: development indicators</p> <p>1.3. Theories of economic development</p> <p><u>Readings:</u></p> <p>Daron Acemoglu: “Root causes: A historical approach to assessing the role of institutions in economic development”, Finance and Development, June 27-30, 2003.</p> <p>Jared Diamond: “Guns, Germs and Steel”, Parts I and II.</p> <p>2. Theories of Poverty Traps</p> <p>2.1. Poverty trap as a result of financial market failure</p> <p>2.2. Preferences and poverty trap</p> <p>2.3. Anti-Poverty Policies</p> <p>2.4. Poverty traps and anti-poverty Policies : an application to women empowerment.</p>	<p>Part 2 (Rémi Bazillier)</p> <p>The empirics of the fundamental and historical determinants of development</p> <p>Chapter 1: Fundamental determinants of development</p> <p>1. Geography Direct and Indirect Effects The Resource curse</p> <p>2. Economic Integration Frankel and Romer (1999) Dollar and Kray (2004) Feyrer (2019)</p> <p>3. Institutions Hall and Jones (1999) Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001) Rodrik, Subramavian, Trebbi (2004)</p> <p>Chapter 2: Historical Determinants of development</p> <p>1. Explaining persistence</p> <p>Culture and Institutions Multiple Equilibria (Nunn 2007)</p> <p>2. Reversal of Fortune</p>
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Readings:

Balboni, C. A., Bandiera, O., Burgess, R., Ghatak, M., & Heil, A. (2021). *Why do people stay poor?* (No. w29340). National Bureau of Economic Research.

Ghatak, M. (2015). Theories of poverty traps and anti-poverty policies. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 29(suppl_1), S77-S105.

3. Inequality and development

3.1. Is inequality good or bad for growth?

3.2. The functional role of inequality.

3.3. Empirical analysis: the causal link between inequality and development

Readings:

Galor, O., & Zeira, J. (1993). Income distribution and macroeconomics. *The review of economic studies*, 60(1), 35-52.

Galor, Oded and Omer Moav, 2004, "From Physical to Human Capital Accumulation: Inequality and the Process of Development," *Review of Economic Studies*, 71(4), 1001-1026.

Galor, O., Moav O. and D. Vollrath, (2009), "Land Inequality and the Emergence of Human Capital Promoting Institutions and the Great Divergence" *Review of Economic Studies*, 76. 143-179.

4. Rural-urban migration and urbanization.

4.1. The model of a dual economy by Lewis (1954)

4.2. The Harris and Todaro (1970) model

4.3. Endogenizing the urban-rural wage gap (Stiglitz, 1974)

3. Slave Trade

4. Colonization and Legal Origins

Readings:

Basu, Chapitres 7-9

Références / References

- Michael P. Todaro & Stephen C. Smith (2011), *Economic Development*, Addison-Wesley, 11^e edition
- Ray, Debraj: *Development Economics*, Princeton University Press.
- Easterly, William: *The Elusive Quest for Growth: Economists' Adventures and Misadventures under the Tropics*, MIT Press.
- Basu, Kaushik: *Analytical Development Economics*, MIT Press.
- Jared Diamond: "De l'inégalité parmi les sociétés" (traduction de "Guns, Germs and Steel", Penguin Books)



Syllabus

Mémoire / Master Thesis

Diplôme / Année : Master 1 Economie du Développement

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Etienne Le Rossignol / Laetitia Duval

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 1 Economie du Développement

Description / Description

The goal is to write a master thesis on a development-related topic, including an original empirical contribution.

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Empirical Methods in Development Economics 1 (EMDE)

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Laurine Martinoty, Clément Bosquet

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=31035>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M1 Eco Dev and PSME

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 hours

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Oral exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Basic econometrics: OLS, inference, panel

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Building on the applied econometrics course of the first term, this course will use applications on R to strengthen and deepen the knowledge of students in applied econometrics.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Introduction to decomposition methods: the Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition
RCT

Motivation of research question: documenting and presenting stylised facts (descriptive statistics, graphs)

Survey data, statistical representativity, using weights, WLS

Parameters, coefficients, standard errors, the central limit theorem and the law of large numbers

Références / References

Joshua D. Angrist and Jörn-Steffen Pischke, Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion

Joshua D. Angrist and Jörn-Steffen Pischke, Mastering Metrics: The Path from Cause to Effect

Scott Cunningham, Causal Inference: The Mixtape, <https://mixtape.scunning.com/>

Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data

A. Colin Cameron and Pravin K. Privedi, Microeconometrics: Methods and Applications



Syllabus

Population Economics

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Josselin Thuilliez / Laetitia Duval

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 1 Economie du Développement

Description / Description

The course will apply analytical tools of economics to investigate various economic and social consequences of population change and conversely the demographic consequences of economic growth. The course will emphasize both microeconomic and macroeconomic approaches. We will examine the economic determinants of population change and demographic behavior including household decisions, mortality (particularly infant mortality) and key forms of human capital investment including health, schooling and migration.

We start the course with a brief introduction on the history of population. We next consider the determinants of fertility, mortality, migration, schooling, and we consider the endogenous relationships between these variables and economic development. We provide an overview of macroeconomic theories on population and economic growth (the Malthus debate, the demographic transition, recent developments in the growth literature) and microeconomic analyses on fertility and households' decisions. Next, empirical issues in the estimation of this relationship are considered (estimation strategies, measurement issues, and data sources). Other important policy issues we'll discuss include for instance, the effect of population aging, and, the relationship between population growth, resources and the environment.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Anticipated Schedule and Reading List

- **INTRODUCTION (LECTURE 1)**

- **BRIEF HISTORY OF POPULATION GROWTH (LECTURE 1)**

Reading material

- Kremer, M. (1993). Population growth and technological change one million b.c. to 1990. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 108(3), 681–716.
- *Further reading:* Livi-Bacci, Massimo. *A Concise History of World Population*. John Wiley & Sons, 2012.

- **HEALTH, LIFE EXPECTANCY, MORTALITY AND FERTILITY (LECTURE 2)**

Reading material

- Cutler, D. M., A. Deaton, and A. Lleras-Muney (2006). The determinants of mortality. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 20(3), 97–120.
- Zhang, Junsen. “Socioeconomic Determinants of Fertility in China a Microeconomic Analysis.” *Journal of Population Economics* 3, no. 2 (August 1, 1990): 105–123.
- *Further reading:* Fogel, R. W. (1994, June). Economic growth, population theory, and physiology: The bearing of long-term processes on making of health policy. *American Economic Review* 84(3), 369–395.

- **MIGRATION AND SCHOOLING (LECTURE 3)**

Reading material

- Lam, D. and S. Duryea (1999, Winter). Effects of schooling on fertility, labor supply and investments in children, with evidence from Brazil. *Journal of Human Resources* 34(1), 160–192.
- Máire Ní Bhrolcháin and Éva Beaujouan. France and Great Britain: rising educational participation results in later births, *Population & Societies* INED (1999).
- *Further reading:* Jayachandran, Seema, and Adriana Lleras-Muney. “Life Expectancy and Human Capital Investments: Evidence from Maternal Mortality Declines.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 124, no. 1 (February 1, 2009): 349–397.

- *Further reading*: Santos, Manon Domingues Dos, and Fabien Postel-Vinay. "Migration as a Source of Growth: The Perspective of a Developing Country." *Journal of Population Economics* 16, no. 1 (February 1, 2003): 161–175.

• **OVERVIEW OF MACROECONOMIC THEORIES (LECTURE 4)**

Reading material

- Galor, Oded, and David N. Weil. From Malthusian Stagnation to Modern Growth. Vol. 2082. Centre for Economic Policy Research, 1999.
- Pison, Gilles. "Two Children Per Woman in France in 2010: Is French Fertility Immune to Economic Crisis?" *Population & Sociétés* no. 476 (2011).
- *Further reading* : Galor, Oded. "From Stagnation to Growth: Unified Growth Theory." *Handbook of Economic Growth* 1 (2005): 171–293.
- *Further reading* : Galor, Oded, and David N. Weil. "Population, Technology, and Growth: From Malthusian Stagnation to the Demographic Transition and Beyond." *American Economic Review* 90, no. 4 (2000): 806–828.

• **OVERVIEW OF MICROECONOMIC THEORIES AND FAMILIES (LECTURE 5)**

Reading material

- Hongbin Li, Junsen Zhang and Yi Zhu. "The Quantity-Quality Trade-Off of Children in a Developing Country: Identification Using Chinese Twins" *Demography*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (Feb., 2008), pp. 223-243.
- Boulier, Bryan L., and Mark R. Rosenzweig. "Schooling, Search, and Spouse Selection: Testing Economic Theories of Marriage and Household Behavior." *Journal of Political Economy* 92, no. 4 (August 1, 1984): 712–732.
3. doi:10.2307/145669.
- 4. *Further reading* : Willis, Robert J. "A New Approach to the Economic Theory of Fertility Behavior." *Journal of Political Economy* 81 (2 Pt. 2): S14-S64. March-April 1973 (1973).

• **MEASUREMENT ISSUES AND DATA SOURCES (LECTURE 6)**

Useful websites (amongst others):

- <http://www.ined.fr>
- <http://en.istat.it/>
- <http://www.measuredhs.com/>
- <http://www.demogr.mpg.de/>
- ["http://data.un.org/Glossary.aspx" HYPERLINK](http://data.un.org/Glossary.aspx)
["http://data.un.org/Glossary.aspx"](http://data.un.org/Glossary.aspx) HYPERLINK ["http://data.un.org/Glossary.aspx"](http://data.un.org/Glossary.aspx) data.un.org/Glossary.aspx

• **ESTIMATION STRATEGIES, EMPIRICAL ISSUES (LECTURE 7)**

Reading material

- Schultz, T. Paul. "Testing the Neoclassical Model of Family Labor Supply and Fertility." *The Journal of Human Resources* 25, no. 4 (October 1, 1990): 599–634. doi:10.2307/145669.
- *Further reading* : Strauss, John, and Duncan Thomas. "Human Resources: Empirical Modeling of Household and Family Decisions.," 1995. <http://www.ponline.org/node/299702>.

• **POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND FUTURE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS
(LECTURE 8)**

Reading material

- Björklund, Anders. "Does Family Policy Affect Fertility?" *Journal of Population Economics* 19, no. 1 (February 1, 2006): 3–24.
- *Further reading* : Gauthier, Anne H. "The Impact of Family Policies on Fertility in Industrialized Countries: a Review of the Literature." *Population Research and Policy Review* 26, no. 3 (2007): 323–346.

Références / References

Books:

- I. Gary Becker, *A Treatise on the Family*, Enlarged Edition, Harvard University Press, 1991.
- II. Mark R. Rosenzweig and Oded Stark, editors, *Handbook of Population and Family Economics*, Volume 1A and 1B, North-Holland - Elsevier Science, 1997.
- III. T. W. Schultz, *Economics of the Family: Marriage, Children, and Human Capital*, University of Chicago, 1974.
- IV. Razin, Assaf, and Efraim Sadka. *Population Economics*. MIT Press, 1995.



Syllabus

Labour Economics

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Laurine MARTINOTY, Assistant Prof.

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

EPI (new webpage address each year)

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Panthéon Sorbonne Master in Economics (DU PSME)
Master Development Economics (M1)

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36 hours – 3 hours a week

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Final exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Basic Microeconomics and Intermediate Econometrics

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This course is an introduction to the field of labor economics. It focuses on applied theory and empirical analysis. Its aim is to acquaint students with traditional topics in labor, as well as to encourage the development of their research interests. Topics to be covered are the following: labor supply and demand, equilibrium, job search, education, discrimination, and other topics of interest to labor economists.

Plan du cours / Course outline

INTRODUCTION: Definitions, Facts, Trends
PART 1 – SUPPLY: 1. Standard Neoclassical Model of Labor Supply, 2. Welfare Programs, 3. Family Labor Supply, 4. Job Search
PART 2 – DEMAND: 1. Labor Demand, 2. An Application to Technological Change
PART 3 – TOPICS in Labor Economics: Migration, Discrimination, etc.

Références / References

Textbooks:

- [B] Borjas, George J. Labor Economics. 6th ed. Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill/Irwin, 2013.
- [ES] Ehrenberg, Ronald G., and Robert S. Smith. Modern Labor Economics. Theory and Public Policy. 11th ed. Prentice Hall, 2012.
- [CZ] Advanced : Cahuc, Pierre, and André Zylberberg. Labor economics. 1st ed. MIT press, 2004.
- [BFW] Specialized in gender and family issues : Blau, Francine D., Marianne A. Ferber, and Anne E. Winkler. The Economics of Women, Men, and Work. 6th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 2009.

Indicative Reading List (may change from one year to the next)

- Aguiar, M., Bils, M., Charles, K. K., & Hurst, E. (2017). Leisure luxuries and the labor supply of young men (No. w23552). National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Eissa, N., & Liebman, J. B. (1996). Labor supply response to the earned income tax credit. *The quarterly journal of economics*, 111(2), 605-637.
- Kleven, H., Landais, C., & Søgaaard, J. E. (2018). Children and gender inequality: Evidence from Denmark (No. w24219). National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Lalive R., Van Ours, J. & J. Zweimüller (2006). How Changes in Financial Incentives Affect the Duration of Unemployment, *The Review of Economic Studies*, 73(4), pp. 1009-1038.
- Dorn, D., Katz, L. F., Patterson, C., & Van Reenen, J. (2017). Concentrating on the Fall of the Labor Share. *American Economic Review*, 107(5), 180-85
- Hershbein, B., & Kahn, L. B. (2018). Do recessions accelerate routine-biased technological change? Evidence from vacancy postings. *American Economic Review*, 108(7), 1737-72.

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Development Policies

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Development Policies

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

R. Bazillier (Pantheon Sorbonne), Christophe Masson (European Commission), Celestin Monga (Harvard), Cecilia Poggi and Guilherme Magacho (AFD), Alexandros Ragoussis (IFC, World Bank)

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/fixe/psmedevelopment>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

PSME and M1 Eco Dev

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36 hours

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Multiple Choice final exams + assignments

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Introduction to Development Economics

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This course aims at providing an overview of development policies from different perspectives. It includes interventions from practitioners and academics with solid background in development policies. The course is coordinated by Rémi Bazillier and includes interventions by Christophe Masson (European Commission), Celestin Monga (Harvard), Alexandros Ragoussis (IFC, World Bank), Cecilia Poggi and Guilherme Magacho (AFD).

Plan du cours / Course outline

SESSION 1: Development Policies, an Introduction (R. Bazillier)

SESSIONS 2-3-4 : Christophe Masson

Christophe Masson's lectures will first aim to build a better understanding of the key stakeholders of Aid and International Cooperation: donors, civil society, partner countries and governments, beneficiaries and vulnerable people... and will also look into interaction between them.

Thereafter, an interactive session "Policy Lab" will allow students to play the role of a Donor and negotiate a financial assistance with the government and the civil society of a partner country.

Finally, the last session will focus on key drivers of economic and social change: education and social protection.

SESSION 2: Implementing policies and reforms: the practicalities (C. Masson)

Only after the necessary preconditions have been met, should governments – and their international development partners – start to look at the necessary decisions around design, implementation and monitoring of policy reforms to ensure a sustainable socio-economic development of their countries. Donors and key stakeholders have a role to play, not only to provide financial support but also to engage in a policy dialogue with the partner countries. The first session will focus on the following:

The key donors in the world and the EU development policy:

- The role of donors;
- Aid Effectiveness, Policy Coherence and impact of Aid.

Overview of the different aid modalities to deliver aid and implement financial assistance:

- Finance Management (PFM) and the new focus on Budget Support;
- The importance of Policy Dialogue;
- Ownership (How countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction?);
- The role & strategies of the Civil Society and the key stakeholders. Mapping of key stakeholders.

SESSION 3: The Lab (C. Masson)

The second session will introduce a cooperative approach among the students: convening and facilitating The Lab. The roles will be divided, and each member of the Lab will bring a specific view on the issue to the group conversations – perspectives that might complement one another or that could be conflicting. A diversity of perspectives is a prerequisite for the dialogue and innovation processes that define the Lab experience. The students will work on practical country/regional cases.

SESSION 4: Key sectors of Aid and Development: Human Development and Social Protection (C. Masson)

The third session will focus on education and social protection systems as key drivers of development.

Education

A well performing education system is essential for the future prosperity and stability of our partner countries. The value of education is multifaceted (for the economy, the society and the environment). What is important, and what generates real benefits for society, is learning and acquiring knowledge and skills. This is what truly builds human development. Education plays an essential role in personal, social and economic development by promoting individual empowerment and critical thinking.

However, the extent to which individuals and society benefit depends to a great extent on how a country's education system functions. Education systems can either mitigate or entrench social and income inequalities, one of the most significant global challenges of our time.

Social protection and social transfers

There are clear linkages between poverty or food insecurity as a problem and social protection and social transfers as a solution to that problem. Food security depends at least as much on access to food (e.g. to making food affordable) as it does on availability of food; and therefore transfers which make possible such access to food are a logical response. Food security is a multidimensional problem, and social transfers encompass a multidimensional response.

SESSIONS 5-6 : Social protection systems (Dr. Cecilia Poggi, AFD)

The lecture (Session 5) will provide the bases on the definitions and instruments of social protection systems in developing/emerging countries (i.e. social insurance/assistance; targeting types). In the lecture, we discover and discuss some examples of programs dedicated to vulnerable groups.

The seminar (Session 6) : group presentations and discussions moderated by Dr Poggi

Core readings (in bold, in preparation for the class)

- ✓ **ILO, 2017. World Social Protection Report 2017-19: Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, International Labour Organization: Geneva.** https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_604882/lang--en/index.htm.
- ✓ **Behrendt, C., & Nguyen, Q. A., 2019. Ensuring universal social protection for the future of work. *Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research*, 25(2), 205–219.** <https://doi.org/10.1177/1024258919857031>
- ✓ **Devereux, S. & Sabates-Wheeler, R. 2004. Transformative Social Protection. *IDS Working Paper no. 232*. Brighton, UK, IDS.** <http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/123456789/4071/Wp232.pdf?sequence=1>
- ✓ **Ulriksen, M. S. & Plagerson, S. 2014. Social Protection: Rethinking Rights and Duties, *World Development* (64), 755-765.** <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0305750X14002113>

Additional readings (for practical seminar)

- ✓ Banerjee, A et al 2018. Unpacking a Multi-Faceted Program to Build Sustainable Income for the Very Poor, NBER Working Paper Series 24271. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w24271>
- ✓ Barca, V. 2016. Grievance mechanisms for social protection programmes: stumbling blocks and best practice, One pager (April 2016), International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC - IG). http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/eng/OP320_Grievance_mechanisms_for_social_protection_programmes_stumbling_blocks_and_best_practice.pdf
- ✓ Barca, V., 2017. "Integrating data and information management for social protection: social registries and integrated beneficiary registries." Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/integrating-data-information-management-social-protection>
- ✓ Camilletti, E. (2020). Social Protection and Its Effects on Gender Equality: A literature review, *Innocenti Working Papers* no. 2020-16, UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti, Florence https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/Social_Protection_and_Its_Effects_on_Gender_Equality_A_literature_review.pdf

- ✓ Cooper, R., 2018. Social safety nets in fragile and conflict-affected states, K4D Helpdesk Report. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies. https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/14376/496_Social_Safety_Nets_Fragile_and_Conflict_Affected_States.pdf
- ✓ FAO, 2015. The State of Food and Agriculture: Social protection and agriculture: breaking the cycle of rural poverty. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4910e.pdf>
- ✓ Hidrobo, M., Hoddinott, J., Kumara, N & Oliviera, M, 2018. Social Protection, Food Security, and Asset Formation, *World Development* (101), 88-103. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X17302851>
- ✓ Holmes, R. and Lucy Scott, L., 2016. Extending social insurance to informal workers: A gender analysis, *ODI Working paper* 438, March 2016. <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10620.pdf>
- ✓ Holmes, R, Jones, N & Domingo, P. 2019. The politics of gender-responsive social protection, *ODI Working paper* 568 (November 2019), ODI. https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/politics_of_gender-responsive_social_protection_final_digital.pdf
- ✓ ILO, 2019. Work for a brighter future – Global Commission on the Future of Work, ILO: Geneva. <https://socialprotection.org/discover/publications/work-brighter-future-%E2%80%93-global-commission-future-work>
- ✓ Kuka, E, 2020. Quantifying the Benefits of Social Insurance: Unemployment Insurance and Health, *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 102:3, 490-505. https://doi.org/10.1162/rest_a_00865
- ✓ Leite, Philippe, Tina George, Changqing Sun, Theresa Jones and Kathy Lindert. 2017. “Social Registries for Social Assistance and Beyond: A Guidance Note & Assessment Tool”. Discussion Paper No. 1704. <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/698441502095248081/pdf/117971-REVISED-PUBLIC-Discussion-paper-1704.pdf>
- ✓ Morgon Banks L. et al , 2021. Disability-inclusive responses to COVID-19: Lessons learnt from research on social protection in low- and middle-income countries, *World Development* 105178, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105178>.
- ✓ O’Brien, C. 2018. “10 Things You Wish You’d Always Known about Shock-Responsive Social Protection”, World Food Programme Briefing Note, <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000116699/download/>
- ✓ Ozler, B. 2020, “How should we design cash transfer programs?”, Section 1 in Artuc, E., et al.. 2020. *Toward Successful Development Policies : Insights from Research in Development Economics. Policy Research Working Paper* No. 9133. World Bank, pp.5-8. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33289>
- ✓ Sabates-Wheeler, R., & Roelen, K., 2011. Transformative social protection programming for children and their carers: A gender perspective. *Gender and Development* 19(2), 179-194. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41305988>
- ✓ Smit, N., & Mpedi, L. G., 2010. Social protection for developing countries: Can social insurance be more relevant for those working in the informal economy?, *Law, Democracy & Development*, 14(1).
- ✓ USP 2030. “Universal Social Protection 2030” – Resources section. <https://www.usp2030.org/gimi/USP2030.action>
- ✓ Van Ginneken, W., 2003. Extending social security: Policies for developing countries. *International Labour Review* 142(3), 277-294.
- ✓ WHO and WB, 2011. World Report on Disability, World Health Organization: Geneva. https://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report.pdf

SESSIONS 7-8-9: Celestin Monga

Professor: Célestin Monga
celestin.monga@univ-paris1.fr

Course Description

Why are Luxembourg and Switzerland, two small, landlocked countries with virtually no natural resources other than their people and neighbors, achieve remarkable rates of growth and remained among the richest economies in the world for so long? Why was Russia a middle-income economy for more than 200 years, and how do some countries manage to escape the so-called middle-income trap? How did Mauritius, a small island in the Indian Ocean, manage to launch a successful manufacturing industry, and put many of its people to work, while Burundi, Bolivia, or Bhutan failed to ignite similar economic processes? How did China, the most populous country in the world, lift out of poverty an estimated 600-700 million people in just one generation, without relying on any natural resources (minerals, commodities) and without a decent stock of physical and human capital—“an accomplishment unparalleled in human history,” as Barack Obama put it? Why did Argentina decline from being a high-income country in the 19th century to a struggling middle-income country during the 20th century?

This course addresses such questions. It explores some of the main narratives of development economics, and discusses the analytical frameworks and policy practices that underpin them. Three interrelated themes are examined: growth theories and development; poverty and inequality; strategies that lead to employment creation and structural economic transformation. The course will involve theoretical analyses and policy discussions.

Textbook and Readings

The main reading for this course will be: Ray, Debraj. *Development Economics*. Princeton University Press, 1998 (Chapters 1 and 5-10). An online version is available for purchase at a significantly lower price than the printed version. Additional readings will be provided in class. Students do not need to read all papers to perform well in the class. They may be responsible primarily for what is covered in class. This list will be updated throughout the semester.

Grading Policy

Because the course is taught in parallel with other professors, the grade will be final exam in the form of multiple-choice questions, some of which will require one paragraph of elaboration. Class participation is strongly encouraged.

Course Outline

Lecture 1: Economic Development and Structural Transformation: Overview

This introductory lecture sets the stage for the course by discussing:

- Definitions of economic development and structural transformation—with a focus on the respective roles of agriculture, manufacturing, and services;
- Stylize facts about growth dynamics, controversies, and arguments on various sides;
- Theories of convergence and divergence; and
- Stories of structural transformation and economic miracles in the most unlikely places and in different country contexts, and linking them to the broader narrative of economic development at it has occurred around the world since the Industrial Revolution.

The lecture ends with a discussion of one of the most pervasive misconceptions of economic development theories—the notion that economic prosperity can only occur in places with excellent business environment and that growth is necessarily the result of painful and politically difficult reforms—and the ways in which economic transformation can be engineered even in countries with sub-optimal institutional and weak overall physical and human capital.

Lecture 2: Three Dominant Waves of Development Thinking: Analytics and Policy

The notion of “structures” has evolved over the decades to cover both macro and micro issues, and to hold different meanings. In the 1940s, the focus was on market failures and the active ways in which governments could promote economy-wide change in production, such as agricultural transformation, industrialization, urbanization, and “modernization.” A second wave of thinking in the 1980s highlighted government failures, emphasizing the functioning of markets, institutions, and regulatory and incentives systems. Proponents of the “structural” adjustment programs advocated for restoring external and domestic balances, prescribing liberalization and privatization. A third and more recent wave of literature seeks to reconcile these extremes. New Structural Economics draws lessons from history to identify factors that help or hinder the reallocation of resources from low- to high-productivity sectors. It promotes the strategic selection of competitive industries according to the comparative advantage, and recommends a new distribution of roles between governments and markets.

Lecture 3: Institutions and Governance

The lecture takes on the debate between researchers who believe that good governance and well-functioning institutions (designed as most closely resembling those most in advanced economies) are preconditions to economic development, and those who argue instead that there is little evidence that success in implementing governance reforms leads to more rapid and inclusive economic and social development—and that in fact, it may be the other way around.

Perhaps the most comprehensive and authoritative intellectual resource on the subject is the World-wide Governance Indicators (WGI) by Daniel Kaufmann, Aart Kraay, and Massimo Mastruzzi. These are released annually and are widely used in policy circles. They define governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.” They identify six dimensions along which governance can be measured: voice and accountability; political stability and absence of violence; government effectiveness; regulatory quality; rule of law; and control of corruption. This conceptual framework is then given empirical life through the use of data from a variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms. WGI are therefore aggregate indices that combine the views of a large number of enterprises, citizens and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries.

This valiant effort to give meaning to the complex notion of governance is certainly useful. However, the philosophical and theoretical underpinnings of the WGI are questionable.

Lecture 4: Poverty, Inequality, and Growth: Analytics and Strategies

Analysis of inclusive growth (or “shared” or “pro-poor” growth) requires not only a good understanding of growth at the mean, but also the poverty and distributional impacts. This lecture discusses the conceptual foundation of each of poverty and inequality, and the implications for the policies that arise from them.

This lecture also examines some of existing tools for analyzing the empirical links between growth, poverty and inequality. The lecture discusses the relationship between inequality, income, and growth (e.g. the Inverted-U hypothesis), and then presents five well-known tools for capturing and measuring the dynamics of growth, poverty.

Lecture 5: Employment, Demographic Dividends, and Demographic Threats

The first part of the lecture deals with the main theories of the labor market in developing countries, and policies of employment, unemployment, and underemployment. It documents and analyzes the predominance of informal employment and argues that lack of demand for labor is the main problem. Integration into the global economy and exports of labor-intensive products are vital to boosting the demand for labor in developing countries. After presenting the basic facts of pervasive underemployment and dualistic labor markets, the lecture reviews relevant theoretical models (Dualism and structural transformation: the Lewis model; Urban unemployment and informal employment: the Harris-Todaro Model and the Fields extension; etc.), and discusses policies for boosting employment and incomes through export-led growth. The issue of labor arbitrage, which consists of exploiting lower-wage opportunities in various places around the world—mainly in low-income countries—is then discussed.

The second part of the lecture presents some basic concepts and stylized facts about population growth and economic development. Historical trends in developed and developing countries are examined, with issues of demographic transition and their macroeconomic implications. Finally, the lecture briefly discusses issues of migrations and refugees from developing to advanced countries.

Lecture 6: Addiction to Foreign Aid: Symptoms, Consequences, and Cure

Many poor countries that have followed the conventional policy prescriptions derived from the standard growth models and dominant waves of development thinking have found themselves trapped into low-growth and persistently high poverty level situations, which limit their ability to borrow domestic and external credit, even for potentially productive activities. In such situations, they often have no other recourse for financing than to rely on foreign aid.

Foreign aid is, by definition, inexpensive additional financial resources that developing countries, which are generally savings-constrained, could use to support productive investment. However, empirical analysis of long-term aid patterns reveals evidence of addiction—defined as reliance on aid to a point where the economic, social, and political costs outweigh the potential benefits—in many African countries, with deleterious effects on economic development.

This lecture examines the theoretical justification for foreign aid as the main vehicle of development assistance, and discusses the phenomenon of aid addiction, which goes well beyond the aid dependency thesis criticized by Paul Collier (and focusing only on the financial and economic aspects of aid). In addition to the well-known macroeconomic issues associated with high volumes of aid, aid addiction extends the scope of analysis to the socio-political implications of excessive dependency on foreign assistance.

SESSIONS 10-11-12: Alexandros Ragoussis (IFC, World Bank)

Session 10: Firm contributions to Sustainable Development – from theory to practice.

The session will cover

- Historical perspectives on the role of private enterprise in development.
- Responsible Business Conduct and Impact Investment – Definition frameworks.

- Impact Investment –Dimensions; Instruments; Principles and problems with their application; Estimates of investment volumes and market potential.
- Impact by firm characteristics: evidence for SMEs/large firms, foreign-owned, state-owned firms, startups & high-growth firms.
- Sectoral vs granular approaches to fostering development impact.

Session 11: Governance – Development Banks, Development Finance Institutions, and Central Banks in sustainable development.

The session will cover

- Private vs Public Finance in International FfD Agreements (Finance for Development).
- International Finance Institutions – scope and major instruments.
- Criticism, evolution and reform of Bretton Woods institutions.
- Development Finance Institutions and National Development Banks – The concept of additionality, efficiency and equity justifications, major instruments, mobilization track record, new actors, COVID-19.
- The role of Central Banks in fostering sustainable finance.
-

Session 12: Measuring development impact

The session will cover

- Ex-ante vs ex-post measurement and relations between the two.
- Randomized Control Trials and alternatives – applicability, review coverage of different dimensions of impact, ex-post uses and challenges.
- The problem of measuring Additionality.
- Risk Assessments in measurement frameworks.
- Management of Impact Evaluations

SESSIONS 13-14 : Guilherme Magacho (AFD) “Green transition: including developing country on the climate agenda

Achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 will require a global green transition, and developing countries need to be included on this agenda. However, the needs of these countries, especially in socioeconomic terms, are very different from those of developed economies. In the lecture, we discuss the main constraints that arise in emerging economies when combining ecological, economic and social objectives.

1. The Ecological Transition as the emergence of a Technico-Economic Paradigm

- Perez, C. (2010). Technological Revolutions and Techno-Economic Paradigms. *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 34(1).
- Saget, C., Vogt-Schilb, A. and Luu, T. (2020). *Jobs in a Net-Zero Emissions Future in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Inter-American Development Bank and International Labour Organization, Washington D.C. and Geneva.
- Marin, G. & Mazzanti, M. (2021) Structural Change and the Environment. In: Alcorta, L., Foster-McGregor, N., & Verspagen, B. (Eds.). (2021). *New Perspectives on Structural Change: Causes and Consequences of Structural Change in the Global Economy*. Oxford University Press. Chapter 26.
- Brizga, J., Feng, K., & Hubacek, K. (2014). Drivers of greenhouse gas emissions in the Baltic States: A structural decomposition analysis. *Ecological Economics*, 98, 22-28.

- Guilhoto, J. J. (2021). Input-Output Models Applied to Environmental Analysis. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Environmental Science*.
- IDB and DDPLAC (2019), Getting to Net-Zero Emissions: Lessons from Latin America and the Caribbean, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington D.C.
- IPCC (2018), *IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C*, Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change, Geneva.
- Levinson A (2015), A direct estimate of the technique effect: changes in the pollution intensity of US manufacturing, 1990–2008. *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists*, 2(1):43-56.
- Marin G, Zoboli R (2017), The Economic and Environmental Footprint of the EU Economy: Global Effects of a Transition to Services. *Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali* 136(2):195-228.
- Mathews, J. A. (2013). The renewable energies technology surge: A new techno-economic paradigm in the making?. *Futures*, 46, 10-22.
- Roelfsema, M. (2020), Taking stock of national climate policies to evaluate implementation of the Paris Agreement, *Nature Communications*, 11(2096).
- UNCTAD (2021), *Climate Change, Green Recovery and Trade*, United Nations, Geneva.
- Vale, V. A., Perobelli, F. S., & Chimeli, A. B. (2018). International trade, pollution, and economic structure: evidence on CO2 emissions for the North and the South. *Economic Systems Research*, 30(1), 1-17.

2. Just transition and economic constrains in developing countries (GM)

- Espagne, E., Godin, A., Magacho, G., Mantes, A. & Yilmaz, D. (2021) Developing Countries' Macroeconomic Exposure to the Low-Carbon Transition, AFD Working Papers, 220.
- Gramkow, C. & Porcile, G. (2022) A three-gap model. *El trimestre economico*, vol. 89, n.353, pp.197-227.
- Magacho, G., Espagne, E. & Antoine, G. (2022) Impacts of CBAM on EU trade partners: consequences for developing countries, AFD Working Papers, 238.
- Lenzen, M., Moran, D., Kanemoto, K., Foran, B., Lobefaro, L., & Geschke, A. (2012). International trade drives biodiversity threats in developing nations. *Nature*, 486(7401), 109-112.
- Mealy, P., & Teytelboym, A. (2020). Economic complexity and the green economy. *Research Policy*, 103948.
- Mercure, J. F., Knobloch, F., Pollitt, H., Paroussos, L., Scricciu, S. S., & Lewney, R. (2019). Modelling innovation and the macroeconomics of low-carbon transitions: theory, perspectives and practical use. *Climate Policy*, 19(8), 1019-1037.
- Romero, J. & Gramkow, C. (2020) "Economic Complexity and Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity", Cambridge Centre for Economic and Public Policy, CCEPP WP03-20, May.
- Yilmaz S.D. & Godin A., "Modelling Small Open Developing Economies in a Financialized World: A Stock-Flow Consistent Prototype Growth Model". AFD Working Papers, 2020 Feb 20.

Speakers' bio:

Rémi Bazillier is professor at Pantheon-Sorbonne University, director of the PSME and the Master Program in Development Economics.

Guilherme Magacho holds a PhD in Land Economy from the University of Cambridge, UK. He currently works at the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) on ecological transition in developing countries, in particular with macroeconomic modelling tools. He is also a Research Associate at the Cambridge Center for Economic and Public Policy (CCEPP) and at the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), where he works on studies of structural change and macroeconomics. Before joining AFD, he was an economist at the Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo (FIESP) and a consultant for Brazilian regional and federal governments. He was also a professor at the Federal University of ABC (UFABC) and the Faculty of Campinas, Brazil, where he taught industrial economics, international economics, macroeconomics and econometrics.

Christophe Masson is expert in education policies at the European Commission. Involved in development cooperation since 1990, as an economist, he is currently working at the European Commission and covering thematic issues such as Education, Vocational Education and Training (VET), Employment, Youth and Social Protection (DG NEAR). He is coordinating the operations with the European Training Foundation (ETF) and the financing of Erasmus+ in the Enlargement countries and the Neighbourhood regions. He is also a member of the E.C. Task Force on Social Economy.

Célestin Monga is Visiting Professor of Public Policy at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, Faculty Associate at the Center for International Development (CID) at Harvard University, and Fellow at the Harvard University Center for African Studies. He is also part-time Professor of Economics at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and Research Professor at Peking University's Institute of New Structural Economics. Monga has held various board and senior executive positions in academia, financial services, and international development institutions, serving most recently as Managing Director at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Vice-President and Chief Economist of the African Development Bank Group, and Senior Economic Adviser/Director at the World Bank Group.

Monga has published extensively on various dimensions of economic and political development. His books have been translated into several languages and are widely used as teaching tools in academic institutions around the world. His most recent works include *The Oxford Handbook of Structural Transformation* (2019), with J.Y. Lin; *Beating the Odds: Jump-Starting Developing Countries* (Princeton University Press, 2017), with J.Y. Lin; the two-volume *Oxford Handbook of Africa and Economics* (2015), with J.Y. Lin; and *Nihilism and Negritude: Ways of Living in Africa* (Harvard University Press, 2016). Dr. Monga holds graduate degrees from MIT, Harvard University, and the Universities of Paris and Pau.

Alexandros Ragoussis is a senior economist at the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group, and associate fellow of the German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS). He has published and debated extensively on issues of foreign investment, private sector and industrial development and advised governments around the world on their policies in these areas. Earlier in his career, Alexandros had positions at the OECD and taught economics at the University of Sydney in Australia and at Sciences-Po, Paris. Alexandros holds a PhD in economics from the University of Sydney.

Cecilia Poggi is an economist, expert on social protection and decent employment in the Research Department of AFD. Before joining AFD in 2018, she worked as a consultant for the World Bank, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and research institutes on issues related to employment, migration, poverty, and data collection tools. Cecilia holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Sussex (UK).



Syllabus

Topics in Environmental Economics

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / **Professor(s)**

Mireille Chiroleu-Assouline (and specialized lecturers)

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / **Webpage**

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/fixe/02-M1-topics-in-environment>

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / **Teaching hours and number of sessions**

36h00

Modalités d'examen / **Exam**

Written Exam

Prérequis / **Prerequisites**

Cours de Licence S1-S5 : Microéconomie-Macroéconomie-Economie Internationale

Description (150 mots) / **Description (150 words)**

The objective of this course is to introduce important environmental topics, highlighting their links with the international economics and how economic analysis approaches them in order to propose appropriate policies.

For each topic, the exposition of current issues will be followed by the presentation of the theoretical foundations of their analysis.

Plan du cours / **Course outline**

1. Atmospheric pollutions: co-benefits and trade-offs in environmental regulation
2. Water pollution : ambient tax
3. Land use, agriculture and urbanization : PES
4. Sustainable management of agriculture and wild biodiversity
5. Forests, development and climate change (1)
6. Forests, development and climate change (2)
7. Waste: regulation and international trade
8. Green technologies: R&D, innovation, growth, stranded assets
9. Green products: certification and labels
10. Corporate social responsibility
11. Socially responsible investment and green finance
12. Lobbying on environmental issues

Références / **References**

- Berck Peter & Gloria Helfland (2010), *The Economics of the Environment*, Pearson.
- Hanley Nick, Shogren Jason & Ben White (2019), *Introduction to Environmental Economics*, Oxford University Press.
- Tietenberg Tom & Lynne Lewis (2015), *Environmental and Natural Resource Economics*, 10th Edition, Pearson.



Syllabus

International Finance

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Jérôme Héricourt

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

https://sites.google.com/site/jpcdhericourt/if_master

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M1 / 1st year of master

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36h in 12 lectures

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Written, closed-book exam at the end of the course

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Undergraduate microeconomics, macroeconomics and econometrics

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The course aims at providing students with practical perspectives and tools for the current context of International Finance. The schedule is based on a three-part organization. The course starts first with a broad overview of the current global financial environment. Afterwards, a large space is devoted to a firmer understanding of foreign exchange markets that underpin the rapid evolution of the global marketplace. Finally, the third step focuses on financing issues and tools for the global firm.

Plan du cours / Course outline

This is a draft schedule. It will be changed during the study period, if necessary. Readings are mentioned for students' guidance, but not compulsory before the session.

Session	Topic	Readings and Activities
1	Course introduction – syllabus & schedule; Global Financial Environment – Opportunities & Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course overview, review syllabus • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 1 • In-class problem set #1
2	The International Monetary System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 2 • In-class problem set #2
3	The Balance of Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 3 • In-class problem set #3
4	The Foreign Exchange Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 5 • In-class problem set #4
5	International Parity Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 6 • In-class problem set #5
6	Foreign Exchange Rate Determination and Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 9 • In-class problem set #6
7	Transaction Exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 10 • In-class problem set #7 • The academic view on a corporate issue
8	Global Cost and Availability of Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 13 • In-class problem set #8
9	Funding the Multinational Firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 14 • In-class problem set #9 • The academic view on a corporate issue
10	Multinational Tax Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 15 • In-class problem set #10
11	International Trade Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading (Eiteman et al.): Chapter 16 • In-class problem set #11

12 Review session

- Questions about the course
 - ...
-

Références / References

“Multinational Business Finance”, 15th Edition by David K. Eiteman, Arthur I. Stonehill and Michael H. Moffett, Pearson Education, Inc., 2019.

ISBN: ISBN-13: 9780-133-879-872

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Inégalités et redistribution

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Français

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Ai-Thu DANG

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

EPI de Paris 1

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M1

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Examen final d'une durée de 2 heures avec deux sujets aux choix

Prérequis / Prerequisites

-

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

La redistribution s'opère à travers l'ensemble des prélèvements sur les ressources des ménages et des prestations qui leur sont versées, que celles-ci soient octroyées sous forme monétaire ou en nature (par exemple, les services collectifs).

Dans certains pays, elle joue un rôle majeur dans la réduction des inégalités de revenus primaires et de la pauvreté monétaire. Ainsi, en France, en 2016, le coefficient de Gini des revenus passe de 0,386 avant redistribution à 0,29 après redistribution tandis que le taux de pauvreté monétaire avant redistribution s'élève à 22,2% contre 14% après redistribution, soit une réduction du taux de pauvreté de 8,2 points. Toutefois, certains économistes ont souligné les distorsions et les effets pervers induits par la redistribution. Celle-ci réduirait le revenu total généré par l'économie. Arthur Okun a d'ailleurs parlé de l'existence d'un arbitrage entre équité et efficacité.

Faut-il lutter contre les inégalités de revenus ? Les inégalités sont-elles nuisibles ou favorables à la croissance ? Quels liens peut-on établir entre inégalités et redistribution ? Par quels mécanismes la redistribution, effectuée par les administrations publiques, réduit-elle les inégalités de revenus ? Un niveau élevé d'inégalités marchandes conduit-il à une demande accrue de redistribution ? Qu'est-ce qui détermine le soutien de la population aux politiques de redistribution ? La redistribution décourage-t-elle le travail et la création de richesse ?

Le cours s'attachera à répondre à ces questions. Il comprend 6 séances de 3h.

Plan du cours / Course outline

1. Introduction (1 séance)

- Présentation du cours et des modalités d'examen.
- Panorama de l'évolution des inégalités de revenus dans les pays développés depuis les années 1980.
- Importance de la redistribution pour réduire les inégalités sociales et la pauvreté.

2. Préférences pour la redistribution (2 séances)

3. Inégalités, redistribution et croissance (1 séance)

4. Pauvreté, minima sociaux et incitations financières au retour à l'emploi (2 séances)

Références / References

Alesina A., Glaeser E.L. (2006), *Combattre les inégalités et la pauvreté. Les Etats-Unis face à l'Europe*, Trad. française, Flammarion, Paris.

Alesina A., Giuliano P. (2011), « Preferences for redistribution », in Jess Benhabib, Alberto Bisin, Matthew O. Jackson (eds), *Handbook of Social Economics*, Elsevier, North-Holland, vol. 1, pp. 93-131.

Atkinson A.B., Bourguignon F. (eds), (2000, 2015), *Handbook of Income Distribution*, Elsevier, North-Holland, vol. 1 et 2.

Elbaum M. (2011), *Economie politique de la protection sociale*, PUF, 2^{ème} édition, Paris.

Landais C., Piketty Th., Saez E. (2011), *Pour une révolution fiscale, un impôt sur le revenu pour le XXI^e siècle*, Editions du Seuil, Collection « La République des idées », Paris.

Piketty Th. (2013), *Le capital au XXI^e siècle*, Seuil, Paris.

Weingast B.R et Wittman D.A. (eds), (2006), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Economy*, Oxford University Press, Oxford (en particulier, le chapitre 5 « Political Income Redistribution » et le chapitre 34 « Inequality »).

D'autres références seront communiquées pendant le cours.

Economie politique comparée / Comparative political economy
Diplôme / Année : Master 1 Economie du Développement

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Economie politique comparée / Comparative political economy

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Français / French

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Elvire Guillaud

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/fixe/02-M1-comparative-political-economy>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 1

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 heures, 6 séances

Modalités d'examen / Exam

100% examen final

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Aucun

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Le cours abordera, dans une optique d'économie politique comparée, la diversité du capitalisme moderne. L'économie politique se fonde sur les intérêts divergents des individus dans la société. Elle les relie aux préférences hétérogènes des agents et à leurs attentes politiques.

La résolution du conflit social, qui diffère d'un pays à l'autre selon les contraintes politiques, donne naissance à un ensemble d'institutions : les règles du jeu. Ainsi, les institutions n'émergent pas d'un processus de maximisation du bien-être ou de la croissance, mais sont le fruit d'un compromis politique. Elles caractérisent la forme du capitalisme opérant dans le pays, qui est donc le résultat de choix politiques. Nous étudierons les origines économiques de la transition vers la démocratie, puis nous mènerons une analyse institutionnelle révélant la diversité du capitalisme dans les pays occidentaux. Nous terminerons avec l'exemple du paradoxe de la redistribution.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Cours 1	Introduction : Qu'est-ce que l'économie politique ?
Cours 2	Les origines économiques du passage à la démocratie (1)
Cours 3	Les origines économiques du passage à la démocratie (2)
Cours 4	Analyse institutionnelle comparative : la diversité du capitalisme (1)
Cours 5	Analyse institutionnelle comparative : la diversité du capitalisme (2)
Cours 6	Approche d'économie politique : le paradoxe de la redistribution

Références / References

Cours 1. Introduction : Qu'est-ce que l'économie politique ?

- **Drazen**, Allan (2000). *Political Economy in Macroeconomics*. Princeton University Press. **Chapitre 1**.
- **Weber**, Max (1963 [1919]). *Le Savant et le politique*, trad. fr. de Freund J., Paris, Éditions Plon. DOI : [10.1522/cla.wem.sav](https://doi.org/10.1522/cla.wem.sav) [[pdf ici](#)]

Cours 2. Les origines économiques du passage à la démocratie (1)

- **Acemoglu**, Daron and **Robinson**, James A. (2006). *Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*. Cambridge University Press. **Chapitres 2, 4, 5 et 6**.

Cours 3. Les origines économiques du passage à la démocratie (2)

- **Drazen**, Allan (2007). Four Reviews of "Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy", *The Economic Journal*, 117(517), pp. 162-169 [[pdf ici](#)]

Cours 4. Analyse institutionnelle comparative : la diversité du capitalisme (1)

- **Hall**, Peter and **Soskice**, David (2002). « Les variétés du capitalisme. ». Dans : Association recherche et régulation éd., *L'Année de la régulation n° 6 (2002-2003) : Économie, institutions, pouvoirs* (pp. 47-124). Paris, Presses de Sciences Po. [[pdf ici](#)]

Cours 5. Analyse institutionnelle comparative : la diversité du capitalisme (2)

- **Amable**, Bruno (2005). *Les cinq capitalismes. Diversité des systèmes économiques et sociaux dans la mondialisation*. Seuil, Paris.

Cours 6. Approche d'économie politique : le paradoxe de la redistribution

- **Korpi**, Walter and **Palme**, Joakim (1998). The Paradox of Redistribution and Strategies of Equality: Welfare State Institutions, Inequality, and Poverty in the Western Countries. *American Sociological Review*, 63(5), pp. 661-687. [\[pdf ici\]](#)

Health Economics

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Health Economics

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

I. Hirtzlin

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

EPI Health economics

Diplôme et année / Program and year

DU PSME and M1 Development Economics , International economics+ Erasmus

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36 HCM

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Assessed work will consist in one final exam (50%) and exercises in class about a health policy (50%).

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Students should have completed a course in principles of microeconomics and macroeconomics. The course intended for students with little or no previous knowledge in the field. No deep mathematical knowledge required.

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Health economics applies the tools of economics to issues of the organisation, delivery, and financing of health care. The objectives of this course are to: (1) develop an understanding of the relevance of economic concepts to the health care sector, (2) to describe the system of health care financing and delivery arrangements in the health care sector, and (3) to impart an understanding of the role of economic factors in the development of public policy concerning health and health care.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Introduction

The nature of health economics. Health and wealth , Overview of the structure of the sub disciplines of health economics. The role of health economics in health care decision making.

Part 1. Demand for medical services.

- A. Demand for medical care and utility.
- B. Uncertainty of medical care.
- C. Determinants of health inequalities.

Part 2. The private-public mix for health insurance

- A. Health expenditure and financing methods
- B. The insurance theory

Part 3. Medical care production

- A. Health care delivery system
- B. Physician behaviour and payment methods
- C. Hospital theory and Diagnosis Related Groups (DRG) payment.
- D. The pharmaceutical industry in the world

Part 4. Public policy and assessment tools.

- A. Defining equity and ethics criteria for health care provision.
- B. Deciding with economic assessment theories.
- C. The performance of health care systems in the world.

Références / References

Arrow, K. J. (2001). Uncertainty and the Welfare Economics of Medical Care (American Economic Review, 1963). *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 26(5), 851-883.

Enthoven, A. C. (1984). The Rand experiment and economical health care.

Indicators, O.E.C.D. (2021). Health at a Glance 2021.

Sen, A. (2008). Why and how is health a human right?. *The Lancet*, 372(9655), 2010.

Shleifer, A. (1985). A theory of yardstick competition. *The RAND Journal of Economics*, 319-327.

Van Doorslaer, E., Masseria, C., Koolman, X., & OECD Health Equity Research Group. (2006). Inequalities in access to medical care by income in developed countries. *Canadian medical association journal*, 174(2), 177-183.



Syllabus

Industrial Economics

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Industrial Economics: Competition Policy and Regulation

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Carine Staropoli & Lorenzo Cassi

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M1 / 1st year of master – eco app

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36h in 12 lectures

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Written exam at the end of the course

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Undergraduate microeconomics

Description / Description

The course intends to present the main competition policy (first part) and sectoral regulation topics (second part). The two parts are complementary since competition policy concerns usually ex-post intervention in order to re-establish competition condition while regulation intervenes ex-ante to introduce competition in formerly monopoly activities and re-regulate through regulation contract the operator, create market mechanisms and control competition. The first part starts with a brief historical introduction to competition policy objectives and law and with an extensive review of oligopoly theory. Then it intends to analyse collusion and mergers and their effect on welfare. The second part analyses the theoretical foundations of regulation based on market imperfections (natural monopolies, externalities and public goods) and present the

main theoretical approaches of the regulation contract (incentive theory, transaction cost economics).

Plan du cours / Course outline

PART 1 (lectures from 1 to 6 held by Lorenzo Cassi).

- Competition policy: objectives and history
- Market power and welfare
- Market definition and assessment of market power
- Collusion
- Horizontal mergers
- Vertical mergers

PART 2 (lectures from 7 to 12 held by Carine Staropoli).

- Introduction, Context: liberalization of network industries
- Why regulate? The foundation of regulation
- How to regulate?
 - Traditional regulation
 - Incentive regulation
 - Transaction cost regulation

Références / References

Massimo Motta, *Competition Policy. Theory and Practise*, Cambridge University Press

Decker Christopher. *Modern Economic Regulation. An introduction to Theory and Practice*. Cambridge University Press



Syllabus

Firmes Multinationales

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Firmes Multinationales

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Français

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Richard LE GOFF

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

[UP1-C-ELP-B40B1019-01 https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=15535](https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=15535)

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M1 Economie Internationale et Environnement

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36 heures CM en 12 séances de 3 heures + examen de 3 heure

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Examen final – Etude de cas portant sur une firme multinationale

Prérequis / Prerequisites

L3 Economie

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Ce cours appréhende les firmes multinationales et leur contexte contemporain de mondialisation dans une perspective historique (faits et pensée économique). Les outils et méthodes de l'Economie industrielle sont mobilisés et présentés de manière critique pour comprendre les stratégies des firmes multinationales, les structures de la concurrence, leurs performances, leur environnement de marché et leurs interdépendances. Les thématiques de l'innovation, des réseaux, de l'industrie et des territoires de production et de consommation sont traitées au tra-

vers de nombreux exemples tirés des grands secteurs de l'énergie, de la mobilité, des télécommunications et d'études de cas. Enfin, les étudiants sont formés pendant ce cours aux méthodes de lecture de documents volumineux (basées sur des techniques de hiérarchisation), d'analyse de ces derniers, de synthèse et de rédaction de notes d'orientation politique et stratégique destinées aux pouvoirs publics ou aux dirigeants d'entreprises multinationales.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Chapitre 1 - Outils et méthodes de l'Economie Industrielle : une perspective historique.

Chapitre 2 - La logique actuelle d'organisation économique : entre territorialisation et mondialisation.

Chapitre 3 - Le paradoxe de « l'Economie Numérique » : une économie mondialisée, réticulaire et territorialisée.

Chapitre 4 - Etudes de cas de firmes multinationales.

Références / References

Gaffard J.L., 1990, Économie industrielle et de l'innovation. Précis Dalloz, Paris

Handbook of Industrial Organization, vol. 1, 2, 3, Elsevier Science Pub. Co., coll. « Handbooks of Economics », 2007

Tirole, J., 1993, Théorie de l'organisation industrielle, Paris, Economica, 1993 (ISBN 2-7178-2218-6 et 2-7178-2217-8)



Syllabus

Economie des Transports

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Économie des Transports

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Français

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s) :

Emeric LENDJEL

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=29069>

Diplôme et année / Program and year :

Master Economie internationale et environnement, première année ou deuxième année / Master in International Economics and Environment, First or second Year

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36 heures, 12 séances de 3 heures / 36 hours, 12 sessions;

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Etude de cas+Exposé oral + Examen / case study + oral + final exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Aucun / None

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Le transport (de personnes, de marchandises, d'informations) constitue le maillage du monde. Pourtant, la mobilité des personnes et des marchandises devient de plus en plus problématique sur le plan environnemental. Un des enjeux majeurs de notre société sera de trouver une solution à la tension de plus en plus problématique entre le maintien d'un droit à la mobilité et la protection de notre environnement. Sur le plan théorique, les transports mettent en relief la dimension spatiale et temporelle de l'activité économique que le paradigme standard tend à négliger. Dans la pratique, ils soulèvent d'importants débats sociaux. Le cœur de l'économie de transports concerne avant tout les infrastructures du secteur, leurs évaluations, leurs développements,

leurs gestions, leurs financements, etc. Le deuxième dossier a trait aux externalités que génèrent les transports (pollution, congestion, accident...), leur sous-évaluation favorisant la mobilité. Le troisième dossier est lié aux caractéristiques singulières de la demande (forcément dérivée) et de l'offre de services de transport. Secteur dynamique, il connaît de profondes évolutions ces derniers temps (l'essor de l'éco-mobilité, la libéralisation du transport par autocar et des VTC, le big data et la géolocalisation, etc.).

Le premier objectif de ce cours est de fournir des catégories pour appréhender sous un angle économique les principales problématiques de ce secteur. Le deuxième objectif est de fournir des outils d'analyse des politiques publiques dans ce secteur.

Un dispositif de pédagogie inversée est mis en œuvre avec la trame du cours et les diapositives intégralement mis en ligne. Chaque séance nécessite d'avoir lu le (segment de) chapitre et les articles correspondants avant de remplir le quiz mis en ligne. Après une présentation rapide en séance des éléments du chapitre, un exercice d'application des concepts et modèles est à traiter en séance et à présenter en fin de séance par deux groupes. Le temps pédagogique est ainsi partagé entre un premier moment de cours magistral et un deuxième moment de travail par groupes de 3-4 personnes, puis de restitution/discussion en fin de séance par deux groupes.

English version :

Transportation (of people, goods, information) constitutes the world's network and nonetheless, people's and products mobility is getting more and more problematic from an environmental perspective. One of the main challenges of our society will be to resolve the trade-off between assuring the right to mobility and environmental protection. From a theoretical point of view, it stresses the temporal and spatial dimension of the economic activity, usually neglected by the standard theory. From a practical point of view, transportation raises crucial social debates. The core of transport economics concerns infrastructures and their development, management, financing etc. The second issue concerns the externalities they entail (pollution, congestion, accidents, etc.) and how to measure and reduce them. The third issue regards the peculiar characteristics of the demand (necessarily derivative) and the supply of transportation services. The supply side of this sector raises consequently interesting issues about network economies, pricing processes and business cycles, boundaries of natural monopoly, and so on. Transport is a dynamic sector, undergoing deep changes over the last period (such as the liberalization of the railways and coaches sectors or the introduction of containers in the maritime shipping industry 40 years ago).

The first aim of this course is providing categories and models to tackle the issues of this sector under a mainly economic perspective. The second objective is to provide insights for the assessment of transport policies.

A reverse teaching system is implemented with the course framework and the slides fully online. Each session requires having read the relevant (segment of) chapter and the corresponding articles before completing an online quiz. The session starts with a quick presentation of the main concepts and models of the chapter. Next, students are asked to work in

groups of 3-4 people to treat the corresponding case study during the second part of the session. The teaching time is thus divided between a first moment of lectures, a second moment of work in groups, a third moment of presentation/discussion of the results by two groups.

Plan du cours / Course outline

1. Les systèmes de transport et leur classification / Introduction to transport systems
2. La demande de transport / Transport demand
3. L'offre de transport / Transport supply
4. Transport, localisation et urbanisme / Transport, location and planning
5. L'Etat et les transports / Transport policy

Références / References

- Bilotkach, V. (2017) *The Economics of Airlines*, Agenda Publishing
- Blauwens, De Baere et Van de Voorde (2002) *Transport Economics*, De Boeck, ed° 2006.
- Button, K. (2010), *Transport Economics*, Edward Elgar, 3rd ed.
- Culinane, K. (2011) *International Handbook of Maritime Economics*, Edward Elgar
- Frémont, A. (2007) *Le monde en boîtes : conteneurisation et mondialisation*, INRETS
- Mirabel F. et Reymond M. (2013) *Economie des transports urbains*, La découverte, coll° Repères
- Prentice, B. E. et Prokop D. (2016), *Concepts of transportation Economics*, World Scientific
- Quinet, E. (1998) *Principes d'économie des transports*, Economica
- Savy, M. (2007) *Le transport de marchandises*, Eyrolles
- Savy, M., Burnham, J. (2013) *Freight Transport and the Modern Economy*, Routledge.
- Stopford M (2009) *Maritime Economics*, Routledge, 3rd ed.



Syllabus

Environmental Policies

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Environmental policies

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Anglais/English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Mouez FODHA

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Economie Internationale et environnement, M1

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36H, 12 x 3-hour courses

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Written final exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Basics in microeconomics

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The objective is to present the foundations and main results of economic analysis of environmental policies. It will focus on the issues of sustainable development, the environment and natural resources. The course will start with the fundamentals of public economics, mainly based on public goods and externalities. In a second step, the course will present facts and data, with a descriptive approach of the evolution of climate change, water quality, forests, fisheries resources and pollution. The rest of the course will study:

- the environmental policy instruments: theoretical framework and applied issues,
- the measurement of environmental and resource values (theory, methods and applications),
- the links between international trade and the environment,
- the interactions between the environment and (a) inequality, (b) fiscal policies.

Plan du cours / Course outline

- Public goods and externalities
- Climate change, water quality, forests, fisheries resources and pollution: long-run trends
- Environmental policy instruments: theory and applications
- Non market valuation: methods and illustrations
- International trade and the environment
- Environmental issues in a macro context

Références / References

Natural Resource and Environmental Economics, R. Perman, Y. Ma, J. McGilvray and M. Common. Pearson.

Environmental and Natural Resource Economics, T. Tietenberg and L. Lewis. Pearson.

Trade and the Environment, B. Copeland and S. Taylor. Princeton University Press.



Syllabus

Crises et Répartition

Diplôme / Année : **Master 1 Economie du Développement**

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Crises et répartition / Crisis and distribution

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Français

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Goulven Rubin et Bruno Tinel

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=12389>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M1 SES

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36h 12 séances

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Examen final

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Le cours « Crise et répartition » présente aux étudiants un panorama des approches orthodoxe et hétérodoxes de la question des crises en macroéconomie et depuis les années 1970. La première partie du cours commence par une présentation du courant dominant centrée sur son analyse des crises. Cette première partie se poursuit par une initiation à l'histoire de la théorie de la régulation à partir de la lecture des contributions fondatrices de Michel Aglietta (1976) et Robert Boyer (1986). La seconde partie du cours se concentre sur la financiarisation dont le thème constitue aujourd'hui le cœur des approches appliquées non standard inspirées des courants post-keynésien, néomarxiste, institutionnaliste, régulationniste et socio-économique. Cette partie du cours s'intéresse aux multiples dimensions factuelles de la montée de la finance au cours des dernières décennies, notamment à la crise de 2008, et aux théories sous-jacentes qui tentent d'en rendre compte de manière critique.

The course "Crisis and Distribution" gives an overview of orthodox and heterodox macroeconomic theories since the 1970s. The first part of the course begins with a presentation of the mainstream and its understanding of crisis. This is followed by an introduction to the history of the French Regulation school of thought based on the reading of the founding contributions of Michel Aglietta (1976) and Robert Boyer (1986). The second part of these lectures is devoted to financialisation, one of the main research topics of non-standard approaches (Post-Keynesian, neo-Marxist, Institutional, Regulationist and Socio-Economic) for two decades. It presents the multiple factual dimensions of the rise of finance during the last decades, in particular the Global Financial Crisis, and the underlying theoretical approaches that underpin a critical account of these new trends.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Introduction

Chapitre 1 Les modèles DSGE face aux crises financières

Chapitre 2 L'école de la régulation entre théorie et histoire

Chapitre 3 Les trois approches de la financiarisation

Chapitre 4 La crise financière globale de 2007-8, et après ?

Chapter 1 DSGE models and financial crisis

Chapter 2 The Regulation School between theory and history

Chapter 3 The three views on financialisation

Chapter 4 The global financial crisis of 2007-2008 and after?

Références / References

Aglietta, M. (1976) Régulation et crises du capitalisme, Editions Odile Jacob.

Kate Bayliss, The Financialization of Water, Review of Radical Political Economics, 46(3), 2014:292-307

Boyer, R. (1986) La théorie de la régulation une analyse critique, La Découverte.

Boyer, R. (2004) Théorie de la régulation : Les fondamentaux, Repères La Découverte.

Dick Bryan and Michael Rafferty, Risking together. How finance is dominating everyday life in Australia, Sydney University Press, 2018.

Cartelier, J. De Vroey, M. (1989) « L'approche de la régulation. Un nouveau paradigme ? » Economie et Société, série Théories de la régulation, n°11.

Cambridge Journal of Economics (2009) Special Issue: The Global Financial Crisis, 33 (4)

De Vroey, M. (2016) A History of Macroeconomics from Keynes to Lucas and Beyond, Cambridge University Press.

Gérard Duménil et Dominique Lévy The crisis of neoliberalism, Harvard University Press, 2011.

Ben Fine et Alfredo Saad-Filho Ca-pi-tal !, Raisons d'Agir, 2012.

William Lazonick and Mary O'Sullivan. Maximizing shareholder value: a new ideology for corporate governance, Economy and Society, 29 (1), 2000:13-25.

Mignon, V. (2010) La macroéconomie après Keynes, Repères La Découverte.

Natascha van der Zwan, Making sense of financialization, Socio-Economic Review, 12(1), 2014:99-129

Engelbert Stockhammer, Some Stylized Facts on the Finance-dominated Accumulation Regime Competition & Change, 12 (2), 2008:184-202.

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Applied Finance

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Jean Boissinot (Banque de France & NGFS)

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/fixe/-M1-applied-finance>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 1 Economie du Développement / Economie Internationale et Environnement

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

36 hours (12 lectures)

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Final exam (MCQ and problems) and one mid term assignment. The final exam accounts for 70% of the final grade.

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Introduction to micro and macroeconomics

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This course aims at providing the basics in finance for economists and the basics in economics for financial practitioners.

The course presents a comprehensive overview of the economics of finance (financial behaviours, financial intermediation, financial stability and regulation) while offering practical knowledge and addressing current developments (green finance and digitalisation).

Plan du cours / Course outline

Introduction

- Financing the economy
- Financial instruments: time, risk and liquidity

Part 1: Financial behaviours

- Household finance
- Corporate finance
- Public (sector) finance

Part 2: Financial intermediation, financial institutions & financial markets

- Financial intermediation
- Banks
- Asset management (funds) and institutional investors (insurance and pension funds)
- Markets and financial infrastructures

Part 3: Financial stability & financial regulation

- Financial crisis
- Financial regulation and macroprudential policy

Topical issues

- Sustainable finance
- Financial innovation and digitalisation

Références / References

F. Mishkin (2021) *The Economics Of Money Banking And Financial Markets* (13th ed.)
version fr: (2013) *Monnaie, banque et marchés financiers* (10^e éd.)

F. Fabozzi, F. Modigliani & F. Jones (2010) *Foundations of Fin. Markets and Institutions* (4th ed.)

Syllabus

Master 2 – Semester 1



Syllabus

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Development Theory Microeconomics

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Francis Bloch (9h) Rozenn Hotte (9h)

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=13369>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Development Economics – Economie du Développement Durable

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 h

Modalités d'examen / Exam

In 2019-2020:

Assignment 1: find a theoretical paper published recently and do a one-page summary

Assignment 2: description of a theoretical model in line with master thesis or case study (optional)

Final exam 1h30

(The evaluation may change from one year to another)

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Microeconomics

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Objectives of the class :

- Understand why theoretical models from microeconomic theory are important to understand applied economic problems
- Understand the link between theory and empirics
- Develop microeconomic tools useful as development economist: *(topics subject to vary from one year to another)*
 - Principal-agency models
 - Network theory (introductory)
 - Intra-household decision models

Plan du cours / Course outline

(subject to vary from one year to another)

Introduction – motivation – why do we need theoretical models in micro-development

Part 1 – Applications of network theory in development economics (F. BLOCH)

Part 2 - Principal-agency models (R. Hotte)

Moral hazard

Adverse selection

Part 3 – Household decision models (R. Hotte)

Unitary models

Cooperative and non-cooperative bargaining models

Collective model

Limits of collective models in developing countries

Références / References

- A primer on Contract and Game Theory for the Applied Micro Economist, M. Ghatak, 2010
- Baland JM and Ziparo R, Intra-household bargaining in poor countries, WIDER 2017
- Browning, M., Chiappori, P. A., & Weiss, Y. (2014). *Economics of the Family*. Cambridge University Press.
- Chiappori, P. A., Fortin, B., & Lacroix, G. (2002). Marriage market, divorce legislation, and household labor supply. *Journal of political Economy*, 110(1), 37-72.
- Dauphin, A., Fortin, B., & Lacroix, G. (2016). How falsifiable is collective rationality? Workin Paper.
- Donni, O., & Chiappori, P. A. (2011). Nonunitary models of household behavior: a survey of the literature. In *Household economic behaviors* (pp. 1-40). Springer, New York, NY.
- Vermeulen, F. (2002). Collective household models: principles and main results. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 16(4), 533-564.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Development Theory : Macroeconomics and historical perspective

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Jean Lacroix (6h) and Nouhoum Toure (12h)

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Development Economics – Economie du Développement Durable

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Grading scheme: 100% written final exam. Each student will have to write a referee report (approx. 3 pages) on a paper related to the course. A list of papers will be communicated after the beginning of the class.

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Econometrics; Growth Theory;

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This course features topics in development economics where theoretical modelling and empirical analysis combine to deliver deeper analysis on a growth and development question. At a theoretical level we will convey the intuition of the mechanisms at work using simple economic models. At the empirical level we will discuss the results from selected studies. The first part of the course will focus mostly on political economy questions, as well as on growth/development economics. And the second part of the course examines competing hypotheses on the role of institutions and culture for long-term economic growth and cross-country differences in economic outcomes.

The course is organized around a series of lectures with required readings (marked **). Students must prepare for the class by reading the required articles ahead of the class.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Part 1 – Historical perspectives on the political economy of development (J. Lacroix)

1. The political economy of industrialization

Political economy and industrialization / Consequences of industrialization / First wave of democratic transitions

Readings

** Lizzeri, A., & Persico, N. (2004). Why did the elites extend the suffrage? Democracy and the scope of government, with an application to Britain's "Age of Reform". *Quarterly journal of economics*, 119(2), 707-765.

Olson, M. (1993). Dictatorship, democracy, and development. *American Political Science Review*, 87(3), 567-576.

Comin, D., & Hobijn, B. (2009). Lobbies and technology diffusion. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 91(2), 229-244.

Caprettini, B., & Voth, H. J. (2020). Rage against the machines: Labor-saving technology and unrest in industrializing England. *American Economic Review: Insights*, 2(3), 305-20.

Justman, M., & Gradstein, M. (1999). The industrial revolution, political transition, and the subsequent decline in inequality in 19th-century Britain. *Explorations in Economic History*, 36(2), 109-127.

2. Elites, institutions and development

Elite persistence, Elite capture and corruption, Leaders

Readings

** Martinez-Bravo, M., Mukherjee, P., & Stegmann, A. (2017). The non-democratic roots of elite capture: Evidence from Soeharto mayors in Indonesia. *Econometrica*, 85(6), 1991-2010.

Dal Bó, E., & Di Tella, R. (2003). Capture by threat. *Journal of Political Economy*, 111(5), 1123-1154.

Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2008). Persistence of power, elites, and institutions. *American Economic Review*, 98(1), 267-93.

Jones, B. F., & Olken, B. A. (2005). Do leaders matter? National leadership and growth since World War II. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 120(3), 835-864.

Aidt, T., Dutta, J., & Sena, V. (2008). Governance regimes, corruption and growth: Theory and evidence. *Journal of comparative economics*, 36(2), 195-220.

Part 2 – Culture, institutions and development (N. Toure)

1. The Role of Institutions for Economic Growth and Development

- Readings :

- **Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2000). Why did the West extend the franchise ? Democracy, inequality, and growth in historical perspective. *The quarterly journal of economics*, 115(4), 1167-1199.
- **Hiller, V., & Touré, N. (2021). Endogenous gender power: The two facets of empowerment. *Journal of Development Economics*, 149, 102596.
- **Llavador, H., & Oxoby, R. J. (2005). Partisan competition, growth, and the franchise. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 120(3), 1155-1189.

2. The Role of Culture for Economic Growth and Development

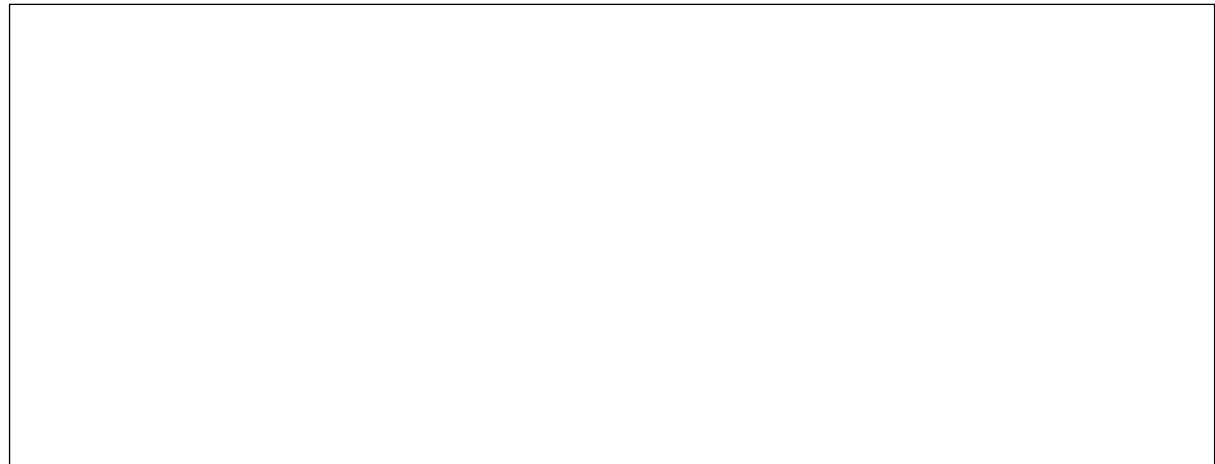
- Readings :

- Bisin, A., & Verdier, T. (2001). The economics of cultural transmission and the dynamics of preferences. *Journal of Economic theory*, 97(2), 298-319.
- Doepke, M., & Zilibotti, F. (2008). Occupational choice and the spirit of capitalism. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123(2), 747-793.
- Hiller, V. (2011). Work organization, preferences dynamics and the industrialization process. *European Economic Review*, 55(7), 1007-1025. The Interaction between Culture and Institutions
- **Klasing, M. J. (2014). Cultural change, risk-taking behavior and implications for economic development. *Journal of Development Economics*, 110, 158-169.

3. The interactions between culture and institutions

- Readings :

- **Bisin, A., & Verdier, T. (2017). *On the joint evolution of culture and institutions* (No. w23375). National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Bisin, A., Rubin, J., Seror, A., & Verdier, T. (2021). *Culture, Institutions & the Long Divergence* (No. w28488). National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Murrell, P., & Schmidt, M. (2011). The coevolution of culture and institutions in seventeenth century England. *Available at SSRN 1880957*.
- **Touré, N. (2021). Culture, institutions and the industrialization process. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 186, 481-503.



Références / References

General readings :

- Robinson, J. A., & Acemoglu, D. (2012). *Why nations fail : The origins of power, prosperity and poverty*. London : Profile.
- Diamond, Jared. 1997. *Guns, Germs, and Steel*. New York : W.W. Norton & Company.
- Joel, M., & Mokyr, J. (2016). *A culture of growth*. Princeton University Press.
- Landes, D. S. (1998). *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations : Why Some Are So Rich and Some So Poor*.



Course Title

Empirical Methods in Development Economics (EMDE)

Language

English

Professors

Lisa Chauvet, Thomas Renault, Etienne Le Rossignol, Kenneth Hounbedji

Webpage/EPI

EPI: UP1-PROG-02-MRB505-119-03 - EMDE

Program and year

M2R Development Economics – M2I Economie du Développement Durable

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

12 sessions of 3 hours = 36 hours

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Students will be evaluated on the basis of their collective project which they will defend in an oral presentation.

Prerequisites

Econometrics : linear regressions, panel estimations, bivariate models
Development Economics

Description (150 words)

The general objective of the class is to provide an overview of the use of big data in development economics as well as an introduction to the use of PYTHON, QGIS and survey methods.

Plan du cours / Course outline

The course will be divided into two blocks :

- (1) Presentation of new data, methods and software applied to development economics,
- (2) Collective projects

Block 1 : Presentation of new data, methods and softwares applied to Development Economics

- 1.1. New data applied to development economics (6h, Lisa Chauvet)
 - Measuring poverty globally, regionally and at the individual level
 - Population and population dynamics
 - Political and cultural phenomena

- 1.2. PYTHON, Web Scraping and Natural language processing (6h, Thomas Renault)
 - Introduction to Python

-Web scraping with Python

-Natural language processing

1.3. GIS data, QGIS and application in Development (6h, Kenneth Houngbedji)

-Presentation of GIS data

-Introduction to QGIS,

-Conception of maps and coding

1.4. Field data collection and management (6h, Etienne Le Rossignol)

-Project submission, the ethical approval (IRB)

-Survey design and sampling, survey coding

-Data processing, data reporting

Block 2 : Collective projects

Students will be divided into 3 groups to conduct a small project on a specific topic in development related to the methods presented in the first section.

Group 1 - Thomas Renault: Small project on Python / R (Data management, web scraping)

Group 2 - Luis Becerra-Valbuena: Conception of maps using Qgis, coding and data processing using R / Stata on:

Group 3 - Etienne Le Rossignol: Conception of a survey (using GeoDK), data collection and data processing using R / Stata



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Empirical Methods in Development Economics: Econometrics seminar

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Morgane Laouenan & Laurine Martinoty

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Changes from year to year.

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Dev Econ & M2 EDD

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

12 sessions of 1:30 = 18:00

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Changes from year to year.

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Basic Econometrics: linear regressions (OLS, GLS), bivariate regressions (maximum likelihood), panel data estimators (pooled OLS, fixed effects, random effects).

Basic programming skills.

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This tutorial provides the main tools to use Stata effectively for academic papers and other deliverables. This multi-purpose statistical package is widely used in social science research.

- This course will help you to explore and clean datasets, as well as run regressions replicating existing research papers.
- This tutorial is also the opportunity for you to interact with well-trained Stata users and find personalized responses to your programming needs.

At the end of the tutorial, you will autonomously manage your inputs (datasets of various sources), and combine them wisely to create the most appropriate outputs (figures and result tables). You will have the opportunity to immediately apply these skills to your research projects and case studies.

The backbone of this tutorial is *Empirical Methods in Development Economics* (36 hours), which provides the empirical background on the papers that we replicate. This course is also articulated with *Econometrics* (36 hours).

Plan du cours / Course outline (Indicative)

1 - 2	Basics: optimal designs of do-files, optimal organization of the working environment, input and output files, data cleaning, data management.
3 - 4	Randomized Controlled Trials: linear regression tools, interpretations, graphs, robustness checks
5	Propensity score matching: bivariate regressions, interpretations, graphs, diversity of techniques, robustness checks
6 - 7	Panel Data: random effects, fixed effects, interpretation, robustness checks
8	Instrumental variables: two stage least squares, IV and panel data, weak instruments, overidentifying restrictions
9	Regression discontinuity: sharp, fuzzy, graphical tests
10-11-12	Topics: how to create nice graphs and tables, the most suited descriptive statistics, power calculation, maps. List is indicative and subject to changes according to students' questions and needs.

Références / References

Reference papers used for replication change from year to year. You will access the current list at the beginning of the semester.

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Econometrics and impact evaluation

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Clément Bosquet, Marc-Arthur Diaye, Chahir Zaki

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/fixe/02-M2-econometrics-and-impact-evaluation>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 2 Development Economics

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

12 lectures of 3 hours

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Final exam (100% or 2/3)

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Basic econometrics: OLS, inference, panel

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Plan du cours / Course outline

Part 1:

1. Intro.: reminders (endogeneity, treatment effects, expe.)
2. Selection on (un-)observables
3. IV, shift-share instruments (Bartik)

Part 2: panel and diff-in-diff

4. Reminders on panel data
5. Advanced di-in-di: reminders, event studies, clusters, triple-diff, synthetic control method, two-way fixed effects, etc.

Part 3: other (non-experimental) methods

6. Propensity score matching
7. Regression discontinuity design (incl. fuzzy RDD)

Part 4: mechanisms and heterogeneity

8. Mechanisms: decomposition methods, good and bad controls
9. Heterogeneity, quantile regressions

Part 5: Introduction to machine learning (Marc-Arthur Diaye)
and Macroeconomic modeling (Chahir Zaki)

Références / References

Joshua D. Angrist and Jörn-Steffen Pischke, *Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion*
Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, *Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data*
A. Colin Cameron and Pravin K. Privedi, *Microeconometrics: Methods and Applications*



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Labour and Development

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Laurine Martinoty and Rémi Bazillier

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=13376>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Development Economics and EDD

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h (6 x 3 hours)

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Final Exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Prerequisites include labor economics, intermediate microeconomics, and econometrics. All three lectures are delivered during the first year of our master program.

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This course is an extension to Labor economics (taught during the second semester of the first year of our master program). It focuses on applied theory and empirical analysis. Its aim is to acquaint you with advanced topics in labor, to introduce specificities of labor markets in the developing world, as well as to encourage the development of your research interests in labor. Throughout the class, we will discuss data issues on labor outcomes, and cutting edge research methods and results. By the end of this class, our goal is to provide you with the required tools, such that you can ask relevant questions and lead your own research project by yourselves in this interesting field of research.

Plan du cours / Course outline

PART 1 (L. Martinoty) : Labor supply

Introduction: main statistics, and stylized facts on labor supply

1. Standard theories (certainty, uncertainty, unitary, collective, job search)
2. Specificities of labor supply in the development context (agricultural households, child labor)
3. Active labor market policies: most recent developments

PART 2 (R. Bazillier)

4. Jobs, Firms and productivity
 - a. The context
 - b. Firms size and productivity
 - c. The role of management quality
 - d. Industrial Development, growth accelerations and productivity
5. Labour regulations in developing countries
 - a. Theoretical framework : Monopsony and Labor Market Equilibrium

- b. Labour Market Institutions in the Developing World
- c. Cross-sectional evidence
- d. National evidence (India / China)
- e. The case of minimum wage

Références / References

- [B] Borjas, George J. *Labor Economics*. 6th ed. Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill/Irwin, 2013.
- [ES] Ehrenberg, Ronald G., and Robert S. Smith. *Modern Labor Economics. Theory and Public Policy*. 11th ed. Prentice Hall, 2012.
- [CZ] More advanced : Cahuc, Pierre, and André Zylberberg. *Labor economics*. 1st ed. MIT press, 2004.
- [BFW] Specialized in gender and family issues : Blau, Francine D., Marianne A. Ferber, and Anne E. Winkler. *The Economics of Women, Men, and Work*. 6th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 2009.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Human Capital and Development

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Anglais

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

David Margolis / Josselin Thuilliez

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

EPI : <https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/fixe/02-M2-human-capital-and-development>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2R Development Economics

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Final Exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Econometrics Principles/Economics/Notions of Impact Evaluation

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The first part of this course is dedicated to the labor side of human capital in developing countries. Different types of work (wage and self-employment) are discussed and the roles of skills, education and training for employment and earnings are presented. The concept of informality, a common feature of developing country labor markets, is introduced, as is its impact on the financing and use of social protection programs.

The second part of this course provides an overview of the particular problems confronted by health care systems in developing countries. Economic principles are used to review the determinants of the demand for healthcare services and products, healthcare supply and policy options and approaches to priority setting that foster improved expenditure allocation.

Plan du cours / Course outline

- Part 1 - Health and Development
 - Supply and demand - Alternative Financing Strategies for Universal Health Coverage and Health system performances.
 - Health and Economic Activity
 - Economic Activity and Health (the reverse link)
- Part 2 - Labor and Development
 - Labor Demand
 - Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship
 - Skills and Education
 - Formality
 - Training
 - Social protection

Références / References

A list of reading will be provided at the start of the class.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Institutions, Governance and Development

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Lisa Chauvet and Véronique Gille

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

EPI

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Development Economics and Sustainable Development Economics

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h (3h x 6 lectures)

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Final Exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

S1 fundamental courses

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The opportunities of individuals are framed by the environment they live in and the development of countries depends among other things on the type of governance and institutions in place, as well as on the interaction of countries with the rest of the world. The goal of this course is to provide the students with an understanding of what institutions are, how they interact with development and how they frame individual behavior. It will also provide an overview of governance that may or may not change with interaction with other countries and how this may in turn impact development. Part of the course will also be devoted to analyzing the causes and consequences of civil wars.

By the end of this course, students will know what the seminal papers on institutions, governance and development are and how they see institutions and governance interact with development, as well as the most recent evolutions in this literature. They will also be able to discuss what the empirical challenges specific to this field are, and how they have been tackled by the authors. Additionally, students will know what the remaining open questions in this field are, which should be very relevant for students interested in writing their master thesis on this topic.

Plan du cours / Course outline

This course is divided into 6 courses of 3 hours each. 4 courses are taught by Lisa Chauvet and 2 courses are taught by Véronique Gille.

Tentative Course Schedule

Lecture 1: Consequences of civil wars (Instructor = L.Chauvet)

Lecture 2: Causes of civil wars (Instructor = L.Chauvet)

Lecture 3: Formal institutions (Instructor = V.Gille)

Lecture 4: Post-conflict situations (Instructor = L. Chauvet)

Lecture 5: Informal institutions (Instructor = V.Gille)

Lecture 6: Democracy and Development (Instructor = L.Chauvet)

Références / References

Bibliography

Collier P. and A. Hoeffler, 2007. Civil War, Chapter 23 in Handbook of Defense Economics T. Sandler and K. Hartley (eds), Volume 2, Elsevier 711-739.

Fearon J.D., 2007. Economic Development, Insurgency, and Civil War. In Elhanan Helpman Institutions and Economic Performance, Harvard University Press.

Themner L. and P. Wallensteen, 2012. Armed Conflicts, 1946-2011, Journal of Peace Resear 49(4), 565-575.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Master Thesis Seminar

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Anglais

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Rémi Bazillier

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=17158>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Development Economics

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Presentation of a benchmark paper and draft of the MT introduction

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The purpose of this course is to help students enrolled in the M2R "Development Economics" write their Master 2 thesis, that is undertake an individual research project that exhibits original investigation, analysis and interpretation. Students will get the opportunity to present their research and get constant feedbacks from professors of the master program.

The Master 2 thesis is in May and all the defenses (the thesis is defended in front of the advisor and at least one other examiner) must be organized before end of May. Candidates to a doctoral fellowship must then submit their application in June. The Master 2 thesis workshop is therefore critical to allow you to meet these demanding deadlines. As a consequence, students required to attend all the sessions of the Master 2 thesis workshop. They will obtain a grade for both attendance at the sessions and participation/presentations. These grades will also take into account attendance at the [Paris Sorbonne Sustainable Development Seminar](#), since this will constitute a direct source of ideas for students' own research. During the academic year, Master thesis workshop sessions will take place usually on Thursdays, usually

from 2:00 pm to 4 pm (see the program below). For more information on the organization of this academic year, see the presentation displayed during the welcome session of the M2R "Development Economics" ([here](#)). You can also check the [website](#) of the M2R "Development Economics" to download the courses' syllabi and the professors' CVs.

Plan du cours / Course outline

- Research Methodology 1 : Defining a good research project
- Research Methodology 2: Writing a good research paper
- Presentation of potential supervisors and research topics
- Brainstorming Sessions
- Presentation Benchmark papers
- Presentation preliminary results



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Case Study

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Anglais

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Laetitia Duval and Professionals (Agence Française de Développement, European Commission, UNESCO, Vigeo-Eiris, etc.)

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Economics of Sustainable Development

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

Over the two semesters

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Oral presentation and written final report

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The purpose of this course is to help students enrolled in the M2EDD "Economics of Sustainable Development" writing a Case Study on different dimensions of sustainable development under the supervision of the Director of the Master 2 and professionals coming from national and international development agencies or private companies (Agence Française de Développement, Commission Européenne, UNESCO, Vigeo-Eiris, etc.). During all the year, students will work in team for the case studies, meet their supervisors and get constant feedback from them. In January, students will get the opportunity to present their preliminary results in front of all professionals involved in sustainable development projects. The written report of the Case Study must be submitted at the end of April.

Plan du cours / Course outline

- Presentation of potential supervisors and research topics, brainstorming session on different sustainable development projects (September)
- Oral Presentation (January)
- Report of the Final Case Study (April)



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Entreprises et Développement Durable

Langue d'enseignement / Language

French (with slides in English)

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Rémi Bazillier

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=17556>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 STEDE, EADL, EDD

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 heures

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Oral presentations (simulation of a debate between a firm and stakeholders)

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Le développement durable est aujourd'hui un enjeu stratégique majeur pour les entreprises et les territoires. Le cours présentera tout d'abord les enjeux généraux du développement durable pour les entreprises. Comment combiner efficacité économique, respect de l'environnement et responsabilité sociale ? Quels sont les recommandations internationales et les dispositifs légaux adoptés afin d'œuvrer en ce sens ?

Plan du cours / Course outline

La 1ère moitié du cours est consacrée à la présentation de la RSE, des parties prenantes et du reporting développement durable. La seconde moitié prend la forme de jeux de rôles pendant lesquels un groupe d'étudiants représente une entreprise, l'autre groupe représente les parties prenantes. L'entreprise présente sa politique en matière de RSE et les parties prenantes défendent leurs points de vue. A l'issue du jeu, les autres étudiants votent pour le groupe le plus convaincant.

Syllabus

Master 2 – Semester 2



Syllabus

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Foreign Aid, Debt and Development

Note: Administrative registration “Equity, poverty and Development”

Langue d’enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Lisa Chauvet and Marin Ferry

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

EPI

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Development Economics and Sustainable Development Economics

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h (3h x 6 lectures)

Modalités d’examen / Exam

Final Exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

S1 fundamental courses

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

We will examine how foreign aid is allocated as well as whether it is effective in spurring economic growth in recipient countries. We will explore allocation and effectiveness of both bilateral and multilateral donors. The political economy of the aid system will also be presented, as well as the influence of aid on different kinds of economic and political institutions. The rich academic literature on all these issues will be presented during the course. This will help us understand the strengths and weaknesses of the various studies. All discussion will include an analysis of the policy implications for both aid allocation and effectiveness, as well as for the creation of debt. Th debt issues will also be examined

starting from the early-1980s and up to the current challenges, notably in Africa.

Plan du cours / Course outline

This course is divided into 6 courses of 3 hours each. 4 courses are taught by Lisa Chauvet and 2 courses are taught by Marin Ferry.

Tentative Course Schedule

Lecture 1: Aid allocation (Instructor = L.Chauvet)

Lecture 2: Aid effectiveness (Instructor = L.Chauvet)

Lecture 3: Debt and debt relief initiatives (Instructor = M. Ferry)

Lecture 4: Debt and debt relief initiatives (Instructor = M. Ferry)

Lecture 5: Optimal aid allocation (Instructor = L.Chauvet)

Lecture 6: Scaling up of aid (Instructor = L.Chauvet)

Références / References

Bibliography

Alesina A. and D. Dollar, 2000. Who Gives Foreign Aid to Whom and Why ? *Journal of Economic Growth* 5, 33-65

Bulir A. and A.J. Hamann, 2001. How Volatile and Unpredictable are Aid Flows, and What Policy Implications. WIDER Discussion Paper 2001/143, UNU-WIDER, Helsinki.

Collier P. and D. Dollar, 2002. Aid Allocation and Poverty Reduction. *European Economic Review* 45, 1470.

Ferry, M., & Raffinot, M. (2019). Curse or Blessing? Has the impact of debt relief lived up to expectations? A review of the effects of the multilateral debt relief initiatives for low-income countries. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 55(9), 1867-1891.

Kuziemko I. and E. Werker, 2006. How much is a seat on the Security Council worth? Foreign aid and bribery at the United Nations. *Journal of Political Economy* 114(5), 905-930.

Radelet S. (2006). A primer on Foreign Aid, Center for Global Development Working Paper

Rajan R. G. and A. Subramanian, 2008. Aid and Growth: What Does Cross-Country Evidence Generally Show? *Review of Economics and Statistics* 90(4), 643-665 (also IMF working paper, 2008)

Rajan R. and A. Subramanian, 2011. Aid, Dutch disease, and manufacturing growth, *Journal of Development Economics*, 94: 106-118.

Wright J., 2008. To invest or Insure? How Authoritarian Time Horizons Impact Foreign Aid Effectiveness. *Comparative Political Studies* 41(7), 971-1000.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Firm Performance, Trade & Development

Language

English

Professor(s)

Maria Bas & Sandra Poncet

Webpage

https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/fixe/FirmPerf_Development

Program and year

Master 2 Development Economics / Sustainable Development

Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 hours (6 sessions of 3 hours)

Evaluation

for 50% on a written critical analysis of an academic paper (to be chosen within a list)

for 50% on a final closed-book exam

Course outline

Part Sandra Poncet

Analysis of economic growth: From macro-level to firm-level

Preliminary evidence of policies supporting pro-growth firm performance

Structural Reforms and Firm performance in Developing countries

Part Maria Bas

Trade and Firm Productivity

Quality upgrading and product growth

Trade, Prices, Mark-ups, Pass-through

Références / References

Amiti, M. and Konings, J. "Trade Liberalization, Intermediate Inputs, and Productivity". American Economic Review, December - Vol. 97(05) December 2007, pp.1611-1638.

Bas, M. "Does Services Liberalization affect Manufacturing Firms' Export Performance? Evidence from India", Journal of Comparative Economics, Vol. 42 (3), pp. 569-589, August 2014.

Chang-Tai Hsieh, Peter J. Klenow, 2009, Misallocation and Manufacturing TFP in China and India, The Quarterly Journal of Economics, Volume 124, Issue 4, 1403-1448

De Loecker, Jan, 2007, Do exports generate higher productivity? Evidence from Slovenia, Journal of International Economics 73 (1): 69-98.

De Loecker, P. Goldberg, A. Khandelwal and N. Pavcnik, 2016. Prices, Markups and Trade Reform", Econometrica, 84(2), 445-510.

Goldberg, P., A. Khandelwal, N. Pavnick and P. Topalova Multi-product Firms and Product Turnover in the Developing World: Evidence from India, Review of Economics and Statistics, 92 (4), pp. 1042-1049.

Khandelwal, A., Schott, P., Wei, S., 2013. Trade liberalization and embedded institutional reform: evidence from Chinese exporters. American Economic Review. 103 (6), 2169-2195.

Rajan, Raghuran G. and Luigi Zingales, 1998, Financial Dependence and Growth, American Economic Review, Vol. 88 Issue 3, p559-586.

Rodrik D. and M. Mac Millan, 2011, Globalization, Structural Change and Productivity Growth, In Making Globalization Socially Sustainable, edited by Mark Bachetta and Marion Jansen, International Labor Organization, Geneva Switzerland.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Urbanisation and Development

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Anglais

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

David Castells Quintana

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2R Development Economics

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 heures

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Rapports et présentations

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Prerequisites include intermediate microeconomics, macroeconomics and econometrics.

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This course focuses on the process of urbanisation and its relationship with development, in the developing world today. In the first part, an introductory class draws a picture of current trends in urbanization in developing world cities, before studying the role of city shape as well as public intervention in facilitating this process. In the second part, we analyse the challenges for development that the current urbanization process represents. The course combines theory and empirical analysis, as well as discussion of the reality of several countries and cities. Students are expected to read several papers and perform research on a case study.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Course work:

- Individual report on a topic
- Group assignment (groups of 3) on a developing city: report + presentation in class.

Schedule:

Part 1:

Introduction

- What is the relationship between urbanization and development?
- What are cities like in the developing world?

City growth

- The role of city shape
- Transportation infrastructure investment

Going from slums to formal housing

- Housing policies (urban renewal, public housing) and their impact
- The role of property rights

Part 2:

Understanding urbanisation today*

- Some stylised facts about recent urbanisation
- What does theory tell us?

- Optimal city size
- A system of cities
- Towards sustainable urbanisation in developing countries

+ Presentations by students

* Sessions in the Part 2 combine lectures by professor, discussion and presentations by students. See main references below.

Main References (Part 2):

Read these 3 papers before the start of Part 2:

- Henderson, V., Shalizi, Z., and Venables, A. (2000). Geography and Development.
- Henderson, V. (2010). Cities and Development, Journal of Regional Science
- Duranton, G. and Puga, D. (2013). The Growth of Cities.

*Several other papers will be suggested throughout the course.

Recommended book chapters:

- Turok, I. Urbanisation and Development

<https://books.google.es/books?hl=es&lr=&id=j-80DwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT168&dq=urbanisation+and+development&ots=azOSHPYaV &sig=F5yElgcl-cxfEeO EF9zeK3y82o#v=onepage&q=urbanisation%20and%20development&f=false>

Recommended (discussion, easy to read) books:

- Jane Jacobs: Cities and The Wealth of Nations (1984)
- Mike Davis: Planet of Slums (2006)
- Richard Florida: The New Urban Crisis (2019)

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Growth and inequality

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Hélène Latzer (9h) + Carlos Gradín (WIDER) (9h)

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=15033>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Economic Development

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h (9x3h)

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Multiple Choice final exams + assignments

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Introduction to Development Economics

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The course consists of a review of the theoretical and empirical literature concerning the link between inequalities (within countries and between countries) and economic growth, as well as a presentation of the different empirical methods intended to assess the inequalities within a given economic community or worldwide.

Plan du cours / Course outline

1. Hélène Latzer:

Introduction : The world distribution of income - a millennial perspective

Chapter 1 : Modern growth economics and the convergence debate

1.1 The Solow-Swan model

1.1.1. The neoclassical production function

1.1.2. The long-run growth equilibrium

1.1.3. The Solow model and the notion of convergence

1.2. Taking Solow to the data : testing for convergence

Chapter 2 : Identifying the ultimate causes of growth - a unified growth theory framework

2.1. Proximate and ultimate causes of growth

2.2. The main development stages

2.2.1. The Malthusian Epoch

2.2.2. The Post-Malthusian regime

2.2.3. The Modern Growth Regime and the Demographic Transition

2.3. A unified growth theory framework

2.3.1. The model

2.3.2. Ultimate causes of growth

Chapter 3 : (within-country) income distribution and growth, a two-way relationship

3.1. Social justice and long-run growth : from the classical to the modern theory

3.2. The impact of inequality on growth : several possible channels

3.2.1. The political economy channel

3.2.2. The credit access/human capital formation channel

3.2.3. The aggregate demand and the product market channel

2. Carlos Gradín:

Chapter 4 : Introduction to measuring inequality

4.1 How to measure wellbeing? Conceptual and practical issues

4.2 Describing the distribution

4.3 What do we mean by inequality? Minimum set of value judgements

Chapter 5 : Inequality comparisons

5.1 Lorenz Curve

5.2 Inequality indices

Chapter 6 : Understanding inequality using decomposition analysis

Références / References

Measurement:

- Atkinson, A. (1970). '[On the measurement of inequality](#)'. Journal of Economic Theory, 2(3): 244-263
- Gradín, C. and F. Tarp (2019). [Investigating growing inequality in Mozambique](#), South African Journal of Economics 87(2): 110-138.
- Haughton, J., S.R. Khandker (2009), [Handbook on Poverty and Inequality](#).



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Population, Migration and Development

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Hillel Rapoport

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 2 Development Economics / Sustainable Development Economics

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 hours

Modalités d'examen / Exam

50% class participation and group assignments, 50% written final exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

How does migration affect economic development in home countries? The literature has long emphasized the role of remittances, and of self-selection (e.g., brain drain) on poverty, inequality, human capital formation or other socio-economic outcomes in developing countries. A more novel trend in the literature is to explore the role of migration networks/diasporas in promoting the economic and cultural integration of source counties into the global economy. This course will focus on the latter around the concept of "diaspora externalities".

The first part of the course will investigate the role of diasporas in promoting the *economic integration* (through trade, financial investments, as well as through knowledge and technology diffusion) of home countries in the global economy. The second part will focus on migration and cultural globalization. At a theoretical level we will convey intuitions on the channels at work using simple models. At the empirical level we will discuss the results from selected studies, mixing cross-country comparisons and careful analysis of certain case studies.

The course is organized around a series of lectures with required readings (marked **) and is complemented by students' presentations, as detailed below. Students must prepare for the class by reading the required articles ahead of the class.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Part 1: Migration and economic externalities

Readings

**Bahar, Dany, Andreas Hauptmann, Cem Ozgüzel and Hillel Rapoport (2019), "Migration and post-conflict reconstruction: the effect of returning refugees on export performance in former Yugoslavia", <https://ideas.repec.org/p/iza/izadps/dp12412.html>. Forthcoming at *Review of Economics and Statistics*.

Bahar, Dany and Hillel Rapoport (2018): Migration, knowledge diffusion and the comparative advantage of nations, *Economic Journal*.

**Parsons, Christopher and Pierre-Louis Vézina (2018): Migrant networks and trade: the Vietnamese boat people as a natural experiment, *Economic Journal*.

**Beine, M., S. Bertoli, and J. Fernández-Huertas Moraga. (2016). A Practitioners' Guide to Gravity Models of International Migration. *World Economy*, 39, 496-512.

Assignment 1

Group assignment on the "migration and trade" papers below. Objective: comparative and critical evaluations.

Andrews, M. J., T. Schank, and R. Upward (2016). Do foreign workers reduce trade barriers? Micro-economic evidence. *The World Economy*.

Ariu, A. (2021). Foreign Workers, Product Quality and Trade: Evidence from a Natural Experiment, *CEPR Discussion Paper*, 14859. http://www.ariu.eu/download/2021_05_19-migration-and-trade.pdf

Egger, P., K. Erhardt and A. Lassmann (2019). Immigration and firms' integration in international production networks, *European Economic Review*, 111, 1-34.

Assignment 2

Group assignment on the "migration and financial flows" papers below. Objective: comparative and critical evaluations.

Hoxhaj, R., L. Marchal, A. Seric (2016). FDI and Migration of Skilled Workers towards Developing Countries: Firm-level Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Economies*.

Javorcik, B., Ç. Özden, M. Spatareanu and I. Neagu, (2011). Migrant networks and foreign direct investment, *Journal of Development Economics*, 94(2), 231-241

Kugler, M., O. Levintal and H. Rapoport (2018). Migration and cross-border financial flows, *World Bank Economic Review*, 21(1).

Assignment 3

Group assignment on the three “migration and knowledge diffusion” papers below. Objective: comparative and critical evaluations.

Hornung, E. (2014). Immigration and the Diffusion of Technology: The Huguenot Diaspora in Prussia, *American Economic Review*, 104(1), 84-122.

Glitz, A. and E. Meyersson, (2020). “Industrial espionage and productivity”, *American Economic Review*, 110(4), 1055-1103

Moser, P., A. Voena and F. Waldinger (2014). German Jewish Émigrés and US Invention, *American Economic Review*, 104(10), 3222-3255.

Part 2: Migration and cultural externalities

Readings

**Barsbai, Toman, Hillel Rapoport, Andreas Steinmayr and Christoph Trebesch (2017): The effect of labor migration on the diffusion of democracy: evidence from a former Soviet Republic, *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, July.

**Barsbai, Toman and Hillel Rapoport (2020): Exit and Voice: Germany, 1848-1933, Mimeo, Paris School of Economics (presentation slides)

Docquier, F., E. Lodigiani, H. Rapoport, and M. Schiff (2016). Emigration and Democracy, *Journal of Development Economics*.

Spilimbergo, A. (2009): Foreign students and democracy, *American Economic Review*.

Assignment 4

Group assignment on “the long run effects of cultural/political selection into migration”. Objective: comparative and critical evaluations.

Karadja, Mounir and Erik Prawitz (2019): “[Exit, Voice and Political Change: Evidence from Swedish Mass Migration to the United States](#)”, *Journal of Political Economy*.

Beck Knudsen, Anne-Sofie (2020): Those who stayed: Individualism, self-selection and cultural change during the age of mass migration, Working Paper, Lund University.

Casari, Marco, Andrea Ichino, Moti Michaeli, Maria De Paola and Vincenzo Scoppa, 2019. Civicness drain, CEPR Discussion Paper 13311, November. http://www.andreaichino.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/civicness_drain.pdf

Assignment 5

Group assignment on the “Political remittances” papers below. Objective: comparative and critical evaluations.

Batista, C., and P. Vicente (2011). Do Migrants Improve Governance at Home? Evidence from a Voting Experiment. *World Bank Economic Review*, 25(1), 77-104.

Chauvet, L., and M. Mercier (2014). Migration and Elections in Mali. Does Migration Promote Democratization in Africa?, *Journal of Comparative Economics*.

Michele Tuccio, Jackie Wahba and Bachir Hamdouch (2019): International migration as a driver of political and social change: evidence from Morocco, *Journal of Population Economics*, 2019, vol. 32, 1171–1203.

Assignment 6

Group assignment on the “Malthusian remittances” papers below. Objective: comparative and critical evaluations.

Beine, M., F. Docquier, and M. Schiff (2013). International Migration, Transfer of Norms and Home Country Fertility, *Canadian Journal of Economics*.

Bertoli, S., and F. Marchetta (2015). Bringing It All Back Home: Return Migration and Fertility Choices, *World Development*.

Daudin, Guillaume, Raphael Franck and Hillel Rapoport (2019): Can internal migration foster the convergence in regional fertility rates? Evidence from 19th century France. *Economic Journal*, 129, 620: 1618-1692.

Last update: January 4, 2022.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Rural Development

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Anglais

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Thomas Vendryes, Camille Saint-Macary

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=25958>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 2 Development Economics / Sustainable Development Economics

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 heures, 6 séances

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Oral exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Plan du cours / Course outline

1. The rural dimension of development & The role of the rural sector during the process of development
2. Land rights
3. Non-agricultural rural development
4. Determinants of agricultural growth & Markets and price incentives
5. Technology adoption in agriculture
6. Agricultural finance

Références / References

De Janvry, Sadoulet (2016) Development Economics : Theory and Practice. Routledge.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Globalization & Development Strategies

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Lorenzo Cassi & Pamina Koenig

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 2 Development Economics / Sustainable Development

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 hours

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Final written exam (2 hours)

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This course will analyse theoretical and empirical challenges associated with globalization and development strategies. It will be divided in two parts of nine hours. The first nine hours of the lecture will be ensured by Pamina Koenig while the last nine hours will be given by Lorenzo Cassi.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Part i) Corporate Social Responsibility

We will analyze the concept of corporate social responsibility: first through a theoretical overview. Benabou and Tirole have been the first to provide frameworks to explain why individuals and companies adopt altruistic behaviors within their activities. Second, we will study the role of NGOs within the concept of firm responsibility. Third, we will study an example of firm CSR incorporated within her global value chain.

Part ii) Industrial Policies

In the second part of the course, we intend to present to the students the literature analysing the role of industrial policy in the process of economic development. Industrial policy is broadly speaking the strategic effort by the state to encourage the development and growth of a sector of the economy. The nature of industrial policies is therefore to complement market forces: they reinforce or counteract the allocative effects that the existing markets would otherwise produce. The main objective of the three classes is to compare two different possible industrial strategies: specialisation vs diversification.

Références / References

Part i) Corporate Social Responsibility

Individual and Corporate Social Responsibility, R Benabou, J. Tirole, *Economica*, January 2010, New Series, Vol. 77, No. 305 (January 2010).

The Geography of NGO Activism against Multinational Corporations, Sophie Hatte and Pamina Koenig, *The World Bank Economic Review*, 2018

The effects of the Rana Plaza collapse on the sourcing choices of French importers, *Journal of International Economics* 137 (2022) 103576

Part i) Industrial Policies

Hausmann, R, J. Hwang and D. Rodrik, 2007, "What You Export Matters"; *Journal of Economic Growth* 12, 1-25.*

Hausmann, R. and D. Rodrik, 2003, "Economic Development as Self-Discover"; *Journal of Development Economics* 72, 603-633.

Imbs, Jean, and Romain Wacziarg. 2003. "Stages of Diversification." *American Economic Review*, 93 (1): 63-86.*

Lin, J., & Chang, H. J., 2009. Should Industrial Policy in developing countries conform to comparative advantage or defy it? A debate between Justin Lin and Ha-Joon Chang. *Development policy review*, 27(5), 483-502.

Rodrik, Dani, 2016. "Premature deindustrialization" *Journal of Economic Growth*, vol. 21(1), pages 1-33, March.*

Van Neuss, Leif, 2019. "The drivers of structural change" *Journal of Economic Surveys* 33.1, pages 309-349.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Gender and Development

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Lise Rochaix/Laurine Martinoty/ Marie Boltz/Gunther Capelle-Blancard/Ariane Dupont-Kieffer

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master Economie du développement durable, M2

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

6*3h

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Essay

Prérequis / Prerequisites

none

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The seminar is investigating the specific patterns of women conditions regarding development but also the conditions of their participation to economic and social activities. The seminar is tackled through understanding the room and role of women in the family, the conditions of their empowerment and by focusing on the different and key aspects of their life and activities such a health, finance, labor, transportation.

Plan du cours / Course outline

6 sessions, each one dedicated to one topic:

1/ Gender and Health (Lise Rochaix)

This lecture brings together the main results of gender studies and economics analysis in the health and health care domain. We will examine:

- 1 – The progressive identification of health and health care issues as an area of application of gender studies together with economics analysis in order to understand inequality determinants and impacts;
- 2 – The policy implications and the tools developed to support gender mainstreaming;
- 3 – The recent policy recommendations (Lancet Commission, 2015, BMJ, 2021)
- 4 – The wider perspective of intersectorial

2/ Gender & Labor in Developing Countries (Laurine Martinoty)

After discussing a few facts on female participation to the labor market in developing countries, we will document more precisely the relationship between the level of development and participation. Then, we will see how norms affect participation, whether we can work around cultural barriers, and even design policies to change the cultural norms directly.

3/ Women and Finance (Gunther CAPELLE-BLANCARD)

This seminar brings together the main results of gender studies in finance. We first examine possible gender differences in financial preferences and attitudes, as well as stereotypes against women. We then discuss the consequences in terms of saving and portfolio choices, careers in the financial industry and access to leadership positions in banks and central banks. Overall, our review shows that negligible to small gender differences lead to large gender inequalities, through socialization and self-fulfilling stereotypes.

4/ Gender and Family : Household economics (Marie Boltz) :

Most economic decisions are taken within the framework of the household, labour supply, children, education, consumption, health, marriage, etc. We will analyze how the family -- nuclear or extended -- affects the position of the women within the household and her welfare.

5/ Gender and Mobility : Women's issues in Transportation (Ariane Dupont-Kieffer)

A key pre-requisite to the participation of women to economic and social activities is their ability to access these activities. The seminar will give clues to understand specificities of women regarding their mobility patterns (trips, purposes of the trip, mode choice) , the conditions of safety and security they are facing, their impact on the environment and at last the participation of women into

the Transportation Workforce. In addition, we will investigate the vulnerability of women when migrating as they are more exposed to more risks than men, even in this peculiar type of movement in space and time.

6/ Gender and Family : Women's empowerment and development (....)

Références / References

- KUHLMANN E. & ANNANDAME, *The Palgrave Handbook of Gender and Healthcare*, Jan 2016 Springer.
- LANGER, A. *et al. Women and Health: The Key for Sustainable Development*, The Lancet Commissions, The Lancet, June 2015.
- BMJ 2021, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/world-conferences-on-women>
- Esther Duflo, "[Women Empowerment and Economic Development](#)", *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 50, No. 4 (DECEMBER 2012), pp. 1051-1079.
- Carole Biewener et Marie-hélène Bacqué, "[Le féminisme et les politiques d'empowerment dans le développement international](#)", *ASPJ Afrique & Francophonie* -2e trimestre 2015.
- Anne-Emmanuèle Calvès, "[Empowerment: généalogie d'un concept clé du discours contemporain sur le développement](#)", *Revue Tiers Monde*, Vol. 50, No. 200 (oct-déc. 2009), pp. 735-749.
- Shahra Razavi, "[World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development, An Opportunity Both Welcome and Missed \(An Extended Commentary\)](#)", UNRISD, 5 October 2011.



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Environment and Development

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Marie Boltz, Kenneth Hounghbedji and Alexandros Ragoussis

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

TBA

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 2 Development economics / Economie du développement durable

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h – 6 sessions of 3 hours each

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Part 1 – Home assignment – see below for details

Part 2 – Exam

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Economie de l'environnement (M1) given by Katheline Schubert is recommended

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

We build on the point of view that the use of renewable and non-renewable resources and the environment are strongly interlinked with economic development in the global south.

We will rely on concepts, empirical and theoretical tools from both environmental and development economics to discuss the nexus between the two. In addition, we will cover relevant notions of development finance and its role in the implementation of the global environmental agenda.

The objective is to develop critical thinking about some selected issues that are at the intersect between environment and development economics, at both macro- and micro-level.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Part 1 – Financing Sustainable Development (Alexandros Ragoussis, 3 x 3h)

- *Environment in Development Frameworks*: Millennium Development Goals 2000; Sustainable Development Goals 2015; Approaches to Cost; Monitoring Progress.
- *Finance for Development*: International Agreements from Monterrey to Doha to Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)
- *Sources of Development Finance for environmental goals*: Domestic vs International, Public vs Private. ODA, FDI, Taxes, Trade, Remittances, Blended Finance
- *Blended Finance*: market failures addressed; Rationale and instruments; Concepts of additionality, concessional, mobilization, catalyzation of private finance for development. Case Studies.
- *Green Finance*: financial instruments and strategies for different objectives – from green infrastructure and energy transition, to climate mitigation and adaptation. Discuss role of Development Finance Institutions, Multilateral Development Banks in green transition.

Readings and lecture notes online.

Evaluation: 1 home assignment – details TBA.

Part 2 – Common pool resources, institutions and development – Marie Boltz (3*3h)

In this part, we will explore topics related to the management of renewable resources at a micro-scale. The demand for and supply of key “natural capital” such as water, energy, food, have strong implications for the environment and resource use but also are key elements of economic development in poor countries.

We will therefore start with describing the tragedy of the commons, we will then analyse how community management can help overcome it and under what conditions and we will illustrate this through the examples of forest management, fisheries, or water provision.

Empirical tool: introduction to georeferenced use of data through STATA and QGIS.

Evaluation: one home assignment

- A policy brief about how an economic problem of your choice related to the topics covered here (i.e. small note of 1 to 2 pages targeted to policy makers, presenting the problem, the literature and methodologies and giving policy recommendations)

For which you will also have to construct an original visual map of an environmental and development economic issue

Références / References

Indicative readings

- Institutions, The Environment, and Development, E. Somanathan, EDI working paper series WP16/10/11/111; 2016
- The Place of Nature in Economic Development, P. Dasgupta, Chapt. 74, Handbook of Development Economics, 2010, Volume 5
- D Helm, Natural Capital, Yale University Press, 2015.
- G Atkinson et al. (eds.), Handbook of Sustainable Development, Edward Elgar, 2014.
- R Lopez and M Toman (eds.), Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability. Columbia University Press, 2006.
- E Barbier, Natural resources and economic development, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
- E Neumayer, Weak versus strong sustainability: exploring the limits of two opposing paradigms
- Weak versus strong sustainability: exploring the limits of two opposing paradigms, Edward Elgar, 2013
- K Hamilton and C Hepburn (eds) National Wealth, Oxford University Press, 2017.
- W Adams, Green development: environment and sustainability in a developing world, 2009
- A Banerjee and E Duflo, Poor economics: a radical rethinking of the way to fight global poverty, Public Affairs, 2011

Green / Climate Finance

M2 EDD

Session #1 12/01	Cédric Merle & Orith Azoulay	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>A 360-degree review of Sustainable Finance</p> <p><i>Land-scape & challenges</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong momentum and nexus of drivers • Two cornerstone notions in Sustainable Finance: eligibility & impact • The “rules”: a complex mix of... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Self-regulation & industry led initiatives (market standards, soft law) ○ Regulations: bottlenecks all around the world (focus on classifications of sustainable activities: the global “taxomania”) • Mounting greenwashing and liability risks: heightened need for discipline and integrity • Illustration of methodologies (LCA basics, carbon footprinting, alignment methodologies, impact assessment)
Session #2 19/01	Cédric Merle	<p>Sustainable Finance Actors: Who does what?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dynamic stock-taking of the various stakeholders, of their respective roles, core missions, and interactions with each other. <p>Actors in question: companies, investors, commercial & investment banks, policy & development banks, insurers, stock exchanges, ESG rating agencies, proxy voting agencies, consultancies, NGOs, think tanks, central banks, supervisors, judicial courts, international organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of the type of functions and job opportunities within these institutions, as well as required skills, etc.
Session #3 26/01	Émilie Marbot	<p>Monitoring climate performance & impact of financial assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the double materiality and the relations between financial actors, companies and the environment • The carbon footprint of a company: methodologies & examples • How to read & monitor the carbon footprint of a financial portfolio? • The low-carbon alignment of a company: methodology & examples • How to read & monitor the temperature of a financial portfolio?
Session #4 02/02	Émilie Marbot	<p>Green Share & Climate risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the European Green Taxonomy • The green share: methodologies & examples • How to read and to monitor the green share of a financial portfolio? • Presentation of the main risks related to climate • Climate risks: methodologies & examples • Climate stress tests: first implementations & interpretation of the results
Session #5 09/02	Emilie Marbot	<p>Case study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study: use the toolbox (carbon footprint, low carbon alignment, green share) in order to analyse two companies and make investment decisions

Session #6 16/02	Orith Azou- lay	Deep dive into Sustainable Finance Products & methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated financing// general corporate purpose financing • Market data (supply, issuance type, issuer type, “Greenium”) • Different fixed-income instruments and respective standards: Green, Social, Sustainability, Sustainability-linked Bonds (GSS bond market: principles, practices, benefits and limits) • A few case studies • Steering transition at a bank balance sheet level: case study with the Green Weighting factor
Session #7 23/02	Cédric Merle & Orith Azou- lay	Thematic case studies: low carbon fair transition; social & SDG finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition & Fair transition approaches and products (a multi-stakeholder’s approach looking at workers, customers, local communities and fuel poverty) • SDG: The financial sector ownership on the 2030 Agenda (PDB, SDG Bonds, etc.)
Session #8 09/03	Emilie Mar- bot	Beyond climate: the other environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Taxonomy: beyond climate mitigation, how to address all the environmental issues? • Biodiversity: presentation of the issues, methodologies & examples • Circular Economy: presentation of the issues, methodologies & examples • Climate Change adaptation: presentation of the issues, methodologies & examples • Marine resources & pollution: introduction & examples
Session #9 16/03	Émilie, Orith & Cé- dric	Final lesson and exercices presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students exercise presentation in front of a Jury • Q&A session on career opportunities

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

MICROCREDIT, FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND POVERTY

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Stéphanie DELEPINE (Entrepreneurs du Monde), Thomas THIVILLON (Université Paris-Dauphine – PSL & Microfinance Solidaire SAS)

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=21286>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Development economics, M2 Economie du développement durable.

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18 hours – 6 sessions

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Group case study (40% of final grade), final exam (50%), in class participation (10%).

Prérequis / Prerequisites

None

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

This course is offered in partnership with microfinance NGO Entrepreneurs du Monde (www.entrepreneursdumonde.org) and draws on practical examples and teaching materials shared by this organization.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an overview of some of the key concepts and issues around microfinance and financial inclusion, both from an academic and a professional perspective.
2. To allow students to get acquainted with the practical aspects of the management of microfinance programs with a focus on achieving social goals.
3. To introduce students to the recent literature on financial services for low income populations in developing countries (credit, savings, insurance).

Target Competences: At the end of the course, students should have a good understanding of the key issues related to microfinance and financial inclusion in developing economies. They should also be familiar with the basic management principles required to design and operate microfinance programs with a social mission.

Plan du cours / Course outline

1. Introduction to microcredit: Credit market failures and the microfinance revolution (Thomas THIVILLON)
2. Managing a microfinance institution (Part 1): products and services (Stéphanie DELEPINE)
3. Managing a microfinance institution (Part 2): financial monitoring and risk management (Stéphanie DELEPINE)
4. Designing microfinance programs for social performance (Stéphanie DELEPINE)
5. The impacts of microfinance lending on poverty (Thomas THIVILLON)
6. Beyond credit: savings and insurance services (Thomas THIVILLON)

Références / References

Armendáriz, Beatriz, and Jonathan Morduch. *The Economics of Microfinance*, Second Edition. The MIT Press, 2010.

Banerjee, Abhijit, Dean Karlan, and Jonathan Zinman. “Six Randomized Evaluations of Microcredit: Introduction and Further Steps.” *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 7, no. 1 (January 2015): 1–21. <https://pubs.aeaweb.org/doi/pdfplus/10.1257/app.20140287>.

Banerjee, Abhijit Vinayak. “Microcredit Under the Microscope: What Have We Learned in the Past Two Decades, and What Do We Need to Know?” *Annual Review of Economics* 5, no. 1 (2013): 487–519. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-economics-082912-110220>.

De Janvry, Alain and Sadoulet Elisabeth. *Development Economics: Theory and Practice*. Routledge, 2021. [Chapter 13]

Dupas, Pascaline, Dean Karlan, Jonathan Robinson, and Diego Ubfal. “Banking the Unbanked? Evidence from Three Countries.” *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 10, no. 2 (April 2018): 257–97. <https://doi.org/10.1257/app.20160597>.

Karlan, Dean, Aishwarya Lakshmi Ratan, and Jonathan Zinman. “Savings by and for the Poor: A Research Review and Agenda.” *Review of Income and Wealth* 60, no. 1 (2014): 36–78. <https://doi.org/10.1111/roiw.12101>.

Karlan, Dean, Robert Osei, Isaac Osei-Akoto, and Christopher Udry. “Agricultural Decisions after Relaxing Credit and Risk Constraints.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 129, no. 2 (May 1, 2014): 597–652. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qju002>.

Ledgerwood, Joanna. *Microfinance Handbook: An Institutional and Financial Perspective*. World Bank, 1998. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/12383>.

Platteau, Jean-Philippe, Ombeline De Bock, and Wouter Gelade. “The Demand for Microinsurance: A Literature Review.” *World Development* 94 (June 1, 2017): 139–56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.01.010>.

Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Investissement Socialement Responsable

Langue d'enseignement / Language

Français

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

Camille Ferron (camille.ferron@ethifinance.com) *Ethifinance*

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

<https://sites.google.com/site/capelleblancard/enseignement/isr>

Diplôme et année / Program and year

M2 Banque-Finance and M2 EDD

Volume horaire et nombre de séances / Teaching hours and number of sessions

18h (3*6h)

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Dossier

Prérequis / Prerequisites

Principes de base de la finance (évaluation des actifs, choix de portefeuille)

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

Ce cours porte sur les différentes stratégies d'Investissement Socialement Responsable (ISR). Animé par des professionnels de la société Ethifinance, il mêle éléments théoriques et études de cas pratiques afin de permettre aux étudiants de se familiariser avec les différentes stratégies d'investissement responsable.

Plan du cours / Course outline

Les thématiques suivantes seront abordées :

1. Introduction aux grandes notions de l'ISR et analyse des controverses
2. La collecte de données et l'analyse ESG (Environnement, Social, Gouvernance) d'une entreprise
3. L'engagement actionnarial : dialogue vs désinvestissement comme stratégie d'investissement
4. La prise en compte des risques climatiques par les investisseurs et la mesure de l'empreinte carbone des portefeuilles
5. Une classe d'actifs particulière : les obligations vertes (green bonds)
6. Mise en place d'une stratégie d'investissement responsable au regard des enjeux, objectifs et spécificités d'un fonds d'investissement

Références / References

Tirole, J., 2009, [Motivation intrinsèque, incitations et normes sociales](#), Revue économique, 2009/3 (Vol. 60).

Barnett, M., & M. Salomon, 2006, [The curvilinear relationship between social responsibility and financial performance](#), *Strategic Management Journal*, 27(11), 1101-1122.

Hong, H., and M. Kacperczyk, 2009, [The price of sin: The effects of social norms on markets](#), *Journal of Financial Economics*, 93, 15-36.

Statman, M., 2000, [Socially responsible mutual funds](#), *Financial Analyst Journal*, 56(3), 30-39.

Dam, L. & B. Scholtens, 2015, Towards a theory of responsible investing: on the economic foundations of corporate social responsibility, *Resource and Energy Economics*, 41, 103-121



Intitulé du cours / Course Title

Master Thesis

Langue d'enseignement / Language

English

Enseignant(s) / Professor(s)

All professors

Page Web (ou/et EPI) du cours / Webpage

Diplôme et année / Program and year

Master 2 Development economics

Modalités d'examen / Exam

Submission of the Master Thesis : May

Defense : End of May. Defense committee : Supervisor and another professor of the Master Program

Description (150 mots) / Description (150 words)

The final goal is to write an original research paper with a specific contribution to the literature (empirical or theoretical). This Master Thesis should be similar to a research paper, with the final goal to submit it to an academic journal. Each student will be supervised by a professor of the Master team. The Master thesis seminar will assist students during all the process.

