

## Smith in Geneva

**Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID)**  
**Geneva, Switzerland**  
<http://graduateinstitute.ch/>

### Study programmes with urls, course titles, and course descriptions

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### **I. Political Science Courses 2008-2009**

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/political-science/courses.html>

Political science as a discipline of international relations has to take the major changes that have affected the international system over the last decade into account. The end of the Soviet Union and the increasing attention being given to trans-national issues such as the environment, human rights, and refugees, the increasing importance of international transactions and globalization raise a major challenge to the theoretical approaches to the study of world politics.

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**Introduction to International Relations, *David Sylvan***

This course (E037) is an overview of the current world of international relations as that world is understood and studied by professional political scientists. A number of the phenomena we will be looking at have also been dealt with by scholars from other academic disciplines, but as their fetish concepts are quite different, so too will be both their definitions of those phenomena and the stories they tell about them. The aim of this course is thus to learn not only about international relations but about a way in which international relations can be understood.

In surveying the world of international relations, we will be focusing on particular phenomena and on some of the characteristic claims made about those phenomena by political scientists. The choice of phenomena and claims is in turn organized around the transactions, units, and modes of governance typical of today's world of international relations and its immediate predecessor. That "TUG" approach is a prototheory of its own and we will develop it over the course of the semester with the aim, I hope, of getting a better sense of how international relations phenomena fit together, where our world came from, and where we might be going.

Since for the most part, we (luckily) do not have the ability to carry out experiments in international relations, we have to restrict ourselves on what has happened in the past and what (secrecy aside) we can learn about what is happening today. For this reason, it is essential not only to read on a daily basis at least one good newspaper but also to acquire some historical knowledge, particularly about the post-1945 (and, more generally, the post-1815) period. When you run across (as inevitably you will) references to past events of which you know little or nothing, look them up in the Encyclopedia Britannica or some other reputable source.

The course is designed around weekly class sessions, based on readings. Although I will from time to time succumb to the temptation to lecture you, I intend to struggle against this and to have most of the class sessions be spent in discussion. In either case, you will get very little out of the sessions if you do not prepare beforehand by doing all of the required readings in a critical (perhaps even vicious) manner. Please bring the readings to class so that we can all go over particular passages.

In addition, I will also ask you to write 5 short (2-page) memoranda, on topics announced by me in advance and in which you construct a skeletal argument about the topics. Those memoranda must be turned in or emailed to the course assistant, Nell Williams, no later than 10.00 the day of the course; they will be annotated and returned to you at the end of the class session the following week. Each memo will count for 10% of your grade; if, as I would expect, you improve over the course of the semester, I will count the later papers more than the earlier ones.

Finally, there will be a take-home test the last week of the semester. This, like the memos, is designed to get you to learn how to analyze disparate materials with precision and concision. It will count for 50% of your course grade.

**International Institutions and Regulation, Cédric Dupont, Joost Pauwelyn**

In today's globalised world, the increasing interdependence among states has raised questions about the management of issues that go well beyond the border of individual states' jurisdictions. The proliferation of international institutions over the past six decades is in part a response to a growing need to manage such issues in the best appropriate way. This multidisciplinary course explores the challenges raised by the management of interdependence and puts into comparative perspective the various regulatory methods used by actors in different domains (security, trade, human rights, and environment).

**Theories and Theorists in International Relations, Cédric Dupont, Assia Alexieva**

This course provides students with some of the foundations of international relations as an analytical field of research. It is intended to give students a sense of how theories are constructed and, via logical reflection and empirical research, improved upon. Secondly, the aim is also to introduce students to some of the major theoretical developments in the field of international relations since its inception as a self-conscious scholarly discipline in the 1920s.

**Statistics for Social Sciences I, Sudip Ranjan Basu**

This course is aimed to introduce the use of statistical analysis for graduate students in International Affairs. The course provides understanding to statistical thinking, its application in social science research, and interpretation of report of international organizations and policy papers. The goals of the course are to develop quantitative skills for undertaking analytical and research activities in international organizations. Students are expected to achieve the knowledge of sound statistical data analysis for broad range of policy settings in the work of international affairs and organizations.

**The Study of International Politics II: International Political Economy, David Sylvan**

The idea of this course is to introduce students to ways of thinking critically about international political economy. To this end, we will read, discuss, and reconstruct theories of various phenomena drawn from five different approaches. These approaches provide alternative definitions of the historical development of capitalism and its connection to what we in political science typically call the "international states system." The course is thus simultaneously theoretical and historical in its focus; it is also self-contained: there are no course prerequisites.

I referred above to the goal of thinking critically about international political economy. This means, first, that you write, for your own purposes, summaries of the overall argument of each reading. Second, you should take critical notes on each reading: for example, what, if any, weaknesses do you see in the argument? What additional cases could one use to determine the argument's validity? How far can one extend the argument in time and space? Are there similarities or differences to other readings from that or other paradigms? Does the argument have theoretical implications? Finally, you will have to participate in class discussions. This does not mean giving an opinion on a general topic vaguely related to the week's reading; instead, you must come to class prepared to say something specific and critical (though not necessarily negative) about the reading.

To facilitate critical thinking, you will have to do several kinds of formal writing assignments. One is to compose a short argument (ca. three paragraphs) taking a particular side on a question I pose on the readings for a given week; this will happen twice over the semester and your argument (and that of another student taking the opposite position) will be posted on a class weblog. Everyone else in the class will then, on two occasions during the semester, have to post a very brief comment (a few sentences) responding to one or both of the arguments. This blog will only be open to people in the course (it will be password-protected) and will be taken down at the end of the semester.

Another kind of writing I want you to do is more structured: to write two analytical papers on particular readings. I will put together four paper assignments and post them early in the semester; you will have to do two of them. You decide for which assignments you wish to write papers; but you must hand in the papers by the beginning of class. I in turn will undertake to grade the papers and return them at the end of class the following week. These papers must not be written in response to assignments covering authors for which you are doing a blog argument (the point, obviously, is to avoid duplication and induce you to look at additional materials more carefully).

A third kind of writing, aimed at helping pull together the various ideas in the course, will be in the form of a take-home final test. I will give you either 48 or 72 hours to do this; there will be two essay questions covering a fairly wide terrain.

**The Study of Intl Politics IV: Multilateral Governance and Intl Orgs, Thomas Biersteker**

This course will explore the history and evolution of global security and economic institutions of multilateral governance over the course of the past century, continuing up to current debates about the governance of the contemporary international system. Different institutional forms, innovations, and ad hoc arrangements for governing the global system will be surveyed, including both formal and informal institutional arrangements. The course will provide students with a historicization of debates about multilateral governance and the changing role of international organizations over the course of the past century, illustrating both contradictory and transcendental elements of different governance arrangements.

*Syllabus*

This course will explore the history and evolution of global security and economic institutions of multilateral governance over the course of the twentieth century, continuing up to the present day. Different institutional forms, innovations, and ad hoc arrangements for governing the global system will be surveyed.

The course will begin with an analysis of the nineteenth century balance of power system that prevailed during the period of competitive imperialisms prior to WWI. Different global collective security experiments will then be examined, beginning with the League of Nations that provided the basis for multilateral governance after the end of "the war to end all wars."

The breakdown in Europe during the interwar years will be considered, with special emphasis on how the collapse of the League of Nations contributed to the construction of the post WWII world order, with the United Nations emerging as the lead international organization. Regional institutions and alliances as alternatives to universal membership organizations will be examined, along with other less institutionalized arrangements, such as the English school's conception of the anarchical society of states. The 1970s debate about hegemonic stability and the consequences of American decline from hegemony will be considered, as a way to understand the emergence of international regimes as a basis of governance and the discussion of the challenges of cooperation under anarchy in the 1980s.

Finally, the course will explore more recent debates about the role of institutions after the end of the Cold War, the revival of the UN as an operational collective security organization, the emergence of private authority in global governance, the significance of transnational issue networks, and the idea of "coalitions of the willing" as a basis for contemporary multilateral governance.

This course will provide students with an historicization of debates about multilateral governance and the changing role of international organizations over the course of the past century, illustrating both contradictory and transcendental elements of different governance arrangements.

There will be few secondary texts and no textbooks assigned. Rather, students will read original texts, typically (but not always) dating from the periods under study. To a certain extent, the course will be engaged in a recovery of "lost" texts, that is, works that are cited, but rarely read in their original editions. Some of the texts are out of print, hence we will make extensive use of a specially prepared course packet.

The pedagogical objectives of the course include:

\* (1) sensitizing seminar participants to the contextual setting of theoretical and empirical work on multilateral governance and international organizations,

\* (2) providing a basis for a sophisticated understanding of contemporary theoretical work on multilateral governance and international organizations (and a heightened ability to differentiate what is genuinely new from what is not), and

\* (3) illustrating how different conceptions of governance have emerged over the past century.

### **Contemporary Issues in Conflict and Security Studies, Keith Krause**

This course will examine contemporary and conceptual issues in conflict and security studies. The course does not deal directly with the “classical” issues in security studies (such as causes of war, strategy, deterrence, arms control or alliance theory), and does presume background knowledge in these areas. Instead, the course deals with contemporary themes and issues such as security communities, “securitisation,” communal conflicts, the political economy of conflicts, state collapse and reconstruction, and societal security. Overall, the course adopts a critical approach to security studies, and examines the twin pillars of Northern (European) and Southern (post-conflict) security challenges. While not comprehensive, the course is broad enough to allow students to explore a range of conceptual and practical issues within critical approaches to contemporary security studies.

### **Dynamics of Negotiation and Conflict: Theory and Reality, Marwa Daoudy**

This seminar will examine some of the contemporary and conceptual issues relating to the analysis of negotiation processes and their contribution to international dynamics of conflict and cooperation. It will identify the nature, functions and core elements of the concept of negotiation, the inherent power dynamics (symmetry, asymmetry) and the role and influence of culture. By focusing on negotiation theory and reality, the seminar aims to provide students with conceptual tools to help analyse empirical case studies relating to the negotiation of peace agreements, the end of ethnic conflicts, the promotion of multilateral trade agreements and the establishment of global environmental regimes. This seminar is open in priority to Doctoral and MIS students in Political Science.

### **Game Theory and Negotiations to Establish Cooperation in the Areas of the Environment, Trade, and Human Rights, Prof. Urs Luterbacher**

International environmental trade and human rights problems raise particular issues for international cooperation. Usually, global environmental change problems are characterized as commons where the relevant metaphor is in terms of a resource to which everybody has free access and thus an incentive to use as much of it as possible without regard to what the other users are doing. If every user has the same attitude, the resource is rapidly depleted and the environment to which it belongs is no longer sustainable. This conclusion is also valid for global resources such as the atmosphere or the oceans which have therefore been referred to as global commons. Trade and Human rights issues present sometime different sometimes similar structures. Such incentive structures generate conflict and cooperation problems which can be analyze with the help of Game Theory. Game theoretical ideas and concepts have been applied to several critical issues:

1. Determining the incentives of various relevant actors (states, corporations, individuals) concerned by commons under different conditions.
2. Solving conflicts generated by commons issues in which often actors see each other as preying on exhaustible or slowly renewable resources. How can such conflicts be solved?
3. Elaborating policies that would appear to be optimal to avoid the problems raised by commons.
4. Negotiating the regulation of the international environment. In these complex negotiations among international actors, governments are often caught between international and domestic pressures on these issues. The metaphor of two level games has been introduced by Putnam to analyze political situations characterized by such cross-pressures.
5. Accommodating different requirements of parallel environmental regimes. Environmental regulations and accords can create potential conflicts with other types of international arrangements such as for instance trade and financial regimes. How can such situations be avoided?
6. To what extent are trade issues of a different nature?
7. What are the game theoretical structures that characterize human rights issues?

This seminar intends to give students a survey of game theoretical concepts, ideas, and methodologies and of the ways these can be applied to the issues of coping with commons problems, environmental bargaining negotiations, and agreements at the international level. Particular attention will be given to bargaining of agreements about resource use, ozone layer protection and climate change with some emphasis on the latest developments such as the Kyoto protocol of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and their implications for the general problems linked to international cooperation.

### **Interdisciplinary Seminar on Environmental Issues, Prof. Urs Luterbacher, Dr. Ellen Wiegandt**

This seminar addresses general questions about major contemporary environmental issues as well as specific environmental topics that impinge upon international relations. The seminar is explicitly interdisciplinary because it incorporates natural science, economic, sociological/anthropological, political, and legal perspectives. It focuses

primarily on international aspects of the environment but also examines the nature of policy and abatement questions at the local and national levels.

The course is organized as a seminar which means that the professors take primary presentation for presentation of the topic, but students are expected to participate in discussion based on readings and a discussion leader may be designated. The professors' presentations will not necessarily be a review or summary of the readings but may well present other aspects of the topic not addressed in the readings. The final examination will draw on material from both class sessions and readings. The final test will include both short answer and essay questions.

### **International Organisations, *Liliana Andonova***

This course examines international organizations: their origins, role in international affairs, and impact on state behavior. It is aimed primarily at MIA students. The first part of the course reviews theories of international institutions and organizations. The second part of the course uses the case study method to analyze the political roots, functions and historical evolution of organizations across a range of cooperation arenas: peacekeeping, trade, development, environment, human right, the European Union. This method allows students to evaluate the analytical and explanatory power of alternative theoretical approaches. The final portion of the course is allocated for presentation of original student research on international organizations, and discussions of contemporary issues related to accountability and change of international organizations.

### **The New Multilateralism: Public-Private Partnerships in International Relations**

#### **Course Organization, *Liliana Andonova***

This advanced seminar examines the causes and consequences of public-private partnerships in international relations. While such cooperation is not entirely new, the number of global public-private partnerships has risen rapidly from several unique institutions such as the International Red Cross or the International Labor Organization, to hundreds of initiatives at present. What explains this institutional diversification? Who are the main entrepreneurs of partnerships? Can we assess their effectiveness through systematic research? Students will engage in these topics through advanced readings, discussion, lectures, and empirical research on diverse set of partnerships, including partnerships for environment, health, children's issues, development, and human rights.

#### *Syllabus*

Multilateral cooperation used to be the realm, almost exclusively, of states and intergovernmental organizations. Increasingly these public actors cooperate with a variety of non-state organizations, including companies, foundations, and advocacy groups, as partners in global governance. The number of public-private partnerships in international relations has risen rapidly from several unique cases such as the International Red Cross or the International Labor Organization to hundreds of initiatives at present. This course examines the causes and consequence of the new public-private multilateralism. What explains the contemporary diversification of multilateral governance? Who are the main entrepreneurs of partnerships? Can we assess the effectiveness of international public private partnerships through systematic research?

The course begins with a survey of the changing architecture of cooperation and theoretical approaches to analyzing the effects of institutions. The second part focuses on the politics and patterns of public-private partnerships. The third part of the course is devoted to in-depth examination of the role and effectiveness of public-private partnerships in several areas of cooperation: UN operations, development, environment, public health, and human rights.

### **The Political Economy of International Finance, *Cédric Dupont, Philipp Hildebrand, Member of the Governing Board, Swiss National Bank, Charles Wyplosz***

The forces of globalization – trade and financial liberalization, political integration and technological change – have led to a dramatic expansion of the global financial system during the last two decades. Rapidly increasing private capital flows have provided the foundation for economic growth and wealth creation in a large number of developing economies. Yet, they may also have contributed to a series of severe international financial and economic crises from Latin American in the 1980s to East Asia, Asia and Brazil at the end of the 1990s and the financial collapse in Argentina in 2002. The crisis that started in August 2007 is currently affecting the developed countries. These setbacks, along with perceptions that inequality is on the rise worldwide, have provided the impetus for an increasingly vocal opposition to globalization. The process is therefore controversial and its continuation is not necessary.

**Research Design in Political Science, *Liliana Andonova***

This course is a survey of basic topics and methods in political science research. Through readings, lectures, and assignments, the objectives of the course are to give students an introduction to the research skills involved in political analysis and to aid them in developing a research design for individual research projects. Students will achieve a solid understanding of the fundamental logic of social science research, but will not achieve proficiency in any specific research method. Topics for the course include basic questions of the philosophy of social science, the role of theories, the identification of research questions, case selection, data collection and measurement, and a discussion of a few specific methods and techniques. The readings are a mix of practical guides, discussions of research issues, and examples of the use of various research methods.

**The Study of International Politics I: Dynamics of Conflict and Cooperation, *Urs Luterbacher***

This course has two goals : the first is to provide epistemological and methodological foundations for the use of central concepts used in political science and international relations in a rigorous way. In order to do that, the closeness of economic and political approaches will be insisted upon, as well as the use of rational choice analysis and game theory in their dynamic and evolutionary aspects. The importance of productive processes and of basic demographic and resource bases for the understanding of international politics will also be emphasised. The second goal is to give students an overview of basic concepts that are used in the political analysis of international relations and of their recent theoretical developments. Among these concepts are the basic notions of actor and system in international relations, decision-making bargaining, escalation and crisis, and deterrence and stability. The course will also cover issues in international cooperation such as alliances and coalitions, collective goods, and international institutions.

**The Study of International Politics II: Foreign Policy Analysis, *Mark Laffey***

The aim of this course is to provide students with a critical introduction to the subfield of foreign policy analysis (FPA). The general theme of the course might be summarised as "from foreign policy to state action". From its origins in the classic works of Snyder, Bruck and Sapin and the Sprouts, foreign policy analysis has been shaped by a particular set of premises that have determined the ways in which the field has developed. Specifically, foreign policy has been equated with decision-making and studied on the basis of individualist, positivist and liberal assumptions as the external projection of processes internal to the nation-state. The vast bulk of conceptual, theoretical and empirical work has focused on the United States. Over time, these assumptions have been increasingly questioned – although it must be said, without seriously denting the overall shape of the field. Foreign policy has come to be seen as a social activity that often transcends state boundaries, and is studied in post-positivist ways. The course introduces students to the core assumptions and models that have structured the field.

**The Study of International Politics V: Comparative Politics, *Sossie Kasbarian***

The objective of this seminar course is to provide an introduction to the most important concepts, themes, and approaches in the comparative study of politics. The course will focus both on how different political systems operate and on the comparison between systems, with a particular attention paid to democratic systems. The course is organised around questions that reflect both interesting phenomena and puzzles that call for some kind of explanation. Although the emphasis of the course is on substance, methodological issues will also be discussed.

**Environment, Population and Development, *Ellen Wiegandt*,**

Ongoing efforts to construct an international regime on climate change (the Framework Convention on Climate Change and its associated Kyoto Protocol) include discussion and debate about the differences between developed and developing countries. This course examines the special vulnerabilities of developing countries in the face of global warming through a focus on institutional structures regulating resource use, particularly property rights and demographic regimes. The emphasis of the course is on population dynamics but seen in the context of resource questions, thus making an explicit link to the environmental and climate change. Institutional factors that shape population processes are a particular focus of the course. For example, property rights are seen as a fundamental mechanism controlling the use and distribution of natural resources. In turn, population dynamics are also studied in terms of their role in determining the demand for resources. This approach leads to the discussion of sustainable development, North-South relations (including trade and migration) and their impact on global environmental negotiations.

**Global Political Economy, Dupont Cédric, Traca Daniel**

This course will discuss key international political economic issues using a case-based approach. Topics include the economic and political challenges of trade liberalisation for both industrialised and developing nations, the role of natural resources and foreign direct investment in economic development, regionalism, global capital flows and financial crises, strategic trade and competition between major economic powers, as well as the emergence of China.

**Global Environmental Governance, Liliانا Andonova**

Global environmental problems do not respect borders. Yet, the international system is organised around states as the main units of political authority and regulation. What governance institutions have been established to address this dilemma? This course is an advanced seminar on topics surrounding environmental cooperation and governance, including the negotiation of, compliance with, and effectiveness of international environmental regimes; the emergence of private and hybrid systems of global environmental governance; and the interplay between international financial, trade and environmental institutions. Theories of international cooperation provide the basis for analysing a range of environmental regimes including issues of global biodiversity, regional air pollution, ozone depletion, the management of chemical substances, deforestation, climate change, and environmental management certification.

**Humanitarianism, Michael Barnett**

The idea of humanitarian action – the desire to save lives and reduce suffering – is two centuries old, but over the last two decades it has undergone rapid change. This course examines three dimensions of humanitarianism that comprise its three principal sections. It begins with a consideration of what is humanitarianism, highlighting its changing and somewhat open-ended meaning. It then proceeds to examine some of the causes of the expansion of the humanitarian system, tracing how shifts in war, economics, and ethics have shaped the forms and kinds of global interventions that are designed to reduce unnecessary suffering. The third dimension considers whether the impressive changes in the scope, scale, and significance of humanitarian action had an effect on those on the ground. Are humanitarian organisations better able to save and protect the lives of those at risk? If not, what sorts of impacts have there been? And, can humanitarian organisations change to deliver on their promise to emancipate individuals from the roots of suffering? These issues are particularly notable in the context of postconflict reconstruction. We conclude by examining the relationship between humanitarianism and world order. Students in this course will develop a better understanding of the current themes and debates in the field of humanitarianism, will explore different hypotheses regarding the causes and consequences of humanitarian action, and use critical policy analysis to gain a better understanding of the effects of humanitarian actions.

**Managing the Global Commons, Urs Luterbacher**

International environmental and sometimes trade and other economic problems raise particular issues for international cooperation. Usually, global environmental change problems are characterised as commons where the relevant metaphor is that of a resource to which everybody has free access and thus an incentive to use as much of it as possible without regard to what the other users are doing. If every user has the same attitude, the resource is rapidly depleted and the environment to which it belongs is no longer sustainable. This conclusion is also valid for global resources such as the atmosphere or the oceans that have been referred to as global commons. Trade and other issues present sometime different, sometimes similar structures, to be examined in this course.

**Political Violence, Keith Krause**

Political violence manifests itself at all levels of social organisation. “War” is today the least important contemporary manifestation of political violence, which implicates non-state armed groups, inter-communal conflicts, large-scale criminal-political violence, rebellions, localised struggles, and acts of terror. This research seminar will examine the global distribution of armed violence, and develop different inter-disciplinary approaches to explaining contemporary violence in different cases and contexts. Students will be expected to present case study research papers. “Contemporary Issues in Conflict and Security” is a prerequisite for this seminar, or permission of the instructor.

**Qualitative Methods, David Sylvan**

This course provides an overview of the rationale, principal design issues, and techniques of one set of qualitative methods in the social sciences. The course begins with a discussion on the concepts of lifeworld and typicality, then moves on to several weeks of sessions on the design of qualitative studies, notably the issues of sampling, coding, and abducting patterns. At that point, three techniques of qualitative methods will be considered: the analysis of

transcripts, direct (in situ) observations, and ethnographic interviews. For each of these techniques, “how to” readings will be followed by the study of particular research articles or monographs as a way to see how the techniques actually work in practice. Following this, there will be class discussions of student write-ups on their exercises.

**Research Seminar on Sanctions, *Thomas Biersteker***

This advanced research seminar will examine the use of sanctions as an instrument of economic and political coercion in the contemporary international system. Individual student participants will have the opportunity to conduct original empirical research on the design, utility, and consequences of sanctions, including both unilateral and multilateral measures. Special attention will be given to the analysis of targeted sanctions, which were first introduced in the early 1990s and have become the only type of multilateral sanction employed by the United Nations. Students will have the opportunity to select a research topic, design an original project, receive critical feedback from their peers, and revise their final term papers. The end goal is to produce either a publishable paper or a pilot version of a thesis project.

**Statistics for Social Sciences II, *Eugen Horber***

The focus of this course is on the application of advanced statistical tools for typical research problems in social sciences, with a focus on topics in international relations. At the end of the course, active participants should have in-depth knowledge of some advanced techniques to further their own work.

**Dialectics of World Orders, *Thomas Biersteker***

This course will explore different conceptions of order in contemporary international relations. A dialectical approach for comprehending the emergence of different types of contradictory tendencies in international relations will be articulated. The goal of this seminar is to develop a genuinely global approach to international relations. The multinational authors engaged in the project are trying to produce an approach to understanding international relations that is sensitive to fundamentally different cultural traditions and is able to accommodate contradictory understandings, rather than attempt to force them into a single explanatory framework. Global debates about security, political economy, political community, and ecology will be surveyed, with special attention to how they are perceived from different national or regional vantage points.

**The Foreign Policy of Great Power Intervention, *David Sylvan***

The seminar provides a survey of some of the key issues involved in accounting for great power intervention : how target states are identified as clients or enemies ; how foreign policy options (e.g., economic bailouts ; covert subversion campaigns) are packaged and argued for ; and how failures are responded to. The seminar will also include a discussion on changing historical justifications for intervention and the issue of formal vs. informal empire. Students will present and write papers on particular cases of great power intervention.

**Water Conflicts, Security and Cooperation, *Marwa Daoudy***

This seminar will examine some of the contemporary and conceptual issues relating to transboundary water resources, such as hydropolitics, hydro-political complex theory, processes of securitisation and de-securitisation, hydro-hegemony and patterns of conflict, cooperation and governance. Considering the many international dimensions of water, the discussions will also incorporate policy, economic, environmental and legal perspectives. The course aims to provide students with theoretical tools to help analyse specific cases of water conflict and cooperation in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

**International History and Politics Courses 2008-2009**

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/history-politics>

Foreign Policies of Major Powers  
Histoire des relations internationales au XIXe siècle  
Historiography of International Relations  
Political Ideas  
Asian Security System

*Lanxin Xiang*  
*Bruno Arcidiacono*  
*Jussi Hanhimäki*  
*André Liebich*  
*Lanxin Xiang*

Colonialism and African Development	<i>Austin Gareth</i>
Développement, gouvernance et mondialisation : une histoire économique 1400–2000	<i>Marc Flandreau</i>
Du « miracle » de l'Asie orientale à la "Ré-Orient-ation" du monde	<i>Jean-Luc Maurer</i>
Moyen-Orient à l'Asie centrale: évolutions régionales et politiques des grandes puissances	<i>Mohammad-Reza Djalili</i>
From "Nationalities" to "Minorities"	<i>André Liebich</i>
History of the European Union, 1945–1992	<i>Brigitte Leucht</i>
International Money and Finance : History and Theory	<i>Marc Flandreau</i>
La Méditerranée dans les relations internationales	<i>Mohammad-Reza Djalili</i>
Problèmes contemporains de l'Amérique latine en perspective historique	<i>Claude Auroi</i>
International Economic and Social History	<i>Gopalan Balachandran</i>
The History of International Relations in the 20th Century	<i>Matthew Leitner</i>
Development Strategies	<i>Marc Flandreau</i>
Diasporas et relations internationales	<i>Mohammed-Reza Djalili</i>
European Union External Relations, 1958–2008	<i>Brigitte Leucht</i>
Governing Europe: Trans and Supranational Actors in Hist Perspective	<i>Brigitte Leucht</i>
Humanitarian Intervention: Historical Perspectives	<i>Davide Rodogno</i>
Hybrid Histories: Indigenous Peoples and Nation-Building in North America	<i>Isabelle Schulte-Tenckhoff</i>
L'Inde face aux paradoxes de la croissance, de la démocratie et de l'intégration internationale	<i>Isabelle Milbert</i>
Les grands règlements de paix, 1648–2008	<i>Bruno Arcidiacono, Peter Haggemacher</i>
Les villes, acteurs clé de la mondialisation	<i>Isabelle Milbert</i>
Nationalism	<i>Andre Liebich</i>
Reading the Yugoslav Wars	<i>Andre Liebich</i>
Religion, politique et relations internationales	<i>Mohammed-Reza Djalili</i>
Transatlantic Relations Since 1945	<i>Jussi Hanhimäki</i>
United States and the Cold War World	<i>Jussi Hanhimäki</i>

#### **Foreign Policies of Major Powers , *Lanxin Xiang***

The objectives of the course are: to review, analyse, and consider leading puzzles regarding foreign policy; to learn about the substance of foreign policies of major countries in the present time period and recent past; and to develop and sharpen analytical skills that are useful when confronting new foreign policy puzzles. Much emphasis will be placed on the relevance of foreign policy scholarship to understanding real-world, contemporary world affairs.

#### **Historiography of International Relations , *Jussi Hanhimäki***

This seminar is intended to develop critical reading and analytical skills in history. Works examined will be drawn from different fields and periods and focus on different methods of analyzing the history of international relations. The course is compulsory for MIS students in international history and politics.

#### **Political Ideas , *André Liebich***

This class will read and discuss some key thinkers in the history of political ideas. The approach will be both textual and contextual. Classes will deal with historical background and historiography as well as engage in a close reading of each text. In particular, the class will consider and compare the contributions of these thinkers to questions of power, authority and the state in a long-term historical perspective. In addition to the readings and discussions, students will take a test and write a short paper focusing on a political thinker, other than those read in class.

**Asian Security System, *Lanxin Xiang***

This course will explore fundamental security issues in Asia and the Pacific region. The emphasis will be placed on the post-Cold War period. Attention will focus on military capacities, doctrines, organisations and international relations. Particular focus will be placed on the interaction between domestic and foreign-security policies. Topics include the Chinese military and the cross-Strait relations, US-China relations, US-Japan security arrangement, the situation in the Korean Peninsula, the nuclearised subcontinent, and ASEAN Regional Forum. The course will also discuss the regional arms race and prospects for building an Asian security system in the future.

**Cinema and International Relations, *Matthew Leitner***

This seminar will examine, through a selection of films of diverse national origins, a number of issues and crises in international relations. Each student will have the specific responsibility of producing a research paper on an assigned film and topic, presenting the film and the major elements of their research to the class, and leading the class discussion on their topic. Papers will examine the history of the film in question and the larger historical topic it deals with.

**Colonialism and African Development, *Austin Gareth***

This seminar examines the causes and consequences of European colonisation and decolonisation in Sub-Saharan Africa, emphasising the importance of Africans in shaping the patterns of change within this context. Topics include: theories of the relationship between colonialism, capitalism, and economic development; political economy of colonisation and decolonisation; dynamics of economic change in agriculture and industry; African initiatives and resistance in agriculture and business; slavery, migrant labour and labour stabilisation; "capitalism and apartheid" in South Africa; and colonial legacies for ethnic conflict, globalisation, development policies, poverty, and industrialisation.

**Développement, gouvernance et mondialisation : une histoire économique 1400–2000, *Marc Flandreau***

Ce cours propose une introduction à l'histoire économique, à ses méthodes et à ses outils d'analyse. Par les objets qu'il explore, il se situe au confluent de l'histoire, de l'économie et de la science politique. D'un point de vue pédagogique, il vise à éveiller et consolider ces trois sensibilités tout en montrant les ponts qui existent entre les disciplines. Le but est de fournir un aperçu des tendances longues de l'intégration économique internationale ainsi que des institutions du capitalisme, de la Révolution commerciale à nos jours.

**From "Nationalities" to "Minorities", *André Liebich***

This seminar will analyze aspects of what is now loosely referred to as the "National Question" from its beginnings as the "principe des nationalités" to the implementation of a "minority régime" under the auspices of the League of Nations. The seminar is not limited in its geographical focus but its emphasis will be on the evolution of national consciousnesses and state-seeking behaviour within the multinational empires (Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, Russian) and their successors. It will cover the period extending approximately from the French Revolution and the Congress of Vienna to the period between the World Wars.

**History of the European Union, 1945–1992, *Brigitte Leucht***

This course introduces students to the causes, the course, and the political and social consequences of European integration between 1945 and 1992. Two initial sessions will introduce students to topics and themes in the history and historiography of European integration. The history of the European Union will then be explored, from the formation of "core Europe" of the six founding members of the European Coal and Steel Community to the Maastricht Treaty. The aim of this seminar is to go beyond the history of "grand bargains" between European governments to reflect on some crucial questions: what were the causes of European integration? Why did some European states give up sovereignty after 1945? How has the relationship between European integration and nation states changed over time? How have states, societal actors and supranational institutions influenced the integration process? How have different interpretations in historiography shaped our understanding of the motivations and driving forces behind European integration?

**International Money and Finance : History and Theory, *Marc Flandreau***

This course covers the historical and theoretical literature on the evolution of the international monetary and financial system. The purpose is to provide students with a command of both the most recent literature and of earlier contributions, in order to provide a clear perspective on the current research frontier. For each topic, a reference to theoretical contributions will be combined with discussions on recent empirical results or early empirical insights.

Possible extensions of current work will also be covered. Main topics include research on international currencies, persistence and network externalities, long run financial market integration, early derivative markets, early monetary and financial policy, crisis management, etc. Systematic parallels will be drawn with current and prospective issues. Students are expected to produce an essay that uses an original historical dataset to test some simple proposition with relevance for the economics of international money and finance.

### **International Economic and Social History, *Gopalan Balachandran***

This course aims to introduce students of the specialised MIS course in international history and politics to modern economic and social history in a global context. It will explore the emergence and development of a global economy from the latter part of the 19th century, and its economic, social, and political implications for various regions of the world. Particular emphasis will be placed on the interplay between ideas, institutions and organisations, and practices against the background of ideological and political configurations from the late-19th century to the recent past.

### **History of International Relations in the 20th Century, *Matthew Leitner***

This course will examine the major events that have marked the 20th century, from the end of the First World War to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Central to this examination will be the international systems that emerged in each period: their objectives, their weaknesses, and the factors that ultimately brought about their demise. Special attention will be directed to the logic of the Versailles settlement, the viability of collective security, the League of Nations' action in Manchuria and Ethiopia, the nature of fascism, the origins of the Cold War, and the United States' vision of the "New World Order".

### **Development Strategies, *Marc Flandreau***

This seminar is intended to provide students with a solid background on the history of development policies. The emphasis is not on the history of thought, but on the history of development oriented tools, ideas and practices. Such topics as institutions, sequencing, trade policy, dependency, etc. shall be discussed in an analytical rather than chronological manner. The seminar will maintain a balance between a concern for historical insights as well as contemporary relevance. Authors including Hirschman, Smith, Petty, de Soto, Schelling, Prebisch, Stiglitz, etc. will be discussed. Reports from multilateral agencies will also be considered in an attempt to infer underlying views of development and development policies. The goal is to provide students in History with a command of development topics. Students from Economics will gain exposure to long-term development issues (a long run phenomenon), while students from Development Studies will learn from predecessor debates as well as from current issues. Course evaluation is based on student presentations and a command of the underlying literature. This course serves as a complement and sequel to « Développement, gouvernance et mondialisation : une histoire économique 1400-2000 », offered in the Fall Semester.

### **European Union External Relations, 1958–2008, *Brigitte Leucht***

This seminar will introduce students to the external relations of the European Union from 1958 to the present. Two initial sessions will introduce students to the history and two strands of EU external relations: foreign policy in the more traditional or narrow sense of the term and a wider conceptualisation of the EU as an international actor, including trade and economic and development co-operation. Crucially, notions of power and "international actorness" will be reassessed. Topics studied will include the historical emergence of a common foreign and security policy; the role of economic sanctions to achieve political goals; EU enlargement policy as foreign policy; the EU's approach to key regions such as the former Soviet Union; and the impact of the common commercial policy on global trade agreements and the developing world.

### **Governing Europe: Trans- and Supranational Actors in Historical Perspective, *Brigitte Leucht***

This seminar will introduce students to the role of trans- and supranational actors in European integration from a long-term historical perspective. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach, initial sessions will introduce students to the notion of governance of the multi-level polity of what is now the European Union using recent approaches in the theory of European integration, including historical and social institutionalism, constructivism and the policy network concept. The influence of transnational actors (political parties, expert communities, business actors) and supranational actors (European Commission, European Court of Justice) on European integration outcomes will also be concretely studied. Case studies will include key events such as the formation of "core Europe" after World War II and the initiative to realise the internal market programme in the 1980s, as well as policy areas such as the common agricultural policy, EU competition policy, and more recently, educational policy.

**Humanitarian Intervention: Historical Perspectives, *Davide Rodogno***

This seminar explores the concept and international practice of humanitarian intervention in a historical perspective, from British naval operations and the Atlantic slave trade to NATO's 1999 intervention in Serbia. It examines the circumstances, operations, controversies, and consequences of this phenomenon aiming at "saving strangers". Class discussion and research papers will focus on the target-state, victims of massive violations of fundamental human rights, the role of public opinion, the juridical and philosophical discourses on humanitarian intervention, transnational humanitarian networks and groups, NGOs, and inter-governmental organisations. Particular attention will be devoted to the role of the intervening states and their humanitarian politics under different international systems and societies.

**Hybrid Histories: Indigenous Peoples and Nation-Building in North America, *Isabelle Schulte-Tenckhoff***

This seminar is concerned with the founding dilemma of Canada and the US as so-called neo-European states that constituted themselves via the political exclusion of the peoples who inhabited the region before colonisation. Its purpose is to offer a decentred approach to the history of international relations by taking into account indigenous historicities and legal discourses. Based on a critique of ex post facto reasoning, which projects into the past the current configuration of international relations, the seminar is also meant to address present-day repercussions of US and Canadian constitutional history with regard to indigenous rights.

**Nationalism, *Andre Liebich***

This course first looks at theories of nationalism and then considers selected recent cases in light of these theories. The course inquires into the modernity of nationalism, its integrative or disintegrative role in the past and in the present, as well as its implications for the articulation of identities in a globalising world. The cases studied will reflect students' interests. They may cover violent and non-violent national conflicts, separatist or revolutionary movements, small state or nation and great power self-understanding. The course is offered in priority to MIA students in concentration area "global society".

**Reading the Yugoslav Wars, *Andre Liebich***

This seminar will draw on the burgeoning literature concerning the recent Yugoslav Wars as a historiographical corpus that allows students to examine the construction of a political discourse based on moral and historical argumentation as well as to follow and assess the clashes among scholarly interpretations of recent events. The seminar will concentrate on the period from the crisis of the Yugoslav socialist Federation in the late 1980s to the Kosovo War of 1999, without excluding forays into earlier or later events. Students who do not feel that they have a sufficient background concerning this subject will be provided with a reading list before the beginning of the semester.

**Religion, politique et relations internationales, *Mohammed-Reza Djalili***

Ce séminaire a pour objet à la fois l'examen des articulations existant entre religion et politique à l'époque contemporaine, ainsi que l'analyse de l'irruption du fait religieux dans les relations internationales depuis plus d'un quart de siècle. Dans un premier temps, à travers quelques enseignements introductifs et l'étude de textes choisis, on présentera les problématiques de bases. Dans un deuxième temps, par le moyen des travaux de séminaire, des questions relatives à l'utilisation de la religion dans la vie politique interne des Etats ainsi que dans le jeu international seront examinées.

**Transatlantic Relations Since 1945, *Jussi Hanhimäki***

This seminar examines the cultural, economic, political and security aspects of the American-West European relationship since World War II. Within the context of broader international developments from the origins of the Cold War to the twenty-first century, the course will explore the patterns of co-operation, competition, and conflict that have characterised the transatlantic relationship in the past century.

**United States and the Cold War World, *Jussi Hanhimäki***

This seminar explores the development of American foreign policy from the end of World War II to the collapse of the Soviet Union. It will explore the major events and crises as well as the underlying cultural, economic, and political factors that helped shape US foreign and national security policy after 1945. Specific emphasis will be placed on US relations with the USSR.

## International Economics Courses 2008-2009

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/economics>

Climate Change and Trade	<i>Patrick Low</i>
Macroeconomics I: Macroeconomic Principles	<i>Cédric Tille</i>
International Money and Finance: History and Theory	<i>Marc Flandreau</i>
Microeconomics I	<i>Richard Baldwin</i>
International Migration	<i>Slobodan Djajic</i>
The Political Economy of International Finance	<i>Cédric Dupont, Philipp Hildebrandt, Charles Wyplosz</i>
Econometrics II	<i>Jean-Louis Arcand and Ugo Panizza</i>
Economic Principles	<i>Charles Wyplosz</i>
Advanced Topics in International Migration	<i>Slobodan Djajic</i>
Development Economics	<i>Jean-Louis Arcand and Ugo Panizza</i>
Development and Trade	<i>Jean-Louis Arcand</i>
Impact Evaluation	<i>Jean-Louis Arcand</i>
Empirical Topics in the Economics of Location and Trade	<i>Marius Brühlhart</i>
Basic Mathematics for Economists	<i>Ramses Abul Naga</i>
Trade Policy and the Multilateral Trading System	<i>Patrick Low</i>
Development Strategies	<i>Marc Flandreau</i>
International Macroeconomics	<i>Charles Wyplosz</i>
Regional and European Economic Integration	<i>Richard Baldwin</i>
Topics in International Monetary and Financial Policy	<i>Cédric Tille and Marc Flandreau</i>
International Migration	<i>Slobodan Djajic</i>
Topics in Macroeconomic Theory and Policy	<i>Cédric Tille</i>
Econometrics IIIa (Macroeconomics)	<i>Ugo Panizza</i>
Macroeconomics II: Open Economy Macro	<i>Charles Wyplosz</i>
International Development	<i>Slobodan Djajic</i>
The Economics of Social Interactions	<i>Thierry Verdier</i>
Microeconomics II: Trade Theory and Policy	<i>Richard Baldwin</i>
The Economics of Social Interactions	<i>Thierry Verdier</i>
Econometrics I	<i>Jaya Krishnakumar</i>
International Business	<i>Simon Evenett</i>

### **Climate Change and Trade, Patrick Low**

This course examines issues surrounding climate change from a trade and trade policy perspective. It starts with a review of the science of climate change, followed by an examination of the economics of climate change with emphasis on the role of trade. Attention will also focus on discounting (considerations relating to time horizons, risk, uncertainty and income distribution). The policy component of the course will examine the challenges of adaptation to climate change and the role of policy in this regard. It will analyse abatement (mitigation) methods and costs, including the application of various policy instruments (regulation, taxation, trading rights and the use of trade policies). It will also consider the role of international cooperation in addressing climate change and the political economy of international environmental cooperation.

**Macroeconomics I: Macroeconomic Principles, Cédric Tille**

The course starts with a review of models of long-term growth. It then covers the main workhorse models used in macroeconomics, and reviews the issue of time inconsistency of optimal policies. The course then reviews modern optimising dynamic models, including setups with frictions and the analysis of policy. The class concludes with a review of the banking sector and the labour market. As conducting research in macroeconomics requires a familiarity with technical tools, the course focuses both on the intuitive interpretations of the various points developed, as well as developing a familiarity with the associated techniques in relatively simple settings.

**International Money and Finance: History and Theory, Marc Flandreau**

This course does cover the historical and theoretical literature on the evolution of the international monetary and financial system. The purpose is to provide students with a command of both the most recent literature and earlier contributions. For each topic we combine a reference to theoretical issues and discuss possible extensions of empirical work. Main topics include research on international currencies, persistence and network externalities, long run financial market integration, early derivative markets, early monetary and financial policy, crisis management, etc. Systematic parallels will be drawn with current and prospective issues.

Students are expected to make presentations and test, through the creation of an original historical dataset, some simple proposition with relevance for the economics of international money and finance. This year's topic is financial crises and the making of Lending of Last Resort operational rules.

**Microeconomics I, Richard Baldwin**

This course familiarises students with graduate-level microeconomic tools such as the theory of consumers and firms, general equilibrium, game theory and imperfect competition. It also covers the basics of microeconomic policy analysis such as tax policy, competition policy and public policies to address distortions, externalities and public goods.

**International Migration and Development, Slobodan Djajic**

This seminar addresses the key economic issues related to international migration from the perspective of the developing countries. This includes the effects of emigration on welfare of the remaining residents, the role of remittances and return migration, the brain-drain problem and the potential for brain-gain, as well as the implications of a range of immigration policies of the host countries on the pattern of international migration and the development prospects of the source countries.

**The Political Economy of International Finance, Cédric Dupont, Philipp Hildebrandt, Charles Wyplosz**

This course examines how countries and financial markets interfere in the globalising world: economic policies increasingly depend on how the markets react, and financial disturbances often force governments to take actions that they would rather not take. The course will rely mostly on the study of current major issues as they unfold: financial crises, the role of international financial institutions, debt negotiations, etc. will be analysed from the perspective of policymakers and financial markets.

**Econometrics II, Jean-Louis Arcand and Ugo Panizza**

The objective of this course is to provide students who have taken their required classes in theoretical econometrics a hands-on experience in empirical research. The course will be particularly useful for students interested in writing an empirical master or Ph.D. thesis. The course will start with a general discussion on data collection and data management and then will cover specific topics (identification, limited dependent variables, panel data, differences-in-differences, matching methods, parameter heterogeneity, and time series analysis). Rather than proving theorems, the course will focus on the intuition and practical applications of the various econometric techniques. The typical class will start with the discussion of a specific problem and then it will cover a couple of empirical papers. Students will be asked to discuss some of these papers. Homework assignments will require the use of both STATA and "R".

**Economic Principles, Charles Wyplosz**

This course is designed for MIA students as an introduction to economics. The course reviews the essentials of economic principles. The emphasis is both on sound theory and real-world relevance. As other economics courses assume a minimum knowledge of principles, this course is strongly recommended for students for who plan to take other courses in that field.

**Advanced Topics in International Migration, Slobodan Djajic**

This course will address theoretical and policy issues related to the problems of illegal immigration, guest-worker migration and immigration of skilled persons. It will also deal with the economic impact of various forms of international migration from the perspective of the sending and receiving countries.

**Development Economics, Jean-Louis Arcand and Ugo Panizza**

This course provides is divided in two parts: Micro and Macro Development. The first part considers a number of key issues associated with the microeconomics of development. Topics covered will include: the returns to health; population growth and human capital; intra-household allocation and gender issues; agricultural tenancy contracts; moral hazard in the labor market; savings behavior and the response to shocks; consumption smoothing; risk and insurance; intertemporal choice; learning by doing and technical change; property rights; impact evaluation of social programs. The focus of the course will be on how to go from rigorous micro theory to the appropriate empirical test, as illustrated by a selection of classic papers in the field. The second part consists of an indepth analysis of selected macroeconomic issues relevant to emerging market economies and low-income countries. Topics include the theory and empirics of long-run growth; the link between institutions and economic development; the role of financial and capital account liberalization (including their role in financial crises); the theory and empirics of sovereign debt; the macroeconomic implications of aid and debt relief; and the conduct of monetary and fiscal policy in developing countries (including the assessment of debt sustainability).

**Development and Trade, Jean-Louis Arcand**

Development, trade and their inter-linkages are amongst the most controversial topics of today. Economics has much to say concerning these issues, and constitutes a powerful tool in terms of debunking commonly held misperceptions. This course will selectively consider a number of key topics associated with trade and development, including: i) tariffs and other structural barriers to trade, ii) global and regional trade arrangements, iii) trade policy in developing countries, iv) preferential trade arrangements and the role international institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO, v) factor mobility (including immigration policies), vi) outsourcing, technical change and productivity growth, and vii) intellectual property rights. A particular emphasis will be placed on the consequences of trade on outcomes in developing countries, including: wages and labour markets, the links between openness, economic growth, poverty and inequality, the impact of export instability, terms of trade for primary commodities, and environmental consequences in the developing world. By the end of the course, it is hoped that participants will be able to intelligently read and critically assess policy documents on the topics covered that are commonly produced by the major international institutions.

**Empirical Topics in the Economics of Location and Trade, Marius Brühlhart**

This course introduces students to the main current areas of empirical work on international trade and economic geography. The main focus is on empirical research that aims to test predictions of the theory or to estimate model parameters. The course also covers relevant methodological issues in measurement and estimation. The course format is highly interactive and based on readings of the leading scientific papers in the field.

**Basic Mathematics for Economists, Ramses Abul Naga**

The main focus of this course is on the mathematical tools necessary for the core microeconomics, macroeconomics courses. The course will cover optimisation theory, difference and differential equations and initial value problems, and linear algebra. The course is pitched at the level of Dixit (1990): Optimization in Economic Theory, and Harville (1998): Matrix Algebra from a Statistician's Perspective.

**Trade Policy and the Multilateral Trading System, Patrick Low**

This course covers basic trade theory, the theory of trade policy and the institutional setting for the conduct of multilateral trade cooperation. It examines basic theories and models relating to the gains from trade and patterns of trade, as well as the welfare analytics of various trade policy interventions (including tariffs, quotas and subsidies). The course then goes on to consider the origin, principles and objectives of the GATT/WTO multilateral trading system. Among the topics covered, primarily from an economic perspective, are the role of non-discrimination in the trading system; the pace and sectoral incidence of trade liberalisation (manufactures, agriculture, services); contingency trade policy (safeguards, anti-dumping and countervailing duties); beyond-the-border policies (subsidies, standards); an expanded WTO agenda (intellectual property protection; investment, competition, trade facilitation; procurement); the dispute settlement system; and the role of developing countries in WTO.

**Development Strategies, Marc Flandreau**

This seminar is intended to provide students with a solid background on the history of development policies. The emphasis is not on the history of thought, but on the history of development oriented tools, ideas and practices. Such topics as institutions, sequencing, trade policy, dependency, etc. shall be discussed in an analytical rather than chronological manner. The seminar will maintain a balance between a concern for historical manner. The seminar will maintain a balance between a concern for historical insights as well as contemporary relevance. Authors including Hirschman, Smith, Petty, de Soto, Schelling, Prebisch, Stiglitz, etc. will be discussed. Reports from multilateral agencies will also be considered in an attempt to infer underlying views of development and development policies. The goal is to provide students in History with a command of development topics. Students from Economics will gain exposure to long-term development issues (a long run phenomenon), while students from Development Studies will learn from predecessor debates as well as from current issues. Course evaluation is based on student presentations and a command of the underlying literature. This course serves as a complement and sequel to "Développement, gouvernance et mondialisation: une histoire économique 1400-2000", offered in the Fall Semester.

**International Macroeconomics, Charles Wyplosz**

The course is designed for MIA students who have studied economics prior to joining the program. It is an introduction to macroeconomics with some emphasis on international aspects. The issues covered include: the levels of activity and employment, inflation, the exchange rate and the role of macroeconomic policies (fiscal and monetary policy).

**Regional and European Economic Integration, Richard Baldwin**

This course will cover the basic economic issues involved in regional economic integration, stressing the European example, including the necessary institutional, legal and historical background.

**Topics in International Monetary and Financial Policy, Cédric Tille and Marc Flandreau**

The course covers current global monetary and financial issues facing the world economy from a theoretical and policy perspective. Topics include: the theory and empirics of current account determination and the link to contemporary global imbalances and exchange rates; and international financial integration, with both historical and current perspectives.

**International Migration, Slobodan Djajic**

This seminar provides a general overview of the economic consequences of international migration from the perspective of receiving countries. It addresses a number of specific problems including immigration control and illegal immigration, guest-worker migration, immigration policy and assimilation of immigrants.

**Topics in Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, Cédric Tille**

This course reviews select topics that are active areas of research in open-economy economics. Specific topics include empirical and theoretical aspects of different channels of international adjustment ("intensive" and "extensive" margin), international financial integration and capital flows, the monetary policy transmission process, imperfections in international financial markets and associated puzzles.

**Econometrics IIIa, Macroeconomics, Ugo Panizza**

In this seminar MIS students interested in writing a thesis in macroeconomics, international finance, finance and macro-development present a draft of their thesis, with particular emphasis on its empirical part. The work is formally critiqued by two reviewers and appraised by all participants and the responsible professor. A similar course is offered for students interested in writing a more micro-oriented thesis (Econometrics 3b micro). Students should discuss with the instructors of the two courses which one of the two seminars is a better fit for their needs.

**Macroeconomics II: Open Economy Macroeconomics, Charles Wyplosz**

This is a follow-up to the Macro I course. It deals with open-economy macroeconomics. Issues to be covered include policy effectiveness and adjustment under fixed and flexible exchange rates, the transmission of disturbances, models of the international monetary system, expectations and exchange rate determination and the analytics of international policy co-ordination.

**International Development, Slobodan Djajic**

This course covers the basics of graduate-level international development, including theory, evidence and policy analysis. It covers topics such as the vicious circle hypothesis, trade policies of developing countries, foreign direct investment and technology transfer, labour migration and foreign aid.

**Economics of Social Interaction, Thierry Verdier**

So called "non economic" aspects such as social interactions, trust, solidarity, cultural and social norms have become increasingly acknowledged in various important economic and social policy areas like crime, ethnic conflict, gender, the welfare state and economic development. This course applies the tools of microeconomic analysis and tools from other fields (sociobiology, evolutionary anthropology and statistical physics) to such issues, emphasising the role of endogenous preferences, social norms and social interactions.

**Microeconomics II: Trade Theory and Policy, Richard Baldwin**

This course covers the basics of graduate-level international trade, including theory, evidence and policy analysis.

**Econometrics I, Jaya Krishnakumar**

This is an intermediate to advanced level Econometrics course, with weekly practical problem-solving sessions. After a brief review of the multiple regression model, the course will deal with its generalisations and extensions - autoregressive, heteroscedastic and ARCH models, dynamic structure, distributed lags, panel data, system estimation and qualitative choice models, covering different estimation techniques such as Generalised Least Squares (GLS), Maximum Likelihood (ML), Maximum Likelihood (ML), Instrumental Variables (IV), Generalised Method of Moments (GMM), Nonlinear Least Squares (NLS) and an introduction to asymptotic inference and simulation based inference. A thorough understanding of matrix algebra, matrix calculus and basic statistics is essential background knowledge.

**International Business, Simon Evenett**

The principal goal of this course is to improve the ability to identify, analyse, and execute strategies in the fast-changing global business environment. This course prepares senior managers for the diverse set of circumstances found in the global economy now and in the years to come. Not only are there marked differences across the business climates of industrialised economies, where it is important to remember that many US multinationals still make most of their profits, but the circumstances in emerging economies also demand attention. The latter economies are not only rich potential sources of greater sales for Western multinationals, but increasingly the home base for vigorous competitors that are now breaking out onto the world stage. There have been significant advances during the past 18 months in our understanding of how the "emerging giants" compete. This seminar provides the opportunity for drawing out strategic lessons for firms established in world markets. The focus of this course is on how to compete globally; consequently, its most important objective is to adapt and deepen corporate strategy skills to the evolving demands of the global economy.

**International Law Courses 2008-2009**

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/law>

Welcome to International Law at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva (The Graduate Institute, or IHEID). The International Law Unit is a high level and diverse academic community that is strongly engaged in the issues of theory, policy and practice that arise in international law and relations today. It offers a unique graduate education in international law with a wide variety of courses at both the master's and doctoral level. Our faculty members are respected international experts in their fields who are active in research and publication of their work, as well as providing advice to governments and international organisations, and serving on key bodies in their fields.

Human Rights Through the Concepts  
International Trade Law

*Andrew Clapham*  
*Joost Pauwelyn*

United Nations and International Law	<i>Vera Gowlland</i>
International Institutions and Regulations	<i>Cédric Dupont</i>
Contemporary Issues of Public International Law	<i>Vera Gowlland</i>
Advanced Seminar on WTO Jurisprudence	<i>Joost Pauwelyn</i>
Treaty Making in Contemporary International Society	<i>Vera Gowlland</i>
International Law-Making	<i>Andrea Bianchi</i>
International Legal Framework for the Protection of Human Rights	<i>Andrew Clapham</i>
Law in Armed Conflicts	<i>Peter Haggemacher</i>
Brierly's "Law of Nations" Revisited: General Course on Public Intl Law	<i>Andrew Clapham</i>
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<i>Manfred Nowak</i>
The Security Council and Issues of Responsibility under Intl Law	<i>Vera Gowlland</i>
Fight against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	<i>Manfred Nowak</i>

**Human Rights Through the Concepts , *Andrew Clapham***

This course will serve as an introduction to basic ideas about human rights and will explore how particular terms are used in the context of international human rights law. Taking as a starting point the “International Human Rights Lexicon” (2005) the course will examine human rights law in the context of various concepts, including arms, the death penalty, development, detention, disappearance, education, fair trial, food, globalisation, health, housing, international crimes, media, privacy, protest, racism, religion, sexuality, terrorism, torture, women and work. The aim of the course is to understand the changing nature of the scope of the vocabulary of human rights law as well as the ways in which terms are appropriated and given meanings.

**International Trade Law, *Joost Pauwelyn***

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) attracts much attention and criticism. Why do economists say that liberalising trade flows is a good thing? How can this liberalisation go hand in hand with other public policy choices such as protecting the environment and human rights or promoting the economic development of poor countries? In this course, the reason for why the WTO exists will be examined, as well as how it developed from the GATT, what it is now, and how it fits into the wider picture of other international economic institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF. The course will offer in-depth, practical knowledge of substantive WTO law drawing heavily on case law. It will address the basic principles of trade in goods and trade in services, as well as some of the more specialised WTO agreements on, for example, health measures, investment, subsidies, anti-dumping and safeguards.

From a more procedural side, the course will pay close attention to the unique WTO mechanism for the solution of trade disputes, with special reference again to recent and ongoing cases. Although the focus of this course is the law of the WTO, one of its driving themes will be to find the WTO’s rightful place in, on the one hand, the wider field of public international law and, on the other hand, further-reaching regional modes of integration such as the European Union and NAFTA.

Some background in international law is a prerequisite.

**United Nations and International Law , *Vera Gowlland***

The course will focus on the relevance of international law to the operations of the United Nations, singling out in particular its peace maintenance function. The first part will provide an overview of the UN constitutional framework from an evolutionary perspective, examining the UN Charter as a multilateral treaty, constituent instrument and constitution, as well as its relationship with the broader international legal system. Issues covered will include Charter interpretation, legal personality and accountability of the United Nations, and the delimitation of competences between the principal organs. The course will then assess the contribution of the UN to the progressive development and enforcement of international legal norms, examining UN “lawmaking”, including recent “legislative” efforts of the Security Council. Finally, it will focus on a new reading of the UN system of collective security.

### **International Institutions and Regulations**, *Cédric Dupont*

In today's globalised world, the increasing interdependence among states has raised questions about the management of issues that go well beyond the border of individual states' jurisdictions. The proliferation of international institutions over the past six decades is in part a response to a growing need to manage such issues in the best appropriate way. This multidisciplinary course explores the challenges raised by the management of interdependence and puts into comparative perspective the various regulatory methods used by actors in different domains (security, trade, human rights, and environment).

### **Contemporary Issues of Public International Law**, *Vera Gowlland*

This seminar will provide a systematic survey of public international law through research papers. On the one hand, it will provide students who are following the compulsory international law courses the opportunity to pursue their interests in more depth and reinforce their knowledge through individual research papers. On the other hand, the seminar will provide bridges between the different areas of international law, viewing their interrelationship through a focus on contemporary issues that pose challenges to the traditional international legal system.

Topics to be covered in the papers will include new approaches to international law theory, the role of state consent in law formation, evolving notions of sovereignty, the tensions between public order norms such as human rights and international security, the proliferation of tribunals, and the current challenges arising from privatisation in such substantive areas of international law as humanitarian law and the use of force.

### **Advanced Seminar on WTO Jurisprudence**, *Joost Pauwelyn*

Over the past 12 years, close to 400 trade disputes have been submitted to the WTO. At a pace and complexity never seen before in international law, a sophisticated trade jurisprudence is emerging.

This seminar offers a detailed analysis of WTO dispute settlement rules and an in-depth discussion on some of its most interesting and controversial rulings to date. It does so through a combination of theory and practice (moot court exercises). After an overview of some horizontal questions such as standing, jurisdiction, applicable law, treaty interpretation, burden of proof and standard of review, particular Appellate Body reports or series of rulings will be explored; in addition, students will engage in specific moot court exercises. Examples of trade topics for discussion are: GATS and the US ban on internet gambling, the Belgian label for socially responsible companies (GATT/TBT), Brazil's challenge to US cotton subsidies, China's pegged currency as a trade restriction, and environmental conditions in preference-schemes for developing countries. Prerequisite: International Trade Law (E035); a similar course on WTO law; or practical experience in WTO law and/or WTO dispute settlement.

### **Treaty Making in Contemporary International Society**, *Vera Gowlland*

The seminar will review the codified rules of multilateral treaty-making in light of the interaction between international legal system and social change, and in particular the impact of globalisation processes on those rules. It will address such questions as the appropriateness of multilateral treaty making as a tool for meeting the new needs and requirements of an increasingly heterogeneous society that, with today's proliferation of actors is ultimately invested with the power to change and introduce new rules. It will also address the impact of the increasing technicity and complexity of the social environment, cultural diversity or an emerging international public policy on the formal techniques of multilateral treaty-making, including the forms that international agreements are taking and the nature of State consent; and the ways in which the increasing permeability between domestic and international law has affected treaty implementation.

The seminar focuses on the instrumentum and not the negotium, but the latter will also be examined, for in certain areas such as human rights or the environment, it is the substance of the norms themselves that have had an impact on the forms and procedures of treaty-making.

### **International Law-Making**, *Andrea Bianchi*

This compulsory course for first year MIS students is meant to provide a survey of international law making processes. The way international rules come into being and how they operate in the international legal system will be the core content of the course. Although the main focus is on customary and treaty law, due attention will also be paid to general principles of law, unilateral acts and soft law. The issue of whether normativity has changed due to the introduction of such normative categories as jus cogens and soft law will also be examined.

Overall, the course aims at not simply revising the fundamentals of international law making but also inquiring as to whether law-making mechanisms are changing to adapt to the new demands of the international societal body.

### **International Legal Framework for the Protection of Human Rights, *Andrew Clapham***

This course/seminar covers the legal dimension of human rights protection in the contemporary context. Starting with the history of the concept of human rights and an examination of the ways human rights are instrumentalised in foreign policy, the course will then focus on the legal dimension. International obligations are explored as they arise in customary and treaty law. Special attention will be paid to the obligations of non-state actors and new ways of looking at the sources and subjects of international law.

The course will take a detailed look at the implications of the changing understanding of the addressees of international law for holding non-state actors (such as multinational corporations) accountable for human rights violations. The UN and regional machinery for the protection of human rights will be critically examined with a special emphasis on the work of the new Human Rights Council and its new Universal Periodic Review Mechanism.

### **Law in Armed Conflicts, *Peter Haggemacher***

This lecture course will be introduced by observations on the nature of armed conflict and the conditions governing the recourse to armed force. Its main object, however, will be the general principles of international law regulating armed conflict. It will, therefore, encompass both the "Hague" and the "Geneva" laws: that is, the rules on military operations, on the one hand, and, on the other, humanitarian law, supplemented as they are at present by human rights law and criminal jurisdiction.

### **Brierly's "Law of Nations" Revisited: General Course on Public International Law, *Andrew Clapham***

The purpose of this class is to acquaint students with the basic concepts and methods used in public international law. It places an emphasis on how legal argument is used in the context of international relations. It also examines how particular terms are interpreted in a legal context.

The course will concentrate on the deep structure of international law as understood by J.C. Brierly in the 1955 edition of his book "The Law of Nations" and takes this as a starting point for discussion. Brierly's approach will be contrasted with that of contemporary scholars, with a reflection on what has changed in the last 50 years. The roles of different actors in international law will also be considered, including: states, international organisations, corporations, insurgents, non-governmental organisations and individuals. The basic principles of international law concerning the use of force and non-intervention will be discussed in their contemporary context. Other topics include international criminal law, the law of treaties and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

### **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, *Manfred Nowak***

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the two Covenants of 1966 constitute the International Bill of Human Rights and the core of the UN treaty based system for the protection of human rights. The seminar will focus on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and on the case law of the UN Human Rights Committee under the first Optional Protocol to the Covenant providing for individual complaints. Participants will be invited to write in-depth papers on the interpretation of the substantive and procedural provisions of the Covenant (e.g. right to life, personal integrity, personal liberty, fair trial, privacy, freedom of movement, religion, expression, association and assembly, equality and non-discrimination, protection of minorities; State reporting; individual and inter-State complaints procedures) and to solve specific cases in relation to these rights.

### **The Security Council and Issues of Responsibility under International Law, *Vera Gowlland***

The seminar will revisit Security Council action under Chapter VII of the UN Charter through the prism of three areas of international responsibility: i) the articulation of the relationship between State Responsibility and Security Council sanctions seen as collective responses to breaches of fundamental norms constituting threats to, or breaches of, international peace and security, such as aggression, human rights and humanitarian law; ii) the relevance of Chapter VII mechanisms to the development and institutionalisation of individual criminal responsibility, such as the institution of criminal tribunals as subsidiary organs or mixed courts, the Council's involvement in transitional justice in post-conflict States, and its relationship to the International Criminal Court; iii) the accountability of the Security Council within the developing framework of responsibility of International Organisations, ongoing within the International Law Commission, looking at such issues as the accountability of the Security Council in respect of its authorisations of military force, and the concurrent responsibility of member States.

Students who have no prior knowledge of the UN system are encouraged to take the UN and International Law course first.

**Fight against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment** , *Manfred Nowak*

The prohibition of torture is one of the few absolute and non-derogable human rights under international law. The seminar will focus on the various substantive and procedural provisions of the UN Convention against Torture of 1984 (definition of torture, principle of non-refoulement, obligations of State parties to prevent and criminalise torture, to bring perpetrators to justice and to provide victims with a remedy and reparation; State reporting, inquiry, individual and inter-State complaints procedures) and its Optional Protocol of 2002 (preventive visits to places of detention by the Subcommittee on Prevention and national preventive mechanisms). In addition to the case law and practice of the UN Committee against Torture, the seminar will also cover the practice of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, and above all the methodology of fact-finding missions. Participants will be invited to prepare in-depth papers on any of these topics and to solve specific cases related to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Open to MIA and MIS students in International Law.