

International Economic Relations SPRING 2019 Course Offerings

SIS-616.001 : International Economics

Porzecanski, A.

Tuesday 5:30 – 8: 00 PM

Prerequisite: ECON-603

Examines comparative advantage and neo-classical trade theory, contemporary trade theories, balance of payments accounting, exchange rates, and open-economy macroeconomics and economic development. Usually offered every term.

SIS-616.002 : International Economics

Silvia, S.

Wednesday 5:30 – 8: 00 PM

Prerequisite: ECON-603

Examines comparative advantage and neo-classical trade theory, contemporary trade theories, balance of payments accounting, exchange rates, and open-economy macroeconomics and economic development. Usually offered every term.

SIS-616.003 : International Economics

Brunel, C

Monday 5:30 – 8: 00 PM

Prerequisite: ECON-603

Examines comparative advantage and neo-classical trade theory, contemporary trade theories, balance of payments accounting, exchange rates, and open-economy macroeconomics and economic development. Usually offered every term.

SIS-666.001 : International Financial Relations

Schiff, J

Wednesday 5:30 – 8:00 PM

Prerequisite: SIS 616

An analysis of the historical evolution of the international monetary system, the political economy of monetary regimes, and the pros and cons of alternative exchange rate policies. It also examines global conflicts over balance-of-payments adjustments as well as the transmission and management of international financial crises. Usually offered every spring

SIS-731.001 : Economic Development

Poole, J.

Monday 5:30 – 8:00 PM

Prerequisite: ECON 603

Why are some countries rich and some countries poor? This course introduces students to the leading issues in development economics at both the macro and micro levels. It weaves a historical overview of the last century with economic theory and empirical investigations, beginning with a discussion of developing country macro growth policies, the role of the state, debt, and the recent liberalization of foreign trade and financial policies. The focus then shifts to more micro-development topics such as poverty, inequality, education, health, gender, corruption, and crime. Usually offered every term.