

EURR 4201A/5201A//PSCI 4801B/PSCI 5915B

GLOBAL ISSUES AND TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS

Draft course outline

Fall 2024

Wednesdays 11.30 a.m.-14.30 p.m.

Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian studies, Carleton University

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Brightspace course page link (to be provided)

1. Course Description

This course has two main goals. The first one is to introduce the concepts of international political economy and to develop analytical capabilities to understand and critically assess the processes taking place on the international economic and political arena, the interrelationships between economic factors and political outcomes as well as (geo)political factors and their impact on global, regional and national economic developments. The second goal is to assess global issues from the perspective of the European Union (EU) and the US both in terms of how they are affected by evolving global economic and (geo)political factors and how they manage external interdependencies and whether this leads to more coordination among them or more unilateralism and disagreements.

The course will use the mixture of methods including lectures, seminars and discussions based on literature analysis as well as writing of analytical essays to deepen the understanding and ability to assess the global processes which affect people, companies, countries like the US and EU member states, transatlantic community and organizations such as the EU. The main focus is on developing analytical skills of students at the same time using material on the key topics of international political economy to debate the current issues such as international trade and its weaponization, de-risking of trade dependencies, international migration and foreign direct investments, international financial integration and causes of financial crises, models of capitalism and centers of economic growth in the world, impact of globalization on welfare and poverty, climate change politics, energy security, governance of the regional and global economic relations and the dynamics of economic and security relationship between the US and the EU. All the subjects will be assessed from the perspective of the US as an economic and military superpower, the EU as an actor of international system as well as an instrument of

its member states to manage interdependencies. In addition, the current state of transatlantic relationship will be discussed as well as possible implication of the November 2024 elections in the US.

2. Learning Outcomes

After taking the course, students will:

- Be able to identify the information resources on current affairs in the US and the EU;
- Have a good understanding of current global issues and policies of the US and the EU as well as the state of transatlantic relations;
- Have a good understanding of different theoretical perspectives on current global issues;
- Be able to debate and provide evidence-based assessments of the current global issues;
- Be able to critically assess the texts and extract key arguments related to international economic and security affairs and domestic politics within the US and the EU (it member states);
- Develop skills in writing an analytical essay and its review.

3. Course Calendar and Texts & Course Materials

Important note: Readings might be updated throughout the semester to provide students with the most up to date material. The texts under “readings” are compulsory to read before the class and mostly are academic articles or book chapters while “ Optional readings” usually are short media commentaries, blog posts, etc. written by scholars and think-tankers based on their research or other types of material which is very useful for seminar discussions.

In addition to the readings suggested for every class, students are advised to read news portal *Politico* (both EU and US versions), weekly journal *The Economist* and daily *Financial Times*, academic publications such as *Foreign Affairs*, *International Organization*, *World Economy*, *World Politics*, *Economic Policy*, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *Review of International Political Economy*. Topics of international political economy and transatlantic relations are also debated by the well-known scholars coming from different schools of thinking on the internet portal *Project Syndicate*, available at http://www.project-syndicate.org/about_us/rss. Publications of the World Trade Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, European Commission and European Central Bank also provide useful insights. Think-tanks on both sides of the Atlantic such as the Council on Foreign Relations, Atlantic Council, Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA), Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), Centre for European Reform, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Bruegel, Trans-European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) and others provide useful commentaries on current affairs from the US and the EU perspectives.

September 4 (week 1). Introduction to the course, its requirements and organisational matters. Discussion of expectations.

Introductory lecture: International political economy: object, methods, approaches, key issues. (De)globalization and its discontents. What are the main reasons for revolt against globalization? What is the state of globalization after the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia’s war against Ukraine and growing tensions between the US and China? What are the likely effects of fragmentation? EU between the drive for strategic autonomy and interdependence.

Optional readings:

Patel, D., Sandefur, J., Subramanian, A., “A Requiem for Hyperglobalization. Why the world will miss history’s greatest economic miracle”, *Foreign Affairs*, June 12, 2024, p. 1-11;

Setser, B., "The Dangerous Myth of Deglobalization. Misperceptions of the global economy are driving bad policies", *Foreign Affairs*, June 4, 2024, p. 1-13;

Sapir, A., *Is globalization really doomed?* Bruegel Blog Post, 3 November 2022, <https://www.bruegel.org/blog-post/globalisation-really-doomed>;

Leonard, M., *The next globalization*, ECFR Commentary, 26 January 2023, <https://ecfr.eu/article/the-next-globalisation/>

September 11 (week 2). *Interdependence and power. Weaponization of interdependence. What is interdependence? What are the main characteristics of interdependence? What is the link between interdependence and power? When economic interdependence does, or doesn't, lead to peace? What is the difference between sensitivity and vulnerability in interdependent world? How interdependence can be weaponized? What are the concrete examples of countries weaponizing interdependence in recent years? What are the reasons behind the increase in the use of international (economic) sanctions? What makes sanctions effective? Are Western sanctions against Russia effective? What makes sanctions more effective? How countries are hedging against weaponization of interdependence (reducing their vulnerabilities)?*

Readings:

Keohane, R. O., Nye, J. S. Jr., *Power and Interdependence*, Boston: Longman, 4th edition, 2012, p. 3-18;

Brooks, S. G., "The Trade Truce? When economic interdependence does – and doesn't – promote peace", *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 103, no. 4, July/August 2024, p. 141-147;

Morgan, C. T., Syroupolous, C., Yotov, Y. V. "Economic sanctions: evolution, consequences and challenges", *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, vol. 37, no. 1, Winter 2023, p. 3.-30.

Optional readings:

Copeland, D. C., "When Trade Leads to War. China, Russia and the Limits of Interdependence", *Foreign Affairs*, August 23, 2022, p. 1-10;

Galeotti, M., How Migrants Got Weaponized. The EU set the stage for Belarus's cynical ploy, *Foreign Affairs*, December 2, 2021;

Leonard, M., *Weaponising interdependence*, European Council on Foreign Relations, January 2016, available at <http://www.ecfr.eu/europeanpower/geoeconomics>;

Ribakova, E. Our experience with Russia holds lessons for future sanctions, *Financial Times*, February 27, 2024;

Demarais, A., Russia sanction: 10 Lessons and Questions for What Comes Next, *Foreign Policy*, February 24, 2023;

Alcidi, C., Shamsfakhr, F., Postica, D., *How successful have Western sanctions against Russia actually been?* CEPS Explainer, 2023-03;

Harrell, P., The Limits of Economic Warfare. What Sanctions on Russia Can and Can Not Achieve, *Foreign Affairs*, March 27, 2023;

Schott, J. J., *Economic sanctions against Russia: How effective? How durable?* PIIE Policy Brief No. 23-3, April 2023;

Atlantic Council, Russia sanctions database: <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/econographics/russia-sanctions-database/>

US Department of State, Economic Sanctions Policy and Implementation: <https://www.state.gov/economic-sanctions-policy-and-implementation/>

Council of the EU, EU sanctions against Russia explained: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/restrictive-measures-against-russia-over-ukraine/sanctions-against-russia-explained/>

September 18 (week 3). *Different approaches to international trade. What are the benefits of free trade? What are the costs of protectionism? What are the main sources of resistance to trade liberalization? Why advocates of protectionism often prevail in trade policy decisions? Has there been a shift in US trade policies after the election of J. Biden? What are the main features of J. Biden's foreign trade policy? What are the pros and cons of active industrial policies in the US and EU to support production of semiconductors in their home market? What principles and policy measures should be applied to achieve the right balance between free trade and protection of workers? Why the power to set technology standards is important? What implications do technology standards have on international trade? How approaches to technology standards differ among the US, the EU and China?*

Readings:

Blinder, A. S. "The free-trade paradox. The bad politics of a good idea", *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 98, no. 1, January/February 2019;

Hanson, G. H., "Can Trade Work for Workers? The Right Way to Redress Harms and Redistribute Gains", *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 100, no. 3, May/June 2021, p. 20-27;

Zuniga, N. et al., "The geopolitics of technology standards: historical context for US, EU and Chinese approaches", *International Affairs*, 100:4, 2024, p. 1635–1652; doi: 10.1093/ia/iaae124

Optional readings:

Madeira, M. A., "Politics of International trade", *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics*, February 2018, DOI: 10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.013.598 (optional);

Rachman, G. Why Joe Biden is the heir to Trump, *Financial Times*, August 7, 2023;

Arcuri, G., *The CHIPS for America Act: why it is necessary and what it does*, CSIS, January 31, 2022;

Krueger, A., America's industrial policy is counterproductive, *Project Syndicate*, March 22, 2023;

Gros, D., *The European Chips Initiative. Industrial policy at its absolute worst*, CEPS Blog, February 10, 2022;

Posen, A. "America's Zero-Sum Economics Doesn't Add Up", *Foreign Policy*, March 24, 2023;

September 25 (week 4). *International trade, WTO and regionalism. What are the most important principles of the WTO? Why WTO and its dispute settlement mechanism are important? What are the roots of the WTO crisis and suggestions to solve it – the perspectives of the US and the EU? What is regionalism and why is it (or friend-shoring) controversial among economists? What are the signs of the importance of regionalism in the current world economy? Why rules based trade system is important from EU's perspective? The examples of regional transatlantic trade agreements – the contested cases of CETA and TTIP. What were the main sources of resistance to EU's trade agreements with Canada and the US? How they were managed by the EU institutions and its member states? How politicization affects trade negotiations and ratification of regional trade agreements? Why politicization in the EU member states did not prevent from the ratification of CETA? What the contestation of CETA and TTIP tell us about the prospects of deeper economic transatlantic integration?*

Readings:

O'Neil, S. K., "The myth of the global. Why regional ties win the day", *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2022;

Bievre, D. D., "The Paradox of Weakness in European Trade Policy: Contestation and Resilience in CETA and TTIP negotiations", *International Spectator*, vol. 53, no. 3, 2018, p. 70-85, <https://doi.org/10.1080/03932729.2018.1499849>

Hurrelmann, A., Wendler, F., "How does politicization affect the ratification of mixed EU trade agreements? The case of CETA", *Journal of European Public Policy*, vol. 31, no. 1, 2024, p. 157-181, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13501763.2023.2202196>

Optional readings:

Wolff, A. W., "Can the World Trade Organization Be Saved? Should It?" PIIE Policy Brief No. 23-5, May 2023;

Staiger, B. podcast *The WTO is in trouble. Econ 101 to the rescue?* Trade talks with Chad P. Brown, March 12, 2023, <https://tradetalkspodcast.com/podcast/180-the-wto-is-in-trouble-econ-101-to-the-rescue/>

World Trade Organization material on regionalism and multilateralism available on its web page http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/region_e.htm;

Reinsch, W. "Picking favourites", CSIS Commentary, February 25, 2020, <https://www.csis.org/analysis/picking-favorites>;

Rajan, R. G., "Just say no to "friend-shoring", *Project Syndicate*, June 3, 2022;

Mortensen, J. L., "The World Trade Organization and the European Union", *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics*, 30 April 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.013.1138>.

October 2 (week 5). **Group presentations on foreign direct investment policies and international migration.** *Global flows of investments and people. What are the main benefits and risks related to attracting foreign direct investments (FDI)? How FDI from China is viewed in the US? What were reasons for the EU to become more restrictive towards investments from China? What are the benefits and risks of migrant inflows? How EU*

responded to refugee inflows from Ukraine in 2022? How similar/different are approach to immigration in the US and the EU?

Readings (to be updated):

Moran, T. H., *“CFIUS and national security: challenges for the United States, opportunities for the European Union”*, Peterson Institute for International Economics, February 19, 2017;

Kratz, A. et al, *EV battery investments cushion drop to decade low. Chinese FDI in Europe: 2022 update*. Rhodium Group & MERICS, May 2023;

Project Syndicate essays on international migration (Mohieldin, M., Ratha, D.; Goldin, I, Nabarro, B.; Sutherland, P.; Leonard, M.);

Kauffmann, S., *“Disarray of EU migration policy squeezes the space for rational debate”*, *Financial Times*, September 27, 2023;

Strauss, D., *“EU rises to the challenge of taking in millions of Ukraine war refugees”*, *Financial Times*, March 20, 2022;

Mascarenas, B. G., *Why this refugee crisis is different*, CIDOB Opinion March 2022.

Optional readings:

OECD, *Framework for screening Foreign Direct Investment into the EU*, Paris: OECD, 2022;

European Commission, *EU Solidarity with Ukraine*, https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en;

Daduch, U., Weil, P., *Will Ukraine’s refugees go home?* Bruegel Policy Contribution No. 16/22, September 2022.

October 9 (week 6). *International financial markets and their regulation. What caused world financial crisis of 2007-2008? What were the causes of financial crisis in Europe (euro zone)? What were the main triggers, causes and effects of financial crisis in the Baltic States? How did they deal with the crisis (what type of policy measures were adopted, what were the outcomes)? Can their experience be applicable in Southern euro zone member states (Greece)?*

Readings:

Nakrošis, V., Vilpišauskas, R., Kuokštis, V., „Fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in Lithuania in the period 2008-2012: from grand ambitions to hectic firefighting“, *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, vol. 81, no. 3, 2015, p. 522-540;

Aslund, A. *Southern Europe ignores lessons from Latvia at its peril*, Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) Policy Brief No. 12-17, June 2012;

Beblavy, M. *Will this time be different for Greece? How to assess its ability to deliver on the reform agenda*, CEPS Commentary, 13 March 2015.

Optional readings:

The Causes and effects of the financial crisis 2008, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N9YLta5Tr2A> ;

Kuokštis, V., “Jingle BELLS and struggling GIPS: comparing the Baltic and the Southern Euro zone’s crisis experience using the varieties of capitalism framework”, *Acta Oeconomica*, vol. 65, no. S1, 2015, p. 39-64;

Buti, M., *Economic policy in the rough: A European journey*, Centre for Economic Policy Research, Policy Insight No. 98, January 2020.

October 16 (week 7). *Competing models of capitalism in the world after the crisis. What types of capitalisms are competing in the contemporary world? What are the main features of liberal capitalism and state (political, authoritarian) capitalism? What are the main features of open access orders and limited access orders? How can Eastern partnership countries be classified on the conceptual basis of limited access orders and what economic and political access indicators are used ?*

Readings:

Milanovic, B., “The Clash of Capitalisms. The real fight for the global economy’s future”, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February, 2020;

North, D. et al., *Limited Access Orders in the Developing World: A new approach to the problems of development*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4359, September 2007;

Ademmer, E. et al., *Varieties of Social Orders: The political and economic fundamentals of hybrid (in)stability in the Post-Soviet space*, EU-STRAT Working Paper No. 11, June 2018.

Optional readings:

Luce, E., Containing China is Biden’s explicit goal, *Financial Times*, October 19, 2022;

Fukuyama, F., More proof that this really is the end of history, *The Atlantic*, October 17, 2022;

Mazarr, M. J., What makes a power great. The real drivers of rise and fall, *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2022;

Allison, G., Kiersznowski, N., Fitzek, C., *The great economic rivalry: China vs. the US*, Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs paper, March 2022;

Pose, A. The end of China’s economic miracle, *Foreign Affairs*, August 2, 2023.

October 21-25 – Fall break week, no classes.

October 30 (week 8). *The global political economy of COVID-19. How similar or different is COVID-19 compared to the Great Recession (global financial crisis of 2008-2009)? What types of economic policy measures countries adopted in managing the COVID-19 crisis? What were the global effects of COVID-19 - was it a global crisis or a crisis of globalization (effects on global trade, investment, migration, supply chains, US-China decoupling)? How the COVID-19 crisis affected the cohesion of the EU and why is strategic autonomy in terms of supply chains controversial? What are the main features of vaccine diplomacy used by China and the US and what do they tell about great power competition?*

Readings:

Rogoff, K., “That 1970s feeling”, *Project Syndicate*, March 2, 2020;

Roach, S. S., “The False crisis comparison”, *Project Syndicate*, March 19, 2020;

Sinn, H. – W., “The world is at war”, *Project Syndicate*, March 16, 2020;

Farrell, H., Newman, A., “Will the coronavirus end globalization as we know it?” *Foreign Affairs*, March 16, 2020;

Armstrong, R., “Coronavirus is a global crisis, not a crisis of globalization”, *Financial Times*, March 11, 2020;

Fabry, E., Veskoukis, A., *Strategic autonomy in post-COVID trade policy: how far should we politicize supply chains?*, Rome: Institute of International Affairs, IAI papers 21/33, July 2021;

Stephens, Ph. “Supply chain sovereignty will undo globalisation’s gains”, *Financial Times*, March 18, 2021;

Sinkkonen, V., Ruokamo, A., *Vaccines as contentious connectivity in Indo-Pacific*, Finish Institute of International Affairs, FIIA working paper 129, October 2022.

Optional readings:

High-Level Group Post-Covid economic and social challenges, *A New Era for Europe*, Luxembourg, EU, 2022;

Baldwin, R., Evenett, S. (eds.), *COVID-19 and Trade Policy: why turning inward won’t work*, London: CEPR Press, 2020;

IMF, *Policy responses to COVID-19*, https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery#L

November 6 (week 9). *Global and regional governance. What is governance and why is it needed? Why the role of a hegemon/great power (G) is important for global governance? What are the characteristics of the G-0 world? What are the signs of the current world disorder? What are the motives behind most powers to act as revisionists of the current world order and are they similar? What are the arguments behind the claim that G-7 became a power player, or that G20 is the most important grouping? How has EU contributed to the functioning of multilateral institutions? How can tech companies affect the world order – are they going to remake it or not (what are the arguments behind those two positions)?*

Readings:

Bremmer, I. Roubini, N. “A G-Zero World: The New Economic Club will Produce Conflict, not Cooperation”, *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 90, no. 2, Mar/Apr. 2011, p. 2-7;

Menon, S., “Nobody wants the current world order. How all the major powers – even the US – became revisionists”, *Foreign Affairs*, p. 1-9;

Ikenberry, G. J., “The G-7 becomes a power player”, *Foreign Policy*, August 31, 2023;

Tocci, N., *Bipolar, Multipolar, Nonpolar All at Once: Out World at the Time of the Russia-Ukraine war*, Istituto Affari Internazionali, IAI Commentaries 23/42, September 2023;

O'Sullivan, D., *"The European Union and the multilateral system. Lessons from past experiences and the future challenges"*, European Parliamentary Research Service Briefing, March 2021;

Bremmer, I., "The Technopolar moment. How digital powers will reshape the global order", *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 100, no. 6, November/December 2021;

Walt, S., M., "Big tech won't remake the global order", *Foreign Policy*, November 8, 2021.

Optional readings:

Haass, R., "The new world disorder", *Project Syndicate*, September 22, 2023;

Chellaney, B., "The Wars of the New World Order", *Project Syndicate*, November 10, 2023;

Wolf, M., "We need G20 – but what is it for?", *Financial times*, September 13, 2023;

O'Neil, J., "The G20 wins the group battle", *Project Syndicate*, September 13, 2023;

Patrick, S., *Rules of Order: Assessing the State of Global Governance*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, September 2023;

Brown, G., "Fixing global governance, Project Syndicate, September 25, 2023.

November 13 (week 10). *Climate change politics and policies. Why climate change is considered a global threat? Why it has been so difficult to reach an international agreement - the collective action and free riding based explanation and how to solve it? Why it is argued that domestic concerns and distributive politics can better explain climate policies? What are the reasons for the backlash against green policies of the EU? How should the EU and its member states manage green transition in the face of growing resistance? How green policies in the EU and the US differ? What are the main arguments behind the call to focus on adaptation and economic development rather than emission reduction? What are the main arguments behind the claim that current climate change mitigation policies hurt the poor?*

Readings:

Nordhaus, W., "The Climate Club. How to fix a failing global effort", *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 99, no. 3, May/June 2020, p. 10-17;

Ülgen, S. (2023, May 9). A Political Economy Perspective on the EU's Carbon Border Tax. *Carnegie Europe*. https://carnegieeurope.eu/2023/05/09/political-economy-perspective-on-eu-s-carbon-border-tax_publication

Aklin, M., Mildenberger, M., "Prisoners of the wrong dilemma: why distributive conflict, not collective action, characterizes the politics of climate change", *Global Environmental Politics*, 20:4, November 2020, p. 4-27;

Nordhaus, T., Ramachandran, V., Brown, P., "The obvious climate strategy nobody will talk about. Economic development is the only proven path to climate resilience", *Foreign Policy*, November 2022;

Optional readings:

Reinsch, W. A., Benson, E., Denamiel, T., *Green Industrial Strategies: Takeaways for Transatlantic Trade*, CSIS Briefs, March 2023;

Dennison, S., Engstrom, M. *Ends of the Earth: How EU Climate Action Can Weather the Coming Election Storm*, ECFR Policy Brief No. 512, 28 September 2023, <https://ecfr.eu/publication/ends-of-the-earth-how-eu-climate-action-can-weather-the-coming-election-storm/>

Lomborg, B., “How climate policies hurt the poor”, *Project Syndicate*, September 26, 2019, <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/governments-must-reduce-poverty-not-emissions-by-bjorn-lomborg-2019-09>.

The Economist, *The global backlash against climate policies*, 11 October, 2023;

Al Hussein, Z. D., Khan, F. I., The Case for a Global Carbon-Pricing Framework, *Foreign Affairs*, 11 September, 2023;

Hancock, A., Bounds, A., Business braced for red tape from EU carbon border tax, *Financial Times*, 28 September, 2023;

O’Connor, S., Net zero was never going to be an easy win for workers, *Financial Times*, 26 September, 2023;

Leonard, M. et al. “*The geopolitics of the European Green Deal*”, Bruegel, Policy Contribution Issue No. 4/21, February 2021.

November 20 (week 11). *Political economy of trade in energy resources. What is energy security and why does it receive so much attention? What are the main changes and challenges in terms of energy security faced by states? After the Russia’s war against Ukraine, what are the main factors of energy insecurity? What are those market failures that reveal the need for government intervention into energy markets? What are the risks of too much interference by the governments in energy markets? What transition from fossil fuels to green energy implies in terms of global power relations, who are likely winners and losers and how to deal with that? What do the metaphors of Putin and Monnet resilience describe in terms of EU’s energy security challenges? Is Europe winning the energy war with Russia?*

Readings:

Bordoff, J., O’Sullivan, M. L., “The Age of Energy Insecurity. How the fight for resources is upending geopolitics”, *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2023, p. 104-119;

Bordoff, J., O’Sullivan, M. L., “The New Energy Order. How governments will transform energy markets”, *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 101, no. 4, July/August 2022, p. 131-144;

Bordoff, J., O’Sullivan, M. L., “Green upheaval. The new geopolitics of energy”, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2022;

Tocci, N., *Putin vs Monnet: European resilience, Energy and Ukraine war*, IAI papers 22/25, September 2022;

Optional readings:

Yergin, D., “The Global Search for Energy Security”, *The Wall Street Journal*, July 6, 2022;

Sheppard, D., “Is Europe winning the gas war with Russia?”, *Financial Times*, October 29, 2022.

Kardas, S., *Keeping the lights on: the EU's energy relationships since Russia's invasion of Ukraine*, ECFR policy brief, May 2023;

Herhold, P., et al., *Crisis on pause, Europe still needs a green industry transformation*, Boston Consulting Group, April 6, 2023, <https://www.bcg.com/publications/2023/europe-energy-crisis-need-green-transformation>

November 27 (week 12). *Economic and social effects of globalization. What have been the effects of globalization on economic development and poverty? What are the different ways of measuring inequality? How has globalization affected inequality in the world in recent decades? What does the most recent research about the effects of international trade and inequality show us? What do authors such as Rodrik and Milanovic suggest as possible ways of reducing global inequality? Which of them are most realistic and why?*

Readings:

Milanovic, B., *Global Income inequality by the Numbers: in History and Now*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 6259, November 2012;

Milanovic, B., *The Great Convergence. Global Equality and its Discontents*, *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2023, vol. 102, no. 4, p. 78-91;

Rodrik, D., *Is global equality the enemy of national equality?* Harvard University Working paper, January 2017.

Optional readings:

Radelet, S., *Prosperity Rising. The Success of Global Development – and how to keep it going*, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2016;

UBS, *Global Wealth Report 2023*, Credit Suisse Research Institute, 2023;

Peterson Institute of International Economics, *How to fix economic inequality?* Washington, D. C.: PIIE, 2020.

December 4 (week 13). **Group presentations on the state of EU-US relations and their prospects after the US elections in November 2024.** *The most important economic partners, but drifting apart in the world of geopolitical tensions? The role of the US in the future security of the EU – what is the likely impact of presidential elections in the US? NATO at 75 – facing the potential crisis of leadership at the time when it is needed most?*

Readings (to be updated):

Laya, A. G. et al. "Trump-Proofing Europe. How the continent can prepare for American abandonment", *Foreign Affairs*, February 2, 2024, p. 1-16;

Fix, L., Kimmage, M., "Trump's Threat to Europe. His first term tested transatlantic relationship – but his second would break it", *Foreign Affairs*, March 22, 2024, p. 1-10;

Droin, M., Monaghan, S., Townsend, J, "NATO's missing pillar. The alliance needs a more powerful Europe", *Foreign Affairs*, June 14, 2024;

De Maio, G., Belin, C., "Europe's America Problem. Whether Trump wins or loses, the continent needs a new strategy towards the United States", *Foreign Affairs*, August 23, 2024, p. 1-11.

4. Evaluation

Students will be assigned a grade for the course according to the following scheme (please, comply with the deadlines indicated below for each assignment as late submissions will not be accepted and in such cases the final grade will be lowered accordingly, extensions will be considered only for documented medical reasons or family emergencies):

Class participation (attendance, knowledge of readings, participation in seminar debates)	25%
Group presentations on US and EU investment and migration policies – October 2	15%
Presentation of the research paper concept – October 30	10%
Group presentations on the EU-US relations – December 4	15%
Research paper (15 pages for 4 th year students, 20 pages for 5 th years students) – December 11	35%

Explanation of each element

Class participation: 25%

Students are expected to attend all classes and participate in the discussions which will be organised on the basis of questions listed under each topic and relevant readings, videos or other material assigned by instructor. Students are expected to read all proposed readings in advance and be ready to discuss them in the seminars. Familiarity with readings, critical thinking and quality of regular contributions to the seminar debates will be important.

Group presentations on investment and migration policies: 15%

The October 2 class will be dedicated to group presentations on the controversies of foreign direct investment flows and international migration in the US and the EU. The exact topics and the number of groups will be decided several weeks before the class. The aim of those presentations will be to assess from different perspectives on benefits and costs of FDI and migrants, the importance of those issues for domestic politics as well as policy measures adopted by the US and the EU. The groups presentations could use PPT slides.

Presentation of the research paper concept: 10%

Each student will have to prepare a 2 pages research paper concept on a chosen topic related to the course. It should present a research question, explain why it is important to be analysed, present the structure of the planned paper and tentative sources/materials to be used (bibliography). The list of recommended paper topics will be proposed by instructor. Students can also propose their own paper topic but they should inform instructor about it to make sure it is related to the course. The paper concepts will be the first step towards writing a research paper due in December. They will help mobilise working on research papers and will provide an opportunity to get early feedback from instructor. The research concept papers should be sent to instructor by e-mail not later than October 30.

Group presentations on the EU-US relations: 15%

The last class on December 4 will be dedicated to group presentations on the state and prospects of transatlantic relations after November elections in the US. The exact topics and the number of groups will be decided several weeks before the class. The aim of those presentations will be to assess from different perspectives on economic and security relations between the EU and the US on the basis of materials and sources proposed by instructor. The groups presentations could use PPT slides.

Research paper: 35%

The paper to be written and send by e-mail to instructor by December 11. It should address one of the issues discussed during the course and introduced earlier in the paper concept. The paper should be up to 15 pages long for 4th year students and around 20 pages long for 5th year students (1,5 line spacing, Times New Roman font 12), it should include proper references. It should be an independent analysis of a particular issue of transatlantic relationship or US/EU policies on a chosen issue, not a compilation of different opinions.

Standing in a course is determined by the course instructor subject to the approval of the Faculty Dean. This means that grades submitted by the instructor may be subject to revision. No grades are final until they have been approved by the Dean.

5. Statement on Academic Integrity

Academic integrity is an essential element of a productive and successful career as a student. Carleton's [Academic Integrity Policy](#) addresses academic integrity violations, including plagiarism, unauthorized collaboration, misrepresentation, impersonation, withholding of records, obstruction/interference, disruption of instruction or examinations, improper access to and/or dissemination of information, or violation of test and examination rules. Students are required to familiarize themselves with the university's academic integrity rules.

Plagiarism

The Academic Integrity Policy defines plagiarism as “presenting, whether intentional or not, the ideas, expression of ideas or work of others as one’s own.” This includes reproducing or paraphrasing portions of someone else’s published or unpublished material, regardless of the source, and presenting these as one’s own without proper citation or reference to the original source. Examples of sources from which the ideas, expressions of ideas or works of others may be drawn from include, but are not limited to: books, articles, papers, websites, literary compositions and phrases, performance compositions, chemical compounds, art works, laboratory reports, research results, calculations and the results of calculations, diagrams, constructions, computer reports, computer code/software, material on the internet and/or conversations.

Examples of plagiarism include, but are not limited to:

- Any submission prepared in whole or in part, by someone else;
- Using ideas or direct, verbatim quotations, paraphrased material, algorithms, formulae, scientific or mathematical concepts, or ideas without appropriate acknowledgment in any academic assignment;
- Using another’s data or research findings without appropriate acknowledgement;
- Submitting a computer program developed in whole or in part by someone else, with or without modifications, as one’s own; and
- failing to acknowledge sources through the use of proper citations when using another’s work and/or failing to use quotations marks.

Use of Artificial Intelligence

Unless explicitly permitted by the instructor, any use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools to produce assessed content (e.g., text, code, equations, image, summary, video, etc.) is considered a violation of academic integrity standards.

Procedures in Cases of Suspected Violations

Violations of the Academic Integrity Policy are serious offences which cannot be resolved directly with the course's instructor. When the instructor suspects a violation of the Academic Integrity Policy, the Associate Dean of the Faculty conducts a rigorous investigation, including an interview with the student. Penalties are not trivial. They may include a mark of zero for the assignment/exam in question or a final grade of "F" for the course. More information on the University's Academic Integrity Policy can be found at: <https://carleton.ca/registrar/academic-integrity/>.

Intellectual property

Student or professor materials created for this course (including presentations and posted notes, labs, case studies, assignments and exams) remain the intellectual property of the author(s). They are intended for personal use and may not be reproduced or redistributed without prior written consent of the author(s).

Submission and Return of Term Work

Papers and other written assignments must be submitted directly to the instructor by e-mail as indicated in the course outline. The departmental office will not accept assignments submitted in hard copy.

6. Statement on Student Mental Health

As a student you may experience a range of mental health challenges that significantly impact your academic success and overall well-being. If you need help, please speak to someone. There are numerous resources available both on- and off-campus to support you. For more information, please consult <https://wellness.carleton.ca/>

Emergency Resources ([on and off campus](#))

- Suicide Crisis Helpline: call or text 9-8-8, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- For immediate danger or urgent medical support: call 9-1-1

Carleton Resources

- Mental Health and Wellbeing: <https://carleton.ca/wellness/>
- Health & Counselling Services: <https://carleton.ca/health/>
- Paul Menton Centre: <https://carleton.ca/pmc/>
- Academic Advising Centre (AAC): <https://carleton.ca/academicadvising/>
- Centre for Student Academic Support (CSAS): <https://carleton.ca/csas/>
- Equity & Inclusivity Communities: <https://carleton.ca/equity/>

Off Campus Resources

- Distress Centre of Ottawa and Region: call 613-238-3311, text 343-306-5550, or connect online at <https://www.dcottawa.on.ca/>
- Mental Health Crisis Service: call 613-722-6914 or toll-free 1-866-996-0991, or connect online at <http://www.crisisline.ca/>
- Empower Me Counselling Service: call 1-844-741-6389 or connect online at <https://students.carleton.ca/services/empower-me-counselling-services/>
- Good2Talk: call 1-866-925-5454 or connect online at <https://good2talk.ca/>
- The Walk-In Counselling Clinic: for online or on-site service <https://walkincounselling.com>

7. Requests for Academic Accommodations

Carleton is committed to providing academic accessibility for all individuals. You may need special arrangements to meet your academic obligations during the term. The accommodation request processes, including information about the Academic Consideration Policy for Students in Medical and Other Extenuating Circumstances, are outlined on the Academic Accommodations website (students.carleton.ca/course-outline).

Pregnancy obligation: write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. For accommodation regarding a formally-scheduled final exam, you must complete the Pregnancy Accommodation Form ([click here](#)).

Religious obligation: write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. For more details [click here](#).

Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities: The Paul Menton Centre for Students with Disabilities (PMC) provides services to students with Learning Disabilities (LD), psychiatric/mental health disabilities, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), - 10 - Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), chronic medical conditions, and impairments in mobility, hearing, and vision. If you have a disability requiring academic accommodations in this course, please contact PMC at 613-520-6608 or pmc@carleton.ca for a formal evaluation. If you are already registered with the PMC, contact your PMC coordinator to send me your Letter of Accommodation at the beginning of the term, and no later than two weeks before the first inclass scheduled test or exam requiring accommodation (if applicable). After requesting accommodation from PMC, meet with me to ensure accommodation arrangements are made. Please consult the PMC website for the deadline to request accommodations for the formally-scheduled exam (if applicable).

Accommodation for Student Activities

Carleton University recognizes the substantial benefits, both to the individual student and for the university, that result from a student participating in activities beyond the classroom experience. Reasonable accommodation will be provided to students who compete or perform at the national or international level. Write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist.

<https://carleton.ca/senate/wpcontent/uploads/Accommodation-for-Student-Activities-1.pdf>