Course syllabus

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

For the Master Program 41.04.04 "Politics. Economics. Philosophy"

Author:
Prof. Leonid Grigoryev (lgrigor1@yandex.ru)

Approved at the meeting of the Department of Comparative Politics
Head of the Department
Prof. Andrei Y. Melville

«___» ___________ 2015 г.

Adopted by the Academic Council of Faculty of Politics
Academic secretary
«___» _____________ 2015 г.

Moscow, 2016
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Course Description
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

1. Pre-requisites
Contemporary economic theory, comparative economics, institutional economics.

2. Course Type
Compulsory

3. Abstract
This course aims to make graduate students familiar with the major concepts, theories, and debates in comparative economic systems. The course is aimed to maintain the students’ representations of the complexity of the economy of global market. Comparative economic systems are often viewed as a divergence of traditional economics types: free and planned economies with a new type of mixed systems. This course focused on the comparison of three main types of economics systems: Anglo-Saxon, Continental and Asian. The course covers many issues to compare legal systems, corporate governance, financial market, energetic systems, human capital, inequality, social policies, etc. Additional attention was paid to informal institutions (corruption and organized crime), which could be “normal” institutions in economic sense.

4. Course Plan
Part 1. 3d semester. Three types of economic systems: history, formal institutions and practices
Session 1. Introduction: Institutes & Economic theory and History
Session 3. Great Divergence: Discussion
Session 4. Social structure and policy: "social lifts" and mobility. How does social policy affect happiness?
Session 5. Differences between the Anglo-Saxon, the Continental and the Asian systems. Law and its economic implications.
Session 6. Law and New Economic Theory
Session 7. Market-based corporate governance and corporate control: differences, mixes and compositions
Session 8. Three types of systems: The Anglo-Saxon system as a basic liberal model of capitalism. The Continental (European) system with social welfare priority. The Asian system and its evolution after the Asian crisis
Session 9. Three systems: financial markets, energy markets and different business-strategies
Session 10. Russian hybrid system as a result of 1990s
Session 11. Convergence and divergence of economic systems: the competition in attraction of
developing countries, BRICS, different systems-based approaches and policies adopting global challenges

**Part 2. 4th semester. Three types of economic systems: informal economic institutions (corruption and organized crime)**


Session 2. Corruption as a “normal institution”? Corruption Anglo -Saxon, Continental, Asian regimes.

Session 3. If Corruption changes economic theorems and to what extent?

Session 4. Corruption and Growth. Consumption and Investments (Savings) in the economy.

Session 5. Mafia – complexity of definition, key principles, economic analysis

Session 6. Social conditions for developing corruption, organized crime (mafia). State failure and entrenching

Session 7. Anti-corruption measures

Session 8. Organized Crime under three Regimes.


Session 10. Final session: main results and implications of the course

**Distribution of hours**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Lecture/Seminar Hours</th>
<th>Self-study hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>January 13</td>
<td>Introduction: Institutes &amp; Economic theory and History</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>January 20</td>
<td>History of economic development and Global Divergence today. Growth and Inequality. Modern Debates. Classifications and regimes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>January 27</td>
<td>Great Divergence: Discussion</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>February 3</td>
<td>Social structure and policy: &quot;social lifts&quot; and mobility. How does social policy affect happiness?</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>February 10</td>
<td>Differences between the Anglo-Saxon, the Continental and the Asian systems. Law and its economic implications</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>February 17</td>
<td>Law and New Economic Theory</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>February 24</td>
<td>Market-based corporate governance and corporate control: differences, mixes and compositions</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>March 2</td>
<td>Three types of systems: The Anglo-Saxon system as a basic liberal model of capitalism. The Continental (European) system with social welfare priority. The Asian system and its evolution after the Asian crisis</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>March 9</td>
<td>Three systems: financial markets, energy markets and different business-strategies</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>March 16</td>
<td>Russian hybrid system as a result of 1990s</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>March 23</td>
<td>Convergence and divergence of economic systems: the competition in attraction of developing countries, BRICS, different systems-based approaches and policies adopting global challenges</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>April 6</td>
<td>Corruption – definition and classification. Different forms, fields and industries. Main models and approaches</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>April 13</td>
<td>Corruption as a “normal institution”? Corruption Anglo -Saxon, Continental, Asian regimes.</td>
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<td>April 20</td>
<td>If Corruption changes economic theorems and to what extent?</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>Corruption and Growth. Consumption and Investments (Savings) in the economy</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>Mafia – complexity of definition, key principles, economic analysis</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>May 18</td>
<td>Social conditions for developing corruption, organized crime (mafia). State failure and entrenching</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>Anti-corruption measures</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Organized Crime under three Regimes.</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>Resistance to Corruption and Organized Crime, Legislation, Public Opinion, FATF Transnational organized crime</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>Final session: main results and implications of the course</td>
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Total hours | 228
---|---
Total credits | 6

5. Reading List

Basic (required) literature:

15. Grigoryev L. Elites And The Middle Class Published in #13 SPERO – 2010.
17. Grigoryev L. Russia, Gazprom and the CAC: Interests and Relations
21. Hellman J., Jones J., Kaufmann D. Seize the State, Seize the Day: State

Optional articles (in Russian)
2. Григорьев Л., Овчинников М. Коррупция как препятствие модернизации. «Вопросы экономики» №2, 2008.

6. Grading System

The final grade will consist of:
- essay and class presentation: 40%
- presence and participation in discussions: 20%
- final exam: 30%
7. **Requirements**

**Essay.** The paper should be about pages 5-7 pages (6-8 thousand signs) with 3-part structure (intro, main body, and conclusion), references and list of literature. An essay identifies a theoretical or empirical puzzle worth exploring, reviews and critiques existing literature, provided with personal reflection and analysis. We offer a list of recommended topics. Other topics approves individually.

**Deadline:** the 1\textsuperscript{st} of May.

**Presentation.** The presentation should be about 10-15 minutes, performs as a report during the weekly session with a Power Point format. It should cover the main aspects of the essay topics, but could be without personal analysis and implications.

**Deadline:** All presentation should be finished before final session.

In all, the paper and presentation are worth **40% of the final grade.**

**Class activities.** Students are expected to study recommended literature before sessions and to participate in discussions with the lecturer and other students. **20% of the final grade.**

**Final Exam.** An exam based on all material of the semester. **30% of the final grade.**

8. **List of essay topics**

1. The Great Divergence: Asian economics & institutes in XV-XVII centuries
2. The Great Divergence: European economics & institutes in XV-XVII centuries
3. Islamic law and logic on finance and business
4. Common and Civil law – why divergence – people or life?
5. Anglo-Saxon law: role of flexibility and competition
6. Continental law: is codification good?
7. Law from Europe unto developing world – which of two legal systems better?
8. Russian Law after 1990 – Continental or hybrid? What would be better?
9. Corporate governance in Anglo-Saxon and Continental systems.
10. Corporate governance in developing world – what is different?
11. Asian specific of corporate governance – formal/informal
12. Russian corporate governance – traces of what regime/regimes?
13. Property rights and protection – importance under different regimes (Anglo-Saxon. Continental, Asian)
15. Migrants – to rich or to generous countries?
16. The Origins of corruption?
17. The Origins of Organized Crime (Europe)
18. Classifications of corruption –essence and logic of differences?
20. Mafia and Organized Crime – definitions and differences
22. Fighting against corruption: methods and chances
23. Fighting organized crime (mafia): success stories (national)
24. Civil society against corruption: how it works in different types of regimes.
25. Antitrust and other state authorities – the role in fighting with corruption.
26. Corruption in different counties (you can choose one or group of countries, for example, India, Brazil, China, South Africa, etc.)
27. Mafia and democracy – coexistence?
28. “Panama files”: evidence of corruption or journalist’s investigation.