EC 352 THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON MOROCCO & NORTHWEST AFRICA
IES Abroad Rabat – Multi-Location: Granada-Rabat: Europe & the Muslim World

DESCRIPTION: Globalisation has become one of the key words of the last two decades mainly as a consequence of the sudden increase in the exchange of knowledge, trade and capital around the world, driven by technological innovation.

Globalization is creating new opportunities for both industrialized and developing countries. The largest impact has been on developing or emerging countries, which are now able to attract foreign investors and foreign capital. This has led to both positive and negative effects for those countries.

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the economy of Morocco and the impact of the globalization on its economy. The course will be focused on the main recent trends of Moroccan economy during its last two decades since its choice toward economic liberalization. This choice offers new risks and opportunities for the country. Some historical economic facts will be emphasized throughout the course to emphasize the main efforts undertaken by Morocco in reinforcing its integration into the global context.

The course will explore issues relating to social, economic, and political development in Morocco in its North African contexts. Some topics related to recent economic and sociopolitical development and the internal challenges in the region along with the impacts associated with changing patterns of the external environment will also be discussed.

Main features of Moroccan economy (choice strategies, key sectors and economic reforms,...) as well as its position in its regional and international environment will be tackled. The impact of the last financial & economic crisis as well as the main future challenges of Moroccan economy will be discussed.

CREDITS: 3 credits

CONTACT HOURS: 45 hours

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: English

PREREQUISITES: Intermediate-level knowledge of economics or international relations

METHOD OF PRESENTATION:
- Lectures, discussions, student presentations and critical analysis on key aspects of the Economy of Morocco and the impact of globalization on its economy will be used. Students will have to be prepared for every session by doing the required readings for the session. Most of the materials (students presentations, texts, readings, etc.) used in class, as well as any other relevant materials, will be available for students on the IES Abroad Rabat Moodle platform.
- This virtual platform will also be used as a communication link between students and the professor, since students can discuss their queries on Moodle and the professor can create discussion forums to analyze certain topics in depth.
- Therefore, this platform will not be a mere repository where materials are posted, but rather a meeting point for students and the professor.

REQUIRED WORK AND FORM OF ASSESSMENT:
- Participation – 10%
- Course-related Trip – 10%
- Mid-term exam – 25%
- Research paper – 25%
- Final exam – 30%

Participation
The professor will also value students’ positive and participatory attitude in class. Therefore, students’ participation in discussions, forums, tasks and any other class activities will be assessed.
In other words, all students are expected to have read the assigned readings thoroughly and thoughtfully before class and should come to class prepared to participate and make substantive contribution to the class discussions. Engagement assessment will depend on both the quality and the quantity of student’s comments and questions.

Course-related Trip
Two sessions will take place outside the classroom (dates to be determined):
1. An trip to an industrial company or an public institution
2. An trip to USAID to get an overview on the main efforts made by this international organization in Morocco.

After these two sessions, the students must write a short essay of 1000 words minimum exploring the connection between the course-related trip activity and course content studied in class.

Mid-term exam
Students must answer theoretical questions intended to assess their acquisition of course outcomes. Answers will be in a format of a comprehensive essay. The exam will be in-class and open book (access to data only).

Research paper
Students must submit a paper in which they will critically analyze a topic proposed by the student and agreed by the professor before Midterm exam and related to the course. The paper should be 3500 words minimum, double space, 12 Times new Roman, with Chicago referencing style and must be submitted in week 10.

Final exam
Students must answer theoretical questions intended to assess their acquisition of course outcomes. Answers will be in a format of a comprehensive essay. The exam will be in-class and open-book (access to data only).

LEARNING OUTCOMES:
By the end of the course students will be able to:
• Understand main characteristics and challenges facing the emergence of Morocco;
• Discuss with arguments globalization impact on Moroccan economy;
• Get a clear overview of Morocco’s relations with mainly the European Union and U.S.;
• Compare critically European policy and U.S. foreign policy towards Morocco applicability;
• Understand challenges of regional integration between Morocco and some Arab countries;
• Emphasize the critical role of migration within the Moroccan context;
• Analyze the structural obstacles to development in MENA with emphasis on Morocco.

ATTENDANCE POLICY:
Class attendance is compulsory. Each student will be allowed only two unexcused absences throughout the course. For each unexcused absence beyond this there will be a reduction in the final grade. Students who are late to class on a regular basis will also receive a reduction in their final grade and/or disciplinary action.

Students should not exceed 2 absences in each (45 hours) content course.
Students should not exceed 4 absences in the (90 hours) Arabic language course.

Any additional absence would lower the grades as follows:
1 more absence = will lower the final grade by 5 %
2 more absences = will lower the final grade by 10 %
3 more absences = will lower the grade by 15 %
4 more absences = will lower the grade by 20 %

Any additional absences will continue to lower the final grade by 5% increments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Reading &amp; Assignments</th>
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</table>
- World Trade Organization, Trade Policy review, report by the Kingdom of Morocco (2009), p 16-18  
- Anthony O’Sullivan, Marie-Estelle Rey and Jorge Galvez Mendez (2011):“ Opportunities and Challenges in the MENA Region” (pp 1-23)  
- IRES-The Royal Institute for strategic studies- “Morocco and the Global financial and economic crisis: Public policy stakes and orientations”.  
| Session 1 |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Session 2 |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Session 3 |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Week 2 | Economic policy of Morocco       | Doing business 2014 Morocco, p 4-13  
- World Trade Organization, Trade Policy review, report by the kingdom of Morocco (2009), p 12-14  
- Benrida (2011): Human capital and the Moroccan Job Market (pp 1-21)  
- The social economy in the Mediterranean by Euro-Mediterranean Network of Social Economy (ESMED-|
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Legislative economic environment</th>
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<td>World Trade Organization, Trade Policy review, report by the Kingdom of Morocco (2009), p 12-14</td>
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**Review and Exam**

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<tr>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Morocco’s economic foreign policy of Morocco: Key features and trends</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Session 1</td>
<td>World Trade Organization, Trade Policy review, report by the kingdom of Morocco (2009), p 5-11.</td>
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<td>African economic outlook: Morocco ODCE/BAD 2014 (P 6)</td>
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<td>Russell King Theories and Typologies of Migration: An Overview and a Primer Willy Brandt Series of Working Papers in International Migration and Ethnic Relations 3/12, Malmö institute for studies of migration, diversity and welfare (mim).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hein de Haas, Morocco’s migration transition: trends, determinants and future scenarios, Centre for International Development Issues Nijmegen (CIDIN) Radboud University, N° 28 April 2005.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Course-related trip to the AMAPP Association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Session 3

- The FDI report 2012 Global Greenfield investment trends, FDI intelligence p 13-14
- Morocco economy: Morocco leads North Africa in terms of FDI inflows August 28th 2013 From the Economist Intelligence Unit
- Morocco, 1st in North Africa in FDI flow 07/22/2013/www.invest.gov.ma

### Week 5

#### Session 1
**Economic cooperation between Morocco and some key global and regional actors**

- European Union and USA
  - Finn Laursen “Theory and Practice of Regional Integration”, Jean Monnet/Robert Schuman Paper Series Vol. 8 No. 3 February 2008
  - Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, “Analysis of Morocco-European Union partnership within the framework of the Advanced Status: Main features and challenges” published at Europautredningen, September 2011, p 5-13
  - CRS Report for Congress, Morocco-US Free trade Agreement, Raymond J. Ahearn; updated May 26, 2005
  - Joint Statement of the First Session of the U.S.-Kingdom of Morocco Strategic Dialogue, October 2012
  - Joint Statement of the Second Session of the United States - Kingdom of Morocco Strategic Dialogue, April 2014

#### Session 2
**Regional Integration: case of Arab Maghreb Union & Agadir Agreement**

- Bernard Hoekman & Khalid Sekkat “Arab Economic Integration: The missing links”, Groupe d’économie mondiale, working paper April 2010
- Morocco, Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania and Tunisia, treaty instituting the Arab Maghreb Union (with declaration) concluded at Marrakech on 17th February 1989 Vol 1546, I-26844 p 161-166

**Week 6**

**Session 1**

Social Economy in Morocco

- The social Economy in the Mediterranean by Euro-Mediterranean Network of Social Economy (ESMED-Network), 2011, p 58-93

**Session 2**


**Session 3**

- Review session for the exam and final exam

**REQUIRED READINGS:**

- 07/22/2013/www.invest.gov.ma
- African economic outlook: Morocco ODCE/BAD 2014 (P 6)
- Anthony O’Sullivan, Marie-Estelle Rey and Jorge Galvez Mendez (2011): “Opportunities and Challenges in the MENA Region” (pp 1-23)
- Benrida (2011): Human capital and the Moroccan Job Market (pp 1-21)
- Bernard Hoekman & Khalid Sekkat “Arab Economic Integration: The missing links”, Groupe d’économie mondiale, working paper April 2010
- Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, “Analysis of Morocco-European Union partnership within the framework of the Advanced Status: Main features and challenges” published at Europautredningen, September 2011, p 5-13
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- Doing business 2014 Morocco, p 4-13
- Finn Laursen “Theory and Practice of Regional Integration”, Jean Monnet/Robert Schuman Paper Series Vol. 8 No. 3 February 2008

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• Hein de Haas Morocco: Setting the Stage for Becoming a Migration Transition Country? March 19, 2014 in http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/morocco-setting-stage-becoming-migration-transition-country
• Hein de Haas, Morocco’s migration transition: trends, determinants and future scenarios, Centre for International Development Issues Nijmegen (CIDIN) Radboud University, N° 28 April 2005.
• http://www.invest.gov.ma/Business climate
• http://www.invest.gov.ma/investissement opportunities
• IRES-The Royal Institute for strategic studies- “Morocco and the Global financial and economic crisis: Public policy stakes and orientations”.
• Jawad Rachami (2003), Institutionalized Corruption: An Instrument of Governance in Morocco? (pp 1-5)
• Jawad Rachami “Maghreb Integration and the Four-Sided Development”, Center For International Private Enterprise, March 2008, p 2-9
• Joint Statement of the First Session of the U.S.-Kingdom of Morocco Strategic Dialogue, October 2012
• Joint Statement of the Second Session of the United States - Kingdom of Morocco Strategic Dialogue, April 2014
• Middle East and North Africa: Protecting Social Cohesion and Economic Stability (2011)
• Morocco economy: Morocco leads North Africa in terms of FDI inflows August 28th 2013 From the Economist Intelligence Unit
• Morocco Facing the global economic crisis: For faster growth and more widely shared prosperity http://www.oecd.org/countries/morocco/42473952.pdf (28 pages) (12-26 pages)
• Morocco, 1st in North Africa in FDI flow
• Morocco, Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania and Tunisia, treaty instituting the Arab Maghreb Union (with declaration) concluded at Marrakech on 17th February 1989 Vol 1546, I-26844 p 161-166
• Morocco: Current Issues http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS21579.pdf p11-17
• Morocco: The internet & corruption (2012)
• Russell King Theories and Typologies of Migration: An Overview and a Primer Willy Brandt Series of Working Papers in International Migration and Ethnic Relations 3/12, Malmö institute for studies of migration, diversity and welfare (mim).
• The FDI report 2012 Global Greenfield investment trends, FDI intelligence p 13- 14
• The new constitution of morocco 2011 draft text of the Constitution Adopted at the Referendum of 1 July 2011 translated by Jefri J. Ruchti p 36-38.
• The social economy in the Mediterranean by Euro-Mediterranean Network of Social Economy (ESMED-Network), 2011, p 58-93
• World Trade Organization, Trade Policy review, report by the Kingdom of Morocco (2009), p 16-18
• World Trade Organization, Trade Policy review, report by the kingdom of Morocco (2009), p 12-14
• World Trade Organization, Trade Policy review, report by the kingdom of Morocco (2009), p 5-11.