

ENGLISH FRIENDLY COURSES (EFC) 2023-2024 CAMPUS OF BIZKAIA





<https://www.ehu.es/en/web/ekonomia-enpresa-fakultatea/hasiera>

Contact: economicas.internacional@ehu.es

In addition to the general offer of courses taught in English, some Centers offer for incoming students English Friendly Courses (EFC): subjects taught in Spanish or Basque, in which the syllabus summary; lecturer tutoring, examinations and/or papers are available in English.

English Friendly Courses taught in SPANISH:

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS (321)

COURSE	SEMESTER ¹	CREDITS	SCHEDULE ²	LINK TO SYLLABUS
Degree In Business Management & Administration and Degree In Law				
26161 Derecho Penal II	1st	6	M	
26174 Derecho Financiero II	1st	8	M	
26156 Derecho Penal I	2nd	6	M	
Bachelor`s Degree in Economics				
27016 Economía Laboral	1st	6	A	

¹ SEMESTER: Annual: September 2023 to May 2024

1st: September 2023 to January 2024

2nd : January 2024 to May 2024

² SCHEDULE: Morning (M)/ Afternoon (A): begins at 13.30.

COURSE GUIDE

2023/24

Faculty 321 - Faculty of Economics and Business

Cycle .

Degree GADEDE30 - Degree In Business Management & Administration and Degree I

Year Second year

COURSE

26156 - Criminal Law I

Credits, ECTS: 6

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The content of the subject Criminal Law I corresponds, firstly, to the study of the concept of Criminal Law, legal-criminal regulations and the role of Criminal Law, and secondly, to the basis and limits of the State's punitive power. Thirdly, Criminal Law will be addressed in terms of time and place, and finally, considering the legal consequences of the crime.

COMPETENCIES/LEARNING RESULTS FOR THE SUBJECT

- Express oneself appropriately, correctly and effectively, both orally and in writing, using the correct legal penal terminology and appropriate presentation techniques.
- Be able to locate and handle with skill legal information sources, in different formats (publications, databases, etc.)
- Read, understand, synthesize and critically analyze legal texts (legal, case-law and doctrinal).
- Apply sentencing rules to specific criminal cases.

Theoretical and Practical Contents

Block 1. INTRODUCTION

- Criminal Law: concept
- The legal-criminal precept
- Criminal Law: purpose

Block 2. STATE PUNITIVE POWER REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITS

- The Principle of Legality
- The limits of *Ius Puniendi* in a Social State
- The principle of subsidiarity and the fragmentary nature of Criminal Law
- The legal rights exclusive protection principle
- The limits of *Ius Puniendi* in a Democratic State
- Penalties: the humanity principle
- Principle of guilt
- Principle of proportionality
- Principle of re-socialization

Block 3. CRIMINAL LAW IN TIME AND LOCATION

- Criminal Law interpretation and rule conflict.

Block 4. LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

- Penalty system in the Penal Code. Abolition of the death penalty
- Punishments involving deprivation of liberty, their suspension and substitution.
- Other penalties
- Determination of the penalty
- Execution of custodial sentences.
- Extinction of criminal liability and its effects.
- Security measures and accessory consequences in the Criminal Code.
- Civil liability arising from the crime. Criminal law and victims

TEACHING METHODS

The student will work independently and do class work, both in lectures and practical sessions.

a) In lectures: the student will receive documentation in advance, following the teacher's instructions, on the content of each lesson, to be able to follow the subsequent explanation in class more easily, raise questions and participate in discussions. Later on, the student will review the lesson.

b) In practical training sessions: the teacher will give examples of practical cases and instructions on how to approach them, solve them individually, and then present them in class. All the students will solve all the cases and will present in turns. Those whose turn it is not to present will also participate in the subsequent debate. Seminars and meetings will also be held in which the students can participate.

The student's work is therefore divided into classroom teaching (a total of 60 hours: 42 theoretical and 18 practical), and non-classroom activity. It is recommended that students dedicate a total of 90 hours to the preparation of the course (63 hours are recommended for reading and study and 27 hours for the preparation of practicals). The total dedication is 150 hours.

TYPES OF TEACHING

Types of teaching	M	S	GA	GL	GO	GCL	TA	TI	GCA
Hours of face-to-face teaching	42		18						
Horas de Actividad No Presencial del Alumno/a	63		27						

Legend: M: Lecture-based S: Seminar GA: Applied classroom-based groups
GL: Applied laboratory-based groups GO: Applied computer-based groups GCL: Applied clinical-based groups
TA: Workshop TI: Industrial workshop GCA: Applied fieldwork groups

Evaluation methods

- End-of-course evaluation

Evaluation tools and percentages of final mark

- Exercises, cases or problem sets 30%
- In the event that the teaching and evaluation must be virtual, the type of exam could be oral.
In addition, if someone has technical problems during the examination, that person could be examined orally.
70%

ORDINARY EXAMINATION PERIOD: GUIDELINES AND OPTING OUT

A. Continuous evaluation system:

There are two options, at the choice of the teaching staff of each Group.

- Only theoretical final exam in the case that the practical part has been released through the weekly practices.
- Theoretical and practical exams.

If the grade obtained in the theoretical part is lower than 5 points out of 10, or a third of the questions are failed with a grade of 2.5 out of 10 or lower, **NO AVERAGE WILL BE MADE** with the practical exam. In such a case, the grade that will appear in GAUR will be the grade corresponding to the theoretical exam.

B. Final evaluation system (if there are causes that justify the non-attendance to the practical classes according to the regulations):

It will consist of a theoretical and a practical part. If the grade obtained in the theoretical part is lower than 5 points out of 10, or a third of the questions are failed with a grade of 2.5 out of 10 or lower, **NO AVERAGE WILL BE MADE** with the practical exam. In this case, the grade that will appear in GAUR will be the grade corresponding to the theoretical exam.

Regulations governing Student Evaluation in official undergraduate degrees (Art. 12.2. In the case of continuous evaluation, if the percentage of the test is higher than 40% of the grade of the subject, it will be enough not to take the final test for the final grade to be no-show or no-show. Otherwise, if the percentage of the final exam is equal to or less than 40% of the grade for the subject, the student may waive the final exam within a period of at least one month before the end of the teaching period of the corresponding subject. This waiver must be submitted in writing to the faculty member responsible for the course.

Protocol on academic ethics and prevention of dishonest or fraudulent practices in evaluation tests and academic work at the UPV/EHU.

In general, and unless otherwise indicated, during the development of an evaluation test at the UPV/EHU, the use of books, notes or notes, as well as telephone, electronic, computer or any other type of apparatus or device, by students is forbidden.

The following conducts are considered fraudulent or dishonest practices in the evaluation tests or in the elaboration and presentation of academic work evaluable at the UPV/EHU: Plagiarizing work that is, copying other people's work without citing its origin or source, and presenting it as one's own work, in the texts or work submitted for academic evaluation.

In the event that the teaching and evaluation must be virtual, the type of exam could be oral.

In addition, if someone has technical problems during the examination, that person could be examined orally.

EXTRAORDINARY EXAMINATION PERIOD: GUIDELINES AND OPTING OUT

The assessment criteria are the same as in the ordinary call

MANDATORY MATERIALS

Updated Penal Code

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Basic bibliography

- o DÍEZ RIPOLLÉS, J.L., Derecho Penal español. Parte General en esquemas, Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia, 2016.
- o LASCURAIN SANCHEZ, J.A., Manual de Introducción al Derecho penal. Agencia Estatal Boletín Oficial del Estado, 2019.
- o MIR PUIG, S., Derecho Penal. Parte General, PPU, Barcelona, 2022. MUÑOZ CONDE, F., GARCIA ARAN, M., Derecho penal. Parte general, Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia, 2022.
- o QUINTERO OLIVARES, G., Parte General del Derecho Penal. Editorial Aranzadi, Pamplona, 2015.
- o

Detailed bibliography

- o ARROYO ZAPATERO, L., Curso de Derecho Penal. Parte General, Experiencia, Barcelona, 2016.
- o BACIGALUPO, E., Principios de Derecho penal. Parte General, Akal Ediciones, Madrid, 1998.
- o BERDUGO GÓMEZ DE LA TORRE, I, Curso de Derecho Penal. Parte General, Experiencia, Barcelona, 2004.
- o BLANCO LOZANO, C., Tratado de Derecho Penal español I y II, Bosch, Barcelona, 2004.
- o CUELLO CONTRERAS, J., El Derecho Penal español. Curso de iniciación, Dykinson, Madrid, 2002.
- o LANDROVE DÍAZ, G., Introducción al Derecho Penal español, Tecnos, Madrid, 2019.
- o VAELLO ESQUERDO, E., Introducción al Derecho Penal. Universidad de Alicante, Alicante, 2003.

Journals

- o Actualidad Penal
- o Anuario de Derecho Penal y Ciencias Penales
- o Aranzadi Penal
- o Cuadernos de Derecho Judicial
- o Cuadernos de Derecho Penitenciario
- o Cuadernos Penales y Criminológicos
- o e-Eguzkillore
- o La Ley
- o Revista del Poder Judicial
- o Revista Electrónica de Derecho Penal
- o Revista Jurídica de Cataluña

Web sites of interest

- Aranzadi on-line (westlaw)
- Dialnet
- CSIC
- OTHER WEBS:
 - o Sociedad Internacional de Criminología,
 - o Asociación Internacional de Derecho penal,
 - o Consejo de Europa,
 - o Naciones Unidas,
 - o Instituto Max-Planck de Derecho penal extranjero e internacional, de Friburgo de Brisgovia,
 - o Instituto Superior de Ciencias Criminales de Siracusa (Italia),
 - o Instituto Latinoamericano de Naciones Unidas para la prevención del delito y tratamiento del delincuente (Ilanud) de San José de Costa Rica,
 - o Rama de las Naciones Unidas para la prevención del delito y la justicia criminal

OBSERVATIONS

COURSE GUIDE

2023/24

Faculty 321 - Faculty of Economics and Business

Cycle .

Degree GADEDE30 - Degree In Business Management & Administration and Degree I

Year Third year

COURSE

26161 - Criminal Law II

Credits, ECTS: 6

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Analysis of the "crime" concept in Criminal law. Study of the elements of which it is made up, both essential and accidental. The link between theory of crime and the theory of punishment. Applying the theory of crime to the study of the offences described in criminal law.

This subject course continues from Criminal Law I and precedes Criminal Law III, and together with them covers comprehensive knowledge of the field of Criminal Law. It must be based on the knowledge gained from completing Criminal Law I. A basic course to prepare for numerous professions linked to the legal sphere, especially those of lawyer, the judiciary, prosecutors, justice system employees, the staff of penitentiary institutions and administrative staff in specific fields.

COMPETENCIES/LEARNING RESULTS FOR THE SUBJECT

• Transversal competencies:

- Acquisition of theoretical concepts
- Practical learning
- Learning expression and reasoning

• General competencies in the degree profile:

- Legal-theoretical learning
- Legal-practical learning

• Subject-specific competencies:

- Analysing and explaining criminal law as a tool for social control
- Analysing and explaining criminal law as a strictly legal tool
- Being familiar with and interpreting what defines a criminal offence: the theory of crime
- Distinguishing and interpreting defining features of a crime
- Practical resolution of criminal cases

• Objectives:

- Identifying and being familiar with the concept of crime, its historical development and its significance today
- Being familiar with how the Spanish criminal system approaches the concept of crime and reflects this in its regulations
- Being familiar with the different kinds of crime that make up Spanish criminal law
- Definition of criminal law as a tool for social control, i.e. as an element with functions and purposes in the social fabric, and how this transfers to the concept of crime
- Understanding the function and concept of criminal law from a strictly legal standpoint and how this transfers to the concept of crime
- Identification of the abstract-theoretical elements defining any crime and understanding the link between them
- Being familiar with the contents of any element of crime
- Being familiar with their materialisation in criminal legislation
- Being familiar with the grounds excluding them and the importance of appreciating them
- Being aware of how they are dealt with in courts of law

Theoretical and Practical Contents

• Lesson 1: Concept of crime: Introduction - Concept - Historical-dogmatic evolution of the concept of crime - Concept of crime in Spanish Criminal Law - Classification of offenses in the Criminal Code

• Lesson 2: Human behavior: Concept: theories.- Active behavior and passive behavior.- Active subject: legal persons.- Passive subject: the victim.- Time and place.- Causes of exclusion: the "actio libera in causa".

• Lesson 3: Antijuridicity: Formal and material antijuridicity - Objective and subjective antijuridicity - Essence of the criminal-legal rule: rule of valuation or determination - Disvalue of action and disvalue of result - Antijuridicity and criminal offence.

• Lesson 4: Imputation: Historical formation - Functions of unjustness - Elements and structure - Groups of

criminal offence - The intentional crimes of commission: Objective: action and result, causality and objective imputation; subjects. Subjective: subjective elements of the unjust -
 • Lesson 5: The type of the unjust in crimes of reckless commission: Recklessness and its types; structure of the reckless type; scope of application.
 • Lesson 6: The type of the unjust in the crimes of omission: Concept, classes and general problems of the crimes of omission - Structure - Reckless crimes of omission.
 • Lesson 7: Types of imperfect performance: Types of authorship and participation.
 • Lesson 8: Causes and criteria of exclusion of the typical imputation. The exclusion of unlawfulness: The justification of the typical actions - Fulfillment of a duty, legitimate exercise of a right, office or position - Consent - Self-defense - State of necessity.
 • Lesson 9: Guilt (individual imputation) -Imputability- Causes of unimputability - Knowledge of the unlawfulness: The error of prohibition. Causes of exculpation
 • Lesson 10: Punishability: Objective conditions of punishability - Excuses for acquittal - Personal immunities.
 • Lesson 11: Circumstances of the crime: Concept and nature.- Classes and effects.- Attenuating circumstances.- Aggravating circumstances.- Mixed circumstances.
 • Lesson 12: Unity and plurality of punishable acts: The unity of action: The continuous crime and the so-called "mass passive subject" crime: The concurrence of crimes: ideal concurrence, real concurrence.
 • Lesson 13: Particular regimes of criminal liability: Criminal liability of legal persons - Criminal liability of minors.

TEACHING METHODS

Explanation of the different thematic units following the Program and from the study outlines corresponding to each one of them.

Presentation and resolution of practical cases, with written and oral presentations by the students and evaluation of both the written work and the oral presentation.

Delivery and commentary of self-evaluation questions.

Continuous evaluation of the knowledge acquired from questions asked during the explanations, to be answered orally and/or in writing by the students

TYPES OF TEACHING

Types of teaching	M	S	GA	GL	GO	GCL	TA	TI	GCA
Hours of face-to-face teaching	42		18						
Horas de Actividad No Presencial del Alumno/a	63		27						

Legend: M: Lecture-based S: Seminar GA: Applied classroom-based groups
 GL: Applied laboratory-based groups GO: Applied computer-based groups GCL: Applied clinical-based groups
 TA: Workshop TI: Industrial workshop GCA: Applied fieldwork groups

Evaluation methods

- End-of-course evaluation

Evaluation tools and percentages of final mark

- Exercises, cases or problem sets 30%
 - Final exam 70%

ORDINARY EXAMINATION PERIOD: GUIDELINES AND OPTING OUT

A. Continuous evaluation system:

There are two options, at the choice of the teaching staff of each Group.

- Only theoretical final exam in the case that the practical part has been released through the weekly practices.
- Theoretical and practical exams.

If the grade obtained in the theoretical part is lower than 5 points out of 10, or a third of the questions are failed with a grade of 2.5 out of 10 or lower, NO AVERAGE WILL BE MADE with the practical exam. In such a case, the grade that will appear in GAUR will be the grade corresponding to the theoretical exam.

B. Final evaluation system (if there are causes that justify the non-attendance to the practical classes according to the regulations):

It will consist of a theoretical and a practical part. If the grade obtained in the theoretical part is lower than 5 points out of

10, or a third of the questions are failed with a grade of 2.5 out of 10 or lower, **NO AVERAGE WILL BE MADE** with the practical exam. In this case, the grade that will appear in GAUR will be the grade corresponding to the theoretical exam.

Regulations governing Student Evaluation in official undergraduate degrees (Art. 12.2)

In the case of continuous evaluation, if the percentage of the test is higher than 40% of the grade of the subject, it will be enough not to take the final test for the final grade to be no-show or no-show. Otherwise, if the percentage of the final exam is equal to or less than 40% of the grade for the subject, the student may waive the final exam within a period of at least one month before the end of the teaching period of the corresponding subject. This waiver must be submitted in writing to the faculty member responsible for the course.

The protocol on academic ethics and prevention of dishonest or fraudulent practices in evaluation tests and academic work at the UPV/EHU is also applicable.

EXTRAORDINARY EXAMINATION PERIOD: GUIDELINES AND OPTING OUT

The grade derived from the attendance to class with the delivery of the practical cases will be kept.

The final evaluation criteria are the same as as in the regular call

MANDATORY MATERIALS

Updated Penal Code an regulation. Jurisprudence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Basic bibliography

• Mir Puig, Santiago: Derecho Penal. Parte General, 10ª edición, Edit. Reppertor, Barcelona, 2015.

• Muñoz Conde, Francisco /GARCÍA ARÁN, Mercedes. Derecho Penal. Parte General, 9ª edición, ed. Edit. Tirant lo Blanch. Valencia, 2022.

• Díez Ripollés, Derecho penal español. Parte general, 5ª ed. revisada, Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia 2020.

Detailed bibliography

• CUELLO CONTRERAS, J. / MAPELLI CAFFARENA, B., Curso de Derecho Penal. Parte General, 4^o ed. Tecnos, Madrid, 2022.

• ORTS BERENGUER, E. /GONZÁLEZ CUSSAC, J.L., Compendio de Derecho penal. Parte General, 9ª ed., Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia, 2022.

• QUINTERO OLIVARES, G., MORALES PRATS, F., Parte General del Derecho Penal, 5ª ed., Aranzadi, Pamplona, 2015.

• ZUGALDÍA ESPINAR, J.M. (dir.), Lecciones de Derecho Penal Parte General, 6ª ed., Tirant, Valencia, 2022.

• See also Commentaries to the Criminal Code, in particular by Aranzadi, Lex Nova and Tirant lo Blanch.

Journals

• Actualidad Penal

• Anuario de Derecho Penal y Ciencias Penales

• Aranzadi Penal

• Cuadernos de Derecho Judicial

• Cuadernos de Derecho Penitenciario

• Cuadernos Penales y Criminológicos

• Eguzkillore

• Eleria

• La Ley

• Revista del Poder Judicial

• Revista Electrónica de Derecho Penal

• Revista Jurídica de Cataluña

Web sites of interest

• Aranzadi on-line (westlaw)

• Dialnet

• CSIC

• OTHER WEBS:

o Sociedad Internacional de Criminología,

o Asociación Internacional de Derecho penal,

o Consejo de Europa,

o Naciones Unidas,

o Instituto Max-Planck de Derecho penal extranjero e internacional, de Friburgo de Brisgovia,

o Instituto Superior de Ciencias Criminales de Siracusa (Italia),

o Instituto Latinoamericano de Naciones Unidas para la prevención del delito y tratamiento del delincuente (Ilanud) de San José de Costa Rica,

o Rama de las Naciones Unidas para la prevención del delito y la justicia criminal

OBSERVATIONS

COURSE GUIDE

2023/24

Faculty 321 - Faculty of Economics and Business

Cycle .

Degree GADEDE30 - Degree In Business Management & Administration and Degree I

Year Fourth year

COURSE

26174 - Financial Law II

Credits, ECTS: 8

COURSE DESCRIPTION

COMPETENCIES/LEARNING RESULTS FOR THE SUBJECT

Theoretical and Practical Contents

TEACHING METHODS

TYPES OF TEACHING

Types of teaching	M	S	GA	GL	GO	GCL	TA	TI	GCA
Hours of face-to-face teaching	56		24						
Horas de Actividad No Presencial del Alumno/a	84		36						

Legend: M: Lecture-based S: Seminar GA: Applied classroom-based groups
GL: Applied laboratory-based groups GO: Applied computer-based groups GCL: Applied clinical-based groups
TA: Workshop TI: Industrial workshop GCA: Applied fieldwork groups

Evaluation methods

- End-of-course evaluation

Evaluation tools and percentages of final mark

- Written test, open questions 15%
- Multiple choice test 15%
- Oral defence 15%
- Exercises, cases or problem sets 15%
- Individual assignments 10%
- Teamwork assignments (problem solving, Project design) 10%
- Oral presentation of assigned tasks, Reading 10%

ORDINARY EXAMINATION PERIOD: GUIDELINES AND OPTING OUT

EXTRAORDINARY EXAMINATION PERIOD: GUIDELINES AND OPTING OUT

MANDATORY MATERIALS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Basic bibliography

Detailed bibliography

Journals

Web sites of interest

OBSERVATIONS

COURSE GUIDE

2023/24

Faculty 321 - Faculty of Economics and Business

Cycle .

Degree GECONO30 - Bachelor`s Degree in Economics

Year .

COURSE

27016 - Labour Economics

Credits, ECTS: 6

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The basic problem of the economy is that of the scarcity of productive resources to satisfy the desires of society. Economics is concerned with the discovery of rules or principles that indicate how decisions about what goods to produce, how to produce them, and who is to receive them can be made in a rational and efficient manner. This problem also characterizes Labor Economics. Labor is one of the scarce productive resources and labor economics deals with the problem of its efficient use and allocation.

The main objective of this subject is to familiarize students with the basic notions, work tools and sources of information and data in this area of Economics, Labor Economics. The Labor Market is complex due to the heterogeneity of the agents that comprise it, as well as the institutions that continuously intervene to correct inefficiencies. Students are intended to understand and deal with this complexity

Data from the economic reality and current issues will be used to present students in class with practical cases with which to delve into the different concepts that are explained in the master classes. The aim is for students to learn by analyzing current economic problems in the Spanish labor market. In this way, they see the subject as something closer, nothing abstract and of great interest.

Labor Economics is an optional subject in the 4th year of the Degree in Economics. It is important to have passed the 2nd year Microeconomics and Macroeconomics courses and that your knowledge is well established.

The competences of the subject are related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the UN 2030 Agenda in various dimensions. We review the following:

- SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION (targets 4.4 and 4.5). The Labor Economics course studies the importance of education to find a job, improve the standard of living, increase production and gender equality in the labor market.
- SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY (targets 5.1 and 5.4). The labour economics course studies, in depth, economic models of discrimination in the labor market to understand better the main determinants of existing inequalities, and to be able to apply effective measures to reduce and/or eliminate discrimination against women. Through activities with real data, the analysis of gender differences in different variables such as wages, occupation, activity sector, working hours, type of contract, etc. is addressed. This course also studies production models in the home to analyze, from an economic point of view, decisions in the home and, with data from the Time Use Survey, activities are carried out that allow students to investigate how distribute household chores and childcare between spouses.
- SDG 8 DECENT WORK and ECONOMIC GROWTH (targets 8.8 and 8.12). This course studies models of collective bargaining and the role of unions in the labor market. Measures aimed at creating jobs are analyzed. The different types of contract and the salaries of all workers and demographic groups of interest such as women and youth are analyzed. The situation of young people in the labor market and the policies that have been put in place to reduce youth unemployment are analyzed.

COMPETENCIES/LEARNING RESULTS FOR THE SUBJECT

The COMPETENCES that are developed in the subject:

- C1. Identify the economic aspects of labor market problems.
- C2. Adapt the usual concepts and techniques of economic analysis to the analysis of the labor market.
- C3. Understanding and use of the scientific method: identification of relevant variables, economic and econometric assumptions about the relevant variables, behavioral assumptions, formulation of hypotheses, confrontation of the predictions of economic theory with empirical evidence.
- C4. Ability to select and manage information and labor documentation.
- C5. Familiarize the student with the use of econometric instruments for the empirical analysis of economic problems.
- C6. Ability to interpret data and socioeconomic indicators related to the labor market.
- C7. Ability to transmit and communicate in writing and orally using the appropriate terminology and techniques.
- C8. To promote teamwork.
- C9. Encourage public exposure of issues and debate.

The expected LEARNING OUTCOMES of the course are:

- R1. Know and describe how the main labor market variables are calculated.
- R2. Know the main sources of information and data on the labor market.
- R3. Interpret the assumptions and fundamentals of economic models designed to explain the different economic phenomena of the labor market (employment, unemployment, human capital, etc).
- R4. Analyze the main institutions that operate in the determination of wages in the labor market, such as the minimum

wage and the unions.

R5: Use statistical packages for the empirical analysis of databases related to the labor market.

R6: Understand the basic concepts of how policies aimed at the labor market should be evaluated.

The TRANSVERSAL COMPETENCES OF THE SUBJECT are:

T1. Identify relevant economic information sources and their content.

T2. Learn the use of statistical and computational tools for data analysis.

T3. Read and communicate professionally in more than one language, especially English.

T4. Oral presentation of papers.

T5. Learn to debate in public.

Theoretical and Practical Contents

Topic 1: Introduction to Labor Economics and the Spanish Labor Market

Topic 2: Supply, demand and equilibrium in the Labor market - The basic model.

Topic 3: Investment in Capital

Topic 4: Salary differences

Topic 5: Discrimination in the labor market: types and theories.

Topic 6: Institutions in the Labor Market

Topic 7: Unemployment

Topic 9: Active Employment Policies and their evaluation.

TEACHING METHODS

The methodology to be used makes use of both theoretical and practical classes. In the theoretical classes, the topics of the program are exposed. In the practical classes, there will be exercises, debates on topics, and they will go to the computer room where the students will carry out, in groups, a task analyzing real data on the Spanish economy.

TYPES OF TEACHING

Types of teaching	M	S	GA	GL	GO	GCL	TA	TI	GCA
Hours of face-to-face teaching	42	9	9						
Horas de Actividad No Presencial del Alumno/a	60	18	12						

Legend: M: Lecture-based

S: Seminar

GA: Applied classroom-based groups

GL: Applied laboratory-based groups

GO: Applied computer-based groups

GCL: Applied clinical-based groups

TA: Workshop

TI: Industrial workshop

GCA: Applied fieldwork groups

Evaluation methods

- End-of-course evaluation

Evaluation tools and percentages of final mark

- Multiple choice test 40%

- Exercises, cases or problem sets 15%

- Teamwork assignments (problem solving, Project design) 30%

- Oral presentation of assigned tasks, Reading 15%

ORDINARY EXAMINATION PERIOD: GUIDELINES AND OPTING OUT

The subject will be evaluated through mixed evaluation for those who so wish. Several practices of a diverse nature will be carried out: exercises, discussions of topics and homework will be carried out (60% of final grade). Apart from the practices, the theoretical content will be evaluated through two partial exams (40% of final grade, 20% each one).

Note: The partial exams allows the exemption on the final exam for the students who pass both of them. Whoever does not pass any of them must go to a final exam with all the theoretical and practical contents.

For those who do NOT opt for the mixed evaluation:

They must take a final exam that will correspond to 100% of the final grade. This exam will assess the skills developed in the subject. Therefore, the final exam may include questions related to both the theoretical part of the subject and the practices carried out in class.

The tests will be face-to-face. In the event that for non-academic reasons the exams cannot be taken in person, the type

of exam tests may be modified. Such change will be announced to students in advance.

EXTRAORDINARY EXAMINATION PERIOD: GUIDELINES AND OPTING OUT

The student must take a final exam that will correspond to 100% of the final grade. This exam will assess the skills developed in the subject. Therefore, the final exam may include questions related to both the theoretical part of the subject and the practices carried out in class.

The tests will be face-to-face. In the event that for non-academic reasons the exams cannot be taken in person, the type of exam tests may be modified. Such change will be announced to students in advance.

MANDATORY MATERIALS

McConnell C. R., S. L. Brue y D. Macpherson (2007): Economía Laboral. Editorial McGraw-Hill.

George Borjas (2013), Labor Economics, 6ª edición. Editorial McGraw-Hill.

Material uploaded to MOODLE by the teacher

Entries/posts from various sources that will be discussed in class.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Basic bibliography

McConnell C. R., S. L. Brue y D. Macpherson (2007): Economía Laboral. Editorial McGraw-Hill.

George Borjas (2013), Labor Economics, 6ª edición. Editorial McGraw-Hill.

Material uploaded to MOODLE by the teacher

Entries/posts from various sources that will be discussed in class.

Detailed bibliography

Fernández, M. V. Montuenga y D. Riveiro (2009): El mercado de trabajo en España: Otros aspectos relevantes, Ediciones Lóstrego.

Fina, L. (2001): El reto del empleo, editorial McGraw-Hill.

Layard, R. S. Nickell y R. Jackman (1996): La crisis del paro, Alianza editorial S. A., Alianza Economía, Madrid.

Journals

Papeles de Economía Española, varios números.

Ekonomiaz, varios números.

Web sites of interest

Bank of Spain: <http://www.bde.es/>

European Central Bank: <http://www.ecb.int/>

World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org/>

Eurostat: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

Eustat: <http://www.eustat.es/>

International Monetary Fund: <http://www.imf.org/>

Spanish Statistical National Institute (INE): <http://www.ine.es/>

OECD: <http://www.oecd.org/home/>

OBSERVATIONS