

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT**

Code: 36158
Name: Industrial organization
Cycle: Undergraduate Studies
ECTS Credits: 6
Academic year: 2026-27

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1316 - Degree in Economics	Facultat d'Economia	4	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1316 - Degree in Economics	Pathway: industrial and business economics	ELECTIVES

COORDINATION

GRANERO PEÑARRUBIA LUIS MIGUEL

SUMMARY

This course provides an introduction to industrial organization (IO). The primary focus of IO is the study of imperfect competition and the organization of markets. Based on that, this course aims at familiarizing students with both traditional and recent developments in IO, and with some applications of IO tools.

The course starts by examining the monopoly and basic models of imperfect competition. It then moves on to the analysis of several applications of those basic models, including aspects of strategic interaction between firms, the determinants of market structure, contracts, vertical relations, the role of asymmetric information, and the economics of technological innovations. Finally, the course examines a number of issues of environmental economics under imperfect competition.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE**

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS



The course requires a good command of basic algebra (systems of linear equations) and basic calculus (unconstrained and constrained optimization analysis, equilibrium analysis and comparative statics analysis). Students should review the basic concepts learnt in the game theory course.

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1316 - Degree in Economics

Apply the principles of economic analysis (rational decision) to the diagnosis and resolution of problems.

Be able to learn autonomously.

Have decision-making skills and be able to apply knowledge to practice.

Know how to analyse and design the strategic decisions of the company and their consequences.

Recognise strategic conflicts and know how to use basic strategic principles to obtain cooperation and coordination in incentive problems.

Show critical thinking skills.

Understand and apply the scientific method, which involves formulating hypotheses, deducing verifiable results and contrasting them with empirical and experimental evidence.

Understand the keys to the functioning of market economy, the difference between normative and positive reasoning and between the concepts of equity and efficiency.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Monopoly and basic models of imperfect competition

2. Mergers, entry barriers, and asymmetric information

3. R&D, contracts, and vertical relations

4. Industrial organization and environmental economics

**WORKLOAD****PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES**

Activity	Hours
Theory	30,00
Classroom practices	30,00
Total hours	60,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	35,00
Independent study and work	55,00
Preparation of lessons	0,00
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
Total hours	90,00

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

In the course, teaching deals with both theoretical models and applied exercises. Lectures are devoted to the presentation of concepts, theories and models of non-competitive markets. Some exercises will be examined in class, and other exercises will be considered as homework. Course materials will be available on the aula virtual website.

EVALUATION

The final grade follows from:

- 1) 40% for the continuous evaluation (class participation, problem sets, and interim exams);
- 2) 60% for the final exam.

The continuous evaluation will not be recoverable.

REFERENCES

- Belleflamme, P., and Peitz, M. (2010). Industrial organization: markets and strategies. Cambridge University Press.



- Martin, S. (2002). Advanced industrial economics. Blackwell.
- Shy, O. (1995). Industrial organization: theory and applications. The MIT Press.
- Tirole, J. (1988). The theory of industrial organization. The MIT Press.