University of Gdańsk

Subject card

Subject name and code	International Business, PG_00173309					
Field of study	International Business					
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026	
Education level	Master's studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study	
Mode of study	full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university	
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		English	
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		2.0	
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form			
Conducting unit	Department of Sustainable Market Processes -> Faculty of Economics -> Rector					
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr Renata Orłowska				
	Teachers					

Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						

Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours	Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	15	15.0	20.0	50

Subject objectives	Students are provided with knowledge of international economic relations, focusing on international trade and foreign trade policy, as well as on theories in international trade and international business. Students will get familiar with the contemporary issues in the global economy and the conditions of conducting international business operations.

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[IBMU2_K02] is ready to critically assess the level of acquired knowledge, skills and professional competence in the area of international business	The student is ready to critically assess the level of acquired knowledge, skills and professional competencies in the field of international business	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[IBMU2_W03] knows terminology in the field of international business, international economics and financial relations and complementary disciplines	The student knows the terminology in the field of international business and international economics.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[IBMU2_W05] knows and understands the fundamental dilemmas of international business related to globalisation, integration, internationalization and sustainable development	The student knows and understands the basic dilemmas of international business related to globalization, integration, internationalization and sustainable development.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[IBMU2_U03] can accurately select and use sources of information on international business, evaluate, critically analyse and creatively interpret them, and can present them in an innovative way	The student can accurately select and use sources of information about international business, evaluate them, critically analyze and creatively interpret and present them innovatively.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written [SU5] implementation of a problem task
	[IBMU2_W06] has knowledge of the world economy, economic ties and the regularities governing them, principles of global market functioning and international economic and financial relations as well as the process of their evolution; understands the causes, regularities and consequences of occurring changes;	The student knows the world economy, economic ties and regularities governing them, the principles of functioning of world markets and international economic relations and the process of their evolution; and understands the causes, regularities and effects of the changes taking place. The student is able to formulate questions and concerns related to task completion and to deepen their understanding of the content during consultations with the teacher.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW5] implementation of a problem task
	[IBMU2_W01] has an in-depth knowledge of the discipline of economics and finance; understands the differences between contemporary trends in the theory of international business	The student has in-depth knowledge of international business; and understands the differences between contemporary trends in the international economy.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[IBMU2_K01] Is ready to recognise the importance of knowledge of international business in the process of identifying and solving business problems and the need to consult experts in cases of complex issues	The student is ready to see the importance of knowledge of international business in the process of identifying and solving business problems and the need to consult experts in the case of complex issues.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SK5] implementation of a problem task
	[IBMU2_U01] can creatively interpret, explain and analyse complex economic phenomena and the relations occurring between them, using the acquired knowledge in international business and international economic and financial relations	The student can interpret, explain and analyze complex economic phenomena and relations between them, using the acquired knowledge of international business and international economic relations.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[IBMU2_W04] has an in-depth knowledge of the evolution of theories describing international business and international economic and financial relations	The student has in-depth knowledge of the evolution of theories describing international business and international economic relations.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written

Subject contents	1. Introduction: the nature of international business - What is international business about? a. international and domestic economies b. the gains from trade classical trade theories c. the changing pattern of international trade d. the Gravity Model (GM) e. impediments to trade 2. Modern international trade theory and contemporary international division of labour main features and criticism a. product cycle theory and Linders theory of representative demand b. intra-industry trade (IIT) c. Endogenous Growth Theory (EGT) d. the new growth theory (NGT) and the New Trade Theory (NTT) e. Dixit-Stiglitz preference for variety 3.. International trade policy a. liberalism vs protectionism b. arguments behind free trade - free trade and efficiency c. reasons for protectionism - who gets protected d. the instruments of trade policy e. controversies in trade policy 4. Balance of Payments a. the concept of balance of payments b. the problem of balance of payments equilibrium c. balance of payments as a tool for analysis of the economic situation of a country 5. Challenges ahead for the world economy a. problems in emerging economies b. problems in industrialised economies

	c. international coordination	
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Knowledge of basic theories and terminology regarded to the world economy .	
Assessment methods and criteria	<table><tr><th>Subject passing criteria</th><th>Passing threshold</th><th>Percentage of the final grade</th></tr><tr><td>written exam</td><td>51.0%</td><td>90.0%</td></tr><tr><td>problem-solving taska</td><td>51.0%</td><td>10.0%</td></tr></table>	
Recommended reading	Basic literature	Krugman P., Obstfeld M., International Economics. Theory and Policy, 12th ed. (2022) or earlier, Published by Pearson Czinkota M., et al, International Business, London: John Wiley & Sons 2009 (European Edition) R.Orłowska, K.Żołądkiewicz, The new face of the World Trade Organization, Gdansk University Press, Gdansk 2021, (pp. 37-54; 143-176). P.Zientara, International economic relations. Selected theoretical issues and policy implications, Univertsity Press, Gdansk 2019.
	Supplementary literature	Rugman A.M., Collinson S., International business, 6th ed. (2012), Published by Pearson. J. Stiglitz, Globalization and its discontents, New York, W.W. Norton 2002.
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:

Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1. Which of the following statement/statements is/are true: a. Local content requirements is a regulation that requires that some specific fraction of a final good is produced in foreign country. b. Standardization of health and safety norms are not a useful tool to minimize the trade consequences. c. Antidumping duties are response to unfair trade practices and the injury to domestic producers and are proportionate to the size of the price differential. d. Import quotas raise the price of imports by restricting their quantity. 2. An American tourist in France paid $200 for a lunch in one of French restaurants charging this amount on his Visa credit card. In BOP this transaction will be recorded as following a. CA: 200$ credit and FA: 200$ debit b. CA: 200$ debit and CA: 200$ credit c. CA: 200$ debit and FA: 200$ credit d. FA: 200$ debit and CA: 200$ credit 3. Which of these statement(s) is/are true? a. If Toyota Inc. of Japan builds an automobile assembly plant in the United States, the Japanese capital account would register an outflow. b. Unilateral transfers refer to two-sided transactions, reflecting the movement of goods and services in one direction with corresponding payments in the other direction. c. On the balance-of-payments statement, a capital inflow can be likened to the import of goods and services. d. In the balance-of-payments statement, statistical discrepancy is treated as part of the merchandise trade account because merchandise transactions are generally the most frequent source of error.
Work placement	Not applicable

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