



DETAILED PROPOSAL OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME

Table 2 Course description

*The table needs to be copied for each proposed course

1. GENERAL INFORMATION			
1.1. Course teacher	dr.sc. Josip Lučev		1.6. Year of the study 1 st year - University graduate programme of Political Science 2 nd year - University graduate programme of Journalism
1.2. Name of the course	Croatia in International Economic Relations		1.7. ECTS credits 7
1.3. Associate teachers	-		1.8. Type of instruction (number of hours L + E + S + e-learning) 30+30
1.4. Study programme (undergraduate, graduate, integrated)	graduate		1.9. Expected enrolment in the course 35
1.5. Status of the course	<input type="checkbox"/> mandatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> elective	1.10. Level of application of e-learning (level 1, 2, 3), percentage of online instruction (max. 20%)
2. COUSE DESCRIPTION			
2.1. Course objectives	<p>Competitiveness is decreasingly a result merely of the differences in prices of individual products. Analyses of export results in developed countries show that success is connected less with specialization and more with the general efficiency of the entire economy. The focus of competitiveness has shifted from prices to technology, quality, design, delivery timeframes and financial support of export programs. In other words, to an integral competitiveness of the modern economy. This course will show the role of an active and efficient development interventionism, particularly in successful examples of structural adjustment. Croatian economic system plays an important role in determining whether or not the entire developmental path proves harmful. The new global economy, with its integration and competitiveness, provides ample visible examples of economic success. The objective of this course is to study the most developed economies as well as their interaction with the most important multilateral organizations in the post-hegemonic global economy. Multilateral organizations such as the WTO (as well as the IMF and the World Bank) are best understood in their international political context, shaped in large part by the most developed economies. Confirmation of these assumptions is crucial for the analysis of Croatia's position in international economic relations.</p>		
2.2. Enrolment requirements and/or	None		



DETAILED PROPOSAL OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME

entry competences required for the course	
<p>2.3. Learning outcomes at the level of the programme to which the course contributes</p>	<p>University graduate programme of Journalism</p> <p>1. GENERIC (GENERAL) LEARNING OUTCOMES</p> <p>1.2. Digital Literacy - Masters of Journalism have achieved an advanced level of secondary database search and use of modern communication technologies and platforms.</p> <p>1.5. Epistemology: Theory and Research Methods - Masters of Journalism have acquired a basic knowledge of the theories and concepts relevant to social sciences and can critically evaluate them.</p> <p>2. SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES</p> <p>2.5. Political Communication - Masters of Journalism are able to describe, define and explain terms, theories and concepts in political communication and political behaviour; to understand and apply techniques and strategies of political communication and political marketing; understand publicly responsible communication of government bodies and publicly responsible communication of institutions, organizations and individuals.</p> <p>University graduate programme of Political Science</p> <p>1. 05. Masters of Political Science are able to analyse international relations and national security systems. The acquired knowledge may be applied in solving problems related to the work of international institutions, international policy problems and in shaping national security policy.</p> <p>1. 10. Masters of Political Science are able to communicate their views, ideas and solutions to an interested audience. They are trained through using advanced political and policy analysis to connect the mentioned views, ideas and solutions with underlying arguments on which they rest, and are thus trained in systematic political argumentation and its presentation to the interested public.</p> <p>1. Generic (general) learning outcomes</p> <p>1. 12. Masters of Political Science are capable of designing and conducting independent research and are prepared for continuing their education in the context of lifelong learning - both formally in postgraduate programs and independently through various forms of additional training.</p> <p>1. 01. Masters of Political Science have achieved an advanced level of knowledge and understanding of local issues, national and international policies and public policies, and have perfected their political science education by opting for some of the branches of political science.</p> <p>1. 06. Masters of Political Science are able to apply the acquired knowledge in the analysis of security and defence systems.</p>



DETAILED PROPOSAL OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME

	<p>processes and paradigms and participate in the development and implementation of security and defence policies at the national and international levels.</p> <p>1. 07. Masters of Political Science can apply the knowledge gained in the branch of public policy to understand design, implementation and evaluation of sectoral and development policies. They are also able to produce standard policy analyses intended for decision-makers.</p> <p>1. 08. Masters of Political Science can critically apply the advanced knowledge acquired in the branch of European politics to understand the features and dynamics of European integration, structure of EU institutions and the features of designing and implementing common European policies.</p> <p>1. 09. Masters of Political Science are able to integrate knowledge and formulate judgments related to actors, processes and institutions related to local, national and international policies, and the policies shaped at those levels. Based on the research of the mentioned processes, institutions and policies, they can formulate critical judgement on the features of politics on the global, national and local levels.</p>
<p>2.4. Expected learning outcomes at the level of the course (3 to 10 learning outcomes)</p>	<p>After successfully completing the course, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discern the basic concepts needed to analyse Croatia's position in the international environment 2. Interpret the (lack of) connection of economic and political development 3. Understand the basic principles of major international actors such as IMF, WTO, World Bank and their impact on the positioning of Croatia 4. Prepare active student participation in discussions on current issues in Croatia, the region and the world 5. Critically formulate their own position and its argumentative presentation 6. Explain modern processes in the region and the world 7. Apply analytical skills to discussing systemic reform
<p>2.5. Course content (syllabus)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to the course – methods and objectives 2. International economic relations: paradigmatic and economic changes 3. Theories of International Political Economy 4. Trade and investment theories 5. Comparative Capitalisms and the international economic surrounding 6. Determinants of growth models and developmental strategies 7. Croatian economic structure and trade 8. 1st colloquium 9. Croatian economic history from Austria-Hungary to independence: origins of central economic challenges 10. Croatia and the EU: constriction and opportunity 11. Croatia and the IMF, World Bank and WTO: conditionality and resources



DETAILED PROPOSAL OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME

	12. Croatia and growth: issues of competitiveness, exports and investments 13. Croatia and reform: internal and external drivers of change 14. Croatia and limits to growth and competitiveness: clientelism, corruption, rentier capitalism 15. 2 nd colloquium								
2.6. Format of instruction:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lectures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> seminars and workshops <input type="checkbox"/> exercises <input type="checkbox"/> online in entirety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partial e-learning <input type="checkbox"/> field work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> independent assignments <input type="checkbox"/> multimedia and the internet <input type="checkbox"/> laboratory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work with mentor <input type="checkbox"/> (other)	2.7. Comments:						
2.8. Student responsibilities									
2.9. Monitoring student work	Class attendance	YES	NO	Research	YES	NO	Oral exam	YES	NO
	Experimental work	YES	NO	Report	YES	NO	(other)	YES	NO
	Essay	YES	NO	Seminar paper	YES	NO	(other)	YES	NO
	Preliminary exam	YES	NO	Practical work	YES	NO	(other)	YES	NO
	Project	YES	NO	Written exam	YES	NO	ECTS credits (total)	7	
2.1. Required literature (available in the library and/or via other media)	Title						Number of copies in the library	Availability via other media	
	Družić, G. (2009). <i>Croatian economic development and the EU: potential and perspectives</i> . Zagreb: Školska knjiga.							Yes	
	Tica, J., Globan, T. and Levaj, M. (2021). FDI in Croatia. In J. Deichmann (Ed.). <i>Foreign Direct Investment in the Successor States of Yugoslavia</i> (pp. 51-77). Springer.							Yes	
	Kotarski, K. and Petak, Z. (2019). Croatia's post-communist transition experience: The paradox of initial advantage turning into a middle-income trap. In K. Kotarski and Z. Petak (Eds.). <i>Policy-Making at the European Periphery</i> (pp. 1-25). Palgrave Macmillan.							Yes	
	Lučev, J. and Cvrtila, D. (2021). Economic Policy Independence in EU Member States: Political Economy of Croatian Membership. <i>Ekonomski vjesnik/Econviews-Review of Contemporary Business, Entrepreneurship and Economic Issues</i> , 34(1).							Yes	
	Brkić, L. (1996). Theory of Economic Growth and Stability: the Case of Croatia. <i>Politička misao: časopis za politologiju</i> , 33(5), 17-32.							Yes	



DETAILED PROPOSAL OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME

2.11. Optional literature	<p>Obadić, A. and Tica, J. (2016). <i>Gospodarstvo Hrvatske</i>. Zagreb: Ekonomski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.</p> <p>Lučev, J. (2021). <i>Systemic Cycle and Institutional Change: Labor Markets in the USA, Germany and China</i>. Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>Lučev, J. and Babić, Z. (2013). Tipovi kapitalizma, ekspanzija neoliberalizma i socijalni učinci u baltičkim zemljama, Sloveniji i Hrvatskoj: komparativni pristup. <i>Revija za socijalnu politiku</i>, 20(1), 1-20.</p> <p>Babić, Z., & Lučev, J. (2019). Comparative analysis of economic and social policy development in Croatia and Slovenia. <i>Problemy Polityki Społecznej. Studia i Dyskusje</i>, 47 (4), 47-71.</p> <p>Baccaro, L., & Howell, C. (2017). <i>Trajectories of neoliberal transformation: European industrial relations since the 1970s</i>. Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Brkić, L. (2001). GATT, WTO i (de) regulacija tržišta finansijskih usluga. <i>Politička Misao</i>, 38(01), 97-111.</p> <p>Brkić, L. (1994). Teze o neutralnosti gospodarske politike u novoj klasičnoj makroekonomiji. <i>Politička misao</i>, 31 (3), 99-108.</p> <p>Anić, I., Bačić, K. i Aralica, Z. (2018). The Competitiveness Clusters in Croatia. <i>Ekonomski pregled</i>, 69 (5), 571-593.</p>
2.12. Other (as the proposer wishes to add)	