

**FICHA IDENTIFICATIVA****Datos de la Asignatura**

Código	43731
Nombre	Integración económica
Ciclo	Máster
Créditos ECTS	6.0
Curso académico	2021 - 2022

Titulación(es)

Titulación	Centro	Curso	Periodo
2166 - M.U. en Internac.Económ.: Gest. Comerc.Intern13-V.1	Facultad de Economía	1	Primer cuatrimestre

Materias

Titulación	Materia	Caracter
2166 - M.U. en Internac.Económ.: Gest. Comerc.Intern13-V.1	5 - Integración económica	Obligatoria

Coordinación

Nombre	Departamento
REQUENA SILVENTE, FRANCISCO	132 - Estructura Económica
TAMARIT ESCALONA, CECILIO RICARDO	132 - Estructura Económica

RESUMEN

Economic integration is a process of increasing interaction of markets of two or more countries. Any process of economic integration supposes a loss of sovereignty or control on some aspect of the economy of the members in order to obtain a benefit ensued from a major interaction. The simplest process of integration is a bilateral agreement of trade of some products. On the basis of that agreement, and depending on the degree of transfer of sovereignty or control of the involved countries, there are other forms of economic integration: customs unions, common markets, economic and monetary unions. Some examples are EMU, NAFTA, MERCOSUR or the polemic “Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership”, TTIP). When a great number of countries take part in these agreements, we have the multilateral trade agreements (the GATT Rounds or the recent WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement).



This course uses the economic theory to explain the nature and origin of any process of economic integration as well as the consequences worldwide, for the member partners and for non-members partners. Let us recall an example to illustrate the advantages of using economic theory. After completing the course, the student will be able to evaluate the economic benefits and costs of the exit of the United Kingdom of the European Union (BREXIT): What are the consequences for the United Kingdom of choosing the so-called WTO model, Canadian model, Norwegian model, Swiss model or Turkish model? This terminology just simplifies different degrees of economic integration based on the fact that there is a trade-off between “gains from trade” and “loss of sovereignty”. To identify the types of economic integration and to be able to evaluate the expected benefits and costs are both central aims of this course. Given the importance that the EC/SM/EMU has for Spain, the European real and financial integration process will be a motive of recurrent case study; nevertheless, we will also study globalization and other important regional integration processes.

Economic Integration is a half-term mandatory course, taught in the first semester of the Master in Internationalization. The course has 6 credits based on the ECTS system, divided into theoretical sessions (lectures) and practical sessions (classes), both on-site. In the practical sessions, the students and the class teacher will interact to solve the students’ doubts about the exercises and case studies that they had prepared before the classes.

CONOCIMIENTOS PREVIOS

Relación con otras asignaturas de la misma titulación

No se han especificado restricciones de matrícula con otras asignaturas del plan de estudios.

Otros tipos de requisitos

COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE

Once the course is finished, the student should be able to:

- Understand and analyse the complex processes of economic integration from a worldwide and regional point of view.
- Identify and measure the static and dynamic effects of “negative” economic integration.
- Identify and measure “positive” economic integration: changes in political international negotiations, institutions, microeconomic and macroeconomic policies - with special attention to the case of the EU.
- Analyse the determinants behind the decisions of spatial location of the economic activity worldwide.
- Have an opinion with solid economic foundations on the main problems of the process of economic



internationalization: behaviour of the multinational companies, commercial negotiations, foreign debt, local incentives to attract foreign direct investment, determinants of growth, development and welfare; advantages and costs of the international migration; reasons behind the phenomenon of outsourcing/delocalization of the economic activity.

- Have an opinion with economic base on the main problems of the process of monetary and financial integration: choice of exchange systems (dolarization), monetary crisis, processes of contagion, consequences about the banking, the Tobin tax, measurements of the degree of financial integration, coordination of macroeconomic policies.

DESCRIPCIÓN DE CONTENIDOS

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VOLUMEN DE TRABAJO

ACTIVIDAD	Horas	% Presencial
Clases de teoría	40,00	100
Trabajos en grupo	8,00	100
Seminarios	6,00	100
Tutorías regladas	4,00	100
Otras actividades	2,00	100
TOTAL	60,00	

METODOLOGÍA DOCENTE

El desarrollo de la asignatura se estructura en una sesión de teoría y otra de práctica de carácter semanal. La metodología de trabajo la clasificamos en cuatro apartados diferentes, los cuales tendrán que ser evaluador por el profesor:

1. Lección magistral participativa. En las clases teóricas se usará básicamente la lección magistral, pues permite al profesor incidir en lo más importante de cada tema, ajustar el tiempo de exposición y, presentar de forma más personal su visión de la asignatura. No obstante, se espera la participación, especialmente en las clases prácticas, donde se insistirá en la presentación de trabajos por parte de los estudiantes y en el debate entre ellos y entre éstos y el profesor. En la medida de lo posible se crearán espacios virtuales para fomentar los foros de debate a partir de problemas planteados por el profesor o por algún estudiante.
2. La Tutoría y dirección de trabajos. Las tutorías podrán ser en grupo o individuales.
3. El trabajo en grupo con los compañeros. Se intentará motivar al estudiante en la investigación, fomentando grupos interdisciplinarios y, si es posible, internacionales.

EVALUACIÓN

- The set of tasks included in the practical module represents up to 30 % of the final grade (3 points).
- The written examination will suppose 70 % of the final grade (7 points).
- The attendance to seminars and conferences may raise the final grade in 0,5 points.

REFERENCIAS

Básicas



- Camarero, M. y C. Tamarit (2019): Gobernanza y políticas fiscales en la UEM, Camarero M. y Tamarit, C. (coordinadores): Economía de la UE, Cap. 8.
- De Grauwe, P. (2020): Economics of Monetary Union, Oxford University Press, 13th edition). Cap. 5, 7 and 8.
- European Commission (2017): Reflection paper on the Deepening of the Economic and Monetary Union, COM(2017) 291 of 31 May 2017.

Complementarias

- Baldwin, R. y Ch. Wyplosz (2019): The Economics of European Integration, MacGraw-Hill. 19.
- Baldwin, R. et al (2015): Rebooting the Eurozone: Step I- agreeing a crisis narrative, CEPR Policy Insight no. 85.
- Baldwin, R. and F. Giavazzi eds (2016): How to fix Europe's monetary union: Views of leading economists. VoxEU.org eBook. CEPR Press.

ADENDA COVID-19

Esta adenda solo se activará si la situación sanitaria lo requiere y previo acuerdo del Consejo de Gobierno