

COURSE OUTLINE

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS & TRADE

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Module 1 - Domestic & International Trade

What trade involves

History and development of trade and trading:

trade routes

The meaning of "markets" in business and trade

Domestic, home or internal trade

International, foreign, overseas or external trade:

how it differs from domestic trade

why countries import and export

examples of physical products traded between countries

examples of services provided between countries

The economies of countries:

planned, free-market and mixed economies

Economic conditions and factors which influence them

Need for importing and exporting:

contribution to gross domestic product (GDP)

countries with surpluses of resources

visible imports and exports

balance of trade

invisible imports and exports

Balance of payments:

total earnings, total expenditure

favourable balances

unfavourable balances or deficits:

consequences for countries with sizeable deficits

trade imbalances

Manufacturing sector

Service sector:

examples of services imported and exported

Creative industry sector:

examples of activities involved

Money as a medium of exchange:

its evolution and development

need for general recognition and acceptance of money

monetary value

Role of commercial banks in business and trade:

letters of credit, foreign exchange, corporate finance

Modern trends in international and global trade:

technological advances in communication

globalisation and "going global"

networking: joint ventures, strategic alliances and partnerships

value chains and supply chains

Module 2 - Reasons for Importing and Exporting

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Manufacturing activities: need for raw materials and components finished or end products Major reasons for importing into countries Reasons for exporting: by developing countries and industrialised countries different reasons why enterprises become involved: exporting to increase sales exporting to spread risks production-led exporting: economies of scale exporting to improve image Exporting in practice Methods of exporting: direct exporting: enterprises for which it is suitable possible advantages and disadvantages indirect exporting: enterprises for which it is suitable possible advantages and disadvantages Make or buy-in decisions: possible advantages of in-house production why enterprises buy-in or outsource factors influencing managements' decisions on when to make and when to buy-in identifying suitable suppliers domestically or overseas: quality, cost, reliability of delivery, packaging Selling through the Internet

Module 3 - Selecting Overseas Markets

Viewing each country as a different or unique market: summary of common differences between overseas markets Avoiding common mistakes in selecting overseas markets: the importance of obtaining and analysing full information about possible markets The meaning of marketing: pillars of the marketing concept the marketing mix: the 4Ps: product, price, promotion, place how enterprises use different "mixes" Researching overseas markets and customers: definition of market research objectives of market research: which markets to consider - and which to avoid determining environmental factors desk-research:

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what it involves sources of information in-market or field research:

what it involves

fact-finding visits by executives to potential markets attending trade shows, fairs or exhibitions

Country versus market selection:

criteria for customer segmentation demographic segmentation psychographic segmentation behavioural segmentation

geographic segmentation Formulating a marketing strategy

Marketing research:

how it differs from market research reaching a better understanding of overseas customers what information it seeks to gather taking advantage of "marketing opportunities"

Module 4 - Variations in Overseas Markets

Tariffs and trade barriers:

reasons why national governments impose tariffs: protection of domestic employment consumer health and safety protection for "infant" industries national security retaliation against another nation

Types of tariffs:

specific tariffs ad valorem tariffs

Non-tariff trade barriers:

licensing

import quotas

voluntary export restraints

local content requirements

Advantages and disadvantages of tariffs Tariffs and modern international trade:

preferential trade agreements:

unilateral and multilateral

free trade areas

free trade zones

customs unions

Trade bans, embargoes and sanctions

Cultural and social factors

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ways of life, beliefs, traditions, values, behaviour social norms

avoiding giving unintentional offence

Languages and communication:

same languages, different dialects and nuances

same words, different meanings

translations between languages:

marketing materials, advertisements and websites

local and cultural preferences operating

instructions:

written and pictorial safety standards

Body language

Product labelling:

different labelling for different markets

information labels might need to contain

cultural and social considerations

Product packaging:

preferences in different countries

national or cultural preferences

The political environment or "climate"

types of political systems

changes of governments and policies

attitudes towards business and trade

political risk and instability

Product modification or adaptation:

common reasons:

quality and safety standards

costs involved in modifying or adapting products:

costs of after-sales service, repair, warranties determining the viability

Module 5 - Entry Routes to Export Markets

Factors to consider in formulating an export strategy

Major approaches to exporting

Distribution considerations:

channels of distribution:

using wholesalers and retailers

using only retailers

selling direct to consumers

Types of intermediaries in exporting:

buying agents or confirming houses

export management companies

export trading companies

export agents, export merchants and remarketers

piggyback marketing

Advantages and disadvantages of direct exporting:

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organisational changes separating domestic and international sales activities

Overseas sales representatives:

why they are appointed

sources of possible representatives

meeting applicants when possible

assessing applicants:

knowledge, experience and reputation

business and financial standing

other imported products sold

size and calibre of staff

matters to be covered in representation agreements

guiding, assisting and controlling representatives:

advertising and sales promotion support

training - face to face or using DVDs

printed instructions and guidelines

motivation and sales targets

feedback and reports

Foreign distributors:

their functions

Sales to foreign retailers:

sourcing and advantages of the method

contacts through retail chains on the home market

Direct sales to end-users:

sourcing customers

additional work and costs involved:

building costs into selling prices

Licensing agreements:

what they permit licensees to do

advantages to the licensor - royalties

Franchising agreements:

how the franchisor benefits:

expansion without heavy investment

additional income from fees and royalties

what franchisees receive for the royalty paid:

value of a "known" brand name

advantages over competitors

help and support provided to franchisees

Joint ventures:

pooling resources

creation of a new enterprise

responsibilities of the parties

Strategic alliances:

partnering with existing businesses

distinguishing characteristics

Advantages and disadvantages of joint ventures and strategic alliances

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Module 6 - Payments for Imports and Exports

Meanings of credit:

credit policy, credit period, credit terms

Risks to enterprises which extend credit

Other risks to exporters from allowing credit

Cash flow - inflows and outflows:

positive and negative cash flow

working capital

Importance of liquidity:

main sources of liquidity

liquidity management

Interest charged by banks:

effects of rates of interest

Exchange control:

why governments impose restrictions

on the expenditure of foreign currency

Rates of exchange:

fluctuations, devaluation and revaluation

The Foreign Exchange (FOREX) Market

World or global trading currencies:

why the US dollar is a major currency countries

which use US dollars as legal tender currency

pegs to the US dollar

Effects of inflation on costs and prices;

causes of inflation

Methods of payment for imports and exports:

the need for credit control

special factors to consider in exporting

why exporters prefer advance payments or prepayments

why importers dislike advance payments or prepayments

uses of proforma invoices

acknowledgements of orders

escrow services:

when and how they can help importers and exporters

letters of credit:

how they are used

conditions imposed

revocable, irrevocable and confirmed irrevocable

documentary bills of exchange:

how they are used

the drawer, drawee and payee

discounting bills

open account:

increasing risks

consignment:

what is involved

reduction of costs, increase in risk

Choosing a payment method:

factors to be considered

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Assessing a customer for credit:

initial information needed

credit checks:

bank references

trade references

credit circles

trade enquiry and credit reference agencies

credit ratings

credit reports

Protecting export business

Module 7 - Costing, Pricing and Contracts for International Business

Differences between cost and price:

profit margins

Factors in export pricing

The costing worksheet

Costs associated with export documentation, transport and insurance

Setting the price:

market variations

the importance of setting the right price

bottom-up and top-down pricing

cost-plus export costing

price-setters, market leaders, price-followers:

step to be taken in pricing

differential or marginal pricing

fixed costs, direct costs and indirect costs

market demand, culture, positioning

competitiveness

legal considerations

Incoterms:

how they aid international trade

providing a common set of rules

descriptions and abbreviations of the 11 terms

those which apply to sea and inland waterway transport

those which apply to any mode of transport limitations of

Incoterms used alone

Quotations:

what they are and why they are issued

information commonly contained

quotation forms and proforma invoices

terms and conditions of sale

Sales contracts:

agreement between seller and buyer

international contracts governed by UNCITRAL

standard terms and conditions (T&C)

the offer

acceptance and consideration

counteroffers

Breach of contract

Summary of the export order process

Specimen of a sales contract

Module 8 - International Trade Documents

Importance of the correct documentation or paperwork

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Definitions of shipping, consignments, carrier, cargo, freight, groupage Major documents, descriptions, contents and uses: general terms and conditions of international sale international purchase order international commercial invoice packing list letters of credit CMR document bills of lading - types: received, groupage, claused, common, short form, combined or multimodal, transhipment consignment note air waybill certificate of origin illustrations of the documents Customs: customs duty customs clearance example of customs clearance procedure e-import systems customs value

example of customs clearance procedure
e-import systems
customs value
tariff classification
origins of products or components
customs brokers or clearance agents:
duties and responsibilities
bonded warehouses

Module 9 - Transport and Logistics

Transport and the distribution of products Features of a transport system: efficiency, economy, speed, convenience, regularity Rail transport: advantages and disadvantages: travelling speed, transport time, time-tabling, operating costs developments in rail transport: containerisation special transporters Road transport advantages: door-to-door services, flexibility, economy disadvantages: dis-economies, travelling time own-vehicle transportation road haulage operators and organizations Inland waterways **Pipelines** Air transport: advantages in terms of speed and delivery times, damages reduction, security

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disadvantages in terms of cost, limited carrying capacity differences between passenger and cargo aircraft

Sea transport:

cargo-carrying ships coastal shipping container ships bulk carriers

Duik Carriers

roll-on-roll-off ferries

requirements for efficient sea transportation Courier services

Factors in choosing the mode of transport:

the true cost, speed, security, reliability intermodal and multimodal transport

Freight forwarders:

their functions in the distribution process why businesses make use of their services

Unit load and palletisation

Containerisation:

types, sizes and uses of containers

Bulk freight

Groupage: what it involves

export cargo shipping instructions

Freight handling:

bulk, general cargo, container terminals

Shipping marks:

what they are and why they are used

written particulars

pictorial markings (with examples)

Export packaging:

importance of adequate packaging main types or layers of packaging packing materials, dunnage

Insurance

Hazards, probability and risks

Variety of possible losses in international trade

Descriptions of premiums, cover and indemnity

Common "exemptions" which exclude liability

Cargo insurance:

types of policy and cover afforded

insuring direct or through intermediaries

Managing the risks

Who pays for the insurance:

shipper, customer or jointly

CIF and CIP terms and minimal cover

Open policies

Voyage policies

Claiming on a policy for loss sustained

Module 10 - Finance for International Trade

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The meaning of "financing"

Forecasting:

its relationship with planning

Budgets and budgeting:

what is involved and benefits in business

limiting factors

Production or stock budgets:

control over stock or inventory holding

setting stock or inventory levels

practical example

Cash budgets:

why it is essential to budget for cash

practical example

Budgetary control:

preparing budget review statements

investigation of variances

flexibility in budgetary control

International 'Trade' Finance

What "trade" finance involves

Reasons exporters make use of finance options

Managerial considerations in selecting between options

Short-term finance:

cash in advance, letters of credit,

sight drafts, bills of exchange,

open account terms

negotiating credit and payment terms with buyers

operating line of credit

overdraft facility

discounting or forfaiting

factoring: recourse and non-recourse terms

Export credit agencies:

trade finance for domestic exporters

reducing risks for exporters

Medium-term and long-term finance

Buyer credit:

benefits for both exporters and importers

typical buyer credit process

Bank loans:

principal sum, collateral, guarantors, term,

interest payable: fixed and variable

loan agreement

leasing, contract hire, renting

Supplier credit

Export Credit Insurance

Protection for exporters against non-payment

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Organizations which might offer ECI Typical "cover" given by policies additional cover for risks Premiums payable: on what they may be computed Advantages of ECI to exporters

Module 11 - Sales and Promotion

The promotional mix Marketing communication The communication "devices" Factors in choosing the mix of devices: effects, customer contacts, and response times Personal selling: interaction with customers

methods which might be used by exporters/importers

Advertising:

primary aims features, accuracy of contents types of media employed indirect advertising direct advertising

assistance to sales personnel

Public Relations (PR):

aims, functions and activities changing opinions and perceptions creating understanding and goodwill publics and opinion formers image and reputation relationship or PR with advertising: market education

Direct marketing:

important characteristics unsolicited literature and spam emails direct response advertising

Point of sale and packaging: design and positioning influencing purchasing decisions impulse buying relationship with advertising

Sales promotion:

how it differs from normal advertising boosting sales of products during limited periods creating and mounting campaigns special offers and added value competitions and sponsorships relationship with advertising

Publicity materials:

displays, literature, calendars, pens, headwear, garments

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Sales promotion in direct exporting:

examples of uses in different circumstances

E-commerce:

what it comprises and what is involved

business-to-business

business-to-consumer

consumer to consumer

business-to-government

making use of modern technology

different types of businesses which trade by e-commerce

Advertising on websites:

banners, videos, interstitials, pop-ups, pop-under,

wallpaper, expanding, floating, polite

Web-based sales promotions:

e-coupons and vouchers

sampling

gift certificates and "wishlists"

Sales promotion in indirect exporting:

variations in circumstances and involvement

sales support for overseas agents or representatives

Exhibiting at trade fairs and shows:

constructing and manning stands

differing aims:

immediate sales

distributing information and literature

follow-ups of visitors

Social media

differences from "traditional" marketing communication

consumer-generated media

blogs, chat rooms, discussion boards, forums, etc

Community building and social media

Viral marketing:

what is involved

the "pass along" rate, seeding

networking sites

Marketing opportunities using online communities:

business-to-consumer business-to-business

Module 12 - The Import Business

Types, sizes and ownerships of import businesses

Importing for resale and for own use

Types of products imported:

industrial products:

raw materials, capital products, components,

accessories, consumables

consumer products:

convenience goods

shopping goods

speciality goods

intangible products:

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intellectual property trade marks, copyrights and patents Factors to consider in importing: assessment of the local market import controls: bans and quotas import permits or licences currency/foreign exchange regulations the "true" cost of importing whether importing is cost-effective whether the business can afford to import sources of funding for imports risks in importing: distances between the parties quality control issues: difficulty in returning sub-standard or damaged goods counterfeits, fakes or imitations exchange rate fluctuations: possible solutions Finding reliable overseas suppliers: sources of contact details direct approaches the importance of reliability: checks on potential new suppliers and their products Problems in dealing with overseas suppliers: differences in languages, cultures, currencies used, business practices, commercial law Negotiating with overseas suppliers about:

credit terms and payment terms warranties or guarantees Understanding and using Incoterms

trade discount and quantity discount

transport:

who is to pay

prices quoted

insurance:

ensuring adequate cover

Customs requirements:

clearance procedures

Sales and promotion:

different involvements according to business relationships assisting principals with media information,

advertisement wording, language(s), cultural influences, packaging and labelling

manning stands at trade shows or fairs

Suggestions for further studies

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