

POLITECHNIKA KRAKOWSKA IM. TADEUSZA KOŚCIUSZKI

KARTA PRZEDMIOTU

obowiązuje studentów rozpoczynających studia w roku akademickim 2024/2025

Wydział Inżynierii Lądowej

Kierunek studiów: Budownictwo

Profil: Ogólnoakademicki

Forma studiów: stacjonarne

Kod kierunku: BUD

Stopień studiów: I

Specjalności: Bez specjalności - studia w języku angielskim

1 INFORMACJE O PRZEDMIOCIE

NAZWA PRZEDMIOTU	Makroekonomiczne podstawy polityki gospodarczej (współczesne wyzwania)
NAZWA PRZEDMIOTU W JĘZYKU ANGIELSKIM	Macroeconomics Foundations of Economic Policy (Modern Challenges)
KOD PRZEDMIOTU	WIL BUD oIS A6 24/25
KATEGORIA PRZEDMIOTU	Przedmioty ogólne
LICZBA PUNKTÓW ECTS	3.00
SEMESTRY	1

2 RODZAJ ZAJĘĆ, LICZBA GODZIN W PLANIE STUDIÓW

SEMESTR	WYKŁAD	ĆWICZENIA AUDYTORYJNE	LABORATORIA	LABORATORIA KOMPUTERO- WE	PROJEKTY	SEMINARIUM
1	30	0	0	0	0	0

3 CELE PRZEDMIOTU

Cel 1 Provide students with ability to analyze statistical data on gross domestic product (GDP), balance-of-payments (BOP), unemployment and inflation as a prerequisite for understanding and theoretically-consistent interpretation of the most important developments on the national and international scale.

Cel 2 Provide sufficient coverage of the most popular macroeconomic models and theoretical concepts, as the

saving-investment balance, the IS-LM-BP, AD-AS, the Phillips curve, which is necessary for independent analysis of present economic policy issues and future challenges.

Cel 3 Provide with a student-friendly way of acquiring analytical skills on the basis of formal macroeconomic models in respect to fiscal and monetary policies, determinants of inflation, unemployment and migration, as well as BOP adjustment.

Cel 4 Explain underlying differences between major schools of economic thought, with a focus on their policy implications for major economic policy debates of the modern world, as the viability of global imbalances, approaches for an increase in the saving rate in industrial countries, recipes for the balanced growth path, tackling with the high unemployment problems, feasibility of the fiscal and monetary stimuli during a recession, the pattern of anti-deflationary and anti-inflationary policies

4 WYMAGANIA WSTĘPNE W ZAKRESIE WIEDZY, UMIEJĘTNOŚCI I INNYCH KOMPETENCJI

1 Minimal mathematical skills

5 EFEKTY KSZTAŁCENIA

EK1 Wiedza Student demonstrates general knowledge of the income accounting, with a detailed analysis of the GDP components, as consumption, investment, government expenditure, exports and imports, as well as the BOP relationships. Student is able to interpret the law of one price and provide assessment of the national models of economic growth, with a focus on important differences between consumption-led and export-led growth

EK2 Umiejętności Student possesses applied skills in the interpretation of the saving-investment balance relationships, including current policy debate on the merits of fiscal austerity measures at the national and international levels, international spillovers within the framework of global imbalances, explanation of the underlying mechanisms of the twin deficit and the Ricardo Equivalence.

EK3 Wiedza Student is able to explain basic policy implications of the Solow growth model, such as changes in the saving rate, population growth and amortisation rates, the golden rule of capital accumulation. It is necessary to distinguish between the determinants of growth in traditional and endogenous growth models, in relation to present discussion of the Polands convergence to the average productivity level of the EU countries

EK4 Umiejętności Student has analytical skills to analyze fiscal and monetary policy effects within the theoretical framework of the AD-AS model, with an ability to explain the effects of demand and supply shocks. Student understands important differences between New Classical Macro and New Keynesian explanations of the business cycle and relevant stabilisation policy proposals, with a focus on macroeconomic developments and stabilisation policies in the wake of the 2008-2009 financial crisis regarding major industrial countries and Poland

EK5 Umiejętności Student analyzes the interplay between demand and supply factors on the labor market, being able to explain the phenomena of jobless growth and the concept of natural rate of unemployment. Based on the Okuns law, student calculates the natural GDP growth rate. Student explains selection problems in international migration and potential benefits and costs of labor migration for donor and acceptor countries

EK6 Wiedza Student understands inflationary developments in general and the Phillips curve relationships in particular, being able to explain determinants of inflationary pressure and the course of anti-inflationary policies.

EK7 Wiedza Student is able to expound on multiple facets of the current discussion on the euro adoption in Poland and important static and dynamic features of the public debt, with a focus on policy challenges for highly-indebted eurozone countries as Greece, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Spain.

EK8 Kompetencje społeczne Student compares different explanatory hypothesis behind the 2008 world financial crisis and competing views on the role of government in a modern economy within the framework of conventional economic concepts.

6 TREŚCI PROGRAMOWE

WYKŁAD		
LP	TEMATYKA ZAJĘĆ OPIS SZCZEGÓŁOWY BLOKÓW TEMATYCZNYCH	LICZBA GODZIN
W1	Income Accounting. Concepts of aggregate supply and aggregate demand. Instruments of economic policy. Stabilization policy. Schools of Thought. Classical versus Keynesian assumptions. Neoclassical synthesis. Nominal versus real GDP. Price indexes. Quality of economic growth. Purchasing Power Parity. The Law of One Price. Big Mac Index. Components of GDP: consumption, investment, government expenditure, exports, imports. The Balance-of-Payments. Open and closed economies. Consumption-led and export-led growth. Import substitution. National models of economic growth.	2
W2	Consumption, Saving Behavior and Credit Markets. Theories of consumption. The saving-investment balance. The wealth effect. The real exchange rate. The Feldstein-Horioka puzzle. The permanent income hypothesis. Incentives for savings. The twin deficit. The Ricardo Equivalence. Global imbalances. External debt	4
W3	Growth Models. Determinants of growth in the short- and long-run. Economic growth and economic development. The Harrod-Domar model. Neoclassical model. The Solow model. Convergence. Endogenous growth models.	2
W4	IS-LM-BP Model. The Mundell-Fleming model as an open economy extension of the IS-LM model. Capital mobility. Fiscal-monetary policy mix. Crowding out. Domestic and external equilibrium. Policy assignments. The Samuelson-Tobin synthesis.	2
W5	AD-AS Model and Potential Output. Structure of the AD-AS model. Price flexibility. Devaluation effects. Supply-side economics. Keynesian demand policies. Natural level of income. Potential output. Overheating.	2
W6	New Classical Macro and New Keynesian Explanations of the Business Cycle. Regularities of business cycles. Theories of output fluctuations: monetary, psychological, political etc. Imperfect information and the Real Business Cycle Model. Assessment of RBC model. New Keynesian explanations of the business cycle: markup pricing, sticky wages, monopolistic price setting, efficiency wages. Deterministic and stochastic cycles	2
W7	Stabilization Policies. Demand and supply disturbances. Stabilization targets and instruments. Policy rules. Assessment of alternative rules: money supply, interest rate, and GDP. Policy pitfalls: lags, multiplier uncertainty, forecasting errors. Time inconsistency, credibility, and reputation. Rules vs. discretion. Policy dilemmas.	2
W8	Labor Markets. Types of unemployment. The employment and unemployment rates. Voluntary and involuntary unemployment. The natural rate of unemployment. Structural unemployment. The output gap. The Okuns law. Policies to tackle unemployment problems. The phenomenon of jobless growth. National models of labor market.	2

WYKŁAD		
LP	TEMATYKA ZAJĘĆ OPIS SZCZEGÓŁOWY BLOKÓW TEMATYCZNYCH	LICZBA GODZIN
W9	Money, Interest and Inflation. The Phillips Curve. Money and inflation. Effects of inflation. Costs of inflation. Unpleasant consequences of deflation. Nominal and real interest rates. The Fisher rule. Expectations and the inflation cycle. Anticipated and unanticipated inflation. Hyperinflation. Stagflation. Cures for inflation. Modern variants of the Phillips Curve. Income policies.	2
W10	Monetarism and Expectations. The quantity theory and the neutrality of money. The modern quantity theory: monetarism. The money multiplier and the monetary base. Policy implications of monetarism. Rational expectations revolution. The Lucas supply curve. Different effects of anticipated and unanticipated money supply. The rational expectations equilibrium approach to policy	2
W11	Benefits and Risks of Common Currency. Pros and cons for fixed exchange rates. Arguments in favor of eurozone accession. Potential challenges for eurozone members among the Central and East European countries. Discussion on the euro adoption issues in Poland.	2
W12	Modern Problems of Public Debt. The government budget constraint, seignorage, and the inflation tax. Determinants of rapid debt accumulation in industrial countries. Public debt macroeconomic effects. Dynamic features of public debt. Domestic vs. foreign financing of budget deficit. European Pact of Stability and Growth. Non-Keynesian effects in fiscal policy. Public debt challenges in Poland.	2
W13	Costs and Benefits of Migration. Models of migration behavior. Return and repeat migration flows. The Roy model of migrants selection. Static and dynamic costs of migration for donor- and acceptor countries. The labor migration trap in donor countries. Brain drain. Challenges for labor market liberalization in the European Union.	2
W14	The Role of Government in a Modern Economy (the lessons of the 2008 World Economic Crisis). Sources of instability in the private economy: consumption, investment, regulation of financial markets. Business confidence, speculation, and overbuilding. Competing explanations of the 2008 World Economic Crisis real estate bubble, easy credit conditions, sub-prime lending, deregulation, over-leveraging, incorrect pricing of risk, commodities boom). Main lessons of the world economic crisis (money supply non-neutrality, control of asset prices, prudent fiscal policy during good times, focus upon non-price competitiveness, the current account adjustment, better management of risk in the financial sector, the danger of deindustrialization).	2

7 NARZĘDZIA DYDAKTYCZNE

N1 Lectures (if online, with the use of the MS TEAMS and DELTA platforms)

N3 E-learning (handouts, tests, useful links on DELTA platform)

8 OBCIĄŻENIE PRACĄ STUDENTA

FORMA AKTYWNOŚCI	ŚREDNIA LICZBA GODZIN NA ZREALIZOWANIE AKTYWNOŚCI
Godziny kontaktowe z nauczycielem akademickim, w tym:	
Godziny wynikające z planu studiów	30
Konsultacje przedmiotowe	0
Egzaminy i zaliczenia w sesji	0
Godziny bez udziału nauczyciela akademickiego wynikające z nakładu pracy studenta, w tym:	
Przygotowanie się do zajęć, w tym studiowanie zalecanej literatury	50
Opracowanie wyników	25
Przygotowanie raportu, projektu, prezentacji, dyskusji	0
SUMARYCZNA LICZBA GODZIN DLA PRZEDMIOTU WYNIKAJĄCA Z CAŁEGO NAKŁADU PRACY STUDENTA	105
SUMARYCZNA LICZBA PUNKTÓW ECTS DLA PRZEDMIOTU	3.00

9 SPOSOBY OCENY

OCENA FORMUJĄCA

F1 Test

F2 Ćwiczenie praktyczne

OCENA PODSUMOWUJĄCA

P1 Test

P2 Zaliczenie pisemne

KRYTERIA OCENY

EFEKT KSZTALCENIA 1	
NA OCENĘ 2.0	Student has no general knowledge of the income accounting and the BOP relationships, being not able to interpret the law of one price and provide assessment of the national models of economic growth.
NA OCENĘ 3.0	Student has general knowledge of the income accounting and the BOP relationships
NA OCENĘ 3.5	Student is able to interpret the law of one price and explain changes in the structure of Polands GDP

NA OCENĘ 4.0	Student is able to provide assessment of the national models of economic growth.
NA OCENĘ 4.5	Student explains important differences between consumption-led and export-led growth.
NA OCENĘ 5.0	Student is able to make use of his knowledge in order to explain current trends in economic growth and discuss relevant policy issues.
EFEKT KSZTAŁCENIA 2	
NA OCENĘ 2.0	Student is not able to provide with an interpretation of the saving-investment balance relationships.
NA OCENĘ 3.0	Student is able to provide with analytical and graphical interpretation of policy shifts within the saving-investment balance theoretical framework.
NA OCENĘ 3.5	Student is able to provide with analytical and graphical interpretation of policy shifts within the saving-investment balance for a two-country theoretical framework
NA OCENĘ 4.0	Student explains underlying mechanisms of the twin deficit and the Ricardo Equivalence
NA OCENĘ 4.5	Student understands the logic of international current account adjustment
NA OCENĘ 5.0	Student is able to discuss important differences and similarities between several theoretical concepts of private consumption and savings
EFEKT KSZTAŁCENIA 3	
NA OCENĘ 2.0	Student is not able to explain basic feature of different growth models
NA OCENĘ 3.0	Student explains basic feature of different growth models
NA OCENĘ 3.5	Student distinguishes between the structure and policy implications of different growth models
NA OCENĘ 4.0	Student is able to explain basic policy implications of the Solow growth model
NA OCENĘ 4.5	Student explains the assumptions of the endogenous growth models
NA OCENĘ 5.0	Student explains on heterogeneous approaches for the Polands convergence to the average productivity level of the EU countries
EFEKT KSZTAŁCENIA 4	
NA OCENĘ 2.0	Student is not able to explain fiscal and monetary policy effects within the theoretical framework of the AD-AS model
NA OCENĘ 3.0	Student explains fiscal and monetary policy effects within the theoretical framework of the AD-AS model
NA OCENĘ 3.5	Student explains the effects of demand and supply shocks.

NA OCENĘ 4.0	Student has analytical skills to analyze fiscal and monetary policy effects within the theoretical framework of the AD-AS model, with an ability to explain the effects of demand and supply shocks.
NA OCENĘ 4.5	Student explains the logic of supply-side economics
NA OCENĘ 5.0	Student understands the relationship between the IS-LM-BP model and the AD-AS model
EFEKT KSZTAŁCENIA 5	
NA OCENĘ 2.0	Student does not understand the interplay between demand and supply factors on the labor market.
NA OCENĘ 3.0	Student is able to explain determinants of the labor market equilibrium
NA OCENĘ 3.5	Student explains the phenomena of jobless growth and the concept of natural rate of unemployment.
NA OCENĘ 4.0	Based on the Okuns law, student calculates the natural GDP growth rate.
NA OCENĘ 4.5	Student analyzes important differences between recent theories of the European unemployment, as the structuralist and hysteresis models
NA OCENĘ 5.0	Student interprets developments in the unemployment rate in Poland
EFEKT KSZTAŁCENIA 6	
NA OCENĘ 2.0	Student does not understand inflationary developments
NA OCENĘ 3.0	Student explains inflationary developments, with a distinction between demand-led and supply-pushed inflation
NA OCENĘ 3.5	Student distinguishes between negative effects of inflation and deflation
NA OCENĘ 4.0	Student explains the Phillips curve relationships
NA OCENĘ 4.5	Student analyzes various anti-inflationary policies
NA OCENĘ 5.0	Student recognizes difference in the interpretation of inflation across different schools of economic thought
EFEKT KSZTAŁCENIA 7	
NA OCENĘ 2.0	Student does not understand the current challenges to the eurozone
NA OCENĘ 3.0	Student understands the nature of economic problems of the eurozone
NA OCENĘ 3.5	Student explains important static and dynamic features of the public debt
NA OCENĘ 4.0	Student explains policy challenges for the highly-indebted eurozone countries as Greece, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Spain
NA OCENĘ 4.5	Student discusses pros and cons of the euro adoption for the Central and east European countries

NA OCENĘ 5.0	Student is able to expound on multiple facets of the current discussion on the euro adoption in Poland
EFEKT KSZTAŁCENIA 8	
NA OCENĘ 2.0	Student does not recognize different explanatory hypothesis behind the 2008 world financial crisis
NA OCENĘ 3.0	Student discusses different explanatory hypothesis behind the 2008 world financial crisis
NA OCENĘ 3.5	Student compares competing views on the role of government in a modern economy within the framework of conventional economic concepts.
NA OCENĘ 4.0	Student is able to interpret main relationships with the saving-investment balance
NA OCENĘ 4.5	Student makes use of the AD-AS model to explain the economic developments during the 2008 world financial crisis
NA OCENĘ 5.0	Student is able to outline the stabilisation policies within the AD-AS theoretical framework

10 MACIERZ REALIZACJI PRZEDMIOTU

EFEKT KSZTAŁCENIA	ODNIESIENIE DANEGO EFEKTU DO SZCZEGÓŁOWYCH EFEKTÓW ZDEFINIOWANYCH DLA PROGRAMU	CELE PRZEDMIOTU	TREŚCI PROGRAMOWE	NARZĘDZIA DYDAKTYCZNE	SPOSOBY OCENY
EK1		Cel 1	w1	N1 N3	F1 F2 P1 P2
EK2		Cel 2	w2 w12	N1 N3	F1 F2 P1 P2
EK3		Cel 2	w3	N1 N3	F1 F2 P1 P2
EK4		Cel 2	w4 w5	N1 N3	F1 F2 P1 P2
EK5		Cel 3	w8	N1 N3	F1 F2 P1 P2
EK6		Cel 3	w9 w10	N1 N3	F1 F2 P1 P2
EK7		Cel 3	w11	N1 N3	F1 F2 P1 P2
EK8		Cel 4	w14	N1 N3	F1 F2 P1 P2

11 WYKAZ LITERATURY

LITERATURA PODSTAWOWA

- [1] Blanchard O., Amighini A., Giavazzi F. — *Macroeconomics: A European Perspective*, New York, 2010, Prentice Hall
- [2] Mankiw G — *Principles of Economics*, New York, 2012, Mason (USA): South-Western Cengage Learning

LITERATURA UZUPEŁNIAJĄCA

- [1] Auerbach, A., and Kotlikoff, L. — *Macroeconomics: An Integrated Approach*, Cambridge, Mass.; London, 1998, MIT Press

LITERATURA DODATKOWA

- [1] Lecture notes
- [2] Articles from The Economist

12 INFORMACJE O NAUCZYCIELACH AKADEMICKICH

OSOBA ODPOWIEDZIALNA ZA KARTĘ

dr hab. Viktor Shevchuk (kontakt: victorshevchuk@netscape.net)

OSOBY PROWADZĄCE PRZEDMIOT

1 dr hab. Viktor Viktor Shevchuk (kontakt: vshevchuk@pk.edu.pl)

13 ZATWIERDZENIE KARTY PRZEDMIOTU DO REALIZACJI

(miejscowość, data)

(odpowiedzialny za przedmiot)

(dziekan)

PRZYJMUJĘ DO REALIZACJI (data i podpisy osób prowadzących przedmiot)

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