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| **Title and Code** of the subject:  **Economic sciences I., MTB7020A** | **ECTS Credit Points: 4** |
| **Type** of the subject: **compulsory** / optional | |
| **Ratio of theory and practice: 100/0** (credit%) | |
| **Type and number of classes per semester**: **4** hour(s) lecture and **0** hour(s) practice per **semester**  **Number of teaching hours / week :** eg.:2+2 (lecture and practice) | |
| **Type of exam**: **exam** / practical course mark | |
| **Subject in the curriculum:** semester **3** | |
| Preliminary requirements:- | |

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| **Summary of content - theory**: |
| Micro-and Macroeconomics  The course will provide the students with the basic concepts of economics: how economists think about the behavior of households, firms; how to think about markets, how to analyze the economy as a whole, what is inflation and unemployment. By the end of the course students should be able to use some basic tools of economics and apply them in solving basic economic problems.  Agricultural economics, History and functioning of the EU  The aim of the course is to study the role of agriculture in the national economy, not only in the traditional approach but also from the viewpoint of agribusiness and multifunctional agriculture. The students will be able to put the topics discussed in an international perspective and get the skills to use the basic concepts in training. Having information about the EU will help them to build their future. The students will study about the role of agricultural policy from the beginning of the EU integration, gain information about the international agricultural market and its theoretical background. Getting information about the advancement of environmental policy and its principles can become the basis of knowledge-based thinking. |
| **Summary of content - practice**: |
| Skills to be learnt:  Schedule:  Micro- and Macroeconomics   1. Introduction 2. Principles of economics 3. Market demand 4. Market supply 5. How markets work 6. Demand, supply and governmental interventions 7. Analysis of the market demand 8. Market structures 9. Measuring national income I. 10. Measuring national income II. 11. Measuring the cost of living 12. Production and economic growth 13. Money 14. Unemployment   Agricultural economics, History and functioning of the EU   1. Agricultural economics 2. The role of the agribusiness in the national economy 3. Resources of the agriculture I. 4. Resources of the agriculture II. 5. Economic structure 6. Agricultural foreign trade 7. Global challenges in the agriculture 8. EU history 9. Institutions of the EU 10. Economic and Monetary Union, EU budget 11. Common Agricultural Policy I. 12. Common Agricultural Policy II. 13. Rural development policy 14. Energy policy |
| **Literature, handbooks in English** |
| 1. Mankiw, G. (2009): Principles of Economics. South-Western, Mason, USA. 2. Banse, M. – Gorton, M. – Hartel, J. – Hughes, G. – Köckler, J. – Möllman, T. – Münch, W. (1999): The evolution of competitiveness in Hungarian agriculture: from transition to accession. MOCT-MOST Economic policy in transitional economies. 1999. vol. 9. No. 3. pp. 307-318. 3. EC (2017): European Commission. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parlament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, This document corrects document COM (2016) 767 final of 30.11.2016, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52016PC0767R%2801%29> 4. EUROSTAT (2017): Agricultural, forestry and fishery statistics. Statistical books. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Agriculture,\_forestry\_and\_fishery\_statistics 5. EUROSTAT (2018): Farm structure statistics <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Farm_structure_statistics> (on 6 June 2018) 6. Joachim von Braun, Volker ter Meulen, Dag Lorents Aksnes, Tim Benton, Alberto Garrido, Charles Godfray, Anne-Marie Hermansson, Sander Janssen, Christian Jung, Pavel Krasilnikov, Aifric O’Sullivan, Jozsef Popp, Angelika Schnieke, Barbara Wroblewska, Claudia Canales, Robin Fears – Robin Fears (szerk.) (2018): Opportunities and challenges for research on food and nutrition security and agriculture in Europe. Halle: EASAC Secretariat, 2017. 72 p. (34., EASAC policy report 34;(ISBN:[978-3-8047-3811-9](http://www.isbnsearch.org/isbn/9783804738119)) 7. Krijn J. Poppe; Catherine Termeer, Maja Slingerland (editors) (2009): Transitions toward sustainable agriculture and food chains in peri-urban areas. Wageningen Academic Publishers |
| **Competencies gained** *(acc. to the Regulation on training and outcome requirements)* |
| 1. **Knowledge:**   - Students are aware of the fundamental ideas, theories of economics, and those of the international economics relations as concerned with the relevant economic players, functions, and processes.  - Students can get a general overview on the basic definitions, theories and notions of agribusiness, their main characteristics and connections. At the end of the course they also know the main actors, their functions and processes of the sector. At the end of the course the students will know the most important theoretical and methodological bases and they will have practical knowledge as well.  - Students will know the most important methods of data collection, analysis and problem solving.  - Students will know how to recognise and use the ways, methods and tools of the effective communication.   1. **Skills:**   - Students follow and understand the processes of international business and world economy, the changes and effects of economic policy in the areas of law and economic policies relevant for their profession.  - After completing the course the students are able to use the main economic, organisational, marketing, food industrial IT standardisation and food industrial mechanical regulation principles of food production.  - Students will be able to analyse the behaviour and the formal and informal background of the institutional network of the food chain and use this knowledge during their work.  - Students will be able to complete effective self-education and to plan and to organise their individual studies and to find the relevant sources.  - Students will be able to organise and check the processes of food industry. They will also be able to use their quality systems, to share the resources and to participate in the decision making processes aimed to serve the needs of the professional decisions.  - With a professional control the students will be able to join research projects on the level of the operative control and performance of the project subtasks.  - After completing the course students will be able to prepare a recapitulative evaluation of the relevant knowledge and to transfer it to professional user as well in oral and written ways.   1. **Attitude:**   - The students will be open-minded, constructive and initiator when they will meet professional tasks. They will pursue to respects all the regulations and ethical norms during the decision making even in extraordinary cases as well.  - The students accept the importance of the professional progression and of the career planning and also have a need for self-education.  - The students will become recipient for opinions expressed by other people and for the sectoral, regional, national and European values (including social, societal, ecological and sustainability viewpoints).  - After completing the course the students will become sensitive for the problems occurred on the fields of the food industry and pursue to analyse and solve them.  - After completing the course the students will become engaged with the R+D+I activities in the food industry.   1. **Autonomy and responsibility:**   - The course strengthens the autonomy and the responsibility of the students according to the professional, legal and ethical aspects of their job and behaviour.  - After completing the course the students will be able to solve the professional problems of the food industry individually or in cooperation with colleagues. During the problem solving the students will be liable for their work and they will be able to keep the ethical norms of their specialization.  - The students will become able to do individual career planning.  - With the completion of the course the students will be able to complete the management functions on the level of food producing and food handling units with responsibility for their own decisions.  - After completing the course the students will be able to become responsible for their own work and for the work of their subordinate colleagues.  - After completing the course the students will be able to be responsible for the consequences of their statements and opinions. |

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| **Responsible lecturer: Mónika Harangi-Rákos PhD, assistant professor** |
| **Other lecturer(s): János Szenderák, assistant lecturer, Dr. Levente Nádasi, assistant professor** |

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| **Terms of course completion:** |
| 1. Class attendance 2. Completing exercises 3. Submitting essay 4. Giving presentation |
| **Form of examination:** |
| Written exam |
| **Requirement(s) to get signature:** |
| Class attendance |

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| **Exam questions:** |
| 1. What is economics about? 2. The concept of scarcity and opportunity cost. 3. Define and characterize market demand and supply. 4. Shifting factors of demand and supply. 5. Describe equilibrium and non-equilibrium on the market. 6. Analyze market demand with the help of demand elasticities. 7. Describe various market structures. 8. Define GDP and explain the different approaches to measuring it. 9. What is the difference between real and nominal GDP? 10. Prices and quantities given, calculate nominal and real GDPs, and inflation form both GDP deflator and consumer price index. 11. Explain why the consumer price index and the GDP deflator gives different numbers for the inflation rate. 12. Use the price index to deflate or inflate nominal figures form different years to compare their purchasing powers. 13. Define the main aggregates of the labour market. 14. Define and calculate the unemployment rate. 15. Define the functions of money. 16. What is commodity money? Mention examples. 17. What are the main factors of growth in the productivity of countries? 18. Describe the situation of the agriculture in the EU! 19. What are the resources of the agriculture? 20. Shares of energy sources in world primary energy demand. 21. Worldwide challenges and trends in the agricultural sector. 22. Tension between the food, energy and environmental security. 23. Pressure on global markets and local ecosystems to supply food needs. 24. Developments in global food and agricultural sectors. 25. Livestock food in the diet. 26. Who are the members of the European Union? 27. What are the most important treaties of the EU? 28. Describe the different decision making processes of the EU! 29. Describe the tasks and responsibilities of the different EU institutions! 30. How does the EU spend the money? 31. What are the main reforms in the Common Agricultural Policy? |