

<b>Title:</b>	<b>The economy of contemporary Poland</b>
<b>Lecture hours:</b>	10
<b>Study period: (summer/winter)</b>	Summer/winter
<b>Number of credits:</b>	
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Course attendance, active participation, final exam
<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Prerequisites:</b>	none
<b>Course content:</b>	<p>This course aims to enable students to understand some of the main topics related to changes in the structure of the Polish economy after the transition of the country to democracy and free market system. After 1989 Poland embarked on the path of economic transformation and underwent a process of ownership change. Over the past 30 years Polish entrepreneurs have built many strong brands, recognizable in Poland, Europe and around the world. The quality and technological advancement of Polish products are appreciated by many foreign entrepreneurs and customers. In addition to traditional branches of economy, such as modern agriculture and the furniture production sector, new strong sectors have emerged, such as computer games industry or production of organic food. Furthermore, Polish entrepreneurs willingly invest their capital outside the country. A new challenge for Polish entrepreneurs is the construction of family businesses and developing rules governing their transfer to the coming generations.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The causes of the collapse of the socialist economy in Poland.</li> <li>2. Poland's path to free market economy: ownership change in Poland after 1989, economic reforms by L. Balcerowicz.</li> <li>3. Basic data on the Polish economy: national income, sectors of the economy, unemployment, economic activity of the society.</li> <li>4. Entrepreneurship in Poland. The image of the entrepreneur.</li> <li>5. The birth and development of the computer games industry.</li> <li>6. Polish local and global brands.</li> <li>7. Family businesses in Poland, problems related to transfer and succession of enterprises.</li> <li>8. Migratory movements of workers to and from Poland.</li> </ol>
<b>Learning outcomes:</b>	<p>After completing the course, the student is prepared to participate in a discussion on the position of the Polish economy in the European Union.</p> <p>K1. The student can characterize the genesis of the political transformation taking place in Poland after 1989.</p> <p>K2. The student can present the main problems of the contemporary Polish economy.</p> <p>K3. The student can discuss changes taking place in the private sector in the economy, as well as identify Polish leading entrepreneurs, companies and brands.</p>

	<p>S1. The student is able to indicate sources of information about the Polish economy, including statistical information.</p> <p>S2.The student is able to critically discuss statistical information.</p> <p>SC1.The student is prepared to conduct a substantive discussion on economic topics.</p> <p>SC2.The students appreciates the importance of continuous improvement of their own skills and competences.</p>
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<b>Literature:</b>	<p>M. Piątkowski, Europe's Growth Champion. Insights From the Economic Rise of Poland, Oxford, 2019</p> <p>Rocznik Statystyczny 2019</p>