

# Course syllabus

## 1. Core data

Course code	Credits	Semester
PENZ011NMOB	6	2024/25/2
Course title in Hungarian		
Bank- és közpénzügyek		
Course title in English		
Banking and Public Finance		
Course title in other language		
Course leader		Institute
Kürthy Gábor		Institute of Finance
Language of instruction		Type of final assessment
Hungarian		Exam
Number of theoretical classes per week (full-time programmes)		Number of practical classes per week (full-time programmes)
2		2
Number of theoretical classes per semester (part-time programmes)		Number of practical classes per semester (part-time programmes)
0		0
Available for preferential study schedule		
Yes		

## 2. Main features

Course objectives
The course aims to familiarize students with the fundamental macro-financial concepts and relationships. The course starts with the role of the modern financial system in the macroeconomy and the functions of the financial intermediation system. From this foundation, we derive the primary operations of banks and the banking system, including credit creation and payment services. Students will understand the relationship between modern money and the modern state and gain insights into the state's role as a financial intermediary. Alongside domestic sectoral financing relationships, the course introduces international financial settlements and their closely related foreign exchange markets and equilibrium conditions. Both banking (systems) and public finances emphasize the connections between micro- and macro-finance, addressing institutional and systemic aspects of financial stability. A distinctive feature of the course is its integrated approach to market-based and state (public) financing relationships.
Brief description of the course
Bank and money Money creation, money transactions Banking risks Non-bank financial intermediaries Role of the central bank Financial stability Functions of public finances Structure of public finances Budgetary policy Tax definition, tax categories The tax system International taxation
Relationship with other courses of the programme
The subject builds on the basic economics subjects (microeconomics, macroeconomics) and lays the foundations for the subsequent macrofinance subjects.

## 3. Learning outcomes

Skill	Knowledge	Attitude	Autonomy and Responsibility
Explains the key functions of money and how the banking system supports economic activities.	Knows the role of money in the economy and the functions of a modern banking system.	Open and receptive to new achievements in economics and practice, especially in mathematics, economics, finance, and statistics. Striving to	Taking responsibility for their own work. Independently identifying, planning, and organizing their professional and personal development
Demonstrates how commercial banks create	Recognizes the process of credit creation by		

credit and contribute to money supply growth.	commercial banks.	improve knowledge and professional relationships. Committed to quality work and lifelong learning.	paths, assuming and bearing responsibility for them. Taking responsibility for adhering to professional norms and ethical guidelines.
Analyzes the role of financial intermediaries in channeling savings into investments.	Knows the primary functions of financial intermediaries and their role in the economy.		
Evaluates central bank tools, such as interest rates and reserve requirements, in regulating the economy.	Understands the operations of central banks and their impact on the economy.		
Applies knowledge of financial stability to assess systemic risks in the banking system.	Recognizes the importance of financial stability for the banking system and the economy.		
Evaluates the effects of monetary policy actions on inflation and interest rates.	Knows the relationship between monetary policy, interest rates, and inflation.		
Analyzes the impact of government spending and taxation on economic growth and income distribution.	Knows the structure and functions of public finance, including government revenues and expenditures.		
Designs tax policies that balance revenue generation with equity and economic efficiency.	Understands the principles of taxation and its role in funding public services.		
Applies fiscal policy tools to mitigate economic downturns and manage inflation.	: Recognizes the concept of fiscal policy and its role in stabilizing the economy.		
Evaluates the sustainability of public debt and suggests fiscal strategies for managing budget deficits.	Knows the principles of budgetary policy and public debt management.		
Designs tax systems that promote social equity through progressive taxation models.	Understands the principle of progressive taxation and its social implications.		
Analyzes the effects of different taxation policies on income inequality and economic growth.	Knows the relationship between taxation, income distribution, and economic inequality.		

#### 4. Mandatory readings

Required literature	URL
Kürthy Gábor (szerk.): Pénzügytan. Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, 2021.	moodle.uni-corvinus.hu
• Richard A. Musgrave: A Public Finance és a Finanzwissenschaft hagyományainak összevetése I. rész, Köz-gazdaság, II. évf. 3. szám, 2007, 59-79. o	<a href="https://retp.eu/index.php/retp/article/view/1061">https://retp.eu/index.php/retp/article/view/1061</a>
• Neszveda Gábor (2018): Thaler viselkedési közgazdaságtani munkássága, Hitelintézeti Szemle, 17. évf. 1. szám, 2018. március, 153-167. o	<a href="https://hitelintezetiszemle.mnb.hu/letoltes/hsz-17-1-e2-neszveda.pdf">https://hitelintezetiszemle.mnb.hu/letoltes/hsz-17-1-e2-neszveda.pdf</a>
• László Csaba (1994): A költségvetés kialakítása. In: Tépett vitorlák, 117-137.o. Könyvtár	<a href="http://hunteka.uni-corvinus.hu/hu/record/-/record/BCEKK179324">http://hunteka.uni-corvinus.hu/hu/record/-/record/BCEKK179324</a>