



## COURSE SYLLABUS

# Sweden in the Global Economy, 7.5 credits

*Sweden in the Global Economy, 7,5 högskolepoäng*

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<b>Course Code:</b> ECNK13	<b>Education Cycle:</b> First-cycle level
<b>Confirmed by:</b> Council for Undergraduate and Masters Education Jan 4, 2013	<b>Disciplinary domain:</b> Social sciences (75%) and natural sciences (25%)
<b>Revised by:</b> Examiner Sep 8, 2023	<b>Subject group:</b> NA1
<b>Valid From:</b> Aug 21, 2023	<b>Specialised in:</b> GIF
<b>Version:</b> 5	<b>Main field of study:</b> Economics

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### Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO)

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

1. discuss insights into the development of the Swedish economy during the past century
2. identify the fundamental changes in Swedish monetary and financial policy from 1900.
3. Explain the contemporary Swedish economy with the help of economic theory

Skills and abilities

4. assess the Swedish labour market policy and the pertinent rules of conduct.
5. analyze the contemporary Swedish economy with the help of economic theory.
6. critically assess academic literature and draw conclusions from it.

Judgement and approach

7. Identify the motives and driving forces of the major changes in economic markets in Sweden.

### Contents

The course starts with the industrialization process in Sweden, discussing economic growth from a theoretical as well as from an empirical perspective. The historical background also helps explaining the industrial structure of Sweden. Then the development of the Swedish model is highlighted. Later in the course other aspects of the Swedish industry and economy is introduced, such as the corporate structure, the geographical distribution and international trade will be covered. The development of Swedish multinational corporations and the more recent development towards globalization will be introduced. The course will also cover entrepreneurship and technological change in a Swedish context. Throughout the course there will be put emphasis on comparative and theoretical viewpoints.

### Type of instruction

Lectures and seminars.

The teaching is conducted in English.

## Prerequisites

General entry requirements and 30 credits in Business Administration or Economics including Macroeconomic 7,5 credits and Microeconomics 7,5 credits or the equivalent.

## Examination and grades

The course is graded A, B, C, D, E, FX or F.

All learning outcomes are examined toward written examination

Registration of examination:

Name of the Test	Value	Grading
Examination <sup>1</sup>	7.5 credits	A/B/C/D/E/FX/F

<sup>1</sup> Determines the final grade of the course, which is issued only when all course units have been passed.

## Course evaluation

It is the responsibility of the examiner to ensure that each course is evaluated. At the outset of the course, the programme evaluators in the course must be contacted. In the middle of the course, the examiner should meet the programme evaluators to identify strengths/weaknesses in the first half of the course.

At the end of the course, the examiner should remind students to fill in the survey. The examiner should also call a meeting with the programme evaluators to debrief the course, based on course evaluation data and comments. The next time the course runs, students should be informed of any measures taken to improve the course based on the previous course evaluations.

At the end of each study period, JIBS' Director of Quality and Accreditation crafts a "Course Evaluation Quarter Report", presenting the quantitative results from course evaluation surveys. The Associate Dean of Education, The Associate Deans of Faculty, Programme Directors, and JSA President and Quality receive the report.

## Other information

Academic integrity

JIBS students are expected to maintain a strong academic integrity. This implies to behave within the boundaries of academic rules and expectations relating to all types of teaching and examination.

Copying someone else's work is a particularly serious offence and can lead to disciplinary action. When you copy someone else's work, you are plagiarising. You must not copy sections of work (such as paragraphs, diagrams, tables and words) from any other person, including another student or any other author. Cutting and pasting is a clear example of plagiarism. There is a workshop and online resources to assist you in not plagiarising called the Interactive Anti-Plagiarism Guide.

Other forms of breaking academic integrity include (but are not limited to) adding your name to a project you did not work on (or allowing someone to add their name), cheating on an examination, helping other students to cheat and submitting other students work as your own, and using non-allowed electronic equipment during an examination. All of these make you liable to disciplinary action.

### **Course literature**

Part of: Magnusson, Lars (2006), *Economic History of Sweden*. Routledge.

A number of scientific articles and papers will form the backbone of the literature. Information on how to retrieve these will be given in class.