University of Gdańsk

Subject card

Subject name and code	Macroeconomics, PG_00188069					
Field of study	International Business					
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026		Academic year of realisation of subject		2026/2027	
Education level	Bachelor's studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study	
Mode of study	full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university	
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		English	
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		5.0	
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		exam	
Conducting unit	Department of International Economics and Economic Development -> Faculty of Economics -> Rector					
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	prof. dr hab. Jacek Zaucha				
	Teachers	prof. dr hab. Jacek Zaucha mgr Christian Orobello				

Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	90
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						

Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours	Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	90	0.0	35.0	125

Subject objectives	The aim of this course is to equip students with the basic knowledge, skills and key competences in the field of macroeconomics.

Learning outcomes

Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
[IBL3_U01] is able to interpret and explain economic phenomena and analyse their causes, course and interrelationships using knowledge in the field of international business, economics and finance.	The student is able to interpret and explain macroeconomic phenomena, analyze their causes, course and relationships between them, using the acquired macroeconomic knowledge.	[SU2] presentation/project/paper/report [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
[IBL3_W01] knows and understands at an advanced level the theories of economics and finance and their importance for explaining the functioning of markets and economic entities in the global economy.	The student possesses knowledge of macroeconomics including a critical understanding of the impact of macroeconomic policy on the functioning of business.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written

Subject contents	1. Introduction to macroeconomics - The essence of the macroeconomics its scope and coverage - Relations between micro and macroeconomics - Macroeconomics and economic policy - Main fields of interest of macroeconomics: unemployment, inflation, economic equilibrium, economic growth,. - Macroeconomic supply and demand - How market regulates macro-issues - The crisis of economic thought. What can be and what cannot be solved by macroeconomics. 2. Circular flow - Circular flows - Aggregative demand and supply - AD and SAS curves. - The equilibrium national income and price levels - Saving as a leakage from the circular flow, investments as an injection into the circular flow - Maintaining the equilibrium income level - Say theorem - The origin of macroeconomics - Keynesian revolution - Basic macroeconomics model - classical and Keynesian ones. - Keynesian objections to the classical theory of interest rates 3. Measurement of the macroeconomy: national income accounts - Gross National Product - National Income - Purchasing Power Parity - Shortcomings of GNP as an indicator of welfare, level of living and quality of life - Unemployment rate - The Consumer Price Index

- Real and nominal GNP

4. Introduction to macroeconomic problems - in touch with real macroeconomy

- Inflation (types and mechanisms)

- Costs and benefits of inflation

- Inflation in Poland 1999-2008 and in other EU countries

- Labour market and its equilibrium

- Unemployment (types and mechanisms)

- Unemployment rate in Poland 1999-2008 and in other EU countries

5. GNP fluctuations

- Business cycles versus growth and development

- Measuring business activity level and general economic activity level (leading economic indicators)

- Morphology of a business cycle

- Business cycles - the historical record

- The cyclical behaviour of economic variables

- Great Depression - why it has happened

- Economic growth in the chosen countries - a dynamic and spatial perspective

6. Keynesian perspective

- Prices and wages adjustments in a short run, wage and price rigidities

- Money illusion

- The total spending approach to income equilibrium, planned investments and savings

- The multiplier and multiplication processes

- Paradox of thrift - why consumption is always welcome, why savings is not a virtue?

7. Keynesian fiscal policy

- Government as an economic agent

- Fiscal policy according the Keynesian model

- Pros and cons of deficit spending

- Fiscal policy in the context of the business cycle

- The budget deficit, national savings and the real interest rate

8. Government spending and its financing

- The government budget some facts and figures

- Government outlays

- Taxes

- Public goods and externalities

- Deficits and Debt

- The burden of the government debt on future generations

- Laffer curve

- Departures from Ricardian equivalence

- Deficit and inflation

9. The meaning and creation of money,

- The meaning of money and its functions

- Barter

- History of money: commodity money, gold standard, fiat money

- Creation of money

10. Monetary policy

- Demand for money

- Money stock

- Banking system

- Control of the money stock by the central bank, monetary policy

- A monetary explanation of inflation and deflation, the equation of exchange

11. Economic impact of fiscal and monetary policies in a short run (SAS-AD)

	- Monetary policy from the Keynesian perspective - liquidity trap - The effect of a change in price level on interest rate - The effect of a change in price level on real wealth - The size effect of a change in price level - Changes in aggregate demand - Short run aggregate supply - The real effect of expansionary fiscal and monetary policies 12. Macroeconomic equilibrium - Classical model of labour market, - Long-term aggregate supply curve LAS (the full employment line) - Budgetary policy in the classical model- full crowding out effect - Monetary policy in the classical model - Neutrality of money - Adverse economic shocks. - Cold turkey versus gradualism - The importance of credibility 13. Alternative views of the macroeconomy - The Monetarist view of unemployment and inflation - The Monetarist view of high interest rate - The monetarist view of deficits - The importance of stable rate of monetary growth - Tax rates and supply side incentives - The Expectations in Keynesian theory - Rational expectations - Consumption and savings the present versus the future,

	- The life cycle model, - Temporary versus permanent shocks 14. Alternative views of the macroeconomic policies - The Classical school - The Keynesian School - The Monetarist School - The supply side school - The rational expectations school - Market-clearing models by Barro with strong microeconomic foundations - Common ground among theories 15 Mid term test.
Prerequisites and co-requisites	

Assessment methods and criteria

Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
students engagement during workshops prezentations of the project results	51.0%	20.0%
exam	51.0%	80.0%

Recommended reading

Basic literature	Mankiw N.G. (2022) Macroeconomics, Worth Publishers, Macmillan Learning, New York (11th edition), Begg D., Vernasca G., Fischer S. and Dornbusch R. (2020) Economics, McGraw-Hill Education, Londn (12th edition) Only part 4 Burda, M., Ch. Wyplosz,(2022) Macroeconomics: a European text, Oxford University Press, Oxford (8 eddition)
Supplementary literature	Samuelson P.A., W.D Nordhaus, (2010) Economics, McGraw-Hill/Irwin, international edition, (19th edition)
eResources addresses	

Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Example of exam questions 1. The balanced budget multiplier is a situation at which a) Change in government expenditure is equal to change in tax revenue and change in income c)Inventory level is shrinking b) Increase of MPS leads to increase of income d)There is no structural deficit 2. In the simple Keynesian model the producers increase level of production if a) Prices will go up c)Inventory level is shrinking b) Prices will go done d)There is no structural deficit 3. If there is an actual deficit but there is a structural surplus the main reason of the actual deficit is: a) Expansionary fiscal policy c)Depression or recession b) Expansionary budgetary policy d)Inflation 4. According to Say: a) Each production creates equal demand c)Economy always reaches equilibrium b) Interest rate clears the monetary market d)All answers are correct 5. The central bank uses the following for influencing money supply: a) Decisions on the interest rate of commercial banks c)Decisions on the government deficit b) Open market operations d)All answers are correct 6. The money supply will increase if the central bank a) Sell gov. securities and treasury bills c)Increase its interest rates b) Buy gov. securities and treasury bills d)Increase the reserve requirement
Work placement	Not applicable

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