University of Gdańsk

Subject card

Subject name and code	Macroeconomics, PG_00200363		
Field of study	Logistics and Mobility		
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			
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 the course is to equip students with basic knowledge, skills and key competences in the field of macroeconomics

Learning outcomes

Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
[LML3_K01] recognizes the importance of knowledge in the field of logistics and mobility in the process of identifying and solving economic problems, is ready to interact with other participants in the learning process, and consulting experts in case of difficulties in solving them on their own	The student recognizes the importance of knowledge in the field of macroeconomics for understanding logistics and mobility processes and for solving economic problems, is ready to interact with other participants in the learning process and seek expert opinions in the event of difficulties with their independent solution	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
[LML3_W07] has knowledge of the economic and financial principles of operation and management of business entities and organizations that require logistics support or provide logistics services, as well as legal, organizational, moral and ethical norms and rules of operation of public institutions	The student has knowledge of basic macroeconomic principles as well as legal, organizational, moral and ethical norms and rules of functioning of public institutions	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
[LML3_U03] is able to analyze the causes and course of specific logistics and mobility processes and systems, and accurately analyze these processes and systems with the help of adequate economic and social methods and tools	The student is able to analyze the causes and course of specific macroeconomic processes, their impact on mobility, and accurately analyze these processes and systems using adequate economic and social methods and tools.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
[LML3_K05] identifies, diagnoses and resolves correctly the dilemmas and various options for solutions, related to the performance of the profession	The student correctly identifies, diagnoses and resolves macroeconomic dilemmas and various variants of their solutions related to the performance of the profession	[SK2] presentation/project/paper/ report [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
[LML3_U01] is able to correctly interpret economic and social phenomena and apply knowledge of economics, finance, management sciences, logistics and mobility to explain economic phenomena	The student is able to correctly interpret economic and social phenomena and apply knowledge of macroeconomics to explain economic phenomena.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
[LML3_K03] participates in the preparation of logistics and mobility projects, being able to reconcile legal, economic, ecological, political and social requirements	The student is able to indicate the use of macroeconomic knowledge to reconcile legal, economic, ecological, political and social requirements.	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
[LML3_W01] has advanced knowledge in social sciences, their importance in the system of sciences, and understands the role of logistics and mobility in this context, knows the universal terminology related to logistics and mobility	The student has advanced knowledge of macroeconomics, also regarding the importance of macroeconomics in the system of sciences and in the context of logistics and mobility	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written

Subject contents	1. Introduction to Macroeconomics - The essence of macroeconomics, its scope and essence - Relationships between micro and macroeconomics - Macroeconomics and economic policy - Main areas of interest in macroeconomics: unemployment, inflation, economic equilibrium, economic growth. - Aggregate supply and demand - How the market regulates economy as a whole - The crisis of economic thought. What can and cannot be solved with macroeconomics. 2. Circular flow - Circular flows - Aggregate demand and supply - AD and SAS curves. - Equilibrium levels of national income and level of prices - Saving as a leak from the circular flow, investment as an injection into the circular flow - Maintaining a balanced level of income - Say theorem - Origins of macroeconomics - Keynesian revolution - Basic model of macroeconomics - classical and Keynesian. - Keynesian objections to the classical theory of interest rates 3. Measuring macroeconomics: national income accounts - Gross domestic product - National income - Purchasing power parity - Shortcomings of GNP as an indicator of well-being, standard of living and quality of life - Unemployment rate - Consumer price index - Real and nominal GDP 4. Introduction to macroeconomic issues - contact with real macroeconomics - Inflation (types and mechanisms) - Costs and benefits of inflation - Inflation in Poland and in other EU countries - The labor market and its equilibrium - Unemployment (types and mechanisms) - Unemployment rate in Poland 1999-2008 and in other EU countries 5. GDP fluctuations - Business cycles and growth and development - Measuring the level of economic activity and the overall level of economic activity (leading economic indicators) - Morphology of the business cycle - Cycles conjunctural - historical record - Cyclical behavior of economic variables - The Great Depression - why it happened - Economic development in selected countries - dynamic and spatial perspective 6. Keynesian perspective - Prices and wage adjustments in the short term, wage and price rigidity - Money illusion - Total expenditure approach to income equilibrium, planned investment and savings - Multiplier and multiplication processes - The paradox of thrift - why is consumption always welcome, why is saving not a virtue? 7. Keynesian fiscal policy - Government as an economic entity - Fiscal policy according to the Keynesian model - Pros and cons of deficit spending - Fiscal policy in the context of the business cycle - Budget deficit, domestic savings and the real interest rate 8. Government spending and its financing - Government budget - some facts and figures - Government expenditures - Taxes - Public goods and externalities - Deficits and debt - The burden of public debt on future generations - The Laffer curve - Departure from Ricardian equivalence hypothesis - Deficit and inflation 9. The meaning and creation of money, - The meaning of money and its functions - Barter - The history of money: commodity money, gold standard, fiduciary money - Money creation 10. Monetary policy - Demand for money - Money supply - Banking system - Control of money supply by the central bank, monetary policy - Monetary explanation of inflation and deflation, the equation of exchange 11. Economic effects of fiscal and monetary policy in the short run (SAS-AD) - Monetary policy from a Keynesian perspective liquidity trap - The effect of price level change on interest rate - The effect of price level change on real wealth - The effect of the size of the price level change - Changes in aggregate demand - Short-term aggregate supply - The real effect of expansionary fiscal and monetary policy 12. Macroeconomic equilibrium

	- Classical labour market model, - Long-term aggregate supply curve LAS (full employment line) - Budget policy in the classical model full crowding out effect - Monetary policy in the classical model - Neutrality of money - Adverse economic shocks. - Cold Turkey vs. Gradualism - The Importance of Credibility of government and its policy 13. Alternative Views of Macroeconomics - The Monetarist View of Unemployment and Inflation - The Monetarist View of High Interest Rates - The Monetarist View of Deficits - The Importance of a Stable Rate of Monetary Growth - Tax Rates and Supply-Side Incentives - Expectations in Keynesian Theory - Rational Expectations - Present vs. Future Consumption and Savings, - The Life Cycle Model of consumption, - Temporary vs. Permanent Shocks 14. Alternative Views of Macroeconomic Policy - The Classical School - The Keynesian School - The Monetary School - The Supply-Side School - The Rational Expectations School - Barro's Market-Clearing Models with Strong Microeconomic Foundations - Common Ground Between Theories In case of problems with interpretation/understanding of any issues, the student is welcomed to attend office hours to receive detailed explanations
Prerequisites and co-requisites	none

Assessment methods and criteria

Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
students' engagemnt during workshops including presentation of the results of the students' project	51.0%	20.0%
test	51.0%	80.0%

Recommended reading

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

Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed

Example of exam questions

1. The balanced budget multiplier is a situation in which a) The change in government spending is equal to the change in tax revenue and the change in revenue. b) An increase in the MPS leads to an increase in revenue. c) Inventory levels decrease d) There is no structural deficit

2. In the simple Keynesian model, producers increase their level of output if a) Prices rise b) Prices fall. c) Inventory levels decrease d) There is no structural deficit

3. If there is an actual deficit but a structural surplus, the primary cause of the actual deficit is: a) Expansionary fiscal policy. b) Expansionary budget policy. c) Depression or recession d) Inflation

4. According to Say, a) Each output creates an equal demand. b) The interest rate clears the money market. c) The economy always achieves equilibrium d) All answers are correct

5. The central bank uses: a) Decisions on commercial bank interest rates b) Open market operations c) Decisions on the budget deficit d) All answers are correct

6. The money supply will increase if the central bank a) Sells government securities and treasury bills b) Buys government securities and treasury bills c) Raises interest rates d) Increases the reserve requirement

Work placement	Not applicable

Document generated electronically. Does not require a seal or signature.