

Frage 1 von 40: The following is true for the EFTA:

- ☒ it was founded as counterpart to the EEC.
- ☐ its main aim is to extend tourism.
- ☒ it has contractual connections to the EU.
- ☐ it is part of the European Union (EU).
- ☒ some of the former members are today members of the EU.

[< zurück](#)

[+ 1. The following is true for the EFTA:](#)

Frage 2 von 40: Cooperation in Europe via the OSCE:

- ☐ is mainly aiming at environment protection.
- ☒ started with the Helsinki Conference CSCE.
- ☐ since the Charter of Paris it has permanent offices in Paris and Prague.
- ☐ was renamed from OSCE after the first conference.
- ☐ affects 3 so-called baskets, i.e. subject matters.

[< zurück](#)

[- 2. Cooperation in Europe via the OSCE:](#)

Frage 3 von 40: The Council of Europe (Europarat):

- ☒ is the most comprehensive European institution in terms of the number of involved countries.
- ☐ is a defence community.
- ☒ produced among other things the European Social Charter.
- ☒ deals with affairs of culture, science and social matters.
- ☐ has its headquarters in Geneva.

[< zurück](#)

[+ 3. The Council of Europe \(Europarat\):](#)

Frage 4 von 40: EU citizenship:

- ☒ depends solely on the citizenship of an EU member state.
- ☒ entitles to vote locally in a foreign member state.
- ☒ extends the protection by consulates in non-EU countries.
- ☐ can be removed.
- ☒ entitles to vote for the European Parliament.

[< zurück](#)

[- 4. EU citizenship:](#)

Frage 5 von 40: Organs of the EU are:

- ☐ the ECB – European Central Bank.
- ☒ the European Commission.
- ☒ the European Court of Auditors.
- ☒ the European Parliament.
- ☐ the President of the EU.

[← zurück](#)

[+ 5. Organs of the EU are:](#)

Frage 6 von 40: The European Parliament:

- ☒ has since its foundation experienced a continuous increase of its influence.
- ☒ has decisive influence on the appointment of the Commission.
- ☐ has the same number of representatives from each country.
- ☐ has a president and a vice president.
- ☐ is elected with the same Europe-wide standardized voting right.

[← zurück](#)

[+ 6. The European Parliament:](#)

Frage 7 von 40: The Council of the European Union (Rat der Europäischen Union)

- ☒ is the main body of legislature.
- ☐ changes chairmanship once a year.
- ☐ One member is the President of the European Commission.
- ☒ comes to a decision in different personal compositions.
- ☒ makes decisions with majority, unless not specified differently by the TFEU.

[← zurück](#)

[+ 7. The Council of the European Union \(Rat der Europäischen Union\)](#)

Frage 8 von 40: The Jurisdiction for the EU is done by:

- ☒ the European Court of Justice.
- ☒ the European Court.
- ☐ the European Court of Human Rights.
- ☐ the courts for special affairs, according to art. 257 TFEU.
- ☐ the International Court of Justice.

[← zurück](#)

[8. The Jurisdiction for the EU is done by:](#)

Frage 9 von 40: According to the free movement of goods:

- ☒ according to art. 36 TFEU exceptions are bound to a strict standard.
- ☐ only non-tariff trade barriers are allowed.
- ☐ customs duties between member state have to be approved by the Commission.
- ☒ exceptions have to comply with the principle of proportionality.
- ☐ the principle of the country of origin applies.

[← zurück](#)

[9. According to the free movement of goods:](#)

Frage 10 von 40: The free movement of workers contains:

- ☒ rights of relatives.
- ☐ the anti-discrimination act.
- ☒ free access to employment.
- ☒ freedom of movement and residence.
- ☐ the right as a self-employed to start up a business.

[← zurück](#)

[10. The free movement of workers contains:](#)

Frage 11 von 40: The freedom of establishment:

- ☐ only applies for a natural person.
- ☐ can be applied to sovereign activities without any restrictions.
- ☐ only applies for shifting activities to another EC country.
- ☒ requires mutual recognition of certificates and/or degrees.
- ☒ contains the right to entrepreneurial undertakings.

[← zurück](#)[+ 11. The freedom of establishment:](#)

Frage 12 von 40: With the free rendering of services:

- ☒ deals with freelance, temporary supply of service against payment.
- ☐ only services regulated by the EU regulation are concerned.
- ☐ prohibition of restrictions only applies for the country of origin.
- ☒ cross-border actions of service provider or recipient are allowed.
- ☐ restrictions can be declared due to excess supply in the country of origin.

[← zurück](#)[+ 12. With the free rendering of services:](#)

Frage 13 von 40: Free movement of capital and payment:

- ☐ contains unilateral transfer of physical or financial capital.
- ☒ contains cross-border transfer of funds to meet financial obligations.
- ☐ limits duty of disclosure to allow tax control.
- ☐ applies even in relation to non-EU countries.
- ☒ can be prohibited for mandatory reasons of public interest.

[← zurück](#)[- 13. Free movement of capital and payment:](#)

Frage 14 von 40: The European Anti-trust legislation sees companies:

- ☒ also as sovereign institutions.
- ☐ as vertical companies with a de facto agreements.
- ☐ as horizontal companies with contractual agreements.
- ☒ as legal entities.
- ☐ each commercial performing activity except public authorities.

[zurück](#)

[14. The European Anti-trust legislation sees companies:](#)

Frage 15 von 40: Misuse of position of market domination according to art. 102 TFEU. Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union assumes:

- ☐ a market share of more than 50 percent.
- ☒ misuse regarding exploiting customers.
- ☒ description of a relevant market.
- ☐ activity in more than one member state.
- ☒ misuse regarding impeding competitors.

[zurück](#)

[+ 15. Misuse of position of market domination according to art. 102 TFEU. Treaty of the Functioning of th...](#)

[v](#)

Frage 16 von 40: Sources of law of the International business law are:

- ☐ contracts between different international companies.
- ☒ customary international law.
- ☒ transnational law.
- ☐ the private international law.
- ☒ the general legal basis.

[zurück](#)

[+ 16. Sources of law of the International business law are:](#)

Frage 17 von 40: Parts of the international economic order are:

- ☒ Supranational organizations with economical competencies.
- ☒ Transnational companies.
- ☒ State owned enterprises as far as they work trans-nationally.
- ☐ Religious groups as such.
- ☐ Internationally operating charitable organizations.

[zurück](#)

[+ 17. Parts of the international economic order are:](#)

Frage 18 von 40: General principles of the GATT:

- ☐ Principle of majority for decisions.
- ☒ Most favoured treatment.
- ☐ Supervision of Human Rights.
- ☐ Removal of all customs duties.
- ☒ Use of minimum standards for the justification of trade restrictions.

[< zurück](#)[+ 18. General principles of the GATT:](#)

Frage 19 von 40: The UN – Convention for the International Sale of Goods:

- ☒ applies for all international contracts of sale.
- ☐ only under strict requirements a commercial confirmation is seen as obligatory.
- ☐ can be applied for several contractual states, if a German Law basis was explicitly agreed upon.
- ☐ requires a written conclusion of contract.
- ☒ regulates in detail and mandatorily all cases of product liability in international contracts of sale.

[< zurück](#)[- 19. The UN – Convention for the International Sale of Goods:](#)

Frage 20 von 40: Aims of the International Monetary Fund:

- ☐ Implementation of a standard world currency.
- ☒ Diminuation of the unbalance of international balance of payments of the member states.
- ☒ Promotion of the stabilization of currencies.
- ☐ Promotion of the effects of key currencies.
- ☒ Assistance to establish a multilateral payment system.

[< zurück](#)[+ 20. Aims of the International Monetary Fund:](#)

Frage 21 von 40: The largest inter-regional merchandise trade flows between geographical areas in the World are to be found between which areas?

- ☐ Asia & Europe
- ☐ Middle East & Asia
- ☒ Asia & North America
- ☐ North America & South America
- ☐ Middle East & Europe

[< zurück](#)[+ 21. The largest inter-regional merchandise trade flows between geographical areas in the World are to ...](#)[> vor](#)

Frage 22 von 40: Which of these statements are true about Germany's balance of trade?

- ☐ Just recently Germany has increased its exports, so that they now exceed its imports.
- ☐ Since unification of East and West, Germany has a balance of trade deficit.
- ☐ Germany has a permanent balance of trade deficit, that is it imports more than it exports.
- ☐ In some years Germany has a surplus on its balance of payments, while in other years it has a balance of payments deficit.
- ☒ Germany has a permanent balance of trade surplus, that is it exports more than it imports.

[zurück](#)

[+](#) 22. Which of these statements are true about Germany's balance of trade?

Frage 23 von 40: The doctrine of comparative advantage says:

- ☐ All countries which produce a variety of different types of goods can produce them at the same cost as all other countries these days, due to the effect of globalisation.
- ☐ If one country has a comparative advantage in all goods, it can produce these goods cheaper than any other country.
- ☐ Where two countries or regions can produce two particular types of good, the country which produces the good most cheaply in absolute terms should always do that, and the country which produces a good at a higher cost should stop making it.
- ☒ Where two countries or regions can produce two particular types of good, it is most advantageous that each country concentrates on the production of that good which it can produce with lowest opportunity costs.
- ☐ Some countries are unable to produce all types of goods due to factors such as climate, lack of resources or labour.

[zurück](#)

[+](#) 23. The doctrine of comparative advantage says:

Frage 24 von 40: Consider Angela and Walter, living together in a flat. Angela's responsibility is cooking and it takes her 60 min. to prepare the dinner. Walters responsibility is dish-washing which he does in 60 min. For dish-washing Angela would need 30 min. while Walter would need 90 min. for cooking.

- ☐ Angela has a comparative advantage in cooking.
- ☐ Walter has a comparative advantage in dish-washing.
- ☒ Walter has a comparative advantage in cooking.
- ☐ Walter has an absolute advantage in cooking.
- ☐ Walter has an absolute advantage in dish-washing.
- ☒ Angela has an absolute advantage in dish-washing.
- ☒ Angela has an absolute advantage in cooking.
- ☒ Angela has a comparative advantage in dish-washing.

[zurück](#)

[+](#) 24. Consider Angela and Walter, living together in a flat. Angela's responsibility is cooking and it takes ...

[vor](#)

Frage 25 von 40: Which of the following statements are true?

- ☐ If a certain trade is good for one person or country, it cannot be good for the other one.
- ☐ Two countries can achieve gains from trade, even if one of the countries has a comparative advantage in the production of all goods.
- ☒ Two countries can achieve gains from trade, even if one of the countries has an absolute advantage in the production of all goods.
- ☐ Two countries can achieve gains from trade, even if one of the countries has a comparative and absolute advantage in the production of all goods.
- ☐ Certain very talented people have a comparative advantage in everything they do.

zurück

25. Which of the following statements are true?

vor

Frage 26 von 40: Suppose a country with higher imports than exports.

- ☐ Exports are equal to savings and imports are equal to investment.
- ☒ Savings of that country must be higher than domestic investment.
- ☒ The country faces a net capital inflow (negative outflow).
- ☐ Savings of that country must be lower than domestic investment.
- ☐ The country faces a (positive) net capital outflow.

zurück

26. Suppose a country with higher imports than exports.

Frage 27 von 40: Under autarky a country opens up for trade. Now the good, for which the world market price is

- ☐ below the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the export good.
- ☐ above the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the import good.
- ☒ below the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the import good.
- ☒ above the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the export good.
- ☐ equal to below the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the export good.

zurück

27. Under autarky a country opens up for trade. Now the good, for which the world market price is

Frage 28 von 40: Compared with autarky a country which is open for trade faces certain welfare consequences. A welfare "loss" can be observed for

- ☐ consumers of those goods, belonging to the import sector.
- ☒ consumers of those goods, belonging to the export sector.
- ☐ Government, because of decreasing tariff revenues.
- ☒ producers of those goods, belonging to the import sector.
- ☐ producers of those goods, belonging to the export sector.

zurück

28. Compared with autarky a country which is open for trade faces certain welfare consequences. A wel...

vor

Frage 29 von 40: The European Union has significant trade barriers for many products of the agricultural sector. According to the standard trade model, a reduction of these trade barriers

- ☒ will harm European producers.
- ☐ will reduce overall European welfare.
- ☒ will benefit European consumers.
- ☐ will harm European consumers.
- ☐ will benefit European producers.
- ☒ will decrease governmental revenues.
- ☒ will increase overall European welfare.
- ☐ will increase governmental revenues.

[< zurück](#)

[+ 29. The European Union has significant trade barriers for many products of the agricultural sector. Acco...](#)

[> vor](#)

Frage 30 von 40: Consider a small open economy introducing an import quota which is sold to the market by an auction. Compared to the free trade situation

- ☒ The producer surplus will increase.
- ☐ The producer surplus will decrease.
- ☐ Total welfare will increase.
- ☐ The consumer surplus will increase.
- ☐ Government revenues will decrease.
- ☒ Government revenues will increase.
- ☒ Total welfare will decrease.
- ☒ The consumer surplus will decrease.

[< zurück](#)

[+ 30. Consider a small open economy introducing an import quota which is sold to the market by an aucti...](#)

[> vor](#)

Frage 31 von 40: According to the standard trade model, restricting trade leads to

- ☐ a total welfare gain.
- ☐ an increasing consumer surplus.
- ☒ more domestic jobs in the importing sector.
- ☒ a total welfare loss.
- ☐ less domestic jobs in the importing sector.
- ☒ a decreasing consumer surplus.

[< zurück](#)

[+ 31. According to the standard trade model, restricting trade leads to](#)

Frage 32 von 40: For industrial countries the most important trading partners are other industrial countries. Less developed countries count only for a smaller fraction of trade. Which of the following statements are true?

- ☒ The theoretical idea of "inter-industry trade" is based on the concept of comparative advantage.
- ☐ Trade between industrial countries can be explained best by the concept of "intra-industry trade".
- ☐ Trade between industrial countries can be explained best by the concept of comparative advantage, called "inter-industry trade".
- ☐ The theoretical idea of "intra-industry trade" is based on the concept of scale economies.
- ☒ Trade between industrial countries and developing countries can be explained best by the concept of "intra-industry trade".

zurück

32. For industrial countries the most important trading partners are other industrial countries. Less dev...

vor

Frage 33 von 40: Which of the following statements are true?

- ☒ The lower the reserve requirement of the central bank is, the larger the money multiplier will be.
- ☐ The reserve requirement of the central bank is the quantity of assets (gold, bonds, etc.) it holds.
- ☒ The key objective of commercial banks is collecting money in deposits and lending it to other parties.
- ☒ In a fractional-reserve banking system the interaction of central bank, commercial banks and the public generates the money stock by means of the multiplier.
- ☐ The higher the reserve requirement of the central bank is, the larger the money multiplier will be.

zurück

33. Which of the following statements are true?

vor

Frage 34 von 40: The quantity equation

- ☐ explains why a money stock increase at constant velocity of money and constant real output leads to inflation.
- ☒ explains why a money stock increase with constant velocity of money and constant real output leads to deflation.
- ☐ refers to a relationship between the circulating money stock and the nominal income.
- ☒ can be used to determine the short-run impact of monetary policy on inflation.
- ☐ is an identity, which means that the quantity equation always holds.
- ☒ can be used to determine the long-run impact of monetary policy on inflation.

zurück

34. The quantity equation

Frage 35 von 40: The main costs of inflation according to theory are

- ☒ shoeleather costs.
- ☐ the redistribution of wealth from capital owners to money holders.
- ☒ are the costs of adjusting prices.
- ☒ an inefficient allocation due to a distortion of relative prices.
- ☐ Decreasing government revenues due to lower tax rates.

[← zurück](#)

[+ 35. The main costs of inflation according to theory are](#)

Frage 36 von 40: Which of the following statements is true?

- ☒ The real exchange rate is the nominal exchange rate adjusted by the price levels of the corresponding countries.
- ☐ The real exchange rate is the nominal exchange rate multiplied by the exchange rate of the foreign currency.
- ☐ The nominal exchange rate is the relative price of the currency of two countries.
- ☐ The nominal exchange rate is the relation of the interest rates of two countries.
- ☒ The real exchange rate is the relative price of the goods and services of two countries.

[← zurück](#)

[- 36. Which of the following statements is true?](#)

Frage 37 von 40: The interest parity theory

- ☐ says, that the foreign exchange market is in equilibrium when the relative price of the goods and services of two countries are identical.
- ☒ says, that the foreign exchange market is in equilibrium when deposits of all currencies offer the same expected rate of return.
- ☐ holds in the long run.
- ☒ Is based on the condition that domestic interest rates should offer the same return as foreign interest rates minus the percentage expected appreciation.
- ☒ says that expected returns on deposits of any two currencies are equal when measured in the same currency.

[← zurück](#)

[+ 37. The interest parity theory](#)

Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected \$/Euro-exchange rate is 1,47 and the interest rate on Euro deposits is 4,25 %. What is the interest rate i^* on dollar deposits, if the current exchange rate is 1,50?

- ☐ All of the above results are incorrect.
- ☐ i^* is between 3 percent and 4 percent.
- ☐ i^* is between 6 percent and 7 percent.
- ☐ i^* is between 4 percent and 5 percent.
- ☐ i^* is between 0 percent and 1 percent.
- ☒ i^* is between 2 percent and 3 percent.
- ☐ i^* is between 1 percent and 2 percent.
- ☐ i^* is between 5 percent and 6 percent.

zurück

+ 38. Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected \$/Euro-exchange rate is 1,47 and the interest rate...

vor

Frage 39 von 40: The purchasing power parity theory

- ☐ always holds.
- ☒ explains the exchange rate by relation of foreign and domestic price level.
- ☐ only holds in industrial countries since they have enough purchasing power.
- ☐ explains the exchange rate by relation of foreign and domestic interest rates.
- ☒ explains the exchange rate by the "law of one price".

zurück

+ 39. The purchasing power parity theory

Frage 40 von 40: Suppose in the long-run quantity equation and purchasing power parity hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds. A permanent increase in European money supply causes

- ☐ the \$ to depreciate in the short run even more than in the long run.
- ☒ the \$ to appreciate in the short run even more than in the long run.
- ☒ the Euro-price level to fall in the long run.
- ☐ the \$-price level to fall in the long run.
- ☒ the Euro-price level to rise in the long run.
- ☐ the \$ to depreciate in the short run less than in the long run.
- ☒ the \$-price level to rise in the long run.
- ☐ the \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run.

zurück

+ 40. Suppose in the long-run quantity equation and purchasing power parity hold, while in the short-run...

vor