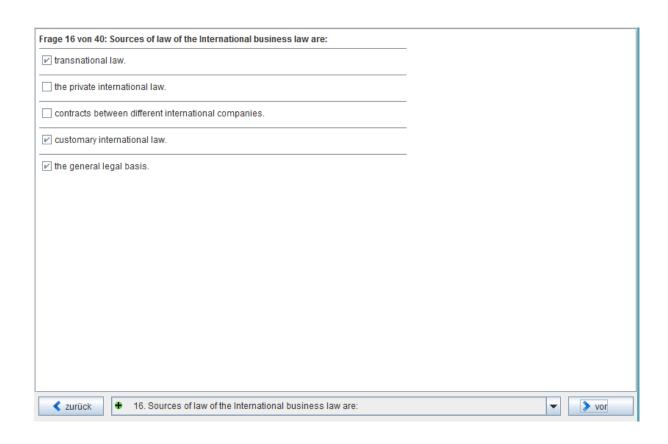
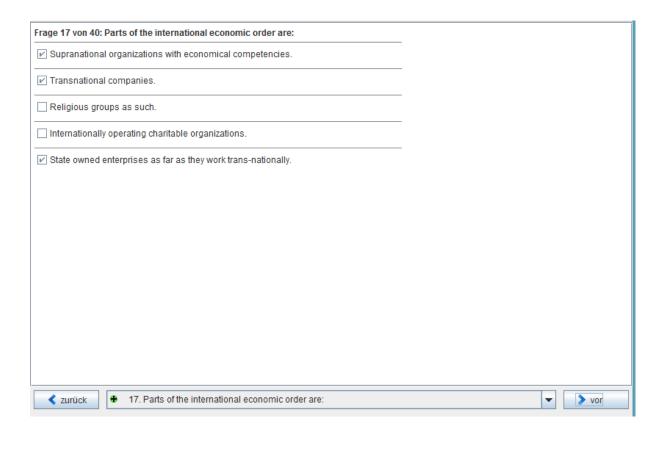
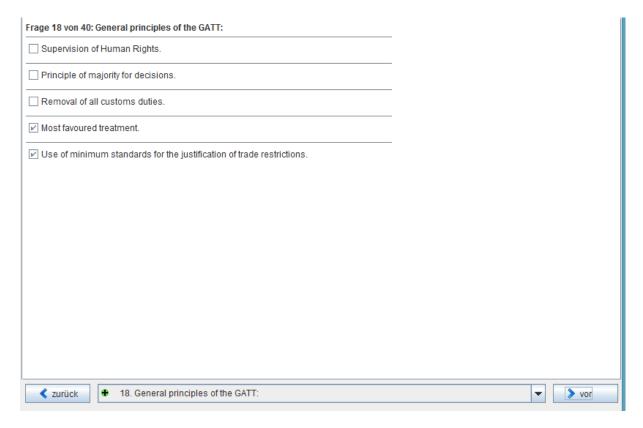


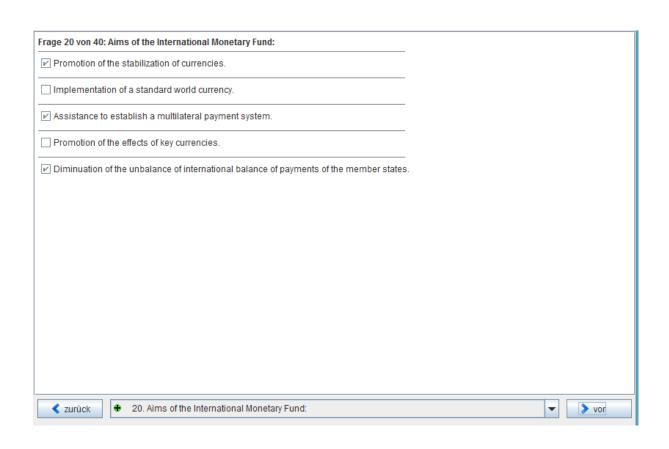
Frage 15 von 40: Misuse of position of market domination according to art. 102 TFEU. Tre assumes:	aty of the Functioning of the European Union
a market share of more than 50 percent.	
description of a relevant market.	
activity in more than one member state.	
✓ misuse regarding impeding competitors.	
	EU. Treaty of the Functioning of th
13. misuse of position of market domination according to art. 102 Tr	Lo. Head of the Full culturing of this.



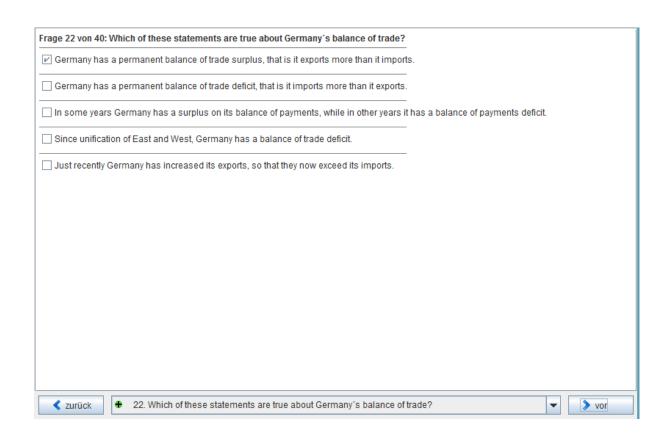




Frage 19 von 40: The UN - Convention for the International Sale of Goods:	
only under strict requirements a commercial confirmation is seen as obligatory.	
applies for all international contracts of sale.	
can be applied for several contractual states, if a German Law basis was explicitly agreed upon.	
regulates in detail and mandatorily all cases of product liability in international contracts of sale.	
requires a written conclusion of contract.	



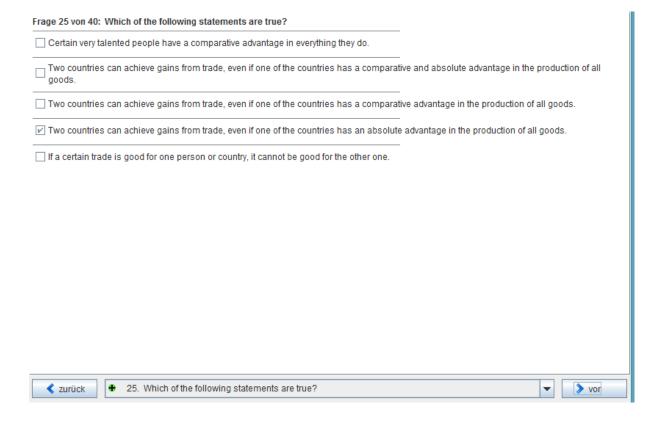
Frage 21 von 40: The largest inter-regional merchandise trade flows between geographica which areas?	al areas in the World are to be found between
Middle East & Europe	
✓ Asia & North America	
☐ Middle East & Asia	
Asia & Europe	
☐ North America & South America	
	raphical areas in the World are t vor

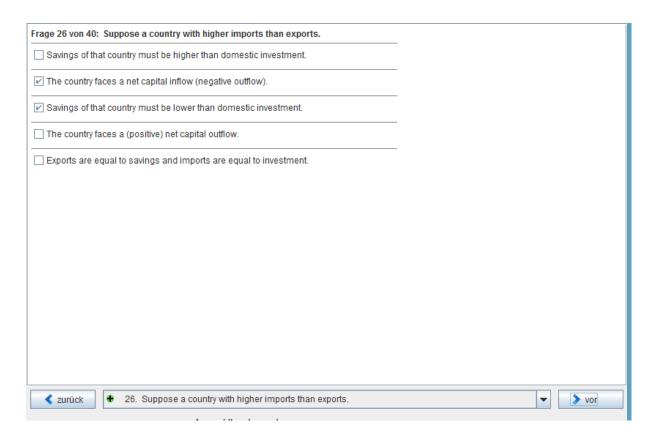


Frage 23 von 40: The doctrine of comparative advantage says:
Where two countries or regions can produce two particular types of good, the country which produces the good most cheaply in absolute terms should always do that, and the country which produces a good at a higher cost should stop making it.
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.
Some countries are unable to produce all types of goods due to factors such as climate, lack of resources or labour.
☐ 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, it is most advantageous that each country concentrates on the production of that good which it can produce with lowest opportunity costs.
✓ 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.
☐ Walter has a comparative advantage in cooking.
☐ Walter has a comparative advantage in dish-washing.
✓ Angela has a comparative advantage in dish-washing.
☐ Walter has an absolute advantage in cooking.
Angela has an absolute advantage in cooking.
Angela has a comparative advantage in cooking.
Angela has an absolute advantage in dish-washing.
☐ Walter has an absolute advantage in dish-washing.

👄 24. Consider Angela and Walter, living together in a flat. Angela's responsibility is cooking and it take... 🔻

₹ zurück



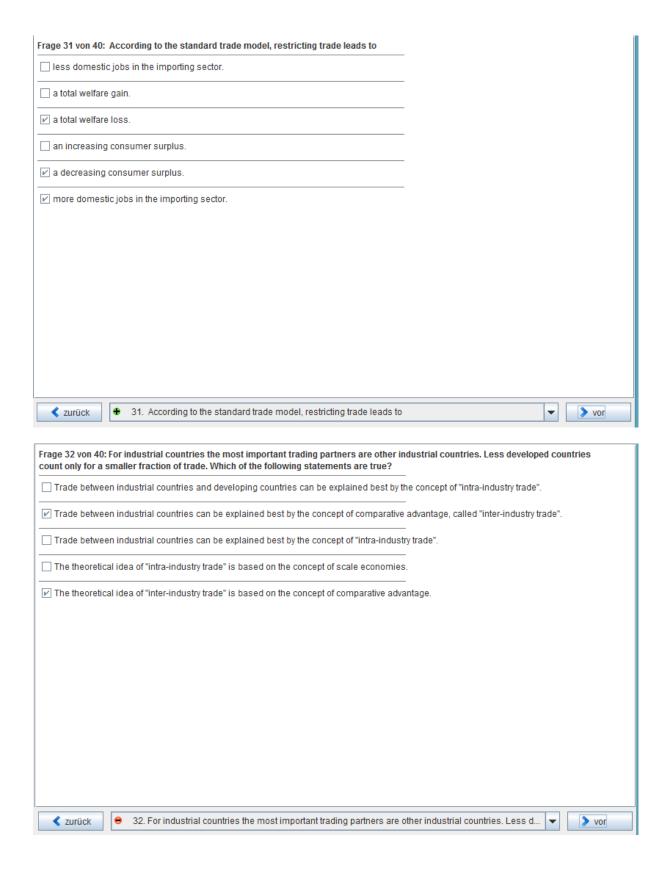


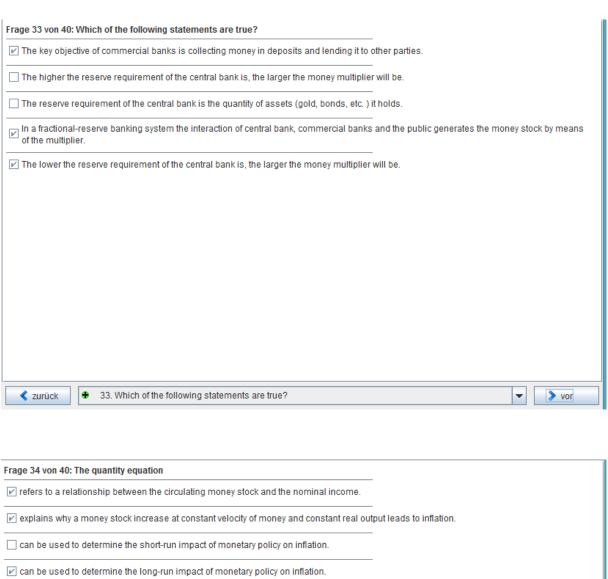
Frage 27 von 40: Under autarky a country opens up for trade. Now the good, for which the world market price is	
equal to below the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the export good.	
✓ below the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the import good.	
below the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the export good.	
above the former autarky equilibrium price, will become the import good.	
☑ above 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 pri	ce is 🔻
Frage 28 von 40: Compared with autarky a country which is open for trade faces certain v observed for	velfare con
	velfare con
observed for	velfare con
Observed for Government, because of decreasing tariff revenues.	velfare con
observed for Government, because of decreasing tariff revenues. consumers of those goods, belonging to the import sector.	velfare con
observed for ☐ Government, because of decreasing tariff revenues. ☐ consumers of those goods, belonging to the import sector. ☑ consumers of those goods, belonging to the export sector.	velfare con
observed for ☐ Government, because of decreasing tariff revenues. ☐ consumers of those goods, belonging to the import sector. ☑ consumers of those goods, belonging to the export sector. ☑ producers of those goods, belonging to the import sector.	velfare con
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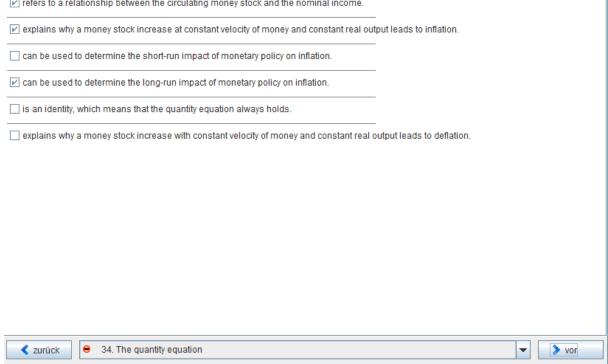
⊕ 28. Compared with autarky a country which is open for trade faces certain welfare

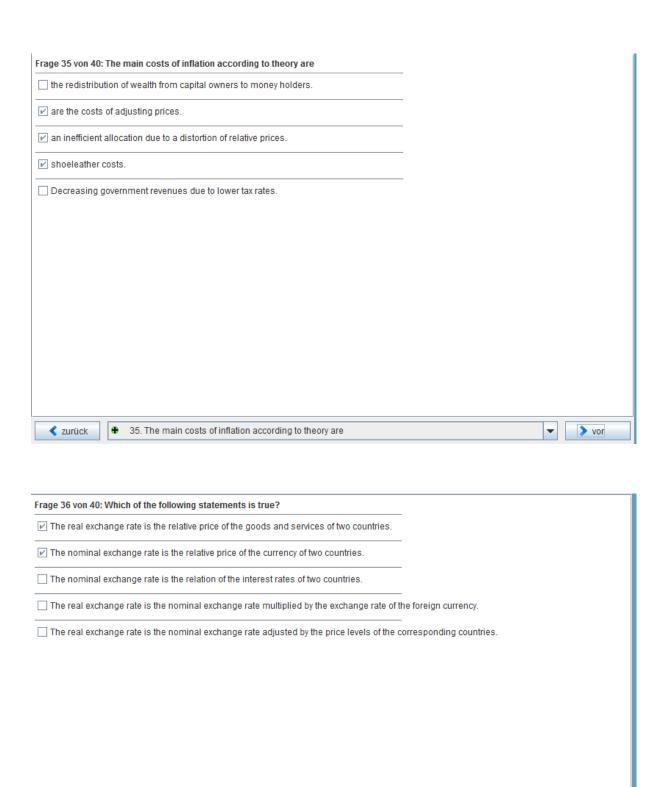
< zurück

standard trade m	nodel, a reduction of these trade ba
will increase	overall European welfare.
will benefit Eu	ropean consumers.
will harm Euro	ppean producers.
will benefit Eu	ropean producers.
will harm Euro	opean consumers.
will reduce ov	erall European welfare.
will decrease	governmental revenues.
will increase of	governmental revenues.
	A 00 71 7
< zurück	29. The European Union has
The consu	ation mer surplus will increase.
The produc	cer surplus will decrease.
	cer surplus will decrease.
✓ The produc	
✓ The produc	cer surplus will increase.
☐ Governmen	cer surplus will increase.
✓ The production ☐ Government ☐ Total welfa	nt revenues will decrease. re will decrease.
☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa	re will decrease. mer surplus will decrease.
☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa	cer surplus will increase. nt revenues will decrease. re will decrease. mer surplus will decrease. re will increase.
☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa	cer surplus will increase. nt revenues will decrease. re will decrease. mer surplus will decrease. re will increase.
☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa	cer surplus will increase. nt revenues will decrease. re will decrease. mer surplus will decrease. re will increase.
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☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa ☐ Total welfa	cer surplus will increase. nt revenues will decrease. re will decrease. mer surplus will decrease. re will increase.











⇒ 36. Which of the following statements is true?





Frage 37 von 40: The interest parity theory	
Is based on the condition that domestic interest rates should offer the same return as for appreciation.	reign interest rates minus the percentage expected
holds in the long run.	
says that expected returns on deposits of any two currencies are equal when measured	in the same currency.
says, that the foreign exchange market is in equilibrium when the relative price of the good	ods and services of two countries are identical.
$\stackrel{\smile}{\bowtie}$ says, that the foreign exchange market is in equilibrium when deposits of all currencies of	offer the same expected rate of return.
	▼ vor
Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 38 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 48 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 48 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 48 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 48 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 48 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$ Frage 48 von 40: Suppose 48 von 40: Suppose the interest parity holds, the expected $\End{suppose}$	
4,25 ÷. What is the interest rate i* on dollar deposits, if the current exchange rate is 1,50?	
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4,25 ÷. What is the interest rate i* on dollar deposits, if the current exchange rate is 1,50? ✓ i* is between 2 percent and 3 percent. ☐ i* is between 6 percent and 7 percent. ☐ i* is between 5 percent and 6 percent. ☐ i* is between 3 percent and 4 percent. ☐ i* is between 1 percent and 2 percent.	
4,25 ÷. What is the interest rate i* on dollar deposits, if the current exchange rate is 1,50? i* is between 2 percent and 3 percent. i* is between 6 percent and 7 percent. i* is between 5 percent and 6 percent. i* is between 3 percent and 4 percent. i* is between 1 percent and 2 percent. i* is between 4 percent and 5 percent.	
4,25 ÷. What is the interest rate i* on dollar deposits, if the current exchange rate is 1,50? ☑ i* is between 2 percent and 3 percent. ☐ i* is between 6 percent and 7 percent. ☐ i* is between 5 percent and 6 percent. ☐ i* is between 3 percent and 4 percent. ☐ i* is between 1 percent and 2 percent. ☐ i* is between 4 percent and 5 percent. ☐ All of the above results are incorrect.	
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Frage 39 von 40: The purchasing power parity theory	
explains the exchange rate by relation of foreign and domestic price level.	
explains the exchange rate by relation of foreign and domestic interest rates.	
always holds.	
only holds in industrial countries since they have enough purchasing power.	
explains the exchange rate by the "law of one price".	
	▼ vor
Frage 40 von 40: Suppose in the long-run quantity equation and purchasing power parity A permanent increase in European money supply causes	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes It the Euro-price level to fall in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes It the Euro-price level to fall in the long run. The \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes ✓ the Euro-price level to fall in the long run. ☐ the \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run. ✓ the \$-price level to rise in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes ✓ the Euro-price level to fall in the long run. ☐ the \$ to appreciate 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 even more than in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes It the Euro-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run even more than in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run even more than in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes It the Euro-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run even more than in the long run. Ithe Euro-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes Ithe Euro-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run even more than in the long run. Ithe Euro-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to depreciate in the short run even more than in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes Ithe Euro-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run even more than in the long run. Ithe Euro-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to depreciate in the short run even more than in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes Ithe Euro-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run even more than in the long run. Ithe Euro-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to depreciate in the short run even more than in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
A permanent increase in European money supply causes Ithe Euro-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run less than in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$ to appreciate in the short run even more than in the long run. Ithe Euro-price level to rise in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$-price level to fall in the long run. Ithe \$ to depreciate in the short run even more than in the long run.	hold, while in the short-run interest parity holds.
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