

***Doing Business in Europe 3rd edition Suder Test
Bank***

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Chapter 2: Landmarks of European integration: How history and politics shape the business environment

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following are argued to be goals associated with the first steps in European economic cooperation and integration after the second world war?
- a. the annihilation of nationalism in Europe
 - b. responding to the geo-political and geo-economic aspirations of the United States of America and the Soviet Union
 - c. the annihilation of nationalism in Europe and responding to the geo-political and geo-economic aspirations of the USA and the Soviet Union
 - d. none of these

Ans: C

2. Which of the Bretton Woods international institutions/organizations is responsible for monitoring and intervening in the global financial system?
- a. International Monetary Fund
 - b. World Bank (aka International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
 - c. World Trade Organization
 - d. International Labour Organization

Ans: A

3. Who among the 'founding fathers' of the EU is argued to have laid the foundation for the form of supranationalism that governs most of the European market conditions today?
- a. Robert Schuman
 - b. Jean Monnet

- c. German Chancellor Adenauer
- d. French President de Gaulle

Ans: B

4. Which European Treaty set the basis for the four main European institutions: Council of Ministers, Common Assembly (later: the European Parliament), Court of Justice and High Authority (much later replaced by the European Commission)?

- a. the Treaty of Paris (1951)
- b. the Treaty of Rome (1957)
- c. the Single European Act (1986)
- d. the Treaty on the European Union (1993)

Ans: A

5. Which of the following EU Treaties is associated with the response of European countries to a multipolar world and lead to the integration project becoming 'more than a free trade area'?

- a. the Single European Act (1986)
- b. the Treaty on the European Union (1993)
- c. the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)
- d. the Treaty of Nice (2001)

Ans: A

6. Which treaty was responsible for establishing the three pillars of the (1) Single Market, (2) the Common Foreign and Security Policy and (3) Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters, asylum policy, the Schengen Treaty, immigration policy?

- a. the Treaty on the European Union (1993)
- b. the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)
- c. the Treaty of Nice (2001)

d. the Treaty of Lisbon (2009)

Ans: A

7. Which treaty transferred responsibility for the external border to the EU and strengthened the freedom of movement for people with the incorporation of the Schengen Agreement, thereby promoting labour and employment opportunities?

a. the Treaty on the European Union (1993)

b. the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)

c. the Treaty of Nice (2001)

d. the Treaty of Lisbon (2009)

Ans: B

8. Which EU treaty was a response to the failure of the European Constitution to be agreed, but still contributed to increasing transparency of EU decision-making and increasing the business-friendly environment in the EU?

a. the Treaty on the European Union (1993)

b. the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)

c. The Treaty of Nice (2001)

d. the Treaty of Lisbon (2009)

Ans: D

9. Which event was the EU publication of its 2017 “White Paper on the Future of Europe”, setting out possible paths for the future, precisely 60 years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, a response to?

a. the Eurozone Crisis

b. the first voluntary exit of a member country (BREXIT)

c. the failure of the TTIP negotiations

d. none of these

Ans: B

10. What issues did the Lisbon Strategy (or Lisbon Agenda) address?

- a. guidelines for responding to the migration crisis in 2015/16
- b. guidelines for business to prepare for the effects of climate change
- c. guidelines for business to respond to the conflicts on the EU borders
- d. guidelines for competitiveness, growth, more and better jobs

Ans: D