

# Complete List of Questions for Exam EU WS 2016

The actual exam will feature a selection from these questions.

Duration of the exam: 30 min

## 1. Provide some examples:

- The core elements of the EU Lisbon Agenda aiming at sustainable development are:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- The most important “Copenhagen” criteria for joining the EU are:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- Community research includes contributions to very large scale EU projects such as (give name/acronym of programme):
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- Major criteria for a country joining the Eurozone (Maastricht Criteria):
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- Practical achievements of EU activities in the domain freedom, security and justice:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- The two biggest political parties in the European Parliament are:
  - .....
  - .....
- List three important European Union Agencies:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....

- The most important solidarity policies are:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- The Single Market is a European frontier free area for the movement of
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- The original aims of the CAP, as set out in the original Treaty of Rome from 1957, were:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- First generation bio-fuels (ethanol and biodiesel) are produced from
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- Major measures of the EU to reduce air pollution from road transport:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- Criteria of the Stability and Growth Pact (“Maastricht Criteria”) for the Eurozone Member States:
  - .....
  - .....
- Some major economic challenges for the European Union:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....

- .....
- In respect to its position in a globalised world the EU has major strengths:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- In respect to its position in a globalised world the EU has major weaknesses:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- Major structural problems of the EU:
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....

**2. Chose the correct item/figure:**

*Each correct choice is 1 point. Maximum 10 points.*

- The President of the European Commission is Martin Schulz, Federica Mogherini, Jean-Claude Juncker or Donald Tusk.
- The President of the European Parliament is Martin Schulz, Federica Mogherini, Jean-Claude Juncker or Donald Tusk.
- The President of the European Council is Martin Schulz, Federica Mogherini, Jean-Claude Juncker or Donald Tusk.
- The High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy is Martin Schulz, Federica Mogherini, Jean-Claude Juncker or Donald Tusk.
- The decision to allow a new country to join the EU must be taken with simple majority, two-thirds majority or unanimously, by the existing member states meeting in the Council.

- A special privilege of the Commission is the right of initiative in the law making process, the right of declaration of war on terrorists, the right to call the state of emergency in crisis situations or the right to exclude a Member State from the European Union.
- In the law making process of the EU the European Commission makes proposals for legislation, decides about legislation alone, decides about legislation together with the Council or decides about legislation together with the European Parliament.
- In the Community Law making process the co-decision is made by European Commission and Council, European Commission and Parliament, European Council and Parliament, European Council and European Court of Justice.
- The supreme decision making body in matters of foreign and security policy is the European Commission, the European Council, the European Parliament or the Council of Europe.
- The European Court of Auditors controls the implementation of the EU legislation in the Member States, controls the execution of the EU budget, checks the legality of the treaties signed by the European Union or manages international agreements like TTIP.
- The European Central Bank (ECB) is responsible for monitoring the expenses of the European Commission, for the monetary policy of the Eurozone, for establishing the budget of the Member States or for securing the stability of the other European Currencies like the British Pound.
- The President of the ECB is Jean-Claude Juncker, Wolfgang Schäuble, Mario Draghi or Donald Tusk.
- The primary objective of the ECB is to keep the value of the EURO as high as possible, to maintain price stability within the Eurozone, to provide Member States with direct credits or to keep the interest rates for interbank loans high.
- The right to issue EURO banknotes is reserved to the National Central Banks, to the World Bank, to the European Investment Bank or the European Central Bank.
- The European Defense Agency has as a major task to negotiate a defense treaty with the USA, to enhance the military cooperation with Russia, to enhance the European armaments cooperation or to represent the Member States in NATO.
- The contribution of Austria to the EU budget is slightly over € 1; 2,5; 5; 8 billion per year.
- The nominal GDP per capita of Romania for 2015 is 30, 40, 60, 90 % of the average of the EU.

- Agricultural productivity has dramatically gone up: While in the Sixties 40 % of the population worked in farming it is now only 2, 3, 5 or 8 %.
- The first environmental policy of the European Community was launched in 1972 and over the years 7 Environmental Action Programmes have been established and more than 50, 250, 500, 750 pieces of environmental legislation have been produced.
- A key element for intelligent transport management of the future is a high accuracy satellite radio navigation system, called Erasmus, Kopernikus, Galileo or Leonardo.
- The economy of the European Union combines the economies of 28 member states and was generating an estimated nominal GDP for 2013 of € 5.000, 13.000, 20.000 or 25.000 billion which is one fifth of the global economy.
- The dollar is the major global reserve currency whose share is about 40, 50, 65, 80 % of the global money volume available.
- The Commission is answerable to the national governments, the national parliaments, the European Parliament, or the Council.
- Speakers in the European Parliament are entitled to speak in any of the EU's 12, 15, 24 or 28 official languages.
- To fund its policies, the European Union has an annual budget of € 60, 137, 167, 324 billion for the period 2014 – 2020.
- The EU's regional policy is based on transfers of funds from rich to poor countries/regions in an amount of ca 10, 30, 60, 100 billion annually.
- Member states have so far been enthusiastic, moderately eager or very reluctant to develop social standards to be applied in the whole Union.
- The number of EU member states participating in the Schengen agreement is 16, 22, 25, 27
- Eurozone members have special obligations in respect to financial and economic stability: its public debt must not exceed 40, 60, 80, 100 % of GDP („Maastricht Criteria“).
- With a share of more than 10, 25, 40, 60 % of the global money volume available the Euro has become a global reserve currency.
- The EU's exports amount each year to about 500, 1.700, 2.500 or 3.000 billion EUR.
- The number of votes allocated to each EU country in the Council roughly reflects the area of the country, the number of ministers in that country, size of its population or the duration of membership in the EU.

- Community law is inferior, equal or superior to national law for areas covered by the Treaties.
- The EU currently imports ca. 75%, 50%, 40% or 25% of its primary energy
- Consumers spend about 3, 5, 10, 20 % of their income for food now compared to nearly 50 % in the Sixties.
- The European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is composed of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of 17, 23, 25, 28 European Union (EU) Member States.
- Military defence of EU member states is a core task of the European Parliament, the United Nations, the European Commission or each individual member state.
- Natura 2000 refers to a network of protected sites in the EU to maintain biodiversity, to generate living space for new invasive species from abroad, to forbid hunting activities or to allow research with genetically modified crops.
- Since preindustrial times the concentrations of Green House Gases CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> increased due to fossil fuel consumption, agriculture and land use changes from 280 to 430 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>e causing an increase of the global mean temperature by ca 0,5; 0,8; 1,5 or 2°C.
- The EU Policy on Climate Change and Energy aims at limiting by 2100 the global warming by 1, 2, 3 or 4 °C (compared to preindustrial times).
- According to the EU Policy for Climate Change and Energy to achieve the 2°C warming limit by 2100 the global reduction of Green House Gas emissions must be 20, 50, 75 or 100%.
- According to the EU Policy for Climate Change and Energy to achieve the 2°C warming limit by 2100 the reduction of Green House Gases emitted by industrialized countries must amount to 20, 50, 85 or 100%.
- The share of Green House Gas emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels and biomass is ca 25, 50, 75 or 90%.
- The share of wind energy in the electricity generation in the EU in 2014 was about 3%, 8%, 14% or 20%.
- The share of solar energy in the electricity generation in the EU in 2014 was about 1%, 3%, 5% or 10%.
- The daily expenses of the EU for energy imports are ca. 200 million EUR, 500 million EUR, 1.000 million EUR or 2.000 million EUR.

- The Dublin Agreement on immigration foresees hotspots for the accommodation of refugees in Greece and Italy, the responsibility for immigrants to seek asylum in the first EU Member State they enter, to provide financial aid for Turkey to stop the move of refugees across the Aegean Sea to Greece, or a redistribution scheme for immigrants on the different Member States of the EU.
- Decisions in respect to the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU are made by the European Commission together with the European Council, by the European Council with the European Parliament, by the European Council alone or by the European Parliament together with the Commission.
- Decisions in respect to the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU require unanimity, a 2/3 majority or a qualified majority.
- The main responsibility for the military defense of Europe rests with the UN, NATO, WTO or the IMF.
- The development aid of the EU amounts to 0,2%, 0,4%, 1% or 2% of the GDP.
- The most successful product of technical military cooperation between the EU member states is the Airbus 320, the Ariane rocket, the international space station ISS or the Eurofighter.
- The energy consumption per capita in Africa is approximately 5%, 10%, 20% or 50% of that of the EU.

### **3. Select the correct component by underlining:**

*Each correct choice is 1 point. Each wrong choice is minus 1 point. Max 5 points.*

- **The “founding fathers” of the European Union were:**
  - Bruno Kreisky,
  - Konrad Adenauer,
  - Francois Mitterand,
  - Alcide de Gasperi,
  - Jean Monnet,
  - Dwight B. Eisenhower,
  - Robert Schuman,
  - Michael Gorbatschov,
  - Winston Churchill

- **The European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)** was established in 1957 for
  - the development of a nuclear defense capability
  - the peaceful use of nuclear technologies for energy production
  - to expand the mining of uranium at the European territory
  - to enhance the use of radioisotopes in medical treatments.
- The **Acquis (Communautaire)** includes
  - all the EU's treaties and laws
  - opinions of the Commission President
  - international agreements on EU affairs
  - press releases of the European Parliament
  - the judgments given by the Court of Justice.
- **The CAP is nowadays one of the most controversial policies in the Union since**
  - genetically modified agricultural products are produced in the EU
  - food safety cannot be guaranteed
  - the amount of subsidies places a heavy burden on the EU budget
  - the farmers do not take care of the landscape
  - very small production subsidies are provided for farmers
  - import tariffs lead to unfair trade conditions for developing countries.
- **The two major reserve currencies** of the states in this world are
  - British Pound
  - Swiss Frank
  - EURO
  - Japanese Yen
  - US Dollar
  - Chinese Yuan
- The **European Investment Bank (EIB)** lends money for
  - large projects of common European interest
  - increasing the defense potential of Member States
  - subsidizing trade deficits of Member States
  - improving infrastructure in Developing Partner Countries
  - supporting the stability of national currencies in the Eurozone States.



- **The (common) EU energy policy contains the following goals:**
  - increase competition in the internal market
  - reduce import of natural gas from the USA
  - diversify energy resources with better systems to respond to a crisis
  - develop the exploitation of shale gas within the European Union
  - phase out nuclear energy
  - increase renewable energy
  - increase funding for new energy technologies.
- **The Strategic Energy Technologies Plan (SET Plan) aims at stimulating the**
  - development of wind energy
  - the exploitation of shale gas
  - development of photovoltaics
  - building concentrated solar power plants in the Sahara (DESERTEC project)
  - increasing the production of biofuel from cereals with the aim that 20% of the fuel consumed in transport should come from biomass
  - developing the „intelligent“ grid
  - developing CCS to market maturity
  - exploration for oil and natural gas in the Arctic
  - improving the electricity infrastructure in Africa
- **The Bologna Process** started in 1999 aims to create a
  - Open Sky System for Europe
  - institutionalised dialogue with Africa
  - European Higher Education Area
  - network for EU-cooperation in primary education
  - WTO-agreement including social standards for production of goods
- **The main instruments for implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy are**
  - financing projects in Member States through the Regional Development Fund
  - credits provided through the ESM
  - loans from the European Investment Bank
  - low interest rates set by the ECB for loans taken by companies

- **The EU Competition Policy aims at**
  - achieving the same prices for the same goods in different countries
  - setting-up a fair system for pricing avoiding unfair competition between companies
  - harmonising social services, like pensions, throughout the European Union
  - eliminating monopolistic structures in the provision of services and goods
  - providing a fair pay for European workers
  - lowering the prices for services and good by liberalisation of the market.
- The major goals of the **EU's Common Fisheries Policy** are to
  - reduce the overcapacity in fishing fleets
  - increase the price of tuna fish on the Japanese market
  - preserve fish stocks
  - stimulate salmon farming in Norway
  - protect Iceland from overfishing
  - providing financial assistance to European fishing communities
  - stop whale hunting
- The **European Stability Mechanism (ESM)**, legally a financial institution based on an intergovernmental treaty between the Member States of the Eurozone
  - provides a permanent rescue funding programme for Eurozone countries in difficulties
  - provides direct loans to European industry for large investments
  - manages the issue of Euro notes
  - has a financial volume strictly limited to 700 billion Euro
  - receives its capital endowment from the Member States of the Eurozone
  - is strictly controlled by the parliaments of the Member States
- **“Eurobonds” are**
  - in general state bonds issued in EURO
  - "stability bonds“ issued jointly by all 19 Eurozone states which would allow weak countries to borrow money at low rates
  - shares (Aktien) of European industries traded in EURO at the stock market
  - credits taken by any European citizen at a bank in the EU.

- A **falling value of the EURO** versus the dollar is in general:
  - beneficial for export oriented industry of Europe
  - reducing the price for oil imports from abroad
  - stimulating unemployment in Europe
  - making vacation in most non-EU countries more expensive
  - attracting more winter tourists from Germany
  - attracting more summer tourists from the USA.
- The **EU security strategy** identifies key threats Europe needs to deal with, like
  - terrorism
  - the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)
  - proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
  - the global financial crisis
  - regional conflicts
  - the increasing number of nuclear power plants
  - organised crime
  - decline of the value of the EURO in relation to the US Dollar.
- The **5 largest trading partners** of the European Union as a whole are
  - USA
  - India
  - Brasil
  - Japan
  - Norway
  - China
  - Argentina
  - Switzerland
  - South Africa
  - Russia.

**4. Complete the following sentences:**

- The term “iron curtain” separating East and Western Europe was created in 1948 by  
.....
- The initiative of the USA to rebuild Europe after the second world war was called  
..... plan.

- ..... (French foreign minister) on 9 May 1950, proposed establishing a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).
- The Treaties of Rome of 1957 built two European Communities:
  - the ..... based on a wider common market covering a whole range of goods and services, and
  - the ..... for the peaceful use of nuclear technologies for energy production.
- The Treaty creating the European Union in 1991 is named after the town in the Netherlands where it was signed and is therefore called the “.....Treaty”.
- The Treaty replacing a “European Constitution” becoming effective 1 Jan. 2009 is called the Treaty of .....
- The ..... is the meeting of Heads of State and Government (i.e. presidents and/or prime ministers) of all the EU countries, plus the President of the European Commission, and is the highest-level policy-making body in the European Union.
- The.....is the ‘Guardian of the Treaties’ and has to ensure that the regulations and directives adopted by the Council and Parliament are being implemented in the member states.
- The ..... is the European Union's long-term lending institution supporting the EU’s priority objectives, especially European integration and the development of economically weak regions, by providing loans for e.g. large infrastructure networks of transport, energy and telecommunications.
- A „New Common Agricultural Policy“ was developed where the amount of financial support given to a farmer has been largely decoupled from the production volume and ..... criteria for subsidizing the farming activities have been introduced.
- The ..... introduced 1 Jan. 2002 is the key element of the Economic and Monetary Union.
- .....is the EU agency responsible for external border control between the Schengen region and other countries by coordinating the activities of the national border guards.

- .....is a multinational temporary military group set up under the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) for peacekeeping missions of limited duration.
- The European Union has now ..... million inhabitants.
- The Motto of the European Union is .....
- The ..... is the body that represents the EU's citizens and which exercises political supervision over the EU's activities.
- The EU judicial system consists of 2 levels: The higher level is called .....
- The..... (Stockholm) has the task to strengthen Europe's defences against infectious diseases.
- Formally the ..... is the only body with the „Right of Initiative“.
- Due to the stringent application of EU ..... rules the EU has become a huge single market for air travel at moderate costs.
- The “.....” for candidate countries contains strict environmental regulations leading to a great improvement of the situation in new Member States.
- The .....co-ordinates the EU's foreign policy.
- The ..... could be the nucleus of a European army.
- 9 May is now the official “holiday” of the European Union and is called “.....”
- The European Union has now ..... Member States
- Pillars of the EU: The European Union takes decisions in three separate 'domains' (policy areas), also known as the three 'pillars' of the EU. The second pillar is the common foreign and security policy, where decisions are taken by the ..... alone.
- The ..... refers to government ministers from all the EU countries meeting regularly to take detailed decisions and to pass EU laws.

- The EU judicial system consists of 2 levels: The lower level is called.....
- The EU judicial system consists of 2 levels: The higher level is called.....
- The .....Agency (Copenhagen), is devoted to establishing a network for the monitoring of the European environment and regular reporting about the state of the European environment.
- ..... is the European Union's criminal intelligence agency covering all 28 member states.
- The .....  
..... is a major element of the Common Foreign and Security Policy pillar of the European Union covering defence and military aspects.
- The „Barcelona Process“ aims at establishing cooperation between the EU and the .....
- Development cooperation with Africa is a high priority for the EU and is based on the ..... Agreement signed in 2000.
- The institution coordinating the cooperation between police forces in the EU is called .....
- The institution coordinating the cooperation between judicial prosecutors in the EU is called .....
- The organisation responsible for the border control in the EU is called .....
- The European satellite navigation system presently being set up is called .....
- The European contribution to the global earth observations system for monitoring environmental changes is called.....
- The ECB co-operates with the .....which is the „lender of last resort“ for countries in financial difficulties (like Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Cyprus....).