

Last Name: _____
Immatriculation No.: _____

First Name: _____
Place No.: _____

BERGISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WUPPERTAL
Fachbereich Wirtschaftswissenschaft

Klausuraufgaben

International Macroeconomics and Globalization

Alle Studienrichtungen

Prüfer / Examiner:
Prof. Dr. P.J.J. Welfens

Prüfungstag / Date:
26.03.2015

Erlaubte Hilfsmittel / Allowed tools:
Keine / None

**Alle Aussagen sind zu begründen und Rechenschritte, so fern notwendig vollständig wiederzugeben.
Abweichungen führen zu Abzügen bei der Punktzahl.**

**Bei Unklarheiten im Verständnis der Aufgaben ist anzugeben unter welche Annahmen die Aufgaben
bearbeitet wurden.**

Die Klausur gilt als bestanden, wenn die erreichte Punktzahl mindestens 45 Punkte beträgt.

All arguments are to be justified and all steps of any calculation should be stated.

Deviations might lead to a deduction of points.

**If unclear on how to answer a question, name the assumptions under which the question has been
answered.**

The exam is passed if the overall amount of points is at least 45.

Unterschrift / Signature

Die Klausur besteht aus insgesamt 2 (zwei) Seiten. / The exam consists of 2 (two) pages.

Part I

Globalization, Integration and International Organizations

Question 1 (30 Points)

Explain the dynamics behind globalization and integration tendencies and the role international organizations play in this context.

Part II

Modern International Macroeconomics

Question 1 (25 Points)

Explain briefly the fundamentals of New Keynesian Macroeconomics as an example of modern macroeconomics and the key differences in comparison to traditional open economy macroeconomics.

Question 2 (5 Points)

In an open economy with foreign direct investment it is necessary to make a distinction between GDP and GNP. Taking the GDP as given, describe how the GNP is calculated.

Part III

Macroeconomics and Global Financial Markets

Question 1 (30 Points)

The Branson model is important to understand short term financial market dynamics: give a graphical representation of the Branson model and explain on this basis the economic impact of quantitative easing (expansionary open market policy) in the US or the UK in 2008-2012.