As a general rule, questions allow multiple answers, except when they are followed by the remark "one answer only"

Q1. What European institution was founded through the congress of The Hague in 1948? (one answer only)

a. The European Economic Community

b. The Council of Europe

c. The European Coal and Steel Community

Q2. What project failed after the congress of The Hague? (one answer only)

a. The European Defense Community

b. An alliance against the communist block

c. The United States of Europe

Q3. Why was there a "German problem" at the beginning of 1950?

a. Because most of the German opinion wanted revenge against the allies

b. Because France was calling for financial compensations from Germany, because of the damages of the war

c. Because the United States wanted to strengthen Germany in order to fight against the communist threat

d. Because most of the European countries refused to restore German sovereignty

Q4. The European Coal and Steel Community was initiated by:

a. France

b. Italy

c. Germany

Q5. What were the benefits of the European Coal and Steel Community?

a. Producing more coal and steel

b. Allowing equality between Germany and the other European state members

c. Creating a European sovereignty

d. Making Europe stronger against the American superpower

e. Avoiding any military danger from a restored Germany

Q6. What is (or are) the main field(s) of action of the Council of Europe?

a. Individual rights

b. European economy

c. Relations between Europe and the United Nations

Q7. European integration began by a treaty between (one answer only)

a. 4 countries

b. 6 countries

c. 9 countries

Q8. The European treaties are adopted (one answer only)

a. Through unanimity of the States

b. Through a majority of the States

c. Through a qualified majority of the States

Q9. The European Commission is

a. representative of the States

b. independent from the states

c. guardian of the European treaties

Q10. The European Commission has power to

a. initiate projects in the name of the European Union

b. stop the discussions of the Council of ministers and impose a vote

c. represent the European Union at the United Nations

d. take a final decision when the council of ministers and European Parliament disagree

Q11. Who has the power to adopt European laws?

a. The European Commission

b. The Council of ministers

c. The European Parliament

d. The European Council

Q12. Now, since the treaty of Lisbon has been applied, decisions in the Council of ministers require (one answer only)

a. a simple majority of the States

b. a qualified majority of the States

c. a qualified majority of the States, representing a majority of the European population

Q13. In the co-decision process, the European Parliament has

a. an initiating power

b. an amending power

c. a veto power

Q14. The so-called *Maastricht standards*, about the economic balance in the euro zone, include:

a. a maximum ratio of public deficits

b. a maximum ratio of public debts

c. a maximum ratio of public expenses

Q15. The project of a European constitutional treaty failed in 2005 because it was refused by :

a. France

b. Netherlands

c. United Kingdom

d. Germany

Q16. From a broad standpoint, would you say that:

a. EU law is a kind of international law

b. EU law is a kind of domestic law

c. Borrows both from international and domestic law

Q17. In the *Costa v. ENEL* case (1964), the Court of Justice:

a. stated the principle of primacy of EU law

b. stated the principle of direct effect of EU law

c. considered that the EEC treaty differs from ordinary international treaties

Q18. Which of these texts form(s) part of EU law ?

a. The Lisbon treaty

b. The Charter of fundamental rights

c. The European convention on human rights

d. The Human Rights Act

Q19. "Primary law":

a. Refers only to the constituent treaties

b. Refers to the treaties and the general principles of EU law

c. Prevails over regulations and directives

d. Can be modified quite easily

Q20. The Court of Justice of the European Union:

a. Seats in Strasbourg

b. Has developed EU law through its extensive case-law

c. Is composed of judges who seat as State's representatives

Q21. In order to ensure the homogeneous application and effectiveness of European law

a. The European institutions have the possibility to supersede domestic institutions, when they are reluctant to apply EU law

b. The Court of Justice may be seized by any domestic court through a request for preliminary ruling

c. The Court of Justice may state that a Member State is in breach of its obligations and eventually impose a financial penalty on it

Q22. Direct actions against member States are usually brought before the Court of Justice:

a. By individuals

b. By the European Commission

c. By other member States

Q23. The single market:

a. Is less than a customs union

b. Relies on four economic freedoms (free movement of goods, persons, services and capital)

c. Has been shaped as a first step toward a deeper, political, integration

Q24. In the *Cassis de Dijon* case, the Court of Justice:

a. Found out the principle of free movement of goods

b. Decided that member States no longer have the possibility to regulate in order to protect public health

c. Stated that member States shall not use their regulatory capacity in order to discriminate between their domestic products and those imported from other member States

Q25. The general principles of EU law:

a. Form part of EU secondary law

b. Have been found out by the Court of Justice

c. Stem from the domestic legal traditions of the member States

d. Prevails over the articles of the treaty of the European union

Q26. Domestic courts:

a. Do not have jurisdiction to settle a case when the application of EU law is at stake

b. Have never been reluctant to give a full application to EU law

c. Tend to consider that they are first bound to apply their own constitution

d. May refer a case to the Court of Justice through a request for a preliminary ruling

Q27. The principle of primacy of EU law

a. Appears as the first principle enshrined in the TEU

b. Has been found out by the Court of Justice

c. Means that EU law takes precedence over conflicting provisions of national law

d. Implies that the Court of Justice operates as a supreme court of appeal, with the power to overturn decisions of national courts

Q28. The principle of "direct effect" of EU law

a. Relates to the way EU law is enforced in the domestic legal system of member States

b. Is strongly rooted in the Treaties

c. Derives from the case-law of the Court of Justice, especially the *Van Gen en Loos* case

d. Apply only to European regulations

Q29. European directives:

a. Are binding in their entirety

b. Are binding as to the result to be achieved

c. Shall be transposed by Member States in their legal system

d. Cannot have any direct effect

Q30. Which of the following statements is (are) true:

a. EU law is based on a Constitution

b. EU law is based on treaties

c. EU law is part of the domestic law of the member States

d. EU law basically aims at protecting Human Rights

e. EU law has given rise to an extensive secondary legislation

f. ~~The European Court of Human Rights ensure the enforcement of EU law~~

L'épreuve durait 2 heures
Les QCM étaient pondérées (1 faute = 1/2 point etc.)
Pas de points négatifs