

## Multiple Choices Questions

*Pour chaque question, une réponse au moins est exacte ; les points positifs affectés aux bonnes réponses et les points négatifs, affectés aux mauvaises, se neutralisent ; le total de points est de 40.*

**Q1. What project failed after the congress of The Hague?**

- a. The European Defense Community
- b. An alliance against the communist block
- c. The United States of Europe

**Q2. 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

**Q3. 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 member states
- c. Creating a European sovereignty
- d. Making Europe stronger against the American superpower

e. Avoiding any military danger from a restored Germany

**Q4. The European treaties are adopted**

- a. Through unanimity of the States
- b. Through a majority of the States
- c. Through a qualified majority of the States

**Q5. Within the European Coal and Steel Community, the High Authority (forerunner of the European Commission)**

- a. Was more or less the equivalent of a federal government
- b. Had the same powers as does the European Commission now
- c. Was a weak institution, so it was necessary to create the EEC to find a remedy

**Q6. The European Commission is**

- a. Representative of the States
- b. Independent from the States
- c. Guardian of the European treaties

**Q7. 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

**Q8. In the co-decision process, the European Parliament has now**

- a. An initiating power -2
- b. An amending power
- c. A veto power

**Q9. 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

**Q10. Why has it been so difficult to negotiate a deal between the UK (United Kingdom) and the EU for Brexit?**

- a. Because the Conservative and Labour parties don't agree about Brexit
- b. Because the EU tried to keep UK within the Single market
- c. Because the border between UK and the Republic of Ireland must remain open

**Q11. What is the so called "compromise of Luxemburg"?**

- a. An agreement between the States to bypass the European Parliament's amendments
- b. A veto power for the biggest member states
- c. A veto power for all the states ,5
- d. The summit where the current qualified majority rule was finally agreed

**Q12. The CAP (Common agricultural policy) was created because**

- a. All the founding states of the EEC wanted it
- b. France wanted it
- c. The UK wanted it

**Q13. The Council of Europe is**

- a. The reunion of the heads of states and prime ministers of the EU
- b. An institution different from the EU, where unanimity prevails
- c. An institution mostly concerned with human rights

**Q14. Under the so-called Dublin agreements,**

- a. Non EU migrants can freely move from state to state
- b. Non EU migrants are allowed to move, but only to the country where they seek asylum
- c. They are supposed to stay in the member state where they landed in the EU ,5

**Q15. Spain, Portugal and Greece were integrated in the European Community as soon as**

- a. They reached an appropriate level of economic development
- b. They became democratic countries
- c. They decided to ask for membership

**Q16. EU law :**

- a. Is grounded on international treaties
- b. Is grounded on an European constitution
- c. Is composed of both primary and secondary law

**Q17. Which of the following statements make the EU look like an ordinary international organisation:**

- a. It is grounded on a treaty
- b. States play a prominent role in its functioning
- c. It has the power to enact legislation that forms an integral part of its member States legal systems

**Q18. Which of the following statements distinguish the EU from an ordinary international organisation:**

- a. It is grounded on a constitution
- b. It has an extensive normative power
- c. It is based on an integrative political project

**Q19. EU law:**

- a. Stems only from member States' will
- b. Derives from member States' will
- c. Forms an integral part of the domestic legal systems of the member States
- d. Shall be incorporated in the domestic legal systems of the member States through domestic acts

**Q20. "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 easily modified

**Q21. "Secondary law":**

- a. Is composed of directives, regulations and treaties concluded by the EU
- b. Can only be enacted with the consent of all member States
- c. Shall be enforced by member States
- d. Can change primary law

**Q22. The principle of primacy of EU law**

- a. Is the first principle enshrined in the Treaty on European Union
- b. Has been found out by the Court of Justice in its *Costa v. ENEL* ruling (1964)
- c. Means that EU law takes precedence over conflicting provisions of national law, even constitutional ones
- d. Implies that the Court of Justice operates as a supreme court of appeal, with the power to overturn decisions of national courts

**Q23. The principle of direct effect of EU law**

- a. Means that EU law takes precedence over domestic law
- b. Means that domestic courts can apply European law with no need of a domestic act of incorporation
- c. Means that domestic parliaments shall give effect to EU law without undue delay
- d. Has been set out in the *Van Gend en Loos* ruling (1963)

**Q24. Domestic courts:**

- a. Do not have jurisdiction to settle a case when the application of EU law is at stake
- b. Can be described as the ordinary judges of EU law
- c. Do not hesitate to make EU law prevails over their own constitution
- d. May refer a case to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling

**Q25. The Court of Justice:**

- a. Seats in Luxembourg
- b. Has developed EU law through its case-law
- c. Is composed of judges who seat as State's representatives
- d. Can have its rulings cancelled by the Cour de cassation

**Q26. In order to ensure the homogeneous application and effectiveness of European law**

- a. The European institutions have the possibility to replace 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 a preliminary ruling
- c. The Court of Justice may decide that a Member State is in breach of its obligations and eventually impose a financial penalty on it

**Q27. The single market:**

- a. Is less than a customs union
- c. Relies on four economic freedoms (free movement of goods, persons, services and capital)
- d. Has been shaped as a first step toward a deeper, political, integration

**Q28. In its *Cassis de Dijon* ruling (1979), 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

**Q29. Human Rights:**

- a. Have always been at the core of the European integration
- b. Are protected under EU law through the European convention on human rights
- c. Are today protected under EU law through the Charter of the fundamental rights
- d. Shall be respected when applying EU law

**Q30. The *International Handelsgesellschaft* case:**

- a. Led the Court of Justice to admit that European law can be set aside to implement domestic constitutional provisions
- b. Led the German constitutional court to develop the so-called "So lange" approach
- c. Led the Court of Justice to incorporate the protection of fundamental rights in European law through the general principles of European law