

SEMESTER FINAL TEST

1. The principle pacta sunt servanda is there is no need to prove against the fact.

TRUE

FALSE

2. The denunciation of an international treaty is called its ...

- a) signing
- b) ratification
- c) termination
- d) extension

3. International custom is an unwritten rule observed by subjects of international law and reflected in informal sources.

TRUE

FALSE

4. Which bodies are not part of the United Nations system:

- a) The Security Council;
- b) The Economic Court;
- c) International Criminal Court;
- d) International Court of Justice

5. Typically, the control of compliance with cultural conventions is:

- a) UN monitoring agencies
- b) reports at conferences, which are collected in accordance with the norms of the convention
- c) a body that is created by the states parties to the convention and financed by
- d) the fund of the convention

states should look after each other

6. Juristic opinion always assume precedence over other sources of international law in case

of lack of international legal regulation by customary or treaty rules.

TRUE

FALSE

7. The main objective of international humanitarian law is the protection of war victims, humanitarian protection of the civilian population, sick and wounded soldiers, prisoners of war

TRUE

FALSE

8. The International Court of Justice decides disputes as are submitted to it, applying:
- a. International conventions, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
 - b. International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
 - c. The general principles of law recognized by civilised nations;
 - d. Court decisions of national judicial bodies
9. Which one of international regional agreements on cultural policy within the European community assures consideration of proposals and legal interpretation by the Committee of Cultural Experts of the Council of Europe?
- a. The European Charter on Architectural Heritage, 1975;
 - b. The Convention on the Protection of European Architectural Heritage, 1985;
 - c. The Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, 2017 (Nicosia Convention);
 - d. The European Cultural Convention, 1954
10. Subjects of International Law are all: sovereign states, nations and peoples fighting for their independence and self-determination, international intergovernmental organizations, except state-like entities.

TRUE

FALSE

11. The most important document in the field of legal defense of Cultural objects is the 1954 Hague Convention.

TRUE

FALSE

12. What is cultural property?
- a) Monuments of architecture or history
 - b) archaeological sites
 - c) works of art or books
 - d) all answers are correct
13. What was accompanied by a sharp increase in the number of international organisations after 1945 with an ever-growing parade of resolutions and programs. Actions, assemblies of states, secretariats, conventions, protocols, etc.?
- a) There was a huge increase in the number of areas in which international cooperation was seen to be important;
 - b) there was a sharp rise in the judicial activity of the World Court;

- c) the codification of international law;
- d) creation of the League of Nations.

14. The Parties of the European Cultural Convention don't encourage their citizens to study the languages, history and culture of other Contracting Parties in order to preserve their own national identity.

TRUE

FALSE

15. International economic law is based on the traditional principles of international law such as: pacta sunt servanda freedom sovereign equality reciprocity economic sovereignty

TRUE

FALSE

16. "Third State" means

- a) a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force;
- b) a State which took part in the drawing up and adoption of the text of the treaty;
- c) a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty, whether or not the treaty has entered into force;
- d) a State not a party to the treaty

17. European Cultural Convention. The objective of this convention is to promote mutual understanding among the peoples of Europe and mutual respect for their cultural diversity, to preserve European culture, to promote national contributions to the common cultural heritage of Europe while respecting common fundamental values, and to encourage, in particular, the study of the languages, history and civilization of the Parties to the Convention . The Convention promotes coordinated action by encouraging cultural events of interest to Europe

TRUE

FALSE

18. According to the rules of international humanitarian law, war must begin without a declaration

TRUE

FALSE

19. International environmental law - a set of international legal principles and norms governing relations between subjects of international law on environmental protection, rational nature management, ensuring environmental safety and observance of environmental human rights

TRUE

FALSE

20. What is «gentlemen*s agreement»?

- a) a typical bilateral agreement
- b) agreement of the presidents of the two countries
- c) an oral international agreement
- d) written international agreement

21. International law consists of two main categories

- a) international public law and international private law
- b) civil law and private law
- c) international humanitarian and environmental law
- d) Conventions and Customary Law

22. In which case do you need to evacuate material and cultural values?

- a) in the event of a threat or the occurrence of emergency situations that may harm them
- b) when the government changes
- c) if the UN wants to transfer them to another country
- d) in the case of aggression

23. The subjects of international economic law are

- a) bodies of internal legislation
- b) states and interstate international organizations
- c) national economic organizations
- d) enterprises and entrepreneurs

24. What are the sources of international humanitarian law?

- a) law of The Hague and law of Geneva
- b) Geneva Convention (III) on the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva Convention (IV) on the Protection of the Civilian Population in Time of War.
- c) Roman Convention
- d) Roman Statute

25. In accordance with its own charter UNESCO sets the main goal:

- a) resolve cultural disputes between sovereign States, nations and peoples fighting for their independence and self-determination, State-like entities.
- b) take appropriate measures to protect European cultural tangible and intangible heritage
- c) to segregate the cultural heritage of each nation and people
- d) to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security by promoting the cooperation of peoples through education, science and culture

26. International Criminal Police Organization - is

- a) International police office
- b) an intergovernmental organisation

c) up-to-date global data on criminals in order to carry out successful international investigations

d) Center of coordination of National Policies

27. Parties to a conflict don't have to respect people's lives, dignity, mental and physical integrity, provide them with material assistance and treat them humanely and without discrimination in all circumstances

TRUE

FALSE

28. The jurisdiction of the Court shall be limited to the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. The Court has jurisdiction in accordance with this Statute with respect to the following crimes: (a) The crime of genocide; (b) Crimes against humanity; (c) War crimes; (d) The crime of aggression. This Court is:

a) International Court of Justice

b) European Court of Human Rights

c) International Criminal Court

d) Court of Justice of the European Union

29. What are the sources of international law?

a) International conventions and International custom

b) General principles of law recognised by civilized nations

c) Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists

d) all answers are correct

30. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) considers combined works of nature and of man as «cultural heritage»:

TRUE

FALSE

31. The main goals of international cultural cooperation are usually called:

a) Dissemination of cultural knowledge on a global scale;

b) Promoting the development of talents and the enrichment of various cultures;

c) Ensuring and guaranteeing every person's access to knowledge, works of art and literature, etc.;

d) all answers are correct

32. Corruption, counterfeit currency and documents, crimes against children, cultural heritage crime, cybercrime, drug trafficking, environmental crime - with all these crimes deals

- a) International Court of Justice
- b) International Criminal Court
- c) Interpol
- d) Only national police

33. ICJ (International Court of Justice) is the only existing permanent international judicial tribunal with a general jurisdiction:

TRUE

FALSE

34. Genocides, crimes against humanity, war crimes, kidnapping, piracy, terrorism

- a) crimes of international character
- b) international crimes
- c) both variants are correct
- d) all variants are incorrect

35. Without prejudice to the application of any rules set forth in the present Convention to which treaties would be subject under international law independently of the Convention, the Convention applies only to treaties which are concluded by States after the entry into force of the present Convention with regard to such States. This means that

- a) Convention concerns all treaties after and before Vien Convention
- b) Codification of all treaties by this Convention
- c) Non-retroactivity of the present Convention
- d) All concluded treaties by States

36. The subjects of international law include sovereign states that are fighting for their independence

TRUE

FALSE

37. “treaty” means

- a) an international agreement concluded between States both in written and oral form and governed by international law
- b) the international act so named whereby a State establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by
- c) a document emanating from the competent authority of a State designating a person or persons to represent the State for negotiating, adopting or authenticating the text
- d) an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation

38. Preventing users from accessing websites that show child sexual abuse material is an important part of the fight against this crime. By blocking access, it stops re-victimization of the children abused, and has a pedagogic effect on users who may be about to commit a serious offence by viewing or downloading illegal material.

All these activities are made by:

- a) Court decisions of International Court of Justice
- b) Court decisions of International Criminal Court
- c) Interpol
- d) National Police

39. The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations.

TRUE

FALSE

40. War crime of torture: Elements. Which one does not correspond?

- a) The perpetrator inflicted severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon one or more persons.

- b) The perpetrator inflicted the pain or suffering for such purposes as: obtaining information or a confession, punishment, intimidation or coercion or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind.
- c) The perpetrator subjected one or more persons to a particular biological experiment
- d) The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an international armed conflict.