

**Задание 1.**

**The basis for the ICJ jurisdiction over the dispute is:**

- a. *compromis*
- b. resolution of the UN Security Council
- c. *optional clause declarations*
- d. membership to the ICJ Statute
- e. resolution of the UN General Assembly
- f. *compromissory clause*

**Задание 2.**

**According to the ICJ's Rules of Court:**

- a. the Court doesn't have a power to entertain a counter-claim
- b. the Court has power to widen the scope of a counter-claim at its own discretion
- c. that is the Respondent's discretion to define the scope of a counter-claim
- d. *the Court may entertain a counter-claim only if it is directly connected with the subject-matter of the claim of the other party*
- e. *the Court may entertain a counter-claim only if it comes within the jurisdiction of the Court*

**Задание 3.**

**The term «ship»:**

- a. has different definitions in different treaties
- b. *is not defined in UNCLOS*
- c. doesn't exist in international law
- d. is defined in UNCLOS

**Задание 4.**

**UNCLOS defines «innocent passage» as:**

- a. any act aimed at collecting information to the prejudice of the defence or security of the coastal State
- b. the carrying out of research or survey activities
- c. any activity not having a direct bearing on passage
- d. *none of the listed above*

**Задание 5.**

**Articles on State Responsibility provide that State A may invoke the responsibility of State B if, *inter alia*:**

- a. State A is not an injured State, but State B breached an obligation that effects State's A interests
- b. State A is not an injured State, but State B breached obligation owed to the third state and such breach affected rights of the citizens of the State A – residents of that third state
- c. *State A is an injured State, and State B breached an obligation owed to State A individually*
- d. *State A is not an injured State, but State B breached an *erga omnes* obligation*

**Задание 6.**

**Has the ICJ ever upheld standing based on a breach of an obligation *erga omnes*?**

- a. Only in *South West Africa case*
- b. Never
- c. Yes, it was the Court's position in a number of cases

**Задание 7.**

**What obligations has ICJ previously recognized as *erga omnes*?**

- a. many obligations of international humanitarian law
- b. obligation to prevent transboundary harm
- c. the prohibition on genocide
- d. obligation not to acquire nuclear weapons
- e. the prohibition on aggression

**Задание 8.**

**UNCLOS doesn't affect the immunities of:**

- a. warships
- b. private ships
- c. government ships
- d. government ships operated for non-commercial purposes
- e. all ships listed above
- f. none of the ships listed above

**Задание 9.**

**The persistent objection rule was supported by the ICJ in:**

- a. Corfu Channel case (UK v. Albania) (1949)
- b. Fisheries Jurisdiction case (UK v. Norway) (1951)
- c. Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros case (Hungary v. Slovakia) (1997)
- d. Never
- e. Nicaragua v. United States of America, ICJ (1986)

**Задание 10.**

**When the UN Security Council intends a provision in a resolution to be mandatory, usually:**

- a. the resolution contains or refers to a determination of the existence of a threat to the peace
- b. UN Security Council resolutions are of non-mandatory nature
- c. breach of the peace, or act of aggression
- d. the provision begins with the word "decides"
- e. includes the words "acting under Chapter VII"
- f. the provision contains the direct indication that it is mandatory

**Задание 11.**

**According to the ICJ jurisprudence...**

- a. rules on treaty interpretation may provide guidance with respect to the UN Security Council resolutions
- b. the special rules of interpretation of Security Council resolutions were elaborated in the ICJ case law
- c. rules on treaty interpretation shall be used with respect to the UN Security Council resolutions
- d. interpretation of Security Council resolutions may require analysis of other resolutions of the Security Council on the same issue
- e. interpretation of Security Council resolutions may require analysis of statements made by representatives of members of the Security Council made at the time of their adoption

**Задание 12.**

**According to the ICJ jurisprudence acts of self-defense must satisfy the following requirements:**

- a. necessity
- b. should be reversible
- c. they should be in response to armed attack or threat of use of force
- d. they should be in response to armed attack
- e. proportionality

**Задание 13.**

**Preventive selfdefense is:**

- a. there is no consensus on this question under international law
- b. directly permitted by the UN Charter
- c. the ICJ has expressly avoided addressing this issue
- d. the ICJ has addressed this issue in *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States)* (1986)
- e. directly prohibited by the UN Charter

**Задание 14.**

**The following circumstances preclude the wrongfulness of an act under international law:**

- a. Compliance with obligation to protect human rights
- b. Intimidation
- c. Necessity
- d. Natural disaster
- e. Compliance with obligation under bilateral treaty
- f. Countermeasures
- g. Force-majeure
- h. Distress
- i. Consent
- j. Compliance with peremptory norm

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- k. Self-defense

**Задание 15.**

**Preferential trade agreements are usually concluded in order to create:**

- a. Customs Union  
 b. Political Union  
 c. Free Trade Area  
 d. Economic Cooperation Forum

**Задание 16.**

**What are the conditions under Articles of State Responsibility for an act or omission to amount to an internationally wrongful act?**

- a. The act must be conducted by a state - party to Articles of State Responsibility  
 b. The act must be recognized as wrongful act by the ICJ  
 c. The act must constitute a breach of international obligation of that State  
 d. The act must be attributable to that state under international law  
 e. The act must be recognized as wrongful act by the UN Security Council

**Задание 17.**

**What kind of source are the Articles on State Responsibility?**

- a. UN Security Council Resolution  
 b. A work of qualified publicists under Article 38 (1) (d) of the ICJ Statute  
 c. A unilateral declaration  
 d. Treaty  
 e. Reflection of customary rules

**Задание 18.**

**What is the International Law Commission?**

- a. A commission of the General Assembly established to promote the codification of international law  
 b. One of the main bodies of the UNO established to codify customary international law  
 c. A commission of the General Assembly established to promote the progressive development of international law  
 d. International organization established to draft treaties  
 e. Non-governmental organization established for scientific research in the field of international law

**Задание 19.**

**What are the elements of the governmental authority under international law doctrine?**

- a. part of the governmental institution  
 b. shall be granted by the head of the state  
 c. the purposes for which the powers exercised  
 d. accountability to the government  
 e. the way the powers conferred

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- f. should have a charter
- g. content of the powers

**Задание 20.**

**The following are examples of a soft law:**

- a. Guidelines
- b. Binding regulations
- c. Guiding principles
- d. Draft articles
- e. Treaties

**Задание 21.**

**The burden of proving a matter of law in ICJ:**

- a. lies on the Respondent
- b. there is no special rule and it is decided on case by case basis
- c. lies within the judicial knowledge of the ICJ
- d. lies on the Complainant

**Задание 22.**

**According to the ICJ case law the environmental impact assessment should be made...**

- a. after the project finished
- b. the ICJ did not assess this issue
- c. before the project starts
- d. according to the national legislation of the state
- e. during all the period of carrying out the project

**Задание 23.**

**Fundamental change of circumstances as a ground for treaty termination was successfully pleaded before the ICJ:**

- a. in Nicaragua v. United States of America, ICJ (1986)
- b. in Fisheries Jurisdiction case (UK v. Iceland) (1973)
- c. in Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros case (Hungary v. Slovakia) (1997)
- d. never
- e. in Corfu Channel case (UK v. Albania) (1949)

**Задание 24.**

**What is the main principle of treaty interpretation under international law?**

- a. due diligence
- b. good faith
- c. prevention of harm
- d. cooperation

**Задание 25.**

**The following elements must be examined in interpreting a treaty:**

- a. the object and purpose of the treaty
- b. case law of international tribunals
- c. the contexts of the treaty
- d. doctrine of highly qualified specialists in international law
- e. the text of the treaty

**Задание 26.**

**Res judicata is**

- a. general principle of law
- b. basic principle of international law
- c. provision of the soft law
- d. international custom

**Задание 27.**

**Evidence of State practice and *opinion juris* may be found in...**

- a. diplomatic correspondence
- b. state's legislative acts
- c. scholarly writings
- d. General Assembly resolutions
- e. doctrine of highly qualified specialists in international law

**Задание 28.**

**One of the most highly qualified publicists in the law of treaties is**

- a. Oppenheim
- b. Van den Bossche
- c. McNair
- d. Crawford

**Задание 29.**

**Definition of «people»**

- a. does not exist in international law
- b. set forth in the ICCPR
- c. set forth in Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- d. set forth in the UN Charter

**Задание 30.**

**Articles on Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts:**

- a. reflect customary rules
- b. are progressive development of international law
- c. constitute a treaty
- d. contain general principles of law

**Задание 31.**

**Proportionality of the countermeasures means that**

- a. gravity of the internationally wrongful act should be taken into account
- b. countermeasure must be commensurate with the injury suffered
- c. the rights in question should be taken into account
- d. economic and political interest of a state should be taken into account
- e. it is not defined in international law

**Задание 32.**

**The following expressions about state territory are correct:**

- a. It does not necessarily include precise delimitation of the boundaries
- b. There is specified in international law limit of the subsoil, which is 100 km
- c. Territory is one of the statehood criteria
- d. It necessarily includes precise delimitation of the boundaries

**Задание 33.**

**The following rules of international law are crystallized as customary rules of international law:**

- a. Sovereignty over natural resources
- b. Responsibility to protect
- c. Responsibility to prevent transboundary harm
- d. Precautionary principle
- e. National treatment obligation

**Задание 34.**

**Article 38 of the ICJ Statute**

- a. enshrines sources applicable by the ICJ
- b. lists exhaustive list of sources of international law
- c. enshrines the definition of source of international law
- d. is binding for all international tribunals

**Задание 35.**

**Notion of good faith:**

- a. was developed in the ICJ jurisprudence
- b. is defined in the UN Charter
- c. is not clearly defined in international law
- d. was used by international tribunals to interpret rules of international law

**Задание 36.**

**Violation of WTO law can be justified by:**

- a. economic security exception
- b. public morals exception
- c. political constrain in international relations

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- d. security exceptions

**Задание 37.**

**The following could be considered as a state territory:**

- a. Exclusive economic zone  
 b. Area  
 c. Continental shelf  
 d. Internal waters

**Задание 38.**

**The following is considered as types of jurisdiction under criminal international law:**

- a. Universal jurisdiction  
 b. Passive personality jurisdiction  
 c. Active personality jurisdiction  
 d. Transboundary jurisdiction  
 e. Integration jurisdiction

**Задание 39.**

**The following is considered as types of alternative means of dispute settlement proceedings:**

- a. Conciliation  
 b. Good offices  
 c. Forum choice  
 d. Exchange of letters  
 e. Mediation

**Задание 40.**

**The international tribunal's jurisdiction includes:**

- a. Parties which can be heard by the tribunal  
 b. Evidence which can be considered by the tribunal  
 c. Measures which can be considered by the tribunal  
 d. Legal basis of the claims which can be considered by the tribunal