

ENTRANCE EXAM – MASTER'S DEGREE IN EUROPEAN UNION LAW – 2017
(0, 1, 2 or 3 answers are correct)

1. The judgements rendered by the CJEC in the cases *Van Gend en Loos* and *Costa v. Enel* were meant to interpret the provisions of:
 - a. The Treaty on European Union;
 - b. The Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;
 - c. The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.
2. The Member States' citizens:
 - a. are subjects of European Union law;
 - b. are European Union citizens;
 - c. are subjects of European Union law provided that they act as plaintiffs in front of the CJUE.
3. The principle of direct enforcement of European Union law:
 - a. refers to the capacity of European Union law to create rights for Member States' citizens;
 - b. can be enforced only by the judges of the European Court of Justice;
 - c. does not concern the regulations.
4. The principle of proportionality:
 - a. was developed by the CJEC in the *Costa v. ENEL Case*;
 - b. refers both to the division and the exercise of competences within the European Union;
 - c. refers both to the exclusive and the shared competences.
5. The main instrument of human rights protection in the European Union is:
 - a. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
 - b. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;
 - c. The European Convention on Human Rights.
6. The primacy of European Union law principle states that:
 - a. the Member States' law may prevail over European Union law provisions comprised in regulations;
 - b. the European Union law can take effect when there is conflict between European law and the law of Member State, except if the conflict concerns the national constitutions;
 - c. the Treaties and the law adopted by the Union on the basis of the Treaties have primacy over the law of Member States, under the conditions laid down by the relevant CJUE case law.
7. As legal acts that "shall have no binding force", EU recommendations and opinions
 - a. are of no legal effect whatsoever;
 - b. are not binding upon Member States unless the EU institution adopting them indicates otherwise;
 - c. are not directly applicable.
8. Directives:
 - a. need to be transposed by private individuals and companies in the Member States;
 - b. are binding, as to the result to be achieved, upon each Member State to which they are addressed;
 - c. are usually incapable of being horizontally directly effective.
9. Regulations:
 - a. become immediately enforceable as law in all Member States simultaneously;
 - b. require specific implementation measures by the Parliaments of the Member States before entering into force;
 - c. may be reviewed through the action of annulment.
10. Decisions:
 - a. are binding acts which may apply only to a specific addressee;
 - b. form part of the secondary law of the European Union;
 - c. may be used by the Commission to take action against undertakings which have infringed the European Union competition law.
11. Is an institution of the European Union:
 - a. the Council of Europe;
 - b. the European Court of Human Rights;
 - c. the European Council.
12. Within the European Parliament, European Union citizens are represented:
 - a. pursuant to the rules established by the national parliaments;
 - b. pursuant to the principle of degressive proportionality;
 - c. pursuant to the rule of primacy of EU law.
13. The European Council:
 - a. is sometimes also referred to as the Council of Ministers;
 - b. comprises the heads of state or government of the Member States, along with the council's president and the president of the Commission;



- c. enacts secondary legislation.
14. The European Commission:
- a. is mainly the executive body of the European Union;
 - b. represents the interests of the citizens of the European Union;
 - c. has legislative initiative in the European Union.
15. The Court of Justice of the European Union:
- a. ensures that the law is observed in the interpretation and application of the Treaties;
 - b. reviews the legality of the acts of the institutions of the European Union;
 - c. reviews the legality of the acts adopted by national legislative bodies of the Member States.
16. The *infringement* procedure:
- a. allows the Court of Justice of the European Union to determine whether a Member State has fulfilled its obligations under Union law;
 - b. can be initiated either against a Member State or against a private legal entity subject to European Union law;
 - c. is preceded by a preliminary procedure conducted by the European Commission.
17. Within the preliminary ruling procedure:
- a. a decision is rendered by the Court of Justice of the European Union upon request of a court or tribunal of a Member State;
 - b. questions can regard hypothetical situations concerning the application of EU law by national authorities;
 - c. the Court of Justice of the European Union may decline to give judgement in the absence of a genuine dispute.
18. The legal personality of the European Union:
- a. is expressly mentioned by the Treaty of Lisbon;
 - b. is not mentioned by the Treaties, but it was acknowledged by the judgments of the European Court of Justice;
 - c. among others, allows the European Union to conclude international treaties.
19. The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
- a. was originally signed by 6 Member States;
 - b. was concluded for 50 years;
 - c. is currently in force.
20. Represent a secondary source of European Union law :
- a. the amending European Union Treaties;
 - b. directives;
 - c. the general principles of law.
21. Is an institution of the European Union:
- a. The European Central Bank;
 - b. The European Court of Human Rights;
 - c. The High Court of Justice of the European Union.
22. Is a Member State of the European Union:
- a. Croatia;
 - b. Switzerland;
 - c. Iceland.
23. An European Union citizen:
- a. is any person who holds the nationality of an EU Member State;
 - b. must maintain his/her residence in the same Member State for at least 5 years in order not to lose citizenship rights;
 - c. can vote for and stand as a candidate in European Parliament and municipal elections.
24. An institutional act may be reviewed through an action for annulment on the grounds of:
- a. lack of competence;
 - b. infringement of an essential procedural requirement;
 - c. incompatibility with a provision of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.
25. The Court of Justice of the European Union shall have jurisdiction to give preliminary rulings concerning:
- a. the interpretation of the Treaties;
 - b. the validity of the Treaties;
 - c. the interpretation of non-binding acts of the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies of the Union.

