

Full Name:

Sections: A- B-C of 2nd Year

Group:

Date: 24th Jan 2026

Section:

Time: 14.00-15.30



Correction of the first Public International Law exam

I. Answer with "true" or "false" أجب بـ (صحيح) أو (خطأ)

1. In Roman civilization, the relationship with non-Greek peoples was characterized by equality and friendship. (false).
2. The State may invoke fraud as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty. (true).
3. A treaty procured by the coercion of a state representative is without any legal effect. (true).
4. Nullity of the treaty can be decided before any judicial body or international organization. (true).
5. International treaties are the third main source of contemporary public international law. (false).
6. Treaty registration makes treaties publicly available. (true).
7. The rules of international ethics are legally binding on all states. (false).
8. Air and Space Law is mentioned as a branch of public international law in peacetime. (true).
9. The Treaty of Westphalia helped frame the establishment of the European collective security theory. (true).
10. Rules of international courtesy are manifestations of friendship and respect between countries. (true).

II. Put (X) next to the correct answer or answers:

ضع علامة (X) بجانب الإجابة الصحيحة، مع العلم أن هناك أسئلة تحتمل أكثر من إجابة.

1. The Treaty of Westphalia was concluded in: (أبرمت معاهدة وستفاليا في)	A. 1648 (X) B. 1789 (...) C. 1899 (...) D. 1945 (...)
2. Rules of international courtesy (comity) are: (قواعد المجاملات الدولية)	A. Legally binding on all states (...) B. Hostility and superiority (...) C. Manifestations of friendship and respect between countries (X) D. Enforced by the International Court of Justice (...)

<p>3. <i>The main sources of public international law are listed in:</i> (وردت الإشارة الى مصادر القانون الدولي في)</p>	<p>A. Article 33 of The UN Charter (...) B. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (...) C. Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (X) D. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (...)</p>
<p>4. <i>The contemporary definition of Public International Law includes:</i> (التعريف المعاصر للقانون الدولي)</p>	<p>A. Only relations between states (...) B. Relations between international organizations only (...) C. Relations between international legal personalities (X) D. Only relations between individuals (...)</p>
<p>5. <i>Which of the following is a characteristic of international negotiations?</i> (خصائص المفاوضات الدولية)</p>	<p>A. Publicity (...) B. Inflexibility (...) C. Confidentiality (X) D. Speed (X)</p>
<p>6. <i>What is the purpose of treaty registration?</i> (الغرض من تسجيل المعاهدة)</p>	<p>A. To keep treaties secret (...) B. To avoid ratification (...) C. To invalidate treaties (...) D. To make treaties publicly available (X)</p>
<p>7. <i>International public law regulates international relations in:</i> (ينظم القانون الدولي العام العلاقات الدولية)</p>	<p>A. Times of war only (...) B. Times of peace only (...) C. Both times of peace and war (X) D. Neither peace nor war times (...)</p>
<p>8. <i>Which of the following is a branch of public international law in peacetime:</i> (فروع القانون الدولي وقت السلم)</p>	<p>A. Law of International Organizations (X) B. Criminal International Law (...) C. World Trade Law (X) D. International Humanitarian Law (...)</p>
<p>9. <i>The interpretation of international treaties at the international level takes the following forms:</i> (تفسير المعاهدات الدولية)</p>	<p>A. Official interpretation (X) B. Interpretation of international jurisprudence (...) C. International judicial interpretation (X) D. Interpretation of civil society (...)</p>
<p>10. <i>The traditional definition of Public International Law refers to:</i> (يشير التعريف التقليدي للقانون الدولي العام)</p>	<p>A. Rules regulating relations between states only (X) B. Rules regulating relations between individuals (...) C. Rules regulating relations between international organizations (...) D. Rules regulating relations between states and individuals (...)</p>

Good luck
Prof. Djermoun, Prof. Kiram