

BLOGS

Multiple Choice Questions on Public International Law- Part II

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1. In a non-international armed conflict, which provision guarantees basic protections?

- A) Hague Conventions
- B) Additional Protocol I
- C) Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions
- D) UN Charter, Chapter VII

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Common Article 3 provides the minimum humanitarian standards for internal conflicts.

2. When must prisoners of war be released under international humanitarian law?

- A) Only after a formal peace treaty
- B) After cessation of active hostilities
- C) If they pledge not to fight again
- D) After trial in a neutral court

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: POWs must be repatriated without delay once active hostilities have ended.

3. Which of the following is NOT a peaceful means of dispute resolution under the UN Charter?

- A) Negotiation
- B) Mediation
- C) Armed retaliation
- D) Arbitration

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The use of force is prohibited unless authorized by the Security Council or in self-

defense.

4. Customary international law is formed by:

- A) UN General Assembly votes
- B) Repeated state practice plus opinio juris
- C) Academic writings
- D) National statutes

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Custom requires both consistent state behavior and a belief in its legal obligation.

5. Under Article 51 of the UN Charter, self-defense is permitted only when:

- A) Diplomacy fails
- B) There is an armed attack
- C) The Security Council is deadlocked
- D) A country violates trade rules

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The right to self-defense arises only in response to an armed attack.

6. If a state's treaty obligation conflicts with the UN Charter, which prevails?

- A) The treaty
- B) The Charter
- C) The older instrument
- D) The more specific agreement

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Article 103 of the UN Charter gives precedence to Charter obligations.

7. Treaties in force must be performed in good faith, known as:

- A) Ex post facto
- B) Pacta sunt servanda
- C) Lex posterior derogat priori
- D) Rebus sic stantibus

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Pacta sunt servanda is a foundational principle of treaty law.

8. Which jurisdictional principle covers foreign acts threatening a state's security?

- A) Passive personality
- B) Active nationality
- C) Protective principle
- D) Universal jurisdiction

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The protective principle applies to acts outside the territory that harm a state's essential interests.

9. What does Article 2(4) of the UN Charter prohibit?

- A) Political criticism
- B) Use or threat of force against another state's integrity or independence
- C) Treaty negotiation
- D) Sanctions against non-members

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This article prohibits aggression against the sovereignty of states.

10. Article 2(7) of the UN Charter affirms that:

- A) The UN can override state sovereignty
- B) Domestic matters are generally outside UN intervention
- C) All human rights issues are domestic
- D) Security Council can alter constitutions

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Charter protects states from UN interference in matters essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

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