

**Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University**  
**Faculty of Law and Political Sciences**  
**Department of Public Law**  
**Master II/ Administrative Law**  
**Third Midterm Exam / All Groups**  
**Answer Sample**

**1. What was the role of the State Council in Algeria before the 2020 Constitution?**

- A) It was a court of appeal for administrative decisions.
- B) It was the highest court for administrative disputes, ruling as both first and last instance in certain cases.**
- C) It only provided legal interpretation of administrative law.
- D) It had no judicial power but offered advisory services to the government.

**2. What was the purpose of establishing Administrative Courts for Appeal under the 2020 Constitution?**

- A) To provide a specialized court for criminal cases involving public officials.
- B) To strengthen the principle of two-stage litigation and ensure proper legal scrutiny of administrative court decisions.**
- C) To eliminate the State Council's role in the administrative judiciary.
- D) To focus exclusively on compensation claims.

**3. What major change occurred in the administrative judiciary structure of Algeria with the 2020 Constitution?**

- A) The creation of a new type of administrative tribunal.
- B) The introduction of Administrative Courts for Appeal as a second instance.**
- C) The elimination of the State Council.
- D) The replacement of the Administrative Tribunals with the Supreme Court.

**4. What was the primary function of the State Council before the 2020 Constitution, according to the lecture?**

- A) It was the court of last resort for appeals in criminal cases.
- B) It ensured the unification of administrative jurisprudence and ruled as the highest authority on certain administrative disputes.**
- C) It primarily handled conflicts between private parties and public authorities.
- D) It served as a legislative body overseeing administrative law.

- 5. Which of the following best describes the jurisdiction of the Administrative Courts of Appeal under the 2020 Constitution?**
- A) They can only rule on criminal cases involving public authorities.
  - B) They handle appeals from the Supreme Court regarding administrative decisions.
  - C) They can rule on appeals against judgments from administrative courts and address conflicts of jurisdiction between courts.**
  - D) They focus on civil disputes between private citizens.
- 6. What is the main purpose of the Algerian Anti-Corruption Law (Law No: 06-01)?**
- A) To regulate the media.
  - B) To establish the legality of political campaigns.
  - C) To prevent and combat corruption in both public and private sectors.**
  - D) To manage financial policies.
- 7. Which of the following is a key innovation introduced by the Anti-Corruption Law?**
- A) Establishing new tax rates for businesses.
  - B) A wider scope of corruption, including conflicts of interest and illicit political financing.**
  - C) Lower penalties for corruption offenses.
  - D) Privatizing public institutions.
- 8. What does the law require from all public agents regarding their assets?**
- A) They must keep their assets private.
  - B) They must declare their assets under penalty of disciplinary and criminal action.**
  - C) They must provide a detailed report of their personal business transactions.
  - D) They must invest in government bonds.
- 9. What is the role of the newly created national organ under the Anti-Corruption Law?**
- A) To investigate financial crimes related to businesses only.
  - B) To manage public relations for the government.
  - C) To oversee the prevention and fight against corruption.**
  - D) To regulate international trade agreements.
- 10. Which of the following actions is specifically incriminated under the Algerian Anti-Corruption Law?**
- A) Public protests against government policies.
  - B) The acceptance of presents detrimental to the proper exercise of public duties.**
  - C) Hosting private business meetings.
  - D) Voting in government elections.

**11. What is the main distinction between public and private national properties in Algerian law?**

A) Public properties are subject to the private law system, while private national properties are governed by administrative law.

**B) Public properties are intended for public use and are protected by stricter legal measures, while private national properties are subject to ordinary law with some restrictions.**

C) Public properties belong only to the state, while private properties belong to citizens.

D) Private national properties are taxed higher than public properties.

**12. Which law in Algeria distinguished between public and private national properties?**

A) Law No. 84-16

**B) Law No. 90-30**

C) Law No. 06-01

D) Law No. 22-10

**13. What does the term "public national properties" refer to in Algerian law?**

A) Properties belonging to foreign governments.

**B) Properties allocated for public interest and subject to stricter legal protections.**

C) Properties belonging to private individuals for public use.

D) Properties specifically reserved for private commercial use.

**14. Which of the following types of national properties is explicitly related to military assets in Algeria?**

A) Economic National Properties.

**B) Military National Properties.**

C) Waqf Properties.

D) Specialized National Properties.

**15. What term does the Algerian Constitution use instead of "national properties" for some key assets?**

A) Public assets.

**B) National group.**

C) State possessions.

D) Civil properties.

**16. What is the first step in preparing a Master dissertation in legal sciences?**

- A) Formulating the research problem.
- B) Choosing a research topic.**
- C) Selecting a research methodology.
- D) Structuring the dissertation.

**17. What does the research hypothesis provide in the process of preparing a dissertation?**

- A) The structure of the dissertation.
- B) A tentative answer to the research problem.**
- C) A comprehensive analysis of the legal system.
- D) A summary of the findings and conclusions.

**18. Which of the following is NOT a widely used research approach in legal sciences?**

- A) Analytical approach
- B) Historical approach
- C) Theoretical approach**
- D) Deductive approach

**19. In the research methodology, what does the comparative approach aim to do?**

- A) Trace the historical development of a legal principle.
- B) Study a specific legal situation in one country.
- C) Provide a clearer understanding of a legal system by contrasting it with similar systems in other countries.**
- D) Analyze a legal system based on its internal elements only.

**20. What should the researcher do during the final steps of preparing a dissertation?**

- A) Focus on drafting the introduction.
- B) Proofread and edit the work for clarity and coherence.**
- C) Conduct more case studies.
- D) Select the research methodology.

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