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«Ҳуқуқ ва ҳуқуқшиносии муқоисавӣ»

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САВОЛҶОИ ТЕСТӢ АЗ ФАНИ ТАНЗИМИ ҲУҚУҚИИ
ИҚТИСОДИӢТ

МИҚДОРИ КРЕДИТҶО –4. МИҚДОРИ САВОЛҶО - 400

Ҷавоби дуруст А

@1.The basic Principle of the emergence of international law.

\$A) The foundations of human became society are the emergence of inter-state relations with the state;

\$B) Historical factors, the origin of the state, international organizations;

\$C) The emergence of a centralized state in Europe, international conferences, and international law entities;

\$D) The emergence of the idea of "personality", the influence of Christian religion in the Middle Ages, the emergence of classes;

\$E) The origin of classes, the division of labor, and the subjects of international law;

@2.Theories on the emergence of international law.

\$A) Natural, grotesque, positive;

\$B) Marxism-Leninism, realism, theology;

\$C) Dualistic, monistic, grotesque;

\$D) The constitutional, the declarative, the natural;

\$E) Naturalism, Positive, Marxist-Leninism;

@3.Stages of Development of International Law.

\$A) Ancient, medieval, transition from feudalism grew to capitalism, new era, modernity;

\$B) Ancient, Medieval, Vestorian World, League of Nations, UN;

\$C) Slavery, feudalism, League of Nations, UN, modern;

\$D) Slavery, feudalism, capitalist, socialist, modernism;

\$E) League of Nations, UN, modern, medieval, ancient;

@4.Definition of international law.

\$A) International law is made up of a set of norms hold and principles that regulate relations between entities of international law;

\$B) International law consists of a set of customary and treaty law norms that regulate international relations;

\$C) International law consists of customary law, treaties, decisions of international organizations and international courts, regulating between states;

\$D) International law consists of a set of international norms and treaties regulating international relations;

\$E) International law is a set of customary and treaty law norms that govern relations between international states and organizations;

@5.Theories are related to the system of international law with national law.

\$A) The superiority of national law flew over international law all international law over national, dualistic, positive;

- \$B) Dualism, preference of international law over national law, priority of national law over international law, dialectic of dualism;
- \$C) Dualism, Positive, Naturalistic, International;
- \$D) Grossian, positivist, dualism, Marxist dialectic;
- \$E) Positive, constitutional, declarative, naturalistic;

@6.Characteristics of the basic principles of international law.

- \$A) Universal, universal, interdependent and interdependent learn expressions in international instruments;
- \$B) Universal, regional, interdependent and interdependent, universal recognition;
- \$C) Recognition of universal, universal, closely related and connected political;
- \$D) Political, universal, and international, regional and international;
- \$E) Universal, universal, interconnected, and related, particular;

@7.Classification of the basic principles of international law

- \$A) International peace and security, international cooperation, protection of human rights, peoples and nations;
- \$B) Political, cultural, and economic;
- \$C) Political, economic, social;
- \$D) International security, peacekeeping, and international cooperation;
- \$E) Political, international, economic cooperation;

@8.How many principles of international law are there?

- \$A) 10;
- \$B) 7;
- \$C) 8;
- \$D) 9;
- \$E) 5;

@9.International instruments, which have outlined the basic principles of international law.

\$A) United Nations Charter, Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Declaration on "International Law Principles Relating to Friendship and Cooperation between States";

\$B) UN Charter, CSCE Memorandum of Understanding, international conventions;

\$C) International treatments, international habits;

\$D) International practices, international treaties, decisions of international organizations;

\$E) UN Charter, international treaties, international custom;

@10. What functions are guided by the fundamental principles of international law?

\$A) Promote the stability found of international relations, the consolidation and development of international law;

\$B) Promotion of stability in international relations, friendship consolidation;

\$C) Fostering friendship and development of international cooperation;

\$D) Developing international cooperation and security;

\$E) Promoting international peace and stability;

@11. Types of subjects of international law.

\$A) State, international organizations, people, and nations fighting kept for independence, free cities, Vatican;

\$B) The Vatican, the state, the free cities, the individuals, the legal entities;

\$C) State, international organizations, people, and nations fighting for independence, individuals, the Vatican;

\$D) The state, the international organizations, the people and nations fighting for independence, the Vatican, the legal entity;

\$E) State, international organizations, legal entities, international NGOs, Vatican;

@12. Theories of International Recognition.

\$A) Constitutional, declarative;

\$B) Dual, constitutional;

\$C) Declarative, dualistic;

- \$D) Legal, dualistic;
- \$E) Legal, declarative;

@13. Forms of international recognition.

- \$A) De jure, de facto;
- \$B) De jure, legal;
- \$C) De facto, legal;
- \$D) Official, de jure;
- \$E) De facto, official;

@14. Signs of the subject of international law.

- \$A) To have had international rights and obligations, to participate in international relations, to be able to establish international legal norms and to spread international responsibility;
- \$B) The capacity of international law, the ability to act internationally, legitimate interests, and representation in international organizations;
- \$C) The ability to exercise international law, its capacity to act, its legitimate interests, and the spread of international responsibility;
- \$D) The spread of international responsibility, international rights and obligations, legal capacity and enforcement;
- \$E) Legal capacity, ability to act, exercise responsibility, interests;

@15. Notion of state acceptance.

- \$A) Transfer of rights from one entity to another hold in the subject of international law;
- \$B) The failure and emergence of a new entity under international law;
- \$C) The collapse or collapse of one state and the emergence of several states;
- \$D) Transition from one state to another;
- \$E) The conversion of one entity into another;

@16. Liability in International Law and types of it.

- \$A) The political, material;
- \$B) Political and disciplinary action;
- \$C) The constitution, the sanctions;

- \$D) Restructuring, political, and economic;
- \$E) Sanctions;

@17. Pattern of material liability in international law.

- \$A) Reproduction, restitution, constitution;
- \$B) The constitution, the sanctions, the repatriation;
- \$C) The constitution, the sanctions, the restitution;
- \$D) Sanctions, reparations, and restitution;
- \$E) Restructuring, reparation, material;

@18. International crimes.

- \$A) Peace crimes, military crimes, crimes hurt against humanity, crimes against human security;
- \$B) Genocide, apartheid, peace crimes, crimes against humanity;
- \$C) Crime, genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity;
- \$D) Peace crimes, military crimes, apartheid, crimes against humanity;
- \$E) Crimes against human security, crimes against peace, genocide, apartheid;

@19. Circumstances that exclude international liability.

- \$A) Disaster condition, self-keep-defense;
- \$B) The emergence of an exclusive liability, exceptional liability;
- \$C) Exclusive liability, natural disasters;
- \$D) Self-defense, exceptional liability;
- \$E) Self-defense, exceptional liability;

@20. Bases for the establishment of international liability.

- \$A) A legal basis, a factual basis;
- \$B) The legal basis for the violation;
- \$C) The fact that there is an offense;
- \$D) A criminal offense;
- \$E) Law, crime;

@21. System of main bodies of international organizations.

- \$A) High, executive, administrative hold, special committees and commissions;
- \$B) High, executive, administrative, regional;
- \$C) Universal, regional, superior, administrative;
- \$D) Higher, administrative, executive, universal;
- \$E) Special, higher, executive, universal committees and commissions;

@22.Functions of International Organizations.

- \$A) Regulatory, control, operational, information, codification;
- \$B) Regulatory, legal, operational, surveillance, information;
- \$C) Regulatory, control, immediate, information, fiscal;
- \$D) Regulatory, oversight, operational, codification, legal protection;
- \$E) Regulatory, control, immediate, fiscal, and coding;

@23.When was the UN Charter adopted?

- \$A) June 26, 1945;
- \$B) June 26, 1944;
- \$C) June 26, 1946;
- \$D) June 26, 1947;
- \$E) June 26, 1948;

@24.Structure of the UN Charter.

- \$A) 19 chapters, 111 articles;
- \$B) 20 chapters, 111 articles;
- \$C) 18 chapters, 111 articles;
- \$D) 17 chapters, 111 articles;
- \$E) 16 chapters, 111 articles;

@25.When did Tajikistan become a member of the UN?

- \$A) March 2, 1992;
- \$B) March 2, 1993;
- \$C) April 2, 1992;
- \$D) February 2, 1992;
- \$E) April 2, 1993;

@26. There are several specialized UN agencies.

\$A) 16;

\$B) 15;

\$C) 14;

\$D) 17;

\$E) 18;

@27. When was the CIS Charter adopted?

\$A) January 22, 1993;

\$B) January 22, 1992;

\$C) January 22, 1994;

\$D) January 22, 1995;

\$E) January 22, 1995;

@28. Source of Diplomatic Law.

\$A) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961;

\$B) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 19, 1961;

\$C) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 20, 1961;

\$D) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 17, 1961;

\$E) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 21, 1961;

@29. Types of external relations bodies.

\$A) Internal, external;

\$B) Universal, regional;

\$C) Diplomatic and consular services;

\$D) Foreign, regional;

\$E) Universal, intra-state;

@30. Diplomatic staff.

\$A) Diplomatic, administrative, technical and service;

\$B) An ambassador, mission, service;

\$C) ambassador, mission, administrative and technical;

\$D) Diplomatic, administrative and technical, mission;

\$E) Ambassadors, administrative and technical, mission;

@31. Definition of Diplomatic Law.

\$A) Diplomatic law is one of the fields of international law and consists of a set of norms regulating the status and functions of public relations bodies;

\$B) Diplomatic law is a set of legal norms governing diplomatic relations;

\$C) Diplomatic law is a complex field of international law that regulates diplomatic relations;

\$D) Diplomatic law is a set of customary rules governing diplomatic relations;

\$E) Diplomatic law is a set of legal norms regulating the status of diplomatic and consular rights;

@32. What international instruments regulate the legal status of a particular mission?

\$A) Convention on Special Missions of 1969;

\$B) Convention on Special Missions of 1961;

\$C) Convention on Special Missions of 1963;

\$D) Convention on Special Missions of 1968;

\$E) Convention on Special Missions since 1970;

@33. Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

\$A) Citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan, foreigners, stateless persons, citizens;

\$B) Citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan, refugees, foreigners, persons without citizenship;

\$C) Political migrants, diplomatic representatives, refugees, citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan, foreigners, stateless persons, political migrants;

\$E) Citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan, foreigners, stateless persons, diplomatic agents;

@34. When was the law of RT "On the legal status of foreign citizens" adopted?

\$A) February 1, 1996;

- \$B) February 1, 1997;
- \$C) February 1, 1995;
- \$D) February 1, 1998;
- \$E) February 1, 1999;

@35.The forms of political asylum.

- \$A) Diplomatic, territorial;
- \$B) Religious, territorial, and political;
- \$C) Political, diplomatic and territorial;
- \$D) Religious, diplomatic, and political;
- \$E) Political, religious, and state;

@36.Types of statelessness.

- \$A) Absolute, relative;
- \$B) Exclusive, approximate;
- \$C) Absolute, exceptional;
- \$D) Relative, exclusive;
- \$E) Absolute, approximate;

@37.Ways of acquiring citizenship.

- \$A) General, exclusive;
- \$B) Absolute, relative;
- \$C) Exclusion, approximation;
- \$D) The general, absolute;
- \$E) Exceptional, relative;

@38.International acts regulating the legal status of stateless persons.

- \$A) Convention on the Status of Stateless person of 28.09.1954, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 30.08.1961;
- \$B) Convention on the Status of Stateless person of 28.09.1959, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 28.09.1962;
- \$C) Convention on the Status of Stateless person dated 28.08.1954, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 30.08.1961;
- \$D) Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons as of 28.07.1954, Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 30.07.1961;

\$E) Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons as of 28.04.1954,
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness from April 28, 1961;

@39. Definition of international treaty law.

\$A) The right to international treaties is a separate area of international law that has a system of norms that regulates the procedure for the conclusion and implementation of international treaties;

\$B) The right to international treaties is an agreement of two or more subjects of international law;

\$C) The law of international treaties is an agreement of two or more subjects of international law, resulting in international rights and obligations;

\$D) The right to international treaties is a separate area of international law, resulting in international rights and obligations;

\$E) The law of international treaties is a separate area of international law that is a regulator of international rights and obligations;

@40. Sources of International Treaty Law.

\$A) Vienna Convention on International Law Rights of 1969 The Vienna Convention on the Treaty went between State and International Organizations since 1986 The Vienna Convention on the Law Enforcement of the Treaty of Treaty of 1978;

\$B) Vienna Convention on International Law Rights of 1968 The Vienna Convention on the Treaty between State and International Organizations since 1987 The Vienna Convention on the Law Enforcement of the Treaty of the Treaty of 1977;

\$C) The Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties, 1970 The Vienna Convention on the Treaty between State and International Organizations since 1986 The Vienna Convention on the Law Enforcement of the Treaty of Treaty of 1978;

\$D) Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties (1969) The Vienna Convention on the Treaty between State and International Organizations since 1986 The Vienna Convention on the Law Enforcement of the Treaty of the Treaty of 1977;

\$E) The Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties, 1970 The Vienna Convention on the Treaty between State and International Organizations since 1986 The Vienna Convention on the Law Enforcement of the Treaty of Treaty of 1978;

@41.Types of international agreement.

\$A) Political, economic, special, bilateral, multilateral;

\$B) Political, economic, social, bilateral, and multilateral;

\$C) Political, economic, social, bilateral, charter;

\$D) Political, economic, social, charter, pact;

\$E) Political, economic, special, charter, bilateral;

@42.Cases of cancellation of international agreement.

\$A) Absolute, relative;

\$B) Absolute, exceptional;

\$C) Absolute proportions;

\$D) Relative, exclusive;

\$E) Estimated, relative;

@43.When was the Law of Republic of Tajikistan“On International Agreement of Republic of Tajikistan” adopted?

\$A) December 11, 1999;

\$B) June 25, 1993;

\$C) November 11, 1999;

\$D) December 11, 1997;

\$E) December 11, 1998;

@44.Definition of international security law.

\$A) International security law consists of a set of international norms and principles that shut regulate the conduct of international law entities in the field of peace and international security;

\$B) International security law is a set of norms regulating the conduct of actors in the field of international cooperation;

\$C) International security law is a set of norms regulating international peace and security;

\$D) The international security law includes a set of legal norms designed to regulate international disputes;

\$E) The international security law includes a set of legal norms regulating international disputes, peacekeeping, international security, and international cooperation;

@45.Types of collective security.

\$A) Global, regional;

\$B) Classical, regional;

\$C) Socialist, bourgeoisie;

\$D) Within the United Nations, within military units;

\$E) Under the UN, within the United Nations;

@46.What kinds of peacekeeping operations does the CIS Charter provide?

\$A) The establishment of a group of military observers, a peacekeeping force;

\$B) the creation of committees and commissions, the armed forces;

\$C) Armed forces, negotiation;

\$D) Mediation, negotiation;

\$E) Mediation, armed forces;

@47.When the CIS Collective Security Treaty was signed?

\$A) May 15, 1992;

\$B) May 14, 1992;

\$C) May 13, 1992;

\$D) May 19, 1993;

\$E) May 15, 1993;

@48.What are the UN Charter & apposes means of peaceful settlement of international disputes?

\$A) Negotiations, mediation, foundation reconciliation, arbitration, court, dispute resolution in international organizations;

\$B) Universal, regional, negotiation, research, reconciliation, arbitration;

\$C) Universal, regional, judicial, dispute resolution in international organizations. talks, research;

\$D) Universal, regional, mediation, reconciliation, judicial, dispute resolution in international organizations;

\$E) Universal, regional, arbitration, judicial, negotiation, reconciliation;

@49. Can you explain the definition of international law?

\$A) Under the provisions of international law, rules of compulsory behavior that are recognized by all the grown subjects of international law are understood;

\$B) The term "international law" means the code of conduct governing interstate relations;

\$C) Under international law, rules of conduct governing economic relations;

\$D) Under international law, custom and contractual norms governing the relationship between states and other entities of international law;

\$E) Under international law, the decisions of the International Court of Justice and the UN General Assembly are understood;

@50. What is the formation of international law norms?

\$A) Is an agreement between the subjects of international law;

\$B) Execution of a code of conduct or custom;

\$C) Adapting the will of states to the content of their conduct or habits;

\$D) Adoption of criteria by UN special bodies;

\$E) Adopt norms of international law in the General Assembly and the Security Council;

@51. Give a classification of international legal norms.

\$A) Universal, local, imperative, and dispositive;

\$B) Universal, particular, confessional, and procedural;

\$C) Dispositional, material, procedural, functional;

\$D) Licensing, acknowledgment, prohibition, and prosecution;

\$E) Universal, imperative, procedural, functional;

@52. What are the sources of international law?

- \$A) International and universal conventions, general cost principles of law, international custom, court decisions, and training of experienced international law professionals;
- \$B) International agreements, international custom, principles of international law, decisions of international organizations, decisions of international tribunals;
- \$C) International custom, rules of international law of a compulsory character, training of experienced specialists, decisions of the UN General Assembly;
- \$D) decisions of the UN Security Council, resolutions of the International Court of Justice, decisions of the UN General Assembly, international custom;
- \$E) International special conventions, court decisions and international arbitrations, principles of international law, custom;

@53. Discover international customary habits.

- \$A) International custom is the rule of conduct of international law entities overtake that has arisen as a result of the same or identical act and is recognized as the norm of law;
- \$B) International custom resulting from the activities of international organizations, states, and other international law entities;
- \$C) International custom is an international legal resource manifested in international court decisions;
- \$D) International custom is the rule of conduct of international law subjects;
- \$E) International custom is the legal basis for international relations;

@54. Give the definition of an international agreement.

- \$A) An international agreement is an agreement of two or more subjects of international law;
- \$B) The international treaty is a written or non-binding agreement between the subjects of international law;
- \$C) An international treaty is an agreement regulated by international law and signed in writing by states and other international law subjects;

\$D) The international agreement is an international agreement of the subjects of international law on the restoration, termination or development of international relations;

\$E) The International agreement is nothing important;

@55. What kind of legal regime is the territory of the Earth.

\$A) State territory, territory of international regime, territory with mixed regime;

\$B) The territory with mixed mode, the territory under UN guardianship, the outer space, the state territory, the territory of USA;

\$C) The international territory, the international aqueduct, the international space;

\$D) Territory with mixed mode, territory of independent states, international water and air territory;

\$E) The territory under UN guardianship, the territory with mixed mode, the state territory, and the outer space;

@56. What is the procedure for delimiting the state border?

\$A) Historical boundaries;

\$B) Under the agreement, historically formed borders and boundaries set by the UN;

\$C) The boundaries established by the Security Council, the boundaries established by a bilateral agreement, and the historically established borders;

\$D) Boundaries arising out of a multilateral agreement and historically bounded borders;

\$E) Borders recognized by the International Court of Justice and boundaries established by a bilateral and multilateral agreement;

@57. What cases of changing the state borders and its formation are recognized by international law?

\$A) The exercise of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, the exchange of small territories done between adjacent countries, and the granting of territory in exchange for compensation;

\$B) By the decision of the UN General Assembly, granting territory after a defeat in war, granting territory for compensation;

\$C) Changing the boundaries by the Security Council resolution, changing the border on a bilateral agreement, exercising the right of self-determination of nations and peoples;

\$D) Changing the boundaries on the basis of a decision of the UN International Court of Justice, changing the boundaries on the basis of self-determination of nations and peoples, and granting the territory after the defeat in war;

\$E) By the decision of the principal UN agencies, on the basis of a bilateral agreement, granting provision for compensation;

@58. What is the legal status of Antarctica?

\$A) The agreement of 1959 stipulates that it is fully demarcated and open to scientific discovery by all States;

\$B) Its legal status is established by the United Nations Security Council in 1958, according to which scientific discoveries are open to all States;

\$C) It is divided among the powerful nations of the world and declared a non-discriminatory position;

\$D) as defined by the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea;

\$E) The continental shelf determined by the 1958 UN Convention;

@59. Which rivers are international?

\$A) International rivers are the rivers which pass through two or more countries and are subject to international law in riparian states;

\$B) International rivers - these are the rivers that pass through two or more countries and their legal status is determined by the United Nations;

\$C) International rivers - these are the rivers that pass through two or more countries and have riparian states in these rivers;

\$D) International rivers - the rivers specified by the Barcelona Convention;

\$E) International rivers are those that pass through two or more countries and are governed by the Danube Convention of 1948 on the navigation of state;

@60. What is the international legal regime?

- \$A) The international territory is individually owned by no one and is in common use by States;
- \$B) The international territory is the boundless space of a global conspiracy that does not extend to the independence of any state;
- \$C) The legal regime of an international territory is defined by international legal custom;
- \$D) The international legal regime is governed, in part, by domestic law;
- \$E) The international territory is an integral part of the air space and jurisdiction of the States;

@61. What is a mixed-area legal regime?

- \$A) The mixed territory is not under the jurisdiction of any state made, but the coastal states have the sovereign right to explore and process the natural resources of the area;
- \$B) A mixed-use legal regime is defined by domestic law;
- \$C) The legal regime of a mixed territory is defined by international treaties and its status is monitored by international bodies;
- \$D) A mixed territory is not under the jurisdiction of any state and its legal status is governed by the 1958 United Nations Convention on the Sea Territory;
- \$E) None of the above;

@62. Give the definition of international economic law.

- \$A) International economic law is a field of international law and consists of a set of principles and norms that regulate economic relations paid between states and other subjects of international law;
- \$B) International economic law is an independent field of law that regulates interstate economic relations;
- \$C) International economic law is a field of private international law and consists of a set of norms and principles that regulate the economic relations of international law subjects;
- \$D) International economic law is a field of international law and consists of a set of principles and norms regulating the relations of states in the field of economics, science and technology, politics;

\$E) International economic law is a set of norms and principles that regulate interstate commerce relations;

@63. List the special principles of international economic law.

\$A) The principle of restriction, favorable trade conditions, the principle of mutual benefit, the national regime, the preferential regime;

\$B) The principle of cooperation, the principle of mutual benefit, the national regime, the sovereignty of states;

\$C) The non-use of force and the threat of force, the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the favorable conditions;

\$D) The principle of cooperation, the principle of mutual benefit, the principle of restriction, the national regime;

\$E) The principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes, the principle of restriction, the national regime, the sovereignty of States;

@64. Name specific types of international economic agreements.

\$A) Trade and Reconciliation Agreements, Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreements, Industrial Cost Cooperation Agreements, Technical Assistance Agreements, Transaction and Settlement Agreements, Clearing Agreements, Loan Agreements;

\$B) Multilateral economic agreements, trade and rehabilitation agreements, construction and reconstruction of industrial facilities;

\$C) Production and transfer agreements, equipment, and other goods, licensing agreements, and bilateral business agreements;

\$D) Industrial cooperation agreements, technical assistance agreements in the construction of industrial facilities, international currency and loan agreements, trade and settlement agreements, clearing agreements, loan agreements;

\$E) Multilateral economic agreements, purchase / sale agreements, trade and shipping;

@65. In what fields of international economic relations are there some areas of legal regulation?

- \$A) International cooperation in the field of intellectual property protection, interstate and industrial cooperation, international currency and finance cooperation, transport cooperation, trade cooperation;
- \$B) International economic cooperation, international cooperation in science and technology, international trade cooperation, and interstate cooperation in the field of transport;
- \$C) Cooperation in the area of finance and currency, interstate cooperation in the field of trade, transport cooperation;
- \$D) Co-operation in the field of intellectual property, scientific and technical cooperation, industry cooperation, transport cooperation;
- \$E) Cooperation in the field of transport, industrial cooperation, currency and finance cooperation, interstate cooperation in the field of intellectual property;

@66. In what legal forms does economic cooperation occur within the framework of the CIS?

- \$A) Underlying multilateral, bilateral agreements;
- \$B) The Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the CIS, the Agreement on the Russian Federation and Belarus;
- \$C) The economic union, the Interstate Economic Committee, and the bilateral agreements;
- \$D) The European and Asian Patent Convention, the Intergovernmental Oil and Gas Council, the economic union agreement;
- \$E) Free Trade Zone Agreement, Bilateral Agreements, Statement of the Economic Court;

@67. Explain the concept of consular law.

- \$A) Consular law is one of the fields of international law and consists of a set of principles and norms of international law, regulating the activities of consular offices and their members, as well as their status, functions, rights and obligations;
- \$B) Consular law is an independent field of international law that regulates states' relations in economics, trade, science, technology, culture and, in some cases, politics;

\$C) Consular law is an integral part of the diplomatic right, and it follows from the set of rules and principles governing the activities of consular posts and their members, as well as their status, functions and rights;

\$D) Consular law is an independent field of law that is governed by a set of rules governing the relations of states in the field of commercial, scientific, technical, cultural and tourism communications;

\$E) Consular law is one of the fields of international law that regulates the activities of consular institutions and their various aspects of work;

@68. What sources of consular law do you know?

\$A) International custom, Caracas Convention 1911, Havana Convention for Consular Officials 1928, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 1963, Vienna Convention 1961, International Agreements on Legal Aid for Settlement of Covenants trade and shipping;

\$B) Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 1963, Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961;

\$C) International Habits, Caracas Convention on Consular Functions, 1911, Havana Convention on Consular Officials 1928;

\$D) International Legal Aid Agreements (ICA), Trade and Settlement Agreements;

\$E) International custom, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the Havana Convention for Diplomatic Relations 1963, the UN Multilateral Agreement on Consular Relations 1990s;

@69. What kind of documents should be provided to the consulate to carry out its work?

\$A) Consular patent and exequatur;

\$B) A credential and a consular patent;

\$C) The order of the head of state and government to appoint the credentials and credentials;

\$D) A creditor request and credentials;

\$E) Consular patent and request of agronomist;

@70. What are the categories of independent consular offices?

\$A) Consulate General, Consulate, Vice-Consulate, Consular Agency;

\$B) The High Consulate, the Consular Officer as the Embassy's Office, the Auxiliary Consular Section;

\$C) High Consulate, Vice-Consulate, Consular Agency, Auxiliary Consulate;

\$D) Consular Section, Consular Section, Auxiliary Consular Section, Independent Consulate;

\$E) Independent Consulate, Auxiliary, Vice-Consulate, Consular Agency;

@71. List the consular functions?

\$A) Provide government with economic, social, cultural, scientific, and political information to the State and the country where it is located, and the registration of nationals living in consular district, the registration of marriage, notarial activities, guardianship and custody, preservation of inheritance and resolution of legal consequences of inheritance sharing, provision and protection of rights of citizens and persons entitled to execute orders of investigating bodies or state court;

\$B) Fulfillment of state government tasks, providing legal assistance to citizens and legal entities, and promoting commercial, cultural, scientific, technical, and social relations;

\$C) The registration of nationals living on the consular district, providing humanitarian assistance, notarial activities, marriage registration, organizing various cultural exhibitions about their country;

\$D) Informing the economic, cultural, political and military social status, providing humanitarian assistance, conducting guardianship and tutoring, consulting, passport and visa activities;

\$E) Registration of nationals, humanitarian aid, passport and visa support, protection of the interests of citizens and legal entities of the State, and the execution of the instructions of the State Committee;

@72. Give the definition of international environmental law.

\$A) International environmental law is an independent field of international law and consists of a set of norms and principles of international law, regulating the state's relationship with the protection of natural resources and lie their efficient use of natural resources;

\$B) International environmental law is an independent field of law and is comprised of a set of norms and principles of international law, and approaches by international legal subjects to prevent, regulates, limit and eliminate the environmental damage from any sources;

\$C) International environmental law is one of the most important areas of international law and regulates the state's approach to the prevention, limitation and elimination of damage to the environment;

\$D) International environmental law is one of the fields of international law and consists of a set of norms and principles of international law and regulates the relations of international legal entities on the rational use of natural resources;

\$E) International environmental law is one of the fields of international law and is a set of principles and norms of international law that regulates the state's approach to the prevention, limitation and elimination of environmental damage from any sources, as well as natural resources;

@73.How many types of consulate agency exist?

\$A) 6;

\$B) 7;

\$C) 2;

\$D) 8;

\$E) 5;

@74.When does a Consul begin his work?

\$A) After complementary speech;

\$B) After exequatur;

\$C) After when sign a contract;

\$D) After emancipation;

\$E) Before exequatur;

@75.Name the conventions aimed at protecting the environment of the CIS states.

\$A) Conservation of fish stocks in the Caspian Sea, an agreement to review the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and overtake its financing arrangements Agreement on Aral Sea Protection, Agreement on Unified Environmental and Environmental Actions 1992, Agreement on Unified Prevention and Elimination of Technological and Natural Disasters 1993;

\$B) CIS Charter, Forests Protection Agreement on Destruction 1994 1994, Conservation and Animal Protection Act of the Commonwealth of Independent States (1996), Aral Sea Protection Agreement 1994;

\$C) Agreement on Unified Environmental and Environmental Activities 1992, Agreement on the Unified Activity of Prevention and Elimination of Technological and Natural Disasters 1993;

\$D) Fisheries Agreement on the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea 1994 agreement on conservation of animals and plants in the Commonwealth of Independent States (1996);

\$E) Agreement on the protection of forests against destruction of the Aral Sea 1994, agreement on the protection of the Aral Sea 1994, the single agreement on prevention and liquidation of consequences of natural and technological disasters 1993;

@76. Which international organizations are engaged in environmental protection?

\$A) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, International Maritime Organization, United Nations Food Program, United Nations Environment Program, World Union for the Conservation of Nature 1948;

\$B) The Scientific Committee on Atomic Radiation Action under the General Assembly, the Committee on Natural Resources at the Economic and Social Council, the International Atomic Energy Organization, the European Union;

\$C) United Nations, World Union of Conservation 1948, United Nations Organization for the Protection of Underground Resources, Flora and Fauna, General Assembly;

\$D) United Nations World Protection Organization against any external damage 1954, United Nations Organization for the Protection of Endangered Forests 1995, General Assembly, UN Economic and Social Council;

\$E) United Nations Environment Program, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, World Health Organization, International Maritime Organization, European Union, Commonwealth of Independent States;

@77.Explain the concept of international space law.

\$A) International space law is a set of international principles and norms that establish the solid legal regime of outer space as well as the sky and regulate the rights and obligations of members of space activities;

\$B) International space law is a set of customary and contractual principles that establish the legal status of outer space, as well as celestial bodies and moonlight and regulate the rights of members of space activities;

\$C) International space law is an independent field of law and regulates the relations of subjects of international law on the use of outer space, the establishment of rights and obligations of members of space activities;

\$D) International space law is an independent field of international law regulating the agreement of states' activities on exploration and use of outer space, as well as Moab and other celestial bodies since 1967;

\$E) International space law has the principles and norms of international law and regulates states' effective use of outer space, its contamination from any space object and its destruction;

@78.Determine the sources of international space law.

\$A) States Agreement on the Principles of Space Research and Use, as well as Moon and other celestial bodies from 1967, space shuttle agreement, the return of the spacecraft broke and their objects to the outer space, 1968, the International Convention. for the damage caused by space objects from 1972, Convention on registration of objects, which were sent to space, since 1974, agreement on activities in the moon and other heaven since 1979;

\$B) International Convention on Damage Caused by Space Objects Since 1973, Convention on the Registration of Objects Provided to Space since 1975, States Agreement on the Principles for the Exploration and Use of Space other celestial bodies since 1967;

\$C) Convention on joint activities of the states in the exploration and use of outer space and their celestial bodies since 1990, the Convention on the improvement of outer space and its celestial objects since 1985, the

agreement on space rescue, the return of outer space and their objects.
sent since 1968;

\$D) International Convention on Damage Caused by Spacecraft from 1972, International Convention on Cooperation in Exploration and Development of Space since 1990, Moabit and Other Celestial Acts since 1979;

\$E) Convention on the Conduct of International Scientific Research in Space since 1991, Convention on General Use of the International Space Station "Mir" from 1992, Agreement on Principles for the Study and Use of Space Space, as well as Moob and Other Celestial Objects of 1967;

@79. List the objects and subjects of international space law.

\$A) Objects - outer space, the planets of the sun, the Moon, the Moon, artificial cosmic objects and their constituents, space flew crews, research and operation of outer space, the subjects and interstate international organizations;

\$B) Objects - the outer space, the solar system, the Moon, the Moon, artificial cosmic objects and their constituents, space crews, research and operation of outer space, national military facilities, entities, states, international organizations, international non-governmental organizations;

\$C) Objects - the outer space, the planets of the sun, the Moon, the Moon, the artificial national military objects, space crews, research and use of outer space, entities - international organizations, legal entities;

\$D) Objects - Solar system of the planets of the sun, national military facilities, subjects - states, international organizations;

\$E) Objects - Solar System, Solar System, Solar Space Research and Utilization, Subjects - International Organizations, Specialized UN Agencies, Security Council;

@80. List the basic principles of international space law.

\$A) Exploration and use of space for the benefit of all mankind, the right of all States to explore and use the outer space flew, the prohibition of

national space exploration, the use of moonlight and other celestial purposes for peaceful purposes;

\$B) States' obligations to prevent space damage, the international responsibility of states for their national activities, and the obligation of States to assist in the use of outer space;

\$C) the freedom of space for scientific research, the suitability of space activities for national security. sovereignty and control of space objects;

\$D) The right of all States to explore and use outer space, to ban national space exploration, to international responsibility of states for their national activities in space and in Moon, to use outer space for national security;

\$E) The sovereignty of nations, the free and free use of outer space for their own benefit, the prohibition of national space exploration, the avoidance of international harm as a result of space activities, international cooperation and inter-civilization with other civilizations of the 21st century;

@81.Name international space organizations.

\$A) European space agency, international communications organization through artificial earth shone, international space communication, international maritime telecommunication organization, inter-space space organization;

\$B) European Organization for Space Research, the Committee for Space Research, the International Astronomical Federation;

\$C) The European Space Agency, the International Organization for the Use and Exploitation of Mothob and other Celestial Bodies, the Arab Satellite Communication Organization;

\$D) The International Space Organization, the International Communications Organization through an artificial earth, an inter-American organization;

\$E) The European Space Research Organization, the European Space Agency, the International Mobility and Exploration Organization, and other celestial bodies. maritime satellite communications;

@82.Explain the definition of international air law.

\$A) International air law is part of international law and consists of a set of specific principles and norms that left regulate the relationship between the subjects of international law on the use of air space and its legal regime;

\$B) International air law is an independent field of law, consisting of a set of principles and legal norms, which govern states' attitudes towards civil aviation safety and the use of air space. regulates the use of civil aviation and the application of international law;

\$C) International air law is an independent field of law that regulates the states' relations about civil aviation and implementing international norms;

\$D) International air law is a special field of law that governs states' attitudes towards air transportation and civil aviation;

\$E) International air law is an integral part of international space law and is a set of principles and norms of international law that govern states' attitudes towards the use of air space for peaceful purposes;

@83.What are the sources of international air law?

\$A) Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944, Warsaw Convention on Unification of Some International Air Cargo Regulations of 1929, Rome Convention on Third Party Damage to Foreign Cargoes by 1952, Tokyo Convention on offenses keep committed by aircraft in the air, 1963, The Hague Convention Against Illegal Occupation of aircrafts of 1970;

\$B) Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944, Guatemala Convention on International Air Transport of 1954, Geneva Convention for International Fight Against Air Traffic Operations of 1930, International Air Transit Agreement. from 1945, The Hague Convention on the Recognition of the Rights of Airboats since 1949;

\$C) The Warsaw Convention on Unification of Some International Air Cargo Regulations of 1930, the Tokyo Convention on Offenses and Other Operations, 1969 and Additional Protocol to the 1975 Geneva Convention on Transit, 1946;

\$D) The Rome Convention on Air Transport of 1933, the Montreal Convention on International Cooperation in the Suppression of Terrorist

Acts on Air Carriers, the Guadalajara Convention for the Illegal Occupation of Aircraft;

\$E) The Geneva Convention on the Recognition of the Rights of Aircraft as of 1948, International Air Transport Agreement of 1944;

@84. Basic Principles of International Air Law.

\$A) The principle of full and exclusive sovereignty of the states in the air space, the freedom to fly in the open air, and the international safety of civil aviation;

\$B) the principle of full and exclusive sovereignty of the states in the air space, the freedom to fly in the open air, the provision of international civil aviation safety, and the principle of cooperation of States in the fight against airborne crimes;

\$C) the principle of providing technical assistance to developing countries, the freedom to fly in the open air, and the provision of international civil aviation safety;

\$D) The sovereignty principle of states, the principle of cooperation, the freedom to fly in the open air, the principle of inviolability of the state border;

\$E) The principle of international civil aviation safety, the inadmissibility of military aircrafts to enter the state territory, the freedom to fly in open air;

@85. Which of the following are the rights of international air relations?

\$A) The right to transit, without landing in the territory of the State of which the right is granted, the right to fly in, but not flew for commercial purposes, the right of the passage let of passengers, freight and mail to the State Government. the right of the transportation of passengers, cargoes and mail from the foreign state to the State of registration of aircraft, the right to dispatch passengers, cargoes and mail, as well as their delivery to third countries;

\$B) The right to transit flights without the right of entry in the territory of the State which has granted the right, the right of the strong states to enter the territory of third states, the right to take passengers, cargo and mail

from the foreign state to the registration state. not for sale but for commercial purposes;

\$C) The right of States Parties to the Chicago Convention - the right of transit without a passage through the territory of a third country, the right of transit of passengers, freights and mail to a registered state aircraft. ;

\$D) The rights of States members of the Chicago and Warsaw States - to freely cross the territories of States parties to these conventions, the right of UN Member States to freely pass through the territories of foreign states, the right of passengers, freight and mail to the territory of a foreign state. - the right of transit to, or the transit of, cargo for commercial purposes, but not for commercial purposes;

\$E) The right of states to freely cross the territory of third countries to assist in the maintenance of an aircraft, the right to fly in, but not for commercial purposes, the right to initiate carriage among third countries without the use of its territory;

@86.Which international airline organizations do you know?

\$A) International Civil Aviation Organization, European Civil Aviation Conference, European Aviation Safety Organization, African Civil Aviation Commission, Latin American Commission on Civil Aviation, Central American Cabin Aviation Council, Interstate Council for Aviation. and the use of flew air space;

\$B) Interstate Aviation and Space Administration, International Civil Aviation Organization, European Aviation Safety Agency, South Africa and Madagascar, South-East Asia Civil Aviation Commission;

\$C) Commission on Civil Aviation Safety in the Arab States, the International Flight and Operation Organization, the European Conference on Flight Safety;

\$D) American Civil Aviation Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, African Civil Aviation Commission, Southeast Asia Civil Aviation Commission;

\$E) Interstate Council for Aviation and Use of Airspace of the CIS States, International Civil Aviation Organization, European Conference on Flight Safety;

@87.Sources of International Humanitarian Law.

- \$A) Bilateral Agreements, 4 Geneva Conventions and 2 Additional Protocols, Habits, ICRC Doctrine, International Court of Justice decisions;
- \$B) Observations, doctrines, habits;
- \$C) International practices, crises of international organizations, agreements;
- \$D) Bilateral contracts, habits, laws;
- \$E) Charter, doctrine, habits;

@88.The notion of combatant in international humanitarian rights.

- \$A) Persons from the Armed Forces;
- \$B) A person who is under protection;
- \$C) Those who are not directly involved in the conflict but are able to assist the warring parties;
- \$D) Persons who are in conflict within the confines of a state of war;
- \$E) Those who have the right to fight;

@89.The norms that act during none international conflicts.

- \$A) Additional Protocol II, Geneva IV Convention of 1949;
- \$B) Additional Protocol I, agreements between warring parties;
- \$C) Geneva Convention III, Geneva Convention II;
- \$D) Articles 3 and 4 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol II of 1977;
- \$E) Geneva Convention I, The Hague Convention on the Opening of Military Operations;

@90.Principles of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

- \$A) Humanity, neutrality, impartiality, universalism, independence, unity, voluntariness;
- \$B) Legitimacy, probability of innocence, universality, unity;
- \$C) The principle of the rights and freedoms of the warring parties, the principle of neutrality;
- \$D) The principle of no restriction, the principle of impartiality and universalism;

\$E) The principle of restriction on persons, the principle of voluntary participation, the principle of international responsibility of states;

@91. What is Extradition in International Law?

\$A) Assignment of a criminal under international treaties;

\$B) the contracting process;

\$C) The appointment of a diplomat;

\$D) to enter the state;

\$E) Execution of a court order;

@92. Which international courts do you know that engage for individual claims.

\$A); European Court of Human Rights, UN Commission on Human Rights;

\$B) Common Economic Court;

\$C) United Nations International Court of Justice

\$D) The Supreme Court of Russia;

\$E) NATO;

@93. Which international tribunals do you know?

\$A) The Nuremberg Tribunals, Tokyo, Yugoslavia and Rwanda;

\$B) United Nations Secretariat;

\$C) CIS Inter parliamentary Assembly;

\$D) The Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunal;

\$E) The UN Committee on Finance;

@94. Types of international crimes.

\$A) Aggression, genocide, apartheid, bioside, ecoside, etc .;

\$B) Murder, fraud, slander;

\$C) Terrorism, rape;

\$D) Stealing, Theft, Robbery;

\$E) Fraudulent documentation;

@95. What is International Criminal Law?

\$A) None of them;

- \$B) It is an integral part of international criminal law;
- \$C) It is an area of internal law;
- \$D) It is an area of private international law;
- \$E) There is no such field of law;

@96.Explain the concept of international maritime law.

- \$A) International maritime law is an independent field of law, consisting of a set of principles lie of international law that regulate the attitudes of states to the use of the maritime space;
- \$B) International sea law is a system of generally recognized principles and norms that govern the legal status of the maritime space and the various activities of international law entities;
- \$C) International maritime law is one of the areas of international law and is a set of norms and principles that regulate the attitude of international law entities to the safety of navigation;
- \$D) International maritime law is a system of generally recognized principles and norms governing the legal status of inland waters and the activities of various states on the use of the marine space;
- \$E) International maritime law is an area of international law that governs the relations of states on the use of the world's oceans, navigation;

@97.How are the seas and oceans classified?

- \$A) the space under the independence of states, the spaces to which the dried independence of any state does not extend;
- \$B) Territorial sea waters, ports, island waters, global oceans;
- \$C) The territorial sea, the exclusive economic zones, the continental shelf;
- \$D) The waters of the states, the islands, the Gulf waters, the waters of the greenhouses;
- \$E) Territorial sea waters, World Ocean waters;

@98.List the codified acts of international sea law.

- \$A) Convention on territorial areas and adjacent areas, Open Sea Convention, Continental Shelf Convention, Convention on Fisheries and Protection of Living Resources, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;

\$B) Rhodes Code, Ganza Code, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution, International Labor Organization Convention on the Reconstruction of Marines;

\$C) UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, the International Convention on the Facilitation of International Discharges of 1969, the United Nations Convention on the Fisheries and Protection of Living Resources, the Rhodes Code;

\$D) International Labor Organization Convention on the Person's Identity of 1987, UN Convention on Territory and Alive Zone, UN Convention on Open Sea, Ganja Code;

\$E) United Nations Convention on the Continental Shelf, the Mediterranean Sea Protection Convention of 1976, the Baltic Sea Environmental Protection Convention of 1992, Rhodes Code;

@99. List the rights of non-seaside states.

\$A) The right of access to the sea, the right of states to navigate their naval ships, the right to use part of the living areas of the burnt economic zones, and the right to benefit from the use of international maritime resources;

\$B) The right of access to the sea, the right of states to navigate their naval ships under their own flag;

\$C) The right to benefit from the use of resources of the international maritime zones in the area of the right to use part of the living resources of economic zones;

\$D) The right to use coastal ports of foreign states, the right of access to the sea;

\$E) The right to use licensed maritime ships, and the right to benefit from the use of international maritime resources;

@100. Determine the legal status of the international district of the sea.

\$A) No country has the right to sue these international districts under the UN Convention is considered to be the common heritage of mankind Individuals and let legal entities are not entitled to master any part of it;

\$B) Coastal States have the right to benefit from the use of these districts;

- \$C) Individuals and legal entities who have the right to withdraw large sums of money in the area if they are leased for a specified period;
- \$D) It is inviolable and no state has the right to use them;
- \$E) The use of an international district of the maritime boundary is limited to the rights of individuals and legal entities;

@101.Explain the essence of the international dispute.

- \$A) An international dispute was a special legal-political relationship that arises between two or more entities of international law, and the conflict within that relationship;
- \$B) An international dispute of this conflict between the subjects of international law, which have an ideological, military, and political basis;
- \$C) The international dispute is a special legal and political relationship that arises between states;
- \$D) The international dispute is a conflict of states and international organizations on various political, primary and military issues;
- \$E) The international dispute is a special political relationship between states on the state border;

@102.What types of international disputes do you know?

- \$A) Disputes that took threaten international peace and security, international disputes, local disputes, and legal disputes;
- \$B) any dispute that does not pose a threat to the maintenance of international peace. border disputes, military disputes, economic disputes;
- \$C) Military and political disputes, regional disputes, territorial disputes, and international disputes;
- \$D) Economic disputes, border disputes, and international disputes;
- \$E) Local disputes, regional disputes, boundary disputes, international disputes;

@103.Do you know the peaceful means to settle international disputes?

- \$A) Negotiation, went investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, litigation, referral to international organizations;

\$B) Investigation, conciliation, arbitration, dispute resolution in the United Nations Court, mediation;

\$C) Dispute resolution in international bodies, disputes in international judicial bodies, arbitration, investigations and mediation;

\$D) Negotiations, mediation, dispute resolution in CIS bodies, dispute resolution in the United Nations Court, Arbitration, Reconciliation;

\$E) Investigation, mediation, litigation, conciliation, and referral to international organizations;

@104. What types of disputes and conflicts should the CIS Charter prevent?

\$A) International disputes had conflicts between different religious denominations, disputes among Member States, disputes that continue to threaten the peace and security of the CIS, economic disputes;

\$B) Disputes arising between member states, economic disputes, disputes between different religious denominations, Russian-Ukrainian gas disputes, territorial disputes;

\$C) International conflicts, economic disputes, disputes with the UN Security Council, disputes between Member States, territorial disputes;

\$D) Territory disputes, economic disputes, disputes over the security of the Commonwealth of Independent States;

\$E) Disputes that threaten the security of the Commonwealth of Independent States, territorial disputes, economic disputes, disputes arising within the United Nations;

@105. Marine spaces.

\$A) Territorial waters, flown internal sea water, adjacent waters, international stoves, open sea, continental shelf, exceptional economic zone, international seabed area, international channels;

\$B) Internal sea water, adjacent waters, international stoves, open sea, continental shelf, exceptional economic zone, international seabed area, international channels;

\$C) Territorial waters, internal sea water, adjacent waters, outdoor sea water, international spills, open sea, continental shelf, exceptional economic zone, international seabed area, international channels;

\$D) Territorial waters, adjacent waters, international straits, open sea, continental shelf, exceptional economic zone, international district of the seabed, international channels;

\$E) Territorial waters, internal sea water, international straits, open sea, continental shelf, exceptional economic area;

@106. International Strait.

\$A) These are natural sea spaces connecting part of the open sea or exceptional economic zone and used for international shipping and air navigation;

\$B) These are natural sea spaces connecting part of the open sea and used for international shipping and air navigation;

\$C) These are natural sea spaces connecting part of the open sea or exclusive economic zone and used for international shipping and air navigation;

\$D) Part of the exceptional economic zone and used for international shipping and air navigation;

\$E) These are natural sea spaces connecting part of the open sea or an exceptional economic zone;

@107. The territorial sea.

\$A) This is the belt of the sea space of a width of up to 12 sea miles that included in the territory of the state, in which its sovereignty spreads;

\$B) This is the belt of the sea space of a width of up to 24 sea miles that included in the territory of the state, in which its sovereignty spreads;

\$C) This is the belt of the sea space of a width of up to 200 sea miles that included in the territory of the state, in which its sovereignty spreads;

\$D) This is the belt of the sea space of a width of up to 13 sea miles that included in the territory of the state, in which its sovereignty spreads;

\$E) This is the belt of the sea space of a width of up to 10 sea miles that included in the territory of the state, in which its sovereignty spreads;

@108. Types of adjacent zones.

\$A) Customs, fiscal, immigration and sanitary zone;

\$B) Fiscal, immigration and sanitary zone;

- \$C) Customs, immigration and sanitary zone;
- \$D) Customs, fiscal and sanitary zone;
- \$E) Customs, fiscal and immigration;

@109.The adjacent waters.

\$A) Adjacent to the territorial waters did joint with them with width no more than 24 sea miles, which are established to control the coastal state in order to prevent violations of customs, fiscal, sanitary or immigration laws within territorial waters;

\$B) Adjacent to the territorial waters and joint with them with width no more than 25 sea miles that are established to control the coastal state in order to prevent violations of customs, fiscal, sanitary or immigration laws within territorial waters;

\$C) Adjacent to the territorial waters and joint with them with width no more than 26 sea miles that are installed to control the coastal state, to prevent violations of customs, fiscal, sanitary or immigration laws within territorial waters;

\$D) Adjacent to territorial waters and joint with them with width no more than 24 marine miles that are installed to control the coastal state in order to prevent violations of customs, fiscal, sanitary or immigration laws within the territorial waters;

\$E) Adjacent to the territorial waters and joint with them with width no more than 20 marine miles, which are established to control the coastal state, in order to prevent violations of the customs, fiscal, sanitary or immigration laws within the territorial waters;

@110.Internal sea waters.

\$A) These are the sea spaces, which broke part of the territory of the state coastal and is fully subordinated to the sovereignty of the coastal state and the location of the coast from the original lines, from which the width of the territorial sea is counted;

\$B) These are marine spaces, that is part of the coastal state and the location of the shore from the original lines, from which the width of the territorial sea is counted;

\$C) These are the sea spaces which are completely soaring the sovereignty of the coastal state and the location of the coastal strike and the location of the coast from the source lines from which the width of the territorial sea is counted;

\$D) These are the sea spaces, that are part of the territory of the coastal state and is completely included in the sovereignty of the coastal state;

\$E) These are the sea spaces that part of the territory of the state coast and is completely sacred to the location in the side of the shore from the original lines, from which the width of the territorial sea is counted;

@111.Open Sea.

\$A) The marine space, which is not spanned by the sovereignty and legislation of any state, in order of equally, all States that in accordance with the norms and principles of international law they had in use;

\$B) The marine space to which the sovereignty and legislation of any state is distributed, equally important of all States that in accordance with the norms and principles of international law they have them in use;

\$C) The marine space on which the sovereignty and legislation of any state that does not apply which in accordance with the norms and principles of international law they have in use;

\$D) The sea space, which does not spread the sovereignty and legislation of any state, with the norms and principles of international law;

\$E) The marine space, which does not apply to the norms and principles of international law they are in use;

@112.International Seabed Area.

\$A) Is the territory with the international regime that is outside the continental shelf and the economic zone;

\$B) Is the territory with the international regime that is outside the economic zone;

\$C) Is the territory with the international regime that is outside the continental shelf;

\$D) Is the territory that is outside the continental shelf and the economic zone;

\$E) Is the territory with the international regime that is outside the state;

@113. International channels.

\$A) These are artificial waterways passing on the territory of one state under its sovereignty and used for international shipping;

\$B) These are waterways passing on the territory of one state under its sovereignty and used for international shipping;

\$C) These are artificial waterways under its sovereignty and used for international shipping;

\$D) These are artificial waterways passing on the territory of one state used for international shipping;

\$E) These are those held in the territory of one state under its sovereignty and used for international shipping;

@114. International environmental law.

\$A) Consists of a set of principles and norms of international law that regulate the actions of international laws in the use of natural resources, as well as to prevent, restrict and eliminate the impact to the environment;

\$B) Consists of a set of principles and norms of international law that regulate the process of using natural resources, as well as to prevent, restrict and eliminate the damage to the environment;

\$C) Consists of a set of principles and norms of international law that regulate the acts of international laws to prevent, restrict and eliminate the impact of the environmental capacity;

\$D) Consists of a set of principles and norms of international law that regulate the actions of the subjects of international law in the process of using natural resources;

\$E) Regulate the actions of the subjects of international law in the process of using natural resources, as well as to prevent, restrict and eliminate the damage caused by the environment;

@115. Measures to confidence in confidence.

\$A) This social organizational measures aimed at achieving mutual understanding, reduction of military confrontation, preventing a sudden attack or unauthorized conflict;

\$B) This social organizational and measures aimed at achieving a relationship, reduction of military confrontation, preventing a sudden attack or unauthorized conflict;

\$C) This aimed at achieving a relationship, reduction of military confrontation, preventing a sudden attack or unauthorized conflict;

\$D) This social organizational and technical measures aimed at achieving a relationship, a reduction in military confrontation, prevention of an attack or unauthorized conflict;

\$E) this social organizational and technical measures aimed at achieving a relationship, reduction of military confrontation, preventing a sudden attack or unauthorized conflict;

@116.Types of confidence-building measures.

\$A) Observation, notification, exchange of arms information, gave information, armed forces, military activities;

\$B) Observation, notification, information, armed forces, military activities of the company;

\$C) Embassying data, information, armed forces, military activities;

\$D) Observation, exchange of arms information, information, armed forces, military activities;

\$E) Observation, notification, exchange of arms information, information, military activities;

@117.Organs Interpol:

\$A) General Assembly, Executive Committee, General Secretariat, Advisers, National Central Bureau;

\$B) General Assembly, Executive Committee, General Secretariat, Advisers;

\$C) General Assembly, Executive Committee, General Secretariat, National Central Bureau;

\$D) General Assembly, Executive Committee, General Secretariat, Advisers, National Central Bureau, Committee and Commission;

\$E) General Assembly, Executive Committee, General Secretariat, Advisers, National Central Bureau, Commission;

@118.Types of International Crime.

- \$A) Crimes against the world, war crimes and left crimes against humanity;
- \$B) Crimes against the world and crimes against humanity;
- \$C) Crimes against peace and war crimes;
- \$D) War crimes and crimes against humanity;
- \$E) Of crimes against the world, war crimes and crimes against humanity, criminal offenses;

@119.Types of armed conflicts.

- \$A) International and non-international armed conflicts;
- \$B) International and civil armed conflicts;
- \$C) International and related armed conflicts;
- \$D) International and regional armed conflicts;
- \$E) international and internal armed conflicts;

@120.The structure of international humanitarian law.

- \$A) The Hague and Geneva Right;
- \$B) The Hague and Geneva Right, the adjacent;
- \$C) The main and special;
- \$D) Common special;
- \$E) Vienna Geneva;

@121.Methods for expressing agreement on the obligation of the International Treaty:

- \$A) Signing, ratification, acceptance, made approval, accession, etc.;
- \$B) Signing, ratification, approval, accession;
- \$C) Signing, ratification, acceptance, accession, etc.;
- \$D) Signing, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession;
- \$E) Signing, ratification, acceptance, approval;

@122.Stages of conclusion of international treaties:

- \$A) Preparation and adoption of the text of the international treaty mistook, the establishment of authenticity of the texts of international

treaties, the expression of the consent of the Contracting Parties for obligation;

\$B) Preparation and adoption of the text of the international treaty, the establishment of authenticity of the texts of international treaties, the expression of the consent of the Contracting Parties for obligation, signing;

\$C) Preparation and adoption of the text of the international treaty, the establishment of authenticity of texts of international treaties, the expression of the consecutive of the Contracting Parties for obligation, ratification;

\$D) Preparation and adoption of the text of the international treaty, the establishment of authenticity of texts of international treaties, the expression of the consent of the Contracting Parties for obligation, approval;

\$E) The preparation and acceptance of the text of the international treaty, the establishment of authenticity of the texts of international treaties, the expression of the consecutive of the Contracting Parties to obligation, accession;

@123. Form of international treaties:

\$A) Written and oral;

\$B) Written and oral, related;

\$C) Written;

\$D) Written and oral, general, special;

\$E) General and written, special;

@124. The structure of international treaties.

\$A) The name of the contract, preamble, the main part, the final provisions, the application;

\$B) The main and final;

\$C) The name of the contract and conclusion;

\$D) Preamble, the main part, the application;

\$E) A common and special part;

@125. The basis of the Geneva's right.

- \$A) Is the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;
- \$B) Is the Geneva Conventions of 13 August 1949;
- \$C) Is the Geneva Conventions of 14 August 1949;
- \$D) Is the Geneva Conventions of 15 August 1949;
- \$E) Is the Geneva Conventions of 16 August 1949;

@126. Basic Right of the Hague:

- \$A) The Hague Convention from 18 October 1907;
- \$B) The Hague Convention from 19 October 1907;
- \$C) The Hague Convention from 20 October 1907;
- \$D) The Hague Convention from 21 October 1907;
- \$E) The Hague Convention from 22 October 1907;

@127. Forms of cessation of the military operation.

- \$A) Is a truce and capitulation;
- \$B) Is a capitulation and contract;
- \$C) Is the world and capitulation;
- \$D) Is a truce and contract;
- \$E) Is a truce and reimbursement of damage;

@128. Armistice.

- \$A) This is a temporary cessation of military operations on the free agreement of the parties;
- \$B) This is the termination of military operations on the agreement of the parties;
- \$C) This temporary cessation of military operations;
- \$D) This is the temporary agreement of the parties;
- \$E) This is the temporary cessation of military operations on the consent of the UN;

@129. Types of truce.

- \$A) Local and general;
- \$B) Special and general;
- \$C) Basic and general;
- \$D) Regional and general;

\$E) Local and universal;

@130. Forms of cooperation of the States on environmental protection.

\$A) Negotiated and form;

\$B) Negotiated and organizational form;

\$C) Organizational form;

\$D) A contractual form and conventional forms;

\$E) A contractual and universal form;

@131. Parliamentary.

\$A) This person is the authorized one of the saw Things to join the negotiations on the other and are the White flag;

\$B) This person is the authorized WHITE Parties to enter into negotiations on the other and who are with a white flag;

\$C) This person is authorized by one of the Things to join the negotiations with the White flag;

\$D) This person is authorized by one of the Things to join the White flag;

\$E) this person is authorized by one of the Things to the negotiations on the other;

@132. Types of copulation.

\$A) Honorable, simple (ordinary), generality and uncertainty;

\$B) Honorable, simple (ordinary);

\$C) Common and unconditional;

\$D) Honorable, simple (ordinary), general and uncertain, uncomfortable;

\$E) Honorable, simple (ordinary) and beddeping;

@133. Capitalization?

\$A) This is one of the ways to terminate the sat military operations;

\$B) This is the cessation of military operations;

\$C) This is one of the ways of military operations;

\$D) This is one of the ways to terminate military operations in the military zones;

\$E) This is one of the ways of military operations in the military zones;

@134. Collective security systems.

- \$A) Universal and regional;
- \$B) Universal, regional, related;
- \$C) Universal, regional, local;
- \$D) Universal, regional, subregional;
- \$E) Universal, regional, internal;

@135. Types of neutrality in the war:

- \$A) Permanent neutrality, active and passive neutrality, due to the agreement between the relevant States;
- \$B) Permanent neutrality, neutrality due to the agreement between the respective states;
- \$C) Permanent neutrality, neutrality due to the agreement between the relevant States;
- \$D) Permanent neutrality, the conditional neutrality;
- \$E) Permanent neutrality, the conditional neutrality, neutrality due to the contract between the respective states, temporary neutrality;

@136. Neutrality in the war:

- \$A) Is a special legal status of a state that did not participate in the war and the relief from the assistance of both fighters;
- \$B) Is the states that do not participate in the war and the relief from the assistance of both fighters;
- \$C) Is a special legal status of the state participating in the war and the relief from the assistance of both the fighter parties;
- \$D) Is a special legal status of the state that is refraining from assisting both the fighters;
- \$E) Is a special legal status of the state not participating in the war;

@137. The bound zone:

- \$A) This is an open sea area of a limited width adjacent to the territorial sea of the coastal state;
- \$B) This zone of the sea limited width adjacent to the territorial sea of the coastal state;
- \$C) This open sea, adjacent to the territorial sea of the coastal state;

\$D) This is an open sea zone of limited width adjacent to the territorial sea;

\$E) Is an area of the open sea of limited width adjacent to the coastal state;

@138. When the term "exceptional economic zone" appeared in international law?

\$A) At the end of the 60's and early 70's. XX century;

\$B) At the end of the 60's and early 70's. XIX century;

\$C) At the end of the 60's and early 70's. XVII century;

\$D) At the end of the 60's and the early 70's XVI century;

\$E) At the end of the 60's and early 70s XVIII century;

@139. Types of air court.

\$A) Civil and state;

\$B) Civil, state and international;

\$C) Civil, state and related;

\$D) Civil, public, private;

\$E) International;

@140. Types of airspace:

\$A) State air space and international airspace;

\$B) State, related air spaces and international airspace;

\$C) Related air space and international airspace;

\$D) State airspace and adjacent airspace;

\$E) State airspace and international airspace, regional airspace;

@141. Objects of international comic law:

\$A) Relationships of outer understood space and celestial bodies, legal situation of cosmonauts, artificial space objects, terrestrial space systems, space activities;

\$B) The legal situation of cosmonauts' artificial space objects, ground space systems space activities;

\$C) Relations on space and heavenly bodies legal situation of cosmonauts' space activities;

\$D) Relations on space and heavenly bodies artificial space objects, ground space systems space activities;

\$E) For the legal situation of cosmonauts' artistic space objects, ground space systems;

@142. Cosmetic space:

\$A) This is space located outside the airspace;

\$B) This is a space located within a space aid;

\$C) This is a space located in airspace;

\$D) This space, outside the airspace of the space space;

\$E) This is space located in airspace;

@143. When is the IAEA established?

\$A) 1956;

\$B) 1953;

\$C) 1954;

\$D) 1957;

\$E) 1958;

@144. What are the main authorities of the IAEA?

\$A) General conference, governing council, secretariat;

\$B) General conference, secretariat;

\$C) General conference, governing council, committee and commission;

\$D) General conference, general council of generals, secretariat;

\$E) International conference, governing council, secretariat;

@145. When was the WTO created?

\$A) 1994;

\$B) 1995;

\$C) 1996;

\$D) 1997;

\$E) 1990;

@146. The main authorities of the United Nations:

\$A) General Assembly, Security Council, Oppie Council, ECOSOC, Secretariat, United Nations Court was Justice;

\$B) General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Secretariat;

\$C) General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Secretariat, Oppieval Council;

\$D) General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Secretariat, The International Court of Justice;

\$E) General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Secretariat, Committee and Commission;

@147. When is the European Union created?

\$A) 1992;

\$B) 1993;

\$C) 1994;

\$D) 1995;

\$E) 1996;

@148. When the Council of Europe is created?

\$A) 1949;

\$B) 1950;

\$C) 1960;

\$D) 1970;

\$E) 1980;

@149. Types of issuance of criminals:

\$A) Extraction to attract criminal liability issuance to bring the verdict to issue, issuing for a time;

\$B) Extradition to attract criminal liability issuance to bring the verdict;

\$C) Issuing for criminal liability issuance for a time;

\$D) Issuance to bring the verdict to the execution, issuance for a time;

\$E) Issuance to attract criminal liability;

@150. When installing ICAO?

\$A) 1944;

\$B) 1943;

- \$C) 1945;
- \$D) 1947;
- \$E) 1955;

@151. When was established AUPP?

- \$A) 1972;
- \$B) 1970;
- \$C) 1971;
- \$D) 1960;
- \$E) 1978;

@152. Composition of judges International Ecological Court?

- \$A) 29 lawyers - ecologists from 24 countries;
- \$B) 28 lawyers - ecologists from 24 countries;
- \$C) 27 lawyers - ecologists from 24 countries;
- \$D) 26 lawyers - ecologists from 24 countries;
- \$E) 25 lawyers - countries from 24 countries;

@153. International ecological Court when is established?

- \$A) 8 November 1994 in Mexico City;
- \$B) In November 1994 in Mexico City;
- \$C) 7 November 1994 in Mexico City;
- \$D) 6 November 1994 in Mexico City;
- \$E) 5 November 1994 in Mexico City;

@ 154. Types of sessions of the UN General Assembly?

- \$A) Regular, special and extraordinary;
- \$B) Special and extraordinary;
- \$C) Regular and emergency;
- \$D) Regular and special;
- \$E) Regular, special, emergency, special;

@155. The system of international law is:

- \$A) A set of interrelated branches of international law spoke, United by common principles, as well as having their own principles and

subdivided into institutions and sub-sectors, consisting of existing rules of international law governing relations between its subjects;

- \$B) International legal customs and agreements adopted by international legislation and executed by the subjects of international relations;
- \$C) A holistic legal system that includes the legal systems of States, political and diplomatic arrangements on international legal relations;
- \$D) Relations between citizens and legal entities of different States;
- \$E) A set of interrelated branches of domestic law complicated by the presence of the state and international organizations;

@156. The objects of international legal regulation are:

- \$A) Public (inter-governmental) relations of sowed subjects of international law concerning material and non-material benefits, actions and refrains from actions;
- \$B) Legal relations between international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, civilized States, Nations and peoples;
- \$C) Relations between entities engaged in diplomatic and economic relations;
- \$D) Legal relations arising during the meetings of the presidents of the countries;
- \$E) Legal relations between sovereign States and their heads;

@157. Subjects in international law are:

- \$A) Sovereign States, Nations and peoples taugth struggling for the creation of an independent state, international organizations, state-like entities;
- \$B) Sovereign States, Nations and peoples struggling to establish an independent state, international organizations, state-like entities, individuals, transnational corporations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;
- \$C) Individuals, transnational corporations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;
- \$D) Colonial States, Autonomous republics, transnational corporations;
- \$E) The UN, sovereign States, Nations and peoples struggling for the creation of an independent state, international organizations;

@158.Types of international law:

\$A) Jus cogens, universal, particular, thought dispositive, imperative, contractual, customary law;

\$B) Norms of diplomatic etiquette, customs, resolutions of international conferences and organizations;

\$C) Administrative, criminal, civil, procedural, but complicated by a foreign element;

\$D) Resolutions of international conferences and organizations and international treaties;

\$E) Customs, international treaties and domestic legal acts aimed at regulating international relations;

@159.Basic principles of international law:

\$A) The principle of sovereign equality of States, principle of non-interference in internal Affairs, the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, the principle of non-use of force or threat of force, principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, the principle of inviolability of borders, the principle of territorial integrity of States, the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the principle of cooperation of States, the principle of good faith fulfillment of international obligations;

\$B) The principle of exclusive and full sovereignty of States over their airspace, the principle of freedom of flights in open air space, the principle of ensuring the safety of international civil aviation, the principle of non-discrimination, the principle of most favoured nation (MFN), national treatment, reciprocity, preferential treatment;

\$C) The principle of sovereign equality of States, principle of non-interference in internal Affairs, principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, the principle of territorial integrity of States, the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the principle of cooperation between States;

\$D) Principle of sovereign equality of States, principle of non-interference in internal Affairs, principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, principle of non-use of force or threat of force, principle of peaceful

settlement of disputes, principle of inviolability of borders, principle of territorial integrity of States, principle of non-discrimination, principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, principle of cooperation of States;

\$E) Principle of mutual benefit, principle of sovereign equality of States, principle of non-interference in internal Affairs, principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, principle of territorial integrity of States;

@160. The most authoritative international legal documents that enshrine the basic principles of international law are:

\$A) Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1990 Paris Charter for a New Europe, 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

\$B) Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe;

\$C) UN Charter, Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in Accordance with the UN Charter 1970, Declaration of Principles 1975;

\$D) 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Statute of the International Court of Justice;

\$E) Declaration of Principles 1975, Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 1960, Charter of Paris for a New Europe 1990;

@161. The principle of territorial integrity of States is:

\$A) Prohibition of forcible seizure, annexation or dismemberment of the territory of a foreign state;

\$B) Waiver of any territorial claims now and in the future;

\$C) Recognition of existing borders, renunciation of any encroachment on these borders, renunciation of any territorial claims now or in the future;

\$D) Whole territories can be divided into smaller ones;

\$E) The right to claim territories previously seized by other States;

@162. Principle of inviolability of state borders:

- \$A) Recognition of existing borders had, renunciation of any encroachment on these borders, renunciation of any territorial claims now and in the future;
- \$B) State boundaries defined by States historically once are not subject to any change;
- \$C) The state shall determine its own borders, rules for crossing them and border regime;
- \$D) Whole territories can be divided into smaller ones;
- \$E) The right to claim territories previously seized by other States;

@163.Principle of non-use of force or threat of force:

- \$A) States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of States or in any other manner;
- \$B) all States members of The United Nations shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in a manner that does not endanger international peace, security and justice;
- \$C) before resorting to arms, States should resort, as far as circumstances permit, to peaceful means of resolving international conflicts;
- \$D) does not apply when States are not members of the UN;
- \$E) this is the principle of weak States that cannot defend themselves by force;

@164.International legal custom is:

- \$A) In international practice, the rule found of conduct for which subjects of international law recognize a legally binding character;
- \$B) The norm of international courtesy, which is recognized as legally binding;
- \$C) An unwritten rule observed by subjects of international law and reflected in informal sources;
- \$D) A rule of conduct established in international practice which is not recognized as legally binding by the subjects of international law;
- \$E) A norm that is not officially recognized by anyone but is binding on all subjects of international law;

@165.Classification of international treaties:

\$A) "Gentleman's agreement", wrote, bilateral, multilateral, open, closed, intergovernmental, interagency, non-governmental, special;
\$B) Individual, regional, universal, separatist, territorial, ratification;
\$C) "Gentleman's agreement", secret, General, Intercontinental, intergovernmental, interagency, non-governmental, special, negotiable;
\$D) Individual, "gentleman's agreement", secret, General, Intercontinental, intergovernmental, interagency;
\$E) "Gentleman's agreement", secret, General, Intercontinental, intergovernmental, interdepartmental, non-governmental, special, negotiable, individual;

@166. Stages of signing of international treaties:

\$A) Treaty initiative, drafting and gave adoption of the text of the Treaty, establishing the authenticity of the texts of the Treaty, expressing consent to be bound by the Treaty;
\$B) Expression of consent to be bound by the Treaty, reservation, drafting and adoption of the text of the Treaty, registration and publication of the Treaty;
\$C) Treaty initiative, submission of an offer, receipt of acceptance, drafting and acceptance of the text of the Treaty, authentication of the texts of the Treaty, expression of consent to be bound by the Treaty, appointment of a Depositary, registration and publication of treaties, reservations;
\$D) Congress of States sending an offer, receiving acceptance, drafting and adopting the text of the Treaty, establishing the authenticity of the texts of the Treaty, expressing consent to be bound by the Treaty, appointing a Depositary, registering and publishing treaties, reservations;
\$E) Treaty initiative, drafting and adoption of the text of the Treaty, authentication of the texts of the Treaty, expression of consent to be bound by the Treaty, appointment of a Depositary, registration and publication of treaties, reservations;

@167. Sides in an international interstate Treaty:

\$A) Negotiating state, negotiating organization, went Contracting state, Contracting organization, party, third state, third organization;
\$B) negotiating state, negotiating organization, natural persons, Contracting state, Contracting organization, participant, third state, third organization;

\$C) Transnational corporations, negotiating state, negotiating organization, Contracting state, Contracting organization, participant, third state, third organization, international officials;

\$D) Transnational corporations, negotiating state, negotiating organization, Contracting state, contracting organization;

\$E) Natural and legal persons, their legal representatives, specialized UN bodies, heads of state and government, ministries and agencies, international officials;

@168.The concept of reservations to treaties:

\$A) Is a unilateral Declaration made by a state or an international organization, in any formulation and under any name, at the time of signature, ratification, act of formal confirmation, acceptance, approval or accession, whereby the named entities wish to exclude or modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the Treaty in their application to that state or organization;

\$B) This is an error in the text of an international Treaty as a result of the inauthenticity of the translation into the language of the state party;

\$C) This is the Express disagreement of States or international organizations with certain provisions of the Treaty defining their legal status;

\$D) Unwillingness to accept the main points of an international Treaty;

\$E) Is a unilateral Declaration made by a state or an international organization, in any formulation and under any name, at the time of signature, ratification, act of formal confirmation, acceptance, approval or accession, by which the named entities wish to add certain provisions to the Treaty in their application to that state or organization;

@169.Types of recognition in international law:

\$A) Recognition of the state, recognition of the government paid, recognition of the rebel side, recognition of the organs of national liberation;

\$B) Recognition of the state, recognition of the government, recognition of the authority of a statesman, recognition of an international figure, recognition of a scientific doctrine, recognition of the operation of an international legal norm;

- \$C) Recognition of the claims of the state, recognition of the rightness of one of the parties to an international dispute, diplomatic and consular recognition;
- \$D) Recognition of the state, recognition of the government, recognition of the authority of the statesman;
- \$E) Recognition of the Treaty, recognition of the state, recognition of the government, recognition of the rebel party, recognition of the organs of national liberation;

@170. Classification of modern international organizations:

- \$A) Supranational, interstate, non-governmental, universal, regional, General competence, special competence, open, closed;
- \$B) Intergovernmental, non-governmental, international, regional;
- \$C) Political, economic, social, military, supranational, inter-state, non-governmental;
- \$D) Intergovernmental, non-governmental, universal, regional, political, economic, social;
- \$E) UN, CIS, CSTO, EU;

@171. Which of these bodies are not part of the UN system:

- \$A) The Economic court;
- \$B) Trusteeship Council;
- \$C) Universal postal Union;
- \$D) Economic and social council;
- \$E) The Security Council;

@172. Diplomatic missions are:

- \$A) Embassy, envoy mission, attorney mission;
- \$B) Embassy, envoy mission, attorney mission, special mission and delegation to international conferences or international organizations;
- \$C) Embassy, special mission and delegation to international conferences or international organizations;
- \$D) Only the Embassy;
- \$E) Embassy and representation in international organizations only;

@173. Classes of diplomatic representatives:

- \$A) Ambassador, envoy, attorney;

\$B) Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, consular agents, honorary Consul;

\$C) Ambassador, envoy, attorney, Consul, Vice Consul;

\$D) Only one class-Ambassador;

\$E) Ambassador, envoy;

@174.Consular missions are:

\$A) Consular section of the Embassy, General Consulate, Consulate, Vice Consulate, consular agencies;

\$B) Embassy, envoy mission, attorney mission;

\$C) Consulate General, Consulate, Vice Consulate, consular agencies;

\$D) Special mission and delegation to international conferences or international organizations Consulate General, Consulate, Vice-Consulate, consular agencies;

\$E) Consular section of the Embassy, Consulate General, Consulate, consular agencies;

@175.The internal Organs of external relations are:

\$A) The highest representative and Executive bodies ran of the state: the head of state (individual or collective), the government, the Ministry of foreign Affairs;

\$B) Senior government officials of ministries and departments of foreign Affairs;

\$C) Governmental, non-governmental;

\$D) Embassies and consular offices;

\$E) The head of state and the foreign office;

@176.Foreign bodies of external relations are:

\$A) Diplomatic missions (embassies, missions), permanent missions to international organizations, consular offices, special missions and delegations to international conferences or international bodies;

\$B) Governmental and non-governmental diplomatic missions and missions, special missions and delegations;

\$C) Diplomatic missions, consular offices;

\$D) Diplomatic missions only;

\$E) Diplomatic missions (embassies, missions), permanent missions to international organizations, consular offices, special missions and

delegations to international conferences or international bodies non-governmental diplomatic missions;

@177. The delimitation is:

\$A) Draw the state border line on the map;

\$B) Ban on the deployment of military facilities in the territory of the state;

\$C) Marking on the ground of the state border line;

\$D) Ban on the deployment of military facilities on the borders of the state;

\$E) Removal of all restrictions on the border between States;

@178. Types of territories in international law:

\$A) Territory, territories with international regime, territories with mixed regime;

\$B) The surface of the Globe and space bodies, the surface under the seas and other bodies of water;

\$C) Open and closed territories, specialized territories, dual-regime territories;

\$D) Neutral territory, state territory, territories with international regime, territories with mixed regime;

\$E) Dual-regime territories, surfaces under the seas, state territory;

@179. Types of state territory:

\$A) located within the state borders: land territory, internal (national) waters, territorial sea, as well as subsoil under them without any depth restrictions and airspace above them up to a height of 100-110 km;

\$D) land and inland waters;

\$B) land territory, inland waters, territorial sea, as well as subsurface and airspace above them, without any restrictions on the depth and height that the state considers to belong to it;

\$C) high seas within state borders: land territory, internal (national) waters, territorial sea, as well as subsoil under them without any depth restrictions and airspace above them;

\$E) within state borders: land territory, internal (national) waters, territorial sea, as well as subsoil under them without any depth restrictions and airspace above them up to 50-55 km in height;

@180. Classification of Marine spaces in international law:

\$A) Inland waters, territorial sea, archipelagic waters, Straits, high seas;

\$B) Artificial sea, natural sea spaces, sea bays, sea channels;

\$C) Oceans, continental seas, open seas, closed seas, economic Maritime zone, international seas;

\$D) Inland waters, territorial sea, archipelagic waters, Straits, high seas, artificial seas;

\$E) Oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, transboundary rivers and bodies of water;

@181. The concept of the territorial sea:

\$A) This is a marine belt located along the coast, as well known as outside the internal waters (in the archipelago state-beyond the archipelago waters);

\$B) It is the seas and reservoirs located in the territory of the concrete state;

\$C) These are seas and bodies of water located on the territory of a continent or archipelago;

\$D) These are seas located in the territory of a particular state or archipelago;

\$E) Is a marine belt located along the coast;

@182. The concept of the high seas:

\$A) These are all parts of the sea that did not enter either the territorial sea or the internal waters of any state;

\$B) These are parts of the sea up to 200 nautical miles wide that fall under the sovereignty of a coastal state;

\$C) These are parts of the sea that have direct contact with the ocean spaces;

\$D) These are all parts of the sea that do not enter the internal waters of any state;

\$E) These are parts of the sea where no rules and customs apply;

@183. The concept of a Marine exceptional economic zone:

\$A) This is an area of the high seas beyond known and adjacent to the territorial sea, up to 200 nautical miles wide from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;

\$B) This is the area of the seabed on which the coastal state conducts exploration and extraction of minerals;

\$C) This is an area of the open sea, where industrial and other mining facilities of an economic nature are located;

\$D) It is an area of the high seas within which fishing is permitted to all subjects of international law;

\$E) This is an area of the high seas outside and adjacent to the territorial sea, up to 100 nautical miles wide from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;

@184.The concept of the continental shelf:

\$A) Was the seabed and subsoil of underwater areas extending beyond the territorial sea throughout the natural extension of its land territory to the outer boundary of the underwater margin of the mainland or 200 nautical(marine) miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;

\$B) This is the bottom of the world ocean and the subsoil of underwater areas, attributed to a certain continent with a depth of more than 200 nautical miles from the low tide line;

\$C) This is the area of the seabed on which the coastal state conducts exploration and extraction of minerals;

\$D) This is the area of the seabed on which all countries of the continent concerned have the right to explore and extract minerals;

\$E) This is the underwater edge of the mainland;

@185.International rivers are rivers not:

\$A) None of the above;

\$B) Flowing along the border of two or more States;

\$C) Both flowing through the territory of two or more States and flowing along the border of two or more States;

\$D) Having international status in accordance with international agreements, including rivers flowing through the territory of one state;

\$E) On which it is impossible to be engaged in navigation without the special permission of the UN;

@186.Types of responsibilities in international law:

\$A) Political responsibility, financial responsibility;

- \$B) Political liability, criminal liability, civil liability, diplomatic liability;
- \$C) Political responsibility, material responsibility, diplomatic responsibility, consular responsibility;
- \$D) Political responsibility only;
- \$E) Liability only;

@187. Forms of political responsibility:

- \$A) Satisfaction, reprisal, retort;
- \$B) Restitution, reparation, reception;
- \$C) Repatriation, reception, restitution;
- \$D) Satisfaction, reprisal, retorsion, reparation, restitution, reception;
- \$E) Reprisal and retort;

@188. Classification of international disputes:

- \$A) The object (subject) of the dispute, the degree of danger to international peace, the geography of distribution, the number of actors involved;
- \$B) By place and method of resolution, by number of participating arbitrators, by geography of distribution, by number of participating entities;
- \$C) The object (subject) of the dispute, the place and method of settlement, the number of arbitrators involved, the degree of danger to international peace;
- \$D) On the object (subject) of the dispute, the degree of danger to international peace, geographical distribution, number of actors involved, the number of participating referees;
- \$E) The degree of danger to international peace, the geography of proliferation, the number of actors involved;

@189. Subject of regulation of the law of armed conflict:

- \$A) Specific social relations between subjects of international law in armed conflicts;
- \$B) Specific social relations between subjects of international law preceding armed conflicts;

- \$C) Specific social relations governing the position of the winner and loser of an armed conflict;
- \$D) Public relations of third countries arising from acts of aggression;
- \$E) Specific social relations between subjects of international law at the time of peace or armistice;

@190. Classification of international security:

- \$A) Universal security, regional security;
- \$B) Space, nuclear, chemical, biological, radiation, national;
- \$C) Interstate, Western, Eastern, North American, South American, African, Oceania;
- \$D) Individual security of the state, regional security, universal security;
- \$E) International security based on the use of force and without the use of force;

@191. Peaceful means of settling international disputes:

- \$A) Negotiations, consultations of the parties, examination, conciliation (conciliation, gave offices, mediation, international arbitration, judicial proceedings);
- \$B) Conciliation commissions, peace conferences, bilateral diplomacy, multilateral diplomacy, Shuttle diplomacy;
- \$C) Meetings "without a tie", demonstration of the state's strength by redeployment of its own armed forces to the border, preventive diplomacy, sanctions by decision of the UN Security Council;
- \$D) Negotiations, conciliation, international arbitration, judicial proceedings;
- \$E) Diplomacy, conciliation Commission, peace confirmations;

@192. Combatants are:

- \$A) Persons who are members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict and were directly involved in hostilities, as well as guerrillas, military intelligence officers and volunteers;
- \$B) Persons who are not members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict and take direct part in hostilities;
- \$C) Military spies, mercenaries, quartermaster and medical personnel;

\$D) All parties to an armed conflict who carry weapons;

\$E) Persons who are members of the armed forces of the parties to the conflict and take a direct part in hostilities;

@193.The types of crimes against humanity include:

\$A) Genocide, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, slavery, colonialism, ecocide;

\$B) Aggression, threat to peace through aggression, preparation for the illegal use of armed force, use of weapons of mass destruction, propaganda of war;

\$C) International terrorism, drug trafficking, slavery, colonialism, ecocide, piracy, hostage-taking;

\$D) International terrorism, hostage-taking, genocide, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination;

\$E) Aggression, propaganda of war, genocide, apartheid, racism;

@194.Genocide in international law is understood as:

\$A) Actions aimed at the destruction of a racial group;

\$B) Actions aimed at the destruction of the population of a particular state;

\$C) Actions aimed at destroying environmental systems and facilities;

\$D) Actions involving the destruction of a particular species of animal;

\$E) Inhuman acts committed for the purpose of establishing one racial group;

@195."Extradition" is:

\$A) Extradition of the offender to another state;

\$B) Consent to the diplomat's performance of his duties;

\$C) Access to open seaports;

\$D) Traditions in force between the Contracting parties;

\$E) Traditions applied in case of emergency;

@196.Object and subject in the international legal regulation of the situation of the population:

- \$A) Object-international and domestic legal relations concerning the regulation of the situation of the population of a certain state subject - the state, international organization, people fought for independence;
- \$B) Object-state relations on compliance. Human rights, subject-the population of a certain state;
- \$C) Object-the rights of the population located in the territory of a certain state subject-international governmental and non-governmental humanitarian organizations;
- \$D) Object - international and domestic legal relations concerning the regulation of the situation of the population of a certain state, subject-the population of a certain state;
- \$E) Object-domestic legal relations concerning the regulation of the situation of the population of a certain state subject-the people;

@197. Categories of population of the state:

- \$A) Citizens, foreigners, stateless persons;
- \$B) Male population, female population, adults, adolescents, children;
- \$C) Adults, minors, capable, incapacitated;
- \$D) The population having the nationality of the receiving state;
- \$E) The legal and capable population of the state;

@198. What disputes may be considered by the international Court of justice:

- \$A) Political disputes between States;
- \$B) Disputes between the state and the citizen;
- \$C) Economic disputes between States;
- \$D) Economic and political disputes between States;
- \$E) Disputes that have not been resolved in other instances of international law;

@199. Sectorial principles of international economic law:

- \$A) Principle of non-discrimination, got the principle of most favored nation (MFN), national treatment, reciprocity, preferential treatment;
- \$B) The principle of obtaining the greatest profit, the principle of integration of production of complex equipment, the principle of the most

complete and rational use of natural resources, the principle of corporatism of the countries of one region;

\$C) Principle of sovereign equality of States, principle of non-interference in internal Affairs, principle of cooperation of States;

\$D) The principle of making the most profit, the principle of integrating the production of complex machinery, the principle of non-discrimination, the principle of the most favoured nation (most favoured nation);

\$E) National treatment, principle of mutual benefit, preferential treatment, principle of cooperation of States;

@200. In international relations, supranational enforcement agencies include:

- \$A) There are no such bodies;
- \$B) UN General Assembly;
- \$C) International Court of justice;
- \$D) UN Security Council;
- \$E) The big eight;

@201. Norms of international law in the Republic of Tajikistan:

- \$A) Are an integral part of its legal system, if duly ratified;
- \$B) Are an integral part of national legislation;
- \$C) Are not relevant to its legal system and legislation;
- \$D) Mandatory in all cases;
- \$E) Must not contradict the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan, in cases of contradiction, international norms do not apply;

@202. The main place among the sources of international law is occupied by:

- \$A) International Treaty;
- \$B) Acts of international conferences and meetings;
- \$C) International custom;
- \$D) Domestic legislation aimed at regulating international relations;
- \$E) Custom;

@203.The system of international law does not include:

- \$A) Private international law;
- \$B) International law of the sea;
- \$C) International space law;
- \$D) International trade law;
- \$E) International environmental law;

@204.A distinctive feature of the subjects of international law is the presence of:

- \$A) International legal personality;
- \$B) International legal capacity;
- \$C) International capacity;
- \$D) Recognition by other subjects of international law;
- \$E) International sovereignty;

@205.The subjects of international law include:

- \$A) Commonwealth of Independent States;
- \$B) International Committee of the Red Cross;
- \$C) World Federation of trade unions;
- \$D) International court of arbitration;
- \$E) Institute of private international law;

@206.Rules of international law are created by:

- \$A) States and international organizations;
- \$B) International legislatures;
- \$C) UN;
- \$D) The legislative bodies of the States;
- \$E) They have always been and are not created;

@207.Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

- \$A) Germany;
- \$B) Russia;
- \$C) United Kingdom;
- \$D) France;

\$E) China;

@208. Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) Belgium;

\$B) Russia;

\$C) United Kingdom;

\$D) France;

\$E) China;

@209. Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) Egypt;

\$B) Russia;

\$C) United Kingdom;

\$D) France;

\$E) China;

@210. Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) Bolivia;

\$B) Russia;

\$C) United Kingdom;

\$D) France;

\$E) China;

@211. Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) Brazil, Argentina;

\$B) Russia;

\$C) United Kingdom;

\$D) France;

\$E) China;

@212.Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) Luxemburg, Hamburg;

\$B) Russia;

\$C) United Kingdom;

\$D) France;

\$E) China;

@213.Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) USSR;

\$B) Russia;

\$C) United Kingdom;

\$D) France;

\$E) China;

@214.Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) Poland;

\$B) Russia;

\$C) United Kingdom;

\$D) France;

\$E) China;

@215.Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) Latvia;

\$B) Russia;

\$C) United Kingdom;

\$D) France;

\$E) China;

@216.Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN security Council:

\$A) Tajikistan;

- \$B) Russia;
- \$C) United Kingdom;
- \$D) France;
- \$E) China;

@217. Classes of diplomatic representatives is not:

- \$A) None of the above;
- \$B) Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, consular agents, honorary Consul;
- \$C) Ambassador, envoy, attorney, Consul, Vice Consul;
- \$D) Only one class-Ambassador;
- \$E) Ambassador, envoy;

@218. Diplomatic missions are not:

- \$A) None of the above;
- \$B) Embassy, envoy mission, attorney mission, special mission and delegation to international conferences or international organizations;
- \$C) Embassy, special mission and delegation to international conferences or international organizations;
- \$D) only the Embassy;
- \$E) Embassy and representation in international organizations only;

@219. Forms of political responsibility are not:

- \$A) None of the above;
- \$B) Restitution, reparation, reception;
- \$C) Repatriation, reception, restitution;
- \$D) Satisfaction, reprisal, retorsion, reparation, restitution, reception;
- \$E) Reprisal and retort;

@220. Forms of political responsibility is not:

- \$A) None of the above;
- \$B) Restitution, reparation, reception;
- \$C) Repatriation, reception, restitution;
- \$D) Satisfaction, reprisal, retorsion, reparation, restitution, reception;
- \$E) Reprisal and retort;

@221. What kind of documents shouldn't be provided to the consulate to carry out its work?

\$A) None of them;

\$B) A credential and a consular patent;

\$C) The order of the head of state and government to appoint the credentials and credentials;

\$D) A creditor request and credentials;

\$E) Consular patent and request of agronomist;

@222. The concept of international crime.

\$A) All of the above;

\$B) Murder, fraud, slander;

\$C) Aggression, genocide, apartheid, biocide, ecocide, etc.;

\$D) Stealing, Theft, Robbery;

\$E) Fraudulent documentation;

@223. Could you find the definition of international law from multiple choices?

\$A) Under the provisions of international law, made rules of compulsory behavior that are recognized by all the subjects of international law are understood;

\$B) The term "international law" means the code of conduct governing interstate relations;

\$C) Under international law, rules of conduct governing economic relations;

\$D) Under international law, custom and contractual norms governing the relationship between states and other entities of international law;

\$E) Under international law, the decisions of the International Court of Justice and the UN General Assembly are understood;

@224. Characteristics of the basic principles of international law is not.

\$A) None of the above;

\$B) Universal, regional, interdependent and interdependent, universal recognition;

\$C) Recognition of universal, universal, closely related and connected political;

\$D) Political, universal, and international, regional and international;

\$E) Universal, universal, interconnected, and related, particular;

@225. Rankings of the basic principles of international law.

\$A) International peace and security, international cooperation, protection of human rights, peoples and nations;

\$B) Political, cultural, and economic;

\$C) Political, economic, social;

\$D) International security, peacekeeping, and international cooperation;

\$E) Political, international, economic cooperation;

@226. How many principles of international law are existing nowadays.

\$A) 10;

\$B) 7;

\$C) 8;

\$D) 9;

\$E) 5;

@227. Parties (subjects) of international law.

\$A) State, international organizations, people, and nations fighting for independence, free cities, Vatican;

\$B) The Vatican, the state, the free cities, the individuals, the legal entities;

\$C) State, international organizations, people, and nations fighting for independence, individuals, the Vatican;

\$D) The state, the international organizations, the people and nations fighting for independence, the Vatican, the legal entity;

\$E) State, international organizations, legal entities, international NGOs, Vatican;

@228. How many theories of International Recognition are existing.

\$A) Constitutional, declarative;

\$B) Dual, constitutional;

\$C) Declarative, dualistic;

\$D) Legal, dualistic;

\$E) Legal, declarative;

@229. Forms of recognition of states in international law.

\$A) De jure, de facto;

\$B) De jure, legal;

\$C) De facto, legal;

\$D) Official, de jure;

\$E) De facto, official;

@230. What is the definition of state acceptance.

\$A) Transfer of rights from one entity to another in the subject of international law;

\$B) The failure and emergence of a new entity under international law;

\$C) The collapse or collapse of one state and the emergence of several states;

\$D) Transition from one state to another;

\$E) The conversion of one entity into another;

@231. Can you choose correct answer of types of Liability in International Law.

\$A) The political, material;

\$B) Political and disciplinary action;

\$C) The constitution, the sanctions;

\$D) Restructuring, political, and economic;

\$E) Sanctions;

@232. What is material liability and forms of Material Liability in International Law.

\$A) Reproduction, restitution, constitution;

\$B) The constitution, the sanctions, the repatriation;

\$C) The constitution, the sanctions, the restitution;

\$D) Sanctions, reparations, and restitution;

\$E) Restructuring, reparation, material;

@233. Choose correct answer for International crimes.

- \$A) Peace crimes, military crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes against human security;
- \$B) Genocide, apartheid, peace crimes, crimes against humanity;
- \$C) Crime, genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity;
- \$D) Peace crimes, military crimes, apartheid, crimes against humanity;
- \$E) Crimes against human security, crimes against peace, genocide, apartheid;

@234. Foundations for the establishment of international liability.

- \$A) A legal basis, a factual basis;
- \$B) the legal basis for the violation;
- \$C) The fact that there is an offense;
- \$D) A criminal offense;
- \$E) Law, crime;

@235. Main bodies of system of international organizations.

- \$A) High, executive, administrative, special committees and commissions;
- \$B) High, executive, administrative, regional;
- \$C) Universal, regional, superior, administrative;
- \$D) Higher, administrative, executive, universal;
- \$E) Special, higher, executive, universal committees and commissions;

@236. How many years was participant session of agreement about cost and trade continued?

- \$A) 2 years;
- \$B) 4 years;
- \$C) 7-years;
- \$D) 10 years;
- \$E) 12 years;

@237. When was adopted Ganga Convention about sale and buy of international goods?

- \$A) In 1988;
- \$B) In 1999;
- \$C) In 1957;
- \$D) In 1975;

\$E) In 1955;

@238. What is international space law?

\$A) It's the totality of international legal norms, that determines status of air space, and heavenly body, that regulates state activities, depending on used, and space survey;

\$B) It is the first step of conclusion International treaty or the way of expression the wish of the state on being obligatory its conclusion which is not forecasted by contract;

\$C) It's the totality of international legal norms that determines status of air space and heavenly body;

\$D) Its treaties of IOs between organizations and states in the different spheres;

\$E) Its common act regulating relations;

@239. What is space dispositive capacity?

\$A) It's had capacity of rights and obligation also capacity to regulate mutual relation between states;

\$B) It's having capacity of rights and obligation also activity in Earth that rates with the activity in air space;

\$C) It's having capacity of rights and obligation also capacity to realize investigation works;

\$D) It's having capacity of rights and obligation also capacity of existence of responsibility;

\$E) Its having capacity of rights, and obligation, also capacity of existence of responsibility, at the time of realization of activity, about survey, and using air space.;

@240. What is the secondary subject of international legal space?

\$A) State in the basis of self-power;

\$B) International organizations, in the basis of self-power;

\$C) Nation and nationalities in the basis of self-power;

\$D) Intergovernmental organization in the basis of self-power;

\$E) Local self-government in the basis of self-power;

@241.How many stages does the principle of freedom investigation and using air spaces and heavenly body act in?

\$A) In 5 stages;

\$B) In 6 stages;

\$C) In 2 stages;

\$D) In 3-stages;

\$E) In 4 stages;

@242.What is space activity?

\$A) It's an activity in air spaces, also activity in Earth, that rates with the activity, in air space;

\$B) It's an activity in air space also activity in Earth that rates with the activity in sea;

\$C) It's an activity in sea;

\$D) It's an activity in air spaces also activity in Moon that rates with the activity in air space;

\$E) It's an activity in air spaces also activity in Earth that doesn't rates with the activity in air space;

@243.How many groups is international space organizations divided depend on their membership in?

\$A) Into two groups: Local Intergovernmental Organizations and International Non- governmental Organization;

\$B) Into one group: International Intergovernmental Organizations;

\$C) Into two groups: Local Intergovernmental Organizations and Local Non-governmental Organization;

\$D) Into 2-groups: 1. International Intergovernmental Organizations 2. International Non-governmental Organization.;

\$E) Into two groups: Local International Organizations and Local Non - governmental Organization;

@244.Which UNO agencies regulate space activities?

\$A) UNO General Assembly, First Committee of General Assembly, Committee on used space air for well-being, subcommittee and their worked group, also some part of UNO Secretary;

- \$B) Subcommittee and their working group;
- \$C) General Assembly First Committee of General Assembly;
- \$D) UNESCO UNIFEM ISA;
- \$E) General Assembly and Secretary of UNO;

@245. Which organizations are International Space Organizations?

- \$A) ISAT, INTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIK, COSPAR, IAF, IAA, IISL, ARABSAT, EUTELSAT, EOSI;
- \$B) INTERSPUTNIK IAA;
- \$C) INTELSAT IISL;
- \$D) No one;
- \$E) EOSI EUTELSAT;

@246. What activities are the course of states cooperation in the sphere of investigation and using of space air directed to?

- \$A) Together release results realize investigation worked mutual works in the sphere of air, etc;
- \$B) Do not release results together investigation works mutual works in the sphere of space meteorology etc;
- \$C) Together release results, realize investigation works, mutual works in the sphere of space meteorology, etc;
- \$D) Together release results realize investigation criminal mutual works in the sphere of space meteorology etc.;
- \$E) Decently to use space sphere and realize their cooperation in the sea sphere;

@247. Which of these scientists did contribute in the international space law?

- \$A) Charles Horton Cooley;
- \$B) Armando Kokka, Korovin;
- \$C) G. Hegel and Engels;
- \$D) V. Vernadsky;
- \$E) Bogdanov;

@248. What are the principles of environment?

\$A) The principle of environment of care mankind, the principle of prevent of damage between state, the principle of benefit using of natural resources, the principle of prevent of radioactive intoxication of environment, the principle of protection of ecological system of World Sea, Principle of international-legal responsibility of state;

\$B) The principle of protection of ecological system of World Sea and Principle of international legal responsibility of state;

\$C) Principle of do not interfere to the worked of the internal worked of other state and principle of publicity;

\$D) Principle of equality of the parties. Prevention of obstacles to the interests of participants: exclusion of the force does not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state and principle of publicity;

\$E) The principle of benefit using of natural resources and the principle of prevent of radioactive intoxication of environment;

@249. When was UNO Congress about international law conducted?

\$A) 13-17 march, 1982;

\$B) 1, 6 September, 1988;

\$C) 9, 15 January, 1988;

\$D) 21, 27 June, 1988;

\$E) 19, 23 February, 1988;

@250. How many forms of cooperation of states about protection of environment exist?

\$A) 2-kinds: Contraction, Organization;

\$B) Non-commercial;

\$C) International;

\$D) 2 kinds: administrative and departmental;

\$E) 2 kinds: governmental and non-governmental;

@251. How many members are there in the International coalition of defense of nature?

\$A) More than 963 members of 141 states of world;

\$B) More than 800 members, from 125 states of the world;

\$C) More than 450 members of 70 states of world;

\$D) More than 876 members of 133 states of world;

\$E) More than 300 members of 61 states of world;

@252. When was adopted Convention about localization of bankrupting of seas from ships?

\$A) In 1973;

\$B) In 1999;

\$C) In 1957;

\$D) In 1975;

\$E) In 1998;

@253. Which weapons were prohibited by the agreement of Moscow from 1963?

\$A) Sample of weapon core in atmosphere, space air, under the water;

\$B) Sample of weapon core under the water;

\$C) Sample of weapon core in space air;

\$D) Sample of weapon core in atmosphere;

\$E) Sample of weapon core in the nature;

@254. When was adopted protocol about substances that violate ozone layer of Earth?

\$A) 1989;

\$B) 1999;

\$C) 1998;

\$D) 1957;

\$E) 1975;

@255. When in Vienna were adopted two conventions on operational inform about atomic accident and on helping during atomic accident and radiation accident situation?

\$A) In 1986;

\$B) In 1988;

\$C) In 1957;

\$D) In 1998;

\$E) In 1975;

@256. How many groups is Convention about localization of pollution of seas from garbage's and other materials from 1972 divided?

- \$A) Into 5 group;
- \$B) Into 8 group;
- \$C) Into 3-group;
- \$D) Into 2 group;
- \$E) Into 10 group;

@257. When was adopted protocol about rarely sulfur garbage's and about limitation of oxygen nitrogen garbage's?

- \$A) In 1985-1988;
- \$B) In 1998;
- \$C) In 1957;
- \$D) In 1999;
- \$E) In 1975;

@258. What is International law of Security?

- \$A) Is a set of legal norms and principles, regulated military-political relations, between states, and other subjects of international law;
- \$B) Is a set of legal principles regulating political relations between states;
- \$C) Is a set of legal principles regulating military relations;
- \$D) Is a set of legal principles regulating military relations between NATO;
- \$E) Is a set of legal norms regulating military relations between organizations;

@259. The fundamental act of international security law is...

- \$A) Protection of International Security 1955;
- \$B) UN Chapter;
- \$C) The Convention on the Law of International Security of 1948;
- \$D) The Paris Pact (the Briand-Kellogg Pact), 1928;
- \$E) The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939;

@260. Regional collective security organizations are?

- \$A) North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organization of the Western European Union, Organization of the Liberation of Palestine;
- \$B) Organization of the Liberation of Palestine;
- \$C) Organization of the Western European Union;
- \$D) Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;
- \$E) Organization for Security and Assistance Europe;

@261. When the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Under Water was adopted?

- \$A) August 5, 1963;
- \$B) January 20, 1998;
- \$C) December 19, 1998;
- \$D) January 27, 1998;
- \$E) October 20, 1998;

@262. What is disarmament?

- \$A) Is set of measures aimed at limiting and reducing the armaments of military unit;
- \$B) Is a set of measures aimed at limiting and reducing the armaments of military organizations;
- \$C) Is a set of measures aimed at limiting and reducing the armaments of terrorists groups;
- \$D) Is a set of measures, aimed at limiting, and reducing the armaments of states, and military blocs;
- \$E) Is a set of measures aimed at limited and reducing the armaments of NATO;

@263. The only multilateral body of the international community in the field of disarmament outside the framework of the UN is...

- \$A) Commission on Disarmament;
- \$B) Conference on Disarmament;
- \$C) Committee, on Disarmament;
- \$D) Congress on Disarmament;
- \$E) Organization on Disarmament;

@264. When the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings was adopted?

- \$A) December 6, 1997 in the General Assembly;
- \$B) January 2, 2002 in the Vienna Convention;
- \$C) October 20, 2002 in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization;
- \$D) January 15, 2002 in the UN charter;
- \$E) January 20, 2002 in NATO;

@265. What is the main goal of the International law of security?

- \$A) Support international peace, and security;
- \$B) Support international unity;
- \$C) Support international disarmament;
- \$D) Support international human rights;
- \$E) Support international sovereign equality;

@266. What is Regional security?

- \$A) Security, in a separate region;
- \$B) Security of Atlantic region;
- \$C) Security of South Pacific region;
- \$D) Security of African region;
- \$E) Security of Asian region;

@267. What is Universal security?

- \$A) This is a world order provided, by the United Nations, based on the basic, principles of international law, and enshrined in the UN Charter;
- \$B) This is a world order provided by the Geneva Convention based on the principles;
- \$C) This were a norms provided by the League of Nation based on the customs;
- \$D) This is a world order provided by the General Assembly based on the universal norms;
- \$E) This is a world customs provided by the militaries based on the military norms;

@268. When was adopted resolution of the UN General Assembly about the nation of aggression?

\$A) December 18, 1968;

\$B) January 25, 2017;

\$C) March 11, 2017;

\$D) October 9, 2017;

\$E) January 5, 2017;

@269. When was adopted the Convention on the International security?

\$A) December 09, 1994;

\$B) September 2, 1980;

\$C) December 14, 1970;

\$D) April 19, 1980;

\$E) March 29, 1980;

@270. What means disputes in International law of security?

\$A) This is a situation, where the parties, have made mutual claims, against each other;

\$B) This is a situation where was the military organizations have made mutual disagreements;

\$C) This is a situation where the one state has disagreements with international organization;

\$D) This is a situation where the head of the one states have made disagreements against another state;

\$E) This is a situation where the head of the militaries have made mutual claims;

@271. The Statute of the International Court of Justice distinguishes the following types of disputes:

\$A) Disputes, the continuation of which could threaten international peace and security, local disputes, legal disputes, any disputes;

\$B) Military disputes;

\$C) Local and universal disputes;

\$D) Legal and regional disputes;

\$E) Local and regional disputes;

@272.The means and methods of warfare are of two kinds:

- \$A) Allowed, Unauthorized;
- \$B) Unauthorized;
- \$C) Universal;
- \$D) Principled and deliberated;
- \$E) Aggressive;

@273.Permanent members of the UN Security Council include:

- \$A) United Kingdom, China, Russia, United States, France;
- \$B) Argentina and Brazil;
- \$C) Russia and United States;
- \$D) German and China;
- \$E) Mexico and Canada;

@274.The main role in the consideration of disarmament issues is assigned by the UN Charter...

- \$A) The UN General Assembly;
- \$B) The UN, Security Council;
- \$C) The League of Cooperation of the United Nations;
- \$D) The UN Committee against Torture;
- \$E) Subsidiary organ of the Security Council;

@275.The abbreviation "OSCE" stands for...

- \$A) Organization for Security, and Co-operation in Europe;
- \$B) Organization for Security and Assistance Europe;
- \$C) Organization for Security and Freedom in Europe;
- \$D) Organization for Security and Peace in Europe;
- \$E) Organization for Security and Disarmament in Europe;

@276.The UN Disarmament Commission is...

- \$A) The subsidiary organ, of the General Assembly;
- \$B) The Committee's subsidiary body against torture;
- \$C) The subsidiary organ of the Security Council;
- \$D) The subsidiary organ of the League of Nations;

\$E) The UN Committee against Torture;

@277. The Freedom of flight over the open sea of aircraft of all countries is established.

\$A) The UN Convention on Air Law of 1967;

\$B) The UN Convention, on the Sea Law of 1982;

\$C) International Convention on Search and Rescue at Sea, 1979;

\$D) UN Convention on Space Law, 1898;

\$E) UN Convention on International Aviation, 1998;

@278. The principle of ensuring the safety of international civil aviation implies

\$A) Organization of combating fought terrorist acts, threatening personnel and passengers of aircraft;

\$B) Organization of the against illegal acts threatening the personnel of aircraft;

\$C) Organization of the fight against illegal people;

\$D) Taking measures to ensure constructive, and other technical, operational reliability of aircraft;

\$E) Organization for the provision of pilots;

@279. After entering the territory of a foreign state, the aircraft

\$A) Rules established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);

\$B) Rules established in this regard by international instruments (conventions);

\$C) Rules established, on this account by legislative acts, of a foreign

state; \$D) The rules established for this account by the Airline of the same aircraft;

\$E) The rules established between the two states;

@280. "Freedom of the Air" includes:

\$A) The right of transit with landing and fly in technical (refueling, technical inspection, repair) and other non-commercial purposes;

\$B) The right, to a non-stop transit, over the territory, of that country;

- \$C) The right of transit with landing in technical (refueling, technical inspection, repair) and other purposes;
- \$D) The right to fly in the Air Free;
- \$E) The right not to pay taxes;

@281. Bilateral agreements for the granting of commercial rights to a foreign aircraft can be classified into the following categories.

- \$A) "National type" and "Strasbourg type";
- \$B) "Chicago type", "Strasbourg type", "Bermuda type";
- \$C) "Strasbourg type" and "Constantinople type";
- \$D) "National type" and "Bermuda type";
- \$E) "Strasbourg type" and "The Hague type";

@282. The main body of ICAO is the...

- \$A) Elected from representatives of thirty member states-the Council of ICAO;
- \$B) General Assembly, of Member States-Assembly;
- \$C) Elected from representatives of Member States - Annual Conference;
- \$D) The creator of ICAO;
- \$E) Elected from the US;

@283. Under the auspices of the European Civil Aviation Conference can be understood:

- \$A) Model agreement, on air serviced ("Strasbourg type");
- \$B) Typical model of the agreement on temporary air routes ("Chicago type");
- \$C) Typical model of an agreement on temporary air routes ("Constantinople type");
- \$D) Typical model of an agreement on temporary air routes ("National type");
- \$E) Typical model of an agreement on temporary air routes ("International type");

@284. Which contract initiated the formation of International air law?

- \$A) The agreement, between France and Germany, from June 13, 1913;

- \$B) The Paris Convention;
- \$C) Chicago Convention;
- \$D) Cape Town Convention;
- \$E) Montreal Convention;

@285.Over the open sea, function the principle of...

- \$A) Freedom of flight;
- \$B) Non-regular air traffic;
- \$C) Freedom of irregular flights;
- \$D) Restrictions on freedom of flight;
- \$E) Freedom of flight over the territory of the UN member states;

@286.A dangerous zone in international air law is...

- \$A) An open sea area, within which, there may be a danger, for aircraft operations;
- \$B) Combat area;
- \$C) The territory of the state of emergency;
- \$D) Region of Martial Law;
- \$E) An ocean area;

@287.The Tokyo Convention, in order to apply its provisions, determines the flight time...

- \$A) With the moment the engine is switched on for take-off until the time of obtaining a landing permit at the airport;
- \$B) From the moment of the separation of the aircraft from the ground;
- \$C) From the moment, the engine is turned on to take off, until the end of the run, at landing;
- \$D) From the moment the engine is turned on to take off until the engine stops after landing;
- \$E) From the moment the engine is turned on to take off until the time of landing passengers;

@288.On which convention are the relations between states in the field of International Civil Aviation built?

- \$A) The Chicago Convention, of 1944;

- \$B) The Warsaw Convention;
- \$C) The Hague Convention;
- \$D) The Tokyo Convention;
- \$E) In the Guadalajara Convention;

@289. What Convention gives the right to carry out transportation on leased aircraft?

- \$A) The Chicago Convention;
- \$B) The Guadalajara Convention of 1961;
- \$C) The Warsaw Convention;
- \$D) the Hague Convention;
- \$E) in the Tokyo Convention;

@290. What protocol did the Warsaw Convention supplement in 1955?

- \$A) The Chicago Convention;
- \$B) The Warsaw Convention;
- \$C) The Hague Protocol;
- \$D) In the Guadalajara Convention;
- \$E) In the Tokyo Convention;

@291. In which convention does it speak of combating acts of unlawful seizure of aircraft?

- \$A) The Chicago Convention;
- \$B) The Montreal Convention, of 1971;
- \$C) The Warsaw Convention;
- \$D) In the Guadalajara Convention;
- \$E) In the Tokyo Convention;

@292. On what basis are intergovernmental agreements on air communication constructed?

- \$A) On a two-sided;
- \$B) On a one-sided;
- \$C) On a one-sided, and multilateral basis;
- \$D) On a multilateral;
- \$E) On a two-sided and one-sided;

@293. Which convention refers to the decision to compensate passengers and airlines for damage on the territory of any state?

- \$A) The Chicago Convention;
- \$B) In the Rome Convention, of 1962;
- \$C) The Warsaw Convention;
- \$D) In the Guadalajara Convention;
- \$E) In the Tokyo Convention;

@294. How many principles exist in air law?

- \$A) 5;
- \$B) 1;
- \$C) 4;
- \$D) 3;
- \$E) 2;

@295. What is International air law?

- \$A) This is the branch, of international public law;
- \$B) This is the branch of international law;
- \$C) This is the branch of family law;
- \$D) This is a branch of civil law;
- \$E) This is the branch of business law;

@296. The main principles of International maritime law are...

- \$A) The principle of freedom of the high seas the principle of peaceful use of the World Ocean the principle of protecting the environment from pollution;\$B) The principle, of freedom of the high seas;
- \$C) The principle of peaceful use of the World Ocean;
- \$D) The principle of protecting the environment from pollution;
- \$E) Principle of the reimbursable used of resources of the World Ocean;

@297. The legal regime of inland sea waters is established...

- \$A) On the basis of the relevant decisions of the Governments of States entitled to use inland waters;
- \$B) On the basis of a relevant UN decision;

- \$C) By the coastal state, at its discretion;
- \$D) On the basis of the relevant NATO permit;
- \$E) On the basis of the relevant decisions of the President;

@298. The territorial sea is...

- \$A) The sea belt adjacent to the land territory or to the outer border of inland sea waters to which knew sovereignty of the coastal State;
- \$B) Adjacent to the land territory or to the outer border of inland sea waters a marine belt with a length of up to 24 km;
- \$C) The sea belt, adjacent to the land territory, or to the outer border of inland sea waters, which is subject, to the sovereignty of the coastal state, as well as to the airspace above it;
- \$D) Adjacent to the land territory or to the outer border of inland sea waters a marine belt with a length of up to 36 km;
- \$E) Adjacent to the land territory or to the outer border of inland sea waters a marine belt with a length of up to 34 km;

@299. An exclusive economic zone is...

- \$A) Area outside the territorial sea adjacent to it. The width of the economic zone cannot exceed 1200 nautical miles measured from the same baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;
- \$B) Area outside the territorial sea adjacent to it. The width of the economic zone cannot exceed 1800 n miles measured from the same baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;
- \$C) Area outside the territorial sea, adjacent to it. The width of the economic zone, cannot exceed 200 nautical miles, measured from the same baselines, from which the breadth, of the territorial sea is measured;
- \$D) Area outside the territorial sea adjacent to it. The width of the economic zone cannot exceed 1000 nautical miles measured from the same baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;
- \$E) Area outside the territorial sea adjacent to it. The width of the economic zone cannot exceed 1100 nautical miles measured from the same baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;

@300. Not applicable to internal water of Sea under the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of 1958 and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982...

- \$A) Waters of Persian Gulf;
- \$B) Water seas;
- \$C) Water oceans;
- \$D) Waters of rivers, lakes;
- \$E) Water waterfalls;

@301. Archipelagic waters are:

- \$A) The state territory, on which other states, enjoyed separate rights;
- \$B) A state water conduit at which other states enjoy certain right;
- \$C) State river, on which other states enjoy certain rights;
- \$D) State lakes, on which other states enjoy certain rights;
- \$E) State glaciers, on which other states enjoy certain rights;

@302. International Rivers are rivers:

- \$A) Flowing through the tried territory of two states;
- \$B) Flowing, through the territory, of two or more states;
- \$C) Flowing through the US and Mexico;
- \$D) Flowing through the territory of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan;
- \$E) Flowing through the territory of the UN member states;

@303. United Nations Convention on Law of Sea was signed in:

- \$A) 1957;
- \$B) 1999;
- \$C) 1998;
- \$D) 1975;
- \$E) 1982;

@304. Number of serving judges in international Tribunal for Law of Sea are:

- \$A) 21;
- \$B) 15;
- \$C) 14;

\$D) 13;

\$E) 12;

@305. International Tribunal for Law of Sea is based on...

\$A) San-Francisco;

\$B) Los Angeles;

\$C) Washington;

\$D) New-York;

\$E) Germany;

@306. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was signed in...

\$A) San-Francisco;

\$B) Los Angeles;

\$C) Washington;

\$D) New-York;

\$E) Jamaica;

@307. Where Convention on the Law of the Sea or the Sea treaty was open for signature?

\$A) Washington, USA;

\$B) London, England;

\$C) Moscow, Russia;

\$D) Montego Bay, Jamaica;

\$E) Dushanbe. Tajikistan;

@308. How many countries are binding with the Law of the Sea Convention of the Law of the Sea treaty?

\$A) 154-Countries, and European Community;

\$B) 152 Countries;

\$C) 153 Countries;

\$D) 155 Countries;

\$E) 151 Countries;

@309. When was Convention on the Law of the Sea or the Law of the Sea treaty open for signature?

- \$A) 10 December 1982;
- \$B) 1 November 1983;
- \$C) 2 November 1983;
- \$D) 4 November 1983;
- \$E) 5 November 1983;

@310. Which of the following is not the part of the provision of the Law of the Sea Convention?

- \$A) No one;
- \$B) Archipelagic status and transit regimes;
- \$C) Protection of the marine environment;
- \$D) Coral, protection;
- \$E) Navigation;

@311. What have G. Grotius said about the principle of freedom of the high sea?

- \$A) "No state could claim, to subordinate, the high sea, or its part to its sovereignty";
- \$B) "State can claim to subordinate the high sea or its part to its sovereignty";
- \$C) "State can claim to subordinate the high sea";
- \$D) "State can claim part of the high sea to its sovereignty";
- \$E) No one;

@312. When was the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) adopted?

- \$A) 1974;
- \$B) 1957;
- \$C) 2002;
- \$D) 1998;
- \$E) 1999;

@313. When was the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) 73/78 entered into force?

- \$A) 1975;

- \$B) 1999;
- \$C) 1958;
- \$D) 1998;
- \$E) 2002;

@314.How many Countries participate in the STCW Convention?

- \$A) More than, 70;
- \$B) 250;
- \$C) More than 55;
- \$D) More than 200;
- \$E) More than 100;

@315.Where was adopted the International Rules of Preventing Collision at Sea (COLREGS)?

- \$A) London;
- \$B) Astana;
- \$C) Dushanbe;
- \$D) Moscow;
- \$E) Tashkent;

@316.When was the Helsinki Convention entered into force?

- \$A) May 3, 1980;
- \$B) May 3, 1986;
- \$C) May 4, 1986;
- \$D) May 7, 1986;
- \$E) May 5, 1986;

@317.When was the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea entered into force?

- \$A) August 12, 2006;
- \$B) August 2, 2010;
- \$C) August 5, 2010;
- \$D) August 4, 2010;
- \$E) August 1, 2010;

@318. International humanitarian law is...

- \$A) The branch of international law, the principles and norms of which, in order to limit the scourge of war, determine unacceptable methods and means of warfare and protect the victims of war;
- \$B) The right of the humanitarian character defined the vector of the development of human right in international law;
- \$C) Humanitarian principles in international law;
- \$D) Humanitarian standards of international cooperation in the field of human rights protection;
- \$E) The right of the humanitarian character defines the vector of the development of human safety in international law;

@319. The main source of international humanitarian law is...

- \$A) International agreement;
- \$B) Pact;
- \$C) Custom;
- \$D) Convention;
- \$E) Agreement;

@320. Under the protection of international humanitarian law are...

- \$A) Persons, who do not, directly take part;
- \$B) Combatants;
- \$C) People;
- \$D) A stateless person;
- \$E) Persons who did directly take part in hostilities;

@321. The means of warfare are...

- \$A) Weapons, shells, substances used by the armed forces, of the belligerents to harm and destroy the enemy;
- \$B) Shells and ammunition;
- \$C) The shells and substances aimed at defeating the enemy;
- \$D) Ballistic missiles;
- \$E) Dangerous objects and devices capable of causing suffering to a person;

@322. International humanitarian law does not regulate the use of the following weapons:

- \$A) Ballistic missiles;
- \$B) Chemical weapons;
- \$C) Nuclear weapon;
- \$D) Hydrogen bombs;
- \$E) Biological weapons;

@323. The International Committee of the Red Cross was established in:

- \$A) Geneva, (Switzerland);
- \$B) Paris (France);
- \$C) Bonn (German);
- \$D) Vienna (Austria);
- \$E) Warszawa (Poland);

@324. Extradition (extradition of a person to another state) may be subject to crimes of an international character:

- \$A) Foreign citizens;
- \$B) Foreign residents;
- \$C) A citizen who committed an international crime;
- \$D) Refugees;
- \$E) Person who have the political asylum status;

@325. A nuclear-weapon-free zone under international law is not:

- \$A) Madeira Island;
- \$B) Belarus;
- \$C) Mongolia;
- \$D) Spain;
- \$E) Tajikistan;

@326. The main provisions of international humanitarian law are contained in:

- \$A) The Geneva Conventions of 1949, and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977;
- \$B) The Chicago Convention;

- \$C) The Havana Convention;
- \$D) The Montreal Convention;
- \$E) The Cape Town Convention;

@327.The Theater of military operations is...

- \$A) Territory, on which the armed forces of the belligerent states, actually conduct, military operations;
- \$B) Enemy territory;
- \$C) The territory of the enemy's military grouping;
- \$D) The territory of the deployed of the occupation troops;
- \$E) Territory of military bases;

@328.The legal status of the Baltic Straits is determined by:

- \$A) The Chicago Convention;
- \$B) The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982;
- \$C) The Copenhagen Treaty, of 1857;
- \$D) The Montreal Convention;
- \$E) Convention No. 108 of 1958;

@329.What country does belong to the Suez Canal?

- \$A) Egypt;
- \$B) Sudan;
- \$C) Saudi Arabia;
- \$D) Israel;
- \$E) Palestine;

@330.Third Geneva Convention of 1949 puts before itself protection of:

- \$A) Prisoners, of war;
- \$B) Refugee;
- \$C) Military mercenaries;
- \$D) Civilians;
- \$E) Humanitarian convoy;

@331.When was the International Rules of Preventing Collision at Sea (COLREGS) adopted?

- \$A) 1972;
- \$B) 1998;
- \$C) 2002;
- \$D) 1957;
- \$E) 1999;

@332.How many Countries participate in the COLREGS Convention?

- \$A) 165;
- \$B) 163;
- \$C) 164;
- \$D) 153;
- \$E) 166;

@333.When was the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter signed?

- \$A) 1972;
- \$B) 1999;
- \$C) 1957;
- \$D) 2002;
- \$E) 1998;

@334.United Nations Convention on Law of Sea came into the force in...

- \$A) 1957;
- \$B) 1999;
- \$C) 1998;
- \$D) 1994;
- \$E) 2002;

@335.The limits of the exclusive economic zone under international law are:

- \$A) Up to 2100 nautical miles;
- \$B) Up to, 200 nautical miles;
- \$C) Up to 800 nautical miles;
- \$D) Up to 1200 nautical miles;
- \$E) Up to 1000 nautical miles;

@336.What is International criminal law?

- \$A) An independent branch of international public law, governed the cooperation of states in the fought against international crimes, their detection, investigation and punishment;
- \$B) Deals with criminal responsibility of states for disobedient and ungovernable citizens;
- \$C) Set of norms which establish and regulate relations of states in promotion and funding of international crimes;
- \$D) Branch of international public law which deals only with the crimes committed by Russian citizens against USA citizens;
- \$E) Regulates international crimes such as divorce of people with different nationalities;

@337.The core crimes under international law are....

- \$A) Illegal seizure of aircrafts counterfeit of currency betrayal of the spouse and hostage-taking;
- \$B) Genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crimes of aggression;
- \$C) Extradition nuclear weapon construction and divorces of EU citizens;\$D) Property relations inherited and extradition;
- \$E) All of the listed;

@338.Is Tajikistan a party to the Rome Statute?

- \$A) No, not yet;
- \$B) Yes, signed- 4 April 1998, ratified on 23 April 1999;
- \$C) Yes. Tajikistan had signed, the Statute on 30 November 1998, and ratified on 5 May 2000;
- \$D) Yes, Tajikistan Had signed the treaty on 3 November 1976;
- \$E) No and won't;

@339.Find a definition of "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, racial or religious group".

- \$A) Genocide;
- \$B) Feticide;

- \$C) Suicide;
- \$D) Insecticide;
- \$E) Pesticide;

@340. What are the sources of international criminal law?

- \$A) Treaties, international conventions, international customary law, judicial decisions and writings of eminent legal scholars;
- \$B) The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations and legislation of the third world countries;
- \$C) Moral rules of the world religions;
- \$D) Differ from the sources of international law;
- \$E) International customs only;

@341. How many principles are there in international criminal law?

- \$A) 24-are listed in the Statute of International Court of Justice;
- \$B) 1 habeas corpus act;
- \$C) 6;
- \$D) 2 – no evidence no guilt, principle of individual responsibility;
- \$E) International criminal law has no principles;

@342. What is the English equivalent of Latin “Nullum crimen sine lege”?

- \$A) There is no punishment without specified that in the law;
- \$B) The principle of non-retroactivity of the law;
- \$C) The guilt principle;
- \$D) There is no crime, without specifying, that in the law;
- \$E) Principle of justice;

@343. International crime is.

- \$A) An act, that violates such fundamental, vital interests of the world community that is viewed as crime;
- \$B) Thoughts and values that are considered wrong by the world community;
- \$C) An action that is considered legal;
- \$D) No correct answer;
- \$E) Deviant behavior of foreigners;

@344.ICC (or ICCT) is an abbreviation for...

- \$A) International Criminal Court;
- \$B) Intentions or Crime Circumstances;
- \$C) Information Causing Crime;
- \$D) Limited liability Company;
- \$E) International Cotton Court;

@345.Which treaty established the International Criminal Court (ICC)?

- \$A) The Rome Statute, of the fought International Criminal Court (Rome Statute) (1998);
- \$B) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961);
- \$C) United Nations Charter (1945);
- \$D) Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (1919);
- \$E) Makhachkala Treaty (1996);

@346.What is the object of international treaties?

- \$A) International treaties;
- \$B) Customs;
- \$C) Convention;
- \$D) Declaration;
- \$E) Charter of UN;

@347.When Tajikistan joined to the Convention of Vienna «About law of international treaties"?

- \$A) 5 December 2002;
- \$B) 5 December 1998;
- \$C) 5 December 1999;
- \$D) 4 November 1995;
- \$E) 5 December 2017;

@348.The sources of International Law of treaties?

- \$A) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Vienna Convention on the Succession of States in respected of Treaties, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organization;
- \$B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

- \$C) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;
- \$D) The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;
- \$E) The Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

@349. How many articles does have The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties?

- \$A) 30 articles;
- \$B) 20 articles;
- \$C) 100 articles;
- \$D) 40 articles;
- \$E) 85-articles;

@350. What is the International Law of treaties?

- \$A) The branch of international law, which determines the method of concluding, performing, and dissolving a treaty;
- \$B) The branch of private international law which determines the method of concluding performing a treaty;
- \$C) The branch of public international law which determined the method of concluded, performing a treaty;
- \$D) The branch of private international law which determines the principles of treaty;
- \$E) The branch of private international law which determines the methods of treaty;

@351. What's an International treaty?

- \$A) It's an agreement between, two or more subjects of international law, which in result arose international rights, and obligations between sides;
- \$B) It's an agreement between Tajikistan and Russia;
- \$C) It's an agreement only between two states;
- \$D) It's an agreement between two or more subjects of International law which in its result don't arise any international rights;
- \$E) It's an agreement between European countries;

@352. What kinds of International treaties do you know according to the sphere of action?

- \$A) Bilateral and multilateral;
- \$B) Open and closed;

- \$C) Universal-regional;
- \$D) Political and economic;
- \$E) Social and scientific;

@353. What forms do the international treaties have?

- \$A) Oral-written;
- \$B) Credit treaty;
- \$C) Treaties about peace;
- \$D) Treaties in transport field;
- \$E) Treaties about problems of law;

@354. What parts include the structure of international treaty?

- \$A) 1. Introduction 2. Special part;
- \$B) 1. Introduction 2. Content-basis part 3. Including part;
- \$C) 1. Content 2. Basis part;
- \$D) 1. Introduction 2. Concluding part;
- \$E) 1. General 2. Special part;

@355. When was adopted The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

- \$A) 1975;
- \$B) 1999;
- \$C) 2002;
- \$D) 1969;
- \$E) 1998;

@356. What is an agreement?

- \$A) It is type of international treaty, which its regulation is limit, and clear, but in practice such treaty expresses all features of international treaties;
- \$B) It is kind of treaty that has its own regulation and features;
- \$C) It is kind of international treaty which regulated relations between states;
- \$D) It is kind of treaty which regulation is not limited and clear;
- \$E) It is kind of international treaty expresses all features of international treaties;

@357. What is Convention?

- \$A) It is an international treaty which consists of special problems;

- \$B) It is kind of international treaty which included economic problems;
- \$C) It is a treaty which includes economic and administrative problems;
- \$D) It is type of international treaty, which includes legal, economic, administrative, and social problems;
- \$E) It is kind of international treaty that has its own regulation and features;

@358.What is protocol?

- \$A) It is an additional document;
- \$B) It is an international treaty;
- \$C) It is an international agreement;
- \$D) It is an international convention;
- \$E) It is a helping, document;

@359.What is declaration?

- \$A) It is type of international treaty, which is concluding by two or more countries, about their relations in specific spheres;
- \$B) It is an international treaty which is not concluded by two or more countries about their relations;
- \$C) It is an international treaty which is concluding in political and social relations;
- \$D) It is an international treaty concluding by three states about their relations;
- \$E) It is an international treaty concluding only by two countries;

@360.When was adopted Final Advisory Act of the OSCE?

- \$A) 1-August 1975;
- \$B) 1999;
- \$C) 1957;
- \$D) 2002;
- \$E) 1998;

@361.When was adopted the Charter UN?

- \$A) 26-June 1945;
- \$B) 1957;
- \$C) 1975;
- \$D) 1999;
- \$E) 1998;

@362. What does mean «Mobius vivendi»?

- \$A) It is a Latin word, means «form of existence»;
- \$B) Appearance;
- \$C) Agreement;
- \$D) Treaty;
- \$E) Structure;

@363. What is determined the contractual - legal capacity of International organizations (IOs)?

- \$A) International treaties and pacts on relations of IOs with states;
- \$B) Its administrative organ;
- \$C) Its servicing organ;
- \$D) is departmental, act;
- \$E) The international immunity of IOs;

@364. What kind of contracts cannot IOs conclude?

- \$A) Only contracts on friendship cooperation and mutual help on neutrality;
- \$B) Contracts between International between-governmental organizations between states and IOs on global problems;
- \$C) Contracts on friendship cooperation and mutual help, on neutrality, on changed of the territory, agreement on reformed of diplomatic relations;
- \$D) Contracts on relations in the spheres of economy policy culture and cooperation;
- \$E) Contracts on diplomatic missions' cooperation and mutual help on neutrality on change of the treaty agreement on reformation of friendship relations.;

@365. Which groups of IOs can be participants of International treaties?

- \$A) Treaties of IOs between organizations and states let in the different spheres;
- \$B) Treaties of IOs with those states where their staff dextrose not between public organizations and religious organizations;
- \$C) Treaties of IOs with those organizations where their staff exist between organizations and states in the different spheres;
- \$D) IOs cannot be the participants of any relations;

\$E) Treaties of IOs, with those states where their staff, exist between organizations-states in the different spheres, between IOs;

@366.What kind of International treaty does Vatican conclude?

\$A) Common act regulated relation of Catholic Church;

\$B) Compurgator, regulating mutual relation between Catholic Church;

\$C) Concordat, regulating mutual relation, between Catholic Church and states;\$D) Departmental act regulating mutual relation;

\$E) All International Treaties which the states can conclude;

@367.What principles are the basis for participation of states in the conclusion of International treaties?

\$A) Principle of do not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state and principle of publicity;

\$B) Principle of equality, principle of voluntary-freedom;

\$C) Principle of equality of the parties, prevention of obstacles to the interests of participant's exclusion of the force;

\$D) Principle of equality principle of voluntary and the principle of publicity;

\$E) Principle of equality of the parties do not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state;

@368.What periods does include the process of conclusion the international treaties?

\$A) 1. To make the bill, 2. Adopt the bill of treaty, 3. Determine the whole text of treaty, 4. Expression of the wishes of the states about being obligatory the conclusion of International treaties;

\$B) To made and adopted the bill of treaty (1) expression of the wishes of the states about being obligatory the conclusion of International treaties (2);

\$C) Express the idea of the states (1) ratification (2) and statement of the bill (3);

\$D) To make and adopt the bill of treaty (1) determine the whole text of treaty(2) expression of the wishes of the states about being obligatory the conclusion of International treaties(3);

\$E) To make the bill (1) to sign the bill (2) to ratify the bill (3) the statement of the bill(4);

@369. What principles should be obeyed during making and adoption of the text of International treaty?

\$A) Principle of equality of the parties, prevention of obstacles to the interests of participants, exclusion of the force, did not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state and principle of publicity;

\$B) Principle of equality principle of voluntary and freedom Principle of equality of the parties: prevention of obstacles to the interests of participant's exclusion of the force;

\$C) Principle of equality of the parties: prevention of obstacles to the interests of participants: exclusion of the force;

\$D) Principle of do not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state and principle of publicity;

\$E) Principle of equality principle of voluntary and the principle of publicity;

@370. What ways of expression of the wishes of the states on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties are determined by international practice?

\$A) 1. Assignment of International treaty, 2. Ratification, 3. Adoption, 5. Statement, 6. Joint to it, 7. Exchange of the documents which form International treaty and other ways determined by the parties;

\$B) Exchange of the documents which form International treaty and other ways determined by the parties (1) making and adoption of the law (2) process when the bill passes into the law (3);

\$C) Assignment of International treaty (1) ratification (2) adoption (3) statement (4) joint to it (5);

\$D) Join to the treaty and adoption of the bill of the treaty (1) exchange of the documents which form International treaty and other ways determined by the parties (2) making and adoption of the law (3);

\$E) Making and adoption of the law (1) process when the bill passes into the law (2) assignment of International treaty (3);

@371. What is assignment of International treaty?

\$A) It is the first step, of conclusion International treaty, or the way of expression, the wish of the state, on being obligatory its conclusion, which is forecast by contract, or agreement of the parties, or the wish of participants, for assignment;

\$B) it is the first step of conclusion International treaty or the way of expression the wish of the state on being obligatory its conclusion which is not forecast by contract;

\$C) The way of expression the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is sign by its authority representative but it does not have legal force yet;

\$D) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is signed by its authority representative;

\$E) The way of expression of the agreement of the Public associations on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is not sign by its authority representative;

@372.What is ratification of International treaty?

\$A) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which must not be ratify: except assignation it forecasts other ways of its additional statement;

\$B) The way of expression, of the agreement of the state, on being obligatory conclusion, of International treaties, which is sign by its authority representative;

\$C) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is signed by its authority representative but it did not have legal force yet;

\$D) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which must be ratify: except assignation it forecasts other ways of its additional statement;

\$E) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is not signed;

@373.What is adoption of International treaty?

\$A) The way of expression the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which must not be ratified, except assignation it forecasts other ways of its additional statement;

\$B) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is not sign by its authority representative;

\$C) The way of expression, the agreement of the state, on being obligatory conclusion, of International treaties, which is sign by its authority, representative but it does not have legal force, yet;

\$D) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of treaties which is sign by its authority representative and have legal force;

\$E) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is not sign by its authority representative and have legal force;

@374.What is the statement of International treaty?

\$A) The way of expression, the agreement of the state, on being obligatory conclusion, of International treaties, which must not be ratify, except assignation, it forecasts other ways of its additional statement;

\$B) The way of expression of the agreement of the IOs on being obligatory conclusion of treaties which is sign by its authority representative and have legal force;

\$C) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is not sign by its authority representative and have legal force;

\$D) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is not signed by its authority representative;

\$E) The way of expression of the agreement of the individuals on being obligatory conclusion of treaties which is sign by its authority representative and have legal force;

@375.Who are the subjects of International treaties?

\$A) The state nation and nationalities fought for their independence International organizations (IOs);

\$B) The state citizens physical and legal persons religious organizations;

\$C) The state international between governmental organizations nations and city-states;

\$D) The state, nation, and nationalities fighting, for their independence, International organizations (IOs), and city-states;

\$E) The state private and public organizations noncommercial organizations;

@376. Interpretation of an international treaty is:

- \$A) A process aimed at establishing, the meaning of the treaty, and revealing the true intentions, of the contracting parties;
- \$B) A process aimed at establishing the problem revealing the wrong intentions of the contracting parties;
- \$C) A process aimed at establishing the problem of the treaty the wrong intentions of the contracting parties;
- \$D) A problem aimed at accepting the value of the treaty and revealing the wrong intentions of the parties;
- \$E) A treaty aimed at establishing the value of the meaning of wrong intentions of the parties;

@377. What principles are used for the interpretation of international treaties?

- \$A) Principle of sovereignty equality;
- \$B) General-special principles;
- \$C) Principle of good faith;
- \$D) Principle of cooperation state;
- \$E) Principle of non-use of force;

@378. Termination of an international treaty means:

- \$A) That it didn't lose its binding force in the relations between its participants but had ceased to give them rights and obligations;
- \$B) That it keeps its binding force in the relations between its participants and give them rights and obligations;
- \$C) That it has lost, its binding force, in the relations, between its participants, and has ceased, to give them rights, and obligations;
- \$D) That it keeps its binding force in the relations between its participants and give them rights and obligations;
- \$E) That it temporarily keeps its binding force in the relations between its participants and give them rights and obligations;

@379. Cancellation of international treaties is:

- \$A) This is a bilateral refusal of the states from the treaty;
- \$B) This is a multilateral refusal of the coalition from the treaty;
- \$C) This is a bilateral refusal of the organizations from the treaty;
- \$D) This is a unilateral refusal, of the state from the treaty;
- \$E) This is a multilateral refusal of the state from the treaty;

@380.Ways to terminate an international treaty is:

- \$A) Lawful-unlawful, volitional-automatic;
- \$B) Renouncement, unlawful and reduction;
- \$C) Cancellation and renouncement;
- \$D) Renouncement and denunciation;
- \$E) Renouncement or novation;

@381.Volitional ways of termination of the international treaty is:

- \$A) Cancellation-innovation denunciation-revocation;
- \$B) Cancellation or denunciation;
- \$C) Innovation and cancellation;
- \$D) Renouncement or novation;
- \$E) renouncement and innovation;

@382Automatic methods of termination of the international treaty is:

- \$A) Expiry of the treaty, the occurrence of cancellation condition, termination of the subject of the contract, destruction of the contractual object, the emergence of a new peremptory norm of international law and war;
- \$B) Expiry of the treaty and war;
- \$C) The occurrence of cancellation condition and expiry of the treaty;
- \$D) Destruction of the contractual object or termination of the subject of the contract;
- \$E) Termination of the subject of the contract and expiry of the treaty;

@383.The object of an international treaty is:

- \$A) The relations of subjects, of international law, over material and non-material goods, actions, and abstinence from actions;
- \$B) The agreement of subjects of international law over material goods and actions;
- \$C) The relations of subjects of international law over nonmaterial goods, actions;
- \$D) The customs of subjects of international law over actions;
- \$E) The customs of subjects of international law over material goods;

@384.By the territorial influence, an international treaty can be:

- \$A) Universal, regional, local;

- \$B) Universal and Regional;
- \$C) Local and Regional;
- \$D) Universal;
- \$E) Regional or Universal;

@385. On the accessibility of participation in an international treaty are:

- \$A) Open-closed;
- \$B) Open and universal;
- \$C) Closed or universal;
- \$D) Open and Regional;
- \$E) Regional or Universal;

@386. By number of participant's international treaty are:

- \$A) Bilateral-multilateral;
- \$B) Bilateral and Unilateral;
- \$C) Multilateral and Unilateral;
- \$D) Bilateral;
- \$E) Unilateral;

@387. How many types of consular officers are there in the international law?

- \$A) 8;
- \$B) 2;
- \$C) 7;
- \$D) 5;
- \$E) 6;

@388. What is a consul?

- \$A) Consul-official one state, located in another state, for the protection of the rights, and interests of its citizens, and of their state;
- \$B) Consul-official one state located in another state for the protection interests of its citizens and of their state;
- \$C) Consul-official for the protection of the rights and interests of its citizens and of their state;
- \$D) Consul-official one state located in another state for the protection of the rights and interests of human;
- \$E) Consul-official one state for the protection of the rights and interests of its citizens and of their state;

@389. What is the main source of consular relation?

- \$A) International customs and national legal norms;
- \$B) National legal norms;
- \$C) International customs;
- \$D) Universally recognized, international norms;
- \$E) All international treaties;

@390. What is consular relation?

- \$A) Consular relation-international administrative legal relation, intend to protect the rights and interests of the state, as well as its citizens, physical and legal entities in the territory of another state;
- \$B) Consular relation international administrative legal relation intend to protect the rights and interests of the state;
- \$C) Consular relation international administrative protect the rights and interests of the state: as well as its citizens: physical and legal entities on the territory of another state;
- \$D) Consular relation international administrative legal relation intended to protect the rights and interests of the state: as well as its citizens;
- \$E) Consular relation international administrative intended to protect the rights and interests of the state: as well as its citizens: physical and legal entities on the territory of another state;

@391. How many consular institutions are there?

- \$A) 5 general consulates vice-consulates consular agencies and consular services;
- \$B) 1 consulates;
- \$C) 2 vice-consulates and consular agencies;
- \$D) 4-General consulates, consulates, Vice-consulates and Consular agencies;
- \$E) 3 consulates vice-consulates and consular agencies;

@392. What are the main functions of consular?

- \$A) Consulates have three main functions: protection of the interests of its state and its citizens, as well as legal entities, the promotion of the development of friendly relations, primarily economic, cultural and scientific, information in the field of consular activity, which includes the provision of relevant information to interested citizens and legal entities;

\$B) The promotion of the development of friendly relations primarily economic cultural and scientific information in the field of consular activity which includes the provision of relevant information to interested citizens and legal entities;

\$C) Consulates have three main functions: protection of the interests of its state and its citizens as well as legal entities, information in the field of consular activity which included the provision of relevant information to interested citizens and legal entity;

\$D) Consulates have three main functions: protection of the interests of its state and its citizens as well as legal entities the promotion of the development of friendly relations primarily economic cultural and scientific;

\$E) Protection of the interests of its state and its citizens as well as legal entities;

@393.What does mean "de-facto"?

\$A) Recognition by necessarily relationships, defined by law;

\$B) Practiced necessarily defined by law;

\$C) Practiced not necessarily defined by law;

\$D) Practiced and is necessarily defined by law;

\$E) Practiced but not necessarily defined by international law;

@394.What is exequatur?

\$A) Exequatur, is a document, certifying the recognition, of the consul, by the host country consular;

\$B) Exequatur is a document certifying the recognition of the consul;

\$C) Exequatur is a document certifying the recognition of the consul by the both countries consular;

\$D) Exequatur is a document certifying the recognition of the consul by the both countries;

\$E) Exequatur is a document certifying the recognition of all the consuls;

@395.To how many categories divided the staff of consular?

\$A) 3-Consular personal, administrative and technical personal and servicing personal;

\$B) 4 consular personal administrative and technical personal servicing personal and general consular personals;

\$C) 2 consular personal and administrative personal;

- \$D) 1 consular personal;
- \$E) 2 consular personal administrative and technical personal;

@396. Where is written about the categories of consular?

- \$A) In the Vienna convention, which was adopted in 1963;
- \$B) In the Vienna convention which was adopted in 1997;
- \$C) In the charter of the UNO;
- \$D) In the national legal norms;
- \$E) In the constitution of Tajikistan;

@397. To how many categories divided the immunities and privileges of the consular?

- \$A) 2;
- \$B) 7;
- \$C) 6;
- \$D) 8;
- \$E) 5;

@398. Which Convention has local character?

- \$A) Havana;
- \$B) Vienna;
- \$C) Paris;
- \$D) Geneva;
- \$E) Karakas;

@399. How many social economic commissions work under the governing of Economic and Social Council?

- \$A) Five: Europe, Asia, Pacific Ocean, Latin America, Africa, Western Asia;
- \$B) Four: Latin America, Pacific Ocean, Europe and Asia,
- \$C) Two: Pacific Ocean and Western Asia;
- \$D) Two: Africa and Europe;
- \$E) Three: Asia; Western Asia and Africa;

@400. When was adopted general agreement about cost and commerce and, what is this agreement?

- \$A) It was adopted in 1975 and it is non-universal agreement;
- \$B) It was adopted in 1999 and it is an international agreement;

- \$C) It was adopted in 1957 and it is the agreement of the state;
- \$D) It was adopted in 1998 and it is non-governmental agreement;
- \$E) It was adopted in 1947, and it is the universal agreement;