**@1.**

**What does the essence of the concept "monetary" consist of?**

$A) Monetary units of foreign states;

$B) Monetary unit of the country;

$C) "monetary" consist ofCash, units both own, and foreign and also credit and payment documents which cost is expressed in foreign monetary which are applied in international settlements;

$D) Bills of exchange and checks, credit cards;

$E) all correct answers;

**@2.**

**The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is created in:**

$A)The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is created in1956.;

$B) is by Junior1999;

$C) by Burito in 2009;

$D) in1989;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@3.**

**The multilateral agency on guaranteeing investments (MAGICIANS) is created in:**

$A) the multilateral agency on guaranteeing investments (MAGICIANS) is created in 1988;

$B) the relation in 1999;

$C) Really I don’t know maybe it, in 2009;

$D) 1989;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@4.**

**The international monetary law carries out a purposeful influence on the behavior ofstates, international organizations and other participants of these relations in the international monetary system. The impact of its methods is aimed at maintaining international law and order in the international monetary system. These include:**

$ A) Only binding;

$ B) Only the ban;

$ C) Only permission;

$ D) There is no correct answer;

$ E) binding, prohibition, permission;

**@5.**

**"In view of prevalence in the system of financial legal relationship of the monetary relations a number of authors this under an industry of the international economic rightrefers to as the international monetary law" - said:**

$A) Tiunov;

$B) Bezbah;

$C) Kolosov;

$D) Suhanov;

$E) it is Lukashuk;

**@6.**

**Who recognized the international monetary law as an industry, then sub industry of the international financial law in the beginning, and qualified it as institute of the international financial law later?**

$A) Tiunov;

$B) Bezbakh;

$C) Kolosov;

$D) Sukhanov;

$E) it isV.M.Shumilov;

**@7.**

**International monetary law is:**

$A) International monetary law is a branch of international public law;

$B) it is no branch;

$C) it is branch of taxes law;

$D) it is relational between two or more state;

$E) it is very difficult question;

**@8.**

**Thanks to what efforts of scientists in 70–80 of the 20th century efforts of lawyers on development of the concept of the international monetary law became more active?**

$A) Tiunova;

$B) Bezbakh;

$C) Kolosova;

$D) international monetary law by Sukhanova;

$E) L.A. Lunts, A.B. Altshuler, V.I. Lisovsky;

**@9.**

**Monetary legal relationships have considerable similarity with:**

$A) ecological legal relationship;

$B) criminal legal relationship;

$C) tax legal relationship;

$D) civil legal relationship;

$E) financial legal relationship;

**@10.**

**The basic legal principle of a monetary control and monetary exchange control created in the international practice of the monetary relations is:**

$A) principle of legality;

$B) principle of immunity of a private property;

$C) principle of respect of honor and advantage of the personality;

$D) principle not of touch of the personality;

$E) a priority, economic measures in implementation of state policy in the field of a monetary control;

**@11.**

**By nature, the conflict norms are?**

$A) the conflict norms areReference;

$B) fixing;

$C) imperative;

$D) is dispositive;

$E) representing;

**@12.**

**Specify stages of forming of a private international law of RT:**

$A)Specify stages of forming of a private international law of RT there passed two stages as a part of the Union State and the independence period;

$B) independence acquisition;

$C) period of transition to the market relations;

$D) independence and sovereignty;

$E) sovereign equality with other countries;

**@13.**

**What relations are governed by a private international law?**

$A) property and personal non-property relations with a foreign element(IML);

$B) entrepreneurial the relations in the international commercial turnover;

$C) international economic relations;

$D) personal non-property relations with a foreign element;

$E) international property relations with a foreign element;

**@14.**

**The right is applied to the contract on creation of the legal entity with foreign participation:**

$A) for choice right of any country;

$B) which citizen is one of participants;

$C) places of organization of the legal entity;

$D) with which the agreement it is most closely connected;

$E) where is property of the legal entity;

**@15.**

**The special list of subjects as (in broad understanding of this term) not only the states, other subjects of the international public law participate in the international financial (monetary) relations is characteristic of the international monetary law:**

$A) physical, and legal entities: mainly banks, exchanges, funds and other organizations;

$B) Only physical persons;

$C) Only legal entities;

$D) Only funds;

$E) Only banks;

**@16.**

**In modern conditions in the sphere of IML function:**

$A) the intergovernmental, financial organizations performing coordination functions; $B) political organizations;

$C) military organizations;

$D) there is no correct answer;

$E) all correct answers;

**@17.**

**In modern conditions in the sphere of IML function:**

$A) the international financial institutions performing separate supranational functions;

$B) political organizations;

$C) military organizations; there is no

$D) the correct answer;

$E) all correct answers;

**@18.**

**Specify a type of works which doesn't use protection of the Bern convention on protection literary, and works of art:**

$A) performing painting;

$B)Bern convention on protection literary performing folk art;

$C) messages of information nature;

$D) scientific works;

$E) works of a graphics and sculpture;

**@19.**

**Treat category of the intergovernmental financial organizations performing coordination functions:**

$A) World Bank;

$B) International Labor Organization;

$C) UNICEF;

$D) WHO;

$E) UNESCO;

**@20.**

**Treat category of the international financial institutions performing separate supranational functions:**

$A) regional banks and funds of development;

$B) International Labor Organization;

$C) UNICEF;

$D) WHO;

$E) UNESCO;

**@21.**

**Belong to the category of completely supranational international financial institutions:**

$A) the international financial bodies created according to intergovernmental agreements with participation of financial bodies of the states;

$B) International Labor Organization;

$C) UNICEF;

$D) WHO;

$E) UNESCO;

**@22.**

**Determine the place of international treaties in the system of the law of RT:**

$A) all international acts possess a benefit in application;

$B) only conventions have an advantage in application;

$C) take an advantage only the international universal agreements;

$D) only the international acts recognized as RT has an advantage in application(international monetary law);

$E) the agreement between the parties the Commonwealth of Independent States has an advantage;

**@23.**

**In the international monetary law, except above-named, it is necessary to carry to subjects:**

$A) regional, monetary unions (European monetary Union, West African monetary union, etc.);

$B) Only the states can be subjects of IML;

$C) Only physical persons can be subjects of IML;

$D) Only legal entities can be subjects of IML;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@24.**

**In the international, monetary law, except above-named, it is necessary to carry to subjects:**

$A) World, trade organization;

$B) Only the states can be subjects of IML;

$C) Only physical persons can be subjects of IML;

$D) Only legal entities can be subjects of IML;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@25.**

**The stock exchange is:**

$A) the stock exchange isthe Organized market of securities functioning on a basis; centralization of offers on purchase and sale of securities;

$B) Sphere of a financial system of Ukraine;

$C) Financial resources in the international market;

$D) the Legal entity, engaged in insurance;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@26.**

**What is the "closed" monetary?**

$A) Monetary is freely exchanged on money of other countries;

$B) Monetary in which there is no gold equivalent;

$C) Monetary which acts on the territory of one country or group of the countries;

$D)«closed» Monetary with which transactions are limited in the territory of a certain country;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@27.**

**What is "monetary intervention"?**

$A) the Exclusive right of the state on transaction with foreign monetary;

$B) Abuse of regulations of implementation of monetary transactions, speculation in monetary values;

$C) Direct, intervention of the state in transactions in the foreign exchange market by sale or purchase of foreign monetary for the purpose of increase or decline in the rate of national or foreign monetary(international monetary law);

$D) Sale of national monetary by the state in the world foreign exchange market;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@28.**

**What is a Monetary Monopoly?**

$A)a Monetary Monopoly Exclusive, the right of the state to operate with foreign monetary;

$B) The regulation of the procedure for external settlements and monetary transactions; $C) Intrusion of the state in operations in the foreign exchange market;

$D) Prohibition of foreign monetary transactions in the domestic market of the country;

$E) There is no correct answer;

**@29.**

**What is "monetary control"?**

$A) the Exclusive right of the state on transaction with foreign monetary;

$B) Majestically, a regulation of an order of external calculations and transactions with monetary(IML);

$C) Intervention of the state in transactions in the foreign exchange market;

$D) the Regulation of purchase and sale of foreign monetary in the domestic market;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@30.**

**What is "monetary rate"?**

$A) the Price, monetary unit of one country, is expressed in monetary unit of other country;

$B) monetary Official exchange rate;

$C) the Possibility of free monetary exchange on money of other country;

$D) equal ratio of two monetary units;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@31.**

**What is "monetary blocks"?**

$A) Group of the states in which a certain coordination of monetarist policies is performed;

$B) Group of the states in which the monetary of member countries becomes attached to country predominant force monetary;

$C) National and international banks through which purchase, sale and monetary exchange is performed;

$D) "monetary blocks» Group of the states performing collective monetary intervention;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@32.**

**What is "monetary areas"?**

$A) Group of the countries in which coordination of monetarist policies and the system of external calculations is performed(international monetary law);

$B) National and international banks through which monetary transactions are performed;

$C) attachment of the member country to the country predominant force in implementation of monetarist policies;

$D) Group of the countries performing calculations in common monetary;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@33.**

**What is called "exchange market"?**

$A) National and international banks and also the exchanges through which purchase, sale and exchange of foreign monetary is performed;

$B) "exchange market"the Approved, coordinate monetarist policies and the system of external calculations;

$C) Set of the states which developed based on monetary blocks;

$D) the interbank market on purchase and sale of monetary;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@34.**

**What is "monetary dumping"?**

$A) No restrictions on foreign exchange transactions;

$B) monetary dumping"Exports, goods below world prices from countries with a non-quoted monetary to countries with a more stable monetary,

$C) Realization of goods at prices below world prices;

$D) Significant long-term understatement of the ruble's exchange rate;

$E) There is no correct answer;

**@35.**

**What is "monetary clearing"?**

$A) Type of long-term leasing;

$B) "monetary clearing"the Settlement system based on mutual offsetting of liabilities;

$C) Transactions on exchange of goods aren't followed by money transfers;

$D) the Settlement system between participants;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@36.**

**How the cost of freely convertible monetary is determined?**

$A) international monetary law on the official rate;

$B) On purchasing power;

$C) commodity filling;

$D) On the demand and supply;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@37.**

**"The market of Eurodollars" is:**

$A) the Organizations — creditors of the European industry in US dollars;

$B) the European monetary Bank and its transactions in US dollars;

$C)"The market of Eurodollars" is the Market, monetary exchange of the USA in Europe;

$D) Transactions of financial institutions of the European countries in US dollars;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@38.**

**What currencies have the status of reserve?**

$A) Vilno, convertible currencies (iml);

$B) US dollars;

$C) Swiss francs;

$D) Cash, units of any country;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@39.**

**What methods monetary quotations are used today?**

$A) Method of "consumer goods basket";

$B) Method of gold parity;

$C) direct method, and return quotation;

$D) Comparison of purchasing power of currencies;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@40.**

**What are the financial monetary rates?**

$A) Market rate of currencies;

$B) Officially the rates registered on content of gold or other monetary;

$C) Exchange cash rates;

$D) Rates, the international settlements used in case of implementation (international monetary law);

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@41.**

**What is the market of Euro monetary?**

$A) Market of Eurodollars;

$B) the market of Euro monetary,Market, currencies of the member countries of the EU;

$C) Market of interbank short-term transactions;

$D) Market of cash exchange transactions;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@42.**

**What are the main forms of international payments?**

$A) Bill and check cash;

$B) the main forms of international paymentsBank transfer, collection, letter of credit, open account calculations, bill, check;

$C) Documentary credit;

$D) Postal transfer;

$E) There is no correct answer;

**@43.**

**What means "exchange arbitrage"?**

$A) Settlement transactions in international trade;

$B) Calculations between the entities;

$C) Interbank transactions;

$D) "exchange arbitrage"the monetary transactions performed for the purpose of conversion and receipt of benefit;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@44.**

**The set of actions and the recommendations of the state in the field of the international finance are?**

$A) Financial function of the state;

$B) State policy;

$C) International, financial policy and (International monetary law);

$D) Function of the state;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@45.**

**The short-term market in which financial intermediaries (banks) bring together among themselves creditors and borrowers is the market:**

$A) National;

$B) Financial;

$C) International, cash (international monetary law);

$D) State;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@46.**

**Creditors and borrowers are subjects:**

$A) Insurance market;

$B) market, lending capitals and (international monetary law);

$C) security market;

$D) real estate market;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@47.**

**What monetary is called convertible?**

$A) Monetary which has the fixed official rate;

$B) Monetary, freely exchanges on money of other countries(international monetary law);

$C) Monetary which acts on the territory of group of the countries;

$D) Monetary unit which can be exchanged for foreign monetary in case of trip abroad;

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@48.**

**In case of devaluation of national monetary:**

$A) the price of domestic goods within the country grows;

$B) the price of domestic goods within the country decreases;

$C) the price of domestic goods within the country doesn't change;

$D) all correct answers;

**@49.**

**Monetary risks are:**

$A)Monetary risks are group of risks which arise because of use of foreign currencies in international agreements;

$B) the risks connected with change in the future of transaction price;

$C) risks which arise in connection with failures in the system of international settlements on monetary transactions;

$D) all correct answers.

$E) there is no correct answer;

**@50.**

**The account in which the calculations performed by bank of one country at the request of bank of other country on the basis correspondent and transactions are reflected:**

$ A) loro-account;

$ B) international correspondent account;

$ C) vostro - account;

$ D) is a nostro-account.

$ E) There is no correct answer;

**@52.**

**The international monetary system is:**$A)international monetary system is the system which functions self-contained or serves the international driving of goods and factors of production;

$B) international driving of factors of production and goods and set of tools;

$C) enshrined in the international agreements a form of the organization of the monetary relations which do not function self-contained or serving the international driving goods and production factors;

$D) all answers are right;

$E) there Is no the correct answer;

**@52.**[**Monetary unit of account**](http://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/monetary+unit+of+account) **function:**

$A) the contract (transaction) constituent contracts and also other documents on the basis of which or for execution of which currency transactions are made;

$B) [Monetary unit of account](http://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/monetary+unit+of+account) functioned the world finance settled by international legal norms on currency calculations fullest reflects a substance of the international standards about ensuring stability of world currency system; $C) direct investments of residents to foreign countries;

$D) the national or foreign currency converted to the nonresident for the purpose of an advance payment for import of goods (works and services) (in case of partial or complete non-execution of obligations from the nonresident);

$E) Licensing fee is established for ownerships at a rate of ten indexes for calculations, and for legal entities – at a rate of twenty indexes for calculations;

**@53.  
The history of emergence of the currency relations begins:**$A) History of emergence of the currency relations begins since Somoniyon state; $B) since the Sosoniyon state; $C) since the Shayboniyon state; $D) since the Akhomanishniyon state; $E) since the time of AmiretBuhoro;

@54. Sources of "currency values"  
$A) Sources of currency value, customs, duties and repayments from the won people; $B) contracts; $C) customs; $D) customs and contracts; $E) money;

**@55.   
The principles of the gold-coin standard were:**$A) establishment of gold maintenance of national monetary units;

$B) performance by gold of function of world money, and consequently, general means of payment;

$C) customs;

$D)The principles of the gold-coin standard were establishment, the gold maintenance of national monetary units, performance by gold of function of world money, and consequently, general means of payment, the free exchange of the banknotes of the issue central banks which are in circulation for gold (exchange was made on the basis of their gold parities);

$E) money;

**@56.  
When the international conference on economic and financial problems took place**$A) In (IML) Genoa in 1922;

$B) In London in 1923 y;

$C) In Washington in 1925 y;

$D) In Dushanbe in 1990 y;

$E) In Tokyo in 1925 y;

**@57.**

**The Genoa currency system is created**$A) In (IML) Genoa in 1922

$B) In London in 1923 y;

$C) In Washington in 1925 y;

$D) In Dushanbe in 1990 y;

$E) In Tokyo in 1925 y;

**@58.   
The conflict norm has the following structure:**$A) hypothesis, disposition and sanction;

$B) volume, binding and sanction;

$C) conflict norm has the following structure,volume and binding;

$D) hypothesis and disposition;

$E) volume and hypothesis;

**@59.   
In 1944 at the Bretton Woods conference it was accepted:**$A) In 1944 at the Bretton Woods conference it was accepted the gold and exchange standard based on two currencies — US dollar and pound sterling;

$B) general means of payment;

$C) direct investments of residents;

$D) direct investments of residents and direct investments;

$E) Licensing fee;

**@60.   
Philosophy of the Bretton Woods currency system were:**$A) Philosophy of the Bretton Woods currency system were 1) use of reserve currencies (US dollar, English pound sterling)  
2) establishment of obligatory exchange of reserve currencies   
on gold  
3) exercise of regulation of the currency relations by the international organizations (IMF and IBRD);

$B) use of reserve currencies (US dollar, English pound sterling);

$C) establishment of obligatory exchange of reserve currencies on gold;

$D) exercise of regulation of the currency relations by the international organizations;

$E) is officially cancelled the gold standard;

**@61.   
The state currency monopoly had the following reference signs:**$A) state currency monopoly had the following reference signs 1) practically, the complete isolation of internal   
the commodity and monetary market from the world markets of goods, services and the capitals;  
2) centralization of management of currency resources of the state  
3) minimum number of immediate participants   
foreign economic activity, served  
generally through the single "currency" bank  
4) ban on possession and address of currency values within the country  
5) lack of objective need of existence economically and legally verified system of currency regulation instead of which direct state administration dominated(IML);

$B) 1) the almost complete isolation of the domestic commodity and monetary market from the world markets of goods, services and the capitals;

$C) centralization of management of currency resources of the state;

$D) lack of objective need of existence economically and legally verified system of currency regulation instead of which direct state administration dominated.

$E) ban on possession and address of currency values within the country;

**@62.**

**It agrees according to researchers for violation of the currency legislation whatperpetrators of responsibility are involved.**$A) It agrees according to researchers for violation of the currency legislation what perpetrators of responsibility are involved, administrative, or criminal responsibility;

$B) do not bear any responsibility;

$C) bear the international responsibility; there is no

$D) the correct answer of

$E) bear only in exceptional cases;

**@63.**

**Monetary responsibility is some form of:**

$A) Monetary responsibility is some form of the financial legal liability;

$B)political responsibility;

$C) political and international responsibility;

$D) all answers are correct;

$E) all answers are correct;

**@64.**

**What is a foreign currency liability:**

$A) are not responsible;

$B) in exceptional cases only;

$C) foreign currency liability -resident , non-resident;

$D) there is no right answer;

$E) responsibility of the pilot;

**@65.**

**That is the basis of currency of liability:**

$A) The basis of currency of liability exchange,offense ;

$B) exchange order ; $C) international responsibility;

$D) there is no right answer;

$E) all answers are correct;

**@66.**

**What is a currency offense?**

$A) Currency offense is unlawful, an offense committed by a resident or nonresident intentional or by negligence for which the currency legislation;

$B) exchange order;

$C) international responsibility;

$D) there is no right answer;

$E) all answers are correct;

**@67.**

**Whether contained in regulatory legal acts, the concept and violation of currencylegislation:**

$A)is not contained;

$B) Whether contained in regulatory legal acts, the concept and violation of currency legislation, yes included;

$C) international responsibility;

$D) there is no right answer;

$E) all answers are correct;

**@68.**

**The subjective side of the currency, the offence presupposes that:**

$A)The subjective side of the currency, the offence presupposes that fault in the form of intent or not exercised;

$B) the existence of intent in the form of care;

$C) the presence of guilt in the form of care;

$D) there is no right answer;

$E) all answers are correct;

**@69.   
What acts as the general object of currency offenses:**$A) The acts as the general object of currency offenses public, the relations developing in the course of the relation of currency values, and also at implementation of calculations between residents and nonresidents;

$B) calculations between the resident and the nonresident;

$C) the public relations developing in the course of the address of currency values and also at implementation of calculations between residents and nonresidents;

$D) there is no the correct answer;

$E) all answers are right;  
**@70.  
It is necessary to carry to sanctions for violation of the currency legislation and acts of bodies of currency regulation:**$A) Its necessary to carry to sanctions for violation of the currency legislation and acts of bodies of currency regulation penalty, restrictions of freedom;

$B) penalty or forced labor;

$C) there is no the correct answer;

$D) imprisonment, penalty forced labor and restriction of freedom;

$E) all answers are right

**@71.   
Follows from standards of Laws on currency regulation that:**$A) Standards of Laws on currency regulation is responsibility, directed to restoration of the relations in the sphere of a turn of currency values and compensation of losses of the states;

$B) responsibility is directed to cancellation of the relations to the sphere of a turn of currency values;

$C) currency values and compensation of losses of the states;

$D) all answers are right;

$E) all answers are wrong;

**@72.  
Currency is?**$A) Currency is -national, currency of foreign countries;

$B) Currency transactions between residents and nonresidents are carried out without restrictions;

$C) the natural person who is engaged in currency exchange transaction as the individual entrepreneur and the legal entity rendering special services in foreign currency;

$D) Residents are obliged to take in the terms provided by the contract necessary measures for revenues to the accounts in authorized banks of the following assets;

$E) the national or foreign currency converted by the nonresident to the resident for the purpose of payment for export of goods (works and services);  
**@73  
The basic principles of currency regulation are:**$A) basic principles of currency regulation is to ensuring rule of law,  
- minimum use of administrative measures  
- prevention of unreasonable intervention of bodies of currency regulation and currency control in implementation of currency transactions;

$B) principle of indivisibility of the international peace and safety;

$C) principle of disarmament;

$D) principle of equal and equal security;

$E) principle of prohibition of propaganda for war;  
**@74.  
International economic law is?**$A) International economic law is - As branch, international law the international economic   
the right represents the system of usual and contractual norms,   
governing the relations between subjects of the international public law in the sphere of economy(IML);

$B) represents set of the coordinated legal principles and norms establishing the volume of the rights, obligatory for the states, and freedoms of the individual regulating the system of international legal guarantees of observance and restoration of these rights in case of their violation from the state and also interstate cooperation in development and strengthening of respect for the rights and freedoms of the person;

$C) this condition of the international relations at which there is no danger to existence, functioning and development both each state separately, and all states, all international community in general;

$D) are understood various spaces of the globe including its overland and water surfaces, a subsoil, airspace and also space and celestial bodies;

$E) is branch of international law which norms govern the interstate relations in connection with use of the World Ocean;  
@75.  
Purpose of currency control?  
$A) The Purpose, currency control is providing and control of observance by residents and nonresidents of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and an established order of implementation of currency transactions(IML);

$B) definition of compliance of currency transactions to the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and to an established order of their implementation;

$C) check of validity of the payments and the translations connected with currency transactions and existence of necessary documents for their implementation;

$D) check of completeness and objectivity of account and reporting under currency transactions;

$E) residents can carry out the connected with capital flow on condition of the notification of National bank of Tajikistan;

**@76.   
The currency exchange —**$A) currency exchange is the place where free purchase and sale of national currencies, proceeding from the course ratio between them (quotation) developing in the market under the influence of supply and demand is carried out;

$B) large associations;

$C) the minimum number of direct participants of foreign economic activity, serviced the main through the only "currency" bank; there is no

$D) the correct answer;

$E) all correct answers;  
**@77.  
Currency contract:**$A) currency contract is the contract (transaction), constituent contracts and also other documents on the basis of which or for execution of which currency transactions are made;

$B) the natural person who is engaged in currency exchange transaction as the individual entrepreneur and the legal entity rendering special services in foreign currency;

$C) direct investments of residents to foreign countries;

$D) national or foreign currency, for the purpose of an advance payment for import of goods (works and services) (in case of partial or full non-execution of obligations from the nonresident);

$E) Licensing fee is established for natural persons at a rate of ten indicators for calculations, and for legal entities – at a rate of twenty indicators for calculations;  
**@78.   
How many types function the international and financial organizations today?**$A)Therewas 3 function;

$B) 10;

$C) 100;

$D) there is no the correct answer;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@79.  
What does the essence of a concept of currency consist in?**$A)The essence of a concept of currency consist monetary, units as own and foreign and also credit and payment documents the cost of which, is expressed in foreign currency which are applied in international payments;

$B) monetary units of the country;

$C) bill, checks, credits;

$D) there is no the correct answer;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@80.   
What currencies have the status of reserve?**$A) Currencies have the status of reserve monetary, units of any country;

$B) US dollars;

$C) Swiss francs;

$D) there is no the correct answer;

$E) all answers are correct;

@81.   
Main forms of international payments?  
$A) Main forms of international payments is bank transfer, the collection, the letter of credit, the bill, calculations on   
open accounts, check;

$B) bank transfer;

$C) check;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@82.   
What is currency monopoly?**   
$A) Currency monopoly is exclusive right, state to operations with foreign currency;

$B) calculations;

$C) Legislation;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@83.   
Creditors and borrowers are subjects?**$A) Creditors and borrowers are subjects of market, loan capitals;

$B) real estate market;

$C) insurance market;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@84.  
An object of the market is?**$A) Objects of the market is tools, financial market;

$B) state;

$C) natural persons;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@85.   
What is the closed currency?**$A) closed currency is a currency, operations with which are limited in the territory of a certain country;

$B) currency in which there is no gold equivalent;

$C) currency freely exchanges and money of other country;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;

**@86.   
What is an exchange rate?**$A) exchange rate is the price of monetary unit, one country is expressed in monetary unit of other country;

$B) official exchange rate of валюта

$C) equal two monetary units

$D of a ratio) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@87.  
Multinational corporations passed several stages in the development and therefore they can be divided conditionally on several generation;**$A)There was 5 generations.;

$B) 2 generations;

$C) 3 generations;

$D) 4 generations;

$E) 6 generations;  
**@88.  
 Multinational corporation is understood as;**$A) Multinational corporation is a large associations.;

$B) organization;  
$C) establishment;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@89.  
To thirds group of branches of multinational corporation carry;**$A) thirds group of branches of multinational corporation carry out export oriented manufacturing;

$B) export production;

$C) import production;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@90.  
The multinational corporation can be divided on;**$A) can be divided on international, multinational and global;

$B) international;

$C) state;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;

**@91.  
Usually multinational corporations expand the international business in the way...?**$A) multinational corporations expand the international business in the way creations, abroad new companies;

$B) by means of business;

$C) at development the state;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@92.  
When did the first generation of multinational corporation develop?**$A) prior to World War I of 1914-1918.;

$B) 1945; $C) 1970;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@93.  
When did the second generation of Multinational Corporation develop?**$A) between two world wars (1918-1939);

$B) 1945;

$C) 1975;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@94.  
When did the third generation of multinational corporation develop?**$A) later, World War II of 1945;

$B) 1947; $C) 1948;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@95.  
When the fourth generation of multinational corporation was formed?**$A) 1970-1980;

$B) 1975;

$C) 1990;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@96.  
When did the fifth generation of multinational corporation develop?**$A) at the beginning of xxi;

$B) at the xx;

$C) at the end of xx;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are correct;  
**@97.   
The III Geneva Convention (1949) grants to the International Committee of the Red Cross the right to visit prisoners of war?**$A) III Geneva Convention (1949) grants to the International Committee of the Red Cross the right to visit prisoners of war to define ways of realization of this right;

$B) and to provide their evacuation;  
$C) and to provide with food, medical care; $D) Bills for commission of religious practices;

$E) all correct answers;  
**@98.  
The III Geneva Convention of 1949 puts before itself protection:**$A) prisoners of war;

$B) civilian population;

$C) III Geneva Convention of 1949 puts before itself protection in 2009;

$D) 1989;

$E) all answers are incorrect;  
**@99.  
The IV Geneva Convention (1949) takes under protection:**$A) IV Geneva Convention (1949) takes under protection civilian population;

$B) not combatants;

$C) prisoners of war;

$D) participants of internal disorders and internal tension of;

$E) all answers are incorrect;  
**@100.  
"Procedure 1503" is applied (XLVIII) UN in the relation:**$A) all states;

$B) "Procedure 1503" is applied (XLVIII) UN in the relation is those states which joined PGPP and the Optional protocol;

$C) all states according to the solution of SB;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) those states which joined PGPP and the Optional protocol according to the solution of SB;

**@101.**

**"Procedure 1503" (XLVIII) UN considers complaints about violations:**

$A) all rights and freedoms of the person;

$B) "Procedure 1503" (XLVIII) UN considers complaints about violations rights proclaimed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

$C) the rights proclaimed in the Charter of the UN;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) the rights recognized in the state violator;

**@102.**

**"Human measurement" - the term which participants of OSCE (CSCE) designate:**

$A) "Human measurement" - legal questions in the sphere of their relationship connected with human rights;

$B) legal questions of consideration of complaints to respect for human rights;

$C) legal protection of the person during armed conflicts;

$D) the legal questions defining spiritual development;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@103.**

**In a situation of the international and not international armed conflicts of norm of IHL are applied:**

$A)In a situation of the international and not international armed conflicts of norm of IHL are applied directly;

$B) directly only in the conditions of the international armed conflict;

$C) directly only in the conditions of not international armed conflict;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) All answers correctly;

**@104.**

**In case of gross violation of human rights the individual or a group of persons should address, first of all:**

$A) first of all in courts of the country;

$B) to the UN High Commissioner for human rights;

$C) in church;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) in Human Rights Committee at the UN;

**@105.**

**According to the Geneva accords about protection against consequences of armed conflicts is subject:**

$A) property of medical institutions;

$B) sanitary vehicles for transportation of the wounded, sick, medical personnel;

$C) personal belongings of prisoners of war;

$D) property of the civilian population;

$E) according to the Geneva accords about protection against consequences of armed conflicts can be subject all of the above;

**@106.**

**According to IHL the civilian is:**

$A) the person which isn't a part of armed forces;

$B) the person which is under protection of the Third Geneva Convention;

$C) the person who can't be attacked;

$D) the person who can still be attacked with direct participation in fighting while such participation continues

$E) According to IHL the civilian is all above mentioned;

**@107.**

**According to Art. 3 of the Geneva Conventions of I, II, III, the IV humane treatment without any discrimination use:**

$A) the persons who aren't taking part in military operations;

$B) persons from armed forces which laid down arms;

$C) persons who ceased to be involved in military operations owing to a disease, wound, detention;

$D) All answers are incorrect;

$E) according to Art. 3 of the Geneva Conventions of I, II, III, the IV humane treatment without any discrimination use is all above mentioned;

**@108.**

**During armed conflicts action of the right remains in a look:**

$A) during armed conflicts action of the right remains in a look norms of international humanitarian law;

$B) special decisions of the UN Security Council;

$C) legal regulation by means of the international organizations;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are right;

**@109.**

**The UN High Commissioner for human rights is appointed:**

$A) UN High Commissioner for human rights is appointed by Secretary general is also approved by the United Nations General Assembly;

$B) the United Nations General Assembly is also approved by the UN Secretary General;

$C) the Security Council is also approved by the UN Secretary General;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are right;

**@110.**

**Types of liability of the states are:**

$A)The liability of the states are-reparations;

$B) restitutions;

$C) restaurants;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all answers are right;

**@111.**

**Military advisers and instructors are the persons sent to other state on the basis of bilateral agreements for:**

$A) assistance in creation of armed forces;

$B) preparation of military shots;

$C) training of troops;

$D) directly involved in the fighting which isn't;

$E Military advisers and instructors are the persons sent to other state on the basis of bilateral agreements, all above mentioned;

**@112.**

**Armed forces in international law are**

$A) Armed forces in international law are regular (SV, Naval Forces, the Air Force), irregular (rebels, guerrillas, the risen population) troops;

$B) Groups of persons, carrying arms and involved in fighting;

$C) active armed forces (SV, Naval Forces, Air Force) and also mercenaries, military instructors, advisers, spies of;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all correct answers;

**@113.**

**Armed conflict of the international character is a collision**

$A) between armed forces of the states;

$B) between armed forces of the national liberation movement and the mother country; $C) between armed forces of the risen party and armed forces of other state;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) Armed conflict of the international character is a collision, all above mentioned;

**@114.**

**Armed conflict of not international character are the any armed actions in the territory of any state between its armed forces and anti-governmental armed forces and the organized armed groups at a condition:**

$A) existence of responsible command;

$B) compliance with laws and customs of war;

$C) conducting the continuous and coordinated military operations;

$D) control over a part of the territory;

$E) all of them are correct answers;

**@115.**

**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is adopted by the UN on December 10**

$A1948;

$B) 1974;

$C) 1980;

$D) 1958;

$E) 1947;

**@116.**

**The supreme value in Tajikistan, under the Constitution, is:**

$A) supreme value in Tajikistan, under the Constitution is can be person, his rights and freedoms;

$B) state;

$C) people;

$D) all answers are incorrect;

$E) all correct answers;

**@117.**

**The Hague conventions and contracts define the rights and duties of belligerent parties:**

$A) The Hague conventions and contracts define the rights and duties of belligerent parties at conducting combat operations also limit the choice of means of drawing damage

$B) on protection of the victims of war;

$C) in the international armed conflicts;

$D) in relation to the civilians who aren't involved in fighting;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@118.**

**The United Nations General Assembly in the field of human rights is authorized to consider:**

$A) United Nations General Assembly in the field of human rights is authorized to consider any questions within the Charter of the UN;

$B) any questions of work of the Center for human rights;

$C) only the questions or affairs presented by the UN High Commissioner for human rights of;

$D) the questions presented to UNSC;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@119.**

**The main protection and restoration of the violated rights and freedoms of the person happens at the level**

$A)the main protection and restoration of the violated rights and freedoms of the person happens at the level - national;

$B) regional;

$C) international;

$D) family;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@120.**

**The civil and political rights are for the first time recorded in (in):**

$A) civil and political rights are for the first time recorded in the French Declaration of human rights and the citizen of;

$B) the European Bill about the rights;

$C) Charter of the UN (1945);

$D) $E) all correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@121.**

**The civil rights provide to the person:**

$A) life;

$B) freedom benefits;

$C) equality guarantees;

$D) personal security;

$E) allmentioned are correct answers;

**@122.**

**The worst human rights violation which designates an extreme form of racial discrimination is**

$A) worst human rights violation which designates an extreme form of racial discrimination is apartheid;

$B) collaborationism;

$C) regionalism;

$D) war;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@123.**

**In order that "procedure 1503 (XLVIII)" worked with the UN, it is necessary:**

$A) "procedure 1503 (XLVIII)" worked with the UN, it is necessary voluntary cooperation of the states;

$B) that the states undertook to adopt this procedure;

$C) resolution of ECOSOS of the UN;

$D) the consent of the states on cooperation is optional;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@124.**

**The terms "wounded" and "patient" in MGP mean any person**

$A) terms "wounded" and "patient" in IHL mean any person which needs medical care and which abstains from any armed action;

$B) from the structure of armed forces which needs medical care and which abstains from any armed resistance;

$C) civil, needing medical care which abstains from armed resistance;

$D) wearing a military uniform of clothes and needing medical care;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@125.**

**The additional protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 is applicable**

$A) additional protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 is applicable only to the international armed conflicts;

$B) to the armed conflicts resulting from disorders and internal tension;

$C) to all armed conflicts;

$D) all correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@126.**

**The additional protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 is applicable:**

$A) additional protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 is applicable to not international armed conflicts;

$B) to all types of armed conflicts;

$C) only to the international armed conflicts;

$D) all correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@127.**

**The European convention on protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms was adopted in:**

$A) 1950;

$B) 1953;

$C) 1947;

$D) 1963;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@128.**

**The European Court of Human Rights carries out:**

$A) European Court of Human Rights carries out interpretation and application of the European convention on protection of human rights and also right of consideration of individual complaints;

$B) the solution of any questions connected with violation of the political rights of the person;

$C) only interpretation of the European convention on inquiries of member countries of SE;

$D) all correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@129.**

**Complaints to the European Court of Human Rights can be filed**

$A) member states of SE at each other;

$B) non-governmental organizations and groups of persons on the states - members of SE;

$C) individuals on the member state of SE;

$D) all mentioned are correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@130.**

**The victims of war - persons who don't take part in military operations or stopped such participation since a certain moment:**

$A) the wounded sick in field army;

$B) persons, castaway of the structure of armed forces;

$C) prisoners of war;

$D) the civilian population, including in the occupied territory;

$E) all mentioned are correct answers;

**@131.**

**The means of warfare forbidden IHL are:**

$A) means of warfare forbidden in IHL such as chemical, bacteriological, separate types of conventional weapons of;

$B) the means determined by the sovereign state it is selective;

$C) the new developed means of warfare;

$D) all correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@132.**

**The forbidden warfare methods, according to IHL, are:**

$A) use of distinctive emblems of the Red Cross, the UN, the coats of arms, flags, a military uniform of the states which aren't in the conflict;

$B) perfidy;

$C) not selective conducting military operations, destruction of cultural values, constructions for providing the civilian population, the objects concealing dangerous forces (a dam, the NPP);

$D)all mentioned are correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@133.**

**The captured combatants and civilians who are in power of adverse party have the right:**

$A) captured combatants and civilians who are in power of adverse party have the right on humane treatment; infringement of their life, advantage, the rights and beliefs is forbidden, protection against any acts of violence is provided to them;

$B) determined by adverse party in the conflict;

$C) determined by the party of the captured combatants and civilians;

$D) all correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@134.**

**The protective emblem of the Red Cross or Red Crescent is used for protection:**

$A) protective emblem of the Red Cross or Red Crescent is used for protection public health services, both military, and civil;

$B) military facilities;

$C) the transport and other vehicles transporting freights for the civilian population; $D) child care facilities, schools;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@135.**

**An individual complaint at the UN has to be filed to Human Rights Committee:**

$A) individual complaint at the UN has to be filed to Human Rights Committee the alleged victim or other authorized officer on behalf of the victim;

$B) any person who recognizes it as necessary;

$C) a group of persons which recognize it as necessary;

$D) human rights organization on behalf of the victim;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@136.**

**The individual complaint in Human Rights Committee at the UN has to be compatible to provisions:**

$A) individual complaint in Human Rights Committee at the UN has to be compatible to provisions Covenant on Civil and Political rights (1966);

$B) Constitutions of the country of nationality of the individual;

$C) Charter of the UN;

$D) Universal Declaration of Human Rights of

$E) all answers are incorrect;

@137.

**Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship in RT have the rights and freedoms and perform duties:**

$A) Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship in RT have the rights and freedoms and perform duties on an equal basis with citizens of RT;

$B) according to the national legislation;

$C) according to a most favored nation treatment;

$D) according to bilateral contracts between the states;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

@138.

**Treats coercive measures of not military character:**

$A) full break of the economic relations;

$B) partial break of the economic relations;

$C) severance of diplomatic relations;

$D) demonstrations;

$E) all mentioned are correct answers international monetary law;

@139.

**Each citizen of RT has the right to address according to international treaties to interstate bodies for protection of human rights if:**

$A) citizen of RT has the right to address according to international treaties to interstate bodies for protection of human rights if are exhausted all available interstate remedies;

$B) he considers it the best way of protection;

$C) will be granted permission law enforcement agencies;

$D) all correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@140.**

**Combatants, on a legal status are:**

$A) combatants, on a legal status are any persons which are a part of armed forces and having the right directly to be involved in fighting;

$B) all persons which are a part of armed forces;

$C) all persons, including civil generation, during armed conflict;

$D) medical and quartermaster personnel;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@141.**

**The UN commission on Human Rights is:**

$A) UN Commission on Human Rights is the functional body of ECOSOS which is engaged in human rights;

$B) judicial authority of the UN on human rights;

$C) temporary body which functions are accurately not defined;

$D) control body of UNSC for human rights;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@142.**

**The Commission on Human Rights at the UN and its subcommittee considers a question of human rights violation at public meetings:**

$A) made in any country;

$B) Commission on Human Rights at the UN and its subcommittee considers a question of human rights violation at public meetings made in any country with the consent of the government;

$C) made in any country after the decision of the UN High Commissioner for human rights;

$D) made in any country according to the decision of the UN General Assembly;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@143.**

**The Commission on Human Rights at the UN and its subcommittee consist of representatives:**

$A) Commission on Human Rights at the UN and its subcommittee consist of representatives 53 member states chosen ECOSOS;

$B) all member states of the UN;

$C) 53 member states elected by the UN General Assembly;

$D) all correct answers;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@144.**

**The Commission on Human Rights at the UN and its subcommittee are:**

$A) Commission on Human Rights at the UN and its subcommittee are main political body of the UN responsible for protection of human rights;

$B) main judicial authority of the UN responsible for protection of human rights;

$C) control body of UNSC responsible for protection of human rights;

$D) control body of the UN General Assembly responsible for protection of human rights;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@145.**

**The Commission on Human Rights at the UN directly submits and reports annually before:**

$A) Commission on Human Rights at the UN directly submits and reports annually before ECOSOS;

$B) UN High Commissioner for human rights;

$C) UN Secretary General;

$D) United Nations General Assembly;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@146.**

**The Human Rights Committee at the UN considers complaints:**

$A) Human Rights Committee at the UN considers complaints at private meetings;

$B) at public meetings;

$C) at the request of the applicant;

$D) in the presence of a majority of votes of members of the committee;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@147.**

**In case of human rights violation the individual or a group of persons should address, first of all:**

$A) In case of human rights violation the individual or a group of persons should address, first of all - courts of the country;

$B) to the UN High Commissioner for human rights;

$C) in church;

$D) in Human Rights Committee at the UN;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@148.**

**The main protection and restoration of the violated rights and freedoms of the person happens at the level:**

$A) main protection and restoration of the violated rights and freedoms of the person happens at the level, national;

$B) international;

$C) regional;

$D) family;

$E) all answers are incorrect;

**@149.**

**Are specified as the special principles of the international economic law:**

$A) special principles of the international economic law is the principle all participations – full and effective participation on the basis of equality of all countries in permission of world economic problems in common interests; principle of sovereignty of the states over the natural resources and all economic activity; the principle of the preferential mode for the developing countries; principle of the international social justice; the principle of free access to the sea for the countries which don't have an exit to itIML;

$B) the principle all participations – full and effective participation on the basis of equality of all countries in permission of world economic problems in common interests; principle of sovereignty of the states over the natural resources and all economic activity; the principle of the preferential mode for the developing countries; principle of the international social justice;

$C) the principle all participations – full and effective participation on the basis of equality of all countries in permission of world economic problems in common interests; the principle of the preferential mode for the developing countries; principle of the international social justice; the principle of free access to the sea for the countries which don't have an exit to it;

$D) the principle all participations – full and effective participation on the basis of equality of all countries in permission of world economic problems in common interests; principle of sovereignty of the states over the foreign economic activity; the principle of a national treatment for the developing countries; principle of the international social justice; the principle of free access to the sea for the countries which don't have an exit to it;

$E) the principle all participations – full and effective participation on the basis of equality of all countries in permission of world economic problems in common interests; principle of sovereignty of the states over the foreign economic activity; the principle of a national treatment for the developing countries; principle of the international economic justice; the principle of free access to the sea for the countries which don't have an exit to it;

**@150.**

**The General System of Preferences (GSP) when and by what international body it was officially approved:**

$A) In 1964 within ECOSOS also I became the independent instrument of trade policy of the developed countries;

$B) In 1948 within ECOSOS also I became the independent instrument of trade policy of the developed countries;

$C) In 1976 within the WTO also I became the independent instrument of trade policy of the developed countries;

$D) it was officially approvedIn 1968 within UNCTAD also I became the independent instrument of trade policy of the developed countries;

$E) In 1986 within IBRD also I became the independent instrument of trade policy of the developed countries;

**@ 151.**

**What is the name of the Charter adopted in 1974 in the economic sphere?**

$ A) Charter on economic relations between states;

$ B) Charteradopted in 1974on Economic Rights and Duties of States;

$ C) Charter on Benefits of States;

$ D) Charter of Rights and Duties of States in the Sphere of Trade;

$ E) Charter on Commercial Rights and the Responsibilities of States;

**@ 152.**

**The essence of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is:**

$ A) the essence of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is to provide developing countries with the advantages of accessing their products to the markets of developed countries;

$ B) is to provide all countries with the advantages of accessing their products to the markets of developed countries;

$ C) is to provide developing countries with the advantages of accessing their goods to the international market;

$ D) is the failure to provide developing countries with the advantages of accessing their products to the markets of developed countries;

$ E) is the failure to provide developing countries with the advantages of double taxation of goods on the markets of developed countries;

**@ 153.**

**Article 55 of the UN Charter, on enforced economic and social cooperation, defines theobjectives of international economic law, which are:**

$ A) raising living standards, full employment of the population and the conditions of economic and social progress and development;

$ B) solving international problems in the field of economic, social, health and similar problems;

$ C) International cooperation in the field of culture and education;

$ D) Universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

$ E) All the answers are correct;

**@ 154.**

**The subject of international law according to the traditional approach is:**

$ A) any person with a legal opportunity to participate in legal relations governed by international legal norms and having the rights and duties necessary for this;

$ B) a participant in legal relations governed by international legal norms, endowed with the legal capacity for independent international action, including the creation of harmonized international legal norms, to the independent exercise of these rights and obligations established by these norms IML;

$ C) Any legal entity with a legal opportunity to participate in legal relations governed by international legal norms and having the rights and obligations necessary for this; $

D) All states, including transnational corporations;

$ E) States, transnational corporations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

**@ 155.**

**The state as the main subject of international law cannot:**

$ A) have the ability to establish rights and responsibilities, acquire rights and bear responsibilities, and independently implement them;

$ B) To compensate for the harm caused by unlawful actions;

$ C) exercise its authority over another state;

$ D) The state as the main subject of international law cannot establish intergovernmental organizations;

$ E) do not solve global problems with other entities;

**@ 156.**

**The declarative theory of recognition of states is as follows:**

$ A) The declarative theory of recognition of states is as follows the state is a subject of international law from the moment of its origin, that is, recognition is not necessary for the granting of legal personality;

$ B) the emergence of a state is not equivalent to the emergence of a subject of international law, such it becomes only after receiving recognition from other states;

$ C) Exchange between recognized and recognized states by diplomatic missions, that is establishment of stable political relations,

$ D) Reception of the unrecognized state in the international organization of the United Nations;

$ E) granting the state international legal personality;

**@ 157.**

**The transfer of rights and obligations from one state to another occurs in the following cases:**

$ A) when a single state is divided into several new states; when several states are united into one state;

$ B) In the separation from the state of a part of the territory and the formation of an independent state on it;

$ C) With the emergence of a new independent state;

$ D) When transferring a part of the territory to another state;

$ E) In all cases listed in IML all responses;

**@ 158.**

**What is an affiliate?**

$ A) is a voluntary withdrawal from citizenship;

$ B) is a way to acquire dual citizenship;

$ C) is a way of acquiring citizenship;

$ D) is a variety of termination of citizenship;

$ E) is the renunciation of citizenship;

**@ 159.**

**Parties in the international interstate agreement:**

$ A) participating in the negotiations of all contracting states;

$ B) The state participating in the negotiations, including the organization participating in the negotiations;

$ C) All states, including nations fighting and nations;

$ D) I have no idea;

$ E) the state participating in the negotiations, participating in the negotiations of the organization, the contracting state, the stipulating organization, the participant, the third state, the third organizations of IML;

**@ 160.**

**Principles of international environmental law:**

$ A) Principles of international environmental law is inadmissibility of causing trans boundary damage, rational use of natural resources, inadmissibility of radioactive contamination of the environment, protection of the ecological systems of the World Ocean, prohibition of military or other hostile use of means of influence on the environment, ensuring environmental safety(International monetary law);

$ B) inadmissibility of radioactive contamination of the environment, protection of the ecological systems of the World Ocean, prohibition of military or other hostile use of means of influence on the environment, ensuring environmental safety;

$ C) inadmissibility of causing trans boundary harm, rational use of natural resources, inadmissibility of radioactive contamination of the environment, protection of the ecological systems of the World Ocean, prohibition of military or other hostile use of means of influence on the natural environment;

$ D) inadmissibility of causing trans boundary damage, rational use of natural resources, inadmissibility of radioactive contamination of the environment, ensuring environmental safety;

$ E) all the answers are correct;

**@ 161.**

**Combatants are:**

$ A) Combatants are persons who are members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict and who are directly involved in hostilities, as well as partisans, military intelligence officers and volunteers;

$ B) Persons who are members of the armed forces of a party in conflict and who are directly involved in hostilities;

$ C) Persons who are members of the armed forces of a party in conflict and who are directly involved in hostilities, as well as lawyers, mercenaries;

$ D) Persons who are members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict and who are directly involved in hostilities, as well as partisans and military intelligence officers;

$ E) Persons who are members of the armed forces of a party in conflict and who are directly involved in hostilities, as well as military intelligence officers;

**@ 162.**

**Describe peaceful means of resolving international disputes:**

$ A) negotiations, consultations of the parties, survey, good offices, mediation, international arbitration, litigation;

$ B) Negotiations, consultations of the parties, examination, conciliation (conciliation), good offices, mediation, international arbitration, litigation(International monetary law);

$ C) Negotiations, consultations of the parties, survey, conciliation (conciliation), mediation, international arbitration, litigation;

$ D) Negotiations, consultations of the parties, survey, conciliation (conciliation), international arbitration, litigation;

$ E) Negotiations, consultations of the parties, examination, conciliation (conciliation), compensation for good services, mediation, international arbitration, litigation;

**@ 163.**

**Which branch principles of international air law do you know?**

$ A) the principle of incomplete sovereignty of states over their airspace, the principle of freedom of flight in open airspace, the principle of air carrier liability;

$ B) the principle of the exclusive and complete sovereignty of states over their airspace, the principle of freedom of flight in open airspace, the principle of ensuring the security of international state aviation;

$ C) the principle of the exclusive and complete sovereignty of States over their airspace, the principle of freedom of flight in open airspace, the principle of ensuring the security of international civil aviation, the principle of liability of the air carrier;

$ D) the principle of the exclusive and complete sovereignty of states over their airspace, the principle of freedom of flight in open airspace, the principle of ensuring the security of international civil aviation(International monetary law);

$ E) the principle of the exclusive and complete sovereignty of States over their airspace, the principle of freedom of flight in open airspace, the principle of ensuring the security of international civil aviation, the principle of liability of the air carrier;

**@ 164.**

**Sectorial principles of international space law:**

$ A) the principle of the equal right of all States to explore and use outer space, the principle of the prohibition of national appropriation of outer space; the principle of international responsibility of States for their national space activities;

$ B) the principle of the equal right of all States to explore and use outer space, the principle of the prohibition of national appropriation of outer space; the principle of the conformity of space activities with international law;

$ C) the principle of the equal right of all States to explore and use outer space, the principle of the prohibition of national appropriation of outer space; the principle of freedom of the cosmos for scientific research, the use of the moon and other celestial bodies exclusively for peaceful purposes, the principle of international responsibility of States for their national space activities;

$ D) the principle of the equal right of all States to explore and use outer space, the principle of the prohibition of national appropriation of outer space; the principle of cooperation and mutual assistance of States in the exploration and use of outer space, the principle of the obligation of States to avoid harmful pollution of outer space;

$ E) All the answers are correct in International monetary law ;

**@ 165.**

**Satisfaction is:**

$ A) the lawful coercive actions of one state against another, the state that violated the interests of the former;

$ B) granting by the offending state of satisfaction to the injured state, expressed in the form of regret, an official apology,(International monetary law).;

$ C) Restoration by the violating state of the former state of someone of a material object;

$ D) Compensation of material damage in monetary terms, goods, services;

$ E) Refusal to satisfy the injured state;

**@ 166.**

**What are the objectives of responsibility?**

$ A) to deter a potential offender;

$ B) To encourage the offender to perform his duties properly;

$ C) provide the victim with compensation for material or moral damage caused to him;

$ D) Restore international relations to the level at which they were before the events that led to the onset of liability;

$ E) All the answers are correct in International monetary law;

**@ 167.**

**What is prolongation?**

$ A) Refusal to perform the contract;

$ B) Prolongation is Extension of the term of the contract;

$ C) Unilateral refusal to participate in the contract;

$ D) Conclusion of the contract for a certain period;

$ E) setting the deadlines in the contracts to be concluded;

**@ 168.**

**Geometric boundaries are:**

$ A) Boundaries, established in a straight line between two points selected for this purpose(International monetary law);

$ B) Boundaries, which are conducted according to specific characteristics of the terrain;

$ C) Boundaries passing along meridians or parallels;

$ D) Boundaries set by the calculation of the units living population;

$ E) The border passing between the border zones of states, i.e. between these boundaries a restricted zone;

**@ 169.**

**What does the option mean?**

$ A) the transition of the population of one state to another state due to the transfer of the territory they live in;

$ B) Option mean Voluntary choice of citizenship of the population residing in a certain territory which changes state ownership of this territory;

$ C) Restoration of the citizenship of a state of persons earlier than it had, and then lost it;

$ D) Voluntary withdrawal from citizenship;

$ E) Loss of nationality in connection with the decision of the competent authority;

**@ 170.**

**The voluntary withdrawal from citizenship is:**

$ A) loss of citizenship in connection with the decision of the competent authority;

$ B) Choice of citizenship of the population residing in a certain territory which changes state ownership of this territory;

$ C) Voluntary withdrawal from citizenship;

$ D) The restoration of the citizenship of a state of persons who previously had it, and then lost it;

$ E) The transition of the population of one state to another state due to the transfer of the territory they live in;

**@ 171.**

**What are the ways of acquiring citizenship?**

$ A) branch;

$ B) Naturalization;

$ C) On the basis of international treaties;

$ D) based on the option and transfer;

$ E) All the answers are correct;

**@ 172.**

**In what cases can statelessness arise:**

$ A) in the case when one state deprives a person of his / her citizenship and does not give him the opportunity to immediately acquire the citizenship of another state;

$ B) In case of loss of citizenship, if this person voluntarily withdrew from the citizenship of his state and acquired citizenship in another state;

$ C) In all specified cases (International monetary law);

$ D) In certain cases due to territorial changes;

$ E) When a change in the citizenship of women due to marriage, when, in accordance with the laws of the country of its citizenship, it automatically loses its previous citizenship when entering into marriage with a foreigner;

**@ 173.**

**Sea areas:**

$ A) territorial waters, inland sea waters, adjacent waters, international straits, open sea, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, international seabed area, international channels;

$ B) inland sea waters, adjacent waters, international straits, open sea, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, international seabed area, international channels;

$ C) territorial waters, inland sea waters, adjacent waters, international straits, open sea, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, international seabed area, international channels (International monetary law);

$ D) territorial waters, adjacent waters, international straits, open sea, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, international seabed area, international channels;

$ E) territorial waters, inland sea waters, international straits, open sea, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone;

**@ 174.**

**International Straits:**

$ A) International Straits are natural maritime spaces connecting part of the high seas or exclusive economic zone and used for international navigation and air navigation;

$ B) are natural sea spaces connecting part of the high sea and used for international navigation and air navigation;

$ C) are natural maritime spaces connecting part of the high seas or exclusive economic zone and used for international navigation and air navigation;

$ D) part of the exclusive economic zone and used for international navigation and air navigation;

$ E) are natural marine spaces connecting part of the high seas or exclusive economic zone;

**@ 175.**

**Territorial Sea:**

$ A)Territorial Sea is a belt of sea space up to 12 nautical miles wide, which is part of the territory of the Pretorian state, to which its sovereignty extends;

$ B) is a belt of sea space up to 24 nautical miles wide, which is part of the territory of the Pretorian state, to which its sovereignty extends;

$ C) is a belt of sea space with a width of up to 200 nautical miles, which is part of the territory of the Pretorian state, to which its sovereignty extends;

$ D) is a belt of sea space up to 13 nautical miles wide, which is part of the territory of the retrenches state, to which its sovereignty extends;

$ E) is a belt of sea space up to 10 nautical miles wide, which is part of the territory of the Pretorian state, to which its sovereignty extends;

**@ 176.**

**Types of adjacent zones:**

$ A) Types of adjacent zones customs, fiscal, immigration and sanitary zone;

$ B) Fiscal, immigration and health zone;

$ C) Customs, immigration and sanitary zone;

$ D) Customs, fiscal and health zone;

$ E) Customs, fiscal and immigration;

**@ 177.**

**Inland sea waters:**

$ A) is the sea space that forms part of the territory of the state coast and is completely subordinated to the sovereignty of the coastal state and to the shore side of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured(IML);

$ B) is the sea space that forms part of the coastal state and is located offshore from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;

$ C) is the sea space that is completely repaired to the sovereignty of the coastal state and the location to the shore from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is counted;

$ D) is the sea space that forms part of the territory of the state coast and is completely repaired to the sovereignty of the coastal state;

$ E) is the sea space that forms part of the territory of the state coast and is completely repaired to the location to the shore from the baselines, from which the width of the territorial sea is measured;

**@ 178.**

**Open sea:**

$ A) the maritime space, which is not subject to sovereignty and the laws of any state, on equal terms for all states that, in accordance with the norms and principles of international law, have them in use(IML);

$ B) the maritime space to which sovereignty and the law of a state extend, by equal rights of all states which, in accordance with the norms and principles of international law, have them in use;

$ C) maritime space, which is not subject to sovereignty and the laws of any state, which in accordance with the rules and principles of international law have them in use;

$ D) maritime space, which is not subject to sovereignty and the laws of any state, norms and principles of international law;

$ E) The maritime space, which is not covered by the norms and principles of international law, have them in use;

**@ 179.**

**Types of adjacent zones:**

$ A) Types of adjacent zones is a territory with an international regime that is outside the continental shelf and economic zone;

$ B) is a territory with an international regime that is outside the economic zone;

$ C) is a territory with an international regime that is outside the continental shelf;

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

$ E) is a territory with an international regime that is outside the state;

**@ 180.**

**International channels:**

$ A) are artificial waterways passing on the territory of one state, which is under its sovereignty and used for international navigation;

$ B) are waterways passing in the territory of one state, under its sovereignty and used for international navigation;

$ C) are artificial waterways under its sovereignty and used for international navigation;

$ D) are artificial waterways passing through the territory of one state, used for international navigation;

$ E)International channels are passing on the territory of one state, which is under its sovereignty and used for international navigation;

**@ 181.**

**Neutrality in war:**

$ A) is a special legal status of a state not participating in the war and refraining from assisting both belligerents;

$ B) is a state not participating in the war and refraining from assisting both belligerents;

$ C) is the special legal status of the state participating in the war and refraining from assisting both belligerents;

$ D) is a special legal status of the state, refraining from assisting both belligerents;

$ E) Neutrality in war is a special legal status of a state not participating in a war;

**@ 182.**

**Adjacent Zone:**

$ A) Adjacent Zone is an open sea zone of limited width, adjacent to the territorial sea of ​​the coastal state;

$ B) is a sea of ​​limited width adjacent to the territorial sea of ​​the coastal state;

$ C) is an open sea adjacent to the territorial sea of ​​the coastal state;

$ D) is an open sea area of ​​limited width, adjacent to the territorial sea;

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

**@ 183.**

**The main organs of the UN are:**

$ A) Security Council, Trusteeship Council, ECOSOS, Secretariat, International Court of Justice;

$ B) General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOS, Secretariat IML;

$ C) Security Council, ECOSOS, Secretariat, Trusteeship Council;

$ D) Security Council, ECOSOS, UN International Court of Justice Secretariat;

$ E) Security Council, ECOSOS, Secretariat, Committee and Commission;

**@ 184.**

**Types of aircraft:**

$ A)Types of aircraft civil and public;

$ B) Civil, state and international;

$ C) Civil, state and related;

$ D) Civil, state, private;

$ E) State, international;

**@ 185.**

**Types of airspace:**

$ A) public airspace and international airspace;

$ B) public, adjacent airspace and international airspace;

$ C) adjacent airspace and international airspace;

$ D) Types of airspace State airspace and adjacent airspace;

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

**@ 186.**

**Objects of international comic law:**

$ A) Objects of international comic law attitudes about outer space and celestial bodies; the legal status of cosmonauts; artificial space objects, terrestrial space systems; space activities;

$ B) The legal status of the cosmonauts; artificial space objects, terrestrial space systems; space activities;

$ C) Relations regarding outer space and celestial bodies; the legal status of cosmonauts; space activities;

$ D) Relations concerning outer space and celestial bodies; artificial space objects, terrestrial space systems; space activities;

$ E) Relations concerning outer space and celestial bodies; the legal status of cosmonauts; artificial space objects, terrestrial space systems;

**@ 187.**

**Peaceful means of resolving international disputes:**

$ A) conciliation commissions, peace conferences, bilateral diplomacy, multilateral diplomacy, shuttle diplomacy;

$ B)Peaceful means of resolving international disputes Negotiations, consultations of the parties, examination, reconciliation (conciliation, good offices, mediation, international arbitration, trial, iml;

$ C) "no tie" meetings, demonstration of the state's strength through the redeployment of its own armed forces to the border, preventive diplomacy, sanctions by decision of the UN Security Council;

$ D) Negotiation, conciliation, international arbitration, litigation;

$ E) Diplomacy, conciliation commission, peace conferences.

**@ 188.**

**Types of confidence-building measures:**

$ A)Types of confidence-building measures observation, notification, exchange of data on armaments, information, armed forces, military activities;

$ B) Observation, notification, information, armed forces, military activities;

$ C) Exchange of information on armaments, information, armed forces, military activities;

$ D) Observation, exchange of data on armaments, information, armed forces, military activities;

$ E) Observation, notification, exchange of information on armaments, information, military activities;

**@ 189.**

**Bodies Interpol:**

$ A) Bodies Interpol 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 Commissions;

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

**@ 190.**

**Types of armed conflict:**

$ A)Types of armed conflict 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;

**@ 191.**

**The structure of international humanitarian law:**

$ A) Hague and Geneva law;

$ B) Hague, related;

$ C) basic and special;

$ D) the general especial;

$ E) Vienna Geneva;

**@ 192.**

**The basis of the right is Geneva:**

$ A) is the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949;

$ B) is the Geneva Conventions of August 13, 1920;

$ C) is the Geneva Conventions of 14 August 1920;

$ D) is the Geneva Conventions of August 15, 1920;

$ E) is the Geneva Conventions of August 16, 1920;

**@ 193.**

**The basis of the right of The Hague:**

$ A) the basis of the right of The Hague of the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907;

$ B) Of the Hague Convention of October 19, 1920;

$ C) Of the Hague Convention of October 20, 1920;

$ D) Of the Hague Convention of October 21, 1920;

$ E) Of the Hague Convention of October 22, 1920;

**@ 194.**

**The parliamentarian:**

$ A)The parliamentarian is a person authorized by one of the warring parties to enter into negotiations with the other and who are with the white flag;

$ B) is the person authorized by the warring parties to enter into negotiations with the other and are with the white flag;

$ C) is a person authorized by one of the warring parties to enter into negotiations with the white flag;

$ D) this person authorized by one of the warring parties to enter with the white flag;

$ E) is a person authorized by one of the warring parties to negotiate with another;

**@ 195.**

**Types of neutrality in war:**

$ A) permanent neutrality, eventual neutrality, neutrality by virtue of a treaty between the states concerned;

$ B) Permanent neutrality, neutrality by virtue of a treaty between the states concerned;

$ C) Permanent neutrality, neutrality by virtue of a treaty between the states concerned;

$ D) Permanent neutrality, eventual neutrality;

$ E) Types of neutrality in war Permanent neutrality, eventual neutrality, neutrality by virtue of a treaty between the respective states, temporary neutrality;

**@ 196.**

**When did the term "exclusive economic zone" appear in international law?**

$ A) "exclusive economic zone" in the late 60's and early 70's. XX century;

$ B) in the late 60's and early 70's. XIX century;

$ C) in the late 60's and early 70's. XVII century;

$ D) in the late 60's and early 70's. XVI century;

$ E) in the late 60's and early 70's. XVIII century;

**@ 197.**

**When was the IAEA established?**

$ A) establishon 1901;

$ B) in 1902;

$ C) establish in 1900;

$ D)IAEA established in 1957;

$ E) in 1903;

**@ 198.**

**The main organs of the IAEA?**

$ A) The main organs of the IAEA General Conference, Governing Board, Secretariat;

$ B) general conference, secretariat;

$ C) General Conference, Board of Governors, Committee and Commission;

$ D) General Conference, Council of Generals, Secretariat;

$ E) International Conference, Governing Council, Secretariat;

**@ 199.**

**When was the WTO established?**

$ A) 1994;

$ B) in1995;

$ C) 1996;

$ D) 1997;

$ E) 1990;

**@ 200.**

**The International Environmental Court, when established?**

$ A) November 1991 in Mexico City;

$ B) December 8, 1991 in Mexico City;

$ C) December 7, 1991 in City;

$ D) On November 6, 1994 in Mexico City;

$ E) November 5, 1991 in Canada City;

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