@1.

What is the object of international treaties?

$A) International treaties; $B) Customs; $C) Convention; $D) Declaration; $E) Charter of UN;

@2.

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;

@3.

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 respect 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

@4.

How many articles does have The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties?

$A) 40 articles; $B) 20 articles; $C) 100 articles; $D) 30 articles; $E) 85-articles;

@5.

What is the International Law of treaties?

$A) The branch of public international law which determines the method of concluding, performing a treaty; $B) The branch of private international law which determines the method of concluding performing a treaty; $C) The branch of international law, which determines the method of concluding, performing, and dissolving 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;

@6.

What's an International treaty?

$A) It's an agreement between, two or more subjects of international law, which in result arise 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;

@7.

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;

@8.

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;

@9.

What parts includes 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;

@10.

When was adopted The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

$A) 1975; $B) 1999; $C) 2002; $D) 1969; $E) 1998;

@11.

What is an agreement?

$A) It is kind of international treaty which regulates relations between states; $B) It is kind of treaty that has its own regulation and features; $C) It is type of international treaty, which its regulation is limit, and clear, but in practice such treaty expresses all features of international treaties; $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;

@12.

What is Convention?

$A) It is kind of international treaty which includes economic problems; $B) It is an international treaty which consists of special 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;

@13.

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;

@14.

What is declaration?

$A) It is an international treaty which is not concluded by two or more countries about their relations; $B) It is type of international treaty, which is concluded by two or more countries, about their relations in different spheres; $C) It is an international treaty which is concluded in political and social relations; $D) It is an international treaty concluded by three states about their relations; $E) It is an international treaty concluded only by two countries;

@15.

When was adopted Final Advisory Act of the OSCE?

$A) 1-August 1970; $B) 1999; $C) 1957; $D) 2002; $E) 1998;

@16.

When was adopted the Charter UN?

$A) 1975; $B) 1957; $C) 26-June 1945; $D) 1999; $E) 1998;

@17.

What does mean «Mobius vivendi»?

$A) Appearance; $B) It is a Latin word, means «form of existence»; $C) Agreement; $D) Treaty; $E) Structure;

@18.

What is determined the contractual - legal capacity of International organizations (IOs)?

$A) The international immunity of IOs; $B) Its administrative organ; $C) Its servicing organ; $D) is departmental, act; $E) International treaties and pacts on relations of IOs with states;

@19.

What kind of contracts cannot IOs conclude?

$A) Contracts on friendship; cooperation and mutual help, on neutrality, on change of the territory, agreement on reformation of diplomatic relations; $B) Contracts between International between-governmental organizations between states and IOs on global problems; $C) Only contracts on friendship; cooperation and mutual help on neutrality; $D) Contracts on relations in the sprees 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.;

@20.

Which groups of IOs can be participants of International treaties?

$A) Treaties of IOs between organizations and states 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;

@21.

What kind of International treaty does Vatican conclude?

$A) Common act; regulating 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;

@22.

What principles are the basis for participation of states in the conclusion of International treaties?

$A) Principle of equality; principle of voluntary and the 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 participants; exclusion of the force; $D) Principle of equality of the parties; do not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state; $E) Principle of do not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state and principle of publicity;

@23.

What periods does include the process of conclusion the international treaties?

$A) To make and adopt the bill of treaty (1); expression of the wishes of the states about being obligatory the conclusion of International treaties (2); $B) 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; $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);

@24.

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, do 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 participants; 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;

@25.

What ways of expression of the wishes of the states on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties are determined by international practice?

$A) Assignation of International treaty (1); ratification (2); adoption(3); statement (4) joint to it (5); $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) 1. Assignation 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; $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); assignation of International treaty (3);

@26.

What is assignation of International treaty?

$A) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is signed by its authority representative; $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) The way of expression the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is signed by its authority representative but it does not have legal force yet; $D) 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 forecasted by contract, or agreement of the parties, or the wish of participants, for assignation; $E) The way of expression of the agreement of the Public associations on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is not signed by its authority representative;

@27.

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 is signed by its authority representative but it does not have legal force yet; $B) The way of expression, of the agreement of the state, on being obligatory conclusion, of International treaties, which is signed by its authority representative; $C) The way of expression of 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; $D) The way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which must be ratified: 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;

@28.

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 signed by its authority representative; $C) The way of expression, the agreement of the state, on being obligatory conclusion, of International treaties, which is signed 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 signed 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 signed by its authority representative and have legal force;

@29.

What is the statement of International treaty?

$A) 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; $B) The way of expression of the agreement of the IOs on being obligatory conclusion of treaties which is signed 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 signed by its authority representative and have legal force; $D) 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; $E) The way of expression of the agreement of the individuals on being obligatory conclusion of treaties which is signed by its authority representative and have legal force;

@30.

Who are the subjects of International treaties?

$A) The state; nation and nationalities fighting 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;

@31.

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 of the treaty and revealing the wrong intentions of the contracting parties; $C) A process aimed at establishing the problem of the treaty and revealing the wrong intentions of the contracting parties; $D) A problem aimed at establishing the value of the treaty and revealing the wrong intentions of the parties; $E) A treaty aimed at establishing the value of the meaning and revealing the wrong intentions of the parties;

@32.

What principles are used for the interpretation of international treaties?

$A) Principle of good faith; $B) General-special principles; $C) Principle of sovereignty equality; $D) Principle if cooperation state; $E) Principle of non-use of force;

@33.

Termination of an international treaty means:

$A) That it doesn't lose its binding force in the relations between its participants but has 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;

@34.

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;

@35.

Ways to terminate an international treaty is:

$A) Renouncement, unlawful and reduction; $B) Cancellation and renouncement; $C) Lawful-unlawful, volitional-automatic; $D) Renouncement and denunciation; $E) Renouncement or novation;

@36.

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;

@37.

Automatic methods of termination of the international treaty is:

$A) Expiry of the treaty and war; $B) 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; $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;

@38.

The object of an international treaty is:

$A) The relations of subjects of international law over nonmaterial goods, actions; $B) The agreement of subjects of international law over material goods and actions; $C) The relations of subjects, of international law, over material and non-material goods, actions, and abstinence from actions; $D) The customs of subjects of international law over actions; $E) The customs of subjects of international law over material goods;

@39.

By the territorial influence, an international treaty can be:

$A) Universal and Regional; $B) Universal, regional, local; $C) Local and Regional; $D) Universal; $E) Regional or Universal;

@40.

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;

@41.

By number of participants international treaty are:

$A) Bilateral-multilateral; $B) Bilateral and Unilateral; $C) Multilateral and Unilateral; $D) Bilateral; $E) Unilateral;

@42.

How many types of consular officers are there in the international law?

$A) 8; $B) 2; $C) 7; $D) 5; $E) 6;

@43.

What is a consul?

$A) Consul-official 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 one state, located in another state, 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;

@44.

What is the main source of consular relation?

$A) International customs; $B) National legal norms; $C) International customs and national legal norms; $D) Universally recognized, international norms; $E) All international treaties;

@45.

What is consular relation?

$A) Consular relation international administrative legal relation; intended to protect the rights and interests of the state: as well as its citizens; $B) Consular relation international administrative legal relation; intended 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, physical and legal entities in the territory of another state; $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;

@46.

How many consular institutions are there?

$A) 5 general consulates; 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;

@47.

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, information in the field of consular activity; which includes the provision of relevant information to interested citizens and legal entity; $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, 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; $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;

@48.

What does mean ''de-facto''?

$A) Practiced, but not necessarily, 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;

@49.

What is exequatur?

$A) Exequatur is a document certifying the recognition of the consul; $B) Exequatur, is a document, certifying the recognition, of the consul, by the host country consular; $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;

@50.

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;

@51.

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 1993; $C) In the charter of the UNO; $D) In the national legal norms; $E) In the constitution of Tajikistan;

@52.

To how many categories divided the immunities and privileges of the consular?

$A) 8; $B) 7; $C) 6; $D) 2; $E) 5;

@53.

Which Convention has local character?

$A) Havana; $B) Vienna; $C) Paris; $D) Geneva; $E) Karakas;

@54.

When does a Consul begin his work?

$A) After complemental speech; $B) After exequatur; $C) After when sign a contract; $D) After emancipation; $E) Before exequatur;

@55.

What kind of consulate agency exist?

$A) 6; $B) 7; $C) 2; $D) 8; $E) 5;

@56.

What are the main sources of Consular law?

$A) International codes; $B) International conventions; $C) International constitutions; $D) International contracts, and customs; $E) International norms;

@57.

In present time, how many conventions include the Consular law?

$A) 3; $B) 5; $C) 6; $D) 8; $E) 7;

@58.

When was adopted the Convention of Karakas?

$A) 1998; $B) 1999; $C) 1911; $D) 1957; $E) 1975;

@59.

Which Convention has universal character?

$A) Versal; $B) Karakas; $C) Havana; $D) Vienna; $E) Geneva;

@60.

When was adopted the Convention of Havana about consular officials?

$A) 1998; $B) 1928; $C) 1999; $D) 1957; $E) 1975;

@61.

Which Convention was adopted on April 24, in 1963?

$A) Vienna; $B) Geneva; $C) Havana; $D) Karakas; $E) Versal;

@62.

The consulate patent is…, which is given by the authorized organ of sending state to Consul.

$A) A document; $B) A code; $C) A book; $D) A magazine; $E) A contract;

@63.

What is a Diplomatic Law?

$A) Branch of international law; $B) Regulate the relations between the states; $C) Is that area of international law, that governs permanent, and temporary, diplomatic missions; $D) Regulates the relations between the regions; $E) None of them is right;

@64.

A fundamental concept of diplomatic law…

$A) Is that of [diplomatic immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_immunity), which derives, from [state immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_immunity); $B) Is that of [diplomatic immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_immunity) which derives from international [state immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_immunity); $C) Is that of [diplomatic immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_immunity) which derives from [region immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_immunity); $D) Is that of [diplomatic immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_immunity) which derives from [immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_immunity); $E) None of them is right;

@65.

Famous cases involving the breaking of diplomatic laws includes the…

$A) The [Iran hostage crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_hostage_crisis) in 1978; $B) The [Iran hostage crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_hostage_crisis) in 1977; $C) The [Iran hostage crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_hostage_crisis) in 1976; $D) The [Iran, hostage crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_hostage_crisis), in 1979; $E) The [Iran hostage crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_hostage_crisis) in 1904;

@66.

Source of Diplomatic law…

$A) 1960 -The [Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Convention_on_Diplomatic_Relations); $B) 1961 – The [Vienna Convention, on Diplomatic Relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Convention_on_Diplomatic_Relations); $C) 1959-The [Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Convention_on_Diplomatic_Relations); $D) 1969-[Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Convention_on_Diplomatic_Relations); $E) 1970-The [Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Convention_on_Diplomatic_Relations);

@67.

The most fundamental rule of diplomatic law is that…

$A) The person, of a diplomatic agent, is inviolable; $B) The person of a diplomatic agent is not inviolable; $C) The person of diplomatic agent is represent the interest of state; $D) The person of a diplomatic agent can’t be stopped by Traffic Police; $E) None of them;

@68.

The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, was adopted in…

$A) in 1998; $B) in 1999; $C) in 1975; $D) in 1957; $E) in 1973;

@69.

Diplomats may not be…

$A) Stop by traffic police; $B) Detained or arrested; $C) Detained; $D) Arrested; $E) None of them;

@70.

What is Diplomatic premises?

$A) It is an absolute rule, that the premises, of the mission, are inviolable, and agents of the receiving, state cannot enter them, without the consent, of the mission; $B) It is an absolute rule that the premises of the mission are not inviolable; $C) It is an absolute rule that the premises of the mission are inviolable of the receiving state can enter them without the consent of the mission; $D) It is not an absolute rule that the premises of the mission are inviolable and agents of the receiving state cannot enter them without the consent of the mission; $E) None of them is right;

@71.

What is Diplomatic Asylum?

$A) The term “diplomatic asylum” in the broad sense is used to denote asylum granted by a State inside its territory particularly in its diplomatic missions; $B) The term, “diplomatic asylum” in the broad sense, is used to denote, asylum granted, by a State outside its territory, particularly in its diplomatic missions; $C) The term “diplomatic asylum” in the broad sense is used to denote asylum granted by a Region outside its territory particularly in its diplomatic missions; $D) The term “diplomatic asylum” in the broad sense is used to denote asylum granted by a Region inside its territory particularly in its diplomatic missions; $E) None of them;

@72.

What is the Diplomatic Bag?

$A) Is a container with food, legal protections used for carrying official correspondence or other items between a diplomatic mission and its home government or other diplomatic; consular; or otherwise official entity; $B) Is a container, with certain legal protections, used for carrying official correspondence, or other items, between a diplomatic mission, and its home government, or other diplomatic, consular, or otherwise official entity; $C) Is a container with legal documents used for carrying official correspondence or other items between a diplomatic mission and its home government or other diplomatic; consular; or otherwise official entity; $D) Is a container with clothes; legal protections used for carrying official correspondence or other items between a diplomatic mission and its home government or other diplomatic; consular; or otherwise official entity; $E) None of them is right;

@73.

What does the term immunity of diplomatic representative mean?

$A) The diplomatic representatives, are not under, the jurisdiction of the receiving, state; $B) Tasks and duties of the diplomatic representatives; $C) Benefits and privileges of diplomatic representatives; $D) The diplomatic representatives cannot use the property and transport facilities; $E) The cassation of diplomatic representatives;

@74.

What does the term privileges of diplomatic representatives mean?

$A) The diplomatic representatives are under the jurisdiction of the receiving state;

$В) Tasks and duties of the diplomatic representatives; $C) Special legal, advantages and benefits; $D) The diplomatic representatives cannot use the property and transport facilities; $E) The diplomatic representatives have to pay taxes to the host state;

@75.

Which document specifies the immunities and privileges of diplomatic representatives?

$A) The Vienna Convention, on Diplomatic Relations of 1961; $B) The UN Charter; $C) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; $D) There is no such document; $E) The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;

@76.

Do the families of the diplomatic employees have diplomatic immunities and privileges?

$A) No! They are treated as foreigners; $B) Yes, they have; $C) Depends on the host state; $D) They are not allowed to travel with diplomatic employees must stay in homeland; $E) Yes but only restricted immunities and privileges;

@77.

Who has the most extensive immunities and privileges?

$A) Serving staff; $B) Administrative and technical staff; $C) Only the ambassadors; $D) Diplomatic staff, (representatives); $E) Certain representatives;

@78.

Who has restricted immunities and privileges?

$A) Serving, staff; $B) Administrative and technical staff; $C) Only the ambassadors; $D) Diplomatic staff (representatives); $E) Attaché;

@79.

Which UN member state is not a party of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations?

$A) Sri Lanka; $B) China; $C) Iceland; $D) Somali; $E) South Sudan;

@80.

What does Article 29 of The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations state?

$A) The host nation can declare a diplomatic staff to be a persona non grata at any time; $B) Diplomats are immune, from civil, or criminal prosecution; $C) Diplomats are not immune from civil prosecution; $D) The host nation can’t accept a diplomatic staff to be a persona non grata at any time; $E) Diplomats are immune from constitutional prosecution;

@81.

What is the difference between immunities and privileges of diplomatic representatives and immunities and privileges of consular representatives?

$A) There is no difference; $B) Consular representatives have higher immunities and privileges; $C) Diplomatic representatives have lesser immunities and privileges; $D) Consular representatives' immunities, and privileges, are not extensive, as diplomatic representatives; $E) None of them has any privileges and immunities;

@82.

Activities of which missions are called diplomacy ad hoc?

$A) A temporary representation of a state, that is sent by one state, to another with the consent, of the latter for the resolution, of special issues, or for the performance, of a special task; $B) A permanent representation of a state that is sent by one state to another; $C) Immunities and privileges; $D) Activities of embassies; $E) Activities of delegacy;

@83.

Which relations regulate International Economic Law?

$А) It regulates relations, between state, and another International Law Subjects, in the sphere of international economic relations; $B) It regulates international immunity of IOs; $C) It regulates mutual relation between states; $D) It regulates relations between state and another International Law Subjects; $E) It regulates all International Treaties;

@84.

When was adopted Declaration about appointed the new International Economic system and Chapter of law and obligation of economic state?

$A) In 1975; $B) In 1999; $C) In 1957; $D) In 1974; $E) In 1998;

@85.

How many social economic commissions work under the governing of Economic and Social Council?

$A) Two: Pacific Ocean and Western Asia; $B) Four: Latin America; Pacific Ocean; Europe and Asia; $C) Five; Europe, Asia, Pacific Ocean, Latin America, Africa, Western Asia; $D) Two: Africa and Europe; $E) Three: Asia; Western Asia and Africa;

@86.

When was adopted general agreement about cost and commerce and, what is this agreement?

$A) It was adopted in 1998 and it is non-governmental 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 1975 and it is non-universal agreement; $E) It was adopted in 1947, and it is the universal agreement;

@87.

What are the special principles of international economic relation?

$A) principle of equality; principle of voluntary and the principle of publicity; $B) The principle of mutual participation, Principle of inseparable independence, of state over natural wealth’s, and it’s whole economic activity, Preferential principle for developed states, Principle of social international justice, Principle of moving in the sea.; $C) Principle of social international justice; Principle of moving in the sea; $D) Principle of equality of the parties prevention: of obstacles to the interests of participants exclusion of the force; do not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state and principle of publicity; $E) 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;

@88.

What is the Preferential Regime?

$A) Preferential Regime-it’s a giving advantage, to any state, or group of states; $B) preferential Regime - it’s the totality of international legal norms; $C) Preferential Regime - it’s having capacity of rights and obligation; $D) Preferential Regime - it’s an activity in air spaces, also activity in Earth; $E) Preferential Regime it’s the way of expression of the agreement of the state on being obligatory conclusion of International treaties which is signed by its authority representative;

@89.

Which courts act for consideration of international economic disputes?

$A) Associational American arbitration (New York); $B) Arbitration court of international trading house of Paris; Arbitral international court of London; $C) Arbitral trading house institution of Stockholm; Arbitral international trade court (Moscow); $D) Arbitration court of international trading house of Paris, Arbitral international court of London, Associational American arbitration (New-York), Arbitral trading house institution of Stockholm, Arbitral international trade court (Moscow); $E) Arbitral international trade court (Moscow);

@90.

What is the main universal act in the sphere of international trade?

$A) General agreement about cost since 1957; $B) General agreement about cost-trade, since 1947; $C) General agreement about trade since 1975; $D) General agreement about water since 1998; $E) General agreement about garbage’s since 1999;

@91.

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;

@92.

When was adopted Gaga Convention about sale and buy of international goods?

$A) In 1998; $B) In 1999; $C) In 1957; $D) In 1975; $E) In 1955;

@93.

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 using, 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;

@94.

What is space dispositive capacity?

$A) It’s having 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.;

@95.

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;

@96.

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;

@97.

What is space activity?

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

@98.

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

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

@99.

Which UNO agencies regulate space activities?

$A) UNO General Assembly, First Committee of General Assembly, Committee on using space air for well-being, subcommittee and their working group, also some part of UNO Secretary; $B) Subcommittee and their working group; $C) General Assembly; First Committee of General Assembly; $D) UNESKO; UNIFEM; ISA; $E) General Assembly and Secretary of UNO;

@100.

Which organizations are International Space Organizations?

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

@101.

What activities is the course of states cooperation in the sphere of investigation and using of space air directed to?

$A) Together release redifs; realize investigation works; mutual works in the sphere of air, etc; $B) Do not release redifs together; investigation works; mutual works in the sphere of space meteorology etc; $C) Together release redifs, realize investigation works, mutual works in the sphere of space meteorology, etc; $D) Together release redifs; 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;

@102.

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;

@103.

What are the principles of environment?

$A) Principle of do not interfere to the works of the internal works of other state and principle of publicity; B) The principle of protection of ecological system of World Sea and Principle of international legal responsibility of state; $C) 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; $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;

@104.

When was UNO Congress about international law conducted?

$A) 13-17 march, 1995; $B) 1, 6 September, 1988; $C) 9, 15 January, 1988; $D) 21, 27 June, 1988; $E) 19, 23 February, 1988;

@105.

How many forms of cooperation of states about protection of environment exist?

$A) 2 kinds: administrative and departmental; $B) Non-commercial; $C) International; $D) 2-kinds: Contraction, Organization; $E) 2 kinds: governmental and non-governmental;

@106.

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

$A) More than 300 members of 61 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 963 members of 141 states of world;

@107.

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

$A) In 1998; $B) In 1999; $C) In 1957; $D) In 1975; $E) In 1973;

@108.

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

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

@109.

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

$A) 1987; $B) 1999; $C) 1998; $D) 1957; $E) 1975;

@110.

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 1999; $B) In 1986; $C) In 1957; $D) In 1998; $E) In 1975;

@111.

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;

@112.

When was adopted protocol about rarely sulfur garbage’s and about limitation of oxygen nitrogen garbage’s?

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

@113.

What is International law of Security?

$A) Is a set of legal norms and principles, regulating 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;

@114.

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;

@115.

Regional collective security organizations are:

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

@116.

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;

@117.

What is disarmament?

$A) Is a set of measures aimed at limiting and reducing the armaments of NATO; $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 set of measures aimed at limiting and reducing the armaments of military unit.

@118.

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

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

@119.

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

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

@120.

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;

@121.

What is Regional security?

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

@122.

What is Universal security?

$A) This is a norms provided by the League of Nation based on the customs; $B) This is a world order provided by the Geneva Convention based on the principles; $C) This is a world order provided, by the United Nations, based on the basic, principles of international law, and enshrined in the UN Charter; $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;

@123.

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

$A) December 14, 1974; $B) January 25, 2017; $C) March 11, 2017; $D) October 9, 2017; $E) January 5, 2017

@124.

When was adopted the Convention on the International security?

$A) January 21, 1980; $B) September 2, 1980; $C) December 14, 1970; $D) April 19, 1980; $E) March 29, 1980;

@125.

What means disputes in International law of security?

$A) This is a situation where the military organizations have made mutual disagreements; $B) This is a situation, where the parties, have made mutual claims, against each other; $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;

@126.

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

$A) Local and universal disputes; $B) military disputes; $C) Disputes, the continuation of which could threaten international peace and security, local disputes, legal disputes, any disputes; $D) Legal and regional disputes; $E) Local and regional disputes;

@127.

The means and methods of warfare are of two kinds:

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

@128.

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;

@129.

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;

@130.

The abbreviation "OSCE" stands for...

$A) Organization for Security and Assistance Europe; $B) Organization for Security, and Co-operation in 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;

@131.

The UN Disarmament Commission is...

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

@132.

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;

@133.

The principle of ensuring the safety of international civil aviation implies

$A) Organization of the fight against illegal acts threatening the personnel of aircraft; $B) Organization of combating terrorist acts, threatening personnel and passengers 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

@134.

After entering the territory of a foreign state, the aircraft

$A) Rules established, on this account by legislative acts, of a foreign state; $B) Rules established in this regard by international instruments (conventions); $C) Rules established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); $D) The rules established for this account by the Airline of the same aircraft; $E) The rules established between the two states

@135.

"Freedom of the Air" includes:

$A) The right, to a non-stop transit flight, over the territory, of that country; $B) The right of transit with landing in technical (refueling, technical inspection, repair) and other non-commercial purposes; $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;

@136.

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

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

@137.

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;

@138.

Under the auspices of the European Civil Aviation Conference can be understood:

$A) Model agreement, on air services ("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")

@139.

Which contract initiated the formation of International air law?

$A) The Paris Convention; $B) The agreement, between France and Germany, from June 13, 1913; $C) Chicago Convention; $D) Cape Town Convention; $E) Montreal Convention;

@140.

Over the open sea, function the principle of...

$A) Freedom of irregular flights; $B) Non-regular air traffic; $C) Freedom of flight; $D) Restrictions on freedom of flight; $E) Freedom of flight over the territory of the UN member states;

@141.

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;

@142.

The Tokyo Convention, in order to apply its provisions, determines the flight time...

$A) From the moment the engine is turned on to take off until the engine stops after landing; $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) With the moment the engine is switched on for take-off until the time of obtaining a landing permit at the airport; $E) From the moment the engine is turned on to take off until the time of landing passengers;

@143.

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;

@144.

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

@145.

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

@146.

In which convention does it speak of combating acts of unlawful seizure of aircraft?

$A) The Montreal Convention, of 1971; $B) The Chicago Convention; $C) The Warsaw Convention; $D) In ​​the Guadalajara Convention; $E) In the Tokyo Convention;

@147.

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;

@148.

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;

@149.

How many principles exist in air law?

$A) 3; $B) 1; $C) 4; $D) 5; $E) 2;

@150.

What is International air law?

$A) This is a branch of civil law; $B) This is the branch of international law; $C) This is the branch of family law; $D) This is the branch, of international public law; $E) This is the branch of business law;

@151.

The main principles of International maritime law are...

$A) Principle of the reimbursable use of resources of the World Ocean; $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) 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;

@152.

The legal regime of inland sea waters is established...

$A) By the coastal state, at its discretion; $B) On the basis of a relevant UN decision; $C) On the basis of the relevant decisions of the Governments of States entitled to use inland waters; $D) On the basis of the relevant NATO permit; $E) On the basis of the relevant decisions of the President;

@153.

The territorial sea is...

$A) The sea belt adjacent to the land territory or to the outer border of inland sea waters to which the 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;

@154.

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;

@155.

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;

@156.

Archipelagic waters are:

$A) The state territory, on which other states, enjoy 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;

@157.

International rivers are rivers:

$A) Flowing through the 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;

@158.

United Nations Convention on Law of Sea was signed in:

$A) 1957; $B) 1999; $C) 1998; $D) 1975; $E) 1982;

@159.

Number of serving judges in international Tribunal for Law of Sea are:

$A) 21; $B) 15; $C) 14; $D) 13; $E) 12;

@160.

International Tribunal for Law of Sea is based on…

$A) San-Francisco; $B) Los Angeles; $C) Washington; $D) New-York; $E) Germany;

@161.

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;

@162.

Where Convention on the Law of the Sea or the Sea treaty was open for signature?

$A) Montego Bay, Jamaica; $B) London. England; $C) Moscow. Russia; $D) Washington. USA; $E) Dushanbe. Tajikistan;

@163.

How many countries are binding with the Law of the Sea Convention of the Law of the Sea treaty?

$A) 151 Countries; $B) 152 Countries; $C) 153 Countries; $D) 155 Countries; $E) 154-Countries, and European Community;

@164.

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;

@165.

Which of the following is not the part of the provision of the Law of the Sea Convention?

$A) Navigation; $B) Archipelagic status and transit regimes; $C) Protection of the marine environment; $D) Coral, protection; $E) No one;

@166.

What have G. Grotius said about the principle of freedom of the high sea?

$A) “No state can 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;

@167.

When was the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) adopted?

$A) 1974; $B) 1957; $C) 2002; $D) 1998; $E) 1999;

@168.

When was the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) 73/78 entered into force?

$A) 1998; $B) 1999; $C) 1958; $D) 1975; $E) 2002;

@169.

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;

@170.

Where was adopted the International Rules of Preventing Collision at Sea (COLREGS)?

$A) London; $B) Astana; $C) Dushanbe; $D) Moscow; $E) Tashkent;

@171.

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;

@172.

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;

@173.

International humanitarian law is...

$A) The right of the humanitarian character defines the vector of the development of human right in international law; $B) 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; $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;

@174.

The main source of international humanitarian law is...

$A) Agreement; $B) Pact; $C) Custom; $D) Convention; $E) International agreement;

@175.

Under the protection of international humanitarian law are...

$A) Persons who did directly take part in hostilities; $B) Combatants; $C) People; $D) A stateless person; $E) Persons, who did not, directly take part, in hostilities;

@176.

The means of warfare are...

$A) Shells and ammunition; $B) Weapons, shells, substances used by the armed forces, of the belligerents to harm and destroy the enemy; $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;

@177.

International humanitarian law does not regulate the use of the following weapons:

$A) Biological weapons; $B) Chemical weapons; $C) Nuclear weapon; $D) Hydrogen bombs; $E) Ballistic missiles;

@178.

The International Committee of the Red Cross was established in:

$A) Warszawa (Poland); $B) Paris (France); $C) Bonn (German); $D) Vienna (Austria); $E) Geneva, (Switzerland);

@179.

Extradition (extradition of a person to another state) may be subject to crimes of an international character:

$A) Foreign residents; $B) Foreign citizens; $C) A citizen who committed an international crime; $D) Refugees; $E) Person who have the political asylum status;

@180.

A nuclear-weapon-free zone under international law is not:

$A) Madeira Island; $B) Belarus; $C) Mongolia; $D) Spain; $E) Tajikistan;

@181.

The main provisions of international humanitarian law are contained in:

$A) The Chicago Convention; $B) The Geneva Conventions of 1949, and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977; $C) The Havana Convention; $D) The Montreal Convention; $E) The Cape Town Convention;

@182.

The theater of military operations is...

$A) The territory of the deployment of the occupation troops; $B) Enemy territory; $C) The territory of the enemy's military grouping; $D) Territory, on which the armed forces of the belligerent states, actually conduct, military operations; $E) Territory of military bases;

@183.

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;

@184.

What country does belong to the Suez Canal?

$A) Egypt; $B) Sudan; $C) Saudi Arabia; $D) Israel; $E) Palestine;

@185.

Third Geneva Convention of 1949 puts before itself protection of:

$A) Refugee; $B) Prisoners, of war; $C) Military mercenaries; $D) Civilians; $E) Humanitarian convoy;

@186.

When was the International Rules of Preventing Collision at Sea (COLREGS) adopted?

$A) 2002; $B) 1998; $C) 1972; $D) 1957; $E) 1999;

@187.

How many Countries participate in the COLREGS Convention?

$A) 165; $B) 163; $C) 164; $D) 153; $E) 166;

@188.

When was the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter signed?

$A) 1998; $B) 1999; $C) 1957; $D) 2002; $E) 1972;

@189.

United Nations Convention on Law of Sea came into the force in…

$A) 1994; $B) 1999; $C) 1998; $D) 1957; $E) 2002;

@190.

The limits of the exclusive economic zone under international law are:

$A) Up to 1200 nautical miles; $B) Up to, 200 nautical miles; $C) Up to 800 nautical miles; $D) Up to 2100 nautical miles; $E) Up to 1000 nautical miles;

@191.

What is International criminal law?

$A) An independent branch of international public law, governing the cooperation of states in the fight 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;

@192.

The core crimes under international law are….

$A) Property relations inheritance and extradition; $B) Genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crimes of aggression; $C) Extradition; nuclear weapon construction and divorces of EU citizens; $D) Illegal seizure of aircrafts; counterfeit of currency; betrayal of the spouse and hostage-taking; $E) All of the listed;

@193.

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;

@194.

Find a definition of “acts committed with indent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, racial or religious group”.

$A) Suicide; $B) Feticide; $C) Genocide; $D) Insecticide; $E) Pesticide;

@195.

What are the sources of international criminal law?

$A) The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations and legislation of the third world countries; $B) Treaties, international conventions, international customary law, judicial decisions and writings of eminent legal scholars; $C) Moral rules of the world religions; $D) Differ from the sources of international law; $E) International customs only;

@196.

How many principles are there in international criminal law?

$A) 6; $B) 1: habeas corpus act; $C) 24-are listen in the Statement of International Court of Justice; $D) 2 – no evidence no guilt, principle of individual responsibility; $E) International criminal law has no principles;

@197.

What is the English equivalent of Latin “Nullum crimen sine lege”?

$A) There is no punishment without specifying 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;

@198.

International crime is…

$A) Thoughts and values that are considered wrong by the world community; $B) An act, that violates such fundamental, vital interests of the world community that is viewed as crime; $C) An action that is considered legal; $D) No correct answer; $E) Deviant behavior of foreigners;

@199.

ICC (or ICCT) is an abbreviation for…

$A) Information Causing Crime; $B) Intentions or Crime Circumstances; $C) International Criminal Court; $D) Limited liability Company; $E) International Cotton Court;

@200.

Which treaty established the International Criminal Court (ICC)?

$A) The Rome Statute, of the 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);