**Донишгоњи Миллии Тољикистон**

**Факултети њуќуќшиносї**

**Кафедраи њуќуќи байналмилалї**

**ТЕСТ**

**аз фанни «Танзим њуќуќии ањдњои иќтисодии хориљї» барои донишљўёни курси 4-уми факултети њуќуќшиносии шуъбаи Муносибатњои байнлалмилалї (њуќуќ)**

**барои соли хониши 2024-2025**

**(семесри бањорї)**

**Мураттиб: Мирзоев А.М.**

**Имтињонгир: Мирзоев А.М.**

**Мудири кафедраи њуќуќи**

**байналмилалї, н.и.њ., дотсент Ќодиров Н.А.**

**Душанбе 2024**

@1.

When the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IWEIR) was organized in Tajikistan:

$A) In 1993, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan on the basis of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan with the aim of providing scientific support to international economic, political, social, cultural and legal problems solved by the independent state(LRFEA); $B) In 1989, in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan on the basis of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan with the aim of providing scientific support to international economic, political, social, cultural and legal problems solved by an independent state; $C) In 1980, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan on the basis of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) In 19881, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan on the basis of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) 1982;

@2.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan is:

$A) The central body of the judiciary and sometimes participates in the elaboration of the state policy of all social and economic branches of the country, exercises the functions of developing and implementing state policy and regulatory and legal regulation in the sphere of analysis and development of concepts, short-term, medium-term and long-term strategies; $B) The central body of the judiciary and participates in the development of the state policy of all social and economic sectors of the country, performs functions to develop and implement state policy and regulatory and legal regulation in the sphere of analysis and development of concepts, short-term, medium-term and long-term strategies; $C) The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan is the central body of executive power, and participates in the development of the state policy of all social and economic sectors of the country, performs functions to develop and implement state policy and regulatory and legal regulation in the sphere of analysis and development of concepts, short-, medium- and long-term strategies, programs and forecasts of social and economic development of the country, foreign economic activity, trade, economic development of regions, patents and formation of information resources s, and the coordination of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of national development strategies, poverty reduction and public investment programs; $D) by the executive authority and participates in the development of the state policy of all social and economic sectors of the country; $E) There is no correct answer;

@3.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan exercises the following powers in the established sphere of activity:

$A) The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan exercises the following powers, participates in the development of state policy, all socio-economic sectors of the country, on the basis of and in compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, constitutional laws, laws, acts of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan independently adopts normative legal acts in the established field of activity; $B) independently determines the exchange rate and sometimes participates in the development of the state policy of all socio-economic sectors of the country; $C) sometimes participates in the development of the state policy of all socio-economic sectors of the country; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@4.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan exercises which of the following powers?

$A) the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan exercises, participates in the development of budgetary policy, the formation of budgetary standards to ensure the implementation of regional, sectorial and national programs; participates in the preparation of proposals to improve the main areas of fiscal, financial and monetary policy(LRFEA); $B) independently determines the exchange rate and sometimes participates in the development of the state policy of all socio-economic sectors of the country; $C) sometimes participates in the development of the state policy of all socio-economic sectors of the country; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@5.

The FAO is:

$A) Food and Agriculture Organization; $B) agricultural and military organization; $C) International Atomic Energy Agency; $D) International Labor Organization; $E) There is no correct answer;

@6.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan exercises the following powers in the established field of activity:

$A) the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan exercises, determines the order and methods of tariff and non-tariff state regulation of foreign trade, prepares proposals for setting customs tariff rates, clarifying the list of goods, works and services whose export and import is prohibited or restricted; coordinates the application of the excise regime of the Republic of Tajikistan in the part of the empire of export of goods, etc .; $B) independently determines the exchange rate and sometimes participates in the development of the state policy of all socio-economic sectors of the country; $C) sometimes participates in the development of the state policy of all socio-economic sectors of the country; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) there is no correct answer;

@7.

In January-July of 2014, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was as follows:

$A) $ 3,347.4 million US dollars; $B) $ 2157.9 million; $C) $ 2497.1 million; $D) $ 2,127.6 million; $E) $ 2,900.7 million;

@8.

In January-June 2013, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was as follows:

$A) 2527.9 million US dollars; $B) $ 2157.3 million; $C) $ 2197.1 million; $D) $ 19.6 million; $E) $ 2000.7 million;

@9.

The international economic system, in its condensed form, contains in itself, in particular:

$A) the international economic system, in its condensed form, contains in itself, the international trading system; the international financial system; an international investment system; the international migration system; $B) the international criminal system; the international financial system; an international investment system; $C) an international environmental system; an international investment system; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) does not contain any systems;

@10.

International economic law is:

$A) system of international legal norms and principles governing international economic relations (in trade, financial, investment and some other spheres, LRFEA); $B) the system of international legal norms and customs governing international relations (in cultural financial, investment and some other spheres); $C) a system of international legal norms and customs governing international relations (in environmental, financial, investment and some other areas); $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@11.

Subject of IEL is:

$A) is- international economic, multilateral and bilateral relations and, accordingly, mediated regulation of these relations at the domestic legal level; $B) the system of international legal norms and customs governing international relations (in the cultural, financial, investment and some other spheres); $C) a system of international legal norms and customs governing international relations (in environmental, financial, investment and some other areas); $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@12.

Under international in the IEL are understood:

$A) under international in the IEL are, relations between states, as well as other subjects of public international law; $B) relations between states and individuals, as well as other subjects of public international law; $C) relations between states, individuals and legal entities, as well as other subjects of public international law; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@13.

V.M. Koretsky in 1928, put forward the theory of international economic law as:

$A) of inter-industry law except regulation of international legal (public) and civil law relations; $B) sectoral law that includes the regulation of international legal (public) law;$C) V.M. Koretsky in 1928, put forward the theory of international economic law as of inter-industry law, which includes regulation of international legal (public) and civil-law relations;$D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@14.

The number of deliveries during the quota period is limited to?

$A) the number of deliveries during the quota period is unlimited; $B) 3 days;$C) 5 days; $D) 7 days; $E) 9 days;

@15.

The general part of the IEL includes:

$A) the general part of the IEL includes, the concept of IEL and its taxonomy, subjects of IEL and their features; sources of IEL in a formal sense and specific international legal principles of the IEL; $B) organizational and legal forms of regulation of international economic relations, including at the universal and regional levels; $C) international property law, including: the international legal regime of state and interstate property; $D) international investment law international legal aspects of the TNC regime; $E) There is no correct answer;

@16.

A special part of the IEL includes such sections as:

$A) special part of the IEL includes, organizational and legal forms of regulation of international economic relations, including at the universal and regional levels; international property law, including: the international legal regime of state and interstate property; international investment law; international legal aspects of the TNC regime; $B) the concept of IEL and its taxonomy; subjects of IEL and their features; sources of IEL in a formal sense and specific international legal principles of the IEL; $C) the concept of IEL and its taxonomy; subjects of IEL and their features;$D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@17.

Sources of IEL:

$A) International treaty, multilateral international trade and economic treaties, bilateral international trade and economic treaties, decisions of intergovernmental organizations, international custom,(LRFEA) etc.; $B) International treaty multilateral international trade and economic treaties, constitutions and laws of the USA; $C) bilateral international trade and economic agreements sanctioning intergovernmental organizations, international custom, etc..; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@18.

Special principles of IEL:

$A) Special principles is the principle of nondiscrimination, the most favored nation, the principle of national treatment, the principle of mutual benefit, the principle of preferentiality; $B) The principle of discrimination (nondiscrimination), the most favored nation (most favored nation); $C) the principle of mutual benefit, the principle of preferentiality and legality; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@19.

The main difference between intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations is as follows:

$A) the main difference between intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations is intergovernmental international organizations are subject to international law, constitute an institution created by States on the basis of an international treaty to achieve common goals, and non-governmental international organizations are not subject to international law; $B) the first were created within the UN, the latter by non-governmental institutions and non-governmental international organizations; $C) perform specific functions;$D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@20.

Which body of the Republic of Tajikistan deals with external relations with the international community?

$A) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) Constitutional Court of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) all of above mention

@21.

What is the name of the penetration of the norms of international law into the national legal system?

$A) implementation,; $B) transformation; $C) penetration; $D) implantation; $E) adaptation;

@22.

The European Union was formed in:

$A) formed in 1992; $B) 1945; $C) 1990; $D) 1991; $E) 1989;

@23.

The emergence of European Union law is associated with the signing of:

$A) the emergence of European Union law is associated with, the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952; $B) of the Treaty establishing Euro Atom in 1957; $C) of the Maastricht Treaty of 1993;$D) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community in 1957; $E) of the Nice Treaty of 2001;

@24.

What signifies the signing of the Treaty on the EEC and EuroAtom?

$A) signifies the signing of the Treaty on the EEC, allocation of the European Community right from the system of international law, as well as the emergence of supranational institutions that subsequently limited the sovereignty of member states; $B) The allocation of international law from the national law of member states, the emergence of interstate institutions; $C) The emergence of new international organizations that do not limit the sovereignty of participating States; $D) Allocation of the European Economic Community's right from the system of international law, the emergence of institutions that do not restrict the sovereignty of member states; $E) Adoption of certain international obligations by Member States;

@25.

The main form of regulation of the law of the European Economic Community was:

$A) Regulatory legal acts and judicial precedents,,; $B) Constitutional laws; $C) Codes and decrees; $D) Orders and orders; $E) International contracts;

@26.

Members of the EU Economic and Social Committee are:

$A) Members of the EU is a private individuals; $B) former parliamentarians; $C) former members of the European Commission; $D) EU professional officials; $E) There is no correct answer;

@27.

The Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community came into force in:

$A) in 1957; $B) 1967; $C) 1977; $D) 2002; $E) 1995;

@28.

The most important UN body in the field of economic cooperation is:

$A) the most important UN body is United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); $B) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (ILO); $C) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (ICAO); $D) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (ICAO and UNCTAD); $E) There is no correct answer;

@29.

Which of the following is the main function of UNCTAD?

$A) promotion of international trade, especially to accelerate economic development, in particular, trade between countries of different levels of development and different social and economic systems; establishment of principles and policies relating to international trade and related development issues (LRFEA); $B) establishing principles and policies related to international security and related development issues; $C) encouraging international trade, especially to accelerate economic development, in particular, trade between the countries of North America; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@30.

The main functions of UNCTAD are:

$A) the main functions of UNCTAD are, assistance to other UN bodies and agencies in international trade and development; promotion of negotiations and approval of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade; harmonization of policies of Governments and regional economic groupings in the field of trade and development; $B) the establishment of policies relating to international peace and related development issues; $C) encouraging international entrepreneurship, especially to accelerate the economic development of the state; $D) all established functions by international treaties; $E) does not perform any functions;

@31.

The supreme body of UNCTAD:

$A) the supreme body of UNCTAD, the Conference is convened every four years, and between sessions, the UNCTAD Council; $B) The session of the Conference, convened every four years, and between sessions - the ILO Council; $C) of ECOSOC and ICAO; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@32.

The principal subsidiary bodies of UNCTAD are:

$A) the principal subsidiary bodies is Committee on Commodities, Committee on Industrial Goods, Committee on Invisible Trade and Finance Related to Trade, Committee on Maritime Transport, Committee on Technology Transfer, Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, Special Committee on Preferences; $B) Technology Transfer Committee, Committee on Military Cooperation among Developing Countries, Special Committee on Preference; $C) Commodity Committee, Committee on Industrial Goods, Committee on Invisible Trade Items and sometimes US Trade Finance; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@33.

Among the most important achievements of UNCTAD's activities are, in particular:

$A) Among the most important achievements - Development of a Generalized System of Preferences by Economically Developed Countries for the Export of Developing Countries (1968); The Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (1989); Code of Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (1980); $B) Code of Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (1980) of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (2001); $C) development of a special system of preferences from economically developed countries for the export of developing countries (1995); $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@34.

The United Nations Development Program means:

$A) The United Nations Development Program, which was established in 1966 under the auspices of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, is to assist developing countries in accelerating their economic and social development by assisting developing country governments in the implementation of their development plans;$B) which has been operating since 1975 under the auspices of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, is to assist developing countries in accelerating their economic and social development;$C) The United Program, which has been operating since 1988 under the auspices of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, - assistance to developing countries in accelerating their economic and social development;$D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@35.

FAO is:

$A) Food and Agriculture Organization; $B) agricultural and military organization; $C) International Atomic Energy Agency; $D) International Labor Organization;$E) There is no correct answer;

@36.

The ILO is:

$A) International Labor Organization; $B) Food and Agriculture Organization; $C) International Atomic Energy Agency; $D) agricultural and military organization; $E) There is no correct answer;

@37.

The agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone within the CIS was signed:

$A) in April 15, 1994; $B) April 18, 1995; $C) April 22, 1996; $D) April 25, 1999; $E) There is no correct answer;

@38.

The beginning of the European Union was laid:

$A) beginning of the European Union was laid, by the conclusion in 1951 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) of six Western European countries-France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; $B) by the conclusion in 1955 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) of six Western European countries-France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; $C) by the conclusion in 1964 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) of six Western European countries-France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; $D) by the conclusion in 1961 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) of six Western European countries - France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; $E) There is no correct answer;

@39.

The GATT consists of:

$A) in just 6 parts and 219 rather voluminous articles; $B) in total of 6 parts and 39 rather voluminous articles; $C) in just 7 parts and 107 rather voluminous articles; $D) in all of the 4 parts and 38 rather voluminous articles (LRFEA); $E) in just 6 parts and 19 rather lengthy articles;

@40.

GATT in principle completely prohibits:

$A) use of import quantitative restrictions in trade (Article 11); $B) in trade (Article 19); $C) in trade (Article 26); $D) in trade (Article 25); $E) there is no correct answer;

@41.

The WTO is:

$A) World Trade Organization; $B) Food and Agriculture Organization; $C) International Atomic Energy Agency; $D) agricultural and military organization; $E) There is no correct answer;

@42.

The WTO currently represents:

$A) the World Trade Organization currently represents, the only real center for the development of legal conditions, principles and norms of international trade on a global scale;$B) the only real center for the development of legal norms, principles and the doctrine of international trade;$C) the only real center for the development of legal conditions;$D) all the answers are correct;$E) There is no correct answer;

@43.

The agreement on the establishment of the WTO consists of:

$A) from the preamble, 16 articles and 4 annexes; $B) from the preamble, 19 articles; $C) from the preamble, 26 articles; $D) from the preamble, 31 articles; $E) there is no correct answer;

@44.

The ICC is:

$A) International Chamber of Commerce; $B) Food and Agriculture Organization; $C) International Atomic Energy Agency; $D) agricultural and military organization; $E) World Trade Organization;

@45.

The International Chamber of Commerce is:

$A) The International Chamber of Commerce is the oldest non-governmental organization of universal (global) value in the field of promoting international economic relations;$B) Food and Agriculture Organization;$C) International Atomic Energy Agency;$D) $ B) the only real center for developing legal norms, principles and the doctrine of international trade;$E) World Trade Organization;

@46.

WIPO was established in:

$A) in 1970 (Geneva); $B) 1977 (Paris); $C) 1982 (Berlin); $D) 1997 (Moscow); $E) 1999 (Geneva);

@47.

Investment activities:

$A) Investment activities it is investment process, including the stages of preparation, execution and management of investment projects related to the investment; $B) Information process, including the stages of preparation, execution and management of investment projects not related to the investment; $C) An innovative process that includes the stages of preparation, execution and management of investment projects not related to the investment; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@48.

Long-term investments:

$A) Long-term investments it is investing in an investment project lasting more than 10 years; $B) Investing in an investment project lasting more than 12 years; $C) Investing in an investment project lasting more than 15 years; $D) Investing in an investment project lasting more than 20 years; $E) There is no correct answer;

@49.

Foreign investor:

$A) Foreign investor is a foreign state, a foreign legal entity, foreign organizations without the formation of a legal entity, a foreign citizen, and an international organization that carries out investments in the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the legislation of the country of its location; $B) A foreign citizen, as well as an international organization that carries out investments in the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the legislation of the country of its location; $C) A foreign state, a foreign legal entity, sometimes foreign organizations without the formation of a legal entity, a foreign citizen;$D) A foreign state, sometimes a foreign legal entity; $E) There is no correct answer;

@50.

Domestic investor:

$A) Domestic investor is a physical and legal person of the Republic of Tajikistan, permanently residing outside the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, investing in various sectors of the economy of the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) A foreign state, a foreign legal entity, foreign organizations without the formation of a legal entity, a foreign citizen, and an international organization that carries out investments in the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the legislation of the country of its location; $C) A foreign state, a foreign legal entity, sometimes foreign organizations without the formation of a legal entity, a foreign citizen; $D) A foreign state, sometimes a foreign legal entity; $E) There is no correct answer;

@51.

Minority investor:

$A) Minority investor is - an investor who has invested less than 10 percent of voting shares (less than 10 percent of the total votes of the participants); $B) An investor who has invested less than 15 percent of voting shares (less than 15 percent of the total votes of the participants); $C) An investor who has invested less than 25 percent of the voting shares (less than 25 percent of the total votes of the participants); $D) An investor who has invested less than 50 percent of the voting shares (less than 50 percent of the total votes of the participants); $E) There is no correct answer;

@52.

Direct investments:

$A) Direct investments is an ownership, acquisition by the investor of at least 10 percent of the share, interest (contribution) in the authorized (share) capital of a commercial organization created or newly created on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, and also investing in fixed assets of a branch of a foreign a legal entity established on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) Ownership, acquisition by the investor of at least 15 percent of the share, shares (contribution) in the authorized (share) capital of a commercial organization created or newly created on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) Ownership, acquisition by an investor of at least 20 percent of a stake, a stake (contribution) in the authorized (share) capital of a commercial organization created or newly created on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) Ownership, acquisition by the investor of at least 50 percent of the share, interest (contribution) in the authorized (share) capital of a commercial organization created or newly created on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) There is no correct answer;

@53.

A single window for investors:

$A) A single window for investors centralized form of investor assistance from the authorized state body in the field of investments in the provision of public services, which involves minimizing the participation of investors in the collection and preparation of documents and limiting their direct contact with government bodies; $B) Centralized form of assistance to investors from the authorized state body in the field of innovation in the provision of public services; $C) Centralized form of assistance to investors by an authorized and not authorized state body in the field of innovation in the provision of public services; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@54.

Expropriation:

$A) Expropriation is compulsory compensatory alienation of property by the state in the public interest; $B) Forced gratuitous alienation of property by the state in the public interest; $C) Compulsory compensatory alienation of property by the state in personal interests; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@55.

Indirect expropriation:

$A) Indirect expropriation, state regulatory measures that do not aim to directly deprive a person of property, but his investments lose their financial value and effectiveness; $B) Regulatory measures of the state, which sometimes do not aim to directly deprive the person of property; $C) Regulatory measures of the society, which sometimes do not have a direct purpose of depriving the person of property; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@56.

Nationalization:

$A) Nationalization is a transfer of property to state ownership with payment of its value and compensation for other damage incurred to the owner in connection with nationalization; $B) Transfer of property to state ownership with payment of its value and sometimes reimbursement of other damage; $C) Transfer of property to the ownership of the company with payment of its value and sometimes reimbursement of other damage; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@57.

Requisition:

$A) Requisition it is, in the event of natural disasters, accidents, epidemics, epizootics and in other emergency circumstances, the owner, in accordance with the compulsory decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, shall seize property in the manner and under the conditions established by law in the public interest with payment of the property value; $B) In the event of natural disasters, accidents, epidemics, epizootics and in other emergency circumstances, the owner of the property is removed from the owner in accordance with the President's compulsory decision; $C) In case of natural disasters, accidents, epidemics, epizootics and in other extraordinary circumstances, the owner of the property is withdrawn from the owner in accordance with a compulsory court decision; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@58.

Government grants can be provided to investors:

$A) Government grants can be provided by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan through the state authorized body in the field of investment in the framework of investment and other contracts; $B) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan through the state authorized body in the field of investment in the framework of innovative and other contracts; $C) by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan through the state authorized body of justice in the sphere of innovation in the framework of investment and other contracts; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@59.

When carrying out investment activities in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, the investor must observe:

$A) Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) Norms of international law; $C) Legislation of your country; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@60.

The decision on requisition is accepted:

$A) requisition by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) by the Court of RF; $C) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan; $D) by the President of the Republic of Belarus; $E) There is no correct answer;

@61.

The main UN criteria for which an enterprise is given the status of a TNC (transnational corporation) is that ... (specify at least two variants of the answer):

$A) the main UN criteria for which an enterprise is branches must be located in at least six countries of the world; $B) annual turnover should be at least $ 1 billion; $C) annual turnover should be at least $ 10 billion; $D) the presence of foreign economic relations should be no less than with two countries of the world; $E) there is no correct answer;

@62.

The main organizational forms of foreign affiliates of TNCs are ... (specify at least two variants of the answer):

$A) this is a correct answer, all the answers are correct; $B) associated companies; $C) representative offices for the sale of goods; $D) I do not know; $E) there is no correct answer;

@63.

Types of transnational corporations:

$A) this is a correct answer, all the answers are correct; $B) Traditional TNCs are corporations with a parent (parent) company and affiliates dependent on it in different countries; $C) Multi-country TNCs are corporations with a parent (parent) company and relatively independent branches in different countries; $D) Integrated TNCs are corporations that represent maximum freedom of action to their foreign affiliates, particularly in the field of entrepreneurship; $E) Network TNCs are corporations that prefer to develop relationships with other companies on the basis of intra-firm relationships (separation of business and influence), usually being included in a consortium;

@64.

The main features inherent in TNCs are:

$A) this is a correct answer, all the answers are correct; $B) Annual turnover (sales) of more than one billion US dollars; $C) Presence of branches in at least 6 countries; $D) The share of foreign assets should be 25-30% in the total value of the company's assets;$E) there is no correct answer;

@65.

Define the traditional TNCs:

$A) the traditional TNCs are corporations with a parent (parent) company and affiliates dependent on it in different countries; $B) are corporations with a parent (parent) company; $C) are corporations with a parent (parent) company and affiliates dependent on it in different countries; $D) are corporations with a parent (parent) company and affiliates dependent on it; $E) there is no correct answer;

@66.

Define the Multi-country TNCs;

$A) the multi-country TNCs are corporations with a parent (parent) company and relatively independent branches in different countries; $B) are corporations with a parent (parent) company; $C) independent branches in different countries; $D) are corporations with a parent (parent) company and relatively independent branches in different countries; $E) there is no correct answer;

@67.

Define the Integrated TNCs:

$A) the integrated TNCs are corporations that represent maximum freedom of action to their foreign affiliates, particularly in the field of entrepreneurship; $B) are corporations that represent their maximum freedom of action to their foreign affiliates; $C) is a corporation; $D) are corporations that represent to their foreign affiliates maximum freedom of action, particularly in the field of entrepreneurship; $E) there is no correct answer;

@68.

Define the Network TNCs:

$A) the network TNCs are corporations that prefer to develop relationships with other companies based on in-house relationships (separation of business and influence), usually being included in a consortium; $B) are corporations that prefer to develop relationships; $C) are corporations that prefer to develop relationships with other companies based on in-house relationships; $D) are corporations that prefer to develop relationships with other companies on the basis of intra-firm relationships (separation of business and influence), usually being included in a consortium; $E) there is no correct answer;

@69.

What is a TNC?

$A) TNCs are a special form of organization of the economic activity of a firm based on the cooperation of labor of workers of enterprises located in different countries of the world and united by a single title of ownership of the means of production, and this activity is aimed at suppressing competition and strengthening dominance in world commodity markets, which is the essence of TNC economic policy; $B) a special form of organization of the economic activities of the firm; $C) a special form of organization of the economic activity of the firm, based on the cooperation of labor of employees of enterprises located in different countries of the world and united by a single title of ownership of the means of production;$D) a special form of organization of the economic activity of the firm, based on the cooperation of labor of workers of enterprises located in different countries of the world and united by a single title of ownership of the means of production, and this activity is aimed at suppressing competition; $E) there is no correct answer;

@70.

The following main qualitative characteristics of TNCs are distinguished:

$A) this is a correct answer, all the answers are correct; $B) implementation features: the company sells a significant part of its products abroad, thus having a significant impact on the world market; $C) features of the location of production: in foreign countries there are some of its subsidiaries and branches; $D) features of property rights: the owners of this firm are residents (citizens) of different countries; $E) there is no correct answer;

@71.

How much of the world's trade is controlled by TNCs?

$A) the world's trade TNCs control about 2/3 of world trade; $B) is approximately 1/1; $C) about 2/2; $D) about 3/3; $E) there is no correct answer;

@72.

Note the positive aspects of the activities of TNCs in the host countries:

$A) this is a correct answer, all the answers are correct; $B) contribute to the economic development of host countries; $C) introduce advanced technology in the countries of operation; $D) introduce a mode of saving labor and resources; $E) there is no correct answer;

@73.

The basis of the dominance of TNCs (transnational corporation) in the world market is:

$A) the basis of the dominance of TNCs - direct investment; $B) loan captain, portfolio investments; $C) portfolio investments; $D) loan captain, loan captain; $E) there is no correct answer;

@74.

To obtain super profits, TNCs (transnational corporations) are most often used:

$A) diversification of production capacities and service centers in various regions of the world; $B) absolute advantages of countries; $C) specifics of national domestic markets; $D) international division of labor; $E) there is no correct answer;

@75.

The reasons for the expansion of the scope of the operation of TNCs (transnational corporations) in international markets are ... (specify at least two variants of the answer):

$A) the reasons for the expansion of the scope of the operation of TNCs, use of comparative advantages of the country of basing, presence of competitive advantages at the companies; $B) availability of a high level of employment; $C) use of the comparative advantages of the home country; $D) lack of tax incentives; $E) there is no correct answer;

@76.

TNCs respond to changing conditions in the global economy:

$A) TNCs respond to changing conditions in the global economy, quickly, because. Their units are located in different countries of the world; $B) slowly, because their units in the territory of other countries fall under state regulation; $C) quickly, because. They do not fall under UN control; $D) slowly, because on their territory economic processes are managed by countries; $E) there is no correct answer;

@77.

The ways to regulate the activities of TNCs (transnational corporations) are ... (specify at least two options):

$A) the ways to regulate the activities of TNCs, development of laws on foreign investment, general investment rules developed by the UN Commission; $B) regulation of migration policy measures in the country; $C) development of laws on foreign investment; $D) regulation of anti-inflationary policy measures in the country; $E) there is no correct answer;

@78.

"The right of entry" means that the state when creating a branch for TNCs is:

$A) the right of entry - means does not establish any requirements; $B) requires paying for the establishment of a branch of TNCs; $C) pays the TNC affiliate; $D) establishes special requirements; $E) there is no correct answer;

@79.

The dangers for the national economy of host countries from the activities of TNCs (transnational corporations) are that ... (specify at least two variants of the answer):

$A) the dangers for the national economy of host countries from the activities of TNCs, GDP per capita is falling, local producers of similar products may not be able to withstand foreign competition; $B) unemployment increases; $C) GDP per capita is declining, local producers of similar products may not be able; $D) consumer preferences cause capital outflows; $E) there is no correct answer;

@80.

A particularly strong impact on the world economy is provided by the movement of the largest amounts of private commercial capital, carried out through:

$A) TNB (transnational bank) (LRFEA); $B) by the world currency markets; $C) IMF (International Monetary Fund); $D) United Nations (United Nations); $E) there is no correct answer;

@81.

TNK (transnational corporation) and TNB (transnational bank) with regard to international economic integration (MEI) are characterized as:

$A) it is "locomotives MPEI"; $B) supporters of regionalization; $C) advocates of protectionism; $D) sources of contradictions; $E) there is no correct answer;

@82.

The carriers of global financial globalization are:

$A) it is TNB; $B) Central banks; $C) government budgets; $D) of the state; $E) there is no correct answer;

@83.

Almost all of the largest TNCs (transnational corporation) and TNB (transnational bank) by nationality belong to the "financial triad of the world", including the US and ... (specify at least two options):

$A) Almost all of the largest TNCs, Japan, EU countries; $B) China; $C) to Canada; $D) EU countries; $E) there is no correct answer;

@84.

Investments on objects of investment of funds are classified:

$A) it is, real and financial; $B) direct; $C) real; $D) private; $E) there is no correct answer;

@85.

Increase in the share of savings in total income:

$A) Increase in the share of savings in total income, leads to an increase in investment; $B) does not affect the amount of investment; $C) leads to a reduction in investment the amount of investment; $D) the amount of investors, I do not know; $E) there is no correct answer;

@86.

An annuity is:

$A) annuity is separate types of cash flows, carried out sequentially at regular intervals and in equal sizes; $B) rent; $C) type of bank loan; $D) the way of accounting for the change in the value of money over time; $E) there is no correct answer;

@87.

Savings certificates for terms of placement of funds are classified:

$A) it is, urgent, on demand; $B) short-term, urgent, long-term; $C) interest-bearing, interest-free; $D) registered, to bearer; $E) of Ukrainian and foreign issuers;

@88.

Bonds by the features of registration and circulation are classified:

$A) it is, interest, target; $B) of state and non-state companies; $C) registered, to bearer; $D) short-term, urgent, long-term; $E) urgent; termless;

@89.

Net investment is:

$A) Net investment is the amount of gross investments, reduced by the amount of depreciation deductions in a certain period; $B) total amount invested; $C) the amount of gross investment, reduced by the amount of material costs in a certain period; $D) short-term, urgent, long-term; $E) urgent; termless;

@90.

Promotion is:

$A) Promotion is, a security without a fixed circulation period that certifies a share in the statutory fund of the joint-stock company that confirms membership in the joint-stock company and the right to take part in its management entitles its owner to receive part of the profit in the form of a dividend, distribution of property during the liquidation of the joint-stock company; $B) an urgent security document evidencing the share participation in the statutory fund of the joint-stock company; $C) the target paper that attests to share participation in the statutory fund of the joint-stock company entitles its owner to receive profit in the form of a dividend; $D) short-term, urgent, long-term; $E) urgent; termless;

@91.

The main subjects of Jurisdict include:

$A) it is, only the state; $B) Individual; $C) does not have a subject; $D) Legal entity; $E) Physical and legal persons;

@92.

What is the relevance of Jurisdict and IEL?

$A) They are closely related; $B) They regulate the same attitude; $C) LLAB regulates the internal relations of the state, IEL - within the IL; $D) the relevance of Jurisdict and IEL, the Law Legal Act regulates the internal attitude of the state; $E) IEL - within the IL;

@93.

To the source of Jurisdiction are?

$A) the Criminal Procedure Code; $B) Administrative Code; $C) Criminal Code of the CT; $D) Labor Code of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) the source of Jurisdiction is, Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Investments";

@94.

Higher bodies of Jurisdiction?

$A) Higher bodies of Jurisdiction, Majlisi Oli RT, President of the Republic of Tatarstan, Government of the Republic of Tatarstan; $B) Majlisi Oli; $C) Majlisi Namoyandagon; $D) Government of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) Majlisi Milli;

@95.

The principle of Jurisdiction is divided into:

$A) it is, Primary and secondary; $B) Only the general principles of Jurisdiction; $C) Special principles of Jurisdict; $D) Jurisdiction has no principles; $E) All the principles of the MP;

@96.

What is the essence of the concept of "currency"?

$A) Monetary units of foreign countries; $B) Monetary unit of the country; $C) the essence of the concept of "currency" is Monetary units, both own and foreign, as well as credit and payment documents, the value of which is expressed in foreign currency, which are used in international settlements; $D) Promissory notes and checks, credit cards; $E) all the answers are correct ;;

@97.

There are how many committees in the WTO structure.

$A) it is 20; $B) 12; $C) 10); $D) 15; $E) 9;

@98.

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was established in:

$A) in 1988; $B) 1960; $C) 1977; $D) 1941 $E) 1970;

@99.

The financial sphere is:

$A) one of the direction of the state; $B) is a strategic element of any national economic system. Control over finances can effectively influence many areas, not only in the economy, but also beyond its borders; $C) of transport and other vehicles carrying goods for the civilian population; $D) of children's institutions, schools; $E) the financial sphere is, consists of a set of principles and norms of law that govern the actions of subjects in the process of using natural resources, as well as to prevent, limit and eliminate damage;

@100.

According to the opinion of the investigators for violating the currency legislation, the guilty persons of what responsibility are involved?

$A) it is, administrative, or criminal liability; $B) bear no responsibility; $C) are internationally responsible; $D) there is no correct answer; $E) are carried only in exceptional cases;

@101.

Financial relations is:

$A) financial relations is a relationship with respect to cross-border movement of monetary resources, management of financial flows, rules for the conduct of transactions in the financial sphere, financial law and order; $B) is a relationship about the internal movement of monetary resources; $C) is a relationship about the management of financial flows, the rules of transactions in the financial sphere, financial law and order; $D) all the answers are correct; $E) There is no correct answer;

@102.

The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Currency Regulation and Currency Control" was adopted:

$A) 2013; $B) June 9, 2013; $C) 2013; $D) 2015; $E) on June 13, 2013;

@103.

The agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone within the CIS was signed:  
$A) on April 15, 1994; $B) 1993; $C) April 22, 1991; $D) 1992; $E) 1997;

@104.

The location of IEL in the legal system can be defined as:

$A) the legal system can be defined as the branch of public international law (its special part) in a number of industries such as: Maritime, space, air, environmental, humanitarian, etc.; $B) the branch of public law; $C) the branch of private international law(its special part) in a number of industries such as: criminal, space, air, environmental, transport, etc.; $D) all answers are correct; $E) there Is no correct answer;

@105.

The investment is:

$A) is all types of rights to property (except for personal use property or related activities for the sale of goods without their processing), including cash, securities, industrial and technological equipment and the results of intellectual property, owned by the investor on the basis of property rights and invested in investment activities in order to generate profit (income) and (or) achieve other significant results; $B) all types of rights to property (except for personal use property FEA; $C) belonging to the investor on the basis of the property right and invested by him in the objects of investment activity for the purpose of profit (income) and (or) achievement of other significant result; $D) all types of the right to property (except property of personal use or, connected with activity on sale of goods without their processing), including cash, securities; $E) all rights to property (other than personal property or related activities for the sale of goods without processing), including cash, securities, manufacturing and technological equipment;

@106.

The investor is:

$A) investor is a natural or legal person carrying out investment activity in the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) a natural person; $C) the state; $D) a legal entity; $E) foreign investors;

@107.

Economic entity is:

$A) Economic entity can be individual entrepreneur, a commercial organization, as well as a non-profit organization carrying out activities that bring her income; $B) an individual entrepreneur, a commercial organization, as well as a non-profit organization carrying out activities that bring her debts; $C) an individual entrepreneur, a commercial organization, as well as a non-profit organization carrying out activities that bring her compensation; $D) an individual entrepreneur, a commercial organization, and a non-profit organization carrying out the activities that give rise to its obligations; $E) there Is no correct answer;

@108.

The product is:

$A) commercial documents only; $B) shares only; $C) product is any tangible property intended for exchange and sale, except for securities, commercial documents or cash; $D) cash; $E) objects intended for exchange and sale;

@109.

The law of RT "On investment agreement" when it was adopted?

$A) in 19.03.2013; $B) 19.03.1985; $C) 19.03.1988; $D) 19.03.1978; $E) 1964;

@110.

The form of the investment agreement should be:

$A) form of the investment agreement is the Investment agreement shall be drawn up in writing in the form of a single document and signed by both parties to the investment agreement, in an amount determined by agreement of the parties; $B) the Investment agreement shall be drawn up by the parties to the investment agreement in usnom form; $C) the Investment agreement shall be drawn up between the States; $D) between several entities law; $E) only between citizens;

@111.

The law of RTO "foreign Trade activity" was adopted.

$A) on 3.06.2012; $B) 3.06.2004; $C) 3.06.2001; $D) 2010; $E) 1991;

@112.

Who can be the subject of economic activity?

$A the subject of economic activity can be any legal persons as well as organizations carrying out their activities without the formation of a legal entity and individual entrepreneurs; $B) All people residing abroad; $C) Refugees, migrants, stateless persons; $D) no One can be; $E) All answers are correct;

@113.

The Supreme governing bodies in the sphere of legal regulation of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Tatarstan are:

$A) the Parliament of the Republic of Tatarstan, Tatarstan President and Tatarstan Government; $B) All state agencies; $C) Ministry of education; $D) non-governmental bodies; $E) All the answers are correct;

@114.

Special governing bodies in the sphere of legal regulation of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Tatarstan are?

$A) Special governing bodies can be the Ministry of economic development and trade of RT, Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan, customs Service under the government of RT, State Committee on investments and management of state property, Ministry of foreign Affairs of RT, the national Bank of the Republic of Tatarstan; $B) the Parliament of the Republic of Tatarstan, Tatarstan President and Tatarstan Government; $C) Ministry of education, Ministry of foreign Affairs); $D) non-governmental bodies; $E) All the answers are correct;

@115.

Foreign economic activity is:

$A) FE activity is one of the most important economic activity, which can be carried out by the state in the face of government agencies and management regardless of ownership and regardless of their subordination; $B) the only business activity which can be carried out by the state in the face of government agencies and management regardless of ownership and regardless of their subordination; $C) one of the most important economic activity, which can be carried out by the state; $D) one of the most important areas of economic activity that can be carried out by the state in the person of government agencies; $E) there is no correct answer;

@116.

What should the Ministry of economic development and trade prepare from the following proposal on the conformity of the national trade system?

$A) International standards FEA; $B) Moral norms;$C) Customs; $D) Laws of nature; $E) a Social norm;

@117.

The Ministry of economic development and trade should prepare proposals for the establishment of:

$A) on establishment of commercial representatives abroad; $B) media; $C) Social organizations; $D) there is No right answer; $E) All the answers;

@118.

The Parliament carries out RT:

$A) Official interpretation of laws; $B) carries out official interpretation of debts; $C) Official interpretation of marks; $D) no correct answer; $E) no effect;

@119.

When was the law on state registration of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs adopted?

$A) may 19, 2009; $B) 2007; $C) 2000; $D) 2003; $E) 1999;

@120.

The subject of economic activity is:

$A) the subject of economic activity can be legal persons, individual entrepreneurs; $B) All people living abroad; $C) refugees, migrants, stateless persons; $D) no one can be subject; $E) all answers are correct;

@121.

What law is the source of Law RT?

$A) "On bodies of Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Tatarstan"; $B) "About operatively-search activity"; $C) "On enforcement proceedings"; $D) Family code of RT; $E) Law of RT "On foreign economic activities of RT”;

@122.

Which of the following regulatory legal acts is the source of the RT law?

$A) the Air code; $B) criminal code; $C) Family code; $D) Land code; $E) Civil code of RT;

@123.

What international legal act is consider to be the source of the RT law?

$A) RT law "on foreign economic activity of RT” dated 27 December 1993; $B) RT law" on investments” dated 12 may 2007; $C) RT Law “on free economic zones” dated 25 March 2011; $D) RT law "on internal trade” dated 3 July 2012; $E) Convention" on international private companies and their branches” dated (FEA) 11 April 1980;

@124.

Specify the bilateral agreement in the sphere of legal Trade of RT:

$A) Civil code part1. 30.06.1999; $B) Civil code part 2. 11.11.1999; $C) Civil code part 3. 01.03.2005; $D) Economic procedural code of the RT, 1 April 2008year; $E) bilateral agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the Government of the Russian Federation "On the unified promotion of regulation of foreign economic activity" dated May 12, 1997;

@125.

With whom did the Republic of Tajikistan sign the agreement on the principles of trade and economic cooperation of June 6, 1994?

$A) with the RU; $B) with Japan; $C) with the US; $D) with England; $E) with the Republic of Tatarstan;

@126.

What Treaty was adopted in the framework of the CIS?;

$A) UN Charter; $B) Vienna Convention on the law of treaties; $C) Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations; $D) Vienna Convention on consular relations; $E) agreement on cooperation in the field of foreign economic activities of the CIS member States of 15 may 1992;

@127.

What agreements are concluded in the field of PRAVOVED?

$A) cultural; $B) peaceful; $C) scientific; $D) political; $E) agreements are concluded on economic treaties;

@128.

What international economic treaties exist in the field of PRAVOVED?;

$A) only a trade agreement; $B) only joint (contingent) trade agreements; $C) of the agreement on international payments; $D) only the credit agreement; $E) international economic treaties exist in the field trade agreement, joint (contingent) trade agreements, agreements on international payments, the credit agreement;

@129.

What agreement was signed between the RT Government and the Armenian Government in June 13, 1994?

$A) a cooperation agreement; $B) on cooperation in the sphere of culture; $C) on cooperation in the sphere of science: $D) on friendship; $E) agreement was signed about free trade agreement;

@130.

Which of the above regulatory legal acts refers to domestic sources of RT?

$A) Convention on international private companies and their subsidiaries of 11 April 1980; $B) Minsk Convention on legal assistance and legal relations in civil, family and criminal matters of 1993; $C) agreement between the government of the Republic of Tatarstan and the government of the Russian Federation on unified agitation for the regulation of foreign economic activity of 12 may 1997; $D) RT law " on foreign trade” dated July 3, 2012; $E) domestic sources of RT agreement between the government of the Republic of Tatarstan and the Government of the Republic of Poland on trade and economic cooperation of 9 August 1995; RT law " on foreign trade” dated July 3, 2012;

@131.

Specify an international Treaty of a universal character in the field of human RIGHTS:

$A) Vienna Convention on succession of States in respect of contracts; $B) Basic principles of international law; $C) international customs; $D) CIS Charter; $E) in the field of human rights is Hague Convention of 1996 on the law of international sale of goods;

@132.

Specify the scientific literature:

$A) Matuzov N. And. Malko A. V. "Theory of state and law", lawyer-2004.; $B) Barinov M. A., Maksimenko S. T. "Roman private law", Uch.POS.-2008.; $C) Nechaeva A. M. Family law, lawyer 2002.; $D) Guzenko, Kovalev "law Enforcement", Textbook, 2005.; $E) scientific literature is approved by Zykin I. S. foreign economic operations: law and practice. M. 1994;

@133.

When was the Convention on international private companies and their affiliates adopted?

$A) 2003; $B) 2005; $C) 2010; $D) 2011; $E) 11 April 1980;

@134.

When was the Hague Convention on the right to an international sale of goods adopted?

$A) 2000; $B) 2002; $C) 2004; $D) 2009; $E) on 1996;

@135.

When was the Minsk Convention on legal assistance and legal relations in civil, family and criminal matters adopted?

$A) 1984; $B) 1978; $C) 1988; $D) 1989; $E) on 1993;

@136.

A free economic zone is:

$A) free economic zone is a separate (limited) section of the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, within which there is not only a special customs and tax regime, but also a simplified procedure for the entry and exit of non-residents and preferential rules for the use of natural resources; $B) a separate (limited) section of the territory; $C) a special customs and tax regime; $D) a section of the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) There are no correct answers

@137.

How to prepare an independent budget in free economic zones:

$A) the norms for the use of natural resources; $B) independent budget in free economic zones can be prepared by form of establishment and expenditure of funds of the free economic zone used to Finance its purposes and objectives and approved in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) the special customs and tax regime; $D) goals and objectives and approved in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) the means of the free economic zone;

@138.

The development Fund of the free economic zone is:

$A) funds used to provide temporary financial assistance; $B) development Fund is a fund of the funds used to provide temporary financial assistance to business entities registered in the free economic zone, including in the form of preferential loans; $C) special customs and tax regime; $D) development Fund of the free economic zone is fund of funds; $E) funds of the free economic zone;

@139.

The procedure for simplified entry is:

$A) provision of temporary financial assistance; $B) a cash Fund used to provide temporary financial assistance to business entities registered in the free economic zone, including in the form of concessional lending; $C) a special customs and tax regime; $D) procedure for simplified entry is entry into the country and into the free economic zone for the purpose of entrepreneurial activities of foreign citizens and stateless persons, the procedure of which is determined by the government of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) entry into the territory of the economic zone;

@140.

The objectives of creating free economic zones:

$A) provision of temporary financial assistance; $B) objectives of creating free economic zones in the Republic of Tajikistan are created for the purpose of: more effective involvement of the economy of the Republic and its individual regions in the world economic community; ensuring favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment, technology and managerial experience; development of the economic potential of the territory on the basis of integration of foreign investments with material and monetary funds of domestic enterprises and organizations based on a variety of forms of ownership; creation of modern industrial and social infrastructure; saturation of the domestic market with products and goods of consumer and industrial purposes increase employment and living standards;$C) special customs and tax regime; $D) entry into the territory of the country and into the free economic zone for the purpose of entrepreneurial activity of foreign citizens and stateless persons, the order of which is determined by the government of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) entry into the territory of the economic zone;

@141.

Insurance is:

$A) the funds used for financial assistance; $B) the cash Fund; $C) the tax regime; $D) the cash Fund; and $E) is the insurance of investments and risks of participants in the free economic zone shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. Insurance protection is provided by the relevant insurance agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan and foreign insurance companies;

@142.

Activities of banks and non-banking financial institutions:

$A) Banks and non-banking financial institutions shall operate in the free economic zone in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. Offshore banks can be formed and operate in the free economic zone; $B) offshore banks can be formed and operate in the free economic zone; $C) tax regime; $D) cash Fund; $E) insurance of investments and risks of the participants of the free economic zone;

@143.

Financing the establishment, maintenance and development of a free economic zone:

$A) Banks and non-banking financial institutions operate in the free economic zone; $B) offshore banks may be formed and operate in the free economic zone; $C) Financing the establishment, maintenance and development of the free economic zone, including production, transport and other infrastructure, is carried out at the expense of the independent budget of the free economic zone; $D) maintenance and development of the free economic zone; $E) is carried out at the expense of the independent budget of the free economic zone.;

@144.

Independent budget of the free economic zone:

$A) financial institutions conduct their activities in a free zone economic; $B) offshore banks; $C) Financing the establishment, maintenance and development of a free economic zone; $D) Independent budget of the free economic zone the free economic zone shall have an independent budget made up of its own revenues and other payments established by the Majlisi - Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan at the request of the government of the Republic of Tajikistan and carried out by legal entities and natural persons registered in its territory.; $E) carried out at the expense of the independent budget of the free economic zone;

@145.

In free economic zones, the independent budget is:

$A) financial institutions; $B) Labour relations; $C) Financing the establishment, maintenance and development of a free economic zone; $D) independent budget is labour relations in a free economic zone are governed by Tajik labour legislation, collective agreements and individual labour agreements. Collective and individual employment contracts may not worsen the situation of employees of these enterprises and organizations in comparison with the conditions provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as international legal acts recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) Collective and individual employment contracts;

@146.

Tax incentives are:

$A) tax incentives is legal entities and individuals registered in accordance with the established procedure in the territory of the free economic zone shall be partially or completely exempt from taxes in accordance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of their activity in the free economic zone; $B) development of the free economic zone; $C) Tax privileges for the establishment, maintenance and development of the free economic zone; $D) Collective and individual employment contracts may not worsen the situation of workers of these enterprises and organizations in comparison with conditions provided by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and also international legal acts recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) individual employment contracts;

@147.

How many groups share documents in the industry of foreign economic activity?

$A) 2; $B) 1; $C) There are 3 groups; $D) there are no groups; $E) 50;

@148.

Give the concept of the Charter of enterprises:

$A) concept of the Charter of enterprises the charter of the enterprise is-a set of rules approved and duly registered which regulates the methods of organization, activities, rights and obligations of legal entities; $B) the Charter of the enterprise is – a set of rules approved and duly registered in the state bodies which regulates the ways of organization, activities, rights and duties of legal entities; $C) the Charter of the enterprise is – a set of customs approved and registered properly which regulates the methods of organization, activities, rights and obligations of legal entities.; $D) the Charter of the enterprise is a set of rules approved and duly registered with the Ministry of justice which regulates the ways of organization, activities, rights and duties of legal entities; $E) the Charter of the enterprise is a set of rules approved and registered properly which regulates the ways of organization, activities, rights and duties of legal entities and individuals;

@149.

What does the founding contract mean?

$A) the Memorandum of Association is a contract between the founders of legal entities about the education enterprises; $B) agreement is a contract between the founders of legal entities and individuals persons about education enterprises; $C) agreement is an agreement among the shareholders of legal entities about the education enterprises; $D) Memorandum this deal between the founders of legal entities about the education businesses; $E) founding contract mean the foundation agreement is a contract between the founders of legal entities on the formation of enterprises that regulates the ways of organization, activities, rights and obligations of legal entities;

@150.

What can be reflected in the text of the founding contract?

$A) reflected in the text of the founding contract in the text of the Foundation agreement to reflect the order maintenance inventory account bookkeeping and other accounts; $B) the text of the Foundation agreement to reflect the maintenance of inventory accounts bookkeeping and accounts for legal persons; $C) In the text of the constituent Treaty, it was impossible to reflect no points; $D) text of Memorandum to reflect on the relationship between the employees; $E) In the text of the Foundation agreement to reflect any questions;

@151.

Which of the listed is reflected in the text of the Charter of joint ventures?

$A) Charter of joint ventures is the text of the Charter of joint ventures reflected in the bodies of management of joint ventures and their functions; $B) In the text of the Charter of enterprises was reflected in the bodies of management of joint ventures, the reasons for their creation, and their functions; $C) In the text of the Charter of enterprises was reflected in the bodies of management of joint ventures and their functions and the role of heads of enterprises in crisis; $D) In the text of the Charter of the enterprises reflected the bodies of control to combat the monopolization of joint ventures and their functions and tasks; $E) the text of the articles of Association contains information on the management of joint ventures and their functions and achievements in external economic activities;

@152.

What does the Council of Founders of Enterprises do?

$A) the Council Board of Founders of enterprises deals with issues of general supervision by solving issues starting with the establishment and termination of joint ventures; $B) The Board of Founders deals with special supervision issues ranging from reorganization and termination of joint ventures; $C) There is no correct answer; $D) The Board of Founders deals with general supervision issues ranging from the creation and termination of joint ventures, and also distributes salaries; $E) All answers are correct;

@153.

Which body oversees the financial and business activities of joint ventures and their branches?

$A) Is the body Auditing Commission; $B) Board of Founders; $C) Meeting of Founders; $D) There is no corrects answer; $E) Tax authority;

@154.

List the types of contracts in this industry:

$A) the types of contracts is agreements on the import and export of goods (works and services), contracts in the construction industry, constitutive treaties - trade agreements, licensing agreements and leasing agreements; $B) contracts for the import and export of goods (works and services), contracts in the construction industry, a contract of sale, constitutive contracts - trade, a license agreement and a leasing contract; $C) agreements (agreement) on the import and export of goods (works and services), contracts in the construction industry, constitutive treaties - trade agreements, licensing agreements, leasing agreements and contracts in the military field; $D) agreements (agreement) on the import and export of goods (works and services), contracts in the construction industry; $E) all the answers are wrong;

@155.

In which courts address in disputable moments?

$A) disputable moments is international commercial arbitration courts, economic courts of any country, arbitration courts; $B) National commercial arbitration courts, economic courts of a country, arbitration courts; $C) arbitration courts, economic courts of a country, arbitration courts; $D) International commercial arbitration courts, economic courts of a country; $E) International commercial arbitration courts, economic courts of a country, arbitration courts and the court of The Hague;

@156.

Agreements usually in the Republic of Tajikistan on how many pages are compiled?

$A) Agreements usually in the Republic of Tajikistan the agreement is made in the amount of 3-4 printed pages and can be supplemented with several more pages; $B) In RT, the contract is made in the amount of 1-2 printed pages and can be supplemented with several more pages; $C) In the Republic of Tatarstan the agreement is made in the amount of 5-6 printed pages and can be supplemented with several more pages; $D) In the Republic of Tajikistan the agreement is made in the amount of 3-4 manuscript pages and can be supplemented with several more pages; $E) In the Republic of Tatarstan the agreement is made in the amount of 10-14 printed pages and can be supplemented with several more pages;

@157.

What is the name of a variety of free economic zones?

$A) The name of free economic zones mean” free territory”; $B) "islands" or "window"; $C) "islands" or territories with mixed mode; $D) special territories; $E) opening the door;

@158.

What policy are the free economic zones?

$A) the policy of "Open Doors"; $B) to international policy; $C) only A and B; $D) The policy of free economic zones is free policy; $E) Closed Doors policy;

@159.

What policy does Tajikistan pursue in Foreign Economic Activity?

$A) the policy of "Open Doors"; $B) Closed Doors policy; $C) free policy; $D) aggressive policy; $E) there is no correct answer;

@160.

What opportunities does the formation of free economic zones give?

$A) the formation of free economic zones give their education provides an opportunity for the development in the state of open forms of the economy and the introduction of new technologies, modern management techniques in the economy; $B) Their education provides an opportunity for the development in the state of open forms of the economy and the introduction of new technologies, modern management techniques in the economy and also the attraction of tourists; $C) Their education provides an opportunity for the development in the state of closed forms of the economy and the introduction of new technologies, modern management techniques in the economy; $D) The formation of free economic zones provides an opportunity for the development in the state of open forms of community and the introduction of new technologies, modern management techniques in the economy; $E) there is no correct answer;

@161.

The scientific work of which scientists is dedicated to free economic zones:

$A) scientists is dedicated to free economic zones is the Danko TP and Okrut ZM, Byk V.F., Smirnov VS, Uvarov VA, Drusik Ya.S., Abramchuk S.N. and others; $B) Danko TP and Okrut ZM, Byk V.F., Smirnov VS, Uvarov VA, Drusik Ya.S., Abramchuk S.N. Salikhov Z, Mirzoev Amonullo and others; $C) Bastian Schweinsteiger, Thomas Müller Byk VF, Smirnov VS, Uvarov VA, Drusik Ya.S., Abramchuk SN and others; $D) Khamidov Odil, Smirnov VS, Uvarov VA, Drusik Ya.S., Abramchuk SN and others; $E) Danko TP and Okrut ZM, Byk V.F., Smirnov VS, Uvarov VA, Drusik Ya.S., Abramchuk S.N. Rudaki and others;

@162.

What scientists have analyzed the legal aspects of free economic zones?

$A)the free economic zones have analyzed by Svedka N. G, S., Deryugin, I. Noskova Yu, Saldini E. R, Cherkasova N. and, Chistova A; $B) Svedka N. G, Deryugina, S., Zoirova Parvina, I. Noskova Yu, Saldini E. R, Cherkasova N. and, Chistova A; $C) Khamzayev and, Hazratkulov X Svedka N. G, S., Deryugin, I. Noskova Yu, Saldini E. R, Cherkasova N. and, Chistova A; $D) Svedka N. G, S., Deryugin, I. Noskova Yu, Saldini E. R, Cherkasova N. And, Chistova and zuhurova W; $E) no right answer;

@163.

In the last decade, the legal regulation of the organization and activities of free economic zones is the subject of the study of what great branches of international law and international private law:

$A) international law and international private law was studied Blishchenko I. P., Boguslavsky M. M, Bogatyrev A. G., Borisov, K. G, Neshataeva T. N., Ivanchenko T. P, Gutseriev M. S; $B) Blishchenko I. P., Boguslavsky M. M, Bogatyrev A. G., Borisov, K. G, Neshataeva T. N., Ivanchenko T. P, Gutseriev M. S. Kholmirzaev A; $C) Mirsaidova D, Blishchenko I. P., Boguslavsky M. M, Juraboev X, Bogatyrev A. G., Borisov, K. G, Neshataeva T. N., Ivanchenko T. P, Gutseriev M. C; $D) Blishchenko I. P., Kamolova T,Boguslavsky M. M, Bogatyrev A. G., Borisov, K. G, Neshataeva T. N., Ivanchenko T. P, Gutseriev M; $E) Nurova N., Blishchenko I. P., Tairova N, Boguslavsky M. M, Bogatyrev A. G, Borisov K. G, Neshataeva T. N., Ivanchenko T. P, M. C. Gutseriev;

@164.

When and in what document in the first officially mentioned the concept of free economic zones?

$A) the first officially mentioned the concept of free economic zones first on the Oficial level, the notion economic zones mentioned in the international Convention (Kyoto) "On the simplification and garmonization customs tariffs" dated May 18, 1973; $B) First on the Oficial level, the notion subotnik economic zones mentioned in the international Convention (Kyoto) "On the simplification and garmonization customs tariff" from May 18, 1960; $C) First on the Oficial level, the notion subotnik economic zones mentioned in the international Convention (Paris) "On the simplification and garmonization customs tariff" from May 18, 1941; $D) the first at the official level the notion of free economic zones was mentioned in the international Convention (Kyoto) "on simplification and hormones of customs tariffs" of 28 may 1971; $E) only A and B;

@165.

How is free economic zones estimated in scientific theoretical works?

$A) Free economic zones e estimated as a means of reducing pressure and state intervention in economic processes; $B) Free economic zones evaluated as a means of reducing the pressure and the intervention of the state in economic processes and development of tourism; $C) Free economic zones evaluated as a method to reduce the pressure and the intervention of the state in economic processes; $D) Free economic zones are evaluated as a means of reduce pressure and the intervention of the state in economic processes and the development industry; $E) only A and C;

@166.

List the characteristics and features of free economic zones:

$A) The features of free economic zones foreign trade, fiscal, financial, administrative; $B) foreign trade, Maritime fiscal, financial, administrative; $C) foreign trade, construction, fiscal, financial, administrative; $D) foreign trade, national, fiscal, financial, administrative; $E) no right answer;

@167.

How is the transportation of Luggage and parcels?

$A) the transportation of Luggage and parcels of Automotive, marine, aircraft and railroad; $B) railroad; $C) vehicle; $D) Marine; $E) Car;

@168.

What is the name of the implementation of transportation between two or more States?

$A) international carriage or international connection; $B) international carriage; $C) international connection; $D) there is no such concept; $E) Founding contract;

@169.

What is an international agreement?

$A) international agreement is the consent of two or more subjects of international law which is the basis for the emergence of a change or termination of international relations; $B) this agreement of two or more persons; $C) this agreement concluded between natural and legal persons of one state; $D) all answers are correct; $E) all answers are not true;

@170.

When was the agreement on the use of "international space" adopted?

$A) July 1990; $B) M. 1988; $C) A. 1985; $D) N. 1987; $E) D.1980;

@171.

What is a two-way agreement of an international transport agreement?

$A) The two-way agreement is an agreement that is conclud between the two States on the transport relation; $B) this is an economic agreement of the States; $C) this is a cultural agreement; $D) all answers are correct; $E) all answers are not correct;

@172.

When was adopted by the RT the Law on transport security?

$A) July 3, 2012; $B) 2010; $C) 2011; $D) 2007; $E) 2000;

@173.

When was the Chicago agreement adopted about international aviation?

$A) on 7 December 1944; $B) 8 Dec 1943; $C), 1 Dec 1940; $D) 5 Dec 1935; $E) 4 Dec 1535;

@174.

How is the term of delivery of Luggage by rail within 24 hours?

$A) term of delivery of Luggage by rail can be the maximum speed for the day Luggage is 400km, 300km and minimalist; $B) the maximum speed for the day Luggage is 350 km 300 km minimum; $C) Fax memory speed Luggage for the day is 200 km and 150 km minimum; $D) max speed Luggage during the day is 150 km, and a minimum of 100 km; $E) max speed Luggage during the day is 2 km, and the minimum 1 km;

@175.

In what form is the contract of carriage by means of a vehicle?

$A) the form of the contract of carriage is issued in three types: 1. for the sender 2. For the carrier 3. For the recipient, $B) is not issued; $C) is made in one view 1. For the carrier; $D) is issued in two forms: 1. for the sender, 2. for the recipient; $E) International commercial arbitration courts, economic courts of a country, arbitration courts and the Hague court;

@176.

Bases of legal regulation of currency in RT:

$A) legal regulation of currency in RT the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan on currency regulation currency controls RT from 1995; $B) laws on the regulation of currency control currency RT from 1992; $C) the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan on currency regulation currency controls RT from 1990; $D) laws of the Republic of Tajikistan on currency regulation currency controls RT from 1987; $E) laws of the Republic of Tajikistan on currency regulation currency controls RT from 1595;

@177.

When was the law of RT "on foreign trade activity" adopted?

$A) July 3, 2012; $B) 2010; $C) Aug 8, 2001; $D) 2012; $E) 2002;

@178.

How many chapters is the law of RT "on foreign trade activity"?

$A) there was 8 chapters; $B) 6; $C) 4; $D) 7; $E) 5;

@179.

How many articles contain the law of the Republic of Tatarstan "on foreign trade"?

$A) there was 57 articles; $B) 53; $C) 41; $D) 42; $E) 43;

@180.

What is the concept of foreign trade?

$A) the concept of foreign trade foreign trade activity-any activity related to the movement of goods, other tangible property, rights or services carried out between the Republic of Tajikistan and other countries or territories outside the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) foreign trade activity-any activity related to the movement of tangible property carried out between the Republic of Tajikistan and other countries or territories outside the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) foreign trade activity-any activity related to the movement of goods between the Republic of Tajikistan and other countries or territories outside the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) foreign trade activity-any activity related to the movement of rights or services between the Republic of Tajikistan and other countries or territories outside the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) foreign trade - any activity involving movement between the Republic of Tajikistan and other countries or territories outside the Republic of Tajikistan;

@181.

The subjects of foreign trade activities?

$A) the subjects of FTA can be individuals and legal entities, including foreign individuals and legal entities engaged in foreign trade activities; $B) legal entities, including foreign individuals and legal entities engaged in foreign trade activities; $C) individuals, including foreign individuals and legal entities engaged in foreign trade activities; $D) individuals and legal entities, including foreign legal entities engaged in foreign trade activities; $E) foreign individuals and legal entities engaged in foreign trade activities.;

@182.

The concept of "person" according to the law of the Republic of Tatarstan "on foreign trade"?

$A) the concept of person according to that law can be any natural or legal person, including a foreign natural or legal person recognized by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan FEA; $B) any legal entity, including a foreign natural or legal person recognized by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) any natural person, including a foreign natural or legal person recognized by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) any natural or legal person, including a foreign legal entity recognized by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) any natural or legal person, including a foreign natural or legal person;

@183.

What is export?

$A) export is - export of goods from the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan: the territory of another state and compliance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) the export of goods from the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan (FEA); $C) export of goods from the territory of another state and compliance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) the export of goods from the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan: the territory of another; $E) export of goods in accordance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@184.

What is the import?

$A) importer is - importation of goods from the territory of another state on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan FEA; $B) the export of goods from the territory of another state on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) export of goods from the territory of another state in accordance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) export of goods into the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) importation of goods from the territory of another state;

@185.

What is the transit?

$A) transit is a movement through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan of goods and vehicles, if such movement is carried out through a part of the way, beginning and ending outside the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) movement through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan of goods and vehicles; $C) export through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan of goods and vehicles, if such movement is carried out through a part of the way, beginning and ending outside the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.; $D) importation into the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan of goods and vehicles, if such movement is carried out through a part of the path beginning and ending outside the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) movement through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, if such movement is carried out through a part of the path beginning and ending outside the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@186.

How is the concept of "permission (non-automatic)" revealed in the law of RT "on foreign trade activity"?

$A) a permit, which is a precondition for import or export, obtained from the state bodies within the administrative procedure, on the basis of the application of the interested person; $B) a permit, which is a precondition, obtained from the state bodies within the administrative procedure, on the basis of the application of the interested person; $C) a permit for import or export, received from the state bodies within the administrative procedure, on the basis of the application of the interested person; $D) resolution, which is a prerequisite for the import or export within the framework of administrative procedures on the basis of the application of an interested person; $E) resolution, which is a prerequisite for the implementation of the import or export is received from state bodies in administrative proceedings;

@187.

How is the concept of "automatic resolution" revealed in the law of RT "on foreign trade activity"?

$A) import or export permit, which is necessary only for administrative or statistical purposes and is provided in all cases, without exception by the state body FEA; $B) import of goods from the territory of another state into the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) any tangible property intended for exchange and sale, except for securities, commercial documents or cash; $D) movement through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan of goods and vehicles, if such movement is carried out through a part of the way, starting and ending outside the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) a permit, which is a precondition for the implementation of imports or exports, obtained from the state bodies in the administrative procedure, on the basis of the application of the interested person;

@188.

Compensation duty is:

$A) Compensation duty is a special duty imposed on the import of goods in order to neutralize the effects of each subsidy granted, directly or indirectly, in the country of origin or export, for the production or export of such goods to the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) a duty imposed on the import of goods in order to neutralize the effects of each subsidy granted, directly or indirectly, in the country of origin or export, for the production or export of such goods to the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) a duty imposed to neutralize the effects of each subsidy granted directly or indirectly in the country of origin or export for the production or export of such goods to the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) a special duty imposed on the import of goods in order to neutralize the effects of each subsidy granted directly or indirectly in the country of origin or export for production or export; $E) a special duty;

@189.

Restrictive measures are?

$A) all kinds of prohibition, quantitative restrictions, special duties (except for customs duties, internal taxes or fee for services rendered), conditions, licenses, permits, or other measures established by the authorities of the respective States of FEA that have a restrictive effect on foreign trade activity, with the exception of technical regulations; $B) all types of prohibition (except for customs duty, internal taxes or fees for services rendered), authorization licenses, or other measures established by the bodies having a restrictive impact on foreign trade activities, except for technical regulations; $C) all types of prohibition, or other measures established by the bodies of the respective States having a restrictive impact on foreign trade activities, except for technical regulations; $D) all types of prohibitions, quantitative restrictions, special duties (except for customs duties, internal taxes or fees for services rendered; $E) all types of prohibitions, quantitative restrictions imposed by the authorities of the States concerned having a restrictive effect on foreign trade activities, except for technical regulations;

@190.

What are quantitative restrictions?

$A) limit level of total cost or maximum amount of certain goods which may be imported or exported during a specified time period, and a ban on exports and imports FEA; $B) level the total value or quantity of certain goods that may be exported within a specified period of time, as well as a ban on exports and imports; $C) level of total cost or maximum amount of certain goods; $D) the level of the total value of the number of certain goods that may be exported or imported within a specified period of time, as well as a ban on exports and imports; $E) the maximum number of certain goods that may be exported or imported within a specified period of time, and a ban on exports and imports;

@191.

What is meant quota?

$A) quota means the share in the total value or quantity of exports or imports distributed to a person or group of persons (exporters or importers); $B) the amount of exports or imports distributed to a person or group of persons (exporters or importers); $C) the share in the total value distributed to a person or group of persons (exporters or importers); $D) the share in the total value or quantity of exports or imports; $E) No corrects answers;

@192.

The subsidy is?

$A) any direct or indirect financial or other contribution of the government of the country of origin or of exports or of its authorities that has the advantage of the producer or exporter, unless that financial contribution is a subsidy that does not give rise to measures in accordance with the provisions of world Trade organization agreements FEA; $B) any direct contribution of the government of the country of origin or of exports or of its authorities that benefits the producer or exporter, except where the financial contribution is a subsidy that does not warrant action in accordance with the provisions of world Trade Organization agreements; $C) any indirect financial contribution of the government of the country of origin or of exports or of its authorities that benefits the producer or exporter, except where the financial contribution is a subsidy that does not give rise to measures in accordance with the provisions of the world Trade organization agreements; $D) any direct or indirect financial or other contribution of the government of the country of origin or of exports or of its authorities that has the advantage of the producer or exporter, except where the financial contribution is a subsidy that does not give rise to action; $E) an indirect financial or other contribution by the government of the country of origin or exports or its authorities in accordance with the provisions of world Trade organization agreements;

@193.

Serious damage is?

$A) serious damage is a significant overall deterioration in the situation of domestic production; $B) imports of goods into Tajikistan are sometimes penalized below cost, resulting in material damage or the threat of such damage to an industry established in Tajikistan or significantly slowing the establishment of an industry in the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) a limit on the total value or a maximum number of certain goods that may sometimes be exported or imported within a specified period of time; and a ban on exports and imports.; $D) a special duty imposed on the import of goods to compensate for the effects of dumping; $E) a special duty imposed on the import of goods in order to neutralize the effects of each subsidy granted, sometimes directly or indirectly, in the country of origin or export for the production or export of such goods to the Republic of Tajikistan;

@194.

A ban on foreign trade in goods is possible if:

$A) import and export of goods to and from the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as transit through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan (FEA) is prohibited if the circulation of such goods is prohibited in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) transit through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan is prohibited if the circulation of such goods is prohibited in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $C) transit through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan shall be prohibited, if the circulation of such goods is allowed in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $D) export of goods to and from the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as transit through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan shall be prohibited, if the circulation of such goods is allowed in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan; $E) transit through the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan shall be prohibited, if the circulation of such goods is prohibited in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@195.

A public announcement of the distribution of quotas should be published:

$A) should be published within 8 days before the allocation of quotas; $B) 2 days prior to the allocation of quotas; $C) 15 days prior to the allocation of quotas; $D) 20 days prior to the allocation of quotas; $E) month before the allocation of quotas;

@196.

The government of the Republic of Tajikistan has the right to impose quantitative restrictions on exports only in case of:

$A) an acute shortage of goods of essential importance to Tajikistan or to alleviate the consequences of such shortages; to protect depleted natural resources if export restrictions apply simultaneously with restrictions on domestic production or consumption FEA; $B) to protect depleted natural resources if export restrictions apply simultaneously with restrictions on domestic production or consumption;$C) an acute shortage of goods of significant importance to the Republic of Tajikistan or to alleviate the consequences of such shortages; $D) in its sole discretion; $E) in the case of a justified necessity;

@197.

Grounds for cancellation of the permit:

$A) grounds for cancellation of the permit first is the following the issuance of the authorization in accordance with the provisions of this Law, it has been decided to prohibit the import or export of goods subject to such authorization; 2. The owner of the permit violates the terms of the permit; 3. Authorization has been granted in violation of the provisions of this Law or other relevant legislation; 4. The decision to grant the permit was based on false information or it was obtained by deception; $B) 1. Following the issuance of the authorization in accordance with the provisions of this Law, it has been decided to prohibit the import or export of goods subject to such authorization; 2. The owner of the permit violates the terms of the permit; 3. The permit has been issued in violation of the provisions of this Law or other relevant legislation; $C) 1. Authorization has been granted in violation of the provisions of this Law or other relevant legislation; 2. the decision to grant the permit was based on false information or it was obtained by deception; $D) 1. The owner of the permit violates the terms of the permit; 2. Authorization has been granted in violation of the provisions of this Law or other relevant legislation; 3. The decision to issue the permit was based on false information or it was obtained by deception; $E) the decision to issue the permit was based on false information or it was obtained by deception;

@198.

The term of consideration of applications for permission to import, transit or export shall not exceed:

$A) 10 working days from the date of application registration FEA; $B) 18 working days from the date of application registration; $C) 13 working days from the date of application registration; $D) 20 working days from the date of application registration; $E) 21 working days from the date of application registration;

@199.

The term of the permit:

$A) the term of the permit is valid for the term specified therein, but not exceeding one year; $B) the permit is valid for the period specified therein but not exceeding two years; $C) permission is valid for the period specified therein but not more than 6 months; $D) permit valid for the term specified therein, but not exceeding three years; $E) a permit valid for the period specified therein but not exceeding five years;

@200.

What is dumping?

$A) Dumping is the importation of goods to the Republic of Tajikistan at a price lower than the cost price, which caused material damage or the threat of such damage to the industry established in the Republic of Tajikistan or significantly slows down the creation of industry in the Republic of Tajikistan; $B) import of goods to the Republic of Tajikistan at a price higher than the cost; $C) any direct or indirect financial or other contribution of the government of the country; $D) share in the total value or amount of exports;$E) there is no corrects answers;