

TAJIK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Law

International Law Department

**International Law
(Exam)**

**For the 2nd course students of department of International relations (Law) of
Law Faculty TNU - English group for 2025-2026 years
(autumn semester)**

@1.

Principle of peaceful solve of international disputes firstly was fixed in:

\$A) In the charter of UN; \$B) In the Paris pact of refuse of war (in 1928); \$C) The Hague convention of 1899; \$D) The Hague convention of 1907; \$E) The statute of League of Nations;

@2.

What tajik-persian scientists contributed to the development of international law in Middle Ages?

\$A) Nizam-al-Mulk; \$B) Abdul-Fazl Baihaki; \$C) Sharif Muhammad Mansour Mubarakshakh; \$D) Hodja Samandar Tirmizi; \$E) All above mentioned;

@3.

The founder of international law is:

\$A) Fedor Fedorovich Martens; \$B) Alberico Jentili; \$C) Hugo Grocium; \$D) Emeri de Vattel; \$E) Hersh Lautherpacht;

@4.

The UN Charter has entered into a force in:

\$A) 26 June 1945; \$B) 1 April 1954; \$C) 24 October 1945; \$D) 22 January 1944; \$E) 5 May 1946;

@5.

The system of international law - is:

\$A) integral legal system, including in it legal systems of States, political and diplomatic agreement on international legal relations; \$B) international legal customs and deals, accepted by the international legislation and carried out by the subjects of international relations; \$C) the system of principles, institutes and norms; \$D) a summation of the related branches of international law, united with common principles, also having their own principles and dividing into institutes and substances, consisting of acting norms of international law, regulating relations between its subjects; \$E) system of principles, institutes, branches and norms, regulating public and private relations of States;

@6.

The objects of international legal regulations are:

\$A) public (intergovernmental) relations of the subjects of international law on the material and non-material well-being, activities and non-activities; \$B) legal relations between international intergovernmental and non-intergovernmental organizations, civilized states, nations and peoples; \$C) relations between the subjects, exercising diplomatic and economic relations; \$D) legal relations between civilized states, nations and peoples; \$E) material and non-material well-beings, their division and pre-division;

@7.

The norms of international law are:

\$A) the system of norms, that are recognized by the states and other subjects of international law; \$B) rule of behavior, that are recognized as legally unnecessary; \$C) rule of behavior, that are recognized by the states and other subjects of international law as legally obliged; \$D) rule, that are recognized by the subjects of international law juridical unnecessary; \$E) norms of international-legal acts of the states;

@8.

What standards of international law should not be rejected?

\$A) discretionary standards; \$B) particular standards; \$C) universal standards; \$D) imperative standards; \$E) collision standards;

@9.

The standards of international “soft” law are in:

\$A) national law of The UN state-members; \$B) resolutions of The UN General Assembly; \$C) The UN Charter; \$D) The law of RT “On international treaties”; \$E) The law of RT «On legal normative acts»;

@10.

The standards of customary law in international law:

\$A) are not used; \$B) are in international treaties; \$C) are anchored in UN General Assembly resolution; \$D) creates in the result of state practice; \$E) created by states’ parliament;

@11.

Norms of international law forms by:

\$A) usual and contractual way; \$B) only by the way of signing of universal international treaties; \$C) only in the framework of international organizations; \$D) in the national law than transfers into international one; \$E) usually way;

@12.

The kinds of norms of international law:

\$A) norms of diplomatic etiquette, the habits, resolutions of international conferences and organizations; \$B) administrative, civil-legal, criminal, procedural, but complicated with foreign elements; \$C) norms of habits and politeness; \$D) Jus soli and Jus sanguinis; \$E) Jus cogens, universal, particular, dispositive, imperative, contractual, usually-legal norms;

@13.

The definition of “jus cogens” of The 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties is in:

\$A) article 53; \$B) article 51; \$C) article 26; \$D) preamble; \$E) final articles;

@14.

What is the penetration of international law in the national legal system:

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

@15.

Does the norms of national law affect to the international one?

\$A) according to some scientific concepts does not affect; \$B) affects, however, it is related to the legislation of dominating states; \$C) does not affect, because they are two not related systems; \$D) affects only within the states with the monistic system of law; \$E) affects in any cases;

@16.

What is the essence of monistic concept of interaction of international law and national one?

\$A) this concept confirms the primacy of national law above the international one; \$B) the system of international law and the national one are two disjoint legal systems; \$C) the system of international law and national one are interconnected; \$D) this concept confirms the primacy of international law above the national one; \$E) is about the progressive development of the international law;

@17.

The founder of dualistic conception on the issue of correlation of international and national law is:

\$A) F. Martens; \$B) G. Tripel; \$C) G. Kelzen; \$D) H. Lautherpacht; \$E) G. Tunkin;

@18.

Codification of international law – is:

\$A) Systematizing of international law; \$B) improvement and progressive development of the principles and norms in active, bringing them into an order; \$C) one of the sources of international law; \$D) coding of the legal norms within international computer systems; \$E) Alphabet order of norms of domestic law;

@19.

Informal codification of the international law can be exercised by:

\$A) particular scientists; \$B) collective of scientists; \$C) the national institutions; \$D) all of these subjects can exercise informal codification of international law; \$E) non-governmental organizations;

@20.

Which of the followings sources are the subsidiary means?

\$A) international treaties, customs, doctrines, national legislation; \$B) international treaties, unilateral legal acts, national legislation; \$C) international treaties, customs, principles of the international law; \$D) international customs, unilateral

acts of the states; \$E) judicial decisions, the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists;

@21.

The main sources of international law in the period of its origin were:

\$A) principles; \$B) customs; \$C) national legislation; \$D) international treaties; \$E) international conventions;

@22.

International legal custom – is:

\$A) the rule of behavior in the practice, in which the subjects of international law recognize legally-obligatory character; \$B) the norm of international politeness, in which is recognized legally-obligatory character; \$C) unwritten norm, obeyed by the subjects of international law and reflected in an informal source; \$D) No correct answer; \$E) All above mentioned;

@23.

International used:

\$A) norms of international morality and customs that are legally obligatory and carry out the universal character; \$B) norms of international politeness and moral, that are legally obligatory and carry out the universal character; \$C) norms of international politeness and moral, that are not legally obligatory; \$D) norms of international morality and customs that are not legally obligatory; \$E) the rules of administration of hostilities;

@24.

Principle of territorial integrity of the states - are:

\$A) abandonment from some territorial claims presently and in the future; \$B) confession of existent borders, abandonment from any trenching upon these borders;

\$C) all mentioned answers; \$D) prohibition of violent capture, joining or dismemberment of territory of the foreign state; \$E) abandonment from some territorial claims presently or in the future;

@25.

Principle of inviolability of state boundaries:

\$A) recognition of existent borders, abandonment from any trenching upon these borders, abandonment from some territorial claims presently and in the future; \$B) state boundaries certain the states historically once are not subject to some change; \$C) the state determines the borders, rules of their crossing and frontier mode independently; \$D) No correct answer; \$E) to develop friendly relations through borders;

@26.

Principle of peaceful permission of international spores was first fixed in:

\$A) UN charter 1945; \$B) Paris Pact about abandonment from war (1928.); \$C) Hague conventions (1899, 1907); \$D) Statute of League of Nations 1919; \$E) Statute of the International criminal court;

@27.

Position that every state must execute fully and honestly the international obligations, to provide all the rights and advantages, is the element of principle of international law:

\$A) sovereign equality of the states; \$B) to inviolability of state boundaries; \$C) rights of nations of self-determination; \$D) conscientious implementation of international obligations; \$E) collaboration of the states;

@28.

Principles of international law - are:

\$A) fundamental positions of theory of international law; \$B) legal concepts, postulates that are used as in the national legal systems; \$C) international norms of judicial character; \$D) rules are the behaviors set by customs; \$E) universally recognized codes of conduct of subjects of international relations;

@29.

Basic international legal subjects are:

\$A) states, nations and people, fighting for self-determination; \$B) physical persons; \$C) legal entities; \$D) states, nations and people, fighting for self-determination, non-governmental organizations; \$E) international intergovernmental organizations;

@30.

Signs that are inherent to the state as international legal subject:

\$A) sovereignty; \$B) sovereignty, power; \$C) power; \$D) independence; \$E) sovereignty, population, territory, power;

@31.

The right and duties of the states are expounded in:

\$A) To Havana convention 1928; \$B) of Convention of Montevideo 1933; \$C) UN 1945 Charter; \$D) Statute of League of Nations 1919; \$E) of Caracas convention of 1911r;

@32.

Primary international legal subjects are:

\$A) of nation and people; \$B) state-similar educations; \$C) nation-states; \$D) international intergovernmental organizations; \$E) individuals and multinational corporations;

@33.

The signs of the state are:

\$A) single administrative device; \$B) sovereignty; \$C) presence of ministries; \$D) presence of parliament and president; \$E) independent politics;

@34.

The derivative international legal subjects are:

\$A) sovereign states; \$B) the state similar forming; \$C) individual and transnational companies; \$D) international organizations; \$E) In correct answer;

@35.

Vatican - is:

\$A) a quasi-state establishment; \$B) the capital of the Roman state; \$C) administrative district of Rome; \$D) area on territory of Italy; \$E) center of catholic religion;

@36.

Western Berlin until 1990 was:

\$A) part of German federal REPUBLIC; \$B) part of German Democratic Republic; \$C) the part of Germany, occupied by the coalition troops of England, France and USA in the Second world war-time; \$D) free city; \$E) the occupied territory;

@37.

Individuals are:

\$A) defendants before national courts; \$B) can be international legal subjects; \$C) cannot be international legal subjects; \$D) exceptionally national legal subjects; \$E) legal entities;

@38.

Which ones are types of recognition?

\$A) de - jure; \$B) de - facto; \$C) ad - hoc; \$D) all indicated kinds are true; \$E) No correct answer;

@39.

De-facto recognition of the states can entail establishment between them:

\$A) of diplomatic relations; \$B) unfriendly relations; \$C) friendly relations; \$D) relations of legal continuity; \$E) consular relations;

@40.

Confession of ad hoc – is?

\$A) the term not used in an international law; \$B) the confession expressed by establishment of diplomatic relations; \$C) valid for one occasion confession for some certain aim; \$D) basic form of confession of the state; \$E) institute of consular right;

@41.

International recognition can be:

\$A) not complete; \$B) factual; \$C) partial; \$D) bilateral; \$E) complete;

@42.

Confession, protest, refuse, belong:

\$A) to the international customs; \$B) to the international agreements; \$C) to the one-sided acts of the state; \$D) to the rules of politeness; \$E) to the soft norms of international law;

@43.

Cession is:

\$A) one of methods of change of state territory; \$B) exchange of part of territory between the states on the basis of reciprocity; \$C) introduction of the armed forces on certain territory and establishment there of power of military administration; \$D) method of acquisition not government own territory by means of realization on her different acts (establishment of the flag); \$E) transfer;

@44.

That does mean the concept of "continuetet" in an international law?

\$A) legal state-successor; \$B) state-continuer of rights and obligations of state-predecessor; \$C) the state, executing the functions of depositary; \$D) state-predecessor; \$E) the disappearing state;

@45.

In regard to legal continuity of the states there are next doctrines:

\$A) doctrine of tabula rasa; \$B) doctrine of estoppel; \$C) doctrine of Estrada; \$D) doctrine of Tobar; \$E) doctrine of Eisenhower;

@46.

An international law regulates the questions of legal continuity of the states:

\$A) in connection with setting of new diplomatic representative in other state; \$B) in connection with electing of new country's leader; \$C) in regard to international agreements, archives and debts; \$D) only for those cases, when a dispute is between the states; \$E) in regard to a public domain;

@47.

In accordance with UN Charter for the reception of the new state in its members:

\$A) is needed recommendation of United Nations Security Council and decision of General Assembly of UN; \$B) there is an enough statement of the state; \$C) there is enough absence of objecting of other members the UNO; \$D) is needed recommendation no less than 5 other members of the UNO; \$E) is needed decision of General Assembly of UN;

@48.

Kinds of international legal responsibility:

\$A) political, material; \$B) criminal; \$C) political; \$D) material; \$E) quasi-diplomatic;

@49.

Satisfaction is:

\$A) analogue of reprisals; \$B) renewal by the state-violator of the former state of material object; \$C) grant of indemnification to the injured state; \$D) analogue of retortion; \$E) presentation by the state-violator of satisfaction to the injured state for the damage caused to his honor and dignity;

@50.

Types of responsibility in an international law:

\$A) political responsibility, criminal responsibility, civil liability, diplomatic responsibility; \$B) political responsibility, property accountability; \$C) political responsibility, property accountability, diplomatic responsibility, consular responsibility; \$D) only diplomatic and consular responsibility; \$E) all enumerated kinds;

@51.

Forms of political responsibility:

\$A) repatriation, reception, restitution; \$B) restitution, reparation, reception; \$C) levy and indemnification; \$D) satisfaction, reprisal, retortion, approvals; \$E) levy, restoration;

@52.

Circumstances, that eliminate responsibility of the states:

\$A) if the actions of the state are caused by the actions of other state and are legitimate, i.e. if there is guilt of suffering side; \$B) all answers are faithful; \$C) if activity of the state was caused by the act of providence or unyielding to control unforeseen external events; \$D) if the state forced to violate the assumed obligations at presence of absolute necessity, except for the row of cases; \$E) force-majeure;

@53.

Do physical persons bear the international criminal responsibility?

\$A) is not instituted criminal proceedings against; \$B) behavior of person is examined as an act of the state; \$C) can be instituted criminal proceedings against; \$D) can be instituted criminal proceedings against, only in exceptional cases; \$E) does not carry, if have immunities and privileges;

@54.

International legal responsibility of the states comes at:

\$A) finance by the state of international delinquency; \$B) finance of offence in exceptionally form aggression; \$C) decision of International Court the UNO on sanctions; \$D) taking away of censorious resolution General Assembly of the UN; \$E) desire to liquidate the inflicted damage;

@55.

International delinquencies of the states are divided by:

\$A) criminal and civil legal; \$B) of violation of the states and violation of his organs; \$C) international crimes and international delicts; \$D) international approvals and diplomatic measures; \$E) universal and regional;

@56.

The basis of the international legal status of the Republic of Tajikistan as an independent subject of international law are:

\$A) Rights (right to a defense of the neighboring states, the right to participate in the regulation of international legal disputes, the right to participate in international conflicts) and the international legal obligations of States (respect for the authority of other states, compliance with the national law of other countries); \$B) Rights (right to a sovereign inequality, the right to participate in the international legal coalitions, the right to participate in international conferences) and the international legal obligations of States (respect for ministers of other states, observance of the principles of domestic law); C\$) The rights (the right to vote, the right to vote, the right to participate in the creation of international legal instruments, the right to participate in international disputes) and the international legal obligations of States (the respect of the officials of other states, observance of norms of international comity); \$D) The Rights (right to sovereign equality, the right to self-defense, the right to participate in the creation of international legal norms, the right to participate in international organizations) and international legal obligations of States (respect for the sovereignty of other States, respect for international law principles); \$ E) do not have this knowledge;

@57.

The main purpose of the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan is:

\$A) strengthening international relations with the countries of the world, creating the conditions for the establishment of an efficient planned economy, solving specific problems, the creation of institutions of anarchy and civil society, national security and the strengthening of integration processes in the region, etc.; \$B) strengthening external relations with countries of the region, creating conditions for the development of the agricultural sector, solving social problems and building the institutions of the monarchy and civil society, national security and the strengthening of integration processes in the region, etc.; \$C) strengthening the international position of the country on the world stage, creating the conditions for the establishment of an efficient market economy, social issues, the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society, national security and the strengthening of integration processes in the region, etc.; \$D) strengthening the country's position in the inter-region, creating conditions for the development of efficient light industry, addressing cultural issues, institution-building and civil society, universities, national security and the strengthening of integration processes in the region, etc.; \$E) I have no idea;

@58.

The foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan is aimed at:

\$A) the development and strengthening of mutually beneficial cooperation with neighboring countries, including Uzbekistan; \$B) the development and

strengthening of mutually beneficial cooperation with various countries of the world, including the countries of the Islamic world; \$C) the development and strengthening of mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of Europe, including the UK; \$D) the development and strengthening of mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of the Arab world, including Yemen; \$ E) the development and strengthening of mutually beneficial cooperation with the states of Central Asia, including Kazakhstan;

@59.

Norms of international - legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan:

\$A) are required in all cases; \$B) are an integral part of national law; \$C) are not related to its legal system and legislation; \$D) are an integral part of its legal system, unless they are duly ratified; \$E) must not conflict with the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan, in cases contrary to international standards do not apply;

@60.

When was the Declaration on the principles of international law adopted?

\$A) Declaration on Principles of International Law adopted in 1972; \$B) Declaration on Principles of International Law adopted in 1970; \$C) Declaration on Principles of International Law adopted in 1971; \$D) of the Declaration on Principles of International Law adopted in 1975; \$E) There is no correct answer;

@ 61.

Which negative consequence of international processes affect to the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) international terrorism, extremism, separatism, organized crime, smuggling of narcotic drugs; \$B) international crime, extradition, separatism, organized crime, smuggling of narcotic means; \$C), international terrorism, extremism, separatism, unorganized crime, theft of vehicles; \$D) international security, separation, organized crime, smuggling of narcotic drugs; \$E) all of the above;

@62.

The main place among the sources of international law taken by:

\$A) international legal practice; \$B) acts of international conferences and meetings; \$C) an international treaty; \$D) domestic legislation aimed at regulating international relations; \$E) used;

@63.

In which of the following international organizations takes part the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) NATO, the Eurasian Economic Community, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; \$B) of the Warsaw of the Collective Security Treaty, the Eurasian Economic Community, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; \$C) the Eurasian Economic Community, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; the European Union; \$D) the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Economic Community, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; \$ E) It is not a party to these organizations;

@64.

The dominant task of the internal and foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan is:

\$A) Protection of national strategies and national traditions in their relations with various countries and international organizations; \$B) The protection of national security and national interests in its relations with various countries and international organizations; \$C) protection of international security and international interests in its relations with various countries and international organizations; \$D) protection of regional security and regional interests in its relations with various countries and international organizations; \$E) I do not know; @65.

The distinguishing feature of the subjects of international law is the presence of:

\$A) international legal personality; \$B) international standing; \$C) an international capacity; \$D) recognition of such other subjects of international law; \$E) international sovereignty;

@ 66.

What is the sovereignty?

\$A) Sovereignty - is an expression of social status of the state, the rule and the limitlessness of his power in the world, as well as the independence and equality in relations with other states; \$B) sovereignty - is a legal expression of the state independence, the rule is unbounded and his power within the country, as well as the independence and equality in relations with other states; \$C) Sovereignty - is an expression of the state's economic independence, and the rule of limitlessness of his power abroad, as well as the independence and equality in relations with international organizations; \$D) Sovereignty - is a cultural expression of independent subjects of international law, the rule and the limitlessness of his power in the society, as well as the independence and equality in relations with other subjects of international law; \$E) I do not know;

@67.

What does the international legal aspect of sovereignty mean of?

\$A) International legal aspect of sovereignty means that international law regards as a subject of international law and member of international relations is not the state and its authorities, or individual officials; \$B) International legal aspect of sovereignty means that international law regards as a subject of international law and member of international relations is not public bodies and individual officers; \$C) International legal aspect of sovereignty means that international law considers not individual officials and governmental bodies as a subject of international law and the party's international relations; \$D) International legal aspect of sovereignty means that international law regards as a subject of international law and international relations are not party government or individual officials, and the state as a whole; \$E) International legal aspect of sovereignty does not mean that it is not;

@68.

Which of the followings is the subject of international law?

\$A) Commonwealth of Independent States; \$B) The International Committee of the Red Cross; \$C) The World Federation of Trade Unions; \$D) International Court of Arbitration; \$E) The Institute of International Private Law;

@69.

International legal acts performed by the authorized officials of the Republic of Tajikistan shall be considered committed on behalf of:

\$A) the President of this country; \$B) this country; \$C) the Parliament of that country; \$D) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that country; \$E) diplomatic missions of the country;

@70.

The norms of international law are created by:

\$A) international legislative bodies; \$B) states and international organizations; \$C) of the United Nations; \$D) State legislatures; \$E) they have always been and are not created;

@71.

Which of these countries is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council:

\$A) China; \$B) Russian; \$C) United Kingdom; \$D) France; \$E) Germany;

@72.

Depending on the sources the norms of international law are divided into:

\$A) mandatory and discretionary rules; \$B) contractual, ordinary and no contained in the resolutions of international organizations; \$C) the general and specific standards; \$D) substantive and procedural rules; \$E) regulatory and enforcement rules;

@73.

By the content the norms of international law may be:

\$A) mandatory and discretionary rules; \$B) contractual, ordinary and norm contained in the resolutions of international organizations; \$C) the general and specific standards; \$D) substantive and procedural rules; \$E) regulatory and enforcement rules;

@74.

Depending on the functional purpose of the rules of international law are divided into:

\$A) mandatory and discretionary rules; \$B) contractual, ordinary and norms contained in the resolutions of international organizations; \$C) the general and specific standards; \$D) substantive and procedural rules; \$E) regulatory and enforcement rules;

@75.

Define the features of the basic principles of international law:

\$A) they are universal, conventional, fixed in the sources of international law, they are independent; \$B) they are universal, conventional, fixed in the sources of international law, they are not interconnected; \$C) they are universal, conventional, fixed in the sources of international law, they are mandatory, they are interrelated; \$D) they are universal, conventional, fixed in the sources of international law, they are interrelated; \$E) they are universal, conventional, fixed in the sources of international law;

@76.

The elements of the international system of law are:

\$A) sovereign equality of States; non-interference in the internal affairs of the state; use of force; peaceful settlement of disputes; respect for human rights,

fundamental freedoms; the right of peoples to self-determination; territorial integrity of states; inviolability of borders; conscientious fulfillment of obligations; cooperation; \$B) Institute for international legal institution of international responsibility; \$C) law of treaties, diplomatic law, international humanitarian law, international criminal law, and others; \$D) branch of international law; common to the institutions of international law; norms and basic principles of international law; \$E) branch of international law; common to the institutions of international law; the basic principles of international law; the science of international law;

@77.

When was adopted the law of RT on international treaties of RT?

\$A) It was adopted on 11 December 1999; \$B) 1 December 1999; \$C) 11 December 1991; \$D) 15 December 1999; \$E) 1 December 1998;

@78.

What is not inherent in contemporary international law?

\$A) declaring the prohibition of aggressive, predatory wars; \$B) the exclusion of the so-called peer communication underdeveloped countries; \$C) the existence of universal, generally accepted standards and local regulations; \$D) in international cooperation and in international treaties are open to all interested States; \$E) the use of the armed forces;

@79.

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

\$A) any person with a legal opportunity to participate in legal relationships governed by international legal standards, and have the necessary rights and responsibilities; \$B) party relationships governed by rules of international law, endowed with legal capacity for independent international action, including the establishment of harmonized international law, to the independent exercise of these rights and obligations established by these rules; \$C) any legal entity with a legal opportunity to participate in legal relationships governed by international legal standards, and have the necessary rights and responsibilities; \$D) all States, including transnational corporations; \$E) states, multinational corporations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

@80.

The state as the main subject of international law cannot:

\$A) have the ability to establish rights and obligations to acquire rights and obligations, as well as on their own to implement them; \$B) compensate the damage caused by unlawful acts; \$C) exercise its authority in respect of another State; \$D) establish inter-governmental organizations; \$E) does not resolve the global issues with other actors;

@81.

Parties in the international inter-state agreement:

\$A) participating in the negotiations on all Contracting States; \$B) the negotiating States, including participating in the organization of the negotiations; \$C) all States, including the struggling nations and peoples; \$D) I have no idea; \$E) participating in the negotiations of the States participating in the negotiations

organization, a Contracting State shall specify the organization, a member of the third state, the third organization;

@82.

International law system - is:

\$A) integrated legal system, including the legal system of states, political and diplomatic agreement on international legal relations; \$B) international legal practices and arrangements, adopted by the international law and the executable subjects of international relations; \$C) a set of interrelated branches of international law, united by common principles, as well as having its own principles and institutions, and subdivided into subsectors consisting of the existing rules of international law governing relations between its subjects; \$D) international legal practices and arrangements, adopted by the international law and the executable state, individuals and legal entities; \$E) of a set of international principles and national standards, industries and institutions of international law;

@83.

The object of international legal regulation is:

\$A) relationship between international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, civilized nations, nations and peoples; \$B) public relations subjects of international law on the tangible and intangible benefits, activities and abstaining from action; \$C) the relationship between the entities engaged in diplomatic and economic ties; \$D) the relationship between international intergovernmental organizations and multinational corporations; \$E) the relationship between international non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations and international intergovernmental organizations;

@84.

Subjects of international law - is:

\$A) individuals, multinational corporations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; \$B) sovereign states, nations and peoples who are fighting for the establishment of an independent state, international organizations, individuals, multinational corporations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; \$C) sovereign states, nations and peoples who are fighting for the establishment of an independent state, international organizations; \$D) Movement of Al-Qaida, the transnational corporations, international non-governmental and non-governmental organizations; \$E) The Palestine Liberation Organization, the Vatican, the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation;

@85.

Forms of international law:

\$A) rules of diplomatic etiquette, custom, resolutions of international conferences and organizations; \$B) Jus cogens, universal particularity, discretionary, mandatory, contractual, customary law; \$C) administrative, criminal, civil, procedural, but complicated by a foreign element; \$D) mandatory rules, decisions of international non-governmental organizations; \$E) local, substantive and procedural rules;

@86.

Which of the followings are the subjects of international law?

\$A) Commonwealth of Independent States; \$B) The International Committee of the Red Cross; \$C) The World Federation of Trade Unions; \$D) International Court of Arbitration; \$E) The Institute of International Private Law;
@87.

The norms of international law are formed by:

\$A) international legislative bodies; \$B) states and international organizations; \$C) of the United Nations; \$D) State legislatures; \$E), they have always been and are not created;
@88.

Main place among the sources of international law holds:

\$A) international legal practice; \$B) acts of international conferences and meetings; \$C) an international treaty; \$D) domestic legislation aimed at regulating international relations; \$E) used;
@89.

The norms of international law in the Republic of Tajikistan:

\$A) are required in all cases; \$B) are an integral part of national law; \$C) are not related to its legal system and legislation; \$D) are an integral part of its legal system, unless they are duly ratified; \$E) must not conflict with the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan, in cases contrary to international standards do not apply;
@90.

The system of international law does not include:

\$A) private international law; \$B) the international law of the sea; \$C) international space law; \$D) international trade law; \$E) international environmental law;
@91.

The main UN bodies:

\$A) the General Assembly, Security Council, the Trusteeship Council, Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice; \$B) The General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat; \$C), the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, the Trusteeship Council; \$D), the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat of the UN International Court of Justice; \$E) The General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, Committee and Commission;
@92.

Subjects of international law - is:

\$A) individuals, multinational corporations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; \$B) sovereign states, nations and peoples who are fighting for the establishment of an independent state, international organizations, individuals, multinational corporations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; \$C) sovereign states, nations and peoples who are fighting for the establishment of an independent state, international organizations; \$D) colonial state, autonomous republics, transnational corporations; \$E) of the United Nations, sovereign states, nations and peoples who are fighting for the establishment of an independent state, international organizations;

@93.

Forms of international law:

\$A) rules of diplomatic etiquette, custom, resolutions of international conferences and organizations; \$B) Jus cogens, universal particularity, discretionary, mandatory, contractual, customary law; \$C) administrative, criminal, civil, procedural, but complicated by a foreign element; \$D) resolutions of international conferences and organizations, and international treaties; \$E) customs, international treaties and domestic laws and regulations aimed at regulating international relations;

@94.

The basic principles of international law:

\$A) the principle of sovereign equality of States, non-interference in internal affairs, the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples and the principle of territorial integrity of States, the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the principle of cooperation among States; \$B) the principle of exclusive and full sovereignty of States over their airspace, the principle of freedom of flights in an open air space, the principle of ensuring the safety of international civil aviation, the non-discrimination principle, the principle of most favored nation (MFN status), national treatment, the principle of mutual benefit, preferential mode; \$C) the principle of sovereign equality of States, non-interference in internal affairs, the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, non-use of force or threat of force, the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, the principle of the inviolability of borders, the principle of territorial integrity of States, the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the principle of cooperation of States, the principle of the conscientious fulfillment of international obligations; \$D) the principle of sovereign equality of States, non-interference in internal affairs, the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, non-use of force or threat of force, the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, the principle of the inviolability of borders, the principle of territorial integrity of States, non-discrimination, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the principle of cooperation among States; \$E) the principle of mutual benefit, the principle of sovereign equality of States, non-interference in internal affairs, the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples and the principle of territorial integrity of states;

@95.

The most authoritative international instruments enshrining the basic principles of international law - is:

\$A) the UN Charter, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter, the 1970 Declaration of Principles of 1975; \$B) Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 1960, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, 1990; \$C) Statute of the International Court of Justice, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, 1990, 1993 Vienna Declaration and

Programme of Action; \$D) The Universal Declaration of human rights of 1948, Statute of the International Court of Justice; \$E) Declaration of Principles of 1975, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 1960, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, 1990;

@96.

The principle of territorial integrity of states - is:

\$A) rejection of any territorial claims at the moment and in the future; \$B) prohibition of forcible seizure, attachment or dismemberment of the territory of a foreign state; \$C) recognition of existing borders, the rejection of any attack on these borders, the rejection of any territorial claims at the moment or in the future; \$D) the whole territory can be crushed into smaller ones; \$E) the right to require other states previously captured territory;

@97.

The usual rule of international law:

\$A) is rule of general effect of conduct expressed in unilateral actions, for which the subjects of international law recognize the legally binding international legal standards; \$B) is rule of general effect of conduct expressed in homogeneous actions for which the objects of international law recognize the legally binding international legal standards; \$C) is rule of general effect of conduct expressed in the uniform rules, for which the subjects of international law recognize the legally binding international legal standards; \$D) is rule of general effect of conduct expressed in homogeneous actions of the subjects of international law which recognize the legally binding international legal standards; \$E) is not rule of general effect of conduct expressed in homogeneous actions of the subjects of international law which recognize the legally binding international legal standards;

@98.

The principle of the inviolability of state borders:

\$A) recognition of existing borders, the rejection of any attack on these borders, the rejection of any territorial claims at the moment and in the future; \$B) borders, certain countries have historically once, are not subject to any change; \$C) State to determine its boundaries, rules, and crossing their border regime; \$D) the whole territory can be crushed into smaller ones; \$E) the right to require other states previously captured territory;

@99.

Conventional international law is formed in the following steps:

\$A) 1) approval of rules of behavior, and 2) to make the agreed Code of Conduct legally binding international legal standards; \$B) 1) harmonization of standards of behavior and 2) to make the agreed norm of conduct legally binding international law; \$C) 1) approval of rules of action and 2) to make concerted action legally binding international legal standards; \$D) 1) approval of the aggregate behavior, and 2) to make coordinated behavior legally binding international legal standards; \$E) Do not have the knowledge;

@100.

The principle of non-use of force or threat of force:

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

@101.

Common rules are:

\$A) universal (recognized by most nations of the world) and local (recognized by two or more entities); \$B) universal (subjects recognized by most international law) and local (recognized by two or more entities); \$C) universal (subjects recognized by most international law) and universal (recognized by two or more States); \$D) universal (subjects recognized by most international law) and regional (recognized by two or more entities); \$E) Do not have the information;

@102.

International legal custom - is:

\$A) prevailing in the international practice, the rule of conduct for which the subjects of international law does not recognize the legally binding; \$B) norm of international comity, for recognizing a legally binding character; \$C) an unwritten norm to comply subjects of international law and reflected in informal sources; \$D) in the international practice, the rule of conduct for which the subjects of international law recognize the legally binding; \$E) rule that no one officially recognized, but it is obligatory to all subjects of international law;

@103.

In what forms can be expressed the adoption of a rule as a customary rule?

\$A) legally significant actions of the international organizations, official statements, correspondence, decisions of legislative and judicial authorities, etc.; \$B) in the legally relevant rules of conduct state bodies, official statements, correspondence, decisions of legislative and judicial authorities, etc.; \$C) in a legally significant actions of external relations, unofficial statements, correspondence, decisions of legislative and judicial authorities, etc .; \$D) in a legally-significant acts of internal affairs bodies sovereigns, official statements, correspondence, decisions of legislative and judicial authorities, etc .; \$E) in legal actions state bodies, official statements, correspondence, decisions of legislative and judicial authorities, etc.;

@104.

International habits - is:

\$A) rule of conduct of subjects Juridical Relations, not having as legally binding; \$B) a rule of conduct in international organizations juridical relations, not having as legally binding; \$C) rule of conduct of subjects of international juridical relations, having as legally binding; \$D) rule of conduct of subjects of international juridical relations, not having as legally binding; \$E) Do not have the information;

@105.

Types of recognition in international law:

\$A) recognition of the state, government recognition, the recognition of the authority of the statesman, the international recognition of the figure, the recognition of the scientific doctrine of recognition of existing international legal norms; \$B) the recognition of the state, government recognition, the recognition of the insurgent side, the recognition of bodies of national liberation; \$C) the recognition of claims of the state, the recognition of the correctness of one of the parties to an international dispute, diplomatic and consular recognition; \$D) recognition of the state, government recognition, the recognition of the authority of the statesman; \$E) recognition agreement, recognition of the state, government recognition, the recognition of the insurgent side, the recognition of bodies of national liberation;

@106.

Which of the following bodies are not included in the UN system?

\$A) Security Council; \$B) The Trusteeship Council; \$C) Universal Postal Union; \$D) Economic and Social Council; \$E) the Economic Court;

@107.

What are the objectives of internal and external policy of the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) Protection of national strategies and national traditions in their relations with various countries and international organizations; \$B) The protection of national security and national interests in its relations with various countries and international organizations; \$C) protection of international security and international interests in its relations with various countries and international organizations; \$D) protection of regional security and regional interests in its relations with various countries and international organizations; \$E) I do not know;

@108.

Subjects of international law inherent in the presence of:

\$A) international legal personality; \$B) international standing; \$C) an international capacity; \$D) recognition of such other subjects of international law; \$E) international sovereignty;

@109.

What are the negative effects of international processes affect the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) international terrorism, extremism, separatism, organized crime, smuggling of narcotic drugs; \$B) international crime, extradition, separatism, organized crime, smuggling of narcotic means; \$C) international terrorism, extremism, separatism, unorganized crime, theft of vehicles; \$D) international security, separation, organized crime, smuggling of narcotic drugs; \$E) all of the above;

@110.

What a source of international law, occupying the main place among the other:

\$A) international legal practice; \$B) acts of international conferences and meetings; \$C) an international treaty; \$D) domestic legislation aimed at regulating international relations; \$E) used;

@111.

International legal acts recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan:

\$A) are required in all cases; \$B) are an integral part of national law; \$C) are not related to its legal system and legislation; \$D) are an integral part of its legal system, unless they are duly ratified; \$E) must not conflict with the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan, in cases contrary to international standards do not apply;

@112.

Declaration on Principles of International Law has been adopted?

\$A) in 1972; \$B) in 1970; \$C) in 1971; \$D) in 1975; \$E) The correct answer is no;

@113.

The Republic of Tajikistan as an independent entity is:

\$A) Rights (right to a defense of the neighboring states, the right to participate in the regulation of international legal disputes, the right to participate in international conflicts) and the international legal obligations of States (respect for the authority of other states, compliance with the national law of other countries); \$B) Rights (right to a sovereign inequality, the right to participate in the international legal coalitions, the right to participate in international conferences) and the international legal obligations of States (respect for ministers of other states, observance of the principles of domestic law); C\$) rights (the right to vote, the right to vote, the right to participate in the creation of international legal instruments, the right to participate in international disputes) and the international legal obligations of States (the respect of the officials of other states, observance of norms of international comity); \$D) Rights (right to sovereign equality, the right to self-defense, the right to participate in the creation of international legal norms, the right to participate in international organizations) and international legal obligations (respect for the sovereignty of other States, respect for international law principles); \$E) do not have this knowledge;