

TAJIK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Law
International Law Department

Diplomatic law

(Exam)

Diplomatic law (English group);

@1.

Diplomatic law is:

- \$A) The branch of modern international law;
- \$B) System-wide Institute of International Law;
- \$C) Branch Institute of International Law;
- \$D) A normative bloc consisting of international legal and national legal norms;
- \$E) System of international law;

@2.

Diplomatic representation is:

- \$A) is a system of state bodies through which the state carries out official diplomatic relations with other states and international organizations;
- \$B) it is the body of the accrediting state, established on the territory of the receiving state to maintain official diplomatic relations between them;
- \$C) official representation of states in the international arena;
- \$D) the highest representative body located in the host country for official relations with other states and international organizations;
- \$E) The official organ of the state, acting on behalf of its state;

@3.

Which of the above groups of states can become parties to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations?

- \$A) Member-states of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;
- \$B) Sovereign states;
- \$C) State-like formations;
- \$D) States pursuing a peace-minded foreign policy;
- \$E) All subjects of international law;

@4.

Diplomacy is:

\$A) Official activity of heads of states, governments, departments of foreign states and their foreign bodies of external relations for exercising, by peaceful means, tasks and goals of state's foreign policy;

\$B) Set of legal norms governing relations between diplomatic missions of different countries;

\$C) General course of the state in international affairs;

\$D) Formulating a strategy for the implementation of national interests in international relations;

\$E) Conducting business between states through peaceful means;

@5.

Insurrection is:

\$A) the release of diplomatic agents from customs clearance (search);

\$B) declaring a diplomat "persona non grata";

\$C) declaring a diplomat "private person";

\$D) in the case of a change the state formation, the regime in the country represented by the diplomat, but declares that he does not want and refuses to perform his functions for one reason or another;

\$E) exemption of diplomats from the taxes of the host state;

@6.

Disavowal is:

\$A) Visiting of incoming diplomatic mail;

\$B) Refusal of the diplomatic representative from the earlier promises, earlier performed actions;

\$C) Extraordinary address by the state's external relations bodies;

\$D) Refutation of actions and statement of his diplomatic representative by the government or other competent body of the state;

\$E) Representation by authorized persons of their signatures on the text of the contract;

@7.

Verbal note is:

\$A) Form of diplomatic correspondence, which are used for consideration and resolution of a wide range of issues;

\$B) A statement by the State of objections to the actions of another State that are considered unlawful;

\$C) An official document, with which the international treaty is supplemented;

\$D) A document that examines the factual side of a matter;

\$E) A statement of claim against the state that violated the contractual obligation;

@8.

Memorandum is:

\$A) An official document sent to another state on issues of important and fundamental importance;

\$B) A document that examines the actual side of a particular issue contains an analysis of its individual aspects, articulates its arguments in defense of its position;

\$C) A document that contains information about a major event;

\$D) An official document that sets out political, economic, scientific, technical and other problems, both bilateral and multilateral character;

\$E) A document where any assistance is required in resolving issues that are the subject of official correspondence or negotiations;

@9.

Dismissal is:

\$A) A diplomatic mail;

\$B) Forced expulsion of a person to another state;

\$C) Declaring a diplomat a private person;

\$D) Lawful coercive actions of the state committed in response to an unfriendly act of another state;

\$E) diplomatic courier;

@10.

When was adopted the first multilateral treaty of diplomatic law:

\$A) March 7, 1815;

\$B) February 20, 1928;

\$C) April 18, 1961;

\$D) October 16, 1911;

\$E) April 22, 1918;

@11.

In present time which theories associated with diplomatic immunities and privileges are recognized:

\$A) The theory of extraterritoriality, the theory of functional necessity, the theory of a representative character:

\$B) Constitutional and declarative theory;

\$C) Declarative, representative theory;

\$D) Constitutional, declarative and representative theory;

\$E) Representative theory, theory of extraterritoriality, constitutive theory;

@12.

When was adopted the law of RT on “diplomatic service”:

\$A) November 4, 1995;

\$B) January 23, 1995;

\$C) December 31, 2014;

\$D) May 10, 2002;

\$E) December 11, 1999;

@13.

According to RT legislation, Honorary Consul of the Republic of Tajikistan can be:

\$A) RT citizens only;

\$B) Both RT citizens and foreign state citizens;

\$C) Citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan as well as a person who has a residence permit in the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) RT citizens, refugees, foreigners;

\$E) Foreign citizens, citizens of Tajikistan and stateless persons;

@14.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RT is:

\$A) This is the system of bodies through which RT carries out official relations with other states;

\$B) The central body of executive power exercising public administration in the field of relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and foreign states and international organizations;

\$C) The body of state power, which carries out universal representation of the RT in international relations;

\$D) The state authority that determines the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$E) The body of executive power that exercises the management of the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@15.

The system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan includes:

\$A) Diplomatic missions and consular institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan in foreign countries, representations of the Republic of Tajikistan at international organizations and territorial agencies of the Ministry in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan(DL);

\$B) Diplomatic and consular missions in foreign countries, representations of the Republic of Tajikistan at international organizations, as well as trade missions of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) Diplomatic missions, consular offices, RT representations to international organizations and RT delegations taking part in various international forms;

\$D) Diplomatic and consular missions, RT representations to international organizations, ambassadors at large, the RT delegation participating in the bodies of international organizations;

\$E) Diplomatic missions, consular offices, RT representations to international organizations, delegations of states participating in international conferences and bodies of international organizations;

@16.

When the Statute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RT was approved:

\$A) December 28, 2006;

\$B) December 19, 1995;

\$C) December 2, 2002;

\$D) December 11, 1995;

\$E) November 4, 2004;

@17.

Trade representation of RT is:

\$A) The body exercising abroad the rights of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of foreign economic activity and ensuring effective participation of Tajikistan in the sphere of international economic relations(DL);

\$B) Bodies of the state exercising abroad the rights of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of foreign trade and other types of foreign economic activity, including trade, economic and industrial cooperation based on the state monopoly;

\$C) The state body exercising the state monopoly of the Republic of Tajikistan on foreign trade;

\$D) The body that carries out all foreign trade operations of the Republic of Tajikistan on the basis of the state monopoly;

\$E) The state body exercising the rights of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad in the field of foreign trade and other types of foreign economic activity on the basis of the state monopoly;

@18.

Attaché is:

\$A) Advisor to the delegation at the international conference;

\$B) Head of delegation at the international conference;

\$C) One of the lowest diplomatic posts (ranks);

\$D) Diplomatic representative of the pope in states with a Catholic population;

\$E) The person who is charged with the delivery of diplomatic mail;

@19.

State bodies of external relations are:

\$A) The system of state bodies located on the territory of the given state and beyond, through which the state maintains official relations with other states and other subjects of international law(DL);

\$B) State bodies located on the territory of a foreign state for the purpose of carrying out official relations with other states and international organizations;

\$C) The system of bodies located on the territory of a given state, for the purpose of external relations with other states;

\$D) The internal state organs of the state through which its relations with other states and other subjects of international law are carried out;

\$E) Foreign bodies of external relations through which permanent official relations with other subjects of international law are carried out;

@20.

Consular legalization:

\$A) It consists in the institutions and certification of the authenticity of the signatures of the official and the press of the authorized state body on documents and acts originating from the authorities of the receiving state and the compliance of these documents with the law of the host State of the consul(DL);

\$B) These are the institutions and certification of the authenticity of signatures on documents originating from the authorities of the sending state and duly executed;

\$C) Institutions and certification of the authenticity of signatures on documents, the competence of the issuer and who is responsible for its contents;

\$D) Institutions of the authenticity of the signature on the document coming from the authorities of the host country;

\$E) Notary certification of documents emanating from the authorities of the sending state;

@21.

Credential is:

\$A) A document certifying the official status of the ambassador as representative of the head of the accrediting state in the host country;

\$B) Consent of the host State to the appointment of a certain person as head of the diplomatic mission;

\$C) The publication after receipt of the act of agreement, formalizing the appointment of the head of the mission;

\$D) This is a document on the recognition of the head of diplomatic representation on the part of the host state;

\$E) Permission to perform the functions of the head of the diplomatic mission;

@22.

Consular classes are:

- \$A) The title of consul, connected with their official position;
- \$B) Service ranks assigned to consular employees;
- \$C) Head of the Consular post;
- \$D) Positions of employees of the consular service;
- \$E) The categories of heads of the consular institutions, as defined in the bilateral agreement;

@23.

Accredited means:

- \$A) Permission to perform the functions of a diplomatic officer in the host state;
- \$B) The consent of the host government (host) to appoint a certain person as head of the diplomatic mission;
- \$C) Appointment of the head of diplomatic representation by the accrediting state;
- \$D) Legal registration of the appointment of the ambassador in accordance with the constitutional procedure of the accrediting state;
- \$E) Recognition of the Head of the diplomatic mission by the host State;

@24.

According to the Convention on Consular Relations, in which cases, consular officers shall be subject to arrest and pre-trial detention:

- \$A) On the basis of judgments of the competent judicial authorities in the case of committing grave crimes;
- \$B) If they committed crimes provided for by international law recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$C) For those socially dangerous acts and the socially dangerous consequences that have come about, in respect of which his guilt has been established;
- \$D) Permitted on the basis of international law;
- \$E) If they committed a particularly grave or serious crime against citizens of Tajikistan or the interests of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@25.

A delegation on the international conferences is:

- \$A) Permanent foreign body of external relations;
- \$B) Temporary foreign body of external relations;
- \$C) Interstate body of external relations;
- \$D) Specialized body of external relations;
- \$E) Body of bilateral diplomacy;

@26.

Special mission is:

- \$A) Body of bilateral diplomacy;
- \$B) Body of multilateral diplomacy;
- \$C) Kind of diplomatic representations;
- \$D) Class of the head of diplomatic representation;
- \$E) System of permanent foreign bodies of external relations;

@27.

When was adopted Convention on prevention and punishment of crimes against the persons using international protection including diplomatic agent?

- \$A) 1974;
- \$B) 1973;
- \$C) 1968;
- \$D) 1928;
- \$E) 2004;

@28.

An independent consular institution isn't:

- \$A) General consulates;
- \$B) Consular department of embassy;
- \$C) Consulates;
- \$D) Vice - consulates;
- \$E) Consular agencies;

@29.

The institute of consulate gained distribution in the east:

- \$A) to Crusades;
- \$B) to trade Expansion;

\$C) to Creation of the European trade colonies;

\$D) in the course of aggressive wars;

\$E) Correct is all possible answers;

@30.

What of the following countries of Europe for the first time applied system of professional consuls?

\$A) Russia;

\$B) Italy;

\$C) Austria;

\$D) Great Britain;

\$E) France;

@31.

Withdrawal of consular institutions and their employees under organizations and their employees under jurisdiction of the state of stay received to the name:

\$A) Immunity;

\$B) Privileges;

\$C) Capitulations;

\$D) Extraditions;

\$E) Prolongations;

@32.

Diplomatic service of RT:

\$A) Is the executive body exercising control of external relations of the state;

\$B) One of types of public service, performs foreign political activities of RT, protects interests of RT in the field of the international relations;

\$C) the Kind of public service, the providing RT relation with foreign states and the international organizations;

\$D) Body of external relations which performs representative office of the states in the field of the international relations;

\$E) the Interstate body of external relations realizing a foreign policy;

@33.

Staff of diplomatic service of RT undergoes office certification:

\$A) Every two years;

\$B) Once within five years;

\$C) Once in three years;

\$D) Once a year;

\$E) Two times a year;

@34.

By whom a diplomatic rank of the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in RT appointed:

\$A) the Prime minister – the minister of representation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

\$B) the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on provision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

\$C) Parliament on representation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

\$D) Minister of Foreign Affairs;

\$E) the Minister of Foreign Affairs in coordination with representation of RT;

@35.

In the Republic of Tajikistan functions on consular legalization are performed:

\$A) Consular managements MFA of RT;

\$B) Ministries of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) Notary;

\$D) Government of RT;

\$E) Prosecutor General's Office of RT;

@36.

Statute on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RT it was adopted:

\$A) on December 28, 2006;

\$B) on July 30, 1998;

\$C) on November 20, 1996;

\$D) on March 18, 1994;

\$E) on May 10, 2002;

@37.

The office ranks given to diplomatic workers are called:

\$A) Classes;

\$B) Ranks;

- \$C) Cool ranks;
- \$D) Military ranks;
- \$E) Degrees;

@38.

Diplomatic valise:

- \$A) Initials of authorized persons on the text of the international treaty;
- \$B) Coded message;
- \$C) the Sealed sack (a suitcase, bags) containing diplomatic correspondence;
- \$D) the Document confirming the conclusion of the international treaty;
- \$E) Alternation of signatures in the text of the international treaty;

@39.

Special mission:

- \$A) the Delegation of the states directed to the international conference;
- \$B) the Temporary mission sent to the international organizations for participation in work of its bodies;
- \$C) the Temporary mission in character representing the state, sent by one state to another with the consent of the last for joint consideration of certain questions or for accomplishment concerning it a certain task;
- \$D) the Temporary mission directed for daily servicing of the official relations;
- \$E) Official visit of the head of state to another of the state;

@40.

Insurrection:

- \$A) Release of diplomatic agents from customs examination;
- \$B) Announcement of the diplomat person "non grata";
- \$C) Release of diplomatic agents from a tax on property in the state of stay;
- \$D) Refusal of the diplomat to perform for one reason or another the functions;
- \$E) Forced expulsion of the diplomatic agent to other state;

@41.

The institute of consulate gained distribution in the east:

- \$A) to trade Expansion;
- \$B) to Crusades;

\$C) to Creation of the European trade colonies;

\$D) in the course of aggressive wars;

\$E) Correct are all possible answers;

@42.

The mode which is meant as the consul's right to complete or partial implementation of trial on civil and criminal cases of the compatriots in an adoptive state according to the national right of the state is called:

\$A) Mode of capitulations;

\$B) Mode of preferences;

\$C) Most favored nation treatment;

\$D) National treatment;

\$E) Consular mode;

@43.

Delegation at the international conference:

\$A) Standing foreign body of external relations to provide in it the state;

\$B) the Temporary foreign body of external relations which is carrying out functions of provision of interests of the state;

\$C) This meeting of the official representatives acting on behalf of the states which is convened for limited term for achievement of particular purposes;

\$D) Is temporary collective body of the State Parties which is convoked for consideration of certain questions;

\$E) Official foreign organ of external relations of the states which goes for participation in work of the international conference;

@44.

The international conference is:

\$A) Important means of multilateral diplomacy;

\$B) Form of bilateral diplomacy;

\$C) As actions of preventive diplomacy;

\$D) As means of permission of international disputes;

\$E) Everything listed;

@45.

Whether the document with the put-down stamp "apostille" of consular legalization requires?

\$A) Always requires;

\$B) Putting down of a stamp "apostille" has no relation to legalization process; there is no;

\$C) if the state joined the Hague Convention 1961; there is no;

\$D) if the state joined the Vienna convention 1961; there is no;

\$E) if the state joined the Vienna convention 1963;

@46.

Visas can be of the following categories, except:

\$A) Ordinary;

\$B) Private;

\$C) On the fixed place a residence;

\$D) Diplomatic;

\$E) tourist;

@47.

The main legal forms of the consular right are:

\$A) International custom and international treaty;

\$B) Only the international treaty;

\$C) Only the international custom;

\$D) International custom, usage and agreement;

\$E) Any of the given options isn't correct;

@48.

Honorary consul:

\$A) the Employee of consular institutions, being in public service;

\$B) This person which isn't in consular, diplomatic or other public service, but performing consular functions at the request of the represented state and with the consent of the state of stay which nationality it most often has(DL);

\$C) Any person holding a post of the consular official to which accomplishment of separate consular functions in the territory of the state of stay about a name of the represented state is entrusted;

\$D) This official designated by one country in the state of stay for accomplishment of separate consular tasks;

\$E) the Person designated by the represented state in an adoptive state for accomplishment of consular tasks and function;

@49.

According to the Convention on the consular relations of 1963 in what cases of the power of the state of stay can break immunity of consular rooms:

- \$A) in case of the announcement of the consul the persona " non grata ";
- \$B) in case of making by the head of consular institutions of serious crime;
- \$C) in case of war between the state of stay of the consul and the accrediting state;
- \$D) in case of a natural disaster;
- \$E) in case of a gap of the consular relations;

@50.

Diplomatic protocol:

;

- \$A) Form of diplomatic correspondence on current issues;
- \$B) An official document with which the international treaty is supplemented, specified;
- \$C) Document in which the conversation is recorded during negotiations, meetings of heads of state and other officials;
- \$D) Rules of conduct, traditions respected by state institutions, diplomats and other officials in the field of international communication;
- \$E) A document that is provided to the Charge d' Affaires for the period when he exercises the functions of head of the diplomatic mission;

@51. Which of the following items belongs to the class of consuls: ;

- \$A) Consul Assistant;
- \$B) Deputy Consul;
- \$C) Consular agencies;
- \$D) Attaché;
- \$E) The proconsul;

@52. Disavowal: ;

- \$A) Visiting the incoming pouch;
- \$B) Refusal of the diplomatic representative from previous promises made earlier;
- \$C) Emergency speech by the state's external relations bodies;

\$D) Refutation of the action of his diplomatic representative by the government or other competent body of the state;

\$E) Provision by authorized persons of their signatures on the text of the contract;

@53. In ancient Rome, the function of pyroxenes was performed by: ;

\$A) Consuls;

\$B) Praetor;

\$C) Senators;

\$D) Riders;

\$E) Emperors; ;

@54. The area allocated to the consular institutions for the performance of consular functions is called: ;

\$A) Consular district;

\$B) Consular area;

\$C) Consular region;

\$D) Consular territory;

\$E) Consular jurisdiction;

@55. The Consular Service of the Republic of Tajikistan is: ;

\$A) As part of the diplomatic service of Tajikistan;

\$B) Independent part of the diplomatic service of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) Independent part of the civil service;

\$D) refers to the system of regular consuls;

\$E) All of the above;

@56. An official document on the recognition of the head of the consul by the government of the receiving state is called: ;

\$A) Consular patent;

\$B) Accredited;

\$C) Memorandum;

\$D) Exequatur;

\$E) Valise;

@57. Which of the listed functions does not fall within the competence of consular institutions: ;

\$A) Consular legalization;

\$B) Issuance of visas;

\$C) Reception and processing of applications for citizenship;

\$D) Registration of acts of civil status;

\$E) Determination of refugee status;

@58. The Institute of Pyroxene is that;;

\$A) Foreigners were reflected in the protection of noble citizens of the city, who took upon themselves the duty to protect their interests(DL);

\$B) Aliens applied for a stay that took the responsibility to protect their interests;

\$C) Foreigners applied for protection to the authorities of their country, who took upon themselves the responsibility to protect their interests;

\$D) Foreigners applied to the judicial authorities of the host country, which by adopting a special legal decision - pyroxene - took upon themselves the duty to protect their interests;

\$E) None of the above options are consistent with the content of the pyroxene Institute;

@59.

According to the Vienna convention on the consular relations by consular institutions is recognized:

\$A) General consulates, consulate, vice-consulate and consular agency;

\$B) Any consulate general, consulate, vice-consulate, except for the consular agency;

\$C) Any properly the registered organization, the performing consular functions in the state of stay, including consular departments in embassies and the missions of the accrediting state;

\$D) Any consulate general, consulate vice-consulate, consular department of embassy or consular agency;

\$E) Any consulate general, consulate, vice-consulate or the consular agency, including department of consular service in case of the MFA and consular points in the directing state;

@60. The severance of diplomatic relations;;

\$A) Means the termination of consular relations;

\$B) Does not entail a break in consular relations;

\$C) Consular relations may remain subject to previous bilateral arrangements;

\$D) Means at the same time the termination of consular relations, if both states are at war;

\$E) means that consular relations are terminated de facto;

@61. In what cases is the inviolability of diplomatic mail presented;;

\$A) if they are specially packaged;

\$B) if they are specially packaged and have external visible signs; Indicating their nature;

\$C) the diplomatic mail is not subject to any opening or detention;

\$D) if all the places composing the diplomatic pouch must have visible external signs indicating their nature and may contain only diplomatic documents and items intended for official use;

\$E) in case of need to stop the serious crime committed, causing significant damage to the interests of the receiving State;

@62. Representatives of the sending state in a special mission;;

\$A) can in principle be engaged in the receiving state of professional or commercial activities;

\$B) should not engage in a host state of professional or commercial activity;

\$C) should not engage in the host state of professional and commercial activities for personal gain;

\$D) can engage in the host state of commercial activities with the consent of the accrediting state;

\$E) may engage in the host state of commercial and entrepreneurial activities with the consent of the host country;

@63. The material damage from acts of vandalism to the consulate is compensated by: ;

\$A) of the host country;

\$B) the represented state;

\$C) the consular corps;

\$D) the person guilty of causing damage;

\$E) in court;

@64. The head of a consular post can be withdrawn: ;

\$A) upon the severance of diplomatic relations;

\$B) at the initiative of the consular corps;

\$C) represented by the state;

\$D) in the declaration of war;

\$E) by agreement between the states;

@65. Is it possible to involve a diplomat in criminal liability;;

\$A) in the event of a crime;

\$B) when capturing in the act;

\$C) in case of committing a serious crime, causing significant damage to the interests of the receiving State;

\$D) with the permission of the Foreign Ministry of the host state and in the presence of a representative of the relevant embassy;

\$E) the issue of criminal liability is resolved on the basis of the norms of international law;

@66. The functions of the special mission are terminated: ;

\$A) by agreement of interested states;

\$B) in case of a break in diplomatic and consular relations;

\$C) upon the expiry of the time limit established for the special mission, if it has not been specifically extended, for the fulfillment of the tasks of the special mission, the withdrawal by the sending State and upon notification by the receiving State that it considers the activities of the special mission terminated;

\$D) upon notification of the receiving State that it considers the activities of the special mission terminated; Upon notification by the sending state that it ceases or withdraws a special mission; At the expiration of the time limit established for the special mission, unless specifically renewed; On the fulfillment of the task of the special mission; By agreement of interested states(DL);

\$E) if the special mission is declared "persona non grata";

@67. Civil status (arena, acquisition of property) of a building or a land plot occupied by a representative;;

\$A) does not affect their privileges and immunities;

\$B) their influence on privilege and immunities depends on the norms of bilateral interstate treaties;

\$C) is not affected by the immunities and privileges of the latter;

\$D) their effect on immunities and privileges is governed by the legislation of the host State;

\$E) their influence on immunities and privileges is regulated by law by the accrediting state;;

@68. Number of staff of permanent missions of the sending State;;

\$A) must not exceed the limits that are reasonable and normal, taking into account the function of the organization, the needs of representation, as well as the circumstances and conditions existing in the host State;

\$B) is determined on the basis of an international treaty between the sending state and the international organization;

\$C) must not exceed the limits associated with the official function of the permanent institutions;

\$D) subject to the circumstances and conditions existing in the host State;

\$E) , taking into account the function of the international organization, as well as the circumstances and conditions existing in the host State;

@69. In relation to representatives of states in international organizations: ;

\$A) the reciprocity principle cannot be applied;

\$B) the reciprocity principle can be applied;

\$C) the application of the principle of reciprocity depends on the norms of international treaties;

\$D) application of the principle of reciprocity in the case of response measures;

\$E) limits the application of the principle of reciprocity depends on the constituent instruments of international organizations;

@70. The prevention of security threats to the consular institutions is a "special duty";

\$A) of the sending State;

\$B) of the host country;

\$C) of the Doyen of the Consular Corps;

\$D) head of the consular post;

\$E) that are regulated by mutual agreement of the parties concerned;

@71. Consular offices are divided into the following types: ;

\$A) autonomous consular offices, consular district;

\$B) Honorary Consul, as a field of activity of the consular institutions, consular departments of diplomatic missions;

\$C) independent consular institutions, consulates general, consulates;

\$D) consular departments of diplomatic missions; Independent consular institutions;

\$E) consular service, honorary consul;

@72. The following documents and acts are not subject to legalization;;

\$A) passport, military tickets, work record books;

\$B) diplomas, passport, driver's license "Military Tickets";

\$C) passport, trade union tickets, identity cards, military tickets, work record books, certificates of belonging to estates and creeds, driving licenses, as well as technical passports on registration of vehicles;

\$D) military tickets, work books, passports, diplomas, trade-union tickets, driving licenses, as well as technical passports on registration of vehicles;

\$E) all identity cards;

@73. In cases where the Consul has a doubt that the documents and acts provided for the legalization of documents do not comply with the law of the host State, then the consul has the right;;

\$A) require notarized documents and acts;

\$B) apply for an official explanation to the authorities of the host country;

\$C) not to legalize and return them for re-registration in an official form;

\$D) to demand other documents in an official form for authenticating signatures and seals on documents;

\$E) sends the appropriate request to establish the authenticity of signatures and documents for their respective registration;

@74. Documents and acts are accepted for legalization: ;

\$A) in the original;

\$B) in notarized copies;

\$C) both in the original and in notarized copies;

\$D) if they are properly designed;

\$E) if the Consul has no doubt that the documents and acts do not comply with the law of the receiving State;

@75.

According to the family legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, the consul in which cases has the right to register acts of civil law: ;

\$A) on the basis of international announcements of the Republic of Tajikistan with other states, according to the family legislation of the host country;

\$B) provided that parties entering into a civil marriage are citizens of Tajikistan;

\$C) in the presence of consular legalization;

\$D) if the documents and acts issued in an official form;

\$E) They has right to register acts of civil law if, documents and acts for the registration, of acts of civil status do not conflict with the laws of the host country;

@76.

The Consul performs notarial acts, except:

\$A) agreements on alienation and issuance of a certificate of ownership of a share in the common property of the spouses;

\$B) except of a certificate of the right to inheritance-and- the certification of the transaction;

\$C) agreements on alienation and pledge of residential buildings located in the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) of mortgages of apartment houses located in the Republic of Tajikistan and a lease agreement;

\$E) certification of contracts and certification of the fact that a citizen is in a certain place;

@77. The Consul assumes his duties after: ;

\$A) obtaining a consular patent;

\$B) after obtaining the exequatur;

\$C) by agreement with the receiving State, that is, the area of the host State within which the consular office will perform its functions;

\$D) from the moment of institutions of consular relations;

\$E) since the opening of consular offices;

@78. Honorary Consul of the Republic of Tajikistan appoints:

\$A) by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
\$B) by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan in agreement with the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and at the suggestion of the diplomatic mission of the Republic of Tajikistan, and in the absence of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and with the consent of the authorities of the host country;

\$C) by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan in consultation with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) appoints on the proposal of the diplomatic mission, and in its absence by the consular department by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and agreement with the host State (DL);

\$E) on the proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@79. The procedure for appointing the head of the diplomatic mission;;

\$A) is governed by the norms of national (internal) law;

\$B) is governed by international law;

\$C) is regulated by the norms of both international and national law;

\$D) is determined by agreement between the accrediting State and the host State;

\$E) The procedure for appointing the head of the diplomatic mission begins with the institutions of diplomatic relations and is governed by the rules of international law;

@80. Dismiss is: ;

\$A) announcement of the diplomat "persona non grata";

\$B) combining diplomatic representation;

\$C) refusal of the diplomat to perform his functions;

\$D) dismiss is to announcement of the diplomat a private person;

\$E) the performance by the diplomatic representative of the assigned mission;

@81. The severance of diplomatic relations;;

\$A) means at the same time a break in consular relations;

\$B) the severance of diplomatic relations- does not entail a break in consular relations;

\$C) consular relations may be maintained depending on the former bilateral treaty obligations;

\$D) means at the same time the termination of consular relations, if both states are at war;

\$E) means that consular relations are terminated de facto;

@82. From immunity from the jurisdiction of diplomatic agents, can refuse: ;

\$A) himself a diplomatic agent;

\$B) the accrediting state;

\$C) the accrediting state upon agreement with the host state;

\$D) from immunity from the jurisdiction of diplomatic agents, can refuse if accrediting the state in case of committing grave and especially grave crimes;

\$E) at the request of the authorities of the host country;

@83. To transfer of credentials takes place in;;

\$A) for fundamental changes in the state system in the country of destination or in the host country, with a change in the rank of diplomatic representative;

\$B) in case the diplomat is recalled by the accrediting state and when the rank of the diplomatic representative changes;

\$C) to transfer of credentials takes place in the case of a change of president, with fundamental changes in the state system in the country of destination or in the host State(DL);

\$D) if the diplomatic representative performs the assigned mission (for example, the signing of the contract);

\$E) in case of combination of diplomatic representation;

@84. Retaking of diplomatic representation means;;

\$A) Retaking of diplomatic representation is when the accrediting person can appoint the same person as head of the mission to two or more other states at the same time, in the absence of objections to this authority of the host State, as well as to international organizations;

\$B) the refusal of the diplomat to perform his functions;

\$C) the announcement of the diplomat by a private person;

\$D) accreditation of one and the same person as head of a diplomatic mission in another state, if no objection is expressed by the receiving State;

\$E) breaking diplomatic relations between states;

@85. The diplomatic agent in the receiving State is not exempt from;;

\$A) the diplomatic agent in the receiving state is not exempt from indirect taxes, which are usually included in the price of goods and services;

\$B) tax from road users;

\$C) land tax;

\$D) Approach tax from individuals;

\$E) tax paid on a simplified system;

@86. The receiving State, in accordance with the laws and regulations adopted, permits import and release of all customs duties, taxes and related disputes with the exception of;;

\$A) items intended for personal use by the diplomatic agent or his family members;

\$B) items and goods intended for initial institutions;

\$C) items and goods intended for personal and family use of a diplomatic agent;

\$D) except, for storage, transportation and similar services;

\$E) for customs clearance, customs escort, as well as provided on conditions of reciprocity;

@87. Personal luggage of consular officials;;

\$A) the principle is exempt from customs inspection;

\$B) is not exempt from customs inspection;

\$C) is exempted from customs inspection based on the principle of reciprocity;

\$D) Personal luggage of consular officials is exempted from customs inspection if there are no serious grounds to assume that it has something forbidden to import or export, or items falling under quarantine rules;

\$E) is exempted from customs examination provided that the customs duty is paid;

@88. Two or more states;;

\$A) can be accredited by the same person as head of a permanent mission to the same international organization;

\$B) cannot accredit the same person as head of representation with the same international organization;

\$C) two or more states can accredited by the same person as head of a permanent mission if this is permitted by the rules of the constituent instruments of the international organization;

\$D) may be accredited by the same person as head of a permanent mission to the same international organization for which special conditions for representation have not been established;

\$E) all of the above;

@89. Which of the below international Conventions governs the legal status of observer delegations in bodies and international conferences;;

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

\$B) Convention on Special Missions of 1969;

\$C) The UN Charter of 1945;

\$D) international Conventions governs the legal status of observer delegations in bodies and international conferences is Convention on

Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, 1975;

\$E) all of the above, except for "A";

@90. The Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan is established.;

\$A) the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan is established by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in connection with the institutions on the basis of the decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan of diplomatic relations with the relevant foreign state(DL);

\$B) on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on the basis of an agreement between Tajikistan and the host country;

\$C) by the decision of the Government of Tajikistan after the institutions of diplomatic relations;

\$D) with the institutions of diplomatic relations;

\$E) in accordance with the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan after the opening of the diplomatic mission;

@91.

The number of staff of the permanent mission to an international organization:

\$A) the number of staff of the permanent mission to an international organization shall not go beyond the limits that are reasonable and normal accounting functions of the organization, the needs of the particular mission and the circumstances and conditions prevailing in the host state(DL);

\$B) is determined by agreement between the accrediting state and the international organization with the needs of the mission;

\$C) this question must be resolved by agreement between the sending state and the international organizations taking into account the function of that organization;

\$D) in its discretion is determined by the sending state;

\$E) is determined by agreement between the sending state and an international organization taking into account features derived from the constituent instrument of an international organization;

@92.

In which of the listed cases is the digestion of credentials:

\$A) in the event of war between the sending state of the diplomat and the host state;

\$B) digestion of credentials - if fundamental changes of the state system in the host country, and change the rank of diplomatic representative, in connection

with the death, change of title of the monarch that sent the diplomat or monarch, in which the diplomat is accredited(DL);

\$C) in the case of severance of diplomatic relations, when fundamental changes of the state system in the host country, as well as class changes and rank of the diplomatic representative;

\$D) in case of class changes and rank of the diplomatic representative, for a change in the title of the monarch that sent the diplomat or monarch, in which the diplomat is accredited;

\$E) in the case of political-economic changes in the destination country of the diplomat, the severance of diplomatic relations between States, as well as in the event of a disaster;

@93. The visas can be of the following categories, except::

\$A) diplomatic;

\$B) of private;

\$C) except for permanent residence;

\$D) business;

\$E) labor;

@94. Does the document with the stamped "apostille" of consular legalization require?;

\$A) the imposition of the stamp "apostille" does not have any relation to the process of legalization;

\$B) always requires;

\$C) no if the state acceded to the Hague Convention of 1961;

\$D) no- if the state acceded to the Vienna Convention of 1961;

\$E) no if the state acceded to the Vienna Convention of 1963;

@95. The provision on the trade mission of the RT abroad was adopted::

\$A) on - September 3, 1998;

\$B) on September 3, 1999;

\$C) on September 3, 2001;

\$D) on September 3, 1997;

\$E) on September 3, 1996;

@96.

The diplomatic service of the Republic of Tajikistan:

\$A) The diplomatic service is - professional activity of state servants of the Republic of Tajikistan in the unified system of diplomatic service bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$B) professional activity of the state servants of the Republic of Tajikistan in the unified system of bodies of state service of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) no, if the state has acceded to the Hague Convention 1961;

\$D) If the state has acceded to the Vienna Convention of 1961;

\$E) no, if the state acceded to the Vienna Convention 1963;

@97. Staff of the diplomatic service: ;

\$A) staff of the diplomatic service, these are civil servants holding diplomatic posts in diplomatic service bodies;

\$B) persons holding administrative and technical positions in the diplomatic service bodies;

\$C) staff and technical staff of the diplomatic service;

\$D) These are civil servants holding diplomatic posts in public service bodies;

\$E) is partially applicable to the diplomatic service of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@98. Technical officers of the diplomatic service;;

\$A) technical officers of the diplomatic service is a civil servants holding diplomatic posts in diplomatic service bodies;

\$B) persons holding administrative and technical positions in the diplomatic service bodies;

\$C) staff and technical staff of the diplomatic service;

\$D) These are civil servants holding public office in public service bodies;

\$E) is an integral part of the diplomatic service of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@99. The staff of the diplomatic service: ;

\$A) These are employees of civil servants who hold diplomatic posts in diplomatic service bodies;

\$B) persons holding administrative and technical positions in the diplomatic service bodies;

\$C) employees of government agencies employees of the diplomatic service;

\$D) These are civil servants holding diplomatic posts in public service;;

\$E) the staff of the diplomatic service- employees and technical officers of the diplomatic service;

@100. Foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan:

\$A) These are diplomatic missions and consulates of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad, permanent missions of the Republic of Tajikistan to international organizations;

\$B) diplomatic missions and consulates of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad, permanent missions of the Republic of Tajikistan to international organizations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) is a system of diplomatic service;

\$D) These are state bodies holding public office in public service bodies;

\$E) embassies and consular service of the diplomatic service of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@101.

Consular service of the Republic of Tajikistan:

\$A) This is an integral part of the civil service;

\$B) is a system of bodies protecting citizens abroad;

\$C) employees of the consulate of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad;

\$D) These are civil servants holding public office in public service bodies;

\$E) is an integral part of the diplomatic service of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@102.

A unified system of diplomatic service bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan is formed by:

\$A) This is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan, missions and institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, established with the aim of ensuring the activities of the ministry on the territory of the country(DL);

\$B) This is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) This is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan and beyond;

\$D) This is a system of diplomatic and consular authorities;

\$E) These are the bodies of the state and diplomatic service;

@103.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan implements:

\$A) Public administration in the sphere of relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with foreign states and international organizations and heads a unified system of diplomatic service bodies;

\$B) Public administration in the sphere of relations with diplomatic representations and consulates of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad, as well as

permanent missions of the Republic of Tajikistan to international organizations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (DL);

\$C) Public administration in the sphere of relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with foreign states and international non-governmental organizations and heads a unified system of diplomatic service bodies; It is a system of diplomatic service;

\$D) external management in the sphere of relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with foreign states, international organizations and other subjects of international law and thereby leads a unified system of diplomatic service bodies;

\$E) Public administration in the sphere of relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with subjects of international and national law;

@104.

According to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on the diplomatic service, members of the family of diplomatic service personnel are:

\$A) is the spouse (s) , minor children, as well as children who became disabled before reaching the age of eighteen(DL);

\$B) is the spouse (s) and minor children;

\$C) is the spouse (s) , as well as the children, until they reach the age of eighteen;

\$D) spouse (s) , minor children, as well as children who have become disabled persons who are dependent on their parents; These are state bodies holding public office in public service bodies;

\$E) is the spouse (s) , minor children, children who became disabled before reaching the age of eighteen, and also their parents;

@105.

What are the foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) These are diplomatic missions and consulates of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad, permanent missions of the Republic of Tajikistan to international organizations;

\$B) diplomatic missions and consulates of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad, permanent missions of the Republic of Tajikistan to international

organizations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) is a system of diplomatic service;

\$D) These are state bodies holding public office in public service bodies;

\$E) embassies and consular service of the diplomatic service of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@106.

According to the Law of RT "On the diplomatic service" the number of personnel of the diplomatic service bodies is determined by:

\$A) by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and international legal acts recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$B) In accordance with an international agreement;

\$C) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with international agreements;

\$D) by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan based on the needs of the state budget;

\$E) By agreement with the host country;

@107.

Diplomatic posts are assigned to:

\$A) citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan who have higher education and the abilities necessary to work in the diplomatic service, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan (DL);

\$B) citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan who have higher education and the abilities necessary to work in the diplomatic service, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and international agreements;

\$C) citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan who have the education and legal capacity necessary to work in the public service, in accordance with the legislation of the host country;

\$D) citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan and having a higher legal education necessary for work in the diplomatic service, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$E) citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan who have higher and secondary education required to work as a diplomat, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@108.

The Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Republic of Tajikistan is appointed and dismissed:

\$A) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan(DL);

\$B) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in consultation with the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in consultation with the Majlisi Milli Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in coordination with the Majlisi Mile and Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$E) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan upon presentation by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@109.

Permanent representatives of the Republic of Tajikistan to international organizations are appointed and dismissed by:

\$A) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan(DL);

\$B) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in consultation with the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in consultation with the Majlisi Milli Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in coordination with the Majlisi Milli and Majlisi Namoyandagoni Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$E) by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan upon presentation by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@110.

According to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Diplomatic Service", official movements of diplomatic service officers are carried out in accordance with:

\$A) with an official need, taking into account the qualifications, training and principles of rotation(DL);;

\$B) with business necessity, education, taking into account the qualifications, retraining, as well as the principles of rotation;

\$C) with service activities, work experience, taking into account qualifications, retraining, and the principles of consistency;

\$D) with official activities, work experience, taking into account qualifications, retraining, and the principles of consistency;

\$E) with training, career qualifications, levels of knowledge, taking into account the qualifications and principles of rotation for civil servants;

@111.

According to the Law of RT "On the diplomatic service", the movement (rotation) of diplomatic service employees is divided into the following types:

\$A) external - transfer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan to foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan and from foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and internal - movement of employees between structural units of the central apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and its representations on the territory of the Republic Tajikistan (DL);

\$B) only external - the transfer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan to foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan and from foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and internal - the movement of employees between the structural units of the central apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and its missions in the territory Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) internal only - the movement of employees between the structural units of the central apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and its representations in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan according to official need, education, taking into account the qualifications, retraining;

\$D) in consultation with the host country, this external transfer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan to the foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan and from foreign institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and internal - the movement of employees between the structural units of the central apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and Its representative offices on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$E) external - this is the;

@112.

According to the Law of RT "On Diplomatic Service" a citizen cannot be admitted to the diplomatic service, and a diplomatic service officer cannot be in a diplomatic position in the following cases:

\$A) lack of citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan and the availability of citizenship of another state;

\$B) when he has citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan and a person who has a residence permit;

\$C) having citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan, two citizenships and a person who has permanent residence in Tajikistan;

\$D) lack of citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan and having worked in the civil service of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$E) when a person has a criminal record and has committed a serious crime;

@113.

According to the Law of RT "On the diplomatic service" diplomatic ranks are appropriated:

\$A) for life;

\$B) with business necessity, education, taking into account the qualifications, retraining, as well as the principles of rotation;

\$C) with service activities, work experience, taking into account qualifications, retraining, and the principles of consistency;

\$D) with official activities, work experience, taking into account qualifications, retraining, and the principles of consistency;

\$E) with training, career qualifications, levels of knowledge, taking into account the qualifications and principles of rotation for civil servants;

@114.

The first step towards establishing the expected diplomatic relations between states is:

\$A) Recognition de jure and mutual consent of the parties;

\$B) de facto recognition and mutual consent of the parties are not exempt from customs screening;

\$C) ad hoc recognition and mutual consent of the parties shall be exempt from customs examination on the basis of the principle of reciprocity;

\$D) succession and mutual consent of the parties;

\$E) recognition and membership in the UN;

@115.

Diplomatic law arose and developed primarily as:

\$A) as international law;

\$B) as an ambassador's law;

\$C) as a national law;

\$D) as a complex right;

\$E) industry as an international humanitarian law;

@116.

As a rule, the beginning of the diplomatic mission is the following stages:

\$A) request of an agent, appointment to the post, arrival in the country of destination and official entry into office (DL);

\$B) request of an agent, appointment to the office, arrival in the country of destination and official entry into office and mutual consent of the parties;

\$C) recognition of the state, request of an agent, appointment to the country of destination, arrival in the country of destination and official inauguration;

\$D) succession, mutual consent of the parties, request of an agent, appointment and arrival in the country of destination;

\$E) request for an agent and arrival in the country of destination;

@117.

Who and when appointed the first military attaché:

\$A) 1806 Napoleon Bonaparte at the French Embassy in Vienna;

\$B) 1816 Napoleon Bonaparte at the French Embassy in Moscow;
\$C) in 1826, Peter the First to the Russian embassy in Vienna;
\$D) in accordance with the agreement of the USSR Secretary General at the USSR Embassy in China;
\$E) by agreement between the US and Britain in 1946 by the US President;
@118.

According to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which of the following states can become a party to it?

\$A) only sovereign states;
\$B) publicly similar education,
\$C) States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice;
\$D) a state that pursues a peace-loving foreign policy;
\$E) international organization and state members of the world community;
@119.

The first international legal act that codifies the norms of international customs from the sphere of external relations is:

\$A) Vienna Protocol (regulations) on classes of diplomatic representatives;
\$B) Havana Convention on Diplomatic Officials;
\$C) Good Convention on Diplomatic Relations;
\$D) Caracas Convention on Diplomatic Asylum;
\$E) all of the above;
@120.

The first multilateral diplomatic law is:

\$A) Vienna Protocol (regulations) on classes of diplomatic representatives;
\$B) Havana Convention on Diplomatic Officials;
\$C) Good Convention on Diplomatic Relations;
\$D) Caracas Convention on Diplomatic Asylum;
\$E) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;
@121.

The subject of consular law is:

\$A) Issues of official activities of the states-participants in international communication in the field of consular relations;

\$B) Issues of official activities of the participating States and international organizations in the field of consular relations and;

\$C) Issues of official activities of the participating States Weighty convention on consular relations(DL);

\$D) Issues of official activities only of the state's parties to international communication in the field of relations between all subjects of international law;

\$E) The issues of official relations of the state's parties to international communication under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;

@122.

According to the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan a visa is:

\$A) with a permit granting the foreign citizen the right to cross the state border for entry into the Republic of Tajikistan and / or departure from the Republic of Tajikistan, stay in the Republic of Tajikistan and transit passage through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan within the period specified in the issued visa in the order established Rules, except for cases when an alien is not allowed to enter the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan or with respect to citizen of the country made a decision on the undesirability of his stay (residence) in the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$B) permission granting a foreign citizen the right only to cross the state border for the purpose of entering the Republic of Tajikistan, except for cases when a foreign citizen is not allowed to enter the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan or a decision was made regarding the undesirability of his stay (residence) in the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) The authorization granted to a foreign citizen the right to cross the state border For the purposes of entry into the Republic of Tajikistan and / or departure from the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as stay in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period specified in the issued visa in the procedure established by the Rules, except for cases when the foreign citizen, in

accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, The Republic of Tajikistan is not allowed or with respect to a foreign citizen a decision has been made about the undesirability of his stay (residence) in the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) permission granting a foreign A right to cross the state border for the purpose of entering the Republic of Tajikistan and / or leaving the Republic of Tajikistan, transit travel through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan within the period specified in the issued visa in the procedure established by the Rules, except for cases when a foreign citizen in accordance with The legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan does not allow entry into the Republic of Tajikistan or a decision has been taken against a foreign citizen about the undesirability of his stay (residence) The Republic of Tajikistan;

\$E) permit granting the foreign citizen and stateless persons the right to cross the state border for entry into the Republic of Tajikistan and / or departure from the Republic of Tajikistan, stay in the Republic of Tajikistan and transit passage through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan within the period specified in the issued visa In the order established by the Rules and international agreements, except for cases when an alien in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan enters the Republic of Tajikistan is not allowed to the public(DL);

@123.

According to normative legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan visa support is:

\$A) by a document giving a foreign citizen the right to obtain a visa of the appropriate category in consular offices of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad, consular bureaus at airports and representations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan(DL);

\$B) a document giving a foreign citizen and members of an international UN organization the right to obtain a visa of the appropriate category in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, consular offices of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad, consular bureaus at airports and

representations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) a document giving a foreign citizen the right to obtain a visa of the appropriate category only in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) by a document giving a foreign citizen upon the request of the receiving party the right;

\$E) No correct answers;

@124.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, a foreign citizen is obliged to apply for a visa extension for:

\$A) 20 working days, before the validity of the valid visa expires;

\$B) 15 working days, before the expiration of the valid visa;

\$C) 10 working days, before the expiration of the valid visa;

\$D) 30 working days, before the validity of the valid visa expires;

\$E) two months before the validity of the valid visa expires;

@125.

Responsibility for the misdemeanor of a diplomat is:

\$A) diplomatic representation;

\$B) The accrediting state;

\$C) host country;

\$D) the diplomatic corps;

\$E) the foreign ministry of the host country;

@126.

In general, diplomatic immunities and privileges are codified:

\$A) by the Vienna Convention of 1963 on consular relations;

\$B) by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961;

\$C) by the Vienna Congress of 1815;

\$D) by the Havana Convention of 1928;

\$E) by the UN Charter;

@127.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, an exit visa is issued for a period of:

\$A) not exceeding 14 days. When a foreign citizen leaves the country for a set period of time, for disrespectful reasons;

\$B) no more than 15 days. If a foreign citizen is not allowed to leave the country within the established time for disrespectful reasons, another exit visa is issued for up to 10 days (DL);

\$C) not exceeding 20 days. When a foreign citizen leaves the country for a set period of time, for disrespectful reasons;

\$D) not exceeding 30 days. When a foreign citizen leaves the country for a set period of time, for disrespectful reasons;

\$E) not exceeding two weeks, when a foreign citizen leaves the country for a set period of time, for disrespectful reasons;

@128.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, a transit visa is issued:

\$A) for a foreign citizen in order to transit through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan for a period not exceeding 72 hours(DL);

\$B) to a foreign resident and employees of an official mission for the purpose of transit passage through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, following to the state of destination by air and land transport for a period not exceeding 24 hours;

\$C) to a foreign resident for the purposes of transit travel and the rules for staying through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, following to the state of destination by air and land transport for a period not exceeding 10 hours;

\$D) to a foreign resident and stateless person for the purpose of transit through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, following to the state of destination by water, air and land transport for a period not exceeding 50 hours;

\$E) to a foreign resident for the purposes of transit travel through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, following to the state of destination by air and land transport for a period not exceeding 40 hours, unless otherwise provided by the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@129.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, a foreign citizen who has entered a tourist visa is released:

\$A) from registration as a foreign citizen in the internal affairs bodies if his stay does not exceed 30 days;

\$B) registration of a citizen and employees of an official representation is exempt from registration in the internal affairs bodies not exceeding 24 days;

\$C) registration as a foreign citizen in the internal affairs bodies if his stay does not exceed 48 hours;

\$D) registration as a foreign citizen in the internal affairs bodies if his stay does not exceed 14 days;

\$E) registration as a foreign citizen and a stateless person in the internal affairs bodies if his stay does not exceed 3 days; Unless otherwise provided by the Law of RT on Citizenship;

@130.

In the Republic of Tajikistan visa support is:

\$A) by a document giving a foreign citizen the right to obtain a visa of the appropriate category in consular offices of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad;

\$B) the document giving the foreign citizen and employees of the official representation is released from registration in the internal affairs bodies;

\$C) a document giving a foreign citizen the right to receive a visa of all categories only in consular offices of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad;

\$D) a document that gives representatives of foreign countries the right to obtain a visa;

\$E) by a document giving a foreign citizen and stateless persons the right to obtain a visa of the appropriate category only in the representations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan (DL);

@131.

Diplomatic immunity exempts the diplomat from jurisdiction:

\$A) diplomatic relations;

\$B) of the receiving state;

\$C) of the UN member states;

\$D) of the International Court of Justice;

\$E) on the basis of reciprocity;

@132.

The authorities of the receiving state may enter the premises of the diplomatic mission only with the consent of:

\$A) of the consular post;

\$B) the head of the diplomatic mission;

\$C) military attaché;

\$D) of diplomatic employees;

\$E) of the UN Security Council;

@133.

The archives and documents of the diplomatic mission are inviolable:

\$A) for 50 years;

\$B) until the decision of local authorities;

- \$C) until the termination of the representation function;
- \$D) at any time and regardless of where they are;
- \$E) on the basis of reciprocity;

@134.

Under the 1961 Convention, immunity from the jurisdiction of diplomatic agents may be waived:

- \$A) the accrediting state;
- \$B) a member of the state;
- \$C) of the UN member states;
- \$D) of the International Court of Justice;
- \$E) by agreement;

@135.

The private residence of a diplomatic agent enjoys the same inviolability and protection:

- \$A) As well as the premises of the diplomatic mission;
- \$B) premises of the consular post;
- \$C) the premises of the diplomatic corps;
- \$D) the premises of a special mission;
- \$E) premises of the Arbitration Court;

@136.

Under the 1961 Convention, a diplomatic agent should not be engaged in the host State:

- \$A) Professional or commercial activities for personal gain;
- \$B) a commercial duty, unless this is prohibited by the legislation of the receiving state;
- \$C) a commercial duty, unless this is prohibited by the legislation of the accrediting state;
- \$D) a commercial duty for business purposes;
- \$E) on the basis of the principle of reciprocity;

@137.

The question of the ranks of diplomatic missions is regulated:

- \$A) on the basis of the UN General Assembly Resolution;
- \$B) in accordance with international law;
- \$C) The internal law of each state;
- \$D) based on the norms of the 1961 Convention;
- \$E) under the 1963 Convention;

@138.

The question of classes of diplomatic missions is provided for:

- \$A) on the basis of the UN General Assembly Resolution;
- \$B) in accordance with international customary law;
- \$C) The internal law of each state;
- \$D) based on the norms of the 1961 Convention;
- \$E) Under of the 1963 Convention;

@139.

Depending on the type, consular legalization can be divided into:

- \$A) Conventional consular legalization and a simplified procedure for legalization;
- \$B) one-sided and two-sided;
- \$C) legalization of foreign and domestic documents;
- \$D) preliminary and additional legalization;
- \$E) of documents of individuals and legal entities;

@140.

The order of consular legalization in the Republic of Tajikistan is regulated:

- \$A) by the Law of RT "On the Diplomatic Service";
- \$B) one-sided and two-sided;
- \$C) the Consular Statute of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Instruction on the procedure for consular legalization;
- \$D) According to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on legalization of documents and property of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- \$E) under the 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations;

@141.

State bodies of external relations in the place of their location and activities are generally divided into:

- \$A) Domestic and foreign;
- \$B) one-sided and two-sided;
- \$C) of broad and narrow competence;
- \$D) for diplomatic missions;
- \$E) are constant and temporary;

@142.

Accredited is requested for:

- \$A) appointment as head of a diplomatic mission;
- \$B) for all members of diplomatic staff;
- \$C) Special Attaché and Heads of the Diplomatic Mission;
- \$D) for all diplomatic staff;
- \$E) for all categories of attaché and ambassador;

@143.

A special mission can consist of:

- \$A) From one or more representatives of the sending State;
- \$B) of only two representatives of the sending State;
- \$C) from several representatives of the sending State;
- \$D) only from among diplomatic staff;
- \$E) of the absolute majority of the sending representative;

@144.

Depending on the place of issue of the document, consular legalization is divided into the following types:

- \$A) External (foreign) and internal legalization;
- \$B) one-sided and two-sided;
- \$C) primary and secondary legalization;
- \$D) for diplomatic and consular missions;
- \$E) are constant and temporary;

@145.

When the Chisinau Convention on Legal Assistance in Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases was adopted:

- \$A) between participants of the CIS on October 7, 2002;
- \$B) between UN members on October 7, 2010;
- \$C) between EU countries on November 20, 1994;
- \$D) between the SCO countries on April 24, 2008;
- \$E) between CSTO countries of May 15, 2010;

@146.

When and where the Convention was adopted, abolishing the requirement of legalization of foreign official documents:

- \$A) October 05, 1961 at The Hague;
- \$B) November 10, 1969 in Vienna;
- \$C) on April 18, 1974 in Luxembourg;
- \$D) on April 24, 1996 in London;
- \$E) on June 12, 1990 in New York;

@147.

The procedure for appointing the head of the diplomatic mission is regulated by:

- \$A) norms of both international and national (domestic) law;
- \$B) by the norms of international law only;
- \$C) on the basis of acts of national legislation;
- \$D) on the basis of customary rules of international law;
- \$E) by multilateral and bilateral agreements;

@148.

Consular activity is of the nature:

- \$A) representative;
- \$B) functional;
- \$C) economic;
- \$D) political;
- \$E) are social;

@149.

Consular immunities are based on:

- \$A) sovereign equality of states;
- \$B) Principles of reciprocity;
- \$C) international customs;
- \$D) joint arrangements;
- \$E) equality and self-determination of peoples;

@150.

Classes of diplomatic representatives:

- \$A) Ambassador, envoy, attorney;
- \$B) Consul, ambassador;
- \$C) Envoy, attorney, consul;
- \$D) Diplomatic agent, envoy, attorney;
- \$E) There is no correct answer;

@151.

The official activities of the state, its bodies of external relations to protect the interests of the country and its citizens, to maintain and strengthen peace and good-neighborly relations with other states are:

- \$A) Diplomacy;
- \$B) Special mission;
- \$C) Diplomacy and special mission;
- \$D) Bilateral relations;
- \$E) There is no correct answer;

@152.

In obtaining a consular Exequatur do not need?

- \$A) Head of the Consular Department of the Diplomatic Mission;
- \$B) District;
- \$C) Chief consul of the consular district;

\$D) Boss;

\$E) All answer are correct;

@153.

By whom in Republic of Tajikistan signs ratification documents, accepts credentials and letters of recall from diplomatic representatives accredited to it?

\$A) Parliament;

\$B) Government of the RT;

\$C) All answers are correct;

\$D) Minister of Foreign Affairs of the RT;

\$E) President of the RT;

@154.

Types of consular institutions are?

\$A) General consulate;

\$B) Vice-consulates;

\$C) Consulates;

\$D) All answer are correct;

\$E) No correct answer;

@155.

A temporary mission sent by one state to another with the consent of the latter for joint consideration of certain issues is?

\$A) Special mission;

\$B) embassy;

\$C) consulate;

\$D) trade mission;

\$E) Representative office for culture, science, education;

@156.

Diplomatic agents in the host country have immunity?

\$A) From criminal, administrative and civil jurisdiction;

\$B) Only from criminal jurisdiction;

\$C) Only from administrative and criminal jurisdiction;

\$D) Only from civil jurisdiction;

\$E) No correct answer;

@157.

Diplomat has diplomatic rank just?

\$A) Until the recall of the diplomat;

\$B) Until his leaving Foreign Ministry;

\$C) Up to the moment of reaching the retirement age in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) for term of life;

\$E) No correct answer;

@158.

Doyen-is the most respected head of the diplomatic corps of the RT in the host country?

\$A) Appointed by the President of the RT;

\$B) Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the RT;

\$C) Elected by all employees of diplomatic missions and embassies;

\$D) Elected by Heads of embassies and missions in the host country;;

\$E) No correct answer;

@159.

Consular patent in the USA, Germany and other countries is signed:

\$A) by the Speaker (Speaker) of the Parliament;

\$B) by the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

\$C) Head of State;

\$D) Head of Government;

\$E) No correct answers;

@160.

To foreign bodies of external relations belong?

\$A) Embassies;

\$B) Permanent missions;

\$C) Trade representative offices;

\$D) MFA;

\$E) All answer are correct, except D;

@161.

The sources of international law of external relations are?

- \$A) the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, 1975;
- \$B) Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1946;
- \$C) Convention on the Privileges of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations of 1947;
- \$D) Convention on Special Missions of 1969;
- \$E) All Answers are correct;

@162.

The impossibility to search, arrest, detain, access to personal belongings and other diplomatic personnel is?

- \$A) Inviolability;
- \$B) Legal status;
- \$C) Special right;
- \$D) legal capacity;
- \$E) immunity;

@163.

Representations headed by extraordinary and plenipotentiary envoys are:

- \$A) Missions;
- \$B) embassies;
- \$C) trade representative offices;
- \$D) consulates;
- \$E) all answer are correct;

@164.

Representation in the receiving state, which carries foreign Trade activities at the state level, is?

- \$A) trade mission;
- \$B) Special mission;
- \$C) Consulate;
- \$D) Embassy;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@165.

The highest-level representation, headed by an extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador, is?

- \$A) Embassy;
- \$B) trade mission;
- \$C) mission;
- \$D) consulate;
- \$E) no correct answer;

@166.

Special permission for the execution of duties of the consul, is issued by the host country, is?

- \$A) Consular certificate;
- \$B) consular Exequatur;
- \$C) Diplomatic passport;
- \$D) Consular patent;
- \$E) Consular certificate and consular exequatur;

@167.

The special certificate of the consul on his Authority is?

- \$A) Diplomatic card;
- \$B) Consular patent;
- \$C) Diplomatic passport;
- \$D) Passport; ;
- \$E) No correct answer;

@168.

Under diplomacy is understood?

- \$A) Official activities of diplomatic missions to protect the rights of their citizens, creating favorable conditions for the economic and social development of the country, ensuring its Security;
- \$B) Official activities of heads of state, government, foreign affairs agencies, special delegations and missions, diplomatic missions for the peaceful purposes of the goals and objectives of foreign policy of states;;
- \$C) The activities of the State's external relations bodies;
- \$D) There is no right answer;
- \$E) No correct answer;

@169.

Among the main forms of diplomatic activity of states are the following?

- \$A) Preparation of information on major international events;
- \$B) Sending representatives to diplomatic missions in foreign countries;
- \$C) Official publication of international acts and Documents;
- \$D) All answers are correct;
- \$E) No correct answer;

@170.

Under the law of external relations is understood the system of international legal norms, including?

- \$A) Status and functions of diplomatic missions and missions;
- \$B) The status and functions of heads of state and government;
- \$C) Status and functions of the State's external relations bodies;
- \$D) No correct answer;
- \$E) All answer are correct;

@171.

The first multilateral treaty of the law of external relations:

- \$A) Became the UN Charter;
- \$B) Became the Havana Convention on Diplomatic Officials of February 20, 1928;
- \$C) Became the Vienna Protocol of 1815 (Vienna Regulation) on the ranks of diplomatic representatives;
- \$D) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961;
- \$E) No correct answer;

@172.

Among the treaties on foreign relations, the dominant position is occupied by?

- \$A) The UN Charter;
- \$B) The Havana Convention on Diplomatic Officials of February 20, 1999;
- \$C) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 2000;
- \$D) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961;
- \$E) The Aachen Protocol of 1818;

@173.

In the law of external relations operate?

\$A) The Paris treaty on the Waiver of War as an Instrument of National Policy of August 27, 1928;

\$B) The Copenhagen treaty of 1857;

\$C) Convention on the Prevention of Crime and the Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1977;

\$D) No correct answer;

\$E) All answer are correct;

@174.

The sources of the law of external relations include?

\$A) Bilateral agreements between states and other subjects of international law on Diplomatic and Consular relations;

\$B) Agreements between states and other subjects of international law through diplomatic protocol and ceremonial;

\$C) The usual rules of diplomatic protocol and etiquette;

\$D) No correct answer;

\$E) All answers are correct;

@175.

State bodies of external relations in the place of their location and activities can be divided:

\$A) to domestic and foreign;

\$B) To domestic, central and foreign;

\$C) Universal and regional;

\$D) There is no correct answer;

\$E) All the answers are correct;

@176.

The internal state bodies of external relations can be divided:

\$A) for constitutional and specialized;

\$B) for constitutional and representative;

\$C) for constitutional, representative and departmental;

\$D) to domestic, central and foreign;

\$E) all the answers are correct;

@177.

The constitutional bodies of external relations are:

- \$A) the government and its head;
 - \$B) bodies whose activities are specifically focused on external relations;
 - \$C) departmental bodies whose activities are related to the maintenance of external relations;
 - \$D) there is no correct answer;
 - \$E) All the answers are correct;
- @178.

The head of government represents his country on all issues of external relations;

- \$A) ex officio (by position);
 - \$B) Ad hoc (temporary);
 - \$C) On behalf of the president;
 - \$D) there is no correct answer;
 - \$E) all the answers are correct;
- @179.

The head of state, head of government and head of the foreign policy department;

- \$A) enjoy the protection of international law, immunities and privileges;
 - \$B) enjoy the protection of international law, immunities and privileges are fully presented only to the head of state;
 - \$C) do not have diplomatic immunities and privileges;
 - \$D) there is no correct answer;
 - \$E) only A and B;
- @180.

Foreign bodies of external relations can be divided in to:

- \$A) permanent and temporary;
 - \$B) permanent, temporary and special;
 - \$C) are fixed and single;
 - \$D) ad hoc (temporary);
 - \$E) all the answers are correct;
- @181.

The diplomatic staffs are:

- \$A) trade representatives and their deputies;

- \$B) heads of the diplomatic chancery;
- \$C) employees of state bodies of external relations;
- \$D) there is no correct answer;
- \$E) all the answers are correct;

@182.

Prior to the appointment of the head of the diplomatic mission of;

- \$A) , the government of the state concerned is requested to consent (aggrieved) to the appointment of the appointed person as such representative;
- \$B) through diplomatic channels, a request is sent to the government of the state concerned to receive the exequatur;
- \$C) oral consultations are held at the level of foreign ministers;
- \$D) there is no correct answer;
- \$E) only A and B;

@183.

The immunity of the employees of the diplomatic mission;

- \$A) is an exemption from the administrative, criminal and civil jurisdiction of the host State;
- \$B) is an exemption from the administrative and criminal jurisdiction of the host State;
- \$C) this exemption only from the criminal jurisdiction of the host State;
- \$D) there is no correct answer;
- \$E) only A and B;

@184.

Diplomatic immunities include:

- \$A) immunities of diplomatic representation;
- \$B) the inviolability of the premises, except in cases of fire or other natural disaster;
- \$C) the inviolability of living quarters, except in cases of fire or other natural disaster;
- \$D) there is no correct answer;
- \$E) only A and B;

@185.

The Vienna Convention of 1961 provides the diplomatic missions with the following privileges:

\$A) the host country, as is accepted by its laws and regulations, allows to import and release from all customs duties items intended for official use of the mission;

\$B) own and rented premises are exempt from all state, regional and municipal taxes, fees and duties, except those that are a payment for specific services;

\$C) own and leased premises are exempt from all state, regional and municipal taxes, fees and duties;

\$D) there is no correct answer;

\$E) all the answers are correct;

@186.

In the world practice it is generally accepted to establish the following consular institutions:

\$A) there is no correct answer;

\$B) general consulates, consulates, vice consulates, consular departments of diplomatic missions;

\$C) general consulates, consulates, vice consulates, consular departments of diplomatic missions, papal ounces;

\$D) general consulates, consulates, vice consulates, consular agencies;

\$E) all the answers are correct;

@187.

The system of external relations does not include:

\$A) President of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$B) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$C) Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) The tax authority;

\$E) only A and B;

@188.

Diplomatic representation is:

\$A) state bodies through which its relations with other states and other subjects of international law are carried out;

- \$B) only embassies;
- \$C) missions, headed by extraordinary and plenipotentiary envoys;
- \$D) the body of the accrediting state established in the territory of the receiving State to maintain diplomatic relations between them;
- \$E) all the answers are correct;

@189.

Is every embassy employee a diplomat?

- \$A) yes;
- \$B) if he wants to, yes;
- \$C) sometimes it is possible;
- \$D) no;
- \$E) all the answers are correct;

@190.

The institutions of diplomatic relations occur as a result of:

- \$A) exchange of messages between individuals;
- \$B) through diplomatic representatives of international organizations;
- \$C) only after the presentation of credentials;
- \$D) negotiations between representatives of interested states directly;
- \$E) all the answers are correct;

@191.

The termination of diplomatic relations comes as a result of:

- \$A) breaking diplomatic relations;
- \$B) the emergence of a state of war between states;
- \$C) the disappearance of one of the States as a subject of international law;
- \$D) in all the above cases;
- \$E) there is no right answer;

@192.

Termination of the functions of a diplomat occurs in the following cases:

- \$A) revocation by its accrediting state;
- \$B) his persona non grata;
- \$C) breaking diplomatic relations between states;
- \$D) in all the above cases;
- \$E) wars between the accrediting and receiving states;

@193.

Fiscal immunity means:

- \$A) exemption of the diplomatic mission from fees and duties in the form of fees for specific services;
- \$B) employees of the diplomatic mission - citizens of the host country are exempt from paying income and other mandatory taxes;
- \$C) all of the above;
- \$D) exemption of diplomatic representation from all state, regional and municipal taxes, fees and duties, except those that are fees for specific services;
- \$E) there is no correct answer;

@194.

The Consul's activities begin with the receipt of:

- \$A) of the consular patent;
- \$B) credentials;
- \$C) of the request of the aggregate;
- \$D) consular exequatur;
- \$E) there is no right answer;

@195.

Features of immunities and privileges of consular institutions are that:

- \$A) the volume of consular immunities and privileges is generally similar to diplomatic ones;
- \$B) archives, documents and their official correspondence of the consular institution are inviolable;
- \$C) there is no right answer;
- \$D) consular officers may be deprived of their liberty, but only on the verdict of the court for committing a serious crime;
- \$E) all answer correct;

@196.

The main international sources of consular law:

- \$A) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961;
- \$B) Havana Convention on Diplomatic Officials of 1928;
- \$C) Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963;

\$D) The Vienna Congress of European States in 1815;

\$E) all the answers are correct;

@197.

The institutions of consular relations occur by:

\$A) request of one of the states concerned;

\$B) to the decision of the regional organization;

\$C) mutual agreement of the contracting states;

\$D) recommendations from friendly countries;

\$E) all the answers are correct;

@198.

The main categories of employees of the consular institutions are:

\$A) consular staff and employees of the consular post;

\$B) consular employees;

\$C) consular officials;

\$D) employees of the consular institutions;

\$E) all the answers are correct;

@199.

Doyen of the consular corps becomes:

\$A) the most experienced head of a consular post;

\$B) the most deserved member of the consular corps;

\$C) Senior in consular class and receiving time exequatur;

\$D) the senior in the consular class and the time of obtaining the patent;

\$E) there is no right answer;