

test:

1) What is the advantage of unified direct standards in the form of international contracts?

1. There are a lot of them and contain almost no gaps and discrepancies.
2. The complications with the application of conflict-of-law rules and national laws do not apply.
3. They make the interpretation of conflict-of-law rules easier.

2) Who deals with the unification of legal standards?

1. national courts
2. government and non-governmental organisations.
3. international courts

3) The two of the most frequent types of contractual relations that occur in international trade are

1. the purchase of goods and contracts of carriage.
2. the purchase of securities and contracts for work.
3. the purchase of securities and contracts of carriage.

4) In general, in the case of international transport, it is not possible to derogate from a number of provisions of international contracts because

1. they are dispositive.
2. this is prohibited by the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods.
3. they are aimed at protecting a transport user, which is a weaker party in these legal relationships.

5) An international purchase contract is defined as a commercial purchase contract

1. in which at least one party, having its registered seat or place of business or residence in the territory of a country other than the other participants.
2. if the goods were produced in a country other than the buyer's country of origin.
3. if one party to the contract has a place of business or residence in a country outside the European Union.

6) The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods was negotiated

1. in Prague.
2. in New York.
3. in Vienna.

7) The Vienna Convention

1. is based on the principle of formality and most of its provisions are of a mandatory nature.
2. regulates the content of the international sales contract and the contracting process.
3. applies also to contracts in which the predominant part of the obligations of the party supplying the goods consists in the performance of work or provision of services.

8) The Civil Code and the Vienna Convention

1. The Vienna Convention incorporated a number of provisions of the Civil Code.
2. The Civil Code incorporated a number of provisions of the Vienna Convention.
3. Regulate the key aspects of the sale and purchase of goods differently and there are large differences.

9) In such a case, when the regulation in the Civil Code and the regulation in the Vienna Convention differ it is necessary

1. to be aware of the fact that in the event of a dispute, the Vienna Convention will apply if the area is regulated therein.
2. to be aware of the fact that in the event of a dispute, the Civil Code will apply if the area is regulated therein.
3. to be aware of the fact that in the event of a dispute, the law of the state in which the dispute arose will apply if the area is regulated therein.

10) The Vienna Convention

1. does not regulate all international purchase contracts. It shall not apply for example to the purchase of the goods bought for personal use or at auction.
2. does not specify the essentials of the purchase contract or the conclusion of the purchase contract.
3. recommends that disputes be settled by arbitration procedure.

 12) Which way of resolving disputes at an international level is very common in international trade?

1. negotiation
2. arbitration
3. litigation