

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR DISCIPLINE
FUNDAMENTALS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

Training program (specialty): **33.05.01 PHARMACY**

Department: **MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS OF PHARMACY AND
PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY**

Mode of study: **FULL-TIME**

Nizhny Novgorod
2021

1. Bank of assessment tools for the current monitoring of academic performance, mid-term assessment of students in the discipline

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline "Fundamentals of Entrepreneurial Activity" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Fundamentals of Entrepreneurial Activity". All the details of the approval submitted in the WPD for this discipline apply to this BAT.

2. List of assessment tools

The following assessment tools are used to determine the quality of mastering the academic material by students in the discipline:

No.	Assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of the assessment tool in the BAT
1	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure of measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Bank of test tasks
2	Case-task	A problem task in which the student is offered to comprehend a real professionally-oriented situation necessary to solve this problem.	Tasks for solving cases
3	Colloquium	A tool of controlling the mastering of study materials of a topic, section or sections of a discipline, organized as a class in the form of an interview between a teacher and students.	Questions on topics/sections of the discipline
4	Workbook	A didactic complex designed for independent work of the student and allowing to assess the level of mastering study materials	Workbook sample

3. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program and the types of evaluation tools

Code and formulation of competence	Stage of competence formation	Controlled sections of the discipline	Assessment tools
UC-9 Able to make informed economic decisions in various areas of life	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Fundamentals of Entrepreneurial Activity	Tests Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks

4. The content of the assessment tools of entry, current control

Entry /current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: test control, organization of a discussion, colloquium.

Assessment tools for current control.

4.1. Bank of test tasks

Choose one correct answer:

№	Test tasks with multiple answers	The code of the competence for the formation of which the test task is aimed
1.	<p>WHAT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWLY FORMED LEGAL ENTITIES FOR THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE REORGANIZED LEGAL ENTITY TO ITS CREDITORS, IF THE SEPARATION BALANCE SHEET DOES NOT MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE ITS SUCCESSOR?</p> <p>Jointly equity subsidiary; Legal entities shall not be liable until the legal successor is determined</p>	UC-9
2.	<p>AT WHAT POINT IS IT CONSIDERED THAT A LEGAL ENTITY HAS CEASED TO EXIST?</p> <p>from the moment of completion of all settlements with creditors from the moment of drawing up the liquidation balance sheet from the moment of making an entry on liquidation in the state register from the moment the founders make a decision on the liquidation of a legal entity</p>	UC-9
3.	<p>AT WHAT POINT IS A LEGAL ENTITY CONSIDERED TO BE ESTABLISHED?</p> <p>from the date of the decision by the founders from the date of submission of all documents necessary for registration to the registration authority from the date of making the relevant entry in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities from the date of full payment of the authorized capital of the legal entity</p>	UC-9
4.	<p>WHICH OF THE LISTED LEGAL ENTITIES IS NOT LIABLE FOR OBLIGATIONS WITH PROPERTY, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CASH?</p> <p>State-owned enterprise institution Limited Liability Company Closed Joint Stock Company</p>	UC-9
5.	<p>WHICH STATE BODY IS AUTHORIZED FOR THE REGISTRATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES?</p> <p>Federal Tax Service Ministry of Taxes and Levies of the Russian Federation Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation Ministry of Economy of the Russian Federation</p>	UC-9
6.	<p>IN WHAT CASES ARE THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF ONE LEGAL ENTITY TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEED OF TRANSFER DURING REORGANIZATION?</p> <p>When splitting and highlighting Exclusively in separation when splitting, highlighting, and transforming when merging, attaching, and transforming</p>	UC-9
7.	<p>DETERMINE THE TYPE OF REORGANIZATION IN WHICH THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SEVERAL LEGAL ENTITIES ARE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER NEWLY EMERGED LEGAL ENTITY?</p> <p>confluence annexation transformation division</p>	UC-9
8.	<p>WHO SHOULD NOTIFY THE CREDITORS OF THE REORGANIZED LEGAL ENTITY ABOUT THE FORTHCOMING REORGANIZATION?</p> <p>founders (participants) of a legal entity or the body that made the decision on reorganization founders (participants) of the reorganized legal entity or their authorized body; Exclusively the court Creditors are not notified of the forthcoming reorganization, they learn about its</p>	UC-9

	implementation from the publication in the media, which must be carried out by the liquidation commission	
9.	<p>WITHIN WHAT PERIOD OF TIME FROM THE DATE OF PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION ON LIQUIDATION CREDITORS CAN PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS TO A LEGAL ENTITY?</p> <p>within the period specified in the publication</p> <p>within the period established in the publication, which may not be less than one month from the date of publication</p> <p>within the period established in the publication, which may not be less than two months from the date of publication</p> <p>within the period established in the publication, which may not be less than three months from the date of publication</p>	UC-9
10.	<p>WHICH OF THESE LISTS CONTAINS THE LEGAL FORM OF A LEGAL ENTITY THAT CANNOT BE DECLARED INSOLVENT?</p> <p>state-owned enterprises, production cooperatives</p> <p>foundations, consumer cooperatives</p> <p>Additional liability companies, general partnerships</p> <p>Fellowship on Faith</p>	UC-9
11.	<p>IN WHAT ORDER ARE THE CLAIMS OF CREDITORS OF A BANKRUPT LEGAL ENTITY SECURED BY COLLATERAL SATISFIED?</p> <p>in the first</p> <p>in the second</p> <p>in the third</p> <p>in the fifth</p>	UC-9
12.	<p>WHAT FUNCTIONS DOES A BRANCH OF A LEGAL ENTITY PERFORM?</p> <p>The branch is an independent legal entity</p> <p>The branch performs limited functions of a legal entity</p> <p>The branch performs all or certain functions of a legal entity, including the functions of a representative office</p> <p>The branch represents the interests of a legal entity and protects them</p>	UC-9
13.	<p>IN WHAT CASES IS THE DEBTOR OBLIGED TO APPLY TO THE COURT WITH AN APPLICATION FOR THE INITIATION OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS?</p> <p>in cases where foreclosure on property will complicate the economic activity of the debtor</p> <p>in cases where there are signs of bankruptcy</p> <p>in the absence of signs of bankruptcy (in anticipation of bankruptcy)</p> <p>where financial assistance is provided to the debtor to restore its solvency</p>	UC-9
14.	<p>WHICH OF THE INSOLVENCY (BANKRUPTCY) PROCEDURES IS CARRIED OUT IN ORDER TO PROPORTIONATELY SATISFY THE CLAIMS OF CREDITORS?</p> <p>Bankruptcy proceedings</p> <p>Financial recovery</p> <p>Out-of-band management</p> <p>Settlement agreement</p>	UC-9
15.	<p>HOW ARE THE CREDITOR'S CLAIMS FILED AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE PERIOD ESTABLISHED BY THE LIQUIDATION COMMISSION FOR THEIR PRESENTATION SATISFIED?</p> <p>are satisfied from the property of the liquidated legal entity remaining after the satisfaction of the creditors' claims filed on time</p> <p>are not satisfied, because the deadline for submitting claims has been missed</p> <p>creditors' claims are satisfied in accordance with the general procedure</p> <p>at the discretion of the liquidation commission</p>	UC-9
16.	<p>IN WHAT ORDER ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR REMUNERATION AND REMUNERATION UNDER COPYRIGHT CONTRACTS SATISFIED IN THE LIQUIDATION OF A LEGAL ENTITY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ART. 64 OF THE CIVIL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION?</p> <p>in the first</p> <p>in the second</p> <p>in the third</p> <p>in the fourth</p>	UC-9
17.	<p>IN WHAT ORDER ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR MANDATORY PAYMENTS TO THE BUDGET (TAXES) AND EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS IN THE LIQUIDATION OF A LEGAL ENTITY, ACCORDING TO ART. 64 OF THE CIVIL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION?</p>	UC-9

	<p>in the first</p> <p>in the second</p> <p>in the third</p> <p>in the fourth</p>	
18.	<p>A PERSON WHO PERMANENTLY AND INDEPENDENTLY REPRESENTS ON BEHALF OF ENTREPRENEURS WHEN THEY CONCLUDE CONTRACTS IN THE FIELD OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IS CALLED:</p> <p>legal representative</p> <p>Entrepreneur</p> <p>Commercial Representative</p> <p>executor</p>	UC-9
19.	<p>WHAT IS THE NAME OF A WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION ISSUED BY ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER PERSON FOR REPRESENTATION BEFORE THIRD PARTIES?</p> <p>will</p> <p>Testamentary assignment</p> <p>proxy</p> <p>Trust management agreement</p>	UC-9
20.	<p>IS IT POSSIBLE TO ISSUE A POWER OF ATTORNEY ON BEHALF OF A LEGAL ENTITY BASED ON STATE OR MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TO RECEIVE OR ISSUE MONEY AND OTHER PROPERTY VALUES?</p> <p>Not possible</p> <p>It is possible only issued by the head of the legal entity or other persons authorized by the constituent documents</p> <p>is possible if it is also signed by the head of the finance department</p> <p>It is possible if it is also signed by the head or other persons authorized by the constituent documents, as well as by the chief accountant of this organization</p>	UC-9
21.	<p>WHAT PERSON CAN ISSUE A POWER OF ATTORNEY ON BEHALF OF A LEGAL ENTITY?</p> <p>Any employee</p> <p>chief</p> <p>the head or other person authorized to do so by his constituent documents with the seal of this organization attached</p> <p>the head or other person authorized to do so by his constituent documents</p>	UC-9
22.	<p>At what point does the ownership of the newly created real estate arise ...</p> <p>from the moment of construction</p> <p>from the moment the foundation is erected</p> <p>from the moment of state registration</p> <p>from the moment of signing the investment agreement</p>	UC-9
23.	<p>THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY UNDER ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT HAS THE RIGHT TO...</p> <p>to solve the issues of creating an enterprise</p> <p>define the objectives of the activities and appoint the director</p> <p>control the use and safety of property transferred to economic management and receive part of the profit from the use of property</p> <p>All of the above rights</p>	UC-9
24.	<p>HOW CAN A STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE DISPOSE OF THE PROPERTY ASSIGNED TO IT...</p> <p>in full, independently disposes of property</p> <p>dispose of with the consent of the director</p> <p>disposes of with the consent of the owner</p> <p>dispose of with the consent of the board of directors</p>	UC-9
25.	<p>DOES THE REGIME OF PROPERTY RIGHTS APPLY TO THE RESULTS OF INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY AND MEANS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF THE ENTREPRENEUR?</p> <p>No, these objects are subject to the exclusive rights regime</p> <p>yes I do</p> <p>no, the rights to these objects are not protected in the Russian Federation</p> <p>No, except for integrated circuit topologies</p>	UC-9
26.	<p>WHO OWNS THE RIGHT TO OBTAIN A PATENT FOR AN INVENTION CREATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF OFFICIAL DUTIES BY AN EMPLOYEE?</p> <p>to the employee, unless otherwise provided by the contract</p>	UC-9

	to the employer, unless otherwise provided by the contract In all cases, the employee always to the employee and the employer together	
27.	WHO CAN BE THE SUBJECT OF THE RIGHT TO A COMPANY NAME? Any legal entity only a commercial organization, including on the basis of a commercial concession agreement Any subject of civil legal relations When registering - only commercial organizations, when acquiring rights under a commercial concession agreement - also individual entrepreneurs	UC-9
28.	IN WHOSE NAME CAN A TRADEMARK BE REGISTERED? in the name of a legal entity, as well as an individual engaged in entrepreneurial activities in the name of a commercial organization, as well as an individual engaged in entrepreneurial activities in the name of any person who carries out the relevant activity (sale of goods, performance of work, provision of services) exclusively in the name of any commercial organization	UC-9
29.	WHAT DESIGNATIONS CANNOT BE REGISTERED AS A TRADEMARK? designations indicating the type, quality, quantity, properties of goods trademarks registered in respect of other goods, works, services Any names and surnames Historical names of settlements	UC-9
30.	THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES IS: development, preclinical studies, clinical trials, expertise, state registration, standardization, quality control, production, manufacture, storage, transportation, import into the territory of the Russian Federation, export from the territory of the Russian Federation, advertising, release, sale, transfer, application, destruction; development, preclinical studies, clinical trials, expertise, state registration, quality control, production, manufacture, storage, transportation, import into the territory of the Russian Federation, export from the territory of the Russian Federation, advertising, release, sale, transfer, use, destruction; development, preclinical studies, clinical trials, expertise, state registration, standardization, production, manufacture, storage, transportation, import into the territory of the Russian Federation, export from the territory of the Russian Federation, advertising, release, sale, transfer, application, destruction	UC-9
31.	A REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR A MEDICINAL PRODUCT SHALL BE ISSUED: Indefinitely; with a validity period of five years; indefinitely, with the exception of the registration certificate of a medicinal product issued with a validity period of five years, for medicinal products registered for the first time in the Russian Federation	UC-9
32.	WHOLESALERS ARE ALLOWED TO TRANSFER AND SELL MEDICINES: preschool education institutions; pharmacy organizations and veterinary pharmacy organizations; sanatorium-resort organizations; All answers are correct.	UC-9
33.	ROSZDRAVNADZOR CARRIES OUT LICENSING medical activities Pharmaceutical activities production of medicines production of medical equipment activities related to trafficking in HC and PV and their precursors	UC-9
34.	LICENSING CONTROL MEASURES CAN BE CARRIED OUT ONLY ON THE BASIS OF AN ORDER (ORDER) SIGNED BY Head of Roszdravnadzor Federal Administration Head of Roszdravnadzor of the Territorial Administration specialist of Roszdravnadzor of the Federal Administration specialist of Roszdravnadzor of the territorial administration Head of Rospotrebnadzor of the Territorial Administration	UC-9
35.	CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING LICENSED ACTIVITIES the possibility of causing damage to the rights and legitimate interests of citizens the possibility of causing damage to the health of citizens the possibility of damage to the defense and security of the state	UC-9

	the possibility of damaging the cultural heritage of citizens the possibility of damage in the field of communications	
36.	RENEWAL OF THE LICENSE FROM THE DATE OF RECEIPT BY THE LICENSING AUTHORITY OF THE RELEVANT APPLICATION SHALL BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN 5 days 10 days 30 days 1.5 months 2 months	UC-9
37.	ACCORDING TO ART. 14 OF LAW NO. 99-FZ OF 04.05.2011, THE DEADLINE FOR MAKING A DECISION ON GRANTING OR REFUSING TO ISSUE A LICENSE SHOULD NOT EXCEED 30 working days from the date of receipt of the application for a license and the documents attached to it 45 working days from the date of receipt of the application for a license and the documents attached to it 90 working days from the date of receipt of the application for a license and the documents attached to it 3 working days after the date of signing and registration of the license by the licensing authority 5 working days from the date of this decision	UC-9
38.	THE LICENSE FOR PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IS REVOKED by the decision of the licensee by decision of the head of Roszdravnadzor of the Federal Administration by decision of the head of Roszdravnadzor of the territorial administration By court decision by a joint decision of the heads of Roszdravnadzor of the federal and territorial administrations	UC-9
39.	THE LICENSE FOR PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IS REVOKED by the decision of the licensee by decision of the head of Roszdravnadzor of the Federal Administration by decision of the head of Roszdravnadzor of the territorial administration By court decision by a joint decision of the heads of Roszdravnadzor of the federal and territorial administrations	UC-9
40.	WHEN LICENSING PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES, THE FOLLOWING NOMENCLATURE OF OBJECTS IS USED: Hospital Pharmacy pharmacy Pharmacy Pharmacy kiosk Pharmacy store	UC-9
41.	ROSZDRAVNADZOR MAY REFUSE TO GRANT A LICENSE APPLICANT ONLY IF the presence of false or distorted information in the documents provided; no duplicate license inconsistencies of objects belonging to the license applicant non-compliance with licensing requirements and conditions does not have the right to refuse to grant a license without a court decision;	UC-9
42.	GROSS VIOLATIONS OF LICENSING REQUIREMENTS ARE: Violations in the field of documentation relating to the rights to real estate and equipment of the organization failure of the pharmacy to comply with the entire list of over-the-counter medicines non-compliance with retail requirements lack of specialized education among employees of a pharmaceutical organization lack of specialized education for an individual entrepreneur (license applicant)	UC-9
43.	LICENSE VALIDITY PERIOD 1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years Indefinitely	UC-9

44.	LICENSEE IN CASE OF LOSS OF A LICENSE FOR PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES loses the right to carry out this type of activity Obtains a duplicate license Obtains a new license Obtains a new license after 1 month obtains a new license after the expiration of the period established by the relevant licensing authority	UC-9
45.	THE RULES FOR LICENSING THE PRODUCTION OF MEDICINES ARE ESTABLISHED BY Federal Law No. 99-FZ of 04.05.2011 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 06.07.2012 No. 686 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 06.08.1998 No. 892 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 22.12.2011 No. 1081 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 22.12.2011 No. 1085	UC-9
46.	THE LICENSE IS TERMINATED DUE TO THE TERMINATION OF THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY OF THE LICENSEE FOR WHICH THE LICENSE IS GRANTED, IN THE FOLLOWING CASES submission by the licensee of an application to the licensing authority for the termination of the licensed type of activity termination by an individual of activities as an individual entrepreneur termination of the activities of a legal entity reorganization in the form of transformation or merger (if the successor has a license for the same type of activity) availability of a court decision on the cancellation of the license	UC-9
47.	CONSUMERS WHO PURCHASE GOODS FOR USE IN THEIR CORE BUSINESS ARE: End-users Institutional consumers Intermediate consumers	UC-9
48.	INDIVIDUALS (CITIZENS) WHO CONSUME GOODS FOR PERSONAL OR FAMILY USE ARE: End-users Institutional consumers Intermediate consumers	UC-9
49.	A PERSON PRESCRIBING (RECOMMENDING) A DRUG TO AN END USER (INDIVIDUAL) IS: End-users Institutional consumers Intermediate consumers	UC-9
50.	THE CHARACTERISTICS AND PROPERTIES OF AN INDIVIDUAL THAT INDIVIDUALIZE HIM AND AFFECT THE LEGAL STATUS ARE SET OUT IN: Civil Code of the Russian Federation, Chapter 3 Civil Code of the Russian Federation, Chapter 4 RF IC, Chapter 3 RF IC, Chapter 4	UC-9
51.	THE PROCEDURE FOR REGISTERING A CITIZEN'S NAME IS REGULATED BY: Civil Code of the Russian Federation Labor Code of the Russian Federation Family Code of the Russian Federation Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 15.11.1997. No. 143-FZ	UC-9
52.	THE OFFICIAL AFFILIATION OF A PERSON TO THE PEOPLE OF A CERTAIN COUNTRY, AS A RESULT OF WHICH HE IS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THIS STATE AND UNDER ITS PROTECTION, IS: name age citizenship floor Health	UC-9
53.	WHO IS ENTITLED TO A LIFETIME SURVIVOR'S BENEFIT? Women over 55 years of age Women over 60 years of age Men over 60 years of age Men over 65 years of age	UC-9

54.	THE ABILITY OF A CITIZEN TO ACQUIRE AND EXERCISE CIVIL RIGHTS BY HIS ACTIONS, TO CREATE CIVIL DUTIES FOR HIMSELF AND TO FULFILL THEM IS: citizenship Civil capacity legal capacity of minors from 14 to 18 years of age legal capacity of minors from 6 to 14 years of age	UC-9
55.	THE LEGAL CAPACITY OF A CITIZEN IS REGULATED BY: Article 21 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation Article 26 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation Article 28 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation	UC-9
56.	THE LEGAL CAPACITY OF MINORS IS REGULATED: Article 21 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation Article 26 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation Article 28 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation	UC-9
57.	THE LEGAL CAPACITY OF MINORS IS REGULATED BY: Article 21 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation Article 26 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation Article 28 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation	UC-9
58.	IN WHAT CASE DOES A PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 18 ACQUIRE LEGAL CAPACITY? At the time of marriage in the event of the death of the parent/guardian upon admission to the university	UC-9
59.	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSACTIONS MADE BY MINORS? Juvenile himself parents adoptive parents/guardians	UC-9
60.	WILL A TRANSACTION MADE BY A PERSON WHO HAS NOT BEEN DECLARED INCAPABLE DUE TO A MENTAL DISORDER, BUT WHO HAD HEALTH DEVIATIONS FROM THE NORM AT THE TIME OF THE TRANSACTION, BE VALID? yes I do No	UC-9
61.	A LEGAL ENTITY THAT PURSUES PROFIT AS THE MAIN GOAL OF ITS ACTIVITIES IS: Commercial organization Non-profit organization	UC-9
62.	A LEGAL ENTITY THAT DOES NOT HAVE PROFIT AS ITS MAIN GOAL AND DOES NOT DISTRIBUTE PROFITS AMONG PARTICIPANTS IS: Commercial organization Non-profit organization	UC-9
63.	AT WHAT POINT CAN A CITIZEN ENGAGE IN ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY? from the moment of registration as a legal entity from the moment of registration as an individual entrepreneur at any time, if you have legal capacity	UC-9
64.	AN ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE IN A CERTAIN TERRITORY AND WHICH UNDERTAKES TO PROMOTE THE GOODS OF ITS SUPPLIER IS: dealer distributor	UC-9
65.	A COMPANY OR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO BUYS PRODUCTS IN BULK AND SELLS THEM IN SMALL BATCHES OR RETAIL, IS IN DIRECT RELATIONS WITH THE END BUYER IS: dealer distributor	UC-9
66.	WHICH ORGANIZATIONS HAVE THE RIGHT TO TRAIN MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROFESSIONALS? educational institutions of higher education with state accreditation Educational institutions of higher education educational organizations of secondary medical / pharmaceutical education with state accreditation educational organizations of secondary medical / pharmaceutical education	UC-9
67.	CONSUMERS WHO PURCHASE GOODS FOR USE IN THEIR CORE BUSINESS ARE:	UC-9

	End-users Institutional consumers Intermediate consumers	
68.	INDIVIDUALS (CITIZENS) WHO CONSUME GOODS FOR PERSONAL OR FAMILY USE ARE: End-users Institutional consumers Intermediate consumers	UC-9
69.	A PERSON PRESCRIBING (RECOMMENDING) A DRUG TO AN END USER (INDIVIDUAL) IS: End-users Institutional consumers Intermediate consumers	UC-9
70.	THE CHARACTERISTICS AND PROPERTIES OF AN INDIVIDUAL THAT INDIVIDUALIZE HIM AND AFFECT THE LEGAL STATUS ARE SET OUT IN: Civil Code of the Russian Federation, Chapter 3 Civil Code of the Russian Federation, Chapter 4 RF IC, Chapter 3 RF IC, Chapter 4	UC-9
71.	THE PROCEDURE FOR REGISTERING A CITIZEN'S NAME IS REGULATED BY: Civil Code of the Russian Federation Labor Code of the Russian Federation Family Code of the Russian Federation Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 15.11.1997. No. 143-FZ	UC-9
72.	THE OFFICIAL AFFILIATION OF A PERSON TO THE PEOPLE OF A CERTAIN COUNTRY, AS A RESULT OF WHICH HE IS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THIS STATE AND UNDER ITS PROTECTION, IS: name age citizenship floor Health	UC-9
73.	WHO IS ENTITLED TO A LIFETIME SURVIVOR'S BENEFIT? Women over 55 years of age Women over 60 years of age Men over 60 years of age Men over 65 years of age	UC-9
74.	THE ABILITY OF A CITIZEN TO ACQUIRE AND EXERCISE CIVIL RIGHTS BY HIS ACTIONS, TO CREATE CIVIL DUTIES FOR HIMSELF AND TO FULFILL THEM IS: citizenship Civil capacity legal capacity of minors from 14 to 18 years of age legal capacity of minors from 6 to 14 years of age	UC-9
75.	FOR VIOLATION OF THE RULES OF SALE, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE HELD LIABLE Administrative Criminal Disciplinary Material	UC-9
76.	FOR VIOLATION OF LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE HELD LIABLE Criminal Disciplinary Administrative Material	UC-9
77.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT MONITORS COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE IS Roszdravnadzor Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Rospotrebnadzor Moa	UC-9
78.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT VERIFIES COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING	UC-9

	<p>REQUIREMENTS WHEN CARRYING OUT PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE IN MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE IS</p> <p>Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Rospotrebnadzor Moa Roszdravnadzor</p>	
79.	<p>THE PROCEDURE FOR ORGANIZING THE STORAGE OF DRUGS DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR</p> <p>availability of shelving cards identification of racks, cabinets, shelves availability of a pharmacist's workplace (pharmacist) special rooms for storage of different groups of drugs</p>	UC-9
80.	<p>DRUGS FOR MEDICAL USE ARE STORED</p> <p>No special requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's storage instructions indicated on the secondary packaging and in the state pharmacopoeia in accordance with the requirements of the state register of drugs in accordance with the requirements of the Drug Register</p>	UC-9
81.	<p>A REGULATORY DOCUMENT REGULATING THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF CONTACTS WITH ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCING AND SELLING MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES</p> <p>Federal Law No. 61 Federal Law No. 178 Federal Law No. 323 Federal Law No. 326</p>	UC-9
82.	<p>FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON A CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES ENTAILS THE APPLICATION OF MEASURES</p> <p>disciplinary liability Administrative responsibility criminal liability Liability</p>	UC-9
83.	<p>PHARMACISTS MAY FORM PROFESSIONAL NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF:</p> <p>development of pharmaceutical activities proper performance of their professional duties protection of the rights of pharmaceutical workers promotion of scientific research;</p>	UC-9
84.	<p>FOR VIOLATION OF THE RULES OF RETAIL TRADE, A PHARMACEUTICAL WORKER MAY BE BROUGHT TO</p> <p>criminal liability Administrative responsibility disciplinary liability Liability</p>	UC-9
85.	<p>FOR VIOLATION OF LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STORAGE OF DRUGS, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE INVOLVED IN</p> <p>Liability disciplinary liability Administrative responsibility criminal liability</p>	UC-9
86.	<p>LIABILITY IS PROVIDED FOR VIOLATION OF THE LEGISLATION ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES</p> <p>Disciplinary Administrative Material Civil</p>	UC-9
87.	<p>THE DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS THAT THE EMPLOYER HAS THE RIGHT TO APPLY FOR COMMITTING A DISCIPLINARY OFFENSE DO NOT INCLUDE</p> <p>reprimand</p>	UC-9

	remark dismissal on relevant grounds transfer to lower-paid work for up to three months	
88.	ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OCCURS FOR CITIZENS WHO HAVE REACHED THE AGE OF 14 years 16 years old 18 years old 21 years old	UC-9
89.	PERSONS ILLEGALLY ENGAGED IN PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES ARE LIABLE Disciplinary Material Administrative Criminal	UC-9
90.	ESTABLISH THE COMPLIANCE OF THE LAW WITH THE NORM IT REGULATES Labor Code Civil Code Penal Code Administrative Code Property and non-property rights B. Disciplinary liability Violation of the law D. Grievous bodily harm	UC-9
91.	MATERIAL LIABILITY IS FORMALIZED By order of the pharmacy Liability agreement entry in the workbook Position	UC-9
92.	A DISCIPLINARY SANCTION SHALL BE APPLIED NO LATER THAN three working days from the date of discovery two weeks from the date of discovery one month from the date of discovery The term is set by the employer	UC-9
93.	VIOLATION OF RETAIL RULES ENTAILS LIABILITY UNDER THE DOCUMENT Labor Code of the Russian Federation Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation Agro-Industrial Complex of the Russian Federation	UC-9
94.	ACCORDING TO THE CODE OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES, PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS CAN BE INVOLVED IN disciplinary liability Administrative responsibility criminal liability social responsibility	UC-9
95.	ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS CAN BE INVOLVED IN disciplinary liability Administrative responsibility criminal liability social responsibility	UC-9
96.	ESTABLISH A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TYPE OF LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL REGULATIONS ON LABOR SAFETY AND THE CONDITIONS OF OCCURRENCE Disciplinary Administrative Material Criminal Recovery of pecuniary damage from the guilty official B. Dismissal from office with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions for up to five years B. Imposition of a fine on an offending official D. Reprimand, reprimand, dismissal	UC-9
97.	THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODY EXERCISING THE FUNCTIONS OF CONTROL	UC-9

	AND SUPERVISION IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH CARE Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Rosobrnadzor Roszdravnadzor Government of the Russian Federation	
98.	PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS ARE LIABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION for non-compliance with the conditions of storage of medicines by citizens for violation of rights in the field of health protection for causing harm to the life and (or) health of citizens for causing harm as a result of the use of drugs by citizens not according to indications:	UC-9
99.	FOR THE PURPOSES OF FEDERAL LAW NO. 323, CERTAIN GROUPS OF THE POPULATION WHOSE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ARE DEFINED BY THE FEDERAL LAW INCLUDE Healthcare professionals workers engaged in production with harmful working conditions Pharmacists Pregnant and lactating women	UC-9
100.	THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH PROTECTION CONSISTS OF: relevant articles of the Constitution of the Russian Federation orders of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Federal Law "On the Basics of Citizens' Health in the Russian Federation" laws and other regulatory legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation	UC-9

4.2. Bank of case-tasks for solving cases

No	Case-task	The code of the competence for the formation of which the case-task is aimed
1.	After state registration at the general meeting, Pharmcluster JSC decided to amend the Charter, which regulated the procedure for paying dividends. However, the changes were not transferred to the bodies responsible for the registration of legal entities. Subsequently, one of the shareholders did not agree with the established procedure for paying dividends. 1) Resolve the dispute. 2) What is the procedure for amending the Charter of a JSC? 3) In what cases are dividends not payable?	UC-9
2.	When checking the activities of the pharmacy kiosk of the municipal unitary enterprise "Pharmacy No. 1", the control and supervisory organization found the following. On the showcase are exhibited drugs: almagel-A susp. 170 ml, Corinfar table. p / o 10mg No. 30, panangin table. p / o No. 50, lidaza (lyophilisate for the preparation of the solution d / in. 64 UE, 5 ml No. 10), cerucal table. 10mg No. 50, Levomekol 40g, tincture of peony evading 50ml, formic alcohol 50ml, Fotil ch. cap. 20/5mg 5ml, mercazolil table. 5mg No. 50, diphenhydramine table. 50mg No. 10, No-shpa table. 40mg No. 20, no-shpa r-r d / in. 20mg/ml 2ml No. 5, grass celandine 75g, etc. When checking the storage conditions, the absence of a refrigerator was found, the temperature at the place of storage of the medicine was 23 ° C. When asked to present documents confirming the quality of the drugs, the kiosk pharmacist replied that they exist, but are stored in the pharmacy. The answer to the requirement to present a license for pharmaceutical activities and a specialist certificate was the same. When checking the documents in the pharmacy, it turned out that the pharmacist did not have a specialist certificate, she was hired under a contract agreement. 1) Conduct an audit analysis: comment on the results and identify violations. What licensing requirements were violated?	UC-9

	<p>2) What forms of state control (supervision), municipal control, according to the Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 26.12.2008 No. 294-FZ "On the Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in the Exercise of State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control", exist? Describe the procedure for their implementation.</p> <p>3) What rights do legal entities and individual entrepreneurs have in the exercise of state control (supervision), municipal control?</p> <p>4) Who has the right to carry out the process of licensing pharmaceutical activities? What is the procedure for obtaining the above licenses?</p> <p>5) Violation of what requirements are classified as gross and non-gross violations? When answering each of the questions, it is necessary to make references to the relevant regulatory legal documents.</p>	
3.	<p>The founder contributed to the authorized capital of Pharma LLC the right to use the property of which he is the owner. Then he entered into a lease agreement with OOOOFarma for the same property, in which the company acts as a tenant.</p> <p>1) Are his actions legitimate?</p>	UC-9
4.	<p>The debtor and the bankruptcy creditor entered into a settlement agreement, which indicated the deferral of payments due to the creditor. After the conclusion, the settlement agreement was submitted to the arbitration court for approval. The court approved it. However, subsequently, one of the creditors applied to the court to invalidate the settlement agreement, citing the fact that it violates his rights.</p> <p>1) Resolve the dispute.</p> <p>2) What are the procedure and conditions for concluding a settlement agreement?</p>	UC-9
5.	<p>The licensing authority sent a commission for a routine inspection of compliance with licensing requirements to the pharmacy of PharmPlus LLC. As a result of the inspection, it was established: prescription drugs are stored in the windows, the pharmacist of the JSC has expired the validity of the specialist's certificate, at the time of the inspection, the temperature regime in the refrigerator where the LP "Grippferon" was stored (on the packaging of the drug it is indicated "Store at a temperature of 2 0 C to 8 0 C", "Dispensing without a prescription")), was violated (15°C).</p> <p>1. What are the licensing requirements for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities by a pharmacy organization?</p> <p>2. Who has the right to engage in pharmaceutical activities?</p> <p>3. How long can the verification of licensing requirements last?</p> <p>4. What violations are gross violations of licensing requirements?</p> <p>5. Can a decision be made to suspend the license, by whom and for how long?</p> <p>6. Can this JSC be held administratively liable (which one)?</p> <p>7. Can LP Grippferon be put on display?</p>	UC-9
6.	<p>When checking the activities of the pharmacy, the licensing commission established the following: drugs of the List of SD and poisonous are stored on racks; prescriptions for diphenhydramine (table) are left in the pharmacy and stored for 1 month; there are no duly executed price tags for medicines and other goods allowed for release from pharmacies (only the price is indicated); phenobarbital for a course of treatment for up to 1 month is often dispensed by prescription with the inscription "For special purposes", signed and personal seal of the doctor; The pharmacist-analyst has not improved his qualifications for 6 years. The director explained the latter by the fact that the employee has reached retirement age and it is inappropriate to send him to advanced training courses at the expense of the pharmacy. In addition, there was no instruction on the procedure for registering the collection of information on the side effects of the drug, adverse reactions during its use, on the facts and circumstances that pose a threat to the life and health of citizens and medical workers and the transfer of information about them to Roszdravnadzor.</p> <p>1) Who has the right to inspect pharmaceutical organizations?</p> <p>2) What types of inspections of legal entities are there? Give them a brief description.</p> <p>3) What is the peculiarity of conducting a prosecutor's check of a pharmaceutical organization?</p> <p>4) What is the procedure for checking licensing requirements and conditions?</p> <p>5) List the basic rights of legal entities in the implementation of their verification.</p> <p>6) Conduct a validation analysis; comment on the results; Identify violations.</p> <p>7) Which violations of licensing requirements can be classified as gross and which as non-gross.</p> <p>8) Who in the pharmacy organization is obliged to collect information about the side</p>	UC-9

	<p>effects of the drug, adverse reactions when it is used, about the facts and circumstances that pose a threat to the life and health of citizens and medical workers and transmit information about them to Roszdravnadzor? What other information must be transmitted to the specified structure?</p> <p>Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.</p>	
7.	<p>As a result of the inspection of the pharmacy organization conducted by the Federal Antimonopoly Service, a violation of pricing for medicines included in the list of vital and essential drugs was revealed. The violation consisted in the fact that the audited organization calculated the retail price from the actual selling price of the manufacturer with VAT. The pharmacy organization itself is on the general taxation system.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Describe the scheme of formation of retail (selling price) for finished medicines. Specify the peculiarity of pricing for vital and essential medicines. 2) Analyze the result of the inspection. Who is right in this situation? 3) Calculate the wholesale and retail cost of the drug "X" (for the pharmacy organization of Nizhny Novgorod), if it is known that the actual release of the manufacturer without VAT = 150 rubles, with VAT = 165 rubles, the organization of wholesale trade is also on the general system of taxation. 4) How would the retail price for this drug be calculated if the pharmacy organization were a payer of a single tax on imputed income (imputed income)? 5) Which organizations can pay imputed? The procedure for paying this type of tax. 6) What other control and supervisory organizations, in addition to the FAS, have the right to verify the correctness of pricing in pharmaceutical organizations? 	UC-9
8.	<p>The territorial body of Roszdravnadzor conducted a scheduled inspection at the pharmacy, as a result of which it was revealed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in the storage room on the floor there was an accepted box with goods without accompanying documents; - expired drugs were identified: Corvalol drops for oral administration 25 ml, 4 vials, expiration date "until 02.2017", these drugs were stored together with drugs whose expiration date has not yet expired; - passports for devices for recording air parameters in storage rooms are not provided, the trading floor is not equipped with devices for recording air parameters. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Regulatory documents governing the acceptance of goods in a pharmacy. The essence of acceptance control. 2) What were the violations during the acceptance of the goods? 3) How should a pharmacy organization keep records of medicines with a limited shelf life? 4) What are the storage requirements for expired drugs? 5) How is the air parameters in the storage rooms monitored? 	UC-9
9.	<p>The prescription prescribes a solution of atropine sulfate for oral administration. The prescription is certified by the signature and personal seal of the doctor. The highest single dose is exceeded 100 times. Taking a prescription, the pharmacist noticed that today this is the third prescription incorrectly written by this doctor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is the pharmaceutical examination of a prescription? 2) What group of drugs does atropine sulfate belong to and what other lists of drugs exist? 3) How should a prescription be issued if a doctor prescribes a drug in a dose exceeding the highest single dose. 4) What types of prescription forms are there? List for each of them: basic and additional details, validity and storage. 5) What drugs can be prescribed on each prescription form? 6) What are the specifics of prescriptions for medical devices? 7) How is it necessary to organize the process of storing drugs in a pharmacy organization? <p>Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.</p>	UC-9
10.	<p>As a result of the inspection carried out by the inspector of Roszdravnadzor in the wholesale pharmaceutical organization, it was found that a batch of the drug "Herceptin, lyophilized powder for the preparation of solution for infusions of 440 mg (fl.) was prepared for sale. / complete with solvent series N3555 / B2055 (on the packages the manufacturer is indicated F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd., Switzerland, Jenentek Inc., USA), in respect of which the Federal Service for Surveillance in Health and Social Development reported by letter as falsified. The drug in the amount of 10 packages was seized and destroyed in the presence of the inspector.</p> <p>Conduct a full legal analysis of this situation and answer the questions posed with</p>	UC-9

	<p>references to the relevant legislation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What types of violations and in what area of legislation took place? 2) What legal consequences can occur for a wholesale organization? 3) What is the procedure for the destruction of drugs in this situation? 4) What liability can the perpetrators incur? 5) Rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in the exercise of state control and supervision. 	
11.	<p>When checking the premises of the pharmacy warehouse, the inspector of Roszdravnadzor found that the area of the warehouse is 140 square meters, in the room for storing flammable and explosive drugs, the wall racks are welded to the walls, the distance from the floor to the racks is 0.25 m, from the ceiling 1.0 m, the distance between the racks is 0.70 m and sufficient for the passage of the equipment available in the warehouse - manual hydraulic trolleys.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do the premises and placement of the equipment comply with licensing requirements? 2) What should be done if, upon acceptance of goods at a pharmacy warehouse, drugs without accompanying documents were identified? 3) The pharmacy that received the goods at the pharmacy warehouse intends to return it. How should the drugs returned by the recipient be stored? 4) Which organizations are subject to the rules for the storage of medicines? 5) What medicines are flammable and explosive? 	UC-9
12.	<p>A joint-stock company is reorganized in the form of a merger with another company.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How are the shares of the companies involved in the merger converted into shares of the new company formed as a result of the merger? 	UC-9
13.	<p>A joint-stock company is reorganized in the form of a merger with another joint-stock company.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What should be the authorized capital of the company to which the affiliation is carried out? 2) Should it be equal to the sum of the authorized capitals of both companies participating in the reorganization? 	UC-9
14.	<p>An individual who is the founder of an LLC and at the same time its employee owns a room (room), which he leases to his enterprise.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Does a citizen have to register as an individual entrepreneur? 	UC-9
15.	<p>A foreign company filed a claim with the Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation against the registration authority to invalidate the decision to register amendments and additions to the memorandum of association and the charter of a joint venture (established in the form of an open joint-stock company) of which the company was a shareholder.</p> <p>From the documents submitted to the court, it followed that the shareholders of the joint venture held a general meeting at the end of 2002 and decided to amend and supplement the memorandum and charter of the company, providing, in particular, a change in the organizational and legal form.</p> <p>The Management Board of the company applied to the registration authority with an application for registration of these changes. At the same time, the foreign participant in the joint venture applied for refusal to register these changes. After checking the applications, changes and additions were registered.</p> <p>Based on the materials of the case, the court of first instance found that all shareholders took part in the work of the general meeting of the joint-stock company, while the proposal regarding changes and additions to the constituent documents was made by a foreign shareholder.</p> <p>Having assessed these circumstances and recognizing that the constituent documents were changed in accordance with the established procedure, and the registration of changes was carried out in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, the court of first instance dismissed the claim.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Which registration authority carries out the registration of legal entities with foreign capital? 2) In what cases can the registration authority refuse to register changes and additions to the constituent documents of the joint venture? 3) Did the court make the right decision? 	UC-9
16.	<p>Individual entrepreneur Glebov, carrying out entrepreneurial activities without forming a legal entity, was declared insolvent (bankrupt). After the completion of the bankruptcy procedure, the following requirements were presented to the entrepreneur:</p>	UC-9

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ on the payment of alimony in respect of a minor child. ✓ compensation for damage to the health of a pedestrian caused by a vehicle owned by Glebov, which at the time of the accident was driven by a driver with whom an employment contract was concluded and who was transporting goods for an enterprise owned by Glebov. ✓ for compensation for damage caused as a result of a malfunction of the heating and water supply system to a neighbor living on the floor below. <p>Entrepreneur Glebov refused to satisfy the claims, with the exception of the requirement to pay alimony, referring to the fact that the entrepreneur, declared bankrupt, is exempt from the fulfillment of the remaining obligations and he does not have money and property to pay compensation.</p> <p>Creditors went to court.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is the entrepreneur liable for claims not filed during the insolvency (bankruptcy) procedure? 2) What are the requirements presented after the entrepreneur is declared bankrupt remain valid? 3) What decision should the court make? 	
17.	<p>The creditor applied to the arbitration court with an application for declaring his debtor insolvent. After the initiation of insolvency (bankruptcy) proceedings, another creditor of the debtor filed a similar application. The arbitral tribunal rejected the second creditor's application because the insolvency proceedings of the debtor concerned had already been commenced. The creditor was explained his right to apply to the arbitral tribunal for participation in the case as a creditor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) On what grounds, provided for by the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, did the arbitral tribunal refuse to accept the application? 2) Did the arbitral tribunal do the right thing? 	UC-9
18.	<p>A limited liability company filed a lawsuit with the arbitration court to eliminate the violation of ownership of non-residential premises, not related to deprivation of possession.</p> <p>From the documents submitted to the arbitration court, it followed that the disputed non-residential premises belonged to the plaintiff on the right of ownership. The specified premises are in contact with the premises leased by the joint-stock company. The joint-stock company installed a metal door, which was walled up on the day of consideration of the dispute, which closed access to the premises to the limited liability company.</p> <p>The arbitral tribunal examined the evidence presented by the plaintiff confirming that the entrance to the premises is possible only from the premises of the joint-stock company.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What claim does a limited liability company have the right to bring to the arbitration court? 2) What decision should the arbitral tribunal make? 	UC-9
19.	<p>Concern "Kalina" appealed to the court with a complaint against the decision of Rospatent to refuse to register the trademark "Fluorodent" in relation to toothpaste. As a third party in the case, which did not make independent claims on the subject of the dispute, JSC "Svoboda" was involved, which for a long period of time (more than 30 years) produced toothpaste with the name "Fluorodent".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What decision should the court make? 2) Can it be registered as a trademark: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a designation that has come into general use as a product of a certain type; - a designation indicating the type, quality, property of the product? 	UC-9
20.	<p>Petrov A. A. decided to go into business. Believing that the sale of medicines can bring a good income, he personally rented a room, acquired medicines, hired sellers from among those who had completed the seller's courses. After that, the so-called "pharmacy" began its activity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What violations did the entrepreneur commit? 2) Who can carry out the release and sale of medicines in pharmacy organizations? 3) What types of liability should be applied to A. A. Petrov? 	UC-9

4.3. Questions for colloquiums

1. State regulation of pharmaceutical activity as an element of the system of public health protection in pharmaceutical activities. Legal status of subjects of pharmaceutical activity.
2. What are the stages of the process of creating a commercial organization? (give each stage a brief description).
3. What is the peculiarity of the process of reorganization of a commercial organization?
4. What actions need to be taken to liquidate a commercial organization?
5. How many stages can be identified in the process of creating an individual entrepreneur? (give each stage a brief description).
6. What is required to be done when terminating the activities of an individual entrepreneur?
7. Corporations in pharmaceutical activities and other activities related to the circulation of medicines and medical devices.
8. Licensing of pharmaceutical activities.
9. The general legal regime of the property of subjects of pharmaceutical activity.
10. Insolvency (bankruptcy) of pharmaceutical entities.
11. Antimonopoly regulation of pharmaceutical activities and other activities related to the circulation of medicines and medical devices.
12. Protection of the rights and legitimate interests of subjects of pharmaceutical activity (jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional forms).
13. Regulation of pharmaceutical activities and other activities related to the circulation of medicines and medical devices within the EAEU.

4.4. Workbook sample

TOPIC 1 – BASIC CONCEPTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES

1.1. Define the following concepts:

- a) «pharmaceutical activities» - _____;
- б) «pharmaceutical organization» - _____;
- в) «pharmaceutical employee» - _____.

1.2. List the subjects of pharmaceutical activities:

- a) _____ б) _____
- в) _____ г) _____
- д) _____ е) _____
- ж) _____

1.3. Give a comparative description of the concepts of "wholesale trade of medicines" and "retail trade of MPs".

Wholesale trade of medicines	Retail trade of MPs
<i>Definition</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Organizations</i>

Which of these types of trade is carried out by an organization that supplies medicines to medical institutions?

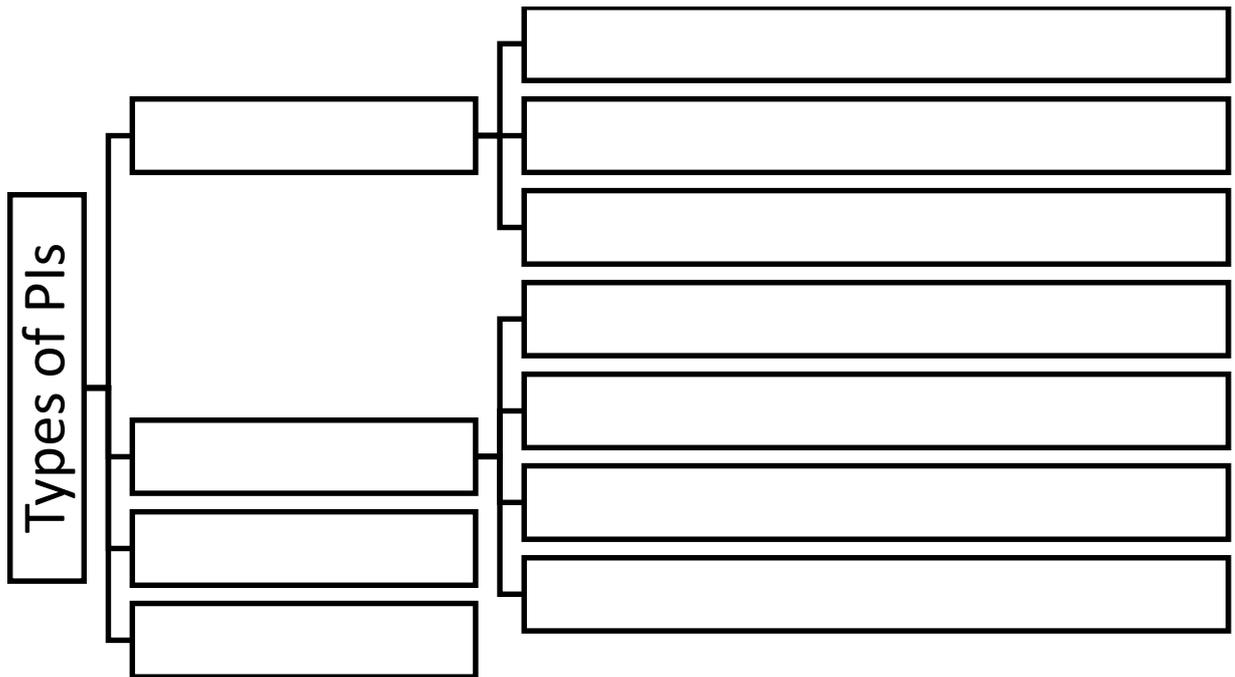
_____.

What is the peculiarity of retail trade of MPs by remote method?

_____.

1.4. Pharmacy institution – is _____.

Classification of types of pharmacy institutions is established by _____ (*specify the legal act*).



1.5. Provide a list of pharmacy products, in addition to MEDICINAL _____, which PIs have the right to acquire and sell in accordance with the requirements of _____ (*specify the legal act*):

1.6. Pharmaceutical activity is a _____ type of activities,

therefore, it can only be carried out by organizations that have a _____.
 Confirmation of compliance of organizations with _____ (what?) requirements
 is carried out within the framework of _____ (what type of control?)
 conducted by _____ (which
 FEB?).

5. The content of the assessment tools of mid-term assessment

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit.

5.1 The list of control tasks and other materials necessary for the assessment of knowledge, skills and work experience

5.1.1. Questions for the credit in the discipline

1. State regulation of pharmaceutical activity as an element of the system of public health protection in pharmaceutical activities. Legal status of subjects of pharmaceutical activity.
2. What are the stages of the process of creating a commercial organization? (give each stage a brief description).
3. What is the peculiarity of the process of reorganization of a commercial organization?
4. What actions need to be taken to liquidate a commercial organization?
5. How many stages can be identified in the process of creating an individual entrepreneur? (give each stage a brief description).
6. What is required to be done when terminating the activities of an individual entrepreneur?
7. Corporations in pharmaceutical activities and other activities related to the circulation of medicines and medical devices.
8. Licensing of pharmaceutical activities.
9. The general legal regime of the property of subjects of pharmaceutical activity.
10. Insolvency (bankruptcy) of pharmaceutical entities.
11. Antimonopoly regulation of pharmaceutical activities and other activities related to the circulation of medicines and medical devices.
12. Protection of the rights and legitimate interests of subjects of pharmaceutical activity (jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional forms).

Regulation of pharmaceutical activities and other activities related to the circulation of medicines and medical

Coursework as an element of an academic discipline should contribute to the formation of competencies provided for in the competence matrix for this discipline and specified in the WPD.

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For the credit:

Learning outcomes	Evaluation criteria	
	Not passed	Passed
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes.	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. Minor mistakes may be made
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical tasks have been solved, all tasks have been completed. Minor mistakes may be made.

Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills in solving standard tasks are demonstrated. Minor mistakes may be made.
Motivation (personal attitude)	Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no willingness to solve the tasks qualitatively	Educational activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform assigned tasks is demonstrated.
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve practical (professional) tasks. Repeated training is required	The competence developed meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) tasks.
The level of competence formation	Low	Medium/High

For the exam:

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes	The minimum acceptable level of knowledge. A lot of light mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. A few light mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program, without errors
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical problems with light mistakes have been solved. All tasks have been completed, but not in full.	All basic skills are demonstrated. All the main tasks have been solved with light mistakes. All tasks have been completed, in full, but some of them with shortcomings	All the basic skills were demonstrated, all the main tasks were solved with some minor shortcomings, all the tasks were completed in full
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes	There is a minimal set of skills for solving standard tasks with some shortcomings	Basic skills in solving standard tasks with some shortcomings are demonstrated	Skills in solving non-standard tasks without mistakes and shortcomings are demonstrated
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not	The formation of competence meets the minimum	The formation of competence generally meets the	The formation of competence fully meets the requirements. The

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
	enough to solve professional tasks. Repeated training is required	requirements. The available knowledge and abilities are generally sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for most practical tasks	requirements, but there are shortcomings. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for some professional tasks	available knowledge, skills and motivation are fully sufficient to solve complex professional tasks
The level of competence formation*	Low	Below average	Intermediate	High

For testing:

Mark "5" (Excellent) - points (100-90%)

Mark "4" (Good) - points (89-80%)

Mark "3" (Satisfactory) - points (79-70%)

Mark "2" (Unsatisfactory) - less than 70%

Developer:

Maxim Alekseevich Mishchenko, PhD in pharmaceutical sciences, associate professor of the Department of management and economics of pharmacy and pharmaceutical technology.