

EXAM PREPARATION MATERIAL

Practice files designed to help you understand exam patterns, question styles and the overall assessment format.

IMPORTANT NOTE



Please note that these files may not be up to date. However, the questions will help you understand the exam format and typical question patterns.



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QUESTION 1

Financial sanctions are restrictions put in place by the UN, EU or UK to do which of the following?

- A. Limit the provision of certain financial services
- B. Restrict access to financial markets
- C. Limit the amount of sanctioned trades
- D. Restrict access to funds and economic resources
- E. Conserve sudden financial spikes in the economy

Correct Answer: A,B,D

Explanation/Reference:

Financial sanctions are restrictions put in place by the UN, EU or UK to achieve a specific foreign policy or national security objective. They can:

- limit the provision of certain financial services
- restrict access to financial markets, funds and economic resources.

QUESTION 2

A relevant institutions must inform OFSI without delay whenever it credits a frozen account with which of the following?

- A. Payments made without the prior consent of the legal person or designated person
- B. Payments due under prior contracts
- C. Funds transferred to an account by a third party
- D. Payments made under judicial decisions rendered in an EU member state
- E. Funds dealing with breaches of licensing conditions

Correct Answer: B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

A relevant institutions must inform OFSI without delay whenever it credits a frozen account with:

- payments due under prior contracts
- payments made under judicial decisions rendered in an EU member state
- funds transferred to an account by a third party

QUESTION 3

Which of the following highlights how the Act is different from Rule 11 as amended in 1993?

- A. The Act changes the procedure for imposing Rule 11 sanctions and it makes sanctions mandatory, removing any discretion from the district courts

- B. The Act presumes that the opposing party's attorneys' fees will be the sanction, rejecting the focus on deterrence reflected in Rule 11
- C. The Act does not change the procedure for imposing Rule 11 sanctions and it makes sanctions mandatory, removing any discretion from the district courts
- D. The Act does not presume that the opposing party's attorneys' fees will be the sanction, rejecting the focus on deterrence reflected in Rule 11

Correct Answer: A,B

Explanation/Reference:

The differences between the Act and Rule 11 as amended in 1993 are substantial. The Act changes the procedure for imposing Rule 11 sanctions and it makes sanctions mandatory, removing any discretion from the district courts. In addition, the Act presumes that the opposing party's attorneys' fees will be the sanction, rejecting the focus on deterrence reflected in Rule 11.

QUESTION 4

Information must be which of the following in order to be useful?

- A. Definable
- B. Accessible
- C. Measurable
- D. Comparable
- E. Justifiable

Correct Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

To be useful, information must be:
Definable
Comparable
Measurable
Accessible
Representative of a defined population

QUESTION 5

The diverse impact of unilateral sanctions on basic human rights of the citizens of the targeted States such as the following is manifest except?

- A. the rights to food
- B. the rights to health
- C. the rights to life
- D. the rights to religion

E. the rights to access to medicine

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The adverse impact of unilateral sanctions on basic human rights of the citizens of the targeted States—like the rights to life, to food, to health and access to medicine, as well as the rights to self-determination and to development—is manifest

QUESTION 6

Asset freezing legislation generally permits a person to make the following payments into a frozen account without the need for a licence from OFSI, so long as those funds are frozen after being paid in which of the following?

- A. Any interest on the account
- B. Any earnings on the account
- C. Any payments due to a designated person under contracts
- D. Any agreement or obligations that were concluded or arose before the date the person became sanctioned
- E. Any trademarks and patents created within the account

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Asset freezing legislation generally permits a person to make the following payments into a frozen account without the need for a licence from OFSI, so long as those funds are frozen after being paid in:

- any interest or earnings on the account
- any payments due to a designated person under contracts, agreement or obligations that were concluded or arose before the date the person became sanctioned

QUESTION 7

Article 51(4) of Additional Protocol I provides that attacks that are indiscriminate if they do the following except?

- A. are not directed at a specific military objective
- B. manifesting unlawful action for any economic sanctions program to specifically target civilians
- C. employ a method or means of combat, the effects of which cannot be limited as required by Additional Protocol I.
- D. employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Article 51(4) of Additional Protocol I provides that attacks that are indiscriminate if they:

- (1) are not directed at a specific military objective;
- (2) employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective; or
- (3) employ a method or means of combat, the effects of which cannot be limited as required by Additional Protocol I.

QUESTION 8

Dealing with economic resources generally means using the economic resources to obtain funds, goods, or services in the following way except?

- A. Selling them
- B. Trading them
- C. Hiring them
- D. Mortgaging them
- E. Investing them

Correct Answer: B,E

Explanation/Reference:

Dealing with economic resources generally means using the economic resources to obtain funds, goods, or services in any way, including, but not limited to, by selling, hiring or mortgaging them.

QUESTION 9

Which of the following are the type of offenders are in boot camps?

- A. Young, nonviolent, and drug possession inmates
- B. Boot camps are only for juveniles, there are no adult boot camps
- C. Only violent offenders who failed in other programs
- D. Mostly hardened criminals who have failed everywhere else in the system
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Young, nonviolent, and drug possession inmates are the type of offenders are in boot camps

QUESTION 10

What does UNICEF stand for?

- A. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- B. World Health Organization
- C. Social, Cultural and Humanitarian
- D. Pakistan National Assembly
- E. Formun

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Where is OFAC located?

- A. India
- B. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- C. Washington DC
- D. Iraq
- E. United Kingdom

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

OFAC stands for the Office of Foreign Assets Control, an office of the Department of the Treasury

QUESTION 12

Which of the following statements is not true about Pro se litigants:

- A. Pro se litigants are required to sign their own papers filed in court
- B. Pro se litigants are unrepresented by counsel
- C. Pro se litigants are not subject to Rule 11
- D. Pro se litigants do not benefit from the amended rule provision shielding represented parties from sanctions for frivolous legal arguments
- E. The amended rule provision shielding represented parties from sanctions for frivolous legal arguments does not apply to pro se litigants

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Pro se litigants must conduct the inquiries required by Rule 11. The rule requires them to sign their own names to papers filed in court, and because they are unrepresented by counsel, they are “responsible” for any violations. Moreover, the amended rule provision shielding represented parties from sanctions for frivolous legal arguments does not apply to pro se litigants.

QUESTION 13

Where the financial sanction is an asset freeze, it doesn't involve which of the following:

- A. There is no change in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources
- B. The frozen funds or economic resources are confiscated or transferred to OFSI for safekeeping
- C. There is a change in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources
- D. The frozen funds or economic resources are not confiscated or transferred to OFSI for safekeeping

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

An asset freeze does not involve a change in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources, nor are they confiscated or transferred to OFSI for safekeeping.

QUESTION 14

The Council noted that, in order to ensure that Iraq did not increase its capacity to re-arm, states were required to continue to prevent the sale, supply, or provision to Iraq. Which of the following items is NOT included in this?

- A. arms and related material
- B. nuclear weapons and activities such as nuclear testing
- C. items relating to chemical and biological weapons, ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150km, and nuclear weapons
- D. technology relating to arms and related material, chemical and biological weapons, ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150km, and nuclear weapons
- E. personnel or training or technical support services relating to arms and related material, chemical and biological weapons, ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150km, and nuclear weapons

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

It includes:

- arms and related material
- items relating to chemical and biological weapons, ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150km, and nuclear weapons
- technology relating to arms and related material, chemical and biological weapons, ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150km, and nuclear weapons
- personnel or training or technical support services relating to arms and related material, chemical and biological weapons, ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150km, and nuclear weapons

QUESTION 15

A state's preference for using economic incentives versus sanctions are a function of its policy objectives and the tradeoff between concerns regarding the effectiveness of incentives and the political externalities of their use. What is the economic statecraft beneficial for?

- A. To achieve global peace
- B. To achieve a noble prize
- C. To buy most land
- D. Used for money laundering
- E. To achieve a variety of substantive and symbolic objects

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

A state's preference for using economic incentives versus sanctions are a function of its policy objectives and the tradeoff between concerns regarding the effectiveness of incentives and the political externalities of their use. Economic statecraft can be used by a sender to achieve a variety of substantive and symbolic objects.

QUESTION 16

What is the reason why non-members including the Republic of Korea, have taken steps to implement various sanctions regimes?

- A. Because they want to lessen aggression between countries.
- B. Because they felt more than a moral obligation to apply sanctions.
- C. Because they are mandated by the Security Council.
- D. In order to help maintain or restore international peace and security.
- E. In order to promote and advocate peace.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

A number of non-members, including the Republic of Korea (prior to becoming a UN member), Switzerland (also prior to becoming a UN member), and The Holy See, have taken steps to implement various sanctions regimes, suggesting that they felt more than a moral obligation to apply sanctions.

QUESTION 17

According to the assessment of Humanitarian vulnerability, the following are often more vulnerable, may be discriminated against and have lower incomes except?

- A. Refugees
- B. The poor
- C. Disadvantaged ethnic groups
- D. The elderly
- E. The disabled

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

Women, children, disadvantaged ethnic groups, the poor, the elderly and refugees are often more vulnerable, may be discriminated against and have lower incomes.

QUESTION 18

Which of the following schemes demonstrates unilateral coercive measures that have a negative effect on the basic means of survival?

- A. Immunity of ESC-rights to economic sanctions.
- B. Human rights objectives.
- C. The friction of international law.
- D. Impact of international human rights law.
- E. The right to impose financial sanctions.

Correct Answer: A,D

Explanation/Reference:

The present state of international law in the recently published Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law (MPEPIL) furnishes evidence that States and international organs, including the UNSC, must refrain from adopting unilateral coercive measures that have negative effect on the basic means of survival. This will be demonstrated on the basis of the following scheme:

1. The reality of international law.
2. Impact of international human rights law.
3. Immunity of ESC-rights to economic sanctions.
4. The right to impose economic sanctions.
5. Human rights limits.

QUESTION 19

Economic sanctions are most likely to accomplish substantial objectives when:

- A. The target is least reliant on the sender.
- B. The target is more reliant on the sender than the sender on the target.
- C. The sender is more reliant on the target than the target on the sender.
- D. The sender is more reliant on the target than the target on the sender.
- E. Both are equally dependent on each other.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Economic sanctions are more likely to accomplish concrete goals when the goal is more contingent on the sender than the sender is on the recipient, whereas they are more likely to reach abstract aims when the sender is more contingent on the goal than the recipient is on the sender. When the purpose of a single act of economic statecraft is to accomplish both symbolic and practical goals, then all parties must be dependent on each other.

QUESTION 20

Which exogenous events sporadically derailed the changes in general of punishing Cuba?

- A. Democratic presidential nomination
- B. Capture by Iranian-backed terrorists of US hostages
- C. Burglar arrest at the Democratic National Committee office
- D. Cuban air force shooting down US aircraft
- E. Competition over Florida's electoral votes in the 1992 presidential election

Correct Answer: D,E

Explanation/Reference:

Exogenous events including competition over Florida's electoral votes in the 1992 presidential election, and the shooting down of American aircraft by the Cuban air force, sporadically derailed these general changes. These events gave priority to the symbolic goal of punishing Cuba and produced significant but short-term negative political externalities that discouraged the US government from using economic incentives.

QUESTION 21

According to OFSI, how long does it typically take to get a license?

- A. One week
- B. Two weeks
- C. Three weeks
- D. Four weeks
- E. Up to two months

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

OFSI aims to engage with applicants on the substance of completed applications within four weeks.

QUESTION 22

Economic sanctions are typically conceived of as foreign policy tools aimed at influencing another nation, they are a type of coercive diplomacy. What is coercive diplomacy generally defined as?

- A. Forceful persuasion
- B. Public announcement
- C. An effort to use some sort of coercion to stop another nation's actions
- D. Decision made by voting
- E. An effort to amend a certain law

Correct Answer: A,C

Explanation/Reference:

Coercive diplomacy is generally defined as an effort to use some sort of coercion (be it military, economic, or diplomatic) to persuade, deter, compel, or stop another nation's actions. Since both military and economic sanctions share this characteristic, it seems quite possible that the general theories and models used to explain the use of force by states can also be applied to the decision to adopt and alter economic sanctions.

QUESTION 23

There has been considerable debate on who, and what agencies, should undertake assessments of the humanitarian implications of sanctions, especially when the sanctions are imposed by which of the following?

- A. National Humanitarian Organization

- B. International Labour Organization
- C. World Health Organization
- D. The United Nations
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

There has been considerable debate on who, and what agencies, should undertake assessments of the humanitarian implications of sanctions, especially when the sanctions are imposed by the United Nations.

QUESTION 24

Why threatening to change the exchange pattern in an existing economic relationship is often insufficient to guarantee the power of negotiation between states?

- A. It may impact the raw material needed for manufacturing products.
- B. The sender can derive political leverage from the target's dependence on the gains from a trading relationship
- C. The sender must be willing to sacrifice some of its gains from trade
- D. It will domestically impact the sender economy
- E. If an exchange is taking place between two rational economic actors, then the terms of exchange can be assumed to be Pareto optimal

Correct Answer: B,C,E

Explanation/Reference:

If the sender itself is willing to sacrifice some of its profits from trade in exchange for new political demands and the sender derives political leverage from the target's reliance on the gains from a trading relationship. The sender must be willing to sacrifice some of its trade gains because, ideally, if there is an exchange between two rational economic actors, then it can be assumed that the terms of exchange are optimal for Pareto.

QUESTION 25

What happened when the Council applied its first sanctions regime, against the illegal white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia?

- A. The council neglected both Articles 39 and 41.
- B. The council made a determination of the type envisaged by both Article 39 and 41.
- C. The Council has discontinued acknowledging Article 39.
- D. The Council has tended not to invoke both Articles 39 and 41.

E. It expressly invoked both Articles 39 and 41 of the Council as the basis for its action.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

When the Council applied its first sanctions regime, against the illegal white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, it expressly invoked both Articles 39 and 41 of the Council as the basis for its action.

QUESTION 26

Which of the following could affect the pursuit and implementation of incentive policies?

- A. Institutional struggle
- B. Partisan struggle
- C. Individual Struggle
- D. Factional struggle
- E. National Struggle

Correct Answer: A,B,D

Explanation/Reference:

Institutional, partisan, or factional struggle may also affect the pursuit and implementation of incentive policies.

QUESTION 27

How can a state, even during peaceful relations, bring pressure on another state without actual war?

- A. Through Pacific Blockade
- B. Through Round Table Conference
- C. Through Article 12
- D. Through necessary determinations
- E. By using any of the above options

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

The pacific blockade evolved in the nineteenth century as an alternative measure of coercion short of war. It is exercised by a great power to bring pressure to bear on a weaker state without war. Previously, international law had considered any blockade to be warfare. By the end of the nineteenth century, international law could not credibly limit the use of blindness.

QUESTION 28

Asset freezing legislation generally permits a person to make which of the following payments into a frozen account without the need for a license from OFSI, so long as those funds are frozen after being

paid in:

- A. Any interest or earnings on the account
- B. Any payments due to a designated person under contracts, agreement or obligations that were concluded or arose before the date the person became sanctioned
- C. Any interest or earnings that is not on the account
- D. Any payment from an unknown source

Correct Answer: A,B

Explanation/Reference:

Asset freezing legislation generally permits a person to make the following payments into a frozen account without the need for a license from OFSI, so long as those funds are frozen after being paid in:

- Any interest or earnings on the account
- Any payments due to a designated person under contracts, agreement or obligations that were concluded or arose before the date the person became sanctioned

The legislation also generally permits, without the need for a license, a relevant institution to credit a frozen account with payments from a third party, provided that the incoming funds are also frozen and that it informs OFSI of the transaction without delay

QUESTION 29

In Resolution 661 (1990), the Council requested all States to avoid:

- A. Availability of any funds or other cash flow assets to the Iraqi Government, any commercial or public service undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, or to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait.
- B. Importation of all goods and services originating in Malaysia.
- C. Exports of goods and services to Iraq.
- D. Activities intended to promote the export of some goods or services from Iraq.
- E. Exports of goods and services to Malaysia.

Correct Answer: A,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

(a) The importation of all products and commodities originating in Iraq; (b) the promotion of the exportation from Iraq of any products or commodities; (c) the exportation to Iraq of goods and commodities; and (d) the provision to the Iraqi Government, to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, or any individual or entity within Iraq or Kuwait, of any funds or other financial or ecological resources;

QUESTION 30

Under what objective does the Security Council has imposed sanctions to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)?

- A. Promoting good governance
- B. Facilitating the establishment and consolidation of peace
- C. Bringing about disarmament or arms control
- D. Facilitating the exercise or protection of human rights
- E. Ending a rebellion, invasion, or external interference

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The Security Council has imposed sanctions with the objective of facilitating the exercise or protection of human rights on a number of occasions and this sanction have been applied to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced person in Former Republic of Yugoslavia.

QUESTION 31

If there is going to be a member state resorting to war in breach of the Covenant then state the final judgment for them?

- A. It would be subject to automatic sanctions
- B. There will be reprisal blockade for it
- C. All economic or financial ties for this will be cut
- D. Forms of violence would fall short of the use of force envisaged for it
- E. There will be reprisal blockade for it and all economic or financial ties for this will be cut

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

A Member State that resorted to war in breach of the Covenant would be subject to sanctions automatically according to the text of the League's sanctions.

QUESTION 32

When requesting information from you, OFSI will not specify which of the following:

- A. The legislative basis for the request
- B. The time period within which the information is to be provided to us
- C. The manner in which the information should be provided
- D. The importance of the request
- E. The dispute surrounding the request

Correct Answer: A,B,C

Explanation/Reference:

When requesting information from you, OFSI will specify:

- The legislative basis for the request
- The time period within which the information is to be provided to us
- In some circumstances, OFSI may specify the manner in which the information should be provided

QUESTION 33

How the offending party can withdraw or correct defective filings?

- A. The safe harbor provision offers the offending party an opportunity to withdraw or correct defective filings
- B. By appealing to the court
- C. By correlating the response, in hours and funds expended, to the merit of the claims
- D. Through mitigating factor resulting in a lesser sanction
- E. Through mitigate expenses to a reasonable extent

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

The safe harbour provision provides an opportunity for the offending party to withdraw or correct

defective filings, the party moving for penalties will still need to provide adequate “safe harbour” notice to mitigate damages.

QUESTION 34

Which acts were born of a sense of frustration and necessity in Congress?

- A. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995
- B. National Banking Act of 1963
- C. Helms-Burton Act of 1996
- D. CDA of 1992
- E. Militia Act of 1991

Correct Answer: C,D

Explanation/Reference:

The 1992 CDA and the 1996 LIBERTAD Act (‘Helms-Burton) were born out of a sense of frustration and necessity in Congress. The LIBERATED ACT is a united state federal law which strengthens and continues the United States embargo against Cuba and the CDA act was the first notable attempt by the United States Congress to regulate pornographic material on the Internet

QUESTION 35

Which of the following is/are international initiatives that have been undertaken to develop and hone political approaches to the targeting of sanctions?

- A. The Interlaken Process
- B. The UN Security Council Process
- C. The Bonn-Berlin Process
- D. The Stockholm Process on the Implementation of Targeted UN Sanctions
- E. The Targeted Financial Sanctions Process

Correct Answer: A,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

Since the late 1990s, three international initiatives have been undertaken to develop and hone political approaches to the targeting of sanctions, with the goal of increasing their effectiveness. The Interlaken Process, was initiated by the Swiss Government in 1998 and focused on targeted financial sanctions. The Bonn-Berlin Process, organized by the Foreign Office of Germany in 2000, focused on arms embargoes and travel sanctions. The Stockholm Process on the Implementation of Targeted UN Sanctions, was coordinated by the

Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and took place during 2002

QUESTION 36

Which of the following is/are not OFSI's approach to 'extraordinary expenses' licensing ground:

- A. This must be an expense of the designated person and it must be extraordinary in nature (so no recurring or easily anticipated)
- B. It cannot be used where other grounds are more suitable or as a way of avoiding the clear limitations of those other grounds
- C. This must not be an expense of the designated person and it must be extraordinary in nature (so no recurring or easily anticipated)
- D. It can be used where other grounds are more suitable or as a way of avoiding the clear limitations of those other grounds

Correct Answer: C,D

Explanation/Reference:

The following are OFSI's approach to 'extraordinary expenses' licensing ground:

- This must be the expense of the designated person and it must be extraordinary in nature (so no recurring or easily anticipated).
- It cannot be used where other grounds are more suitable or as a way of avoiding the clear limitations of those other grounds.

QUESTION 37

Some of the sanction episodes are confidential, while others are highly transparent. For the latter situations, there are significant listeners, thereby posing the question of costs to the public. Which of the following is the example of the latter?

- A. The case of Pyongyang's nuclear program
- B. The US attempt to deter South Korea's nuclear program
- C. Washington's use of co-optation program
- D. The policy of reconciliation toward Castro's Cuba
- E. The US attempt to enhance South Korea's nuclear program

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

The US attempt to deter South Korea's nuclear program was a secret sanction episode. By threatening or enforcing restrictions, the sender sends a warning to the planet, not just the target, of

its utility plan. In turn, it is said that it is more concerned with independence in Haiti, civil rights in China, or ethnic equality in South Africa than with economic revenues and foreign investment.

QUESTION 38

Which of the following replaced the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) in late 1999?

- A. United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR)
- B. United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)
- C. International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIIC)
- D. United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
- E. United Nations Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

United Nations Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)
UNSCOM was duly established, and it oversaw the monitoring of the Iraq disarmament program until the UNMOVIC replaced it in late 1999.

QUESTION 39

All of the following are functions of the HM Treasury (Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation) except?

- A. UK's competent authority for implementing financial sanctions
- B. Makes designations under UK domestic regimes
- C. Can impose monetary penalties
- D. Negotiates all international sanctions

Correct Answer: A,B,C

Explanation/Reference:

It is the duty of the HM Treasury to implement financial sanctions, make designations under UK domestic regimes and impose monetary penalties. It is the duty of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office to negotiate all international sanctions.

QUESTION 40

Which of the following best describes the Supreme Court's rule with respect to overruling criminal

penalties imposed for misrepresentations in court filings?

- A. The relevant documents referred to in, and exhibited with, the said affidavit which must include true copies of the judgments with which the application is concerned that is, both of the court below and the court of the first instance verified by affidavit must be provided
- B. False statements in judicial proceedings are not punishable under 18 U.S.C. § 1001, the federal false-statements statute
- C. The respondent may, if he so desires, file in reply to a counter affidavit not later than two days before the hearing date
- D. An order shall apply to the Court from the court below in civil cases, and to matters related thereto

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Overruling criminal penalties imposed for misrepresentations in court filings, the Supreme Court has ruled that false statements in judicial proceedings are not punishable under 18 U.S.C. § 1001, the federal false-statements statute.

QUESTION 41

The actions of the US President on sanctions differ according to the sort of nation he is sanctioning. All three types of nations have different decision calculations, and the calculation changes from the decision to apply to the decision to amend sanctions. Specifically, the President penalizes non-Latin American and non-Communist countries for:

- A. Personal reasons
- B. Economic reasons
- C. Domestic reasons
- D. International causes

Correct Answer: C,D

Explanation/Reference:

The President penalizes non-Latin American and non-Communist countries for both diplomatic and domestic purposes. If the sanctions have been imposed, the President will only recognize the conflict with the target, ignoring domestic opinion. The domestic impact on the initial decision is likely to be the President's reaction to a popular call for action.

QUESTION 42

According to OFSI, financial sanctions can be imposed with the following purposes, except:

- A. Coerce a regime, or individuals within a regime, into changing their behavior
- B. Constrain a target by denying them access to key resources needed to continue their offending behavior
- C. Signal disapproval, stigmatizing and potentially isolating a regime or individual
- D. Increase the value of assets that have been misappropriated from a country until these assets can be repatriated
- E. Protect the value of assets that have been misappropriated from a country until these assets can be repatriated

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Financial sanctions can be implemented to change the value of assets that have been misappropriated from a country.

QUESTION 43

Which of the following statements states that the attacks are indiscriminate?

- A. Utilizing weapons that are capable of distinguishing between civilian and military targets.
- B. Attacks are not directed at a specific military objective.
- C. Employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective.
- D. Employ a method or means of combat, the effects of which cannot be limited.
- E. Proportionate attacks

Correct Answer: B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

Article 51(4) of Additional Protocol I provides that attacks that are indiscriminate if they:

- (1) are not directed at a specific military objective;
- (2) employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective;
- (3) employ a method or means of combat, the effects of which cannot be limited.

QUESTION 44

Which of the following is called Organized unilateral sanctions?

- A. By a state through intragovernmental cooperation.
- B. By a group of States through intergovernmental cooperation.
- C. National organizations

- D. By a group of States through intragovernmental cooperation.
- E. By Non-profit organizations for human rights.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Unilateral sanctions often refer to economic measures taken by one State to compel a change in the policy of another State. Unilateral sanctions are usually imposed by an individual State on the pretext of retaliation, reprisal, or retorsion. In rare cases, sanctions may be implemented by international organizations or by a group of States through intergovernmental cooperation. These two latter types may be called œ-organized unilateral sanctions.œ™

QUESTION 45

Which syndrome could be considered a cultural norm or a state norm?

- A. Borderline syndrome
- B. Histrionic syndrome
- C. Avoidant syndrome
- D. Dependent syndrome
- E. Munich syndrome

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

The Munich syndrome, which has affected individual perceptions and behaviors so strongly, is so widespread and institutionalized that it can well be considered a norm at the cultural or state level.

QUESTION 46

If, in a roll-call, the members of the league council unanimously agreed with the subcommittee's conclusions on war and convent breach, where could the matter further proceed?

- A. To the office of President
- B. To the armed forced
- C. To the Security Council
- D. To the league assembly
- E. To the Convent

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

If the members of the league council decided unanimously on the conclusions of the sub-committee on

war and breach of the convent in a roll call, the matter could be referred to the league assembly further.

QUESTION 47

In the case of Libya, in January 1992, the Security Council described terrorist activities as a threat to:

- A. Local markets
- B. International security
- C. Local security
- D. International peace

Correct Answer: B,D

Explanation/Reference:

The Security Council described acts of terrorism as a danger to international peace and security, expressed its profound concern that inquiries into the Pan Am and UTA bombings included officials of the Libyan Government, deplored the fact that the Libyan Government had not yet cooperated with efforts to claim responsibility for the bombing, and urged the Libyan Government to cooperate.

QUESTION 48

North Korea's campaign to become a nuclear power first became apparent in March 1993, when it announced that it was withdrawing from a treaty. Which of the following treaty is this?

- A. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty I (Interim Agreement)
- B. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- C. Ballistic Missile Launch Notification Agreement
- D. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
- E. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty - INF

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

North Korea's campaign to become a nuclear power first became apparent in March 1993, when it announced that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

QUESTION 49

By viewing sanctions as aggregate consequences of competing interest group pressures, the publicchoice approach demonstrates that economic benefit per se is not a central factor in deciding the essence of the sanctions packages enforced by the sanctioning countries. As far as the target country is concerned, the sanctions in part affect the political balance by:

- A. Receiving messages or positive news to different classes of people within a target nation.
- B. Receiving warnings or threats to particular classes of people within the target nation.
- C. Sending messages or warnings to different classes of people within the target nation.
- D. Sending messages or positive news to different classes of people within the target nation.
- E. Sending messages or positive news to different classes of people in the supporting nation.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Sanctions alter the political environment in part by transmitting warnings or challenges to particular classes of people within the target country, so it is possible for sanctions to have the limited or unequal effect that is important for policy reform.

QUESTION 50

Why the First Circuit has imposed a Rule 11 sanction upon counsel in a “frivolous” habeas corpus proceeding?

- A. The petitioner sought the purely civil effect of preventing his deportation from happening.
- B. Petitioner was pursuing traditional habeas relief
- C. To district court for consideration of whether sanctions were appropriate
- D. Because sanctions are appropriate 'only in the most egregious circumstances and where the court has specifically found that penalties are necessary, that other remedies are insufficient and that its application of Rule 11 is tailored to the wrong found
- E. Petitioner was not pursuing traditional habeas relief

Correct Answer: A,E

Explanation/Reference:

In a ‘frivolous’ habeas corpus proceeding, the First Circuit imposed a Rule 11 penalty on counsel because the petitioner did not pursue traditional habeas relief but sought to achieve the purely civil effect of preventing his deportation.

QUESTION 51

Your obligation to report to OFSI is in addition to any other non-financial sanctions reporting obligations you may have and that includes the following except?

- A. Reporting required by your regulator
- B. Report under section 19 of the Terrorism Act 2000.
- C. Submitting Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) to the National Crime Agency (NCA) under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

- D. Report under the OFSI Data Protection Act 1998
- E. Submission of designations made under ATCSA 2001

Correct Answer: D,E

Explanation/Reference:

Your obligation to report to OFSI is in addition to any other non-financial sanctions reporting obligations you may have.

These could include reporting required by your regulator (if you have one), or submitting Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) to the National Crime Agency (NCA) under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002. In some cases, you may have specific obligations to report under section 19 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

QUESTION 52

What was the objective of the Commission of Inquiry on Rwanda when again it re-activated?

- A. In violation of Council Resolutions 918, collect information and investigate reports on the sale or supply of arms and related material to former Rwandan government forces in the Great Lakes region
- B. Follow up its earlier investigations and pursue any further allegations of embargo violations
- C. Identify parties supporting and encouraging illegal arms acquisition by former Rwandan government forces, in violation of sanctions
- D. Investigate allegations of military training received by those forces to destabilize Rwanda
- E. Recommend measures to end the legal flow of arms in the sub-region

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

It was subsequently maintained at the conclusion of the Commission's mandate and later reactivated by the Council.⁹⁶³ Under its subsequent mandates, the Commission was to follow up its earlier investigations and pursue any further allegations of violations of the embargo

QUESTION 53

The roles of the HM Treasury (Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation) includes the following except?

- A. Enforces breaches of trade sanctions
- B. UK's competent authority for implementing financial sanctions
- C. Can impose monetary penalties
- D. Investigates breaches of financial sanctions
- E. Makes designations under UK domestic regimes

Correct Answer: A,D

Explanation/Reference:

HM Treasury
(Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation)
Roles
UK's competent authority for implementing financial sanctions
Makes designations under UK domestic regimes
Can impose monetary penalties

QUESTION 54

Tobacco was produced and marketed in Rhodesia under the Tobacco Marketing Act of 1936. This act stipulated that all flue-cured tobacco over 95 percent of the total crop and the most valuable type of leaf be sold exclusively by individual growers at open competitive auction in Salisbury. What are other formations were put forward?

- A. Government authority responsible for overseeing the industry
- B. International recognition
- C. Honor for the massive reproduction of crops
- D. Publicity for future benefits

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Tobacco was produced and marketed in Rhodesia under the Tobacco Marketing Act of 1936. This act stipulated that all flue-cured tobacco (over 95 percent of the total crop and the most valuable type of leaf) be sold exclusively by individual growers at open competitive auction in Salisbury. It also established the Tobacco Marketing Board (TMB), a government authority responsible for overseeing the industry.

QUESTION 55

With which of the following procedural conditions EU should comply with for resorting to countermeasures?

- A. Respecting the principle of proportionality.
- B. Calling upon the third (target) State to cease the violation.
- C. Suggesting negotiations.
- D. Notifying its intention to take resources.
- E. Calling upon the International justice of the law.

Correct Answer: A,B,C

Explanation/Reference:

For the EU to impose 'unilateral sanctions' against a third State and escape international responsibility, it must be successful in getting the act qualified as a countermeasure. It must thus first determine that the third (target) State has perpetrated an internationally wrongful act for which the third State has become responsible. It must also determine that the EU itself is somehow injured by that internationally wrongful act. Finally, it must comply with a number of further substantive as well as procedural conditions for resorting to countermeasures, such as:

1. Respecting the principle of proportionality.
2. Calling upon the third (target) State to cease the violation.
3. Notifying its intention to take countermeasures.
4. Suggesting negotiations.

If the EU does not comply with these international law requirements for a lawful resort to countermeasures, it cannot justify its breach of international law against the third State, and it will accordingly become internationally responsible itself.

QUESTION 56

Punishment options for initial sentences more restrictive than traditional probation but less restrictive than jail or prison are called which of the following?

- A. trap-door programs
- B. side-door programs C. front-end programs D. back-end programs E. corner-end programs

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Punishment options for initial sentences more restrictive than traditional probation but less restrictive than jail or prison are called front-end programs.

QUESTION 57

Lavin observed that conservatives tended to favour incentives ('oxygen') for South Africa but not for Cuba, while liberals tended to favour incentives for the Soviet Union but not for South Africa. So what could be influenced by how incentives are viewed?

- A. The way incentives are viewed may influence ideology
- B. The way incentives are viewed may influence the political orientation
- C. The way incentives are viewed may influence the official position
- D. The way incentives are viewed may influence nuclear fuel in the future
- E. The way incentives are viewed may influence engagement

Correct Answer: A,B

Explanation/Reference:

The way incentives are viewed may also influence ideology and political orientation. Lavin observed that, for South Africa but not for Cuba, conservatives tended to favor incentives ('oxygen') while liberals tended to favor incentives for the Soviet Union but not for South Africa.

QUESTION 58

Which of the following is the most common form of financial sanctions?

- A. Asset leasing
- B. Asset acquisition
- C. Asset disqualification
- D. Asset freezing
- E. Asset liquidation

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The most common form of financial sanction is asset freezing.

QUESTION 59

If the efforts for settlement between member states failed, and even the League council report failed to reach unanimity, how can member states resolve their problem?

- A. They can take action as they see fit to uphold justice and justice
- B. They have reserved the right to safeguard themselves and their integrity
- C. They are bound to obey the Security Council
- D. They will cease their hostilities
- E. They have no right to exercise their civil rights

Correct Answer: A,B

Explanation/Reference:

The dispute between the Member States would be referred to the League Council, which would endeavor to settle the dispute, and, if such efforts fail, the Council would issue a report suggesting how the dispute should be settled. If the report is unanimous, Member States agree not to go to war with any party, but if the Council fails to reach unanimity, Member States can take action as they deem

necessary.

QUESTION 60

Through which policy is wrongful conduct is ceased by the sanctioned state?

- A. Ups and downs
- B. Carrots and sticks
- C. Countermeasures
- D. Parallelism
- E. Non-proliferation

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Economic sanctions are often used together with the threat of force, as part of the sanctioning State's attempts to induce the sanctioned State to cease its wrongful conduct through a policy of "carrots and sticks."

QUESTION 61

In the late spring of 1998, the use or threat of sanctions by the US. Washington and its European partners announced additional steps of economic denial in a collective effort to discourage the escalation of which military force?

- A. German military
- B. Japanese military
- C. Chinese military
- D. Syrian military
- E. Serbian military

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

Late spring 1998 seemed an especially busy season for the use or threat of sanctions by the US. Washington and its European partners announced additional steps of economic denial in a collective effort to discourage Serbian military escalation in Kosovo.

QUESTION 62

Courts agree that attorneys' inquiry into the legal and factual basis of their claims need only be reasonable under the circumstances. Which of the following relates to this?

- A. Rodriguez v. Local 112, Int'l Fed'n of Technical Eng'rs, No. Civ. 870142, 1989 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9071,

- at *15 (D. Mass. Aug. 3, 1989) - Documents refuting allegations of discrimination complaint available from the state agency.
- B. Wigod v. Chicago Mercantile Exch., 981 F.2d 1510, 1523 (7th Cir. 1992) - Upholding sanctions award against plaintiff's attorney who failed to interview attorneys who represented the plaintiff in related proceedings and other available witnesses.
- C. Zenith Elecs. Corp. v. Exzec, Inc., No. 93 C 5041, 1997 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20762, at *38-41 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 24, 1997) - Use of "information and belief" pleading not sanctionable at early stages of litigation where facts are complex.
- D. Vernon v. Port Authority of N.Y., 95 Civ. 4594 (PKL), 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9566, at *17-18 (S.D.N.Y. June 6, 2003) - Declining to award sanctions on the attorney for misstating status of discovery record where the attorney was new to the case, prior attorney's files had been destroyed, and information was not apparent from the record.
- E. Chris & Todd, Inc. v. Arkansas Dep't of Fin. & Admin., 125 F.R.D. 491, 494 (E.D. Ark. 1989) Sanctions imposed upon the attorney who discussed general content of amended complaint with clients prior to filing but did not inform clients of the exact wording of new allegations, which proved to be false.

Correct Answer: C,D

Explanation/Reference:

The case of Zenith Elecs. Corp. v. Exzec, Inc., No. 93 C 5041, 1997 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20762, at *38-41 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 24, 1997) and Vernon v. Port Authority of N.Y., 95 Civ. 4594 (PKL), 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9566, at *17-18 (S.D.N.Y. June 6, 2003) fall under this circumstance.

QUESTION 63

Under an asset freeze it is generally prohibited to do the following except?

- A. deal with the frozen funds or economic resources, belonging to or owned, held or controlled by a designated person
- B. engage in actions that, directly or indirectly, circumvent the financial sanctions prohibitions
- C. make funds or economic resources available, indirectly, to, or for the benefit of, a designated person
- D. make funds or economic resources available, directly to, or for the benefit of, a designated person
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

Under an asset freeze it is generally prohibited to:

- deal with the frozen funds or economic resources, belonging to or owned, held or controlled by a designated person
- make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to, or for the benefit of, a designated person
- engage in actions that, directly or indirectly, circumvent the financial sanctions prohibitions

QUESTION 64

The violation of sanctions can lead to numerous consequences. Choose the penalties authorized by the UN for such a scenario?

- A. Fines
- B. Prosecution
- C. Considered criminal
- D. Punished to death
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

Discuss the consequences of violating sanctions.

QUESTION 65

Which of the following is/are the features of humanitarian conditions?

- A. Conditions of life
- B. Cannot be examined by discrete measures.
- C. Related directly to physical survival, health and well-being, and critical aspects of human development.
- D. Related to the very existence of the individual.
- E. Empirical in nature

Correct Answer: A,C,E

Explanation/Reference:

Humanitarian conditions are defined here as those conditions of life that relate most directly to physical survival, health and well-being, and critical aspects of human development. Humanitarian conditions are empirical in nature and can be examined by discrete measures.

QUESTION 66

To what degree should human rights feature in the assessment of humanitarian implications of sanctions?

- A. 50% of the gross profit should be rendered for humanitarian sympathy
- B. 50% of the gross profit should be rendered for humanitarian sympathy
- C. Judgements on the legal obligations of people or entities involved
- D. Safeguarding and upholding any rights under the sanctions regime
- E. Charitable funds for humanitarian refugee

Correct Answer: C,D

Explanation/Reference:

Any consideration of the degree of the fulfillment of Human Rights.

QUESTION 67

Which of the following questions is/are to be asked while identifying causes in building a casual model?

- A. Is there evidence of a specific chain of events?
- B. Identify which causal links or inputs are most important.
- C. Are there other likely causes?
- D. Measure key variables in more detail.
- E. For each variable, think what could be its causes.

Correct Answer: A,C,E

Explanation/Reference:

Building a causal model: Identify likely causes.

Action/questions:

1. For each variable, think what could be its causes.
2. Are there other likely causes?
3. Is there evidence of a specific chain of events?

QUESTION 68

To whom does the person who jointly own an asset with the designated person can sell his share under existing licensing grounds?

- A. The share cannot be sold.
- B. The designated person.
- C. The designated person's family member.
- D. A third party who has agreed to hold it for the benefit of the designated person.
- E. To the OFSI.

Correct Answer: B,D

Explanation/Reference:

The person is likely to be able to legally sell his share. However, given the complexities of jointly held assets with a designated person, the person should consider taking independent legal advice prior to entering into any agreement to dispose of your share. OFSI considers that existing licensing grounds under asset freezes, imposed by EU regulations, are unlikely to permit the sale of your share to: 1. The designated person.
2. A third party who has agreed to hold it for the benefit of the designated person.
For domestic asset freezes imposed by UK law, an application for a license would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

QUESTION 69

Aware of the imminent disaster, the Minister of Agriculture and industry leaders met in December 1965 to implement a recovery plan. They have formed the Tobacco Corporation. Tick the facts of this corporation correctly mentioned.

- A. The Corporation was made up of twelve members: two representing growers and ten representing merchants.
- B. This new body operated under 11 terms of reference, the first three of which maximized the number of growers.
- C. It was the contractual monopoly responsible only for the collection of the crop.
- D. It facilitated the growers to generate a crop from 1966 to 1967 and to ensure the security of world markets.

Correct Answer: B,D

Explanation/Reference:

It was the statutory monopoly responsible for all aspects of crop marketing. The Company consisted of five members: two representatives of the farmers, two representatives of the retailers, and the president. The new body worked under 11 terms of reference, the first three of which were to increase the number of growers; to establish a competitive marketing auction system, and allowing farmers to produce a crop between 1966 and 1967 and guaranteeing the stability of world markets.

QUESTION 70

The US and North Korea have been locked in a state of belligerency since June 1950. Throughout that

period, American and North Korean troops have faced each other across the demilitarised zone, sometimes engaging in brief skirmishes. The US imposed a blanket of near-total economic sanctions, which include:

- A. Trading with the enemy act
- B. Sanctions are only subject to property against DPRK
- C. International security and development cooperation act
- D. Trading of goods act
- E. Sharing the same customs act

Correct Answer: A,C

Explanation/Reference:

As a result of the advanced state of its nuclear weapons program, North Korea was perhaps the most feared of the so-called rogues after the defeat of Iraq in 1991. The US and North Korea have been locked in a state of belligerency since June 1950. Throughout that period, American and North Korean troops have faced each other across the demilitarised zone, sometimes engaging in brief skirmishes. The US imposed a blanket of near-total economic sanctions, including the Trading With the Enemy Act and the International Security and Development Cooperation Act. On several occasions, the US threatened the North with nuclear retaliation

QUESTION 71

Which of the following is needed to pay salary and related expenses to the designated person?

- A. His salary account.
- B. A lawyer's permission.
- C. Frozen account
- D. OFSI license
- E. Bank permission

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Employing a designated person:

A designated person can be employed but may need an OFSI licence to pay their salary or related expenses. This depends on the terms of their employment and when it began. We encourage you to seek independent legal advice or contact OFSI if you are unclear about needing a licence.

QUESTION 72

The 1993 rule excuses only represented parties from some of its requirements. Therefore, like the

previous rule, it does apply fully to pro se litigants. In the case of the United States v. Barker, 182 F.R.D. 661, 662-64 (S.D. Ga. 1998) what is the action of the court towards the pro se litigant?

- A. Imposing monetary sanctions towards pro se litigant.
- B. Monetarily sanctioning a represented party for violation of Rule 11(b)(2).
- C. Suspending sanctions order for 30 days, giving pro se plaintiff the opportunity to explain.
- D. Awarding sanctions against pro se litigant pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule.
- E. Enjoining pro se litigant from filing additional lawsuits in future unless certain conditions met.

Correct Answer: A,E

Explanation/Reference:

In the case of the United States v. Barker, 182 F.R.D. 661, 662-64 (S.D. Ga. 1998), the court impose monetary sanctions and enjoin pro se litigant from filing additional lawsuits in the future unless certain conditions met.

QUESTION 73

Which of the following restrictions were made on Russia for imposing sanctions on Ukraine?

- A. Prohibiting exports of dual-use goods and technology for military use in Ukraine.
- B. Prohibiting import and export of arms and related material to/from Russia.
- C. Restricting access to Ukrainian capital markets.
- D. Restrictions on Crimea and Sevastopol
- E. Exports of certain energy-related equipment and technology to Russia.

Correct Answer: B,D,E

Explanation/Reference:

In addition, the 29 July 2014 decisions establish a whole new set of restrictions, with the aim of restricting Russia's access to EU capital markets, of prohibiting import and export of arms and related material to/from Russia as well as exports of dual-use goods and technology for military use in Russia and exports of certain energy-related equipment and technology to Russia. Also, new designations on targeted sanctions lists as well as new restrictions on Crimea and Sevastopol are introduced at the same token.

QUESTION 74

Which of the following is included under article 30 of UN sanction?

- A. The article states that the Council is thus required to act in accordance with UN Purposes and Principles.
- B. The article places a binding legal obligation upon states to implement the Council's sanctions decisions.
- C. The article states the power to establish subsidiary organs to facilitate the Council's work.
- D. The article empowers the Council to adopt its own rules of procedure.
- E. It provides that any state confronted by 'special economic problems' arising from the application of UN sanctions has the right to consult the Council.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Article 30 also empowers the Council to adopt its own rules of procedure. Through these mechanisms, the UN founders, therefore, afforded the Council the flexibility to take whatever steps it considered necessary to guarantee the implementation of its decisions.

QUESTION 75

Among the tasks delegated to committees in connection with refining their own working methods, committees have been requested or required to undertake the following duties. Which of the following are included in this?

- A. Co-operating with other relevant sanctions committees
- B. Reviewing the reports of a monitoring mechanism, with a view to offering guidance on its future work
- C. Promulgating and updating guidelines to facilitate the implementation of sanctions
- D. Streamlining procedures for processing applications for exemptions from sanctions
- E. Designating financial resources that would be subject to financial sanctions

Correct Answer: C,D

Explanation/Reference:

Among the tasks delegated to committees in connection with refining their own working methods, committees have been requested or required to undertake the following duties designating particular aircraft that would be subject to aviation sanctions. It includes:

- Promulgating and updating guidelines to facilitate the implementation of sanctions
- Streamlining procedures for processing applications for exemptions from sanctions

QUESTION 76

What are the state level of analysis's main concerns regarding the sovereign state that comes to bear on decision-making and international behaviour?

- A. Institutions of the sovereign state
- B. Laws of the sovereign state
- C. Processes of the sovereign state
- D. Culture of the sovereign state
- E. Withdrawal of the sovereign state

Correct Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

The state-level of analysis relates to the sovereign state institutions, laws, processes, culture, and other characteristics that come to bear on decision making and international behavior.

QUESTION 77

Which of the following organs discuss questions within the scope of the Charter?

- A. the International Court of Justice
- B. the General Assembly
- C. the Security Council
- D. the Economic and the Social Council
- E. the Trusteeship Council

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

The General Assembly

The General Assembly was to discuss questions within the scope of the Charter and make appropriate recommendations to member states.

QUESTION 78

Which of the following steps is/are not involved in building a causal model?

- A. Be clear about the problem statement before starting.
- B. Differentiate variables that may belong in causal chains.

- C. Identify potential causes.
- D. Identify likely effects.
- E. Construct the causal pathways• linking cause and effect.

Correct Answer: B,D

Explanation/Reference:

Building a causal model:

1. Be clear about the problem statement before starting.
2. Associate variables that MAY belong in causal chains.
3. Identify potential causes.
4. Identify likely causes.
5. Construct the causal pathways• linking cause and effect.

QUESTION 79

The final UN organ, the Secretariat, was created primarily in order to provide administrative support to the other UN organs, with the exception of which of the following organ?

- A. the Security Council
- B. the Trusteeship Council
- C. the Economic and Social Council
- D. the Secretariat
- E. the International Court of Justice

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

The final UN organ, the Secretariat, was created primarily in order to provide administrative support to the other UN organs, with the exception of the International Court of Justice.

QUESTION 80

Domestic theories include three reasons that function toward the effectiveness of economic exploitation. Choose the ones that are correctly stated.

- A. Targeted governments may prefer sanctions for reasons related to the racketeering of the economy.
- B. Targeted governments may prefer penalties, for reasons of economics and politics.
- C. Even if sanctions are solid, target governments may use the specter of foreign pressure to establish a 'rally-round-the-flag' effect.

- D. Sanctions are often imposed half-heartedly by sender governments because of the need to satisfy domestic political pressure to do something in response to some aspect of target behavior

Correct Answer: B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

First, sanctions are often enforced half-heartedly by submitting states, because of the desire to meet domestic political pressure to do something in reaction to any dimension of the target behavior. Second, even though sanctions are tight, target countries will use the specter of foreign pressure to generate a “rally-round-the-flag” effect. The third reason is that targeted governments may favor punitive measures for political economy reasons.

QUESTION 81

In terms of exemptions from comprehensive sanctions, there are classes of items that have been exempted by the Council. Which of the following are included in this?

- A. materials and supplies essential for civilian need
- B. needs of military forces
- C. educational need for the children
- D. government
- E. commodities and products for essential humanitarian need

Correct Answer: A,E

Explanation/Reference:

Among the classes of items that have been exempted by the Council are: ‘materials and supplies essential for civilian need’ and ‘commodities and products for essential humanitarian need.’

QUESTION 82

If the Security Council issues quasi-judicial proclamations against any nation that has a responsibility to take a judicial approach and comply with the basic requirements of natural justice, what might be the Council’s main concern against that nation?

- A. The major concern would be the sanctions regime against that country.
- B. The major concern would be to prevent the supply from non-state actors of weapons of mass destruction
- C. The major concern would be the ability to create legal obligations against that country
- D. The major concern would be good faith of states of that country

E. The major concern would be the de facto government

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

If the Security Council makes quasi-judicial proclamations against any nation which has a duty to take a judicial approach and comply with the basic requirements of natural justice, the Council will be most concerned about the sanctions regime against that country.

QUESTION 83

If the individual or entity you are dealing with matches all the information on the consolidated list, this is likely to be which of the following:

- A. Consolidated match
- B. Anonymous match
- C. Target match
- D. Name match
- E. Individual match

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

If the individual or entity you are dealing with matches all the information on the consolidated list, this is likely to be a target match. If having consulted the consolidated list you are still unsure about whether you have a target match, you can contact OFSI for assistance.

QUESTION 84

Which of the following statements is/are true for Proximal and distal causes?

- A. The process of causation can't be examined to define the order and relations among relevant variables.
- B. Prior events leading to the proximal cause, removed in the sequence of causal events are referred to as distal causes
- C. A proximal cause is an event that immediately precedes the outcome of interest.
- D. Causal pathways are defined by detailing steps, tracing backward from the outcome, or forward from an initial event.
- E. The steps from distal and proximal causes to an input of interest are referred to as a chain of

causation.

Correct Answer: B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

Proximal and distal causes in the chain of causation:

A proximal cause is an event that immediately precedes the outcome of interest. There may be prior events that lead to the proximal cause. Such events that are more removed in the sequence of causal events are referred to as distal causes. By detailing steps, tracing backward from the outcome or forward from an initial event, causal pathways are defined. The steps from distal and proximal causes to an outcome of interest are collectively referred to as a chain of causation. By identifying proximal and distal causes, the process of causation can be better examined to define the order and relations among relevant variables.

QUESTION 85

In the period between the 1983 amendment and the adoption of the current Rule 11 in 1993, which of the following propositions had support in the face of widespread criticism in the legal community:

- A. Rule 11, in conjunction with other rules, has tended to impact plaintiffs more frequently and severely than defendants
- B. Rule 11 has occasionally created problems for a party which seeks to assert novel legal contentions
- C. Rule 11 has too rarely been enforced through nonmonetary sanctions, and with cost-shifting having become the normative sanction
- D. Rule 11 provides little incentive, and perhaps a disincentive, for a party to abandon positions after determining they are no longer supportable in fact or law

Correct Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

There was support for the following propositions: (1) Rule 11, in conjunction with other rules, has tended to impact plaintiffs more frequently and severely than defendants; (2) it occasionally has created problems for a party which seeks to assert novel legal contentions or which needs discovery from other persons to determine if the party's belief about the facts can be supported with evidence; (3) it has too rarely been enforced through nonmonetary sanctions, and with cost-shifting having become the normative sanction; (4) it provides little incentive, and perhaps a disincentive, for a party to abandon positions after determining they are no longer supportable in fact or law

QUESTION 86

For which of the following an OFSI license is required?

- A. To write off a debt.

- B. Goods of low value and purely for personal consumption, such as food, water, or electricity or gas for domestic use.
- C. To issue or allow the redemption of vouchers, coupons, or reward points.
- D. Payment for groceries.
- E. To set off a debt.

Correct Answer: A,C,E

Explanation/Reference:

A person requires OFSI license for:

1. To write off a debt.
2. To set off a debt.
3. Goods of low value and purely for personal consumption, such as food, water, or electricity or gas for domestic use, you may provide these goods without an OFSI licence. However, if you are regularly providing such goods to a designated person, you require an OFSI licence.
4. To issue or allow the redemption of vouchers, coupons or reward points.
5. To correct the mistake, reimburse or provide a refund to a designated person.
6. A designated person owes you money, to recover it.

QUESTION 87

How do you define an "Indicator" in Humanitarian indicators and data sources:

- A. Measurable variable and that which sheds light on another variable of interest
- B. Voting procedure for a sanction to be proposed
- C. A variable of data sources
- D. Proposition provided by the UN
- E. A variable that provides strength to a proposition

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 88

The primary goal of Rule 11 is one of the following choices. Pick the one that is most suitable.

- A. To augment unwarranted complaints and other disclosures.
- B. To prevent needless lawsuits and other filings.
- C. To enhance the requisite grievances and other files.
- D. To enhance dismissed allegations and other filings.
- E. To deny approved complaints and other submissions.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

The primary goal of Rule 11 is to prevent unwanted protests and other submissions. This is in line with the prior legislation of the 1983 statute. Effective dissuasion functions for the good of both the justice system and the accused.

QUESTION 89

The economic incentives are effectively used to achieve substantive goals. What other purposes are addressed by these incentives under sanctions?

- A. A targetted state to compel or change their policy
- B. An individual to give up assets
- C. A state to surrender
- D. To reform a state for better
- E. To change the public behavior

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Economic incentives and negative sanctions can be used to entice or compel a targeted state to change its policies or behaviour, or to deter it from pursuing undesirable policies or behaviour in the future. The effectiveness of economic statecraft in achieving these and other substantive goals is a function of the target's net dependence on the goods offered or denied by the sender, and the target's baseline of expectations.

QUESTION 90

According to OFSI, what from the listed below can be defined as "funds"?

- A. Deposits with financial institutions or other entities
- B. Interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by assets
- C. Letters of credit
- D. Cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders
- E. Materials and equipment

Correct Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

Funds generally mean financial assets and benefits of every kind.

QUESTION 91

Which of the following are UK government departments and agencies involved in sanctions:

- A. Foreign & Commonwealth Office
- B. HM Treasury
- C. Department for International Trade
- D. HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)

Correct Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

All of the above-mentioned departments are UK government departments and agencies involved in sanctions.

QUESTION 92

According to OFSI, the asset freeze as a financial sanction generally involves the further steps, except:

- A. Changes in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources
- B. Prohibited to deal with the frozen funds or economic resources
- C. Prohibited to make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly for a designated person
- D. Prohibited to make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly for a benefit
- E. Prohibited to engage in actions that, directly or indirectly, circumvent the financial sanctions prohibitions

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

An asset freeze does not involve a change in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources.

QUESTION 93

The attorney should confer directly with the client to verify the accuracy of the claims. In *McGhee v. Sanilac County*, 934 F.2d 89, 93 (6th Cir. 1991), under what circumstances did the appellate court reversed decision not to sanction?

- A. Where forwarding attorney had not advised them of an earlier adverse ruling.
- B. Where the attorney could not have been reasonably obtained by local counsel
- C. Where attorney neglected to ask the client whether allegedly defamatory statements were actually false
- D. Where attorney certified that he informed both husband and wife as to alternatives under the bankruptcy code and he had in fact only informed the wife.
- E. Upon attorney who discussed general content of amended complaint with clients prior to filing but did not inform clients of exact wording of new allegations, which proved to be false.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

In the case of *McGhee v. Sanilac County*, 934 F.2d 89, 93 (6th Cir. 1991), the appellate court reversed decision not to sanction where attorney neglected to ask client whether allegedly defamatory statements were actually false.

QUESTION 94

Where the financial sanction is an asset freeze, it is generally prohibited to do which of the following:

- A. Deal with the frozen funds or economic resources, belonging to or owned, held or controlled by a designated person
- B. Make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to, or for the benefit of, a designated person
- C. Engage in actions that, directly or indirectly, circumvent the financial sanctions prohibitions
- D. You gain access to certain exclusive benefits

Correct Answer: A,B,C

Explanation/Reference:

Where the financial sanction is an asset freeze, it is generally prohibited to:

- Deal with the frozen funds or economic resources, belonging to or owned, held or controlled by a designated person
- Make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to, or for the benefit of, a designated person
- Engage in actions that, directly or indirectly, circumvent the financial sanctions prohibitions

QUESTION 95

Limiting the quantity of US imports from China entails relatively modest costs, as it would not be difficult for Washington to replace labor-intensive goods manufactured by the Chinese with alternative sources of such goods, what could be the alternative source?

- A. The newly industrialized economies can offer alternative sources for these goods and, without too much market disruption, can fill the supply gap.
- B. The Rhodesians can offer alternative sources for these goods and, without too much market disruption, can fill the supply gap.
- C. The Lowveld growers' can offer alternative sources for these goods and, without too much market disruption, can fill the supply gap.
- D. The staunchest defenders of the status quo can offer alternative sources for these goods and, without too much market disruption, can fill the supply gap.
- E. The fallacy of identifying governments with specific economic interests can offer alternative sources for these goods and, without too much market disruption, can fill the supply gap.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Limiting the quantity of US imports from China entails relatively modest costs, as it would not be difficult for Washington to replace the labor-intensive goods produced by the Chinese. Other newly industrialized economies offer alternative sources for these goods and, without too much market disruption, can fill the supply gap.

QUESTION 96

There are three types of PBE: isolation, pooling, and semi-separation. In which category of PBE do the two forms of actor give the same signal?

- A. Non-pooling equilibria
- B. Separating equilibria
- C. Semi-separating equilibria
- D. pooling equilibria
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

When splitting the equilibrium, various types of senders select different signals. On the other side, with

pooling balances, all forms of actors give the same signal. Finally, for semi-separating equilibria (also known as hybrid equilibria), certain senders are randomized through their potential signals. Here, this would mean that often appointed characters should be disciplined, and sometimes not.

QUESTION 97

What is the code of numbers when deciding to alter economic sanctions to maintain sanctions?

- A. Three
- B. Two
- C. One
- D. Four
- E. Six

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

The data for the decision to alter economic sanctions are coded numerically and the numerical code is 3 for the maintenance of sanctions

QUESTION 98

Rule 11 motions are also not listed in the statute's list of exceptions to pretrial matters that magistrate judges can permissibly determine. In this circumstance, which of the following is related?

- A. Grimes v. City & County of San Francisco, 951 F.2d 236, 240-241 (9th Cir. 1991) - The Ninth Circuit similarly held that discovery sanctions under Rule 37 are also appropriate for determination by magistrate judges.
- B. Plante v. Fleet Nat'l Bank, 978 F. Supp. 59, 64-65 (D.R.I. 1997) - De novo review applies regardless of whether magistrate issues order or recommendation.
- C. Zambrano v. International Ass'n of Machinists, No. 89 C 6109, 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2221, at *13- 14 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 19, 1992) - Rejecting, after de novo review, magistrate judge's recommendation to impose sanctions.
- D. Hamil v. Mobex Managed Servs. Co., 208 F.R.D. 247, 250 (N.D. Ind. 2002) - "[A] party must request Rule 11 sanctions as soon as practicable after discovery of a Rule 11 violation."
- E. Danvers v. Danvers, 959 F.2d 601, 605 (6th Cir. 1992) - Remanded for reduction of sanctions award where defendant's attorney spent several hours researching and preparing for discovery on meritless action rather than moving to dismiss.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Rule 11 motions are also not listed in the statute's list of exceptions to pretrial matters that magistrate judges can permissibly determine. In *Grimes v. City & County of San Francisco*, 951 F.2d 236, 240-241 (9th Cir. 1991), the Ninth Circuit similarly held that discovery sanctions under Rule 37 are also appropriate for determination by magistrate judges.

QUESTION 99

What is the primary purpose of Rule 11

- A. Deal with crime
- B. Deal with unnecessary complaints
- C. Deal with corruption
- D. Deal with unnecessary filings
- E. Prevent legal malpractice

Correct Answer: B,D,E

Explanation/Reference:

The primary purpose of Rule 11 is to deter unnecessary complaints and other filings. Also, the rule provides that, if a monetary sanction is imposed, it should ordinarily be paid into court as a penalty.

QUESTION 100

Within the structure of international law, it becomes evident that impositions of unilateral sanctions violate certain core principles of the UN Charter, such as which of the following?

- A. Sovereign equality
- B. The duty to cooperate
- C. Territorial integrity
- D. Nonintervention
- E. Self-determination

Correct Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

Within the structure of international law, it becomes evident that impositions of unilateral sanctions violate certain core principles of the UN Charter, such as sovereign equality and territorial integrity, nonintervention, and the duty to cooperate

QUESTION 101

Aviation sanctions are intended to ban flights to and from a destination or to obstruct a destination's ability to use flights within its own sphere of influence as part of the security council's sanctions schemes which factors controlled by a country are prohibited as part of its penalty schemes?

- A. Provision of technical assistance of the aircraft
- B. Provision of guidance and training of the aircraft
- C. Provision of manufacture or maintenance of aircraft
- D. Provision of transfer of assets through it
- E. None of the above-mentioned statements

Correct Answer: A,B,C

Explanation/Reference:

Aviation sanctions are intended to ban flights to and from a destination or to hinder the ability of a destination to use flights within its own area of influence, whilst the Security Council, as part of the sanctions schemes, orders that the provision of technical assistance, guidance, training, insurance and manufacture/maintenance of aircraft in areas managed by a country as part of its penalty schemes be prohibited.

QUESTION 102

There are some intriguing interactions between externalities, effectiveness, and symbolic objectives. Select the correct examples for the following statement.

- A. States face optimistic externalities, so rewards are unlikely to be successful.
- B. To be successful, symbolic targets will impose costs on the sender.
- C. States face adverse externalities, and rewards can be successful in achieving symbolic objectives.
- D. To be successful, symbolic goals must not impose costs on the sender.

Correct Answer: A,B,C

Explanation/Reference:

For example, to be successful, symbolic targets must inflict costs on the sender. As a consequence, abstract goals inevitably require a trade-off between effectiveness and negative externalities. Both States face negative externalities, and incentives can be successful in achieving symbolic targets, or they face positive externalities, and incentives are unlikely to be efficient.

QUESTION 103

What was the immediate goal of the 661 Iraqi international sanctions?

- A. Ensure the removal of Iraq from Kuwait.
- B. Ensure that Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait is stopped.
- C. Power Iraq with nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.
- D. Establishment of a Compensation Commission to handle requests for reparations resulting from the Gulf War.
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

The 661 sanctions regime, initially aimed at securing Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, consisted of extensive economic and financial sanctions. Sanctions were maintained after Iraq had been forced to withdraw from Kuwait by the Gulf War, with main goals being to set up a Compensation Commission to handle claims for reparations resulting from the Gulf War and to disarm

QUESTION 104

What is the similarity between the the 1993 rule and 1983 Rule 11?

- A. Frivolousness test
- B. Contents of the certificate
- C. Required statements
- D. Affirmative duty to investigate
- E. Objective Test

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The 1993 rule imposes an affirmative duty to investigate just as the 1983 Rule 11 did. Also, both rules purpose was to deter rather than to compensate, the rule provides that, if a monetary sanction is imposed, it should ordinarily be paid into court as a penalty

QUESTION 105

Under the 1993 Rule 11, as under the prior rule, parties have the continued obligation to mitigate damages resulting from a Rule 11 violation. Which of the following may relate to this situation?

- A. Hamil v. Mobex Managed Servs. Co., 208 F.R.D. 247, 250 (N.D. Ind. 2002) - “[A] party must request Rule 11 sanctions as soon as practicable after discovery of a Rule 11 violation.”
- B. United Food & Commercial Workers Union Local No. 115 v. Armour & Co., 106 F.R.D. 345, 349-50 (N.D. Cal. 1985) - Court reduced fee request because counsel over-litigated the case.
- C. Pollution Control Indus. of Am. v. Van Gundy, 21 F.3d 152, 156 (7th Cir. 1994) - Vacating sanctions against plaintiffs and remanding for appropriate award where defendants had a duty to mitigate costs but failed to raise the dispositive issue in a prompt and cost-efficient manner.
- D. Danvers v. Danvers, 959 F.2d 601, 605 (6th Cir. 1992) - Remanded for reduction of sanctions award where defendant’s attorney spent several hours researching and preparing for discovery on meritless action rather than moving to dismiss.
- E. Thomas v. Capital Sec. Serv., 836 F.2d 866, 879 (5th Cir. 1988) - “A party seeking Rule 11 costs and attorneys’ fees has a duty to mitigate those expenses by correlating his response, in hours and funds expended, to the merit of the claims.”

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

The case of Hamil v. Mobex Managed Servs. Co., 208 F.R.D. 247, 250 (N.D. Ind. 2002) relates in the obligation to mitigate.

QUESTION 106

When are the economic sanctions more likely to attain symbolic objectives?

- A. When the sender is more dependent on the target
- B. When the target is more dependent on the sender
- C. When the sender is independent
- D. When the target is independent
- E. When sender and target both are independent

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Economic sanctions are more likely to achieve symbolic objectives when the sender is more dependent on the target than the sender's target

QUESTION 107

When the 757 sanctions regime was introduced, the Security Council decided that the 724 Committee would not:

- A. Decide expeditiously on applications for penalties from aviation sanctions.
- B. Recommend steps in response to breaches and provide information to UNSG daily for general dissemination to the Member States.
- C. Review and encourage the report prepared by the States against the measures required to achieve the penalties.
- D. Consider and authorize recommendations for the transshipment of prohibited products by FRYSM.

Correct Answer: A,C

Explanation/Reference:

The Security Council decided that it would: (a) review the reports provided by the States on the measures taken to enforce the sanctions; (b) request more input from the States on the measures taken to implement the sanctions; (c) find information on infringements and make recommendations to the Council about how to improve the efficacy of the sanctions; (d) propose appropriate actions in response to infringements and supply information daily to UNSG for general dissemination to the Member States; (e) consider and authorize recommendations for the movement of restricted products by FRYSM; and (f) expeditiously agree on requests for exemptions from aviation sanctions.

QUESTION 108

The fall of the Soviet Union shifted the policy of Washington. Shambaugh stated that there was a strong tendency among Chinese officials and scholars, in general, to view the US as:

- A. A revisionist power whose stated aim is to challenge the plausibility of Chinese leaders and to transform the nature of Chinese politics.
- B. A friendly nation that casts the economic and military strength across the globe.
- C. A violent and dominant force that is pushing its economic and military strength across the globe.
- D. A revisionist movement whose declared purpose is to uphold the authority of Chinese leaders.

Correct Answer: A,C

Explanation/Reference:

Shambaugh stated that there is a clear inclination among Chinese officials and academics, in general, to see the US as an offensive and greedy power that throws its economic and military strength across the globe. In their opinion, the US is seeking global domination and is increasingly turning against China because it opposes US hegemony.

QUESTION 109

What do we learn from the Vulnerability Analysis?

- A. Women are at greater risk of malnutrition
- B. Young children are at greater risk because they require nutrients for their natural growth
- C. Discrimination between ethnic groups
- D. Loss count
- E. Different types of sanctions

Correct Answer: A,B

QUESTION 110

What caused the de-risking of banks for humanitarian sanctions?

- A. Insurance and safety
- B. UNs disapproval
- C. Hurdle during online payments
- D. United States disapproval
- E. Civil not allowing imports to their country

Correct Answer: A,C

QUESTION 111

If the magnitude of tension has a positive effect then like it increases, what the probabilities will be?

- A. The President will increase the level of sanctions
- B. The probabilities of lifting the sanctions go down
- C. The probabilities of lifting the sanctions go up
- D. The probabilities of maintaining the sanctions go down
- E. The probabilities of increasing the sanctions go down

Correct Answer: A,B,D

Explanation/Reference:

If the tension magnitudes have a positive effect then as it does Increases so increase the likelihood of the President Level of sanction, the probabilities of lifting at the same time, and decreasing the sanctions and keeping them down

QUESTION 112

Rule 11 sanctions against pro se litigants are inappropriate where:

- A. A pro se plaintiff is an attorney
- B. There is no evidence the litigant filed an action in bad faith
- C. He or she has received no prior warnings from the court
- D. The litigant has not filed repeated motions lacking in merit E. None of the above

Correct Answer: B,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

At least one court held that Rule 11 sanctions against pro se litigants are inappropriate where: (a) there is no evidence the litigant filed an action in bad faith; (b) the litigant has not filed repeated motions lacking in merit, and (c) he or she has received no prior warnings from the court.

QUESTION 113

If an Athenian citizen was unjustly murdered in another state and that state refused to punish the

murderer what was authorized under Athenian law for the victims' relatives?

- A. Seizing three nationals of that state
- B. Use military force to attack that State
- C. Seizing ten nationals of that state
- D. Holding three citizens of that state until the assassin surrenders
- E. Holding three citizens of that state until restitution is completed

Correct Answer: A,D,E

Explanation/Reference:

If an Athenian citizen had been unjustly murdered in another state and that state refused to punish the murderer, then under Athenian law the victims' relatives were authorized to seize and hold three citizens of that state until restitution was made or the murderer surrendered.

QUESTION 114

Rule 11 is not directly applicable to administrative proceedings. Which of the following is related to this circumstance?

- A. TriState Steel Constr. Co. v. Herman, 164 F.3d 973, 979 (6th Cir. 1999) - Proceeding before the Occupational Safety-Health Review Commission
- B. Whelan v. Heffler, Radetich & Saitta, LLP, No. 3:99-CV-0337-P, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15979, at *20 (N.D. Tex. Oct. 13, 1999) - Lifetime permanent injunction enjoining attorney from local bankruptcy practice was excessive.
- C. Nuwesra v. Merrill Lynch, Fenner & Smith, Inc., 174 F.3d 87 (2d Cir. 1999), the Second Circuit vacated the district court's sua sponte award of \$25,000 in attorneys' fees to the defendants in an ADA case.
- D. Lorentzen v. Anderson Pest Control, 64 F.3d 327, 330 (7th Cir. 1995) - Upholding sanctions award of fees where "only a substantial monetary sanction would deter [the sanctioned party] from engaging in similar conduct in the future".
- E. Chalais v. Milton Bradley Co., No. 95 Civ. 0737 (MBM), 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13438, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 16, 1996) - "[I]mpecunious individual practitioners are just as capable of generating unnecessary work as wealthy firms, and they are no less bound by the rules."

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Rule 11 is not directly applicable to administrative proceedings. The case of TriState Steel Constr. Co. v. Herman, 164 F.3d 973, 979 (6th Cir. 1999) could relate to this.

QUESTION 115

Diplomatic sanctions imposed on a target and parliamentary sanctions applied against a target aim to undermine the official relationship between a target and the outside world. How do you differentiate these two from one another?

- A. Representative sanctions are not accepted as state though the diplomatic policy is recognized by the international community
- B. Representative sanctions are associated with national reconciliation or stability while the diplomatic policy is associated with war
- C. Representative sanctions have the representative of superpowers to give final decisions while diplomatic has no such member
- D. Representative targets prohibit flights to and from a target through the diplomatic policy allow flights to and from a target
- E. Both are same

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Diplomatic and representative sanctions seek to disrupt the official relationship between a target and the outside world. The difference between the two is that diplomatic sanctions are enforced against a target which the international community recognizes as a state and thus maintains diplomatic ties with other countries. On the other hand, representative sanctions are applied against a goal that is not recognized as a State and whose official relations with the outside world are defined more accurately as 'representative' rather than 'diplomatic.'

QUESTION 116

Similar State-level constraints apply both in the target country and in third countries. Which of the following statements supports the corresponding argument in respect of the target country?

- A. The provision of assistance may not be used as a benefit for being cooperative.
- B. The offer of assistance can be seen not as a challenge but as a reward.
- C. The offer of assistance can be perceived not as a pledge, but as a menace.
- D. The offer of assistance can be perceived as an act of revenge.
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

In the case of the target nation, the offer of assistance may be interpreted not as a guarantee but as a threat. The term “poison carrots”™ applies to circumstances in which the assistance can be interpreted as a shield for offensive plans, or the adoption of such concessions may be picked up by the opposition as proof of failure or even a loss of sovereignty.

QUESTION 117

Which of the following tasks has been demanded or needed to be carried out by the committees among tasks related to enhancing the enforcement of sanctions?

- A. Assisting States in tracking and freezing financial penalties.
- B. Sending a mission led by the committee neutral observer to the region in which the target is headquartered.
- C. Hear the case to assess the role of trade in diamonds in fuelling conflict in the target.
- D. Seek the anti-cooperation of states adjacent to the objective of the inefficient implementation of sanctions.

Correct Answer: A,C

Explanation/Reference:

To seek cooperation between states adjacent to the target for effective implementation of sanctions; to send a mission, to draw Member States’ attention to their obligations in connection with aviation sanctions if aircraft registered in the target state land on their territory; to consult with regional organizations and to provide for ways to strengthen sanctions; Liaising to establish a certificate of origin regime for legitimate diamond trade; holding a hearing to assess the role of the diamond trade in fuelling conflict in the target, and helping States to track and freeze funds subject to financial sanctions.

QUESTION 118

Asset freezing legislation generally permits a person to make the following payments into a frozen account without the need for a license from OFSI, except:

- A. To make any payments due to a designated person under contracts
- B. To make funds or economic resources available for the benefit of a designated person
- C. To operate with obligations that were concluded or arose before the date the person became sanctioned
- D. To credit a frozen account with payments from a third-person provided that the incoming funds are also frozen

E. To make payments under agreement or obligations

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Where the financial sanction is an asset freeze, it is generally prohibited to make funds or economic resources available for the benefit of a designated person.

QUESTION 119

A community correctional center to which an offender reports each day to file a daily schedule with a supervision officer, showing how each hour will be spent is called which of the following?

- A. A halfway house
- B. An intensive supervision center
- C. A residential treatment center
- D. A day reporting center.
- E. A ground clutter center

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

A community correctional center to which an offender reports each day to file a daily schedule with a supervision officer, showing how each hour will be spent is called a day reporting center

- a. a halfway house.
- b. a residential treatment center.
- c. an intensive supervision center.
- d. a day reporting center.

QUESTION 120

When effectiveness and externalities do not encourage the use of incentives what can happen?

- A. The trade-off between political externalities/effectiveness can create provocative dilemmas
- B. The relative effectiveness of incentives decreases
- C. The economic incentives will be preferred over economic threats
- D. It can punish or reward particular policies
- E. This can affect the effectiveness of the economic statecraft

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

If the use of incentives does not support efficacy and externalities, the effectiveness / political externalities trade-off could cause provocative dilemmas