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Exam : **CGSS**

Title : Certified Global Sanctions
Specialist

Version : DEMO

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

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

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.

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

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

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

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

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

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.

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

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

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

To be useful, information must be:

Definable

Comparable

Measurable

Accessible

Representative of a defined population

5.The dverse 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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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