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### NEW QUESTION: 1

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 2

What do we learn from the Vulnerability Analysis?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 3

The economic incentives are effectively used to achieve substantive goals.

What other purposes are addressed by these incentives under sanctions?

- A. A state to surrender
- B. An individual to give up assets
- C. To change the public behavior
- D. To reform a state for better

E. A targeted state to compel or change their policy

**Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 4**

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

A. Establishment of a Compensation Commission to handle requests for reparations resulting from the Gulf War.

B. Ensure the removal of Iraq from Kuwait.

C. None of the above

D. Power Iraq with nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.

E. Ensure that Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait is stopped.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 5**

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

A. The designated person.

B. The designated person's family member.

C. A third party who has agreed to hold it for the benefit of the designated person.

D. The share cannot be sold.

E. To the OFSI.

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 6**

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 funds or economic resources available for the benefit of a designated person

B. To make any payments due to a designated person under contracts

C. To credit a frozen account with payments from a third-person provided that the incoming funds are also frozen

D. To operate with obligations that were concluded or arose before the date the person became sanctioned

E. To make payments under agreement or obligations

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 7**

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

A. Prohibited to engage in actions that, directly or indirectly, circumvent the financial sanctions prohibitions

- B. Prohibited to make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly for a benefit
- C. Prohibited to deal with the frozen funds or economic resources
- D. Prohibited to make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly for a designated person
- E. Changes in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources

**Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 8**

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

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 9**

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 10**

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. Mortgaging them
- D. Investing them
- E. Hiring them

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 11**

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 12**

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

**Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 13**

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

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 14**

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

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

**Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 15**

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 16**

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

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 17**

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 18**

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

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 19**

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

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

**Answer:** A,B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 20**

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 21**

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

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 22**

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

**Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 23**

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 24**

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

- A. Exports of goods and services to Iraq.
- B. Importation of all goods and services originating in Malaysia.
- C. Activities intended to promote the export of some goods or services from Iraq.
- D. 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.
- E. Exports of goods and services to Malaysia.

**Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 25**

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

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Two

D. One

E. Six

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 26**

Where is OFAC located?

A. Washington DC

B. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

C. United Kingdom

D. Iraq

E. India

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 27**

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. Submitting Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) to the National Crime Agency (NCA) under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

C. Submission of designations made under ATCSA 2001

D. Report under section 19 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

E. Report under the OFSI Data Protection Act 1998

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 28**

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 violent and dominant force that is pushing its economic and military strength across the globe.

B. A revisionist power whose stated aim is to challenge the plausibility of Chinese leaders and to transform the nature of Chinese politics.

C. A revisionist movement whose declared purpose is to uphold the authority of Chinese leaders.

D. A friendly nation that casts the economic and military strength across the globe.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 29**

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

A. The frozen funds or economic resources are not confiscated or transferred to OFSI for safekeeping

- B. There is a change in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources
- C. There is no change in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources
- D. The frozen funds or economic resources are confiscated or transferred to OFSI for safekeeping

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 31**

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

- A. Identify potential causes.
- B. Be clear about the problem statement before starting.
- C. Differentiate variables that may belong in causal chains.
- D. Identify likely effects.
- E. Construct the causal pathways as\* linking cause and effect.

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 32**

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

- A. Follow up its earlier investigations and pursue any further allegations of embargo violations

- B.** 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
- C.** Investigate allegations of military training received by those forces to destabilize Rwanda
- D.** Recommend measures to end the legal flow of arms in the sub-region
- E.** Identify parties supporting and encouraging illegal arms acquisition by former Rwandan government forces, in violation of sanctions

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 33**

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

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 34**

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 35**

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

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 36**

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 staunchest defenders of the status quo 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 newly industrialized economies can offer alternative sources for these goods and, without too much market disruption, can fill the supply gap.
- D.** The Lowveld growers' 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.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 37**

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

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

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 38**

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 39**

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

- A.** Prior events leading to the proximal cause, removed in the sequence of causal events are referred to as distal causes

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

**Answer: A,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 40**

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

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 41**

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

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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 42**

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

E. Provision of technical assistance of the aircraft

**Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

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

A. United Nations Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)

B. United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)

C. United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

D. United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR)

E. International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIC)

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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