

UPSC MCQ's 2019

IAS Prelims MCQ's On International Relations

1. The wakhan corridor is a region connecting
- Bangladesh and India on the eastern side of India
 - Narrow strip in the Northeastern Afghanistan
 - A trilateral corridor between India, Myanmar and Thailand
 - Junction around Iran and Afghanistan connecting chabahar port

Answer: b

Wakhan Corridor



- Narrow strip of territory in northeastern Afghanistan that extends to China
- Separates Tajikistan from Pakistan.
- Wakhan stretches along 350 km to the Chinese border. Three mountain ranges converge here to form the Pamir knot — Hindu Kush, Karakoram, and the Pamir.
- Wakhan is divided into three parts — the Wakhan corridor, Great Pamir and Little Pamir.

General VK Singh had Wakhan in mind to stop Pak terror tap

- General V K Singh who led one of the world's largest armies had zeroed in on a thin strip of land wedged between Pakistan and Tajikistan — Wakhan — as the theatre of geo-strategic importance for stability in the restive Af-Pak region with a greater implication for shutting the terror tap from Pakistan.
- Afghan-Pakistan cauldron houses not only the most lethal terrorist organizations, but also the largest heroin producing factories in the world. This coupled with being the fountainhead of the spread of Islamist fundamentalism makes this region of strategic significance for future global security interest

General Singh has given three important response options to make the region safe.

These include wait and watch, a reactive response and proactive engagements.

- The '**wait and watch**' option includes involvement of present of players,
- a '**reactive response**' is to exercise control and limiting Taliban influence.
- And third option is '**proactive engagement**' which entails employing all elements of power to neutralize disruptive forces in the Afghanistan-Pakistan cauldron.

General Singh stated that once active diplomatic initiatives are in place, measures to weaken Taliban should be initiated in conjunction with Iran and Russia.

2. With respect to Akashvani Maitree, consider the following statements:

- 1) Akashvani Maitree is AIR's cross-border Myanmar service

- 2) It is a counter to the presence of CRI (Chinese Radio International with its strong programming)

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Answer: b

Akashvani Maitree

Akashvani Maitree is AIR's cross-border Bangla service

- Akashvani Maitree channel can play a significant role in **promoting and preserving the composite Bengali cultural heritage** which is the proud inheritance of all Bengali speaking people irrespective of their geographical location.

Wartime history

- The Bangla radio service, launched in 1971 during the Bangladesh Liberation Movement and discontinued in 2010, which had a mix of news and cultural programming.

Countering China

The re-launch of the channel on **596 KHz has twin objectives,**

- To counter the presence of CRI (Chinese Radio International with its strong programming)
- To attract Bengali-speaking listeners from both countries. Live-streaming of programmes online will cater to the Bengali diaspora.

3. The Quadrilateral Coordination Group does not include which of the following countries?

- a) USA
- b) China
- c) Pakistan
- d) India

Answer: d

It includes US, Afghanistan, China and Pakistan.

4. Consider the following statements regarding military exercises

- 1) Cobra Gold- India China
- 2) Ekuverin- India Maldives
- 3) Harimau Shakti- India Singapore
- 4) Lamitye- India Seychelles
- 5) Maitree – India Thailand

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

- a) Only 1 ,2 and 3
- b) Only 1 and 3
- c) Only 2 , 3 and 5
- d) Only 4 and 5

Answer: b

- Cobra Gold- Asia Pacific Military exercise
- Harimau Shakti- India Malaysia

5. With reference to Permanent court of arbitration, which of following statements are correct?

- 1) It is an intergovernmental organization located at The Hague in the Netherlands
 - 2) The PCA is not a court, but rather a bureaucracy that provide services of arbitral tribunal to resolve disputes between member states
 - 3) It is a part of UN
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 1 and 2
 - c) Only 2 and 3
 - d) All of the above

Answer: b

Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

- It is an intergovernmental organization **located at The Hague in the Netherlands.**
- The PCA is **not a court, but rather a bureaucracy** that provide services of arbitral tribunal to resolve disputes between **member states, international organizations, or private parties arising out of international agreements.**
- The cases span a range of legal issues involving **territorial and maritime boundaries, sovereignty, human rights, international investment, and international and regional trade.**
- It should not be confused with the International Court of Justice which is the primary judicial branch of the United Nations, while the **PCA is not a UN agency.**
- The PCA was established in 1899 by the **first Hague Peace Conference.** It was **first permanent organization to solve international disputes through arbitration.**
- The Peace Palace was built for PCA in The Hague in 1913. The building also houses the separate International Court of Justice.

6. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to **Refugee convention, 1951**?

- 1) India is a member of this.
 - 2) The 1967 Protocol included refugees from all countries appose to the 1951 Convention that only included refugees from Europe
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) All of the above

- d) None of the above

Answer: b

Refugee Convention 1951

- **India not a member**
- It is a **United Nations multilateral treaty** that defines who is a refugee, and sets out the rights of individuals who are granted asylum and the responsibilities of nations that grant asylum.
- The UN Refugee Convention (1951) grants certain rights to people fleeing persecution because of **race, religion, nationality, affiliation to a particular social group, or political opinion**
- The Convention also sets out which people **do not qualify as refugees, such as war criminals**. The Convention also provides for some visa-free travel for holders of travel documents issued under the convention.
- The Convention builds on Article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the right of persons to seek asylum from persecution in other countries. A refugee may enjoy rights and benefits in a state in addition to those provided for in the Convention
- **The 1967 Protocol** included refugees from all countries appose to the **1951 Convention** that only included refugees from Europe.
- Today, the 1951 United Nations Convention and the 1967 Protocol together remain the foundation of refugee protection, and their provisions are as relevant now as when they were drafted.

7. Carter Doctrine is a policy by USA

- a) To protect its interests in Indian Ocean region around Diego Garcia
- b) To prevent the spread of Socialism
- c) To use military force if necessary to defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf.
- d) To suppress the rise of communism in the Capitalist Cuba

Answer: c

Carter Doctrine

- The Carter Doctrine was a policy proclaimed by President of the United States Jimmy **Carter** in his State of the Union Address in 1980, which stated that the United States would **use military force if necessary to defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf**.

8. Consider the following statements regarding tracks of diplomacy

- 1) Track 1 diplomacy: Official discussions
- 2) Track 2 diplomacy: Unofficial dialogue
- 3) Track 3 diplomacy: People-to-people diplomacy

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) All of the above
- b) None of the above
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 2 only

Answer: a

- **Track 1 diplomacy: Official discussions** typically involving high-level political and military leaders and focusing on cease-fires, peace talks, and treaties and other agreements.
- **Track 2 diplomacy: Unofficial dialogue** and problem-solving activities aimed at building relationships and encouraging new thinking that can inform the official process. Track 2 activities typically involve influential academic, religious, and NGO leaders and other civil society actors who can interact more freely than high-ranking officials. Some analysts use the term **track 1.5** to denote a situation in which official and non-official actors work together to resolve conflicts.
- **Track 3 diplomacy: People-to-people diplomacy** undertaken by individuals and private groups to encourage interaction and understanding between hostile communities and involving awareness raising and empowerment within these communities. Normally focused at the grassroots level, this type of diplomacy often involves organizing meetings and conferences, generating media exposure, and political and legal advocacy for marginalized people and communities.

9. India has signed which of these conventions?

- 1) Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
- 2) Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
- 3) Convention on Cluster Munitions
- 4) Wassenaar Arrangement

- a) Only 1 and 3
- b) Only 2 and 4
- c) Only 3 and 4
- d) Only 1 and 2

Answer: d

10. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to Commonwealth of Independent States?

- 1) These were countries which were once colonized by British
- 2) It is headquartered in London
- 3) At present there are 9 member countries. 2 associate countries and Georgia was a former member

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 3
- c) Only 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Ans: b

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

- The Commonwealth of Independent States also called the Russian Commonwealth is a loose confederation of 9 member states and 2 associate members that are located in Eurasia formed during the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and which were all former Soviet Republics.

- It was created in **December 1991**.
- HQ: Minsk, Belarus
- In the adopted Declaration the participants of the Commonwealth declared their **interaction on the basis of sovereign equality**.
- **countries:** Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, **Belarus, Moldova, Russia**
 - Georgia was former member country
 - Associate states: Turkmenistan, Ukraine

11. Consider the following statements with respect to Arab League

- 1) It consists of all Arab states of Persian Gulf except for Iraq
- 2) Its HQ is in Riyadh

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Ans: d

Arab League

League of Arab States is a regional organization of Arab countries **in and around North Africa, the Horn of Africa and Arabia**. It was **formed in Cairo on 1945 with six members**.

- it has its headquarters at Cairo, Egypt
- Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.
- Currently, the **League has 22 members, but Syria's participation has been suspended since November 2011**, as a consequence of government repression during the Syrian Civil War.
- **The League's main goal** is to "draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries.
- 4 observer states : Brazil, Eritrea, **India** Venezuela

Objectives

- The objectives of the League, as stated in Article 2 of the Pact, are to **draw closer relations between member-states and coordinate their political activities**; safeguard their independence and sovereignty; promote the interests of the Arab countries; mediate in disputes between members or between members and a third party; promote cooperation in the matters relating to trade, customs, currency, agriculture, industry, communications including railways, roads, aviation, navigation, and posts and telegraphs, cultural matters and matters connected with nationality, passport, visas, execution of judgments and extradition, social welfare matters and health matters.

India and Arab league

- **Being conferred observer status in 2007**, India was the first member to enter the League although it does not have an Arab community, neither does it have an indigenous Arabic speaking population. It does, however have a sizeable amount of people claiming Arab descent. Trade between India and **Arab League members was valued at US\$30 billion** in 2007
- India's major **exports** to Arab League countries are chemicals, automobiles, machinery, foodstuff and other fast moving products
- Large **importer** of Arab oil and gas. India also has a large diaspora in the Arab League countries of about 5 million, of which some 20% are professionals



12. With respect to Shangri la Dialogue, consider the following statements

- 1) The forum gets its name from the Shangri-La Hotel in Singapore
- 2) SLD is a "Track two" inter-governmental security forum

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Ans: a

Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD)

- SLD is a "**Track One**" **inter-governmental security forum** held annually by an independent think tank, the **International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)** which is attended by defense ministers, permanent heads of ministries and military chiefs of 28 Asia-Pacific states.
- The forum gets its name from the **Shangri-La Hotel in Singapore** where it has been held since 2002.
- The summit serves to cultivate a sense of community among the most **important policymakers in the defence and security community** in the region.
- Government delegations have made the **best out of the meeting by holding bilateral meetings** with other delegations on the sidelines of the conference.
- While primarily an inter-governmental meeting, the summit is also **attended by legislators, academic experts, distinguished journalists and business delegates.**

13. The Colombo declaration recently in news is related to

- a) Treaty between China and Srilanka for leasing of one of the ports
- b) An agreement between Sinhalese and Tamil in Srilanka for equality of laws
- c) It was a norm established under 1987 friendship treaty with India for addressing fisher men issue
- d) It was adopted to to coordinate anti-drugs efforts

Ans: d

Colombo declaration

- "Colombo Declaration" adopted to coordinate anti-drugs efforts
- UNODC and the Government of Sri Lanka co-hosted a meeting to address drug trafficking in the Indian Ocean Region.

- At the high-level meeting, Ministers and Government Representatives adopted the "Colombo Declaration," which gives way to the forthcoming **Southern Route Partnership as the main coordination mechanism for counter narcotics initiatives in this region.**
- The Colombo declaration adopted during the high-level meeting states that narcotic drug trafficking in the Indian Ocean poses a threat to peace and security in the region and its possible link to organized crime and funding of terrorism.
- It stresses upon the need for coastal states to cooperate more closely on enforcing maritime law, sharing information, and providing mutual legal assistance, including the expansion and development of communication through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC's) Indian Ocean Prosecutors Network.

14. The term Troika had been frequently used during the Greek Crisis. This does not include

- 1) European Commission (EC)
- 2) European Central Bank (ECB)
- 3) World bank
- 4) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Ans: c

- The term Troika had been used during the Greek Crisis. It includes European Commission (EC), European Central Bank (ECB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

15. With respect to Horizon 2020, consider the following statements

- 1) Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation Programme ever
- 2) It is helping us understand worlds at the edge of our solar system by making the first reconnaissance of the dwarf planet Pluto

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Ans: a

Horizon 2020

- Horizon 2020 is the **biggest EU Research and Innovation Programme** ever with nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014 to 2020) – in addition to the private investment that this money will attract. It promises more breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market.
- Horizon 2020 is the financial instrument implementing the Innovation Union, a **Europe 2020 flagship initiative aimed at securing Europe's global competitiveness.**
- Seen as a means to drive economic growth and create jobs, Horizon 2020 has the political backing of Europe's leaders and the Members of the European Parliament. They agreed that research is an investment in our future and so put it at the heart of the EU's blueprint for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and jobs.

- By coupling research and innovation, Horizon 2020 is helping to achieve this with its emphasis on excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges. The goal is to ensure Europe produces world-class science, removes barriers to innovation and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering innovation.
- **Horizon 2020 is open to everyone, with a simple structure that reduces red tape and time** so participants can focus on what is really important. This approach makes sure new projects get off the ground quickly – and achieve results faster.
- Participants from European Union member states and countries associated to Horizon 2020 are automatically funded.

16. Consider the following statements regarding coffee club

- 1) Italy, Brazil, Mexico and Srilanka, in 1995 founded the "Coffee Club".
- 2) It aims to counter the bids for permanent seats proposed by G4 nations

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Ans: b

Coffee Club

- **Italy, Pakistan, Mexico and Egypt, in 1995 founded the "Coffee Club"**. Developed in the 1990s in opposition to the possible expansion of permanent seats in the UNSC.
- **Under the leadership of Italy**. It aims to counter the bids for permanent seats proposed by G4 nations (Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan) and is calling for a consensus before any decision is reached on the form and size of the Security Council.
- The four countries were united by a **rejection of the increase of the permanent members** of the Security Council and the desire to encourage rather the expansion of non-permanent seats.

17. With reference to CLMV conclave, consider the following statements

- 1) It is a Business Conclave which will have deliberations on manufacturing, renewable energy & skilling among others
- 2) It includes Colombia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam

Select the incorrect answer using the code given below.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Ans: b

CLMV Conclave- Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam

- CLMV Business Conclave will have deliberations on manufacturing, renewable energy, agriculture and skilling among others.
- It is Aimed at identifying specific project opportunities and seek business partnerships in the region
- The CLMV conclave is an annual feature which provides an **opportunity for Indian business leaders to interact with government and business stakeholders representing the four countries.**
- The conclave facilitates to create and provide a platform for the decision makers from CLMV countries to interact with a range of Indian business companies involved in trading, manufacturing, processing, engineering, consultancy, construction etc.

Significance

- Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam collectively, is the third largest economy in ASEAN, followed by Indonesia and Thailand.
- Due to close proximity, India is looking to boost trade and investment with the CLMV region as part of the 'Act East' policy

18. East African Community is an intergovernmental organization. Which of the following are correct?

- 1) It is also known as the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty,
 - 2) The treaty bars supply of Uranium to a country which is not a member of NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty)
 - 3) The Treaty prohibits the research, development, manufacture, stockpiling, acquisition, testing, possession, control or stationing of nuclear explosive devices
- a) Only 2 and 3
b) Only 3
c) All of the above
d) None of the above

Answer: d

East African Community (EAC)

- EAC is an **intergovernmental organisation** composed of six countries in the African Great Lakes region in eastern Africa: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda (RSTU).
- Having established a **customs union**, it is building a single market and wants to set up a **monetary union**.
- The EAC is an integral part of the African Economic Community.

19. Nitaqat ("ranges" or "zones") is a program introduced by which of the following countries?

- a) Iran
- b) UAE
- c) Saudi Arabia
- d) Qatar

Ans: c

Nitaqat Law

- Nitaqat ("ranges" or "zones") is a Saudization program introduced by the Saudi Ministry of Labour.
- The program classifies the country's private firms into four categories: Premium, Green, Yellow and Red. Premium and Green categories include the companies with high Saudization rates, while Yellow and Red include the ones with low rates.
- In 2013, the government in **Saudi decided to give more preference to locals in jobs**. For this purpose, it made the employment of **10% locals mandatory in all firms**.
- The Nitaqat law makes it mandatory for local companies to **hire one Saudi national for every 10 migrant workers**.

20. Consider the following statements regarding visa types

- 1) H1 can be transferred from 1 company to other company
- 2) L1B visa - It is intra-company transfer visa to work in USA

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

Visa Types

- **H1 or H1B visa** - It is work visa to work in USA.
 - It **can be transferred from 1 company to other company**.
 - Max Stay in US with this visa is 6 years.
 - Stamping is usually done for 2 or 3 years and after that period visa holder has to request for extension of visa.
- **H4** - It is visa for **dependent of H1B visa holder** to travel to USA and stay there with them.
 - H4 visa holders are not allowed to work in USA. It is valid as long as H1B visa is valid.
- **L1B visa** - It is intra-company transfer visa to work in USA.
 - It **cannot be transferred from 1 to other company**. Person should be employee of company for at least 2 years to get this visa.
 - Max stay in US with this visa is 5 years.
 - Stamping is usually done for 1 year and after that period visa holder has to request for extension of visa.
- **L1A visa** - It is intra-company transfer visa to work in USA **for company executives or managers**.
 - It cannot be transferred from 1 to other company. Person should be employee of company for at least 2 years to get this visa.
 - Max stay in US with this visa is 7 years.
 - Stamping is usually done for 1 year and after that period visa holder has to request for extension of visa.
- **L2** - It is visa for **dependent of L1A or L1B visa holder** to travel to USA and stay there with them. L2 visa holder **can apply for work permit and then work in USA**. It is valid as long as L1B visa is valid.

- **U visa**: The U visa is a nonimmigrant visa which is set aside for victims of crimes (and their immediate family members) who have **suffered substantial mental or physical abuse and are willing to assist law enforcement and government officials** in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity.

21. Consider the following statements regarding water boundary

- 1) Territorial waters refer to 12 Nautical Miles from the baseline
- 2) Exclusive Economic Zones refers to the area 12 Nautical Miles beyond the Territorial waters
- 3) contiguous zone refers to the area from the edge of the territorial sea out to 200 nautical miles from the baseline

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 3
- c) Only 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Ans: a

Internal waters

- Internal Waters refers to the all water and waterways on the landward side of the baseline of a country. In the internal waters a country is free to set laws, regulate its use and use of its resources.
- There is no interference of the foreign countries.

Territorial waters

- **Territorial waters refer to 12 Nautical Miles from the baseline.** In this area the countries are free to set laws, regulate use and also use its resources.
- However, the foreign vessels are NOT given all rights to passage through except "Innocent Passage". The innocent passage refers to the passing through the waters which is not prejudicial to peace and security. However, the nations have right to suspend the innocent passage.
- The **submarine while passing through other country's territorial waters has to navigate on the surface and show their flags.**

Contiguous Zone

- The contiguous zone refers to the area **12 Nautical Miles beyond the Territorial waters.** This means that it is 24 Nautical Miles from the baseline limit.
- In this zone the **country can enforce laws only in 4 areas** viz. pollution, taxation, customs, and immigration.

Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs)

- Exclusive Economic Zones refers to the area **from the edge of the territorial sea out to 200 nautical miles from the baseline.**
- In this area, the country has **sole exploitation rights over all natural resources.**
- The most important reason to introduce EEZ was to **halt the clashes over the Fishing Rights and Oil Rights.**

- In the EEZ, the foreign vessels have freedom of navigation and over flight, subject to the regulation of the coastal states. Foreign states are allowed to lay submarine pipes and cables.

Archipelagic waters

- If the country is an archipelago or has an archipelago under it, a **baseline is drawn between the outermost points of the islands, provided that these islands are close to each other**. All water inside this is called Archipelagic Waters.
- The state has full sovereignty over these waters very much similar to the internal waters and the foreign vessels are allowed for innocent passage through archipelagic waters.

22. With reference to Andean Community, consider the following statements

- 1) It is a customs union comprising the South American countries of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
- 2) It came into existence when the Cartagena Agreement was signed in 1969
- 3) Its headquarters are in Lima

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 3
- c) Only 2 and 3
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

Andean Community (BCEP)

- It is a **customs union** comprising the South American countries of **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru**.
- The trade bloc was called the Andean Pact until 1996 and came into existence when the Cartagena Agreement was signed in 1969.
- Its headquarters are in Lima, Peru.

23. The mutual legal assistance treaty in news is related to

- a) Nuclear agreement between countries for effective transfer for civil purposes
- b) Agreement between India and USA for Homeland security
- c) Gathering and exchanging information in an effort to enforce public or criminal laws
- d) Extradition treaty signed foreign countries

Answer: a

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty

- A mutual legal assistance treaty (MLAT) is an **agreement between two or more countries for the purpose of gathering and exchanging information in an effort to enforce public or criminal laws**.
- This assistance may take the form of examining and identifying people, places and things, custodial transfers, and providing assistance with the immobilization of the instruments of criminal activity.

- Assistance may be denied by either country (according to agreement details) for political or security reasons, or if the criminal offence in question is not equally punishable in both countries. Some treaties may encourage assistance with legal aid for nationals in other countries.
- **The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for concluding Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties** in Criminal Matters which are designed to facilitate widest measures of mutual assistance in investigation, prosecution and prevention of crime, service of summons and other judicial documents, execution of warrants and other judicial commissions and tracing, restraint, forfeiture or confiscation of proceeds and instruments of crime.
- These agreements assume importance in **combating transnational organized crimes**, trans-border terrorism, crimes and other serious offences, such as drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeit currency, smuggling of arms and explosives, etc.

24. India's proactive Foreign policy would be based on

- 1) Clear sense of its priorities
- 2) An integrated view of regions
- 3) Confidently pursuing multiple relationships simultaneously and having a global impact

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

- a) All of the above
- b) Only 2 and 3
- c) None of the above
- d) Only 2

Answer: c

Proactive Foreign Policy

Jaishankar Foreign Secretary said it was based on

- a clear sense of its **priorities**
- An **integrated view** of regions
- A more vigorous effort directed at confidently **pursuing multiple relationships** simultaneously and a global impact.

25. With respect to International Criminal Court, consider the following statements

- 1) It is a UN body to ensure the perpetrators are held accountable for their crimes
- 2) Its jurisdiction is over all UN nation states

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Answer: d

ICJ and ICC

Feature	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	International Criminal Court (ICC)
Languages	English, French	English, French
UN-Relationship	Official court of the U.N. , commonly referred to as the "World Court."	Independent. May receive case referrals from the UN Security Council. Can initiate prosecutions without UN action or referral.
Location	The Hague, The Netherlands	The Hague, The Netherlands
Jurisdiction	U.N. member-states (i.e. national governments)	Individuals
Types of Cases	(1) Contentious between parties, (2) Advisory opinions	Criminal prosecution of individuals
Subject Matter	Sovereignty, boundary disputes, maritime disputes, trade, natural resources, human rights, treaty violations, treaty interpretation, and more.	Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, crimes of aggression
Authorizing Legal Mechanism	States that ratify the U.N. Charter become parties to the ICJ Statute under Article 93. Non-UN member states can also become parties to the ICJ by ratifying the ICJ Statute. Each state must provide consent to any contentious case by explicit agreement, declaration, or treaty clause.	Rome Statute
Appeals	None. The ICJ decision in a contentious case is binding upon the parties. If a State fails to comply with the judgment, the issue may be taken to the UN Security Council, which has the authority to review, recommend, and decide upon enforcement.	Appeals Chamber. Article 80 of the Rome Statute allows retention of an acquitted defendant pending appeal.
Funding	UN-funded.	Assessed contribution from state parties to the Rome Statute; voluntary contributions from the U.N.; voluntary contributions from governments, international organizations, individuals, corporations and other entities.