



## **International Law**

Chapter Three Quiz Answer Key (How it should have been written)

Ole J. Forsberg, Ph.D.

*University of Tennessee*

### **Chapter 3: International Organizations**

1. Assume that the United Nations is named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed in a court of the United States. The lawyer for the UN seeks dismissal of the UN from this suit. The US court is most likely to:
  - dismiss the UN because it is generally immune from suit in courts of the US;
  - dismiss the UN due to its lack of legal capacity on the international level;
  - dismiss the UN because it is not an international organization;
  - dismiss the UN unless it is represented by an agency of the US government.
  
2. Assume that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopts a resolution, stating that the Government of Spain must stop its fighting with various provinces within that country. That resolution:
  - is binding on Spain;
  - cannot be binding on Spain;
  - is beyond the competency of the UNSC, because this is a civil war rather than an international war;
  - is beyond the competency of the UNSC, if Spain was not given an opportunity to present the reasons for its actions prior to the UNSC vote.
  
3. Assume that the United States does not pay its UN-assessed dues for 1995. The US has not paid any of its monetary dues in some recent years, or has paid only a portion of those dues in certain years. As a result:
  - the UN is required to seek the dues from the other permanent members of the UN Security Council;
  - the UN is required to seek the dues from the other members of the UN General Assembly;
  - the US still owes the money;
  - the US no longer owes the money.

4. Peru and Chile are engaged in a border dispute. War looms on the horizon. These two States are founding (and current) members of the Organization of American States. They submit their dispute to the OAS. As a result, the OAS should:
- immediately seek the assistance of the UN Security Council to resolve this dispute;
  - not seek the assistance of the UN Security Council to resolve this dispute;
  - attempt to resolve the dispute;
  - determine whether Peru's claim or Chile's claim is correct, and then send in OAS forces to end any fighting.
5. **True** An international organization consisting of several states may be viewed as a "Super State" with sovereign rights of its own, if it has the power to enter into treaties with individual states and other organizations.
6. **False** Given the primacy of States in the current international system, international organizations do not enjoy any legal capacity to act or to direct States to act in specific ways.
7. **False** An individual—who is a citizen of Canada—works as a civil servant for the United Nations. She may look only to Canada to help her if she is harmed in the line of duty.
8. **True** Non-governmental organizations like Amnesty International are not international organizations possessing international personality, because they are not created by any treaty of States.
9. **True** The veto of any one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council automatically precludes the UNSC from taking action.
10. **False** The UN General Assembly is an international legislature, passing laws which are thus binding upon States.
11. Besides the Security Council, the other five parts of the United Nations Organization are
- **General Assembly**
  - **Secretariat**
  - **UNESCO**
  - **Trusteeship Council**
  - **International Court of Justice**