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한영통역전공 구술시험 기출 문제 (B→A)

Ukraine is investigating more than 10,700 potential war crimes, involving more than 600 Russian soldiers and government officials. But there is a large gap between trying an individual sergeant for war crimes and holding Russian leaders themselves accountable for crimes committed during the war.

The crime of aggression could provide a pathway for prosecuting President Putin. This crime punishes the illegal invasion or use of force against another country. Only the leaders of the country that started a war can be held responsible for this crime.

There is little question that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is an ongoing crime of aggression. However, the biggest challenge to holding Putin accountable is not legal, but political. Setting up a special court would require a large political commitment by countries across the globe to follow through on the charges.

The world economy is a fairly hostile environment for developing countries these days. Recession risks are rising in the west. China's economy is slipping into a slowdown. And inflation is accelerating almost everywhere.

And that's just in the foreground. In the background, the prospect of de-globalizing efforts by major economies to achieve supply chain resilience might come at the expense of foreign direct investment to emerging economies.

With all this going on, a strengthening dollar is the last thing developing countries need. Yet the problem may not go away soon. In the early 1980s the dollar went up by close to 80 per cent. History may not quite repeat itself, but if the dollar is going to keep strengthening like 40 years ago, the ride will be bumpy for emerging economies.

From the outset of the crisis, the problems posed to human societies by the Covid-19 pandemic have been likened to those already posed by climate change and to those that will be posed even more radically in the coming decade. The first characteristic common to both crises is their growth dynamics, as both the virus and greenhouse gas emissions are spreading exponentially.

In order to avoid entering a phase of uncontrollable exponential growth, very strong and swift measures must be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on the one hand, and to isolate the people initially affected on the other. A second common feature is that, in both crises, it is possible to reach points of no return that make the crisis uncontrollable. These infamous tipping points are linked, for example, to the potential collapse in country-specific health systems in the case of Covid-19, and to the melting of permafrost in the case of climate change.

The media seems to think that there is a new space race between China and the United States. But does it really exist? A race requires speed and competition. In fact, the US and Chinese space programs have displayed neither characteristic for decades.

China is not racing the United States, because the single-minded obsession of Chinese leadership is to avoid the fate of the Soviet Union, which means sustainability matters more to China. Furthermore, China does not need to “beat” the US in order to impress the Chinese public. It just needs to demonstrate progress in achieving new milestones.

The US, meanwhile, is not racing because it is the leader by a wide margin, and, therefore, does not need to rush. But, if China ever demonstrates substantial progress, alarm bells will ring in Washington and views will quickly converge on the need to compete. That’s when a new space race really would begin.

Have you heard of regressive taxes? A regressive tax is the opposite of a progressive tax. If you have a coffee tax of \$1 on each cup of coffee, then this is a regressive tax. Everyone pays the same amount of tax regardless of income. So, the poor people are affected more than the wealthy. The most apparent advantage of this system is that it provides a very positive incentive to work harder. The more you make, the less you pay. Also, it helps to attract and keep the big money players in your country. The wealthy usually have the means and the will to pack up and move to a more attractive tax jurisdiction should that be necessary. Therefore, introducing a regressive tax system will not only retain local individuals with high incomes but may also attract some from other countries.