

Name: Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2025			
Course: B.tech.LL.B Program: Public International Law Course Code: CLCC6001		Semester: XI Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory to attempt			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define Public International Law and Private International Law.	2	CO1
Q 2	Define a treaty according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969).	2	CO1
Q 3	What is the territorial sea under UNCLOS?	2	CO1
Q 4	What is diplomatic immunity?	2	CO1
Q 5	What is <i>jus cogens</i> in international law?	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Discuss the concept and types of asylum.	5	CO2
Q 7	Differentiate between sovereign and Holy Sea states with examples.	5	CO 2
Q 8	What are the fundamental principles of United Nation Organisations.	5	CO 3
Q 9	Briefly explain the grounds on which extradition may be refused under international practice.	5	CO 3
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Discuss the principles governing diplomatic privileges and immunities under international law and examples of immunities from civil and criminal jurisdiction.	10	CO4

Q 11	Discuss the law relating to the Territorial waters, contiguous zone, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone under UNCLOS, with relevant case law.	10	CO4
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	H, a former Prime Minister of State A, flees to State B after a military coup. The new regime in State A files an extradition request, accusing her of conspiracy, misuse of public funds, and inciting opposition forces. H argues that: • The charges are politically motivated, • She risks persecution and unfair trial if returned, • No dual criminality exists for some offences, • State B has no extradition treaty with State A, • She is entitled to political asylum. Q1. As a judge in State B, decide whether H should be extradited. Apply principles of: political offence exception, non-refoulement, dual criminality, fair trial standards, and extradition without treaty. 12.5 marks. Years later, a democratic government in State A again requests H's extradition for new charges related to political violence. State A gives diplomatic assurances of safety and fair trial. H objects, claiming: • The charges are still politically motivated, • Assurances are unreliable due to past persecution, • Some offences involve retroactive criminalisation, • The speciality rule may be violated once she is returned. Q2. As counsel for H, present the legal arguments against extradition, citing: political offence doctrine, human rights concerns, retroactivity, speciality rule, and reliability of diplomatic assurances. 12.5 marks	25	CO 5
Q 13.	<i>State A, State B, and State C</i> jointly negotiate a Trilateral Environmental Protection Treaty (TEPT) aimed at reducing marine pollution in a shared coastal area. After intense negotiations, all three States adopt the final text at an international conference. A month later, State A ratifies the treaty. State B signs the treaty but delays ratification due to internal political opposition. State C neither signs nor ratifies the treaty but publicly announces that it “supports the principles of TEPT.” Before the treaty enters into force, a major oil spill occurs in the shared coastal waters due to State B's negligent maintenance of oil storage facilities. State A claims that State B is already obliged to follow the treaty provisions that require preventive measures, arguing that State B's signature indicates consent to be bound. State C remains silent, stating that it is not a party.	25	CO5

	State B argues that since it has not ratified the treaty, it has no binding obligations, and any duties arise only from customary international law—not the treaty. As legal advisor to an international claims commission, answer the following: Q1. Discuss the legal status of each State (A, B, and C) during the different treaty-formation stages by analyzing: 12.5marks 1. The effect of adoption, signature, and ratification under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT). 2. Whether a State that has signed but not ratified has any obligations under Article 18 (obligation not to defeat the object and purpose). Q2. Evaluate whether State B can be held responsible for the oil spill by discussing: 12.5 marks 1. Whether any treaty-based obligations applied to State B before ratification. 2. The difference between provisional application, signature obligations, and full treaty obligations.		
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