



**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025**

**PROGRAMME: LLB**

**YEAR/SEM: YEAR 3/SEMESTER 2**

**COURSE CODE: LLB 3210**

**NAME: PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW II (ELECTIVE)**

**DATE: 2025-04-15**

**TIME: 2:00-5:00PM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Read the instructions very carefully
2. The time allowed for this examination is STRICTLY three hours
3. Read each question carefully before you attempt and allocate your time equally between all the Sections
4. Write clearly and legibly. Illegible handwriting cannot be marked
5. Number the questions you have attempted
6. Use of appropriate workplace examples to illustrate your answers will earn you bonus marks
7. Any examination malpractice detected will lead to automatic disqualification.

**DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING ON THE QUESTION PAPER**

## **Section A This question is compulsory**

### **Question 1:**

#### **Russian forces launch full-scale invasion of Ukraine**

In February 2022, Russia initiated a military invasion of Ukraine, citing a number of reasons, including security concerns regarding NATO expansion, the protection of Russian-speaking populations in Ukraine, and the need to demilitarize Ukraine. Ukraine, however, argues that it is a sovereign state and that Russia's actions constitute an illegal act of aggression under international law. Ukraine has resisted the invasion and has called on the international community for support, while Russia has consistently defended its actions, claiming it is exercising its right to self-defense.

The United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution condemning Russia's invasion and calling for the immediate withdrawal of Russian forces from Ukraine. Some states, including the United States and European Union member states, have imposed severe economic sanctions on Russia and have provided military aid to Ukraine. Russia, in turn, has rejected these resolutions and sanctions, arguing that it is acting in its national interest and defending its territorial integrity.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is deadlocked, with Russia, as a permanent member, using its veto power to block any formal action against it. The international community is divided, with some states supporting Ukraine and others either siding with Russia or maintaining neutrality.

Answer the following questions based on the facts above

- a) **Analyze the legality of Russia's use of force against Ukraine under international law, particularly in relation to the United Nations Charter and customary international law. (15 marks)**
  - b) **Assess whether Russia's actions can be justified under the right to self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter. (10 marks)**

## **Section B Choose any 1 from 2**

### **Question 1:**

Write brief notes on the following methods of peace settlement of disputes in International law outlining their advantages and disadvantages

- I. Conciliation (**5 marks**)
- II. Arbitration(**5 marks**)
- III. Mediation(**5 marks**)
- IV. Inquiry (**5 marks**)
- V. Negotiations (**5 marks**)

### **Question 2:**

With relevant authorities discuss the following terms under the law of the sea

- a) Baselines **(10marks)**
- b) Maritime zones **(5 marks)**
- c) Continental Shelf and Contiguous zones **(10 marks)**

## **Section C Choose any 2 from 4**

### **Question 1:**

Malak and Tenaka have a legal dispute concerning the closure border between the two countries by Tenaka. The situation escalating and Malak is threatening to enforce its rights through bombing parts of Tenaka. As a response, Malak decides to bomb military strategic targets in Kyekoko (Tenaka). Discuss the attack of Malak on Tenaka in the light of public international law **(25 marks)**

### **Question 2:**

"Article 92 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) establishes that ships on the high seas are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the flag state." **Discuss the relevance of this principle under the law of the Sea. In your answer, address any exceptions to this rule and explain the circumstances under which the jurisdiction of a flag state may be limited. (25 marks)**

### **Question 3:**

"The case of M/V Saiga (No. 1) [1999] International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) is a landmark decision in the field of international maritime law, particularly concerning the law of the sea and the rights of vessels on the high seas. Discuss the facts and legal issues surrounding the M/V Saiga (No. 1) case. **(25 marks)**

### **Question 4:**

"International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is a body of law designed to regulate the conduct of armed conflict and protect those who are not taking part in the hostilities. Discuss the key principles of IHL, including the principle of distinction, proportionality, and necessity. **(25 marks)**