

Answer ANY FIVE of the following. Each question carries TEN marks

(5x 10 = 50)

- A. Discuss the scope and relevance of International criminal law as a panacea for individual -centric crimes of the gravest order.
- B. Are the sources of international criminal law the same as that of Public International Law? Are precedents significant in international criminal law ?
- C. "The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg though fraught with jurisdictional errors and handicapped by limited legal acumen, was still a watershed moment in the development of international criminal law". Comment
- D. "Though centered around essentially a non-international conflict, the contributions of The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has had universal ramifications". Elucidate.
- E. Comment on genocide as an international crime. How effective is the international mechanism for prevention and punishment of genocide ?
- F. Why is terrorism still not recognised as an international crime under international criminal law statutes ? Is it an offence better dealt with under national legislations or as a transnational crime ?
- G. Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following:
 - (a) Command responsibility.
 - (b) International and non-international armed conflicts.
 - (c) Complementarity jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.
- H. During a civil war within the state of Plutonia, members of political party P were killed and seriously injured in large numbers by members of the ruling political party Q. Reports of rape on women members of P political party also came to light. Attempts at a ceasefire failed since the two political parties P and Q comprise members of two distinct cultural groups with different beliefs and practices. Owing to international pressure, Plutonia refers the dispute to ICC, accusing various members of political party Q with genocide. The accused maintain that no offence of genocide has been committed. Decide.