

International Law and Geography

International Law · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), what is the maximum breadth of the Territorial Sea a coastal state may claim?

- A) 12 nautical miles
- B) 24 nautical miles
- C) 200 nautical miles
- D) 350 nautical miles

2. Which country became the last to be admitted as a UN member state, following the referendum on its independence in 2011?

- A) Montenegro
- B) South Sudan
- C) Timor-Leste
- D) Palau

3. The 'Condominium of the New Hebrides' was a unique legal arrangement of joint administration between which two sovereign powers until 1980?

- A) Portugal and Spain
- B) The Netherlands and Belgium
- C) United Kingdom and France
- D) USA and Australia

4. According to the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, which geographical parallel marks the northern limit for the provisions of the treaty?

- A) 45 degrees South
- B) 60 degrees South
- C) 66 degrees South
- D) Equator

5. Which of these countries does NOT have a land border with a state that lacks international recognition, such as Abkhazia or South Ossetia?

- A) Georgia
- B) Russia
- C) Armenia
- D) Azerbaijan

6. Under international law, the 'Svalbard Treaty' of 1920 grants sovereign rights over the archipelago to which nation, while ensuring demilitarization?

- A) Denmark
- B) Sweden
- C) Norway
- D) Finland

7. The 'Great Chagos Bank' is the subject of a long-standing sovereignty dispute between the United Kingdom and which other nation?

- A) Mauritius
- B) Seychelles
- C) Maldives
- D) Comoros

8. Which sea is legally classified as an 'enclosed or semi-enclosed sea' under Article 122 of UNCLOS, specifically requiring regional cooperation?

- A) The North Sea
- B) The Mediterranean Sea
- C) The Bering Sea
- D) The Sargasso Sea