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GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY GANDHINAGAR

Course: Private International Law Semester-II (Batch: 2013-14) End Term LL.M. Examination: May-June 2014

Date: 28th May, 2014

Duration: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:

- · Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- · Do not write any thing on the question paper.
- · Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- · No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

Part – A Answer <u>any four</u> Questions

Marks (4x12 =48)

10)

Q.1 Consider the diagram given below and answer the following questions in the light of private international law principles relating to Revoi.

Law of the Forum (Lex Fori)	
E1	F1
E2	F2

- (a) Explain Single and Double Renvoi.
- (b) If the petition submitted before the Lex Fori stops with E1 with no connection to E2, what kind of legal situation is that? State reasons.
- (c) Can F2 redirect the judge of the Lex Fori to F1 / E2 in two different situations? Explain.
- Q.2 Discuss the legal implications of Foreign Companies in private international company law. Explain this with reference to the Indian context.
- Q.3 (a) What is the problem for a commercial agreement in an international sphere to accept Renvoir
 - (b) What are the ways to assess the intention of the parties in a foreign contract? Explain the theories involved with case-laws.
- Q.4 Consider the facts given below and answer the following questions in the light of the principles of private international law. State reasons.

(a) X and Y: Husband and Wife, Marriage: Gujarat [India], Lex Loci Celebrationis: Hindu Customs. X and Y travelled to country A: Intended Matrimonial Home, X and Y: Employed in the 'Royal Postal Services' in the Government of country A.

(b) Baby for X and Y to be delivered in the month of December, 2014, Pregnancy Complications in 5th month: Royal Medical Service of the Government of country A transferred the patient to country B for advanced and super-specialty medical treatment as requested by the couples. Baby subsequently born in Country B. Couple liked the Country B and wanted to live there and bring up their child and raise family in the new country. Parents resigned duly from the job of 'Royal Postal Service' from country A and subsequently acquired a new job in country B.

As private international law attorney guide the couples with the following legal formalities and stages.

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- (i) What should the couple do to acquire their new matrimonial domicile in country B? Has the matrimonial domicile change for the parents with the birth of a new member in the family in a foreign country? Explain the process with illustrations of legal systems of country A and country B.
- (ii) What is the 'domicile of birth' for the new born child? Where should the child acquire the birth certificate?
- Q.5 Explain the following in the light of private international law principles:
 - a) Lex situs
 - b) Lex monetae
 - c) Lex Loci Solutionis
 - d) Lex Loci Propositus
- Q.6 Define the term Characterization and explain the stages involved in its process.

Part – B (3x4= Write Short notes on any 3 of the following: 12)

- Q.7 Nature of Foreign Torts in Private International Law
- Q.8 Public Policy in Private International Law
- Q.9 Distinguish between Domicile of Origin and Domicile of Choice.
- Q.10 Discuss the relevance of Hague Conventions in Private International Law.
- Q.11 a) Lex Loci Celebrationis and formal validity of the marriage.
 - b) Lex Domicile as capacity to marry.