

## **i Information**

This exam consists of 4 short answer questions and one essay question. The short answer questions counts for 40 % of the total grade, and the essay question counts for 60 % of the total grade.

All questions should be answered.

You may navigate between the questions using the arrows or numbers on the bottom of the screen.

## **i Information - short answers**

**SHORT ANSWER: Answer EVERY question in this short-answer section (answer all four questions). Each question is worth 10% of your total examination grade (the entire short-answer section is, therefore, worth 40% of your total examination grade). Remember to take into account relevant international “case law” in your answer. As a general guideline, each answer should be no more than one page.**

### **1 Question 1**

What is the exhaustion of local remedies?

**Fill in your answer here**

Maximum marks: 0

### **2 Question 2**

Compare and assess the main differences between the Charter based and treaty based system of human rights protection in the UN.

**Fill in your answer here**

Maximum marks: 0

### 3 Question 3

Protests and demonstrations involving violence have been ongoing for months in Hong Kong. What are the possibilities for limiting the rights to freedom of expression of the protesters according to international human rights law?

**Fill in your answer here**

Maximum marks: 0

### 4 Question 4

What are the main differences between *minority rights* and an *indigenous* peoples' rights in international human rights law?

**Fill in your answer here**

Maximum marks: 0

**ESSAY QUESTION: The Answer of the essay question is worth 60% of your total examination grade. As a general guideline, remember that it is quality not quantity that is graded. Remember to take into account relevant international “case law” in your answer.**

In the 2018 considerations of China’s compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) asked the Chinese government whether it could change from “a development approach to human rights to *a human rights approach to development*” (emphasis added). Describe and discuss what are the important aspects of such approach in terms of the protection of human rights.

In your answer you may take both China and Norway as examples.

FYI: China has ratified more than 20 human rights treaties, among those six of the core UN human rights treaties but not the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. China has not accepting any of the individual complaint procedures. Norway has ratified all core UN human rights treaties except for the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, but has neither accepted the complaints procedure in Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child nor the complaints procedure under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

## 5 Essay

Fill in your answer here

Maximum marks: 0