

Important!

1. You are allowed to hand in two mock exams in total.
2. You must hand in the mock exam within the dead-line **April 23** at the Information centre (for some courses there is a different date which will be announced on the message board) Please put your name(block letters and date of birth) on top of the examination paper, and remember to give room for the Professor's comments by dividing each sheet of paper in two equal parts in the length of the sheet. If possible, please hand in a type written mock exam.
3. Please confirm on the top of the paper whether you are registered on the Bachelor level (Jur1000- level) or the Master Level (Jur 5000- level). The assessment is different for the two levels (please see the note below)
4. The mock exams will be returned to the students after **28 April** , please check the course web page for further information (or contact the Information Centre, DA,)

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Reien

IMPORTANT!

The Faculty of Law changed the course codes in the spring semester 2006 and offers the same courses both on Bachelor's and Master's levels. The lectures and the exam will be the same, but there are different achievement requirements:

Master's level (15 ECTS credits): a good understanding is required: (5000- level)

Assessment: 4 hour written exam, grades from A-E for passes and F for fail

Bachelor's level (10 ECTS credits): a general understanding is required:(1000-level)

Assessment: 4 hour written exam grades: pass/fail

Law students on the Erasmus programme/bi-lateral agreements and Nord-Plus students and students on other Masterprogrammes at the UIO are supposed to register for exams at 5000- level. Other exchange students may only register for courses at bachelor's level.

NB! The following courses are only offered at Master's level: Criminology, International Economic Law, International Criminal law and Petroleum Law.

International Environmental Law Course

Mock Exam

A developing country, Biodonesia, is an island with extremely rich biodiversity. It is presumed to be several thousand endemic species on the island, including more than 100

endemic birds and mammals. Most of the species live in the virgin tropical forest of the island. Several natural areas are on the World Heritage List.

Biodonesia is not among the least developed countries. It is around number 50 on the international Human Development Index. However, there are deep social differences and nearly 30% of the population live beneath the poverty line. Child mortality is high.

Tropical timber is a possible major export industry for Biodonesia. Biodonesia's government wants a rapid increase in felling and timber trade to get income and foreign currency, and gives concessions to several foreign timber companies. It even considers starting forest activities in one of the World Heritage areas. Furthermore, it wants to clear land in order to increase agricultural production, in particular of soya, cane sugar and palm oil for export. These products will be used for production of biofuels in Europe and the US.

Some of the species living in the forests are already seriously threatened if not already extinct, and the government's program will have disastrous effects on many of these species. Some of the species are threatened also by extensive hunting and capture, and illegal trade in them. The authorities in Biodonesia do very little to prevent this.

This happens in spite of the fact that Biodonesia is party to all major global conventions in the area of protection of biodiversity, protection of threatened species, and climate change, and has signed major soft law instruments in the area, including on forests.

Many non governmental environmental organizations both in Biodonesia and abroad, as well as some western governments, are deeply alarmed by these trends. In Norway, the government promises the NGO community to use all possible legal means to try to prevent Biodonesia from seriously reducing its biodiversity through deforestation.

You have recently been employed as a specialist in international environmental law in Norway's Ministry of the Environment. One day you are called to the minister's office. She wants you to write a paper of maximum 10 pages about whether Biodonesia violates international law, and how Norway can contribute, through legal means, to ensure that the relevant international rules and principles are applied by Biodonesia. She also wants to know whether Norway can ban import of timber from Biodonesia and biofuels made by Biodonesian palm oil, sugar and soya.

Write the paper for the minister.

