

## Important!

1. Students may hand in a mock exam individually or together with other students.
2. You must hand in the mock exam within the dead-line **April 15** at the Information centre in DA (for some courses there is a different date which will be announced on the message board). 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. Only type written papers are accepted.
3. Please confirm on the top of the paper the names of the students who have worked together.
4. The mock exams will be returned to the students approx **3. May**, please check the course web page for further information (or contact the Information Centre, DA, )

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Reien

### IMPORTANT!

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 course are only offered at Master's level: Criminology, Petroleum Law and International Criminal Law

## Mock Exam, Spring 2011

### International Climate Change and Energy Law JUR5911

Dr. Christina Voigt

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Please answer all of the following questions.

1. Country Carbonia is a Party to the UNFCCC and to the Kyoto Protocol and listed in Annex I to the UNFCCC. According to Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol, Carbonia has committed itself to not exceed its assigned amount, calculated pursuant to its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in Annex B of the Protocol, in the commitment period 2008-2012. According to Annex B of the Protocol, Carbonia's quantified emissions limitation and reduction commitment is 92 (= minus 8 per cent), the base year is 1990.

Carbonia has a very highly emitting - but profitable - energy (i.e. oil and gas) industry and has constantly increased its emissions since 1990. In 2010, Carbonia's emissions were at an all time high of 10 per cent above its base year emissions in 1990.

The Government of Carbonia has indicated that it will not be possible for the country to meet its emissions reduction commitment by implementing domestic climate policies and measures alone, given the high costs of emissions reduction in Carbonia.

You are a senior advisor to the Government of Carbonia and asked to analyse which possibilities the Kyoto Protocol provides to Annex I countries for meeting their commitments in a flexible and cost effective manner. Please advise your Government on the pros and cons of these possibilities.

2. In 2010, an Expert Review Team (Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol) visited Carbonia. During its visit, irregularities in the country's emission inventories were discovered. Carbonia had used foreign consultants to establish its inventory, but does not possess own capacity and knowledge to maintain the inventory. As a consequence, Carbonia faces difficulties in complying with its methodological and reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol. The Expert Review Team reported these difficulties to the Compliance Committee of the Kyoto Protocol.

Which competences does the Compliance Committee have for dealing with Carbonia's irregularities?

3. REDD+ has come under significant criticism, including the argument that it may become a way for rich countries to avoid cutting their own emissions. Opponents say that REDD+ will neither address climate change nor stop deforestation but deprive communities of their rights to and in the forest and impact forest biodiversity.

Critically discuss these arguments and identify legal challenges.

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