

## Mock exam instructions for Public International Law

(Please note that writing a mock exam is not mandatory)

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Submission deadline is Friday, **1 November 2013 at 15:00** – submission in **Fronter**

1. Students type their name on top of their paper and submit it in the correct hand-in folder in Fronter.
2. Students can submit papers individually or together with fellow students. (Please consider working in groups. This can maximise your learning outcome!)
3. An upper limit of 2,500 words applies; please confirm the number of words on the top of the document. If you consider that the word limit is insufficient to respond well to all questions, you can choose to submit a response to selected questions only. Your response should be structured and concise.
4. You are strongly encouraged to respond to the mock exam while placing yourself in an exam situation (four hours, only permitted materials, etc.), especially if you are not used to four hour exams from your previous studies.
5. Submission in Fronter
  - a) Log into Fronter with your usual password and username  
<https://fronter.uio.no/>  
Find the Fronter room:
  - c) Go to the folder “Mock Exam”, and submit in the “Hand-in folder”
  - d) NB! If the paper is submitted outside the folder, other students may view it!

If you have problems with the access to **Fronter**, please send an e-mail to Elisabeth Reien ([elisabeth.reien@jus.uio.no](mailto:elisabeth.reien@jus.uio.no)). If you have substantive questions concerning the mock exam, please contact Prof. Cecilia Bailliet ([c.m.bailliet@jus.uio.no](mailto:c.m.bailliet@jus.uio.no)) or Amrei Müller ([a.s.mueller@jus.uio.no](mailto:a.s.mueller@jus.uio.no)).

6. The papers will be corrected by Amrei Müller, and tentative grade and some explanatory comments will be made available in Fronter or on paper. The mock exam will be discussed in the last lecture on 11 November 2013.

## Eksamen, JUS5540 - Public International Law, høst 2012

The United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 60/1 in 2005. Paragraphs 138

and 139 of this resolution set out the following:

“Responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

138. Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.

139. The international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, to help to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities are manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We stress the need for the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and its implications, bearing in mind the principles of the Charter and international law. We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assisting those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out.”

Discuss, in the light of the “responsibility to protect” principle,

- 1) each state’s international obligations to protect its own population;
- 2) the rights and obligations of other states to protect human beings under threat; and
- 3) the United Nations' rights and obligations to protect human beings under threat.