FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025

PROGRAMME: BSEM

YEAR/SEM: YEAR 2/SEMESTER 2

COURSE CODE: BSE 2202

NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND ETHICS

DATE: 2025-04-14

TIME: 9:00AM-12:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Read the instructions very carefully

2. The time allowed for this examination is STRICTLY three hours

3. Read each question carefully before you attempt and allocate your time equally between all the Sections

4. Write clearly and legibly. Illegible handwriting cannot be marked

5. Number the questions you have attempted

6. Use of appropriate workplace examples to illustrate your answers will earn you bonus marks

7. Any examination malpractice detected will lead to automatic disqualification.

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING ON THE QUESTION PAPER

Section A Attempt all questions by circling the most correct answer

Question 1:

1.In environmental criminal law, which principle allows prosecution without proof of intent? (4Marks)
A. Mens rea
B. Strict liability
C. Vicarious liability
D. Absolute liability

2.The principle that acknowledges developed nations should take greater responsibility for addressing global environmental issues due to their historical contributions is called: (4Marks)
A. Sustainable Development
B. Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
C. Precautionary Principle
D. Absolute Territorial Integrity

3.Which ethical framework links environmental degradation to patriarchal systems and social inequality? (4Marks)
A. Ecofeminism
B. Biocentrism
C. Social Ecology
D. Environmental Pragmatism

4.In litigation, the party who files the lawsuit is called the: (4Marks)
A. Defendant
B. Plaintiff
C. Respondent
D. Arbitrator

5.Which penalty is least likely in environmental criminal law? (4Marks)
A. Imprisonment of corporate officers
B. Mandatory community service for corporations
C. Multimillion-dollar fines
D. Revocation of business licenses

6.The belief that nature has value independent of human use aligns with…….. (4Marks)
A. Instrumental value
B. Intrinsic value
C. Utilitarianism
D. Anthropocentrism

7.The international treaty successfully phased out ozone-depleting substances like CFCs. Which one is it? (4Marks)
A. Basel Convention
B. Montreal Protocol
C. Convention on Biological Diversity
D. Ramsar Convention

8. What can the parties do next if mediation fails to resolve a dispute? (4Marks)
A. Force the mediator to decide the case
B. Proceed to litigation or arbitration
C. Automatically appeal to a higher court
D. None of the above

9.Which principle of international environmental law justifies taking preventive action in the face of scientific uncertainty to avoid environmental harm? (4Marks)
A. Polluter-Pays Principle
B. Sustainable Development
C. Precautionary Principle
D. Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

10.Which ethical perspective prioritizes human interests over non-human nature? (4Marks)
A. Biocentrism
B. Ecocentrism

C. Anthropocentrism
D. Deep Ecology

Section B Choose any 3 questions

Question 1:

4. Give a detailed account of the process of public interest litigation, its advantages and disadvantages (20mks)

Question 2:

8. Environmental rights are human rights to environmental conditions of a specified quality. Discuss the statement giving examples (20mks)

Question 3:

9. Write short notes on the following;
a) Horizontal application of environmental rights (5mks)
b) Vertical application of environmental rights (5mks)
c) Ecocentrism (5mks)
d) Theocentrism (5mks)

Question 4:

11. Discuss the principles of international environmental law (20marks)

Question 5:

10. Explain the guiding principles in the development of a legal framework for environmental management (20mks)

Question 6:

7. a) Explain the factors that influence the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (10mks)
b) Give a detailed account on the process of public interest litigation, its advantages and disadvantages (10mks)