



ZIMBABWE EZEKIEL GUTI UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF HERITAGE AND SOCIETAL ADVANCEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT, PROGRAMMING AND MANAGEMENT

EXAMINATION PAPER

**Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Development Studies: Part 4
Semester 2**

MODULE CODE : ADS 421
MODULE TITLE : International Law
DURATION : 3 Hours
DATE :

25 SEP 2025

29 SEP 2025

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Question **ONE (1)** is **Compulsory** for all & choose any other **TWO** questions.
2. Each question carries 100 Marks.
3. Start each question on a new page of your answer sheet.
4. Use relevant examples or case studies in answering your questions

1. President Donald Trump is exploiting US geopolitical heft and market power ushering in “a new world order of tariffs”. On 30 July 2025, he imposed 50 per cent tariffs on more than half of Brazilian exports. The mercurial president’s ire was directed at the “witch hunt” against Brazil’s former president, Jair Bolsonaro. At various times, India’s Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has embraced Trump as a “true friend”, a “dear friend” and a “great friend of mine”. But tariff king Trump has no permanent personal attachments, only shifting transactional interactions in search of the next good deal for America. On 30 July 2025, Trump imposed 25 per cent tariffs on India. The next day, he posted on Truth Social he didn’t care if India and Russia “take their dead economies down together”. On 6 August 2025, he announced an additional 25 per cent tariffs as penalty for India’s purchase of Russian oil. The hefty tariffs, among the highest in the world, came despite many signals from both sides that they had been close to finalising a deal. With such a stiff impost on India, Trump is reversing 25 years of bipartisan efforts on both sides to expand and deepen bilateral ties and build a strategic partnership. Given this extract, comment on the old sentiment that, ‘in International Law, there are no permanent friends, no permanent enemies but only permanent interests.’

2. ‘The international system has mandated various courts in quest to promote jurisprudence of International Law.’ Using this charade, respond by comparing the mandates and jurisdictions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC) stressing how these institutions contribute to global justice.

3. ‘The international law discourse is characterised with continuity and evolution.’ In light of this verdict, critically assess the relevance of the Game Theory in understanding the development and application of international law in the 21st century.

4. ‘A chicken-egg relationship meant to widen the Global North-Global South Gap.’ Evaluate the role of international trade and investment law in advancing or hindering development goals and trajectory in the Global South.

5. As an International Law analyst and a political scientist, share your insights on Stanley Hoffman’s (2002) submission that, “In a clash between law and politics, law bows.”

THE END