



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

COURSE CODE : ADS 425
COURSE TITLE : International Trade and Development
DURATION : 3 Hours
DATE : 28 NOV 2025

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Answer any **THREE** questions only.
2. Each question carries 25 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. Developed countries are pushing for trade penalties on high-emission products to fight climate change. Developing countries like Zimbabwe argue they need space to industrialize and cannot afford costly clean technologies without financial support. Discuss whether climate-related trade rules at the WTO should apply equally to all countries, or whether developing nations deserve special treatment. Use Zimbabwe as an illustrative case. [25]
2. WTO's TRIPS agreement enforces strict patent rules, raising medicine costs in developing countries. Zimbabwe's health sector struggles with access to affordable ARVs and essential drugs. Discuss whether Zimbabwe should push for reform of TRIPS in order to balance intellectual property rights with public health needs?[25]
3. Classical and neoclassical theories often assume perfect competition and ignore power imbalances. In practice, WTO rules, sanctions, and subsidies distort trade flows. Using Zimbabwe or another African country as a case study, evaluate the limitations of traditional trade theories in explaining contemporary trade realities. [25]
4. Zimbabwe is experiencing a trade deficit due to high imports of consumer goods. Propose solutions to address the deficit. [25]
5. Many African countries argue they are marginalized in global trade negotiations because they lack strong delegations and bargaining power. This has led to agreements that favor wealthy nations over the Global South. Discuss how Zimbabwe can and other African states strengthen their voice in WTO decision-making to ensure that global trade rules better reflect their development needs? [25]

THE END

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