



**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**  
**RESIT EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2020**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF LAW**

**COURSE CODE: LAW516/L508**

**TITLE OF PAPER: INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW/INTERNATIONAL  
TRADE AND INVESTMENT LAW**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

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**Instructions**

1. Answer any FOUR questions.

**Special Requirements**

NONE

*Candidates may complete the front cover of their answer book when instructed by the Chief Invigilator and sign their examination attendance cards but must NOT write anything else until the start of the examination period is announced.*

*No electronic devices capable of storing and retrieving text, including electronic dictionaries and any form of foreign material may be used while in the examination room.*

**DO NOT turn examination paper over until instructed to do so.**

### QUESTION ONE

The theory of comparative advantage is still the predominant explanation for why countries, even the poorest, can and do benefit from international trade.

Critically discuss the theory of comparative advantage.

(25 Marks)

### QUESTION TWO

International trade and international investment go hand in hand. Governments recognize the importance of international investments to the development of their countries and have not only created laws, but also institutions to promote international trade. You are required to write a brief on what you consider to be the more significant laws and institutions that the Government of Eswatini has created to promote investment in the country

(25 Marks)

### QUESTION THREE

a) What are:

- i) The objectives; and (5 marks)
- ii) The functions of the WTO. (5 marks)

b) Write a brief on the Doha Development Round for your recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in preparation for his travelling to his first WTO meeting. (15 marks)

(25 Marks)

#### QUESTION FOUR

In WTO law, dumping is not prohibited. It is however condemned if it causes injury to the domestic industry of the importing country.

Discuss.

(25 Marks)

#### QUESTION FIVE

Special and differential treatment is an integral part of the WTO system. You have been asked to submit a brief on any advantages derived by developing countries from special and differential treatment provisions.

(25 Marks)