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**Presidency University**

**Bengaluru**

**SCHOOL OF LAW**

**Summer Term End Term Examination-August 2024**

**Semester**: 10th

**Course Code**: Law322

**Course Name**: International Trade Lawnd

**Program & Sem**: BA.LLB.,BBA.LLB.,BCOM.LLB (HONS) 10th

**Date**:07-08-2024

**Time**: 9:30AM-12:30PM

**Max Marks**: 100

**Weightage**: 50%

**Instructions:**

1. *Read the all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
2. *Do not write any matter on the question paper other than roll number.*

**Part A**

**Answer any 4 Questions. Each question carries 5 marks. (4Qx 5M= 20M)**

1. How do Voluntary Restraint Agreements help in reducing exports from a host country?
2. Can government policies that implement quotas be called a protectionist measure?
3. Did the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 introduce any incentives or schemes for exporters?
4. How does the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism Policy violate the MFN principle of WTO?
5. Discuss the procedure for the establishment of a panel under the dispute settlement mechanism of WTO.
6. How do countervailing measures impact trade relations between countries?

**Part B**

**Answer any 4 questions. Each Question carries 10 marks. (4Q X 10M=40)**

1. How does WTO collaborate with other international organizations for global economic development? What are the recent developments and challenges faced by WTO in the modern global economy?
2. Explain the concept of balance of payment while elaborating upon capital, current and financial account. Also specify the legal provisions dealing with capital and current accounts.
3. Differentiate between technology transfer and technology diffusion. List out the various trade barriers hindering the transfer of environmentally sound technology and also analyse how TRIPS flexibilities can be used to achieve sustainable development goals.
4. What are the challenges India might face due to the implementation of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism? How does India plan to tackle the challenges?
5. Most Favoured Nation Principle is a general rule envisaged in GATT. But under some circumstances, transcending this principle might be permitted. Elaborate on the specific conditions under which MFN principle might be excused, with the help of relevant WTO agreements.
6. What measures does India take to address challenges and barriers faced by exporters, and how effective have these measures been in facilitating trade?

**Part-C**

**Answer any 2 questions. Each Question carries 20 marks. (2Q X 20M=40)**

1. “When international prices are much higher, farmers prefer to export thereby resulting in lower procurement by the Government agencies which leads to scarcity of foodgrains. Similarly, if the MSP exceeds international prices, it can lead to decline in export as more farmers will sell their produce for government procurement”. Comment on the statement by drawing a co-relation between minimum support price guaranteed to farmers and the export of agricultural produce.
2. “The government aims to promote and assist export-oriented businesses”. In light of this statement, discuss few export promotion councils and the role they play for the growth in export of specific sectors.
3. Explain the objectives of duty exemption and remission schemes in international trade policy. How do these schemes promote export competitiveness, attract foreign investment, and stimulate economic growth while ensuring compliance with international trade rules and obligations?