



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Roll No.

Mid - Term Examinations – October 2025

Date: 09-10-2025

Time: 11.45am to 01.15pm

School: SOL	Program: BA LLB/BBA LLB/ <u>B.COM</u> LLB (Hons.)	
Course Code: LAW4028	Course Name: Foreign Trade Law	
Semester: IX	Max Marks:50	Weightage:25%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	24	26	-	-	-

Instructions:

- Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

5Q x 2M=10M

1	What are the different tariff and non-tariff barriers established by the Central Government?	2 Marks	L1	CO2
2	What role does the World Trade Organization (WTO) play in regulating anti-dumping measures?	2 Marks	L2	CO2
3	How does the Duty Entitlement Pass Book scheme contribute to promoting exports and enhancing competitiveness?	2 Marks	L2	CO1
4	What is the role and function of RBI under FEMA?	2 Marks	L2	CO2
5	Why is the regulation of International Trade necessary?	2 Marks	L2	CO1

Part B

Answer the Questions.

Total Marks 40M

6.	Which theory in your view, classical or modern, provides a more accurate explanation for international trade patterns in India presently, and why?	10 Marks	L4	CO 1
Or				
7.	How absolute cost advantage and comparative cost advantage	10 Marks	L4	CO

	theories differ in their implications for trade policy, particularly in terms of tariffs and other trade barriers?			1
--	--	--	--	----------

8.	India is facing a trade deficit with several ASEAN countries. As an international trade analyst, design a trade optimization plan that focuses on reducing outflows and maximizing inflows of foreign exchange, considering WTO obligations, anti-dumping duties, and permissible subsidies under India's trade policy.	10 Marks	L6	CO 1
-----------	---	-----------------	-----------	-----------------

Or

9.	<p>In 2013, the United States filed a complaint at the WTO against India's domestic content requirements (DCR) under its National Solar Mission, alleging that they discriminated against foreign solar cell and module manufacturers, violating GATT 1994 and the TRIMs Agreement. India argued that the measures were intended to promote renewable energy and protect its environment, invoking GATT Article XX (General Exceptions).</p> <p>Question: As part of India's legal counsel at the WTO:</p> <p>i. Analyze whether India's domestic content requirements violated its WTO commitments under GATT 1994 and TRIMs.</p> <p>ii. Assess India's justification under Article XX and whether it meets the "necessity" and "non-discrimination" tests.</p>	5+5 Marks	L4	CO 1
-----------	--	------------------	-----------	-----------------

10.	In your perspective, how did the FTP of 2023 address emerging challenges and opportunities in international trade, such as digitalization, sustainability, and geopolitical tensions, compared to the FTP of 2015?	10 Marks	L5	CO2
------------	--	-----------------	-----------	------------

Or

11.	Reflecting on the FTP of 2015, what were the main strategies and initiatives introduced to promote export growth, enhance competitiveness, and integrate domestic industries into global value chains?	10 Marks	L5	CO2
------------	--	-----------------	-----------	------------

12.	<p>In light of India's shift from a pre-liberalization to a post-liberalization trade regime, evaluate how globalization and international trade policies have shaped legislative responses in India. Assume you are a policy consultant advising the Ministry of Commerce on further trade liberalization measures.</p> <p>Develop a detailed policy note discussing the legislative amendments</p>	10 Marks	L6	CO2
------------	--	-----------------	-----------	------------

	required to align India's trade policies with global trade trends while protecting domestic interests.			
Or				
13.	An Indian pharmaceutical company plans to expand exports to multiple countries but faces issues related to tariff and non-tariff barriers, anti-dumping duties, and foreign exchange regulations. Using your understanding of international trade organizations (WTO, GATT) and India's foreign trade policy, prepare a comprehensive compliance and risk management plan highlighting how foreign exchange inflows and outflows can be optimized while ensuring adherence to international trade rules.	10 Marks	L6	C02