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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Even Semester Mid Term, March 2026

Date: 11/03/2026

Time: 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: PGL3058

Course Name: Law Relating to International Commercial Transactions and Foreign Trade

Semester: Second Semester

Max. Marks: 50

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	28	62

PART-A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Explain the National Treatment principle in international trade.	2	CO1	BT2
2	What is the Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) principle under the WTO?	2	CO2	BT2
3	What is dumping and why are anti-dumping measures used?	2	CO1	BT2
4	What is the role of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)?	2	CO1	BT2
5	Define non-tariff barriers (NTBs) with examples.	2	CO1	BT2

PART-B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Discuss the concept of dumping in international trade and its potential impacts on domestic industries and markets. How does dumping differ from fair competition, and what factors contribute to determining whether an imported product is being dumped?	10	CO2	BT4
7	Critically analyze the practice of dumping in international trade by examining its economic and legal implications for importing countries. Evaluate how anti-dumping measures seek to balance the interests of domestic industries, consumers, and free trade under the WTO framework.	10	CO2	BT4

PART-C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Critically analyze how the WTO Agreement on Agriculture balances trade liberalization with food security concerns of developing countries. Evaluate whether this balance has been effective in practice.	10	CO2	BT4
9	Examine the domestic support framework under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. Analyze how the 'box' system affects policy autonomy of developing countries compared to developed countries.	10	CO2	BT4

PART-D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	A developing country is facing repeated trade disputes under the WTO framework but argues that such disputes would have been easier to manage under the earlier GATT system. As a trade policy advisor, apply your understanding of the institutional differences between GATT 1947 and the WTO to explain why the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism offers a more effective and predictable system for resolving trade disputes.	10	CO1	BT4
11	During the Uruguay Round negotiations, developing countries expressed concerns about increased obligations under a new multilateral trade body. Analyze how the creation of the WTO addressed both the limitations of GATT and the concerns of developing countries through institutional reforms and special provisions.	10	CO1	BT4

PART-E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
12	<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</p>	10	CO2	BT6

	<p>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>			
13	<p>In 2018, the United States challenged India's export promotion schemes, including the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), claiming they were prohibited export subsidies under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement).</p> <p>As India's legal advisor, prepare a note discussing:</p> <p>i. Whether India's export promotion schemes constitute prohibited subsidies under WTO law.</p> <p>ii. Possible defenses India can raise under special and differential treatment provisions for developing countries.</p> <p>iii. Policy alternatives India could adopt to replace these schemes while complying with WTO obligations.</p>	10	CO2	BT6