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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: 12/03/2026

Time: 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM

Course Code: LAW2106

Course Name: International Trade Law

Semester: Eight Semester

Max. Marks: 50

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	46	44

PART-A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Explain the importance of international trade for national economies.	2	CO1	BT2
2	Why are exports and imports essential for India's economic development?	2	CO1	BT2
3	What is the significance of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle?	2	CO2	BT2
4	Explain dumping under international trade law?	2	CO2	BT2
5	Distinguish between the pre-liberalisation and post-liberalisation trade regimes in India.	2	CO1	BT2

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

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Country A has abundant labour but limited capital, while Country B has abundant capital but limited labour. Country A specialises in producing textiles, whereas Country B produces machinery. Using the Factor Proportion Theory, analyse the likely pattern of trade between the two countries.	10	CO1	BT3
7	"In the era of globalisation, international trade is no longer a matter of choice but a necessity for developing economies." Critically analyse the importance of international trade for countries like India, highlighting both its benefits and challenges.	10	CO1	BT4

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

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	An Indian company purchases electronic goods from a German exporter under FOB (Free on Board) terms. After the goods are loaded onto the ship at the German port, they are damaged during transit. Analyse who bears the risk of loss under the applicable INCOTERM.	10	CO1	BT3
9	In a globalised economy, disputes frequently arise between countries over tariffs, subsidies, and trade restrictions. Analyse the need and importance of International Trade Law in regulating global trade and maintaining fair competition among nations.	10	CO1	BT2

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

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	Discuss the major changes brought by the establishment of the WTO as compared to the earlier GATT framework.	10	CO2	BT2
11	Country X grants a reduced customs duty on imported steel from Country Y under a trade agreement but does not extend the same concession to similar steel imports from Country Z, even though both are WTO members. Analyse whether Country X's action is consistent with Article I of GATT.	10	CO2	BT3

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

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
12	Country A imposes safeguard measures on agricultural imports from Country B, claiming serious injury to its domestic producers. Country B challenges the measure before the WTO. Analyse the procedure that would be followed under the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) and discuss the possible outcomes of the dispute.	10	CO2	BT3
13	Country A alleges that imported goods from Country B are being sold at prices lower than their normal value, causing injury to its domestic industry. Examine whether Country A can impose anti-dumping duties under WTO law.	10	CO2	BT3