Roll No										

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

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Bengaluru

Even Semester End Term Examination, May / June 2026		
Date: 23/05/2026		Time: 01.00 PM - 04.00 PM
Course Code: LAW2106	Course Name: International Trade Law	
Semester: Eight Semester	Max. Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4
Marks	22	38	58	62

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is 'technology transfer' in international trade?	2	CO2	BT1
2	What is the Automatic Approval Scheme for FDI?	2	CO1	BT1
3	Define 'joint venture' in the context of international trade.	2	CO3	BT1
4	What is DFIA (Duty-Free Import Authorization)?	2	CO3	BT1
5	What are SPS measures? Give one example.	2	CO4	BT1
6	What is the role of the Board of Trade in India?	2	CO3	BT1
7	What is 'national treatment' under GATT Article III?	2	CO2	BT1
8	Define 'safeguard measures' under WTO.	2	CO2	BT1
9	Why are diamonds and jewellery significant to India's foreign trade?	2	CO2	BT2
10	What is FCCB?	2	CO3	BT1

PART B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
11	Explain the provisions relating to investment in foreign countries and establishment of business outside India under FEMA, 2000.	10	CO3	BT2
12	Examine the role of Joint Ventures, FDI and FII in India's international trade and investment framework.	10	CO3	BT3

PARTC: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Qn.No	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
13	Discuss the WTO framework regulating trade in agricultural products.	10	CO4	BT1
14	Examine India's regulatory framework for IT services in international trade, with reference to GATS and domestic policy.	10	CO4	BT3

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Qn.No	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
15	Explain the theories of international trade with reference to their impact on India's foreign trade policy.	10	CO1	BT2
16	Critically analyze the control exercised by the State over foreign trade in India in the pre- and post-liberalization era.	10	CO1	BT4

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M				
Qn.No	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
17	SmartTech India Pvt. Ltd. acquires a technology license from a US firm to manufacture semiconductors. Two years later, the US firm markets advanced next-generation technology globally. Country Z claims SmartTech is "dumping" goods manufactured using "obsolete" technology in their market. Simultaneously, SmartTech claims the US firm violated the technology transfer agreement. Analyze: (a) whether the "obsolete technology" argument constitutes dumping under WTO law; (b) the WTO framework on technology transfer; and (c) SmartTech's remedies.	15	CO2	BT5
18	Analyze the WTO framework on transfer of technology and the concerns of developing nations regarding dumping of old technology and goods.	15	CO2	BT4

PART F: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M				
Qn.No	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
19	ExportHouse Pvt. Ltd. received an Advance Authorization to import raw materials duty-free for manufacturing goods for export. The company failed to fulfill its export obligation within the 18-month period. DGFT issued a notice demanding recovery of customs duty with 15% annual interest plus penalty. ExportHouse claims force majeure (COVID-19 lockdown) as defense. Advise ExportHouse on its legal rights and available remedies.	15	CO3	BT5
20	Examine the various duty-related export promotion schemes in India — DEPB, Duty Drawback, Advance Authorization, and DFIA — and analyze their role in promoting exports and WTO compliance.	15	CO3	BT4

PART G: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 20 M				
Qn.No	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
21	MediPharm India, a leading generic drug manufacturer, exports affordable generic HIV medicines to Country Z (an LDC). Country Y, which holds the originator patent, challenges India's compulsory license for this drug at WTO, arguing India violates TRIPS. Country Z invokes the Doha Declaration. Analyze: (a) the legality of India's compulsory license under TRIPS; (b) Country Z's rights as an LDC; (c) Country Y's legal arguments; and (d) the likely WTO outcome.	20	CO4	BT5
22	Critically analyze India's trade policy and legal framework in specialized sectors — agricultural products, textiles, IT services, and pharmaceuticals — in the context of WTO obligations, identifying key challenges and opportunities.	20	CO4	BT5