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**Presidency University**

**Bengaluru**

 **SCHOOL OF LAW**

**Make-Up Examinations, July 2024**

**Winter Semester**:

**Course Code**: LAW320

**Course Name**: World Trade Organization

**Program & Sem**:

**Date**: 05-07-2024

**Time**: 9:30am to 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.*
3. *x*

**Part A**

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

1. Write a note on Bretton Woods Conference
2. What is the significance of the Geneva Meeting?
3. Write a note on Havana Charter.
4. What were the birth defects of GATT?
5. What is the theory of infant industry and what are its criticisms?
6. What was a Cobden-Chevalier Treaty?

**Part B**

**Answer any 4 Questions. Each question carries 10 marks. (4Qx10M=40M)**

7. Describe the functions and objectives of the World Trade Organization (WTO). How does it differ from its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)?

8. Analyze the impact of the WTO's Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM) on member countries' trade policies and transparency. How does the TPRM contribute to improving trade relations among nations.

9. Assess the WTO's efforts to integrate developing countries into the global trading system. How does the WTO assist developing nations in enhancing their participation in international trade?

10. Analyze the WTO's role in regulating trade in agricultural products. How do agricultural subsidies, tariffs, and non-tariff barriers affect global agricultural trade, and how does the WTO address these issues?

11. The Ministerial Conference and the General Council has the ultimate authority to adopt interpretations of the WTO Agreement as well as any of the Multilateral Trade Agreements. In the light of this statement, elaborate the provision contained under Art. IX:2 of the WTO Agreement.

12. Though in general, the preferred mode of decision making in the WTO remains ‘consensus’ still at times it becomes inevitable to opt for a majority ‘vote’, as consensus has its own drawbacks. Highlight those instances when decision making through voting is preferred over consensus.

**Part C**

**Answer any 2 Questions. Each question carries 20 marks. (2Qx20M=40M)**

13. Analyze a scenario where a developing country imposes trade-balancing requirements to support its emerging renewable energy sector. How would such measures conflict with the TRIMs Agreement, and what alternative policies could the country pursue to achieve its environmental goals without violating TRIMs provisions?

14. A developing country imposes export restrictions on staple crops to ensure domestic food security. Analyze how these restrictions might conflict with the AoA. What measures can the country take to align its policies with the AoA while ensuring food security?

15. Imagine a scenario where a developing country is facing a severe agricultural pest outbreak and needs to use patented agrochemicals to protect its crops. How can the country navigate TRIPS provisions to ensure timely and affordable access to these agrochemicals?