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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY BENGALURU

 **SET A**

SCHOOL OF LAW

**END TERM EXAMINATION – MAY / JUNE 2024**

**Semester:** Semester VIII - 2020

**Course Code:** LAW320

**Course Name:** WTO

**Program:** BA LLB Honors

**Date :** June 20, 2024

**Time :** 01.00pm to 04.00pm

**Max Marks:** 100

**Weightage:** 50%

**Instructions:**

1. *Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
2. *Question paper consists of 3 parts.*
3. *Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.*
4. *Do not write any information on the question paper other than Roll Number.*

**PART A**

**ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS 4Q X 5M = 20 MARKS**

* 1. What do you mean by factors of production?
	2. Explain the theory of comparative advantage?
	3. What is the theory of infant industry and what are its criticisms?
	4. Explain the ‘partial rebuttal of comparative advantage theory’.
	5. What is the significance of the Geneva Meeting?
	6. Write a note on Havana Charter.

(CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge]

**PART B**

**ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS 4Q X 10M = 40 MARKS**

* 1. Evaluate the WTO's role in promoting trade liberalization, and facilitating negotiations on multilateral trade agreements. What challenges does the WTO face in achieving its objectives?

(CO2) [Application]

* 1. The principle of non – determination is an indispensable element of international trade relations. In this context, critically examine the concept of MFN & NT and comment on how MFN principle enhances synchronized & amicable trade relations?

(CO4) [Application]

* 1. Evaluate the role of the WTO in addressing trade-related intellectual property rights and its impact on innovation, technology transfer, and access to essential medicines, with the help of relevant examples.

(CO2) [Application]

* 1. The multilateral trade negotiations have always reached a pit stop on the question of agricultural reforms. It is because of this lack of consensus, that AOA is considered an uneasy compromise between member countries. In this backdrop, critically evaluate WTO’s role in regulating agricultural trade amidst the labyrinth of subscribes, tariff and non-tariff barriers?

(CO4) [Application]

* 1. Though, in general, the preferred mode of decision-making in the WTO remains ‘consensus, ' at times, it becomes inevitable to opt for a majority vote, as consensus has its own disadvantages. In such cases, decision making through voting is preferred. Applying the relevant provisions of the Marrakesh Agreement, specify the instances when decision making through voting is preferred over consensus

(CO4) [Application]

* 1. Examine the role of private standards and certification schemes in facilitating compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary requirements. How do these non-governmental measures interact with the obligations of WTO members under the SPS Agreement, and what are the implications for international trade? Answer with the help of relevant provisions and examples.

(CO2) [Application]

**PART C**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS 2Q X 20M = 40 MARKS**

* 1. Analyze the role of the TRIMs Agreement in a situation where a country introduced subsidies for green energy technologies that favored local producers. How could the country restructure its subsidy program to comply with TRIMs while still promoting environmental goals?

(CO3) [Analysis]

* 1. Analyze a scenario where a country is accused of providing illegal subsidies to its domestic industries. How does the WTO dispute settlement mechanism address such issues, and what are the potential implications for the subsidizing country?

(CO3) [Analysis]

* 1. Consider a case where a multinational corporation challenges a country's environmental regulation as a violation of the TRIMs Agreement. What legal and economic arguments can the country present to defend its regulation under the exceptions allowed in the WTO framework?

(CO3) [Analysis]