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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY BENGALURU

 **SET-B**

SCHOOL OF LAW

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

**Semester :** Semester VIII - 2020

**Course Code :** LAW322

**Course Name :** - International Trade Law

**Program :** BA LLB Honors

**Date :** June 20, 2024

**Time :** 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM

**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. How do Voluntary Restraint Agreements help in reducing exports from a host country?

(CO1) [Knowledge]

* 1. How did the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 aim to promote exports from India?
	2. What is the role of the WTO in dispute resolution between member countries?
	3. How are the foreign exchange reserves managed by RBI?

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

* 1. What are the different tariff and non-tariff barriers established by the Central Government?

(CO1) [Knowledge]

* 1. How do importing countries investigate dumping in their domestic market, and what actions can they take in response to dumping?

(CO1) [Knowledge]

**PART B**

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

* 1. Evaluate the pros and drawbacks of trade protectionism. How do protectionist measures, such as tariffs and subsidies, impact domestic industries, consumers, and international trade dynamics?

(CO2) [Application]

* 1. Assess the idea of trade sustainability and its importance in modern trade agreements. How can trade policies balance economic growth with environmental and social considerations?

(CO4) [Application]

* 1. Identify the difference between technology transfer and technology diffusion. List out the multiple trade barriers hindering the transfer of environmentally sound technology and also analyze how TRIPS flexibilities can be used to achieve sustainable development goals.

(CO2) [Application]

* 1. Evaluate the concept of balance of payment (BoP) while elaborating upon capital, current and financial account. Also specify the legal provisions dealing with capital and current accounts.

(CO4) [Application]

* 1. The Make-In-India Campaign is an initiative of the Government of India (GOI) to boost and support domestic industries. The prime objective of the Make-In-India move is to produce and sell domestic products on a large scale, both in India and abroad. In this context, why does the Government of India defend the Make-In-India campaign against criticisms of protectionism?

(CO2) [Application]

* 1. Reflecting on the principles of non-discrimination and most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment enshrined in international trade law, how do tariff reductions promote fairness and equality among trading partners by ensuring that similar products are subject to similar tariff rates?

(CO4) [Application]

**PART C**

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

* 1. Country A, a major producer of agricultural goods, accuses Country B of providing illegal subsidies to its farmers, resulting in unfair competition in the global market. Country B denies the allegations and argues that its subsidies are necessary for rural development and poverty alleviation. Country A files a complaint with the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). Analyze the legal arguments and potential outcomes of this dispute, considering the relevant provisions of the WTO agreements.

(CO3) [Analysis]

* 1. Country C, a small island nation heavily reliant on tourism, imposes import quotas on foreign-made automobiles to protect its domestic automobile industry and conserve foreign exchange reserves. Country D, a neighboring country with a competitive automobile industry, argues that Country C's quota restrictions discriminate against foreign products and requests consultations under the WTO's dispute settlement process. Examine the legal and economic factors that Country C must consider in justifying its import quotas and the potential impact of the dispute on bilateral trade relations.

(CO3) [Analysis]

* 1. Country M, a small island nation vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, introduces a carbon tax on imported goods to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable development. Country N, a major exporter of goods to Country M, argues that the carbon tax discriminates against foreign products and requests consultations with Country M under the WTO's dispute settlement process. Examine the legal and policy considerations involved in this dispute and propose potential solutions that balance environmental objectives with trade liberalization.

(CO3) [Analysis]