


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<div><div>UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025 Course: International business laws Program: MBA IB Course Code: INTB8002P</div><div>Semester: IV Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100</div></div>			
SECTION A 10Qx2M=20Marks			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1.	1. Which of the following is the most effective way to prevent business disputes? A) Ignoring minor disagreements B) Establishing clear contracts with dispute resolution clauses C) Focusing solely on profits D) Delaying problem resolution	2	CO1
	2. What is the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in dispute resolution? A) To negotiate trade agreements only B) To provide a platform for dispute settlement between member countries C) To create international laws for business operations D) To mediate personal disputes	2	
	3. Which organization is known for providing arbitration services in commercial disputes? A) United Nations B) World Trade Organization (WTO) C) International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) D) World Bank	2	
	4. Which of the following is NOT considered a method of dispute resolution? A) Mediation B) Litigation C) Arbitration D) Bribery	2	
	5. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are primarily designed to: A) Protect patents and trademarks only B) Encourage innovation and creativity C) Regulate international trade D) Provide free access to ideas and inventions	2	

	6. Which of the following is a major international convention for the protection of intellectual property rights? A) The Paris Convention B) The Geneva Convention C) The Hague Convention D) The Maastricht Treaty	2	
	7. TRIPS stands for: A) Trade Restrictions and International Protective Standards B) Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights C) Technological Rights in International Protection Systems D) Trade Rights for International Product Safety	2	
	8. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was established to: A) Regulate agricultural exports B) Promote free trade and reduce tariffs C) Preventing monopolies D) Resolve trade disputes between nations	2	
	9. Which of the following is an example of an international agreement that regulates trade? A) The Treaty of Versailles B) The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) C) The Treaty of Rome D) The Paris Climate Agreement	2	
	10. Which of the following is protected under international intellectual property law? A) Only trademarks B) Only patents C) Both patents and trademarks D) Neither patents nor trademarks	2	
SECTION B 4Qx5M= 20 Marks			
Q 2.	A. Explain the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in resolving international trade disputes. What are the advantages and limitations of the dispute resolution mechanism provided by the WTO?	5	CO2
	B. Describe the role of multinational corporations in shaping global agricultural trade policies. How do these corporations impact small-scale farmers in developing countries through international trade agreements?	5	
	C. Discuss the various stages of economic integration, from a free trade area to a political union. How do each of these stages impact member states in terms of trade policies, economic growth, and sovereignty?	5	
	D. How can awareness of cultural differences, such as collectivism versus individualism, high-context versus low-context, and hierarchical versus egalitarian structures, help in managing disputes internationally?	5	

SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks			
Q 3.	A. Demonstrate the challenges faced by developing countries in implementing and enforcing intellectual property rights. To what extent do global IPR regimes favor developed nations?	10	CO3
	B. Interpret the role of competition laws in preventing monopolies and fostering consumer welfare. Use specific case studies to illustrate the success or failure of competition law enforcement.	10	
	C. Given the complexity of cross-border transactions, disputes may arise from differences in legal systems, cultural norms, and business practices. Explore the ways in which international disputes are resolved.	10	
SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks			
Q 4.	A. Examine the relationship between economic integration and sustainable development goals (SDGs). How can economic blocs like the European Union (EU) or the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) contribute to the achievement of SDGs, particularly in terms of poverty reduction, clean energy, and responsible consumption?	15	CO2
	B. How do anti-dumping policies impact the relationship between developed and developing countries in international trade? Analyse with reference to specific cases of anti-dumping measures.	15	