


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<div><div>UPES</div><div>End Semester Examination, May 2025</div></div>			
Course: WTO Agreements		Semester: VI	
Program: BBA - FT		Time: 03 hrs.	
Course Code: INTB3011		Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is a CLOSED BOOK exam• Cellphones / Tablets / Laptops / smart watches etc. are NOT allowed.• Please ensure that you do not change the question number when writing your answers.			
<div><div>SECTION A</div><div>10Qx2M=20Marks</div></div>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	The principle of "Most Favoured Nation" under WTO means: A. Preferential treatment for developing countries B. Equal trade treatment among members C. Free trade with no tariffs D. Banning non-member countries	2	CO1
Q 2	Which of the following is true about GATT? A. It had a permanent legal structure B. It included trade in services C. It was a multilateral treaty without an institutional framework D. It was managed by the World Bank	2	
Q 3	WTO expanded the scope of GATT by including: A. Trade in services B. Intellectual property rights C. Investment rules D. All of the above	2	
Q 4	Which of the following is NOT a function of the WTO? A. Administer trade agreements B. Set global interest rates C. Settle trade disputes D. Monitor national trade policies	2	
Q 5	The term dumping in international trade means: A. Exporting products at higher than domestic prices B. Importing excess goods from abroad C. Exporting goods below cost or market value D. Destroying defective goods	2	
Q 6	One major criticism of WTO is that: A. It promotes protectionism B. It gives equal power to all members	2	

	C. It favors richer countries over developing nations D. It bans intellectual property rights		
Q 7	How many countries initially signed the GATT agreement in 1947? A. 10 B. 23 C. 50 D. 76	2	
Q 8	Which of the following is true about GATT? A. It had a permanent legal structure B. It included trade in services C. It was a multilateral treaty without an institutional framework D. It was managed by the World Bank	2	
Q 9	WTO expanded the scope of GATT by including: A. Trade in services B. Intellectual property rights C. Investment rules D. All of the above	2	
Q 10	The highest decision-making body of the WTO is: A. Secretariat B. Dispute Settlement Body C. Ministerial Conference D. General Council	2	
SECTION B 4Qx5M= 20 Marks			
Q 11	Discuss the main functions of the World Trade Organization (WTO). How do these functions support global trade?	5	CO2
Q 12	Explain on the principle of “Transparency” in WTO operations. How does this principle help create a fair trading environment?	5	CO2
Q 13	Discuss the purpose of the TBT Agreement. How does it prevent technical regulations from becoming unnecessary trade barriers?	5	CO2
Q 14	Analyze how the SPS Agreement addresses disputes related to food safety and agricultural imports. Provide relevant WTO case examples.	5	CO2
SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks			
Q 15	How has the liberalization of the textile and clothing sectors under the ATC affected developing countries with weaker industrial bases, and what strategies can these countries adopt to remain competitive in the global market?	10	CO3
Q 16	a) The WTO categorizes subsidies into Amber, Blue, and Green Boxes. Explain these categories and assess how developed countries have used these classifications to their advantage.	10	CO3

	b) Analyze how shifting domestic subsidies from Amber Box to Green or Blue Boxes has enabled developed nations to maintain high levels of agricultural support. Why is such flexibility not available to India?		
Q 17	Critically evaluate the trade-off between maintaining high tariffs for domestic industry protection versus reducing them to promote export competitiveness	10	CO3
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks</p>			
Q 18	<p>In June 2015, Lee Pharma Limited, an Indian pharmaceutical company, applied for a compulsory licence to manufacture Saxagliptin, an anti-diabetic drug patented by Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS) and later owned by AstraZeneca (AZ). Lee Pharma argued that the drug was not being manufactured in India, was being imported in limited quantities, and was sold at a high price (₹41–₹45 per tablet), making it unaffordable for much of the Indian population. The company claimed it could produce the drug for ₹30 per tablet and meet domestic demand. This application brought into focus the conflict between intellectual property protection and public health concerns. While the TRIPS agreement under the WTO allows compulsory licensing under certain conditions, including unavailability or unaffordability of a patented product, granting such a licence could strain international relations and discourage foreign investment in India's pharmaceutical sector. India had previously granted a compulsory licence in 2012 to Natco Pharma for the cancer drug Nexavar, which drew global criticism and concerns over the undermining of innovation. The case of Saxagliptin thus presents a dilemma for Indian policymakers: whether to prioritize access to affordable medicine for public welfare or uphold strong patent protections to foster innovation and attract foreign R&D investment.</p> <p>With respect to the above case study, answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> State and explain the various types of patent regimes and their advantages and disadvantages. What is the economic rationale behind compulsory licensing? On what grounds has Lee Pharma applied for a compulsory licence for Saxagliptin? Is Lee Pharma justified in applying for the compulsory licence for Saxagliptin? Compare and contrast the Indian process patent regime prior to 2005 with the post-2005 product patent regime. How did this transition impact domestic pharmaceutical innovation and global trade relations? 	15	CO4
Q 19	The case study “ <i>Should India Impose an Anti-Dumping Duty on Chinese Tyres?</i> ” explores the growing tensions within India’s tyre industry in response to a sharp rise in imports of low-priced truck and bus radial (TBR) tyres from China. Indian tyre manufacturers, represented by the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA), argued that these	15	O4

	<p>imports were being dumped at unfairly low prices—lower than their price in China’s domestic market—undermining domestic production, hurting investment returns, and discouraging capacity expansion. They also highlighted the “inverted duty structure” in India, where finished tyres had lower import duties than raw materials like natural rubber, further disadvantaging local producers. On the other hand, the All India Tyre Dealers’ Federation (AITDF) opposed the imposition of an anti-dumping duty, claiming that imported tyres helped reduce transportation costs, promoted competition, and accelerated radialization in India. The Federation accused domestic manufacturers of cartelization and anti-competitive behavior. The case presents a policy dilemma for India’s Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD): whether to protect domestic industry through duties or allow market forces to operate freely in the interest of consumers and trade competitiveness. It also reflects the broader global challenge of balancing trade liberalization with fair competition in an era of rising protectionism</p> <p>With respect to the above case study, answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Explain the concept of anti-dumping under the WTO framework. How does the case of Chinese tyre imports fit into the criteria for initiating anti-dumping investigations and duties? b) Examine the role of capital-intensive production in radial tyre manufacturing. How does this impact the strategic choices of Indian manufacturers amid rising Chinese competition? c) How can India design trade policies that are both pro-competition and pro-manufacturer without favoring one stakeholder disproportionately? 		
--	--	--	--