Name:

Enrolment No:



Semester: VII

Max. Marks: 100

Marks

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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES **End Semester Examination, December 2019**

Course: WTO & the Law **Course Code:** LLBL 413

Programme: BBA, LL.B. (Hons.) International Trade & Investment Law 2016

Time: 03 hrs. No. of page/s: 2 **Instructions:**

S. No.

1. Attempt *all questions* from Section A & D.

1. Attempt any two questions from Section B & C.

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Q 1	Discuss the context which led to the establishment of WTO.	2	1	
Q 2	'MFN clause in GATT is a misnomer', Comment.	2	2	
Q 3	Analyze the decision making process in WTO.	2	2&3	
Q 4	Briefly analyze WTO's Membership and Accession procedure.	2	2	
Q 5	Comment upon the USA's recent withdrawal of GSP status to India.	2	3&4	
	SECTION B			
Q 6	Critically examine the trade and environment conflict under GATT/WTO jurisprudence. What trends do you observe in settling such disputes by WTO DSB?	10	2&3	
Q 7	Q 7 Discuss the scope, objectives, functions and structure of the WTO as an International Trade Organization. What future do you foresee for WTO in regulating international trade?			
Q 8	Critically discuss the various rounds of GATT negotiations for liberalizing international trade relations. How Uruguay round was distinct from the previous rounds of trade negotiations?	10	3&4	
SECTION-C				
Q 9	Critically analyze the contribution of the WTO in the last twenty years to establish a level playing field in the regulation of international trade. Compare its success with GATT.	10	3&5	
Q 10	Discuss the special and differential treatment given to developing and least-developed countries under GATT/WTO regime on international trade. Cite few examples.		2,3&4	
Q 11	What are the main obligations of the WTO Members to fulfil for the formation of a Regional Trade Agreement (RTA)? Critically discuss the merits and demerits of RTAs in the context of the WTO. Substantiate your answer with a case example.	10	4&5	

	SECTION-D		
Q 12	Critically analyze the legal requirements for taking environmental measures by WTO Members while regulating their trade as laid down under GATT Article XX. Substantiate your answer with case examples. Discuss the importance of WTO DSB decision in <i>Shrimp-Turtle</i> dispute.	15	3&5
Q 13	"Bilateral and regional investment agreements have proliferated in the last few decades and new ones are still being negotiated. Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) clauses link investment agreements by ensuring that the parties to one treaty provide treatment no less favourable than the treatment they provide under other treaties in areas covered by the clause. MFN clauses have thus become a significant instrument of economic liberalization in the investment area. Moreover, by giving the investors of all the parties benefiting from a country's MFN clause the right, in similar circumstances, to treatment no less favourable than a country's closest or most influential partners can negotiate on the matters the clause covers, MFN avoids economic distortions that would occur through more selective country-by-country liberalization". In the light of this statement, critically analyze the outcome of White Industries Australia Limited v. The Republic of India, Final Award. 30 Nov 2011.	20	2,3&5
Q 14	Discuss the main provisions of the WTO Agreement on Trade in Services. How does trade in services complements trade in goods? Discuss the various modes of supply laid down under the WTO Agreement on Trade in Services.	15	3&5