

Name:

Enrollment Number:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**Online End Semester Examination, May 2021**

**Course: International Economic Law**

**Programme: B. A., LL.B. (Hons.) Energy/Criminal/Labor & Constitutional Law**

**Course Code: CLCC 4008**

**Semester: 8**

**Time: 03 hrs**

**Marks: 100**

**SECTION A**

**1. Each Question carries 5 Marks. Attempt all questions.**

S. No.	Questions	CO
Q1	Enabling Clause under WTO	1
Q2	Mercantilist theory of International trade	1
Q3	International Monetary fund	1
Q4	Grandfather Clause under GATT	1
Q5	Anti-Dumping Duty	1
Q6	Portfolio Investment	1

**SECTION B**

**1. Each Question carries 10 marks. Attempt all Questions**

Q7	Explain the Principle of national Treatment as provided under WTO with the help of 2 leading case laws	2
Q8	Explain SPS agreement of WTO and Also discuss whether this agreement is of any disadvantage to the developing countries.	2
Q9	Discuss the Dispute Settlement Procedure of WTO and is there any need of amendment to it in the light of contemporary events.	2
Q10	What is Foreign exchange rate and how is it different from gold standard model. Explain their advantages and disadvantages.	2
Q11	Explain the agreement of agriculture and how this agreement has helped the developing countries.	2

**SECTION C**

**1. Each Question carries 20 marks. Attempt any one.**

Q12	The drafters of the WTO Agreement included the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (hereinafter referred to as the SPS Agreement, or SPS) and the	3
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	<p>Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (hereinafter referred to as the TBT Agreement, or TBT) in Annex 1a of the WTO Agreement to deal with two different sub-sets of domestic regulatory measures. As a consequence, both Agreements form part of the single undertaking that is the Marrakesh Agreement. Examine the legal relationship between GATT, SPS and TBT agreement.</p>	
<p><b>Q13</b></p>	<p>One of the deeper concern is that our developmental priorities, as reflected in drastic FDI relaxations, appear fundamentally misplaced. While ‘ease of doing business’ is a desirable thing, in India’s case, it is being promoted at the expense of other more important national objectives such as employment; survival and skill upgradation of agricultural and small manufacturing economies and families dependent on them; expanding on existing domestic capacities in those industries where Indian firms have already demonstrated competence; and development of domestic R&amp;D and manufacturing capability in state-of-the-art technology areas”. Critically analyze the author’s argument that FDI should be subservient to, and support, the more important socio-economic goals and the ongoing development policy, by promoting FDI at the expense of these goals, is in fact, really not for development.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>