MBSC-4.2F

Sl. No.

IV Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, May/June - 2026
MANAGEMENT
Elective - F : Corporate Law
International Trade Law
(CBCS, SLM Scheme)

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

SECTION -A

Answer any Five questions. Each question carries 5 marks. **(5×5=25)**

1. Explain MFN principle under GATT. What are the exceptions?
2. Critically examine safeguard measures as Trade Remedies.
3. Explain the major provisions of Agreement on Agriculture.
4. Examine the roles and functions of UNIDROIT.
5. What is Multi-Modal Transport? Explain the salient features of MMTG Act, 1993.
6. Examine the role of DGFT in formulating Foreign Trade Policy in India.
7. Explain different types of import licensing.

SECTION -B

Answer any Four questions. Each question carries 10 marks. **(4×10=40)**

8. Compare the procedural safeguards for trade remedies under WTO law and highlight their balance between protecting domestic industries and maintaining free trade.
9. Explore how member states can balance liberalization of service sectors with sovereignty over public utilities under GATS.
10. Highlight some of the special safeguards or exceptions provided to developing countries under the Agreement.
11. Compare national contract law with transnational commercial law in resolving international trade disputes.

[P.T.O.

12. Explain why arbitration is preferred over national courts in cross-border cases.

13. Explain the primary objectives of lndia's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023-28.

SECTION - C

14. Case (Compulsory) **(1×15=15)**

In August 2025, the U.S. government escalated trade tensions by doubling tariffs on a wide range of Indian exports to 50%. The move was implemented through two layers: a 25% "reciprocal" tariff due to stalled trade negotiations, and an additional 25% targeted at India's continued imports of Russian oil, which the U.S. argues indirectly supports Russia's war in Ukraine (*As reported by Reuters*).

This sudden escalation affected approximately 55% of India's $87 billion annual merchandise exports to the U.S., causing severe repercussions for labor-intensive sectors such as garments, gems, footwear, and machinery (*As reported by Wall Street Journal*). India responded with plans to cushion the blow through export diversification strategies, financial support for affected exporters, and expanded trade partnerships with the UK, Australia, and the UAE.

Simultaneously, Prime Minister Modi embarked on a diplomatic outreach tour to China, Japan, and Russia, aiming to bolster strategic ties and offset the impact of U.S. protectionism (*As reported by Reuters*). The crisis underscores how geopolitical shifts can swiftly translate into trade disruptions and policy realignments.

Questions:

a) Discuss specific tariffs imposed by the U.S. on Indian goods, and what were the stated reasons for this sharp increase? .

b) How did these tariffs affect India's key export sectors and what strategies did India adopt in response to mitigate these economic impacts?

c) Considering the tariff policy and India's diplomatic pivot toward other nations, assess whether this is an adequate response to preserve India's trade interests and geopolitical balance.

———————