

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

**MBA - SEMESTER-III • EXAMINATION – SUMMER • 2015**

**Subject Code: 2830013**

**Date: 27-05-2015**

**Subject Name: WTO Multilateral Trading System and**

**It's Impact on Business (WMTS-I)**

**Time: 14:30 pm – 17:30 pm**

**Total Marks: 70**

**Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 (a)** Write your views on “WTO System and the evolving Global Economy”. **07**

**(b)** “GATS and GATT are different Agreements.” Compare and Contrast. **07**

**Q.2 (a)** “There are four Basis Rules of WTO System.” Explain with Example. **07**

**(b)** Discuss the “Rules Governing Subsidy” under WTO system. **07**

**OR**

**(b)** Explain ‘MNF and National Treatment’. **07**

**Q.3 (a)** How many Member countries have joined WTO as on date? What do non-member countries have to do to join WTO? **07**

**(b)** What are the Rights of Business Community under WTO system? **07**

**OR**

**Q.3 (a)** What are the Benefits under WTO system to Business Community in general? **07**

**(b)** What are the Benefits under WTO system to Export-Import Community? **07**

**Q.4 (a)** How Decisions are taken at WTO through Consensus? **07**

**(b)** “Meetings in Green Room” is a special feature of WTO. Please give your understanding. **07**

**OR**

**Q.4 (a)** Explain the main features of “Import Licensing rules” for member countries of WTO. **07**

**(b)** How Dumping of certain goods is countered by the Importing Country under WTO mechanism? Explain with Anti-dumping duties and example with reference to India and China, or India and any other country for any product. **07**

**Q.5 (a)** Explain the Rules Governing Agriculture Subsidy under WTO system. **07**

**(b)** What are the Guidelines for assessing Risks under Sanitary and **07**

Phytosanitary Measures?.

**OR**

**Q.5** Analyze the following Case Study with reference to the concepts you learnt under the WTO – Paper 1 course. **14**

New Delhi: "India's strong leadership and negotiating from a position of strength on the food security issue paved the way for ending the impasse at the World Trade Organization (WTO), Commerce Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said Friday.

"We wouldn't have reached a stage where we can say that we are closer to a solution and we probably will get over the impasse. It's only because you were able to as a country stand up with strength, argue with substance and negotiate with equal rights," she said at the World Hindu Economic Forum here.

"Because of the kind of leadership with which we were able to project India, that is a very big difference," she added.

Sitharaman said India's voice is being taken seriously at global institutions like the IMF, the World Bank and G-20.

"It leads you to be taken seriously. India is now not just seeking high table, it is being invited to the high table only because the sagging European and North American economies depend on emerging economies like India for solutions to revive their economies," she said.

Last week, Sitharaman announced an end to the impasse over the WTO accord to ease global customs rules, saying an agreement has been reached with the US on the issue of food stockpiling.

The deal opens the way for a consensus on the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) which had eluded the World Trade Organisation members in July.

India has asked for a permanent solution to the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes and not a restricted period of four years as was originally decided during the WTO ministerial meeting in Bali, Indonesia last year.

India has been under pressure from several countries, particularly the US, to drop its objections to the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

India's objections are on the WTO limits on agriculture subsidies at 10 percent of the total value of food grain production, and on stockpiling food grains. Complying with the country's Food Security Act passed last year that guarantees subsidised food grains to around 70 percent of the population could result in breaching these limits leading to penalties for India.

At Bali, the ministers also agreed, by what is called the "peace clause", that till 2017 no country can move the dispute settlement body of the WTO against another member if its government was found to be breaching the level of subsidy freeze that was permitted.

US Trade Representative Michael Froman has said in statement in

Washington: "On the basis of this breakthrough with India, we now look forward to working with all WTO members and with Director-General Roberto Azevedo to reach a consensus that enables full implementation of all elements of the landmark Bali Package, including the Trade Facilitation Agreement."

While India's specific proposals have not yet been made public, Sitharaman has urged the WTO members to take these forward at the body's General Council."

(Source: [http://zeenews.india.com/news/india/indias-strong-leadership-led-to-ending-wto-impasse-sitharaman\\_1502891.html](http://zeenews.india.com/news/india/indias-strong-leadership-led-to-ending-wto-impasse-sitharaman_1502891.html) as accessed on the web on 24.11.2014)

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