

Name:

Enrolment No:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2018**

**Course:** Multilateralism Versus Regionalism: A Route to Globalization **CC: BBFT 116**

**Semester: III**

**Programme: BBA (FT)**

**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

- a) There are four sections. All sections are Compulsory.
- b) Use hypothetical examples and graphs wherever necessary.

**SECTION A**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Statement of question:		
a.	Regional Trading Bloc is allowed under WTO as per article XXIV .	2	CO1,2,3
b.	With the depreciation of domestic currency, the terms of trade improve.	2	CO2
c.	Multi-Fibre Agreement is related to Textile and Clothing sector.	2	CO1,2
d.	Aggregate Measurement of Support ( AMS) is related to TRIPS agreement of WTO.	2	CO1,2
e.	As per article XXIV, the member countries of the regional trading bloc can impose any level of tariff to non-member countries .	2	CO2

**SECTION B**

Q	Statement of question: short note		
a.	Custom Union	6	CO1,2
b.	European Union	6	CO1,2
c.	TRIPs agreement	6	CO1,2,3
d.	Dispute Settlement Body	6	CO1,2
e.	Local content Requirement	6	CO1,2,4

**SECTION-C**

Q	Statement of question: analytical questions		
a.	Critically analyze the static and dynamic benefits of regional trading blocs.	15	CO1,2, 3
b.	'Regional trading bloc is an exception to the Most-Favored Nation clause of WTO. However, as per article XXIV of WTO, there are some conditions to be fulfilled for establishing regional trading bloc to avoid excessive discrimination to non-member countries.' Critically explain those conditions.	15	CO1,2
<b>SECTION-D</b>			
Q	Statement of question: long question		
a.	There are two routes to globalization-Multilateralism (WTO) and regionalism under regional trading bloc . Which route would you prefer for a country like India ? Critically discuss.	30	CO1,2, 5