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**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR**

Course: International Trade and Business Laws
Semester-X (Batch: 2012-17)

Mid Semester Test: Feb-Mar. 2017

Date: 28th February, 2017

Duration: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 30

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Do not write any thing on the question paper.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

- | | | Marks |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| Q.1 | <p>The world has a long, rich history of international trade among nations that can be traced back to early civilizations which had recognized that international trade can be tied directly to an improved quality of life for the citizens of all the partners. From the ancient Greeks to the present, government officials, intellectuals, and economists have pondered the determinants of trade between countries, have analyzed whether trade benefits or harms the nations, and, more importantly, have tried to determine what trade policy is best for any particular country.</p> <p>In view of this discuss the development and evolution of International Trade Law in Pre and Post World War periods.</p> | (06) |
| Q.2 | <p>On 25 June 2014, the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei) requested consultations with Canada pursuant to Articles 1 and 4 of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU), Article XXII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994) and Article 17 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 with respect to provisional and definitive anti-dumping measures imposed by Canada on imports of certain Carbon Steel Welded Pipe (CSWP) originating in or exported from Chinese Taipei and the investigations underlying the measures.</p> <p>The dispute concerned the anti-dumping measures imposed by Canada on certain carbon steel welded pipe (CSWP) from Chinese Taipei, as well as certain provisions of Canada's underlying legislation. Chinese Taipei brought a number of claims in respect of Canada's treatment of exporters with <i>de minimis</i> margins of dumping. Chinese Taipei also claimed that Canada had failed to undertake a non-attribution analysis in respect of the effect of subsidization of certain dumped imports and the effect of overcapacity in the domestic industry. Chinese Taipei also challenged the use of facts available for establishing the dumping margin and duty rate for imports from non-cooperating exporters from Chinese Taipei. Chinese Taipei pursued several claims concerning the imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports of new product types or models for which prospective normal values had not been established during the original investigation. Chinese Taipei's "as such" claims concerned certain provisions of Canada's anti-dumping legislation which relate to the treatment of exporters with <i>de minimis</i> margins of dumping.</p> <p>In view of above stated facts</p> | (3.5+
2.5+2
=08) |