

Questions

Chapter 4

Unit III: Trade Negotiations

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1. What is meant by unilateral trade agreements? Give examples
2. Distinguish between customs union and common market
3. What is meant by 'Free-trade area'
4. What are the major features of an 'Economic and Monetary Union'
5. What is WTO? How does it help foster multilateral trade?
6. What is the objective of SPS agreement?
7. Enumerate the major objectives the WTO
8. 'The primary purpose the WTO is to open trade for the benefit of all' Elucidate
9. Briefly explain the Structure of the WTO
10. Explain the concept of trade without discrimination. How does the WTO ensure non discrimination in trade?
11. What is meant by National Treatment ?
12. How does the WTO enable freer trade?
13. How do the WTO agreements help predictability in trade?
14. Mention two special privileges granted to the less developed countries under the WTO agreement
15. Explain the dispute settlement mechanism under the WTO
16. What is the objective of the agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures? What is its implication for international trade?
17. What does 'Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection' aim to achieve?
18. Write a note on the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights

19. What is meant by 'Trade Policy Review Mechanism' under the WTO? What is its implication on members?
20. What are Plurilateral Trade Agreements?
21. Write a note on the Doha Round. What are the major concerns raised by India in the Doha Round?
22. What are the basic provisions of the agreement on sanitary and phytosanitary measures?
23. What is the rationale behind permitting sanitary and phytosanitary measures?
24. Define quantitative restrictions? Are QRs allowed under the WTO?
25. What are the objectives of the Agreement on Agriculture?
26. What is meant by Tariffication in the context of WTO agreements related to agricultural products' trading?
27. Compare GATT and the WTO
28. What is meant by Tariff binding?
29. What is the principal objective of WTO? How does it fulfill this?
30. How does the WTO address the special needs of developing and the least developed countries?
31. Which is the main WTO agreement governing trade in goods?
32. How does a free trade area differ from a customs union?
33. Enumerate five major arguments put forth against openness in international trade?
34. What are the implications of being a 'most favoured nation'?
35. Define the term Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs). What is its major advantage?
36. What is the key feature of a Monetary Union?
37. How does a monetary union differ from a common market?
38. What are the peculiarities of the GATT?
39. What are the major functions of the WTO?
40. What do you understand by the term 'Most-favoured-nation' (MFN)?

41. How does the WTO agreements ensure market access?
42. What purpose does the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) serve?
43. What does the agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) stipulate?
44. Explain the need for an agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)?
45. Describe the structure of the World Trade Organization.
46. List out the major concerns in respect of the functioning of the WTO.
47. Do you agree with the statement that the WTO disproportionately benefits developed nations and impoverishes developing nations?
48. What is the objective behind limiting protection by tariffs only? How does it promote international trade?
49. What are the major concerns of developing countries in respect of the functioning of the WTO?
50. Country A and Country B are members of WTO. Country A grants concession in customs duties imposed on imports of textiles from country B but refused to grant concession to the same extent to country C which is also a member of WTO. Do the above acts of country A amount to discrimination?
