2025/12

SET A

BA LLB
NINTH SEMESTER
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL LAW & ARBITRATION
BLB – 906H$_7$ BL

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. The Appellate Body in WTO dispute settlement-
   a. Reviews panel reports on points of law
   b. Is the first level of dispute resolution
   c. Can reject any panel decision
   d. Has unlimited time to make decisions.

2. What is the primary difference in legal status between GATT and WTO?
   a. Both are International Organizations
   b. GATT was a Treaty, WTO is an Agreement
   c. Both have the same legal status
   d. GATT was a provisional agreement, WTO is a permanent international organization.

3. The transition from GATT to WTO represented a shift from:
   a. Bilateral to Multilateral approach
   b. Developed country focus to developing country focus
   c. A contract based system to an organization based system
   d. Regional to global approach

4. Which principle ensures that foreign and domestic products are treatedequally once foreign goods enter the market?
   a. Most favored nation
   b. National treatment
   c. Reciprocity
   d. Special and differential treatment.

5. Which agreement covers Trade Services under the WTO framework?
   a. GATS
   b. GATT
   c. TRIPS
   d. TBT

6. The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO is responsible for?
   a. Resolving trade disputes between member countries.
   b. Setting tariff rates
   c. Negotiating new trade agreements
   d. Collecting customs duties.

7. A transnational transaction involves?
   a. Parties from the same country only
   b. Parties from two or more countries
   c. Only government entities
   d. Domestic trade only

8. The CISG (Convention on International Sale of Goods) was adopted in which year?
   a. 1964
   b. 1974
   c. 1980(came into force in 1988)
   d. 1990

9. Letter of Credit (LC) in international trade is primarily used for?
   a. Obtaining loans
   b. Insurance purposes
   c. Tax evasion
   d. Payment security

10. FOB(Free on Board) means the seller's responsibility ends when-.
   a. Goods are loaded on the vessel
   b. Goods reach the buyer's warehouse
   c. Goods reach the port of destination
   d. Payment is received.

11. Which institution is NOT a major international arbitration center?
   a. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
   b. International Chamber of Commerce(ICC)
   c. London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA)
   d. Singapore International Arbitration Centre(SIAC).

12. What is the primary advantage of international commercial arbitration over litigation?
   a. It is always less expensive
   b. It provides unlimited rights of appeal
   c. It is always faster than court proceedings
   d. Enforceability of awards across borders through the New York Convention.

13. Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act was enacted in?
   a. 2000
   b. 2010
   c. 2005
   d. 2015

14. FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) replaced which act?
   a. Companies Act,1956
   b. FERA(Foreign Exchange Regulation Act,1973)
   c. RBI Act,1934
   d. Banking Regulation Act, 1949

15. The primary regulator for FDI POLCY IN India is:
   a. DPIIT(Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade)
   b. RBI(Reserve Bank of India)
   c. SEBI(Securities and Exchange Board of India).
   d. Ministry of Finance

16. Under the New York Convention , grounds for refusing enforcement do NOT include:
   a. Procedural irregularity
   b. Public policy violation.
   c. Disagreement with tribunal's factual findings.
   d. Lack of arbitrability.

17. Confidentiality in international commercial arbitration is:

a. Absolute and automatic worldwide.
b. Varies by jurisdiction and institutional rules.
c. Never permitted.
d. Only applicable to awards, not proceedings.

18. Which year saw the most recent amendments to the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration?

a. 2006
b. 2010
c. 2018
d. 2021

19. How many countries are currently parties to the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards?

a. 150
b. 160
c. 172
d. 185

20. The Singapore Convention on Mediation, which entered into force in 2020,primarily deals with:

a. Arbitration awards
b. Mediated settlement agreements.
c. Court judgments.
d. Commercial contracts.

-- --- --

Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Describe in detail about the Historical background of WTO. State its transition of GATT to WTO. **5+5=10**

2. Describe in detail the Comparative Analysis between GATT, GATS and TRIPS . **10**

3. What does 'Transnational Commercial Laws' means? Explain in detail its scope. **3+7=10**

4. What does 'Anti-dumping' means. Describe in detail about the WTO Agreements. **3+7=10**

5. What does 'Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary' means. Describe in detail about carriage of goods by sea and air. **3+7=10**

6. Discuss in detail the introduction to Law and policy of export-import trade in India. **10**

7. Explain the concept and nature and emergence of International Commercial Arbitration. **10**

8. What does 'Special Economic Zones' means Discuss in detail about the Dispute Resolution in International trade. **3+7=10**

= = *** = =