



GIMC 2016 RESEARCHERS' TEST



Date: 3rd February, 2016

Instructions for Researchers

The duration of this test is 60 minutes.

This is a closed book test. Researchers are not allowed to access any print or electronic material during the test.

Read the questions carefully. No questions or clarifications can be sought during the test period, answer as it is.

Write answers in the answer sheet provided.

Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.

In case of a tie, the score of section A shall be used to break the tie.

Section A

Q.1. WTO disciplines have been developed to counter such subsidies that lead to unfair competition between subsidised goods of one country and similar non-subsidised goods of another country. The unfair competition arises in the following market:

- a) Market of the subsidizing country
- b) Market of the country importing the subsidized product
- c) Third country market
- d) All of the above

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

Q.2. Which of the following is not a prohibited subsidy?

- a) Internal transport and freight charges on export shipments provided by governments on terms more favourable than for domestic shipments.
- b) The provision by governments of direct subsidies to a firm or an industry contingent upon export performance.
- c) Domestic subsidies in a country that hurt exporters trying to compete in the subsidizing country's domestic market.
- d) Full or partial exemption, specifically related to exports, of direct taxes or social welfare charges paid or payable by industrial or commercial enterprises.

Q.3. The parameters to determine material injury to the domestic industry are: _____ effects and _____ effects of the subsidized imports

- a) Volume, Price
- b) Profit, Loss
- c) Costs, Benefits
- d) Margin of profit, Quantum of Loss

Q.4. Which of the following is not a remedial measure against unfair trade practices?

- a) Countervailing Duty
- b) Anti-dumping duty
- c) Safeguards
- d) License

Q.5. TRIPS was negotiated as a part of the _____ round of the Uruguay Negotiations from 1986-1994.

- a) 6th
- b) 7th
- c) 8th
- d) 4th

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

Q.6. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) at a multilateral level have their genesis in the _____ Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in 1883.

- a) Paris
- b) Havana
- c) Rome
- d) Doha

Q.7. The 'made-in-Ontario' requirement mandates that up to _____ percent of all green energy product inputs (goods and services) be manufactured or provided in the province

- a) 50%
- b) 30%
- c) 45%
- d) 60%

Q.8. The Appellate Body ruling in _____ on March, 2011 has drastically changed the criteria of what constitutes a 'public body' by looking beyond the 'control' factor.

- a) US-AD/CVD
- b) China-Raw Materials
- c) China-GOES
- d) US- FSC

Q.9. Which article of the TRIMS Agreement lays down the time frame for eliminating inconsistent TRIMs?

- a) VI
- b) V
- c) II
- d) VIII

Q.10. The first case concerning Ontario's FIT system was initiated by _____ on 13th September 2010.

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

- a) EU
- b) US
- c) Japan
- d) Australia

Q.11. Who among the following was not a third party in the Ontario FIT dispute before the WTO?

- a) Australia
- b) Brazil
- c) Japan
- d) Korea

Q.12. Brazil offers a tax credit to firms that “demonstrate a commitment to the use of Brazilian inputs by using at least 50% Brazilian products in their production.” Considering the above, which of the following statements is true?

- a) This is a violation of WTO rules and Brazil’s trading partners can impose CVDs in response.
- b) This is not a violation of WTO rules because it is not specific. Brazil’s trading partners, however, can impose CVDs in response.
- c) This is not a violation of WTO rules because it does not qualify as a subsidy. Furthermore, Brazil’s trading partners cannot impose CVDs in response.
- d) This is a violation of WTO rules, but Brazil’s trading partners must go through the dispute settlement process rather than imposing CVDs.

Q.13. Which of the following issues did the Uruguay Round not address?

- a) Tariffs
- b) Intellectual Property
- c) Migration
- d) Services

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

Q.14. Which of the following exceptions in the WTO rules does not permit a country to use a tariff or quota that is more restrictive than its bound tariff?

- a) Anti-dumping
- b) Countervailing duties
- c) Safeguards
- d) Preferential trade agreements

Q.15. The “principal supplier” and “principal demander” are the

- a) Countries that negotiate tariff reductions on a particular product in a trade round.
- b) The country imposing the compulsory licensing regime and the country in which the drug manufacturer is based.
- c) Members of a dispute settlement panel that argue for and against the measures adopted by the Respondent Nation.
- d) First traders to be permitted to import under a quota during a calendar year.

Q.16. The function of the OECD is to:

- a) Gather and publish data on the international economy.
- b) Provide financial assistance to developing countries.
- c) Approve international standards and product regulations.
- d) Govern the cartel of oil-exporting countries.

Q.17. What are the situations in which WTO members are not obliged to adhere to the provisions of GATT 1994?

- a) Conservation of non-renewable sources of energy
- b) Protection of clean air
- c) Regulating import or export of goods obtained at high seas from salvage of seafaring vessels
- d) Conservation of forest resources

Q.18. What of the following is/are the objectives of the agreement on TRIPS?

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

- a) Help in avoiding trade restrictive and distorting effects of investment
- b) Expand, progressive and liberalisation of global trade
- c) Neither a) nor b)
- d) Both a) and b)

Q.19. Intellectual property rights were not covered under GATT _____ before the TRIPS -

- (a) 1996
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1999

Q.20. Which of the following is not within the functional scope of patent rights?

- a) Make the invention
- b) Use the invention
- c) Distribute the invention
- d) Buy the invention

Q.21. Which of the following countries is not a party to any regional trade agreement?

- a) Sudan
- b) Chad
- c) Mongolia
- d) Sierra Leone

Q.22. Normally, setting up a customs union or free trade area would violate the WTO's principle of equal treatment for all trading partners ("most-favoured-nation"). But GATT's Article _____ allows regional trading arrangements to be set up as a special exception, provided certain strict criteria are met.

- a) XXIV
- b) XXVI
- c) XXVIII

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

d) XXXIV

Q. 23. Which of the following articles of the DSU Agreement allows for an Appellate Review?

- a) 18
- b) 17
- c) 15
- d) 12

Q.24. Under the present WTO system, if WTO members (meeting as the Dispute Settlement Body) do not by consensus reject a panel report after ___ days, it is automatically accepted (“adopted”).

- a) 60
- b) 30
- c) 45
- d) 90

Q.25. It was decided in the Singapore Ministerial Conference, 1996 that ___ working groups would be set up to look more generally at how trade relates to investment and competition policies.

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 2
- d) 3

Section B

Q.1. Under which Article of the DSU can the Panel refer to experts?

- a) 15
- b) 13
- c) 10

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

d) 7

Q.2. Which of the following articles do not include exceptions to MFN under GATT?

- a) Article XXVI
- b) Article XXIV
- c) Article VI
- d) Article XX

Q.3. Which of the following is not a prerequisite for MFN?

- a) The products are not similarly taxed
- b) The measure at issue confers a trade 'advantage'
- c) The products concerned are 'like' products
- d) The advantage at issue is granted 'immediately and unconditionally' to all like products concerned

Q.4. What is the relevance of unadopted reports in WTO jurisprudence?

- a) They serve as precedents.
- b) They are of no legal value to the WTO system.
- c) They can be referred to by future Panels for guidance on similar issues.
- d) None of the above.

Q.5. What are countervailing measures?

- a) Measures which a State may initiate against another State when that other State has legally subsidised any of its domestic industries.
- b) Measures which a State may initiate against another State when that other State has not subsidised any of its domestic industries.
- c) Measures which a State may initiate against another State when that other State has illegally subsidised any of its domestic industries.
- d) Measures which a State may initiate against another State when that other State has not illegally subsidised any of its domestic industries.

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

Q.6. Which of the following exceptions in the WTO rules does not permit a country to use a tariff or quota that is more restrictive than its bound tariff?

- a) Anti-dumping
- b) Countervailing duties
- c) Safeguards
- d) Preferential trade agreements

Q.7. A quantitative import or export restriction which prohibits or limits the quantity of a product being exported or imported is called a(n) —

- a) Quota
- b) Import tariff
- c) Restraint
- d) Embargo

Q.8. The Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) doesn't apply for

- a) Measures that affect trade in goods.
- b) Measures that lead to restrictions in quantities.
- c) Discouraging measures that limit a company's imports.
- d) Discouraging measures that limit a company's exports.

Q.9. The arrangement where goods imported from trading partners in the developing world are subject to lower tariff rates than goods from other countries is referred to as:

- a) Normal trade relation status
- b) Most favoured nation status
- c) Offshore assembly provisions
- d) Generalised System of Preferences

Q.10. Which of the following is not a quantitative restriction?

- a) Quota

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

- b) Prohibition
- c) Tariff rate quota
- d) Automatic/semi-automatic licensing

Q.11. The time period for other members to comment on a notified measure under the TBT Agreement is

- a) 30 days
- b) 45 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 90 days

Q.12. A technical regulation to is in violation of the TBT Agreement:

- a) If it is discriminatory in nature.
- b) If it restricts trade unnecessarily, despite being non-discriminatory.
- c) Both
- d) Neither

Q.13. Annex ___ of the Marrakesh Agreement provides for regular reviews of developments and trends in national and international trade policy.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Q.14. Which of the following is not included under the GATT additional agreements?

- a) Import licensing
- b) Shipping
- c) Subsidies and countervailing measures
- d) Pre-shipment inspection

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

Q.15. Which of the following countries did not take Australia to the WTO for the plain packaging dispute?

- a) Honduras
- b) Argentina
- c) Cuba
- d) Indonesia

Q.16. Which article of the TBT Agreement lays down the rules governing conformity assessment procedures?

- a) 5.2
- b) 6.1
- c) 2.4
- d) 5.5

Q.17. The minimum term for validity of trademark under the TRIPS Agreement is:

- a) 8 years
- b) 6 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 7 years

Q.18. Which of the following categories is not applicable to subsidies under the SCM Agreement?

- a) Red
- b) Amber
- c) Blue
- d) Green

Q. 19. The World Intellectual Property Organisation was established on:

- a) 15 August 1976

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

- b) 14 July 1967
- c) 20 September 1969
- d) 9 May 1965

Q.20. In which case was public hearing allowed?

- a) EC – Hormones
- b) US – Shrimp
- c) EC - Bananas
- d) EC – Asbestos

Q.21. Which of the following is not true for implementation and compliance procedures under the DSU?

- a) Parties can seek for establishment of a compliance panel, or the compliance issue can be referred to the original Panel.
- b) Parties can opt for arbitration for ensuring implementation of Panel or Appellate Body Reports
- c) The successful party can seek a compensatory trade measure from the other party.
- d) Parties are legally bound to implement Panel or Appellate Body Reports.

Q.22. Which case lays down the principle that state parties can seek reliance on customary international law in support of their claims?

- a) EC – Asbestos
- b) Canada – Autos
- c) US – Gasoline
- d) Korea – Beef

Q. 23 Which of the following statements does not hold true for judicial economy?

- a) Panels are not required to address all the legal claims that the complainant makes.
- b) Judicial economy cannot be sought for claims raised in a conditional manner.

GIMC RESEARCHERS' TEST

- c) Acceptance of or refusal to exercise judicial economy need not be done in an explicit manner.
- d) Judicial economy is subject to the Panel's discretion.

Q.24. What was the name of the Leviosan scientist who developed the solar panel technology?

- a) Einburke
- b) Einstein
- c) Einhoff
- d) Einshaw

Q.25. The Wingardian National Solar Mission aimed at developing _____MW by 2030.

- a) 50,000
- b) 30,000
- c) 35,000
- d) 40,000