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Register Number:

Date & Session :

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE-27**

**BBA/BBASF – VI SEMESTER**

SEMESTER EXAMINATION: April 2024

(Examination conducted in May / June 2024)

**BADEI 6523: EXIM POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

Time- 2 hrs Max Marks-60

**This paper contains \_\_\_\_\_ printed pages and four parts**

**PART A**

**I.** Answer ***any five*** of the following (**5x2 = 10 Marks)**

1. List any two impact of Import substitution in agriculture.
2. Write a note on Export Oriented Units.
3. Differentiate between Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.
4. Give two examples of non-tariff barriers.
5. Expand NAFTA
6. Give two points on how cross-border trade has impacted Exim policy.

**PART B**

**II.** Answer ***any four*** of the following (**4x5 = 20 Marks)**

1. Discuss the key objectives of protectionism and analyze the potential advantages and disadvantages for the implementing country and its trading partners.
2. What is the significance of Electronic Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs).
3. What are the key benefits of trade liberalization for economies and global commerce?
4. What are the recent updates and changes in the Export-Import (EXIM) Policy.
5. Discuss the impact of SEZs on export promotion, foreign investments, and economic development.

**Section C**

**III.** Answer ***any two*** of the following (**2x10 = 20 Marks)**

1. What are the major challenges associated with the strategy of import substitution in a country's economic policy?
2. Analyze the positive and negative effects of reducing trade barriers, tariffs, and promoting market openness.
3. Explore the key features and objectives of export promotion schemes and their impact on international trade.

**Section D**

**IV. Answer the following (1x10=10 Marks)**

1. Country A, a developing nation, has undergone significant industrialization in recent years, with a particular focus on nurturing its automotive manufacturing sector. The government has invested heavily in creating a conducive environment for the growth of domestic automobile industries, aiming to generate employment and boost economic development. As the sector flourished, concerns emerged regarding the potential impact of foreign competition on the fledgling domestic manufacturers. Facing pressure from influential local industries and to protect the gains made in the automotive sector, the government decided to employ non-tariff barriers (NTBs) as a strategy.

In this context, the government of Country A introduced a series of non-tariff barriers to regulate and restrict the entry of foreign-made automobiles into the domestic market. The scenario involves a nuanced approach where the government attempts to balance the interests of protecting local industries with the need to maintain healthy international trade relations.

The non-tariff barriers implemented included stringent technical standards and regulations, complex import licensing procedures, quotas on the number of foreign-made automobiles, and government procurement policies favouring locally produced vehicles. These measures collectively aimed to create hurdles for foreign manufacturers, limiting their market access and providing preferential treatment to domestic counterparts.

 The imposition of quotas and import restrictions distorted the market dynamics, potentially leading to inefficiencies and a lack of innovation among domestic manufacturers operating in a protected environment.

The situation strained trade relations with Country A's trading partners, who viewed the measures as protectionist. Tensions arose, and there was a looming threat of retaliatory measures being considered by other nations.

Acknowledging the concerns raised by trading partners, Country A engaged in international dialogue to address the issues. Bilateral and multilateral discussions aimed to find common ground and foster a more open and fair-trading environment.

The government of Country A recognized the need for a balanced approach. It undertook a comprehensive review of its non-tariff barriers and adjusted policies to strike a balance between protecting domestic industries and promoting fair competition. This involved revisiting import licensing procedures and quotas to align them with international trade norms.

Questions

1. Describe the specific non-tariff barriers implemented by Country A.
2. In what ways did the non-tariff barriers impact the global competitiveness of Country A's