

EXAM

JUS5850 - International Trade Law - Autumn 2016

Date: 30.11.16

Time: 10:00

Please note that you should spend approximately 3/4 of the time on Part I and 1/4 on Part II.

PART I

Majoria had for many years promoted international trade by undertaking commitments in the WTO, by implementing preferential trade conditions for developing countries, entering into bilateral and regional trade agreements and unilaterally reducing tariffs on a number of products. In recent years, however, social and economic inequity had risen sharply in Majoria and during the election campaign all candidates competed in blaming international trade as the main problem since it led to lower wages and fewer jobs. In the end, the candidate that most clearly blamed international trade for the social and economic problems won the elections.

During consultations subsequent to the election, the newly elected president is told that withdrawing from trade agreements will take too long and is unlikely to generate results during his presidency. The president therefor decides to draw up a plan for increasing tariffs, introducing more stringent requirements on foreign suppliers of services and taking measures to counter unfair trade practices. A team at the Ministry of Trade and Industry to which you belong is given the task of proposing specific measures to be introduced as soon as possible and are as effective as possible in addressing the loss of jobs to other countries. The president has underlined that the proposed measures shall be in accordance with Majoria's legal obligations under the WTO Agreement.



UiO : Det juridiske fakultet

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As the team's legal expert, you are asked to prepare a memo setting out your assessment, based on relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement of the following two questions:

1. Which of the available measures will in your opinion be most directly aimed at improving Majorians' job opportunities?
2. Which measures can be most quickly implemented by Majoria?

PART II

Discuss the duty to base domestic regulations on international standards under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

