



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1II Semester

SUBJECT: Political science-III

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Lecture-35



EU & India

- The EU works closely with India to promote peace, create jobs, boost economic growth and enhance sustainable development across the country.
 - As India graduated from low to medium income country (OECD 2014), the EU-India cooperation also evolved from a **traditional financial assistance** type towards a **partnership** with a focus on common priorities.
 - At the **2017 EU-India Summit**, leaders reiterated their intention to strengthen cooperation on the implementation of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and agreed to explore the continuation of the **EU-India Development Dialogue**.
 - The EU is India's largest trading partner, accounting for €85 billion (95 billion USD) worth of trade in goods in 2017 or **13.1% of total India trade**, ahead of China (11.4%) and the USA (9.5%).
 - The EU's share in foreign investment inflows to India has more than doubled from 8% to 18% in the last decade, making the EU the first foreign investor in India.
 - EU foreign direct investment stocks in India amounted to €73 billion in 2016, which is significant but way below EU foreign investment stocks in China (€178 billion).
 - INDIA-EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA): It is a Free Trade Agreement between India and EU, which was initiated in 2007. Even after a decade of negotiations, India and EU have **failed to resolve certain issues which have led to a deadlock**.
 - **"Data Secure" status** not granted by EU affecting prospects of India's IT-enabled exports.
 - Presence of **non-tariff barriers on Indian agricultural products** in the form of sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures which are too stringent and enable the EU to bar many Indian agricultural products from entering its markets.
 - EU wants India to **liberalise accountancy and legal services**. India denies on the ground of already shortage of jobs.
 - **EU demands tax reduction on wines and spirits** but in India these are regarded as 'sin goods' and the states which derive huge revenue from liquor sales would be reluctant to cut taxes.
 - **Reduction of taxes on automobiles** not acceptable to India as its own automobile industry would not be able to match the competition from EU automobiles.
 - India has rejected an informal attempt by the European Union (EU) to work towards a **global investment agreement** at the World Trade Organisation (WTO)-level that would incorporate a **contentious** Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism which will allow corporations to take sovereign governments to international arbitration. The ISDS mechanism permits companies to drag governments to international arbitration **without exhausting the local remedies** and claim huge amounts as compensation citing losses they suffered due to reasons, **including policy changes**.
 - **The non-tariff barriers in pharmaceuticals** that EU has imposed include requirement of WTO—Good Manufacturing Practice certification, import bans, antidumping measures and pre-shipment inspection among others.
 - India has **cancelled most individual bilateral investment agreements with EU member states** on grounds that they were outdated. By doing this India is putting pressure on EU to sign BTIA on favouring terms.
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MCQ

1. Which of the following is not an approach of the traditional political theory

- A Philosophical
- B Historical
- C Scientific
- D Normative

2. Which of the following are the main components of

- A Social equality
- B Political equality
- C Economic equality
- D All the above

3. 'The state should not interfere in the "self-regarding actions" of an individual': who said that-

- A Locke
- B Rousseau
- C Mill
- D Green

4. Which of the following ideologies believe that 'law and liberty are opposed to each other' -

- A Democrats
- B Socialists
- C Idealists
- D Anarchis

5. Which of the following are essential for the protection of individual liberty

1. Rule of law 2. Independent judiciary 3. Powerful Prime Minister 4. Judiciary's Power of Judicial Review

- A 1,2,3
- B 2,3,4
- C 1,2,3,4
- D 1,2,4