

Shri Ram College of Commerce
(University of Delhi)
19th - 20th November, 2010.
Conference on
“Issues in International Trade during Post-Globalisation Era”

About the Conference

Globalization is defined in terms of economic integration of countries across the world. International trade is one of the medium used for economic integration of the countries. International trade is exchange of goods and services across international borders. It has been present throughout the history. Silk routs and Amber routs are the historical examples of prevalent international trades in the backdrop of world history. The recent process of globalisation in the form of “Structural Adjustment Programs and Macroeconomic Stabilization” prescribed by the IMF and World Bank has generated debates on the negative and positive impacts of globalisation particularly on developing countries. Introduction of the WTO is considered as the most vital step in furthering international trade. There are varying opinions with regard to impact of international trade on the well being of developing countries. The emergence of various types of trade theories such as Ricardian theory of trade, Heckscher-Ohlin theory of trade, and new trade theories indicate the longstanding debate on the issues of trade.

Post-WTO era has witnessed massive growth in international trade. The value of global exports first exceeded US \$ 1 trillion in 1977 and by 2008 it reached more than US \$ 16 trillion. The global trade in merchandise, which included exports and imports, as percentage of global GDP surged from 18 percent in 1977 to 51 percent in 2008. This is the result of reduction of tariffs across the countries under the provisions of the WTO. The data for 2008 on export by destination by the WTO reveal that Europe constituted 43 percent share in total global exports. Asia and North America constituted 25 percent and 17 percent, respectively. Africa, Middle East and South and Central America constituted 3 percent, 4 percent and 4 percent, respectively, in total global exports. Looking from the developed and developing countries perspective with regard to exports by destination, it appears clearly that developed countries have dominated the global exports. As per the WTO data for 2008 developed countries constituted 63 percent of global exports while developing countries constituted 33 percent of the same. This clearly indicates that developed countries have gained by the trade openness in terms of expanding their market. The major gains to the developed countries from the global trade become even clear when we look at the product-wise global exports. Agricultural products constituted 9 percent of total global exports while the manufactured products constituted 67 percent of total global exports. The share of fuel and mining products remained at 22 percent.

There have been rise in the South-North trade as well as South-South trade. Developing countries have been observing rise in stiff competition within them with regard to exports of primary products. Globalisation has offered incentives to the corporate sectors to

shift the base of productions from developed countries to developing countries as part of the cost-cutting strategy which has led to the issue of Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) in developing countries and a new pattern of international trade. How much FDI has played role in generating exports is a serious matter of study. Such a rise of global trade has been accompanied by the changing pattern of trade in terms of nature of products such as final products, intermediary products and primary products.

In the light of above-mentioned developments, Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi is organising a conference of international standard to give a platform to distinguished academician and researchers to share their research papers on the theme which looks at issues of different dimensions of international trade. The paper may focus on the following themes:

- (1) Theoretical debates on international trade.*
- (2) Assessment of the dominant international trade theories in the era of globalisation.*
- (3) Trade related regulations and their impact on international trade.*
- (4) Performance of regional trade organisations.*
- (5) Challenges of management of international trade in new macroeconomic environment.*
- (6) Pattern of trade in goods and services.*
- (7) International trade and economic development.*
- (8) Financing of exports and imports.*
- (9) FDIs' role in exports and imports.*

The above mentioned themes are broad indicator, however, papers not directly on these themes but have relevance for international trade are also welcomed. Selection of the received papers will be subject to the screening by selection committee. The authors of the selected papers coming from Indian destination will be provided T.A. and free accommodation as per the UGC norms. Due to limited fund, the foreign authors of the selected papers will have to make arrangements on their own for their travel expenses, while the lodging will be made available by the college free of cost. Registration fee is free for all paper presenters. The last date of submission of abstract is **15th August, 2010**. The last date of submission of completed paper is **30th September, 2010**. The date of confirmation to the selected authors is **20th October, 2010**. Abstracts and papers can be sent electronically at srcseminar@gmail.com.

Contact

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