

School of Distance Education, University of Kerala

Course Code: **CO 241W**

Title: **GOODS AND SERVICE TAX & CUSTOMS DUTY- LAW AND PRACTICE**

Assignment Code: **CO 241W- /SDE/2021**

Assignment Coverage: **All Modules**

Maximum Marks: **15**

Part A

Attempt any three topics in 4-5 pages. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Discuss the role and functions GST Council.
2. In what manner supply under GST is classified Under GST Act.
3. Critically evaluate the provisions of GST Act regarding registration of dealers.
4. Briefly explain the different types of assessment in GST.
5. What is Customs Duty? State its importance. In what manner the Customs Duty is classified?

Course Code: **CO 241W**

Title: **GOODS AND SERVICE TAX & CUSTOMS DUTY- LAW AND PRACTICE**

Case Analysis Code: **CO 241W- /SDE/2021**

Case Coverage: **All Modules**

Maximum Marks: **10**

Attempt both cases in 4-5 pages. Each case carries 5 marks

1. India witnessed the launch of its biggest tax reform since Independence, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) characterized as 'The Good and Simple Tax' on July 1, 2017. While the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is focused on ironing out the creases left by the predecessor tax regime and enhancing ease of doing business, it will involve a wave of short term adjustments like obtaining multi- state registrations, interpretation of provisions, determining the place of supply, transitional issues, etc. GST, which is a destination-based tax, has been introduced to subsume several state taxes like Value Added Tax, Entry Tax, Octroi, Luxury Tax, Purchase Tax, Entertainment Tax, etc. and federal taxes like Service tax, Central Excise Duties, Counter-vailing Duty, Additional Duties of Customs, etc. GST will thus replace all these taxes with one tax.

- a. Examine the impact of GST in Indian context.
- b. Compare the previous laws with GST Act.

c. Discuss the administrative machinery of GST in the country. How GST will enhance ease of doing business?

2. The applicant, a NBFC is engaged in providing various types of loans to the customers, such as auto-loans, loans against the property, personal loans, consumer durable goods loans, etc. It has entered into agreements with borrowers/customers for providing loans to them. The loan agreements provide for repayment of the outstanding dues/EMI through cheque/ECS/NACH or any other electronic or clearing mandate. In case of dishonouring of payment instrument or instruction, the applicant collects the penal or bouncing charges. The applicant filed an application for Advance Ruling whether the bouncing charges should be treated as supply? It contended that bouncing charges collected from the customers are in the nature of penalty or liquidated damages. Therefore, same are not considerations for supply of services and, hence, not subject to GST levy.

The Authority for Advance Ruling held that the receipt of cheque bouncing charges on dishonouring of cheques would be receipt of amounts for tolerating the act of their customers for dishonouring of cheque. Therefore, it would be treated as supply under GST as per S. No. 5(e) of Schedule II of the CGST Act, 2017 and, hence, taxable under the GST Act.

- a. Examine the pros and cons of the court decision.
- b. Discuss the scope of GST in the light of this rulings.
- c. Justify the need for imposing GST on financial services.

Course Code: CO2 42
Title: INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
Assignment Code: CO2 42 /SDE/2021
Assignment Coverage: All Modules
Maximum Marks: 15

Part A

Attempt any three topics each in 4-5 pages

1. Prepare a detailed note discussing the important methods and the sources of funds in global markets.
2. What are the issues involved in Investment Analysis
3. Discuss the current issues in Foreign Direct Investment in India.
4. Explain the models of Exchange Rate Mechanism
5. What are the advantages of International Portfolio Investment?
6. Explain the role IMF.

Course Code: CO2 42
Title: INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
Case analysis Code: CO2-42/SDE/2021
Coverage: All Modules
Maximum Marks: 10

Part B

Attempt all the case each in 4-5 pages

1. The growing strength of India's BoP observed in the post reform period since the crisis of 1991 continued in 2017-2018. This growing strength was in spite of a widening current account deficit to the tune of US dollar 12.5 million that is equivalent to 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2017-2018. Rising foreign investment together with a sharp revival of inflows of non-resident deposits maintained a strong balance in the capital account vis-à-vis high level of reserves. Given such robust external position R.B.I. had deemed it opportune to revisit the issue of full Capital Account Convertibility. In this scenario, Indian companies hand holdings with international agencies (taxing loans & equity partnership) plans to make huge investments in retails and infrastructure. Also many companies are boosting up their foreign country operations. They are less perturbed about the rising inflation rate, interest rate or the other tight money

measures adopted by the Government. This could be due to favorable consolidation exposure and the opportunity in covering their risk in currency future market.

- 1) What is trade deficit?
 - 2) What according to you would be the reason for India's growing trade deficit.
 - 3) Discuss the after effect of full capital account convertibility.
 - 4) What are the tight monetary policy measures used in India in the recent past?
2. Latvia has become the second European Union country to seek the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) help to stabilize its financial system. It is also asking for help from the European Union. The Latvian Prime Minister said the sum needed would be decided by talks with the IMF and EU. Latvia has fallen into recession and recently nationalized the country's second largest bank. The government invested \$ 553 m into the parex bank to help it survive after a run on its deposits. It also offered \$ 1077 m in guarantees to its creditors. Latvia's economy, which grew by 50% between 20016 & 2017, Shrank 6.2% in the third quarter of this year, the sharpest economic contraction in the European Union. The Latvian Government has already started talks with the European Commission, the executive branch of the EU, on a possible rescue package for its economy. The IMF has said it has \$ 200 bn set aside to help countries facing turmoil because of the current global financial crisis. It has also said it expects to provide help for some 24 countries.
- 1) What measures can the European Union take in order to undo the economic contraction?
 - 2) What is the role of IMF towards the countries that have fallen into recession?
 - 3) In what ways can Latvia use the financial aid from IMF to stabilize its financial system?
 - 4) Explain the term Economic Recession in detail.

Course Code: CO2 43

Title: MANAGEMENT OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES

Assignment Code: CO2 43 /SDE/2021

Assignment Coverage: All Modules

Maximum Marks: 15

PART A

Attempt any three topics each in 4-5 pages

1. Evaluate the concept and significance of management science.
2. Explain the application of Queuing Theory.
3. Solve the following Transport problem

	To			
	I	II	III	Supply
A	2	7	4	5
From B	3	3	1	8
C	5	4	7	7
D	1	6	2	14
Demand	7	9	18	

4. Answer the following
 - a) Difference between transportation problem and assignment problem.
 - b) How will you solve maximisation problem using assignment technique?
 - c) What is unbalanced assignment problem? How are they solved?
5. A) What do you mean by group replacement? How does it differ from individual replacement?
B) Explain
 - i) EOQ
 - ii) Carrying Cost
 - iii) Lead Time
 - iv) Objectives of inventory control?
6.
 - i) What is network analysis? When it is used?
 - ii) Distinguish between slack and float.
 - iii) Distinguish between PERT and CPM.
 - iv) What are the objectives of using network techniques?

Course Code: CO2 43
Title: MANAGEMENT OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES
Case analysis Code: CO2-43/SDE/2021
Coverage: All Modules
Maximum Marks: 10

PART B

Attempt all the case each in 4-5 pages

1. A farmer has 1000 acre of land on which he can grow corn, wheat and soyabeans. Each acre of corn cost Rs. 100 for preparation, requires 7man days of work and yields a profit of Rs. 30. An acre of wheat cost Rs. 120 for preparation, requires 10 man days of work and yields a profit of Rs. 40. An acre of soyabeans cost Rs. 70 to prepare, requires 8 man days of work and yields a profit of Rs, 200. If the farmer has Rs. 1, 00,000 for preparation and count on 8000man days of work, how many acres should be allocated to each crop to maximise profit. (Use Simplex Method)
Discuss the profitability of different alternatives.

2. The mean rate of arrival of planes at an airport during the peak period is 20 per hour and the actual number of arrivals in any hour follows a Poisson distribution. The airport can land 60 planes per hour on an average in good weather and 30 planes per hour in bad weather, but the actual number landed in any hour follows a Poisson distribution with these respective averages. When there is congestion, the planes are forced to fly over the field in the stack awaiting the landing of other planes that arrived earlier.
 - i) How many planes would be flying over the field in the stack on an average in good weather and bad weather?
 - ii) How long a plane would be in the stack and the process of landing in good and bad weather?

Course Code: **CO 244**
Title: **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INTERPRETATION AND REPORTING**
Assignment Code: **CO2 44- /SDE/2021**
Assignment Coverage: **All Modules**
Maximum Marks: **15**

Part A

Attempt any three topics in 4-5 pages. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Discuss the Issues in International Accounting.
2. What is consolidation of financial statements?
3. What are the requirements of IFRS 1-10?
4. Discuss the various aspects of Segment Reporting.
5. Critically evaluate IFRS adoption or convergence in different countries.

Course Code: **CO 244**
Title: **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INTERPRETATION AND REPORTING**
Case Analysis Code: **CO 244- /SDE/2021**
Case Coverage: **All Modules**
Maximum Marks: **10**

Attempt both cases in 4-5 pages. Each case carries 5 marks

1. Amo Tech, an Indian Company signs a contract to buy 1000 computers from a French retailer Martin Bro. for €50 per computer on the condition that payment will be made at the time of delivery. Thus, Amo Tech expects that when they accept delivery of the computers, they will be obligated to pay the amount agreed upon of €50000, in the exchange rate of Rupee at the time of the sale. However, it took a few months for delivery. In the meantime, due to unforeseen circumstances, the value of the Indian Rupee depreciated.
 - a. Explain the role of foreign exchange risk management.
 - b. Discuss the impact of depreciation of rupees on the buyer and seller.

2. Mr. Harley finds it really difficult to use his company's financial statements as management tool for decision making. Accounting data collected over time is used by him to prepare the three financial statements viz. cash flow statement, Fund flow statement and common size statement takes the company's financial pulse in a different view.

a. Help Mr. Harley to interpret his balance sheet in a better way.

b. To what extent he can depend accounting ratios. Illustrate your answer.