

Sample Questions

For

TY B.Com. (Accounting & Finance)- Regular REV 16

Sem VI

Following questions are provided for the benefit of students, These are inductive only

SUBJECT: Financial Accounting VII

Ch 1: Investment Accounting

1. The cost of right shares is_____
2. Long term investments are carried at_____
3. Short term investments are carried out at_____
- 4) Investments intended to be held for less than 12 months is called_____ investment.
- 5) . Fixed return bearing investment are _____.
- 6). The requirements regarding investment are specified in as_____.
- 7). Rights shares are offered in ratio of _____.
- 8). The cost of investment sold is to be calculated as per _____ method.
- 9). The interest up to the date of transaction is paid in addition to the price in case of quotation.
- 10). The interest on bonds is to be calculated on_____
- 11). The carrying amount of current investment is to be shown at _____
- 12). Each side of investments account have_____ columns of amount.
- 13) B. Ltd. acquired 2,000 equity shares of AB Ltd on cum-right basis at Rs. 75 per share subsequently, AB Ltd made a right issue of 1:1 at Rs. 60 per share which was subscribed for by
14. Cost of investment includes
15. Investment can be purchased at
16. When dividend is actually received on the due date,

17. When bonus shares are received-

2. Final Accounts of Co Operative Housing Society

1. A co operative form of organisation is based on the principle of
2. The Maharashtra coop societies Act was passed in
3. Maharashtra coop societies rules are framed in
4. The society doing the business of bank is called as
5. Register of members should be maintain in form
6. Annual statements of accounts should be prepared within – days of close of the accounting year
7. Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss A/c of a cooperative society should be prepared in form
8. The amount of profit to be transferred to Reserve fund is
9. Payment of dividend by the society should not exceed
10. The amount to be set aside for charitable purpose is

III. Introduction to IFRS

1. IFRS are issued by
2. The ICAI has decided to adopt IFRS
3. The countries which have adopted IFRS are
4. IFRS are the
5. The objective of IFRS is to
6. IFRS will facilitate
7. IFRS are applicable to All the entitles having network in excess of Rs.
8. IASC was formed on
9. Till date the IFRS issued are
10. The IAS issued so far are
11. As on today the IAS in force are
12. The number of IAS withdrawn amounted
13. Interpretations on applications of IFRS are issued by
14. Till date the number of IFRI interpretations issued is
15. Time frame for convergence to IFRS commences on
16. The first reporting period as per IFRS is

17. The first reporting date as per IFRS is
18. The core group issued press release as on
19. The core group has decided to converge to IFRS IN

Ch 4 Mutual Fund

1. Mutual fund costs include
2. Various measures of portfolio performance include
3. Mutual fund performs the functions
4. .Mutual fund. may be
5. The M.F. which enables the investors to have greater diversification is
6. Fund that does not charge for Entry or Exit is
7. Fund that charges for Entry or Exit is
8. NAV of M.F. scheme is calculated
9. Annual Report of a M.F. contains
10. Investments should be carried in the Balance Sheet at
11. . Appreciation in investment should be carried to
12. Interest on.interest bearing investment is recognised on
13. If units are sold out an appropriate amount of sale proceeds is credited to
14. . Risk can be measured by
15. The most appropriate measure of return for a scheme in existence for several years is
16. The difference between NAV and Re—purchase price is

5. FINAL ACCOUNTS OF ELECTRICITY COMPANY

1. At present electricity companies are governed by
2. Electricity tariffs are fixed
3. Security Deposits from Electricity Consumers
4. Interest on security deposit from electricity consumers
5. Balance of security deposit from electricity consumers
6. Balance of Accrued Interest on security deposit from electricity consumers
7. Grant received under APDRP of Ministry of power is accounted for

8. In case of electricity companies, depreciation is charged as per
9. In case of electricity companies, depreciation is charged as per

Cost Accounting IV

Sample Questions:

Unit I – Budgeting and Budgetary Control

1. A budget is a plan of action expressed in...
2. Budget is prepared for a...
3. A budget is tool which helps the management in planning and control of...
4. Budgetary control system acts as a friend, philosopher and guide to the...
5. Budgetary control system defines the objectives and policies of the...
6. Budgetary control system facilitates centralized control with...
7. Budgetary control facilitates easy introduction of the...
8. Budgetary control helps the management in...
9. Under Budgetary control system _____ budget consists of all the functional Budgets
10. Production Budget gives the details of production in _____
11. _____ budget relates to cash inflow and outflow.
12. Budgetary control _____ replace management in decision-making.
13. The success of budgetary control system depends upon the willing cooperation of...
14. Under flexible budget _____ cost per unit remains same with respect to level of output

15. Revision of budgets is...
16. _____ budget involves consideration of all the resources from the beginning.
17. Usually the sale budget is stated in terms of...
18. _____ is a document which explains the detailed procedure of budgetary control in an organization
19. Budget period depends upon...
20. A key factor is one which restricts...
21. Key factor is also known as...
22. _____ budget is prepared for different level of activity
23. The budgets are classified on the basis of...
24. An example of long period budget is...
25. Sales budget shows the sales details as...
26. Production budget is...
27. The main objective of budgetary control is...
28. A budget centre is...
29. The budget committee consists of...
30. Fixed budget is useless for comparison when the level of activity...

Unit II-Absorption costing and Marginal costing

1. The term contribution refers to...
2. Marginal costing technique helps the management in deciding...
3. _____ refers changes in the cost because of change in one unit output
4. Direct material cost + direct labor cost + other variable costs is equal to...
5. The other name of marginal costing is...
6. The term gross margin refers to...

7. Sales Rs. 10,0000, variable cost Rs. 60,000 and net profit ratio is 10% on sales, find out fixed cost.

8. Sales Rs. 100000, variable cost Rs. 50000 and net profit ratio is 10% on sales, find out fixed cost.

9. Profit volume ratio establishes the relationship between...

10. Contribution/sales is equal to...

11. The P/V ratio can be increased by...

12. The factor which limits the volume of output of different products of an undertaking at a particular point of time is known as

13. The profit of an undertaking is affected by...

14. The profit at which total revenue is equal to total cost is called...

15. The break even chart helps the management in...

16. Break even chart presents only cost volume profits. It ignores other considerations such as...

17. Expenses that do not vary with the volume of production are known as...

18. _____ is the excess of sales over the break even sales.

19. _____ indicates the extent of which the sales can be reduced without resulting in loss.

20. The formula for Margin of Safety is one of the following...

21. Margin of safety can be improved by...

22. If a firm is dealing in several products the _____ is calculated.

23. _____ refers to a situation where the costs of operating two alternative plants are equal.

24. The angle formed by the sales line and total cost line at the break even point is known as...

25. A high margin of safety indicates the _____ actual sales than break even sales.

26. The term contribution margin refers to...

27. The term period cost refers to...

28. In Marginal costing _____ cost is considered.

29. The BEP decreases if the fixed cost...

30. Marginal costing is the most useful technique for the...

Unit III – Managerial Decision Making

1. Which of the following principles should be followed while making a decision to drop a product/line?
2. While preparing Marginal cost and Contribution Statement, if any factor of production is key factor then _____ should be expressed in terms of per unit of Key factor.
3. A decision regarding temporary closure should be made on
4. Minimum price is calculated as _____
5. While selecting optimum product mix _____ is considered,
6. While selecting optimum product mix _____ is the real index of profitability.
7. While making key factor decision, if raw material is key factor then such product should be preferred in which offer:
8. In marginal costing, profitability of each product is measured on the basis of its
9. If there are large fluctuations in demand, the component should be
10. If the management decides to manufacture a product in its own factory, the focus should be on

11. If the marginal cost is _____ buying price, additional requirement of the component should be met by making rather than buying.

12. In a make versus buy decision which of the following factors is not relevant

a. reliability of bought in products

13. _____ cost is the value of the alternatives forgone by adopting a particular strategy

14. In Marginal costing the price can be fixed on the basis of -----

15. Marginal costing is a _____ costing

Unit IV – Standard Costing:

1. _____ is, “the preparation and use of standard costs, their comparison with actual cost and the analysis of variances to their causes and points of incidence.”

2. When the variance is due to the differences between actual OH and applied OH it is called _____

3. Standard costing technique is not ideal for small concerns because it is...

4. Material cost variance = _____

5. The standard costing technique is unsuitable for...

6. Revision of standards cannot be eliminated because of...

7. Estimated costs, _____ the purpose of cost control.

8. Material Usage variance = _____

9. Standard costs are determined on...

10. Cost estimates are made on the basis of...

11. In _____ targets are predetermined and actual performances is compared with targets.

12. The basis for budgets and standards are...

13. The variance analysis is used in...

14. The other name for ideal standard is...

15. Standard costing is _____ of costing

16. The standard material cost Rs. 25,000 and actual material cost is Rs. 35,000, It shows

17. Standard Labour rate is Rs. 50 and standard time 4 hrs. Actual labour rate – Rs. 40 and actual time 5 hrs. Calculate Labour Rate variance.

18. Under _____ variance Standard variance is less than actual variance resulted into favourable position of an activity.

19. The standards should be set for...

20. Who will be the coordinator for standards committee?

21.The standard cost card shows the details of...

22.Standard costing is helping the management in...

23.Time and motion study is widely adopted in setting _____ standard.

24.Standard for various overhead is based on...

25.Standard costs are...

26.Which one is ideal for cost control purpose?

SUBJECT: Financial Management III

Sample Questions

1. _____ is the accounting record value of assets that is shown in the balance sheet
2. _____ value is used when an investor wants 'true' or 'real' value on the basis of an analysis of fundamentals without considering the prevailing price in the market.
3. Among all types of values, the _____ value of a business or an asset is likely to be the to the lowest
4. Valuation of shares or enterprise becomes essential under following circumstances _____
5. Using _____ company can evaluate the project performance and decide whether to execute the project or not to execute.
6. Higher EVA implies _____ bonuses to employees
7. Declining positive EVA indicates that financial performance is _____ over time
8. _____ = Market capitalization – invested equity capital
9. Excess of future maintenance profit over normal expected profit is called _____
10. _____ also called as the scrap or residual value is the sale value of an old asset after its usage
11. Under Net Asset Method market value of shares are depend on _____
12. Average Profit is Rs 19,167 and normal profit is Rs 10,000. The Super Profit is _____
13. Fair value of a share is equal to _____
14. Net asset value is also called as _____
15. While calculating capital employed _____.

16. Normal profit depends on _____.
17. _____ is the accounting record value of assets that is shown in the Balance sheet.
18. Calculate EVA. when NOPAT =1600, Capital employed = 1500 and WACC = 10%
19. Calculate MVA when Market capitalization = 4500 and Book value of net worth =Rs 1500
20. Calculate P/E ratio when MPS = Rs100 and EPS = Rs 20
21. Rate of interest on investment is 8% and Rate of Risk is 2%. Calculate NRR.

22. In a _____ merger a firm may either combine with its supplier of input (backward integration) and or with the distribution of output to the customers (forward integration).
23. _____ merger involve mergers of two business companies operating and competing in the same industry
24. _____ is the benefit that results when two or more agents work together to achieve something either one couldn't have achieved on its own.
25. _____ refers to the combination of two firms operating in industries unrelated to each other.
26. _____ involves one entity buying out another and absorbing the same.

27. _____ Means unification of two entities into one acquisition involves one entity buying out another and absorbing the same
28. Acquisition results when one company purchase the controlling interest in the share capital of another existing company _____
29. _____ mergers between firms in different stages of industrial production in which a buyer and seller relationship exists.
30. There are many ways in which a merger can result into financial synergy, such as _____
31. In case of a _____ merger, a healthy company merges into a financially weak company and the former company is dissolved
32. _____ merger does not lead to acquisition of the monopoly power.
33. _____ implies a situation where the combined firm is more valuable than the sum of the individual combining firms.

34. Companies go for merger _____
35. Amalgamation is covered by _____
36. In Amalgamation all the assets and liabilities of the transferor company are pooled into the books of transferee company at _____
37. In liquidation valuation it is assumed that the company will be _____
38. While calculating EPS _____
39. No of Equity shares of Star Ltd is 100000 and EAT is 5000000. Calculate the present EPS of Star Ltd.
40. Mark is acquiring Firm and Mask is target firm. Calculate swap ratio based on Market price. When market price of Mask is Rs 20 and Market Price of Mark is Rs. 100.
41. _____ refers to expected cost savings, growth opportunities and other financial benefits that occur as a result of combination of two companies.
42. Synergies that increase the overall revenue through expanded markets, products cross-selling and an increase in prices is called _____ synergies.

43. A B C Ltd. acquired substantial number of equity shares in XYZ Ltd. it is a case off
44. The scheme of capital reduction is approved by _____

45. PQR Ltd. is a profit-making company. It is absorbed into another group company XYZ Ltd. Which is a loss Company. This case is of ____
46. Under AS 14, Amalgamation in the nature of merger is a case where ____ of shareholders of transferor Company have agreed to become shareholders of Transferee Company
47. An acquirer offers to buy shares directly from the shareholder is known as ____
48. The scheme of internal reconstruction involves ____ company
49. Max Ltd. had on 31st December 2008, 80000 equity shares at Rs.10 each. It was decided to reduce shares to Rs.8 each. The reduction is ____.
50. Balance in the Capital reduction account should be transferred to ____ account
51. The preference shareholders agree to forgo arrears of preference dividend of Rs. 72,000. The amount transferred to Capital reduction Account is ____.
52. Yen Ltd. has 8000 shares of Rs.100 each fully paid. Each share is subdivided into 10 equity shares of Rs.10 each. The number of shares after sub-division will be ____
53. Provision for taxation is Rs1,00,000. The tax liability of the company is settled at Rs. 80,000 and it is paid immediately. Amount credited to capital reduction account is ____
54. On internal reconstruction assets are written off except ____
55. Payment of reconstruction expenses is debited to ____
56. Creditors accepting part payment of their claims amounts to ____
57. Share Capital A/c Dr. (Rs 100)
 To Share Capital A/c (Rs.10)
- The above entry in the scheme of reconstruction is passed to record:
58. _____ is the process of making changes in the composition of a firm's one or more business portfolio in order to have a more profitable enterprise.
59. _____ means the action of an organization or government selling or liquidating an asset or subsidiary.
60. Amicable settlement of differences by mutual consent by parties is ____
61. Capital reconstruction requires ____
62. The existing 1000 shares of Rs 100 each is altered to 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each is ____
63. Reduction in the share capital of a company means reduction in ____

64. Internal long term source of finance includes _____
65. External short term sources include _____
66. Cash credit is permitted against _____
67. MPBF refers to _____.
68. Public Deposits are accepted for a maximum of _____
69. Interest on Debentures is _____
70. Factoring involves _____
71. In case of any default by debtors the factor has to _____
72. The factor has to _____
73. In factoring credit investigation is done by _____
74. Factoring is also called as _____
75. The parties to-the factoring is _____
76. Factor advances _____ of debt due.
77. The type of Collateral kept for short term loan is _____
78. Which of the following is a liability of a bank? _____
79. Commercial Papers is a type of _____
80. In India, Commercial Papers are issued as per the guidelines issued by _____
81. Loss arising out of irrecoverable debt will be borne by the client.
82. The client gets full protection by factor in case of loss arising out of irrecoverable debt.
83. Calculate the cost of funds. If Brokerage is 8.60%, Rating charges is 0.50% and stamp duty is 0.70%.
84. Calculate the effective interest rate on an annual basis for the issue with a face value of Rs.1,00,000 price of Rs. 98,000 and the time to maturity of 60 days.
85. Factoring involves _____

SUBJECT: SECURITY ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

1. Investment means current commitment of funds for a period of time in order to derive a future flow of funds that will compensate investor for _____
2. Construction of extra floors to factory building is an example of _____ investment.
3. Depositing money in fixed deposit is an example of _____ investment.
4. Most investors are risk.
5. Investors who invest in risky securities to satisfy their urge to take risk are known as risk _____ investors.
6. A well-planned activity of committing funds with the aim of achieving returns is referred to as _____
7. An activity involving high risk taken to achieve high capital gains in short duration is known as _____
8. An activity involving high risk without expecting high returns is known as _____
9. Mr. X is a risk-averse investor. Mr. Y is a less risk-averse investor as compared to Mr. Y, therefore, _____
10. _____ returns are the total returns earned by an investor during the time period for which the investment is held.
11. Risk is associated with _____ returns
12. _____ is a measure of risk.

14. _____ is best measure of total risk.
15. _____ risk is avoidable risk.
16. Internal business risk is a source of _____ risk.
17. _____ is not a source of systematic risk.
18. An unsystematic risk is the one which can be eliminated but the market risk is the _____ risk.
19. The holding period return of an investor is equal to _____
20. Probability of an event that has no chance of occurrence is _____
21. Risk is a situation where possible outcome is
22. _____ is / are the objective(s) of portfolio management.
23. An investment portfolio should ideally be _____
24. Portfolio returns are equal to _____ of returns of securities in the portfolio.
25. A measure that compares the behavior of returns of two securities with each other is known as _____
26. Standard deviation of a portfolio consisting of securities with perfect positive correlation will be equal to _____ of standard deviation of securities in the portfolio.
27. A portfolio consisting securities with _____ correlation cannot achieve any risk reduction with any level of diversification.

28. Standard deviation of a portfolio depends upon standard deviation of securities in the portfolio, weight of securities in the portfolio and _____ amongst securities in the portfolio.
29. The idea of selecting securities in a portfolio based on coefficient of correlation of their returns was purported by _____
30. A portfolio that provides highest possible returns at lowest possible risk is known as _____ portfolio.
31. According to the capital market line, the expected return of any efficient portfolio is a function of _____ risk.
32. All other things remaining same, diversification is most effective when securities returns are _____
33. When a portfolio of two securities with perfect negative correlation is formed, minimum standard deviation that can be achieved is _____
34. _____ measures how the returns of two risky assets move together.
35. Markowitz theory of portfolio management is most concerned with _____
36. A risky portfolio with expected returns and standard deviation of 18% lies on a given indifference curve. Which of the following portfolios might lie on the same indifference curve?
37. An indifference curve shows _____
38. The optimal portfolio for a risk-averse investor _____
39. The risk that cannot be avoided even by the most diversified portfolios is known as _____ risk

40. Market risk can also be termed as _____ risk.
41. The risk that can be diversified away is _____ risk.
42. Beta reflects the stock risk for investor which is usually _____
43. As per capital asset pricing model, beta is a measure of _____ risk.
44. _____ market line divides required returns on a stock into risk free rate and risk premium.
45. In capital asset pricing mode, the covariance between stock and market is divided by variance of market returns to calculate _____ of the company.
46. As per capital asset pricing model, securities that lie on security market line are _____ valued.
47. Which of the following are required to calculate returns of a security as per CAPM?
48. An undervalued security will have _____ alpha.
49. Single Index model classifies risk under ss and _____ -
50. Single index model is based on _____ concept.
51. Single index model is based on _____ paring of securities.
52. Portfolio alpha is _____ of security alpha.
53. APT is a multi _____ model.
54. As per APT, the value of firm-specific risk factor is _____
55. APT assumes _____ relationship between risk factors and stock returns.
56. _____ theory stipulates relationship between expected return and risk.
57. As per APT, the coefficients on the macro factors are called as _____

58. An arbitrage opportunity exists if an investor can construct a _____ investment portfolio that will yield a guaranteed profit.
59. Jensen's measure provides ___ of a security.
60. Overpriced securities will have _____
61. _____ are/is principle(s) of active portfolio strategy
62. Constant rupee value plan is a strategy used in _____ portfolio management strategy.
63. Treynor's measure of an overpriced security will be _____ as compared to Treynor's Measure of market.
64. Fundamental analysis assumes that the stock price of a company depends on_____
65. Under economic analysis an analyst will study _____.
66. _____ is/are the measures of economic activity of a country.
67. Study of company's financial statements is a part of _____ analysis.
68. Income statements are thoroughly analyzed under _____ analysis
69. Low interest rates will have _____ impact on share value.
70. Under Barometric approach, Nifty and Sensex stock price changes is an example of _____ indicator.
71. Ratio analysis is a part of _____ analysis.
72. Current ratio is a _____ ratio.

73. High current ratio & low quick ratio will generally indicate _____
74. High asset turnover & high operating profit will lead to high _____
75. Debt equity ratio is ____ the better.
76. Stock Turnover ratio is a _____ ratio.
77. Lower the ratio, the more favorable it is, is true for _____ ratio
78. Return on Net Worth is a _____ ratio.
79. Return on Capital employed is a _____ ratio.
80. Earnings before interest and tax is used as numerator for profit ratio.
81. The SENSEX has _____ stock.
82. Commercial paper is a _____ market Securities
83. A _____ is a professionally managed form of collective investment that pools money from many investors and invests it in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, and /or other securities.
84. . In a mutual fund, the fund manager, is also known as the _____
- 85.** . _____ represent the loan capital of the capital.
86. _____Market deals in the securities already issued or offered to the public.
87. . IPO stand for Initial Public Offer and it comes under Secondary Market.

88. _____ is the employment of funds with the aim of getting return on it.
89. _____ refers to appreciation of investment.
90. _____ refers to marketability of an investment.
91. Beta is the slope of _____
92. The type of risk is avoidable through proper diversification _____
93. A measure of risk per unit of Expected Return is _____
94. _____ risk is the risk of outliving your savings.
95. High risks are associated with _____ return.
96. _____ risk is the risk of loss because of a drop in the market price of shares.
97. _____ is the measurements of the spread between numbers in a data set.
98. Which of the following entities issues the 'Gilt Edged' securities?
99. _____ approach involves plotting the price movement of the stock and drawing inferences from the price movement of the market.
100. _____ model of share valuation assumes that dividend per share remains at fixed amount forever.

101. BOLTS stand for
102. No growth company will have _____
103. Speculator is person
104. Return on Investment is determined by
105. Which measures the total risk of a security?
106. According to CAPM, the correct measures of risk is termed as _____
107. The fundamental analysis is a method of finding out _____
108. Which is a short-term solvency ratio?
109. Which is a long-term solvency ratio?
110. _____ leverage helps to examine the relationship between EBIT and EBT
111. _____ stage poor performers start winding up their business.
112. _____ leverage helps to examine the relationship between revenue on account of sales and taxable income
113. In EIC Analysis, E stands for _____
114. _____ ratios are also called as activity ratios.
115. _____ ratio is also known as acid test ratio

116. P/E ratio stands for
117. _____ is a professionally managed income scheme.
118. _____ means a combination of financial assets and physical assets.
119. _____ refers to an investment ready to convert into cash
120. An aggressive common stock would have a beta_____
121. Portfolio _____ is the last step in the process of portfolio management.
122. Expected return of a security with five years return of 8%, 9%, 10%, 11% and 12% is_____
123. Expected return of a security with five years return of 7%, 9%, 13%, 11% and 15% is_____
124. Using CAPM, the expected rate of return of a security whose R_f is 7%, beta value is 1.5 and market returns of 15% is _____
125. Using CAPM, the expected rate of return of a security whose R_f is 8%, beta value is 0.14 and market returns of 15% is _____
126. Market Price of A ltd. on 31/03/2019 was Rs.100 and on 31/03/2020 was Rs.150. During the year it paid of Rs.20. Hence its holding period return is _____
127. Market Price of B ltd. on 31/03/2019 was Rs.225 and on 31/03/2020 was Rs.280. During the year it paid of Rs.30. Hence its holding period return is _____

128. Portfolio A has an average return of 12% and a standard deviation of 0.25. The risk-free rate of return is 8%. Its Sharpe's ratio is _____
129. Portfolio B has an average return of 15% and a standard deviation of 0.3. The risk-free rate of return is 8%. Its Sharpe's ratio is _____
130. Portfolio A has an average return of 12% and a beta of 1.3. The risk-free rate of return is 8%. Its Treynor's ratio is _____
131. Portfolio B has an average return of 15% and a beta of 0.8. The risk-free rate of return is 8%. Its Treynor's ratio is _____
132. Gross Profit Margin of a company with Net Sales of Rs.5,00,000 and a COGS of Rs.3,00,000 is _____
133. Net Profit Margin of a company with Net Sales of Rs.5,00,000 and a Net profit of Rs.91,000 is _____
134. Current Ratio of the company whose Current assets is Rs. 40,000 and a net working capital of Rs.12,000 is _____
135. Proprietary Ratio of a company with total assets of Rs.1,20,000 and Shareholders fund of Rs. 60,000 is _____

136. Total debts of a company are Rs.32,000 and its shareholders fund is worth Rs.60,000. Therefore, its Debt/Equity Ratio is _____
137. Market price of TCS Ltd is Rs.160 and its EPS is Rs.20. Therefore, its P/E Ratio is _____
138. Dividend payout Ratio of M&M Ltd with EPS of Rs.50 and DPS of Rs.35 is _____
139. Operating leverage of XYZ Ltd with Sales of Rs.2,00,000, P/V Ratio of 70% and EBIT of Rs.30,000 is _____
140. Financial leverage of ABC Ltd with EBIT of Rs.30,000 and interest of Rs.3,668 is _____
141. Combined leverage of SONY Ltd with operating leverage of 2.5 and financial leverage of 1.6 is _____

SUBJECT: Indirect Tax - III

1. Duty drawback u/s 74 for used goods shall be provided at _____ % if such goods have been used for 8 months.
2. Duty drawback on used goods (other than car) which were imported and are being re-exported shall be provided only if such goods are re-exported within _____ years of being imported.
3. In case of goods being car which was imported time limit for re-export can be extended up to a total of _____ years for such car to be eligible for duty drawback.
4. A car which was imported is being re-exported after 3 years and 4 months of import, duty drawback on such car shall be reduced by _____%.
5. If export goods which are manufactured using imported inputs are not covered under All India Rate, exporter can claim drawback under _____ rate.
6. If export goods which are manufactured using imported inputs are covered under All India Rate, but such rate covers less than 80% of duty paid on inputs, extra drawback can be claimed under _____ rate.
7. Interest on duty drawback shall be provided at _____ % p.a.
8. Interest on duty drawback erroneously paid to the assessee shall be charged at _____ % p.a.
9. Interest on duty drawback shall be paid only if such drawback is not paid within _____ month(s) from the date of application given by exporter.
10. Interest on any duty drawback erroneously paid to the assessee shall be charged only if such drawback is not refunded by exporter within _____ month(s) from the date of demand.
11. All India Rate is capped at _____ of market value of goods in India market.
12. Minimum duty amount should be Rs _____ for it be eligible for duty drawback.

13. Re-export refers to goods imported into India being exported after processing not amounting to manufacture.
14. Duty drawback on re-exports shall be available even if goods are re-exported by baggage or post.
15. Duty drawback u/s 74 shall be allowed even if the owner of the imported goods and owner of goods being re-exported are different.
16. Duty drawback on re-exports u/s 74 is available only for goods specified by Central Government.
17. Duty drawback on re-exports u/s 74 is available only if goods are re-exported within 2 years of importing them into India.
18. IGST paid on imports shall also be eligible for duty drawback on re-exports of such goods u/s 74.
19. Maximum duty drawback u/s 74 shall be at 98% of import duty paid.
20. In case of imported cars time period for claiming duty drawback may be extend to 4 years if sufficient cause is shown to CBEC for the same.
21. IGST paid on imports shall be claimed as input tax credit under CGST Act, 2017 when such goods are re-exported.
22. Duty drawback of import duty paid on imported goods used as inputs for manufacturing output exported is available on all types of imported goods used as inputs.
23. An exporter may apply for duty drawback under Brand Rate in case goods exported by him are not covered under All India Rate.
24. Application under Special Brand Rate is made when drawback under All India Rate is less than 80% of import duty paid on inputs.
25. Countervailing duty and Anti-dumping duty are included in determining All India Rate.

26. Application for duty drawback for countervailing duty on subsidized goods charged u/s 9 of Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall always be made under Brand Rate.
27. No duty drawback shall be provided in respect of any goods the market price of which is less than the amount of drawback due thereon.
28. Refund / drawback / Input tax credit for IGST paid on imported goods shall be claimed under _____.
29. Drawback u/s 74 for re-export of goods imported shall be provided at a maximum _____% of duty paid on imported goods.
30. Drawback u/s 74 for re-export of used goods after 15 months but before 18 months shall be provided at _____% of import duty paid.
31. Drawback u/s 74 for re-export of used goods after 18 months but before 24 months shall be provided at _____% of import duty paid.
32. In case of car which was imported into India and is being re-exported, reduction in customs duty per quarter for 2nd year shall be _____% per quarter.
33. Duty drawback u/s 75 of Customs Tariff Act, 1962 for Safeguard duty paid u/s 8B shall be provided under _____ rate.
34. Duty drawback under Special Brand Rate can be applied by exporter within _____ months of announcement / change in All India Rate.
35. Duty drawback under Special Brand Rate can be applied by exporter only if duty covered under All India Rate is less than _____% of import duty paid.
36. Application for brand rate or special brand rate shall be made to _____.
37. Fees for application made for Brand Rate or Special Brand Rate is _____.

38. Special Brand Rate or Brand Rate granted by Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner of Customs can be revoked by _____ if it is considered necessary to do so.
39. In determining All India Rate for duty drawback _____ shall not be considered.