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| **SESSION** | **FEBRUARY- MARCH,2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **VI** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DBB3313 ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**Q1. Explain the term “Multinational Corporation”. Describe the Components of Balance of Payments. 4+6**

**Ans 1.**

**Multinational Corporation (MNC)**

A Multinational Corporation (MNC) is a company that owns or controls production or service facilities in one or more countries other than its home country. These corporations operate on a global scale and derive a substantial portion of their revenues from international operations. MNCs benefit from economies of scale, broader market access, and cost-effective labor or raw material sourcing. Examples include Apple, Toyota, and Nestlé. MNCs play a vital role in promoting global trade, transferring technology, and generating employment in

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**Q2. Write a short note on “Gold Standard”. Elaborate the terms Hedging, Speculation and Arbitration. 3+6**

**Ans 2.**

**Gold Standard**

The Gold Standard is a monetary system in which the value of a country's currency is directly linked to a specific quantity of gold. Under this system, governments agree to convert paper money into a fixed amount of gold upon request. It provided long-term price stability and predictability in exchange rates, making it easier to conduct international trade. Popular in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Gold Standard collapsed during the Great Depression as

**Q3. Differentiate between Currency Forwards and Currency Futures. Also discuss the FDI and FPI in brief. 5+5**

**Ans 3.**

**Understanding Currency Forwards**

Currency forwards are over-the-counter (OTC) contracts between two parties to exchange a specific amount of one currency for another at a fixed rate on a future date. These contracts are customized based on the amount, settlement date, and currencies involved. Since they are not traded on exchanges, forwards carry a higher counterparty risk. They are mostly used by businesses and multinational corporations to hedge against future currency fluctuations. The settlement occurs on the agreed maturity date, and there is usually no daily margin

**Assignment Set – 2**

**Q4. Discuss in detail the Special Rights and Challenges of IMF. Also write an Essay on World Bank. 5+5**

**Ans 4.**

**Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in the IMF**

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to supplement member countries’ official reserves. Introduced in 1969, SDRs are not a currency but represent a potential claim on the freely usable currencies of IMF members. The value of the SDR is based on a basket of five major currencies: the U.S. dollar, euro, Chinese yuan, Japanese yen, and British pound. SDR allocations help countries bolster their reserves without depending on external debt or exporting surpluses. They are

**Q5. Explain the Challenges and Criticisms of WTO. Also discuss the Peacekeeping Operations of United Nations. 6+4**

**Ans 5.**

**Challenges Faced by the WTO**

The World Trade Organization (WTO), established in 1995, plays a crucial role in regulating international trade. Despite its significance, the WTO faces several major challenges in the contemporary global environment. One of the key issues is the stalemate in multilateral negotiations, especially the Doha Development Round, which has failed to produce significant outcomes due to conflicting interests between developed and developing countries. This has hindered efforts to create comprehensive trade agreements that are

**Q6. Interpret the Functions and Objectives of Regional Development Banks. Comment on “Economic Impacts of Pandemics”. 6+4**

**Ans 6.**

**Regional Development Banks (RDBs)**

Regional Development Banks (RDBs) are multilateral financial institutions established to support the economic development of specific regions. Examples include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). These institutions primarily provide loans, grants, technical assistance, and policy