

# IV Semester M.Com. (FA) Degree Examination, June/July 2018 (CBCS) Paper - 4.2: INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING

Time: 3 Hours as as as a note language your note, which is not alea. Max. Marks: 70

Instruction: Answer all Sections.

### SECTION - A

Answer any seven sub-questions. Each sub-question carries 2 marks.  $(7 \times 2 = 14)$ 

- 1. a) State any two differences between USGAAP and IFRS.
  - b) What do you mean by voluntary disclosure?
  - c) Define segmental reporting.
  - d) Define current rate method of currency translation.
  - e) What do you mean by single transaction approach?
  - f) Why is International Financial analysis necessary?
  - g) Write any two major differences between reporting practices of developed and developing nations.
  - h) State any two problems hindering harmonisation of accounting standards.
  - i) What are the objectives of transfer pricing?
  - j) State any two deterring forces of international accounting standards.

#### SECTION - B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries five marks.

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$ 

- 2. Discuss the advantages of standard setting.
- Explain the need of global convergence of accounting.
- 4. Explain the significance of international accounting for preparation of consolidated accounts.

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- 5. Briefly explain the benefits of harmonisation of financial statements globally.
- 6. Explain resale price method of transfer pricing.
- 7. What is currency translation? Why currency translation is necessary for international accounting?

# SECTION - C

Answer any three questions. Each question carries 12 marks.

(3×12=36)

I) What are the oblectives of transferr round?

- 8. Briefly explain the different reporting practices in International Financial Reporting.
- Critically examine the contents of conceptual framework of financial reporting and their influence on the accounting system.
- 10. Describe the complexities in global financial statement analysis.
- 11. Write an explanatory note on foreign exchange exposure.
- 12. Critically examine the financial reporting practices in Australia and France.