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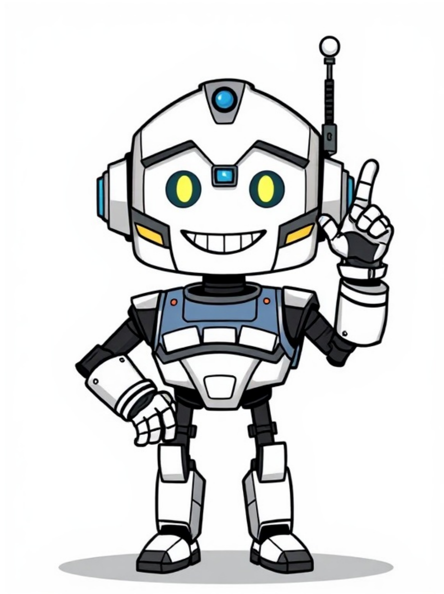

 Trade finance refers to the financial instruments and products that facilitate international trade transactions between buyers and sellers in different countries. It provides the necessary funding, risk mitigation, and payment mechanisms to ensure smooth and secure trade operations. Trade finance plays a vital role in supporting global commerce by reducing the financial risks and uncertainties associated with cross-border transactions. Trade finance is essential for both importers and exporters, as it helps bridge the gap between production and payment. By providing financing options and mitigating risks, trade finance supports the growth of international trade, fosters economic development, and enables businesses to participate in global markets with confidence. Banks, financial institutions, and specialized trade finance providers are the key players that offer various trade finance solutions to businesses engaged in cross-border trade. ==================================== 1. c) Warehouse Receipt Financing 2. b) Forfaiting 3. c) Fluctuating exchange rates 4. a) Bank Guarantee 5. c) It acts as an intermediary to collect payment from the exporter’s bank. 6. b) Export Financing 7. c) Factoring 8. c) Factoring 9. d) Letter of Credit (LC) 10. c) It acts as an intermediary to collect payment from the exporter’s bank. 11. b) Export Financing 12. c) Factoring 13. c) Factoring 14. b) Vehicle-to-Grid 15. d) Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV) ==================================== 16. a) Electrification 17. a) Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) 18. c) 2-8 hours 19. d) Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV) 20. b) Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) 21. b) Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) 22. a) Open Account 23. c) It extends credit to the importer for the purchase of goods or services from a supplier, usually with a short repayment term.The world of international trade finance is vast and complex, with numerous instruments and products designed to facilitate global commerce. ==================================== Rewritten text using "WRITE AS A NON-NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKER (NNES)" method: 1. Decrease demand for yen, yes? B. Those who hold U.S. dollars will convert to yen, no C. There is less desire for yen, now D. Those with yen will convert to U.S. dollars, correct? 2. Implement Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rate A. This make price of currency stable, yes? B. Not planned, but happen by accident C. No effect on currency price D. Team of central banks do this 3. Appreciation of U.S. dollar relative to British pound A. Good for America, no? B. Britain import less U.S. goods C. Pound of Britain fall in value D. Price of imports from Britain rise for United States 4. Japanese consumers need more yen for same amount U.S. dollars A. Yes, this make sense B. U.S. consumers need more dollars for same amount yen C. U.S. dollar strong against yen D. Cost of importing from Japan to United States decrease 5. Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rate A. Good plan, yes? B. Not planned, but happen by accident C. No effect on currency price D. Team of central banks do this 6. Weighted voting system for controlling members A. This make fair, no? B. Equal rights for all members C. Changing need of economy D. Leaders of board elected 7. General agreement on tariffs and trade A. Good plan, yes? B. Not planned, but happen by accident C. No effect on currency price D. Team of central banks do this 8. 38 is correct answer, no? 9. Theirs, yes, correct? 10. Variable, good plan, yes? 11. Errors and omissions, correct? 12. Silver, good choice, yes? 13. IMF, help country in need, no? 14. Capital account, correct? 15. Floating exchange rate system, make currency price change much, yes? 16. FDI, good for economy, no? 17. Factoring, help company with finance, yes? 18. FDI, help country and economy, no? 19. Silver, good choice, yes? 20. Errors and omissions, correct? 21. IMF, help country in need, no? 22. Capital account, correct? 23. Floating exchange rate system, make currency price change much, yes? 24. Floating exchange rate system, make currency price change much, yes? 25. T + 0, good choice, no? 26. Vostro, correct? 27. Nostro, correct? 28. DKK/USD 0.1722 - 0.1726, correct? 29. India, good country, yes? 30. India, good country, yes? 31. Subtract, make price go down, no? 32. Pip, small unit of currency price change, yes? 33. 4%, good interest rate, no? 34. Forex market, help company with foreign exchange, yes? 35. PPP, good theory, yes? 36. Home, foreign, correct? 37. Futures contract, good for company, no? 38. Over the counter unorganized market, make price change much, yes? ==================================== Q1. Trade between two countries can be useful if cost ratios of goods are: A. Undetermined B. Decreasing C. Equal D. Different Answer: D Q2. The term Euro Currency market refers to A. The international foreign exchange market B. The market where the borrowing and lending of currencies take place outside the country of issue C. The countries which have adopted Euro as their currency D. The market in which Euro is exchanged for other currencies Answer: B Q3. Which of the following theories suggests that firms seek to penetrate new markets over time? A. Imperfect Market Theory B. Product cycle theory C. Theory of Comparative Advantage D. None of the above Answer: D Q4. Dumping refers to: A. Reducing tariffs B. Sale of goods abroad at a lower price, below their cost and price in their home market C. Buying goods at low prices abroad and selling at higher prices locally D. Expensive goods selling for low prices Answer: B Q5. International trade and domestic trade differ because of: A. Different government policies B. Immobility of factors C. Trade restrictions D. All of the above Answer: D Q6. The margin for a currency future should be maintained with the clearing house by A. The seller B. The buyer C. Either the buyer or the seller as per the agreement between them D. Both the buyer and the seller Answer: D Q7. The following statement with respect to currency option is wrong A. Foreign currency- Rupee option is available in India B. An American option can be executed on any day during its currency C. Put option gives the buyer the right to sell the foreign currency D. Call option will be used by exporters Answer: D Q8. Govt. policy about exports and imports is called A. Commercial policy B. Fiscal policy C. Monetary policy D. Finance policy Answer: A Q9. Which of the following is international trade? A. Trade between countries B. Trade between regions C. Trade between provinces D. Both (b) and (c) Answer: A Q10. Market in which currencies buy and sell and their prices settle on is called the A. International bond market B. International capital market C. Foreign exchange market D. Eurocurrency market Answer: C