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INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(A Central University, Govt.of India)

May/June 2015 End Semester Examinations

SEMESTER – II, M.B.A (INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT)

IMPORT EXPORT DOCUMENTATION AND PROCEDURES (T 1203)

Date:09.06.2015 | **Max.Marks:60**
Time:-3 Hrs | **Pass Marks:30**

SECTION – A (12x1=12 Marks)

Answer ALL the questions. All question carry equal Marks

1. The first three digits of the airway bill represent a code, which identifies :
   a) The country of origin
   b) Name of the exporter
   c) Name of the air carrier
   d) None of the above

2. A document that is a receipt for goods delivered to the common carrier for transportation, a contract for the services rendered by the carriers, and a document of title is known as
   a) Export Licence
   b) Commercial invoice
   c) Consular invoice
   d) Bills of lading

3. Which document specifies the name of the country where goods are produced?
   a) Shipping Bill
   b) Packing Note
   c) Customs Invoice
   d) Certificate of Origin

4. The most widely used mode of payment by importers is :
   a) Payment by Letter of Credit
   b) Documentary collection
   c) Deferred Payment
   d) Cash in advance

5. The validity of IEC (Importer Exporter Code Number) is
   a) 1 year
   b) 2 years
   c) 5 years
   d) It has no expiry date

6. The bank which finally collects the documents and claims reimbursement is called the
   a) Advising bank
   b) Confirming bank
   c) Paying bank
   d) Negotiating bank

7. Which of these is not an essential service provided by C&F agents
   a) Warehousing before transportation
   b) Selection of mode of transport
   c) Cargo insurance
   d) Warehousing after transportation

8. Which Inco Term includes the cost of rail transport to port including insurance and getting goods up to the ship
   a) Ex Works
   b) Free Carrier
   c) Free alongside ship
   d) Free on board

9. Which of the following documents is required for duty free clearance of import cargo
   a) Copy of letter of credit/ bank draft
   b) A bond with bank gurantee
   c) Copy of industrial license
   d) Product catalogue/ samples.

10. Which of the following statements is TRUE
    a) Excise duty and sales tax are both exempted for export cargo
    b) Only excise duty is exempted for export cargo
    c) Only sales tax is exempted for export cargo
    d) None of the above.

11. Which one of the following obligations does a unit in an SEZ have to accept?
    a) To export 100 per cent output of the unit.
    b) To source raw material only from overseas source.
    c) To achieve a positive net foreign exchange earnings.
    d) To employ only Indian nationals.

12. The major hurdle in the wider application of RFID is
    a) Lack of awareness about RFID.
    b) Yet to be proven technology.
    c) Popularity of bar coding.
    d) High per unit cost.

SECTION – B (5x4=20 Marks)

Answer ANY five of the following questions. Each answer should not exceed 200 words.

13. Discuss the role of export promotion councils.

14. What are the different methods of quality control and pre-shipment inspection?

15. Distinguish between FOB, CIF & C&F Incoterms.

16. Discuss the various types of LCs.

17. Define the role played by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) in promoting exports.

18. What are the objectives for subjecting imported and export goods to customs examination?

19. Write a short note on Institute Cargo Clause A or ICC 'A'.

SECTION – C (4x7=28 Marks)

Question No. 20 is compulsory. Answer ANY THREE of the remaining questions
Each answer should not exceed 500 words.

20. Name the mandatory documents required to be prepared by an exporter. Discuss the salient features of each of these documents.

21. What are the different methods of payment to be made by an importer? Discuss.

22. Discuss in details the different forms in which an exporter can avail pre-shipment finance.

23. Discuss the various types of risks involved in export import business.

24. What are the different types of customs duty imposed in India?

25. An importer in Dubai, asks for a quotation for 5000 kg of commodity X. An exporter in India has to take a decision on the amount to be quoted. Assume that the unit price of commodity X is $2 per kg. Based on the information given below calculate how the total price quoted by the exporter would be affected by the additional costs of delivering the goods to the importer under various Incoterms.

Price quoted under	Additional cost ($)	Total Price ($)
EXW	400	?
FCA	100	?
FAS	310	?
FOB	100	?
C&F	875	?
CIF	100	?
DEQ	90	?
DDP	1000	?

What would be the total price to be quoted to the importer, if the import duty is $ 0.3 instead of $ 0.2? Also explain the above Incoterms.

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