

# INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

## GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

**DEC-09**

### Paper No.4

### Logistics & E-Procurement

Date: 15.12.2009

Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm

Max Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

#### Note:

Part A contains 4 main questions, each question carries 10 marks. Attempt all questions

From Part B, Attempt any 4 questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

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### PART-A

#### Q1. State True or False:

- 1.1 Bill of exchange & promissory notes are undertaken by the buyer to .... at a later date.
- 1.2 Back-loading is an important way to improve the efficiency of road transport operations.
- 1.3 The essence of reducing import risk is managing information, communications and documentation.
- 1.4 Bill of lading is not a document of title to the goods in transit.
- 1.5 Containers offer many advantages, but also have some cost related disadvantages.
- 1.6 Duties are more often advalorem, but can also be specific.
- 1.7 Packaging will have a great impact on costs & protection of the goods being transported.
- 1.8 Different vehicles have different capacities, applications and operating costs.
- 1.9 Airway bills are now digitized and sent around the world using IATA's private network.
- 1.10 Understanding the required processes is critical to effective logistics.

#### Q2. Write the full form of the following abbreviations as used in the context of public procurement.

- 2.1 IATA
- 2.2 AWB
- 2.3 DDP
- 2.4 FAS
- 2.5 NAFTA
- 2.6 SDRs
- 2.7 WAP
- 2.8 L/C
- 2.9 DAF
- 2.10 CIP

#### Q3. Fill in the blanks.

- 3.1 Under the "D" terms, the ..... is obliged to provide or organize all transport and related services, pay export duties and arrange export clearance, bear all costs and risks.
- 3.2 Under "F" terms the ..... must arrange and pay for carriage.
- 3.3 It is important to know when ..... for the goods is transferred from the seller to the buyer.
- 3.4 Counter trade involves the ..... exchange of goods of similar value often using an intermediary.
- 3.5 Non conference lines may offer more ..... rates.
- 3.6 Special goods ..... special packaging and handling.
- 3.7 Packaging is ..... responsibility but you can influence it.
- 3.8 The main issue in any procurement transaction is to ..... that your supplier is reliable partner.
- 3.9 Pre-shipment ..... allows a seller to obtain advance funding to complete production and /or distribution under an arranged sales contract.
- 3.10 The confirmed letter of credit is the most common method of ..... In imports.

**Q4. Very briefly explain – Any four:**

- a) Port Services.
- b) Cross Docking.
- c) Customs declaration.
- d) Customs Duties.
- e) Freight Forwarders.
- f) Import Risks.
- g) Letter of indemnity.

**PART- B**

**Attempt any four questions. All Questions carry equal marks.**

- Q5. What is logistics? Explain briefly its operational and strategic responsibilities.
- Q6. What are INCOTERMS? How do they define the obligations and responsibilities of the Seller and Buyer? What is the point of transfer of ownership, explain.
- Q7. Define in brief the import process, and payment methods associated with imports.
- Q8. Write short notes on any three.
- a) Customs clearance.
  - b) Handling Equipments
  - c) E-procurement.
  - d) Contract for sale of goods.
  - e) ABC Analysis.
  - f) Marine insurance.
- Q9. What is the role of packaging in relation to transport? What important factors do you consider?
- Q10. What is Containerization? Why is it presently the preferred mode for transport of goods? What are the cost related dis-advantages.
- Q11. How Inventory performance can be improved in any organization. How do you set the inventory levels to avoid under-stocking and overstocking?