

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT Paper No.4

Logistics & E-Procurement

Date: 17.06.2014 Max Marks: 100
Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm Duration: 3 Hours

Instructions:

Part A contains 4 questions, each question carries 10 marks. Attempt all 4 questions (compulsory)

Part B contains 7 questions, attempt any 4 questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

PART-A

Answer all four Questions. Each question carries 10 Marks. Total 40 Marks for this section.

Q1. State True or False:

- 1.1 Incoterms are a set of three-letter standard trade terms commonly used in international business management and contracts.
- 1.2 The term Inventory refers to the quantity of materials held in hand or in stock.
- 1.3 Tampers offer regular services but are used for one off shipments.
- 1.4 Liner agents do not act as intermediary between shipper and liner operators.
- 1.5 Non-conference lines offer more competitive rates.
- 1.6 Selling prices are increasingly driven by market demand rather than by the cost of production.
- 1.7 Transfer of title does not take place any where between the sellers premises and the buyers premises.
- 1.8 Liner freight rates cover the cost of loading and discharge.
- 1.9 Under F terms, the buyer is to arrange and pay for the carriage.
- 1.10 Logistics operations do not require close coordination amongst various functions in an organization.

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

2.1 CPT	2.3 SPVs	2.5 SDRs	2.7 CPT	2.9 FMCG
2.2 FCA	2.4 BPOs	2.6 CDC	2.8 CIP	2.10 RO-ROA

Q3. Fill in the blanks.

- 3.1 A letter of would help to claim the goods if the LC has not arrived.
- 3.2 Delivery and transfer of can take place at many points between the sellers premises and the buyers premises.
- 3.3 Appropriate labeling isto avoiding damage, loss or pilferage.
- 3.4 The longer you can use a vehicle, the better investment it will make.

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Q4. Match the Columns:

Column A	Column B			
1.Back loading	may represent Ship owners or Charterers.			
2.DDP	is most onerous from the point of view of purchasers.			
3.DAP	the buyer bears all risks of loss or damage. The seller howe	ver		
	purchases the cargo insurance.			
4.CFR	the seller clears the goods for export and pays the cost of			
moving the goods to destination.				
5.CIF	the seller bears all costs & risk in bringing the goods to			
named place.				
6.EXW	the buyer must generally pay transportation costs.			
7. Principles of	is that nothing is allowed into the cross docking centre unles	s it has		
Cross-docking	already been scheduled for dispatch.			
8. DDD	the sellers only responsibility is to make goods available at s	ellers		
	premises.			
9. Under C Terms	is the quantity of goods and materials held in hand/stock.			
10.Ship brokers	is often used for low value items.			

PART- B

Attempt any four questions. Each Question carries 15 marks. Total 60 marks

- Q5. Explain the strategic role of logistics in Integrated Materials Management. What are the elements that constitute the cost of logistics?
- Q6. What are different procurement approaches for optimum Inventory Management ? Explain how E-procurement helps in managing appropriate inventory levels ?
- Q7. What are the trade barriers and why are they imposed by Government's across the globe? Explain different types of duties imposed by Government of India.

Q8. Write short notes on any three. topics listed below

- a) Handling equipment.
- b) Customs Clearing Agents.
- c) Cross Docking Distribution Centers.
- d) Freight forwarders.
- e) Transshipments.
- Q9. What are the major considerations in choosing the location of a warehouse or stockyard? Explain in detail with appropriate examples ..
- Q10 What is the role of containerization in national / international trade? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of moving cargo in containers.
