

School of Business**Bachelor of Business Administration
Semester End Examination - Aug 2024****Duration : 180 Minutes
Max Marks : 100****Sem VI - D1UC601T - Managing Air Cargo and Shipping Logistics**General Instructions*Answer to the specific question asked**Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever necessary**Approved data hand books are allowed subject to verification by the Invigilator*

- 1) Identify what role do shipowners play in the structure of the shipping industry? K3(6)
- 2) In the realm of marine logistics, a multitude of stakeholders and regulatory bodies converge to orchestrate the intricate ballet of sea transportation. These diverse entities, ranging from shipping companies to regulatory agencies, each wield unique responsibilities that collectively safeguard the integrity, efficiency, and sustainability of maritime trade. Working in tandem with port authorities are customs authorities, entrusted with enforcing import and export regulations. Through meticulous inspections and adherence to customs laws, they safeguard national borders, facilitate trade, and ensure the lawful movement of goods across seas. Meanwhile, maritime regulatory agencies such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and national maritime administrations set the stage for safe and environmentally responsible shipping practices. By establishing and enforcing standards for vessel construction, crew competency, and pollution prevention, they mitigate risks and promote sustainable maritime operations on a global scale. Freight forwarders and logistics providers further contribute to the harmonious functioning of marine logistics. Acting as orchestrators of cargo movement, they navigate the complexities of international trade, coordinating shipments, and optimizing supply chain efficiency.
Question-1 Identify what role do customs authorities play in regulating and facilitating import and export activities in marine logistics? (5marks).
Question-2 What are the responsibilities of freight forwarders and logistics providers in optimizing supply chain efficiency in marine logistics? (4marks) K3(9)
- 3) List the common types of Unit Load Devices used in air cargo transportation. K4(4)
- 4) Consider a situation where a company specializing in the production of high-tech electronic devices depends on punctual K4(8)

- deliveries to fulfill customer needs. Evaluate how the utility generated by air transportation in logistics could prove advantageous for this company in such circumstances.
- 5) Trans-shipment routes and hubs play a pivotal role in facilitating the movement of goods across international supply chains, serving as key nodes where cargo is transferred between different modes of transportation or redistributed to various destinations. These hubs act as crucial intermediaries that enable the efficient flow of goods from origin to destination, offering connectivity and consolidation opportunities for cargo shipments. Analyze the significance of trans-shipment routes and hubs in global logistics networks, and discuss the factors that influence the selection of strategic trans-shipment locations. K4(8)
- 6) You are working as an export coordinator in a logistics company, and one of your clients is preparing to export a shipment of machinery to a foreign country. The shipper is unfamiliar with the Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) process.
Question: Explain how would you guide the shipper through the Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) process, ensuring compliance and smooth export operations? K5(10)
- 7) Explain the significant enhancements and shifts witnessed in the cargo and logistics sector post the global pandemic of 2019. Provide illustrative instances of technological progress, alterations in supply chain methodologies, and the influence on customer-centric solutions. K5(10)
- 8) International Shipping Conventions are agreements established by international organizations, such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to regulate various aspects of maritime and air transportation. These conventions set forth standardized rules, regulations, and guidelines aimed at promoting safety, security, efficiency, and environmental protection in the shipping industry. Examples of prominent international shipping conventions include the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW), and the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation. These conventions establish minimum standards and requirements that member states are obligated to adhere to, ensuring a uniform approach to maritime and air transportation practices worldwide.
Question-1-Explain some key provisions of the SOLAS (Safety of Life at Sea) Convention and their significance in ensuring maritime safety?(7marks).
Question-2-Discuss the role of international organizations such as the IMO (International Maritime Organization) in developing and updating international shipping conventions.(8marks) K5(15)
- 9) Envision a situation where an international logistics conglomerate is assigned the intricate challenge of transporting a heterogeneous assortment of cargo, encompassing perishable goods, electronics, and oversized machinery. Assess the potential selections of aircraft K6(12)

and Unit Load Devices (ULDs) that the logistics entity might employ to facilitate the intricate logistics of this multifaceted shipment.

10)

Amira, the operations manager at a major shipping company, faced a significant challenge when one of their cargo vessels became stuck in the Suez Canal. The ship, laden with valuable cargo destined for multiple ports around the world, had inadvertently veered off course and grounded itself, blocking the vital waterway. As news of the blockade spread, Amira sprang into action, coordinating with her team and local authorities to assess the situation. The challenges were manifold – the blocked canal disrupted the global supply chain, causing delays in the delivery of essential goods and commodities. Time-sensitive shipments faced the risk of spoilage, while the company incurred substantial losses with each passing hour. Amira faced pressure from clients, stakeholders, and regulatory bodies to expedite the vessel's removal and restore navigation through the canal. However, the situation was complicated by logistical constraints, adverse weather conditions, and the sheer size of the stranded vessel. Amira collaborated closely with salvage experts, engineers, and maritime authorities to develop a comprehensive plan to refloat the ship safely. They deployed specialized equipment, including tugboats, dredgers, and cranes, to dislodge the vessel from its precarious position. Meanwhile, Amira liaised with affected clients, keeping them informed about the progress of operations and mitigating potential disruptions to their supply chains. Despite the formidable challenges, Amira's leadership and decisive actions ultimately led to the successful refloating of the ship and the reopening of the Suez Canal. The incident served as a stark reminder of the critical importance of this strategic waterway in global trade and the need for robust contingency plans to address unforeseen challenges in maritime logistics.

K6(18)

Question-1-What lessons can be learned from this incident regarding the importance of strategic waterways in global trade and the need for robust contingency plans in maritime logistics? (6marks).

Question-2- What were the immediate challenges faced by Amira when the cargo vessel became stuck in the Suez Canal?(6marks).

Question-3 How did Amira collaborate with salvage experts and maritime authorities to develop a plan to refloat the ship safely? (6marks).