

IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2024
SUBJECT - LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

DATE: 30.11.2024

Marks: 100

TIME: 10:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

NOTES:

- **Correct question number should be indicated against each answer.**

Q.1 (A) Fill in the Blanks

5 Marks

1. Name the Delivery Terms where the Buyers responsibility is minimum_____.
2. _____ Packaging is also known as Logistics Packaging.
3. Dry Port located near the Sea Port_____.
4. Name the Delivery Terms where the Buyers responsibility is maximum
5. Insurance is paid by _____ in case of CFR Delivery Terms.

Q.1 (B) True or False

5 Marks

1. Import Duty is paid by the Importer in case of DDP Shipment.
2. FAS delivery terms is used for all modes of Transport.
3. Custom Clearance is carried out by Importer in case of CPT delivery terms.
4. In case of Factory Stuffing Container is Stuffed at Exporters own premises.
5. 3 PL is Non Asset base company.

Q.2 Define following Terms (Any 2)

10 Marks

1. Factory Stuffing
2. Secondary Packaging
3. Post Shipment Stage
4. Export Logistics Planning

Q.3 Give Reasons (Any Two)

20 Marks

1. Dock Stuffing is not suitable for Fragile Cargo.
2. Factory Stuffing is cheaper option than Dock Stuffing.
3. DDP Term is suitable for small Importer
4. Backward Planning is most suitable option than Forward Planning in International Trade Logistics

Q.4 Short Notes (Any 3)

30 Marks

- a) Advantages & Disadvantages of Factory Stuffing (ICD).
- b) Distribution Management
- c) Green Logistics
- d) Post Shipment Stage

Q.5 Answer in Brief (Any 3)

30 Marks

- a) Role of "Material Handling Equipment's" in International Logistics.
 - b) Supplier Relationship Management.
 - c) Advantages & Disadvantages of 3 P/L & 4 P/L.
 - d) Customer Expectations related to Logistics.
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IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 2024

SUBJECT: BUSINESS FINANCE AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

DATE: 08.12.2024 MARKS: 100 TIME: 10:30 A.M. - 1:30 P.M.

Notes. –

For all the MCQs (both Part I & II), it is enough that students tick the correct answers and no need of showing any working. All the working can be carried out in the answer paper in a separate sheet

Question No. -1 – MCQs each Question carries 2 marks **20 marks.**
(10 Questions are there and each Question carries 2 marks)

1. What does the Current Ratio of a manufacturing entity measure?
 1. Profitability of the entity.
 2. Liquidity of the entity.
 3. Efficiency of asset management of the entity.
 4. Financial leverage of the entity.

2. Which of the following indicates a manufacturing entity may face liquidity problems
 1. Current Ratio of 1.5
 2. Current Ratio of 1.33
 3. Current Ratio of 0.90
 4. Current Ratio of 2.0

3. The Current Ratio of an entity is 1.33:1. Net Working Capital is Rs. 40 lakhs. Calculate the value of the Current Assets.
 1. Rs. 182.21 lakhs
 2. Rs. 161.21 lakhs.
 3. Rs. 172.11 lakhs.
 4. Rs. 152.11 lakhs

4. What is the primary purpose of Break-even Analysis?
 1. To determine the profit margin of a product
 2. To analyze market trends.
 3. To assess customer satisfaction.
 4. To find the point at which total revenues equal total costs.

5. If a company sells a product for Rs. 50, has variable costs of Rs. 30 per unit, and fixed costs of Rs. 200,000, what is the Break-even Point in units?
 1. 20,000 units
 2. 25,000 units
 3. 10,000 units
 4. 15,000 units.

6. What does the Margin of Safety indicate in Break-even financial analysis?
 1. The amount of sales above the Break-even Point
 2. The amount of sales below the Break-even Point.
 3. The total profit a company can earn.
 4. The amount of cash reserves a company has.

7. A company has a Margin of Safety of 25%. If its actual sales are Rs. 400,000, what is its Break-even Sales?
1. Rs. 2,00,000
 2. Rs. 1,00,000
 3. Rs. 3,00,000
 4. Rs. 3,60,000.
8. A promoter is starting his business and for this business, he has brought a capital of Rs. 60,000 in cash. Pass suitable journal entry in the books of the firm.
1. Debit Cash Account Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Capital Account Rs. 60,000/-
 2. Debit Capital Account Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Cash Account Rs. 60,000/-.
 3. Debit Cashier's Account Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Cash Account Rs.60,000/-
 4. Debit Bank Account Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Cash Account Rs. 60,000/-
9. One of the principles of accounting is 'Debit what comes in and credit what goes out.' From the below mentioned alternatives, select which alternative/transaction depicts this principle correctly.
1. Selling goods on credit.
 2. Making a cash sale.
 3. Providing for depreciation on fixed assets.
 4. Buying raw materials on credit.
10. The Current Assets of a manufacturing firm are Rs. 90 lakhs and the net working capital is Rs. 30 lakhs. Calculate the Current Ratio of the firm.
1. 1.15:1
 2. 1.25:1
 3. 1.30:1
 4. 1.50:1

Question No. -2 – Reasoning Section (Answer any 2)

10 marks.

(Answer should not exceed more than 5 bullet points 5 marks each)

1. Explain the importance of preparing the Balance Sheet for a business firm on a particular date, say as on 31st March, 2024. (5 marks)
2. In the preparation of Trial Balance of a manufacturing entity, the closing stock of the concern is not included in the trial balance. Explain the rationale for this and while preparing the financial statements (Trading A/c, P&L A/c, and Balance Sheet), which are the places the closing stock value is accounted for? (5 marks)
3. From the following figures of a business, calculate the Quick Ratio (5 marks):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cash: \$40,000 ○ Accounts Receivable: \$35,000 ○ Inventory: \$10,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Liabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accounts Payable: \$50,000 ○ Accrued Liabilities: \$15,000
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Question No.- 3 – Compulsory and carries**20 marks.**

1. Following balances are extracted from the books of X & Co., Limited as on 31st March, 2024:

Details	Amount in Rupees
Opening Stock as on 1 st April, 2023	44,000
Bills Receivables	18,000
Purchases	1,56,000
General Wages paid	17,000
Insurance premium paid	2,800
Sundry Debtors	1,20,000
Wages paid in manufacturing (Carriage Inwards)	3,200
Commission paid	3,200
Interest on capital paid	2,800
Stationery expenses	1,800
Sales returns	5,200
Sales	2,40,000
Purchases returns	2,000
Trade expenses	800
Office furniture	8,000
Cash in hand	2,000
Cash at bank	19,000
Rent paid	4,400
Bills Payable	12,000
Sundry Creditors	78,600
Plant & Machinery	1,80,000
Capital	2,55,600

Footnote: Closing Stock as on 31st March, 2024: Rs. 1,00,000/-

From the above details:

Prepare the Trial Balance of the Company as on 31st March, 2024 (5 marks)

Prepare the Trading account of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024 (5 marks)

Prepare the Profit & Loss account of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024 (5 marks)

Depreciation at the rate of 5% on Office Furniture and 10% on Plant & Machinery must be provided.

Prepare the Balance Sheet of the Company as on 31st March, 2024 (5marks).

Part – II – Inventory Management (Total Marks – 50)

Question No.-1 – MCQs

(10 Questions are there and each Question carries 2 marks) –

20 marks.

1. Luther Gullick coined an acronym 'POSDCORB' to represent the meaning of Management. In this acronym, the letter P stands for _____.
 - a. Planning.
 - b. Procurement.
 - c. Processing.
 - d. Practicing.

2. What does the term "lead time" refer to in inventory management?
 - a. The time taken to manufacture a product
 - b. The time taken from order placement to delivery
 - c. The time taken to stock a product
 - d. The time taken to sell a product

3. In the ABC analysis of inventory management, which category represents the highest value of inventory but the lowest volume?
 - a) Category A
 - b) Category B
 - c) Category C
 - d) Category D

4. Which of the following is a disadvantage of maintaining high inventory levels?
 - a) Increased carrying cost.
 - b) Decreased ordering cost.
 - c) Lower risk of stockouts
 - d) Greater purchasing power.

5. A company notices that 150 units of a product have not sold in over a year. If the selling price is Rs. 10 and the holding cost is Rs. 2 per unit per year, what is the total holding cost for these slow-moving units?
 - a) Rs. 75
 - b) Rs. 150
 - c) Rs. 300
 - d) Rs. 450.

6. Sales Turnover of a manufacturing concern is Rs. 80 lakhs. Profit margin is 25%. Opening Stock and Closing Stock levels are Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs. Find out the Inventory Turnover Ratio.
 - a. 2.50
 - b. 3.00
 - c. 3.50
 - d. 4.00

7. In the ABC-VED matrix, from the alternatives given below, identify which one of the choices is the highest valuable inventory.
- AV
 - BE
 - AD
 - CD.
8. What does the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) model primarily aim to determine?
- The maximum inventory level to maintain
 - The optimal order quantity that minimizes total inventory costs
 - The total sales forecast for the year
 - The average time taken to sell inventory
9. Other things remaining constant and if the ordering cost per order decreases, what will be the impact on the EOQ?
- EOQ will increase
 - EOQ will decrease
 - EOQ will remain the same
 - EOQ will become infinite.
10. Which one of the alternatives given below, represent correct formula for arriving at the Minimum Stock Level?
- Reordering level – (Normal consumption x Normal reorder period).
 - Reordering level + (Normal consumption x Normal reorder period).
 - Reordering level – (Normal consumption + Normal reorder period).
 - Reordering level – (Minimum consumption x Normal reorder period)

Question No.-2 – Reasoning Section (Answer any 2)
(Answer should not exceed more than 5 bullet 5 marks each)

10 marks.

1. Explain briefly the concept of Reorder Point (Reorder Level) and also solve the below mentioned problem. (5 marks)
 - a. Annual Demand for raw material: 10,950 units.
 - b. Lead Time: 10 days
 - c. Assume 365 days in a year.
2. In management of inventories, an entity should always strive to determine and achieve the optimum level of inventory. Different tools of inventory analysis are available in arriving at the optimum inventory level. Out of this, explain in detail **any ONE** of the Inventory analyses: (5 marks)
 - a) ABC analysis.
 - b) Just in Time analysis.

3. The following record is taken from the Stores Ledger of manufacturing concern: (5 marks)

Date of Transaction	Details	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Units purchased	Given for Production
02/4/2024	Purchase of raw material	300	2,000	
09/4/2024	-do-	320	3,000	
16/4/2024	-do-	330	4,000	
23/4/2024	Given for Production			2,600
30/4/2024	-do-			3,600

The unit is working under the LIFO method. From this input, arrive at the valuation of closing inventory.

Question No.- 3 – Descriptive Section Compulsory Question and carries 20 marks.

- a. Explain the concept of Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) under Inventory Management with graphical representation. (7 marks)

- b. The annual usage of raw material is 36,000 units. Cost per unit is Rs. 100. Cost of carrying one unit for one year is 20% of cost per unit and cost of placing an order is Rs. 400. Find out EOQ. (5 marks)

- c. Having worked out the EOQ as above, prove that at the point of EOQ, the inventory cost (ordering cost + the carrying cost) is the lowest. For this working, you can assume some units above the EOQ level arrived at (say 200 units above the EOQ level) and some units less than the EOQ level (say 200 units less than the EOQ level). (8 marks).

IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 2024

SUBJECT- WAREHOUSING

Date: 1.12.2024 Marks: 100 Time: 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

NOTES:

- **Correct question number should be indicated against each answer.**

Q.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARE HOUSING

10 MARKS

- A) The very purpose of Bonded Warehouse is to keep the materials, when the duty is not paid (False/ True)
- B) Grade A warehouses, NOT equipped with advanced technologies like automation, data analytics and real time monitoring, extensive robotization , Touch less warehousing, digitization etc. (False/ True)
- C) Grade A warehousing leads to quicker order processing, reduced errors and shorter cycles time, quality checks, data checks, automated storage calculator – (False / True)
- D) A virtual warehouse covers real-time worldwide visibility for logistics assets,including inventories and Transportation (False / True)
- E) Section 57 to Section 73 deals with the subject of warehousing and storage -(False /True)

Q-2 -CALCULATE VOLUME FOR CHARGEABLE WEIGHT IN AIR FREIGHT:-EXAMPLE –

15MARKS

There are 4 parcels / 130 kg actual gross weight includes:

- 1. One- Parcels 10 kg -102 x 85 x 72 cm
- 2. Two-Drums 30kg- Height 110cm, diameter 45 cm (each)
- 3. One-Pallet 60kg-120cm x 90cm x 80 cm

Note-given data:- The Normal Calculation for volume weight in air freight is: 6 cubic meters per metric ton, i.e 1 cubic meter = 1,66,667 kg chargeable weight.

Calculate Total Volume, chargeable weight by volume,

Q-3- Calculate the -----

15 Marks

- (1) CIF value of the goods in Indian rupees
- (2) CIF Assessable value of the goods in Indian rupees
- (3) Total Customs duty payable in Indian Rupees based on the following details: Foreign Supplier submitting Commercial invoice as under for import of goods at Nhavasheva seaport from dubai factory:
 - a. Ex works value of the goods in Dubai factory duly packed ----- \$1000.00
 - b. In –Land Transport journey (Local Transportation in Dubai)
From Ex-works Factory to Dubai Seaport ----- \$60.00
 - c. Marine Insurance premium paid in dubai covering all risks----- \$10.00
 - d. Customs house Clearance (Customs Brokers)brokerage Charges in Dubai ---- \$05.00
 - e. Ocean Sea Freight from Dubai Seaport to Nhavasheva seaport ----- \$80.00
 - f. Importer’s agent commission fees paid at Dubai ----- \$10.00
 - g. JNPT Nhava Sheva Seaport Landing Charges **1%** of the CIF value of the goods in Indian rupees
 - h. Basic Customs Duty while importing in to India ----- 5%
 - i. IGST –Integrated goods and Service Tax ----- 10%
 - j. SWF- Social welfare charges ----- 3%
(2% on Higher Education and 1% on secondary education)
 - k. Customs Exchange Rate –CBIC -- Rs 84.00 per dollar

Q-4 How do you choose the Right Warehouse Management system? 10marks

Q-5- Describe Advantages & disadvantages of the warehousing 10marks

Q-6 Describe The major responsibilities of the warehouse Manager 10marks

Q-7 Describing various important Functions of warehousing? 10marks

Q.8. Define Following Terms: - Any Five 10 Marks

- A) Public warehouse
- B) Private Warehouse
- C) Customs Bonded Warehouse
- E) Retail Warehousing
- F) Distribution & Fulfilment Warehouse
- G) Cold Warehouses
- H) Hazmat Warehousing

Q.9. Give Reasons (Any 2) 10 Marks

- A) Electronic Warehouse receipts (e NWR) can brighten farmers “ Futures”
- B) State various factors to consider for warehouse location & construction
- C) Advantages of Steel Containers used in warehouse
- D) What are the basic warehousing procedures?

OR

Describe various Materials Handling Equipment used in Modern warehousing

IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 2024
SUBJECT: TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

DATE: 07.12.2024

MARKS: 100

TIME: 10:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

NOTES:

- **Correct question number should be indicated against each answer.**

Q.1 (A) Fill in the Blanks

5 Marks

1. Type of Container used for Liquid Cargo_____.
2. _____ Transport is the cheapest mode of Transport.
3. Type of Ship used for Export of Vehicles_____.
4. Product _____ & Product _____ are two important functions of Transport.
5. _____ Containers are used for ODC (Over Dimension Cargo).

Q.1 (B) True or False

5 Marks

1. Cape of Good Hope Route is the longest Sea route from India to Europe.
2. Higher the Volume Higher the Freight & lower the Volume Lower the Freight
3. In case of Time Charter Hiring Charges are paid by the Charterer to Ship owner.
4. Capacity of Vessel is calculated in terms of Twenty Feet Equivalent unit (TEU)
5. Normal Containers are used for Perishable Cargo.

Q.2 Define following Terms (Any 2)

10 Marks

1. Time Charter
2. Air Transport
3. Lay Time
4. Charter Party

Q.3 Give Reasons (Any 2)

20 Marks

1. Water Transport is the cheapest mode of Transport.
2. Longer the distance lower the Freight & Shorter the distance higher the Freight
3. The Transportation Cost for ODC (Odd Dimension Cargo) is higher than normal Cargo.
4. Cellular/Container Vessels are used for movement of Bulk/Break Bulk Cargo

Q.4 Short Notes (Any 3)

30 Marks

- a) Charter Party Clauses
- b) Factors influencing Transport Cost.
- c) Inland Waterways Transport
- d) Voyage Charter
- e) Coastal Shipping

Q.5 Answer in Brief (Any 3)

30 Marks

- a) Types of Containers (Preferably with Diagram).
 - b) Parameters for selecting Shipping lines
 - c) Route Planning
 - d) Types of Maritime Cargo.
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IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 2024

SUBJECT: - SHIPPING & LOGISTICS-STATUTES AND OBLIGATIONS

Date: 14.12.2024 Marks: 100 Time: 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

NOTES:

- Correct question number should be indicated against each answer.

Q.1. Calculate the

10 Marks

- (i) CIF value of the Goods in Indian Rupees
- (ii) The CIF Assessable value of the goods in Indian Rupees
- (iii) The Total Customs Duty payable in Indian Rupees based on following detail

Foreign Supplier submitting Commercial Invoice as under for Import of Goods at Nhava Sheva Seaport from Dubai factory

- (a) Ex -works Value of the Goods in Dubai Factory duly packed ----- \$1000.00
- (b) In-Land Transport Journey (Local Transportation in Dubai)
from Ex-works Factory to Dubai Seaport :- ----- \$100.00
- (c) Marine Insurance Premium paid in Dubai covering all Risks ----- \$ 10.00
- (d) Ocean Sea Freight from Dubai sea port to Nhava sheva seaport ----- \$200.00
- (e) Customs House clearance (customs Brokers) charges at Dubai ----- \$30.00
- (f) Importer 's Agent-Commission-fees paid at Dubai: ----- \$20.00
- (g) JNPT Nhava Sheva Sea port Landing Charges **1%** of CIF value of the
Goods in Indian Rupees
- (h) Basic Customs Duty in Indian rupees only while importing into India ----- 5%
- (i) Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST) in Indian rupees only --- 18%
- (j) Higher Education Cess :- in Indian rupees only ----- 2%
- (k) Secondary Education Cess:-in Indian rupees only ----- 1%
- (l) Customs Exchange Rate -CBIC Rs 84.00 per Dollar .

Q.2. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN BELOW CHOICE

10 Marks

- WHO MAINTAINS FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE OF INDIA
 - (i)- State Bank of India
 - (ii) FEDAI
 - (iii) Reserve Bank of India
 - (iv) Cooperatives bank
- If any INDIAN Company supplies goods into the SEZ territory of India
 - (i) Is treated as a physical export
 - (ii) Merchant export
- Select appropriate Correct answer of Policies and procedure on Hazardous materials while Customs clearance
 - (i) Each country has the same policies and procedure for all hazardous items
 - (ii) It is not based on Item wise for each country
 - (iii) Each country has different policies and procedures for Hazardous Materials and based on item wise.

- Identification of the Dangerous goods based on various classifications
 - (i) Is based on single classification
 - (ii) is based on only two classifications
 - (iii) it is based on Nine classes of dangerous goods

- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN BELOW CHOICE for Customs clearance of Import and Export of dangerous goods shipment is permitted
 - (i) Only at sea port
 - (ii) Only at Airport
 - (iii) Only at LCD
 - (iv) At Sea port –Air Port –and LCD

Q.3 Explain following Terms (Any 2)

10 marks

- (a) IGST
- (b) SGST
- (c) CGST
- (d) Purpose of the Export Obligation against duty free import of goods
- (e) NFE- Net Foreign Exchange Earning

Q.4. Explain in Detail--Customs Clearance procedure for Export and import of Goods under GST procedure

30 marks

Q.5 Write Short Notes (Any 3)

30 marks

- (i) IGM
- (ii) EGM
- (iii) Bill of Entry
- (iv) Shipping Bill
- (v) ODC-Shipment
- (vi) OWC-shipment
- (vii) Tariff (TB) & Non-Tariff-Barrier (NTB)

Q.6 Write Short Notes (Any Three)

10 marks

- (I) CFS
- (II) ICD
- (III) LCL Cargo
- (IV) FCL Cargo
- (V) Role of freight forwarder
