

**IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**  
**ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2023**  
**SUBJECT - LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

**DATE: 2.12.2023**

**Marks: 100**

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

**Q.1 (A) Fill in the Blanks**

**5 Marks**

1. In Case of \_\_\_\_\_ Stuffing Container is stuffed at CFS.
2. Foreign Trade Policy is framed by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Covers Credit Risk.
4. Buyers responsibility is minimum in case of \_\_\_\_\_ delivery terms
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. Dock Stuffing is suitable for Fragile Cargo.
5. ICD Dry port located closure to Port.

**Q.2 Define following Terms (Any 2)**

**10 Marks**

1. Factory Stuffing-ICD
2. Supply Chain Strategy
3. Pre-Shipment Stage
4. Supply Relationship Management

**Q.3 Give Reasons (Any 2)**

**20 Marks**

1. Global Logistics is more complicated than Domestic Logistics
2. Factory Stuffing is cheaper option than Dock Stuffing.
3. Importer having Global Tie up with Shipping co should opt for FOB
4. Big Exporter Exporting to Small Customer should prefer EXW

**Q.4 Short Notes (Any 3)**

**30 Marks**

1. Advantages & Disadvantages of Factory Stuffing-ICD
2. Delivery Term- DDP
3. Export Logistics Planning
4. Primary & Secondary Packaging

**Q.5 Answer in Brief (Any 3)**

**30 Marks**

1. Explain any Two Functions of Logistics
  2. Concept of 3 P/L & 4 P/L.
  3. Customer Expectations related to Logistics activities.
  4. Matching Supply & Demand
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**IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**  
**ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER 2023**  
**SUBJECT: BUSINESS FINANCE AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT**  
**DATE: 10.12.2023      MARKS: 100      TIME: 10:30 A.M. - 1:30 P.M.**

**NOTES:**

- Correct question number should be indicated against each answer.

**Part – I - Business Finance (Total Marks – 50)**

- **Question 1 – MCQs (Each Question carries 1 mark)      Total 5 marks.**

1. The Current Ratio of an entity is 1.25:1. Net Working Capital is Rs. 30 lakhs. Calculate the value of the Current Liabilities.
  - a) Rs. 120 lakhs
  - b) Rs. 100 lakhs
  - c) Rs. 130 lakhs.
  - d) Rs. 110 lakhs
2. A manufacturing entity has sold its Plant and Machinery on credit to X & Co for Rs. 60,000/-. The Book value of the Plant and Machinery is Rs. 80,000. Pass the suitable journal for this transaction.
  - a) Debit Plant & Machinery Rs. 80,000/- and Credit X & Co for Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Profit on Sale of Machinery Rs. 20,000/-
  - b) Debit X & Co for Rs. 60,000/-, Debit Loss on Sale of Machinery Rs. 20,000 and Credit Plant & Machinery Rs. 80,000/-.
  - c) Debit Plant & Machinery Rs. 80,000/- and Credit X & Co for Rs. 80,000/-
  - d) Debit X & Co for Rs. 80,000/- and Credit Plant & Machinery Rs. 80,000/-
3. A Manufacturing Unit wants to achieve a targeted profit of Rs. 3 lakhs. The Selling Price of its product is Rs. 80 and the Variable cost per unit is Rs 60. The fixed costs are Rs. 6 lakhs. From these inputs indicate at what point of sales (in rupees), the entity can achieve the targeted profit?
  - a) Rs. 35 lakhs.
  - b) Rs. 33 lakhs.
  - c) Rs. 36 lakhs
  - d) Rs. 34 lakhs.
4. A firm has deposited Rs. 60,000/- in its Bank Account. Pass suitable journal entry in the books of the firm.
  - a) Debit Cash Account Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Bank Account Rs. 60,000/-
  - b) Debit Cash Account Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Cash Account Rs. 60,000/-
  - c) Debit Bank Cashier's Account Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Cash Account Rs. 60,000/-
  - d) Debit Bank Account Rs. 60,000/- and Credit Cash Account Rs. 60,000/-
5. In the break-even point (BEP) analysis chart (graph), the point of intersection at BEP takes place between the two curves, which are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Fixed Cost Curve and Total Sales Curve.
  - b) Total Cost Curve and Total Sales Curve.
  - c) Total Cost Curve and Fixed Cost Curve.
  - d) Fixed Cost Curve and Marginal Cost Curve.

**Question-2 – Brief Answer Section (Answer should not exceed more than two bullet points)**

➤ Answer any 5 questions

**Total 10 marks.**

1. There are three Golden Rules of Accounting. Give any two rules
2. From the financial statement of a manufacturing concern, you observe the following figures:
  - Selling price of its product: Rs. 400 per unit.
  - Variable Cost : Rs. 240 per unit.
  - Fixed Cost : Rs. 12 lakhs.
    - Calculate the P.V. Ratio of the entity in percentage term.
3. From the financial statement of a manufacturing concern, you observe the following figures:
  - Selling price of its product: Rs. 400 per unit.
  - Variable Cost : Rs. 240 per unit.
  - Fixed Cost : Rs. 12 lakhs.
    - Calculate the Break-even Point in number of units.
4. The Current Liabilities of a manufacturing firm are Rs. 90 lakhs and the net working capital is Rs. 30 lakhs. Calculate the Current Ratio of the firm.
5. Depreciation on Fixed asset is expenditure for any manufacturing concern. What is the difference between Expenditure A/c Salary paid by the entity for its employees vs. Expenditure A/c Depreciation on Fixed Assets?
6. Where in the financial statements, the capital brought by the owner of the business is reflected and wh

**Question -3 – Reasoning Section (Answer should not exceed more than 5 bullet points)**

➤ Answer any 3 questions.

**Total 15 marks.**

1. Explain the meaning of Trial Balance. Also explain the importance of Trial Balance and its shortcomings. (5 marks)
2. From the following figures of an entity, calculate the Interest Service Coverage Ratio and Debt Service Coverage Ratio (5 marks)
  - i. Net Profit before tax : Rs. 1,600 lakhs.
  - ii. Income Tax 20% on Net Profit
  - iii. Depreciation : Rs. 400 lakhs.
  - iv. Interest on Term Loan : Rs. 640 lakhs.
  - v. Term Loan Instalments payable during the year : Rs. 560 lakhs.
3. The installed capacity of a newly bought machine is 60,000 units per annum. Fixed cost of the unit is Rs. 12.00 lakhs. Selling price of the product is Rs. 400/- per unit and the variable cost is Rs. 320/- per unit. The year-wise production of the unit is given below:
  - i. Year 1= 10,000 units.
  - ii. Year2 = 15,000 units.
  - iii. Year3 = 20,000 units.
  - From the above inputs:
    - Calculate in which year of operation, this unit will cross the break-even point (2 marks)
    - In case, the unit is able to break-even, calculate the margin of safety in percentage terms for the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of operation (3 marks)

4. From the following figures, calculate the Quick Ratio (5 marks):

- Cash on hand: Rs. 40,000
- Bank balance: Rs. 1,60,000
- Sundry Debtors: Rs. 2,00,000
- Inventories: Rs. 3,80,000
- Prepaid expenses: Rs. 40,000
- Sundry Creditors: Rs. 3,00,000
- Long term Debts: Rs. 10,00,000

➤ **Question -4 – Descriptive Section compulsory question** **20 marks.**

1. The following trial balance have been taken out from the books of XYZ as on 31st March 2022

Details	Debit	Credit
Cash	52,000	
Sundry Debtors	40,000	
Bills Receivables	34,000	
Opening Stock	1,80,000	
Building	2,00,000	
Furniture & Fittings	40,000	
Plant & Machinery	1,00,000	
Bills Payable		36,000
Sundry Creditors		80,000
Capital Account		3,30,800
Drawings from Capital	4,000	
Sales		4,00,000
Sales Discount allowed	1,600	
Purchases	1,20,000	
Freight charges on raw materials	4,000	
Purchases discount		2,000
Salaries paid	52,000	
Advertisement expenses	16,000	
Miscellaneous expenses	6,000	
Interest Income		4,000
Interest expenses	3,200	
	<b>8,52,800</b>	<b>8,52,800</b>

- Closing stock is valued at Rs. 40,000/-
- Apply 10% Depreciation on Plant and Machinery, 5% on Building and Furniture.

**Requirement:** Prepare the trading and profit and loss account of the business for the year ended 31.03.2022 and a balance sheet as at that date.

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

### **➤ Question-1**

**Total 5 marks.**

1. Sales Turnover of a manufacturing concern is Rs. 32 lakhs. Profit margin is 25%. Opening Stock and Closing Stock levels are Rs. 6.40 lakhs and Rs. 9.60 lakhs. Find out the Inventory Turnover Ratio.
  - a. 3.
  - b. 4
  - c. 3.50
  - d. 4.50
2. The inventory turnover ratio of a firm is 6 times. Assuming, the working day in a year is 240 days, calculate the Inventory Conversion Period and give meaning of this ratio.
  - a. 40 days, it means how much time it takes to convert the inventory into purchases.
  - b. 40 days, it means how much time it takes to convert the inventory into sales.
  - c. 1.67%, it means how much time it takes to convert the inventory into closing stock.
  - d. 1.67%, it means how much time it takes to convert the inventory into opening stock.
3. A toy manufacturing concern adopts the inventory valuation based on inflated price method. The materials in the process are subject to 5% normal wastage. The total purchase of raw material in a year is Rs. 30,000/- and normal finished goods produced is 2,000 toys in a year. Based on these inputs, calculate the inventory unit cost per toy.
  - a. Rs. 15.75
  - b. Rs. 14.50
  - c. Rs. 15.50
  - d. Rs. 13.75.
4. Bin Card is one of the important storage concepts in Inventory Management. From the below mentioned alternatives, identify which one of the choices is given wrongly.
  - a. Bin Cards are kept along with the location of the stores.
  - b. Bind Card is maintained by the Inventory/Stores Department.
  - c. Bin Card records are kept in quantity.
  - d. Bin Card records are kept in quantity and value.
5. In the ABC-VED matrix, from the alternatives given below, identify which one of the choices is the most valuable inventory.
  - a. AV
  - b. BE
  - c. AD
  - d. CD.

➤ **Question-2 – Brief Answer Section (Answer should not exceed more than two bullet points) (Answer any 5)**  
**Total 10 marks.**

1. What are merits of holding Inventory level which is more than the optimum level?
2. What are the merits of holding Inventory level which is less than the optimum level?
3. In the Economic Order Quantity analysis, explain the relation between Ordering Cost and Inventory Carrying Cost?
4. Explain briefly the concept of Reorder Level.
5. What is the expansion for the inventory norm GOLF and explain any one briefly.
6. Explain briefly the working capital cycle of a manufacturing unit.

➤ **Question-3 – Reasoning Section (Answer should not exceed more than 5 bullet points) (Answer any 3)**  
**Total 15 marks.**

1. 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** from the below mentioned Inventory analysis: (5 marks)
  - SDE analysis.
  - Just in Time analysis.

2. 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
2/4/2019	Purchase of raw material	400	2,000	
9/4/2019	-do-	440	3,000	
16/4/2019	-do-	460	4,000	
23/4/2019	Given for Production			2,600
30/4/2019	-do-			3,600

- The unit is working under the LIFO method. From this input, arrive at the valuation of closing inventory.
3. The term management is explained by the acronym POSDCORB. Explain any two of the acronyms and its relevance in Inventory Management. (5 marks)
  4. Explain the concept of VED analysis in Inventory Management. (5 marks)

➤ **Question- 4 – Descriptive Section (Compulsory Question)** **20 marks.**

1. a. Explain the importance of EOQ analysis in Inventory Management with a graphical representation (10 marks)  
b. From the details given below, arrive at the annual usage of raw materials of a manufacturing unit: (10 Marks)
  - Cost per unit of raw material is Rs. 800.
  - Cost of carrying one unit of raw material for one year is 10% of raw material cost.
  - Cost of placing a purchase order is Rs. 400.
  - EOQ units are: 4,800 units.

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**IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**  
**ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER 2023**  
**SUBJECT- WAREHOUSING**

**Date: 3.12.2023**

**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 WAREHOUSING**

**10 Marks**

- A) Storage Facility—provide space for storing surplus goods and commodities and efficiently managing the Physical storage space (TRUE / FALSE)
- B) It manages the goods that are not needed to be delivered immediately (TRUE / FALSE)
- C) NOT Easy Accessibility of Inventory (TRUE / FALSE)
- D) Enhanced Safety – For Preventing Material spoilage and Delays and also enhancing the Security Systems (TRUE / FALSE)
- E) Smooth Movement of Goods: - it involves the major process of transferring goods and products from one place to another (TRUE / FALSE)

**Q.2. DEFINE FOLLOWING TERMS: - (ANY FIVE)**

**10 Marks**

- A) Public warehouse
- B) Private Warehouse
- C) Bonded Warehouse
- E) Co-Operative Warehouses
- F) Distribution Centers
- G) Climate -Controlled Warehouses
- H) Hazmat Warehousing

**Q.3. GIVE REASONS (ANY 4)**

**20 Marks**

- A) Electronic Warehouse receipts (e NWR) can brighten farmers “Futures”
- B) Land acquisition a challenge for warehousing investors—it is a stumbling Block for Expansion
- C) Advantages of Steel Containers used in warehouse
- D) Disadvantages of Steel Containers used in warehouse
- E) Reducing Human Errors –while storing the goods in the warehouse management

**Q-4 WRITE SHORT NOTES (ANY 3)**

**30 Marks**

- A) 5 key Processes of warehouse
- B) Selection of the factors while Designing of Ware House
- C) What is warehouse?
- D) Inventory Management in warehouse
- E) Describe Top 5 Metrics for Measuring Warehouse productivity

**Q-5 ANSWER IN BRIEF (ANY 2)**

**30 Marks**

- A) What are the various Types of Value added Services and processes in warehouse management systems.
- B) Describing in brief The Most important roles of warehousing
- C) Explain in brief various Functions of Warehousing
- D) Describe Few Warehouse Management challenges

**IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**  
**ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER 2023**  
**SUBJECT: TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE**  
**MARKS: 100**

**DATE: 9.12.2023**

**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 Over Dimension Cargo \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Transport is the cheapest mode of Transport.
3. Type of Ship used for Shipment of Loose Cargo \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Product \_\_\_\_\_ & Product \_\_\_\_\_ are two important functions of Transport.
5. Type of Container used for Shipment of Grapes \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.1 (B) True or False.**

**5 Marks**

1. Cape of Good Hope Route is the longest Sea route from India to Europe.
2. Lower the Density Lower the Freight & Higher the Density Higher the Freight
3. In case of Time Charter Freight is paid by the Charterer to Ship owner.
4. Capacity of Vessel is calculated in terms of Forty Feet Equivalent unit ( FEU)
5. Tank Containers are used for ODC Cargo.

**Q.2 Define following Terms (Any 2).**

**10 Marks**

1. Time Charter
2. Voyage Policy
3. Multimodal Transport
4. Long Term Lease

**Q.3 Give Reasons (Any 2).**

**20 Marks**

1. Market Factors plays major influencing factor in Transportation Cost.
2. Higher the Volume lower the Freight & Lower the Volume higher the Freight
3. The Transportation Cost for ODC (Odd Dimension Cargo) movement is higher than movement of normal Cargo.
4. Why Shipping Lines Rates Differ?

**Q.4 Short Notes (Any 3)**

**30 Marks**

1. Charter Party Clauses- Any 3
2. Parameters for selecting Shipping Line
3. Efficient Handling of Bulk/Break Bulk shipment
4. Voyage Charter
5. Pipeline Transport

**Q.5 Answer in Brief (Any 3)**

**30 Marks**

1. Types of Container (Preferably with Diagram).
  2. Advantages of Railway Transport
  3. Types of Bill of Lading
  4. Route Planning
  5. Air Transport
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IMC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER 2023

SUBJECT: - SHIPPING & LOGISTICS-STATUTES AND OBLIGATIONS

Date: 16.12.2023                      Marks: 100                      Time: 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

**NOTES:**

- Correct question number should be indicated against each answer.

**Q.1 Choose the correct option from the given choice (Any Five)**

**5 marks**

**1) Insurance of ship/Vessel and its equipment is referred as:-**

- a) Cargo Insurance
- b) Freight Insurance
- c) Hull Insurance
- d) General Insurance

**2) Which of the following are one of the objectives of SEZ?**

- a) Generation of economic activity
- b) Promotion of export of services
- c) Investment from Foreign sources
- d) All of the above

**3) FEMA-1999 deals with:-**

- a) Cross Border movement of Tangible Goods
- b) Cross Border movement of Intangible Services
- c) Cross Border Movement of Tangible goods & Intangible Services
- d) Cross Border Payments & Settlements

**4) Who maintains foreign exchange reserves of India?**

- a) FEDAI
- b) Ministry of Finance
- c) Reserve Bank of India
- d) International Monetary Fund

**5) India has declared convertibility on:-**

- a) Current Account transactions
- b) Capital Account transactions
- c) Both Current as well as Capital Account transactions
- d) All of the above

**6) In order to safeguard our local industries which duty is imposed by Government on imported goods.**

- a) Basic Custom Duty
- b) Safeguard Duty
- c) Anti-Dumping Duty
- d) Counter veiling Duty

➤ **State True or False (Any Five)**

**5 Marks**

- 1) The marine policy does not provide coverage for the loss or damage to the goods due to improper packaging.
- 2) The Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963 empowers the Central Government to notify commodities which shall be subject to compulsory quality control prior to export.
- 3) Foreign Trade (Development & Regulations) Act of 1992 empowers Ministry of Commerce to declare foreign trade policy of our country.
- 4) GST is comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based Indirect tax.
- 5) SEZ is an area in which the business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country.
- 6) A Dry port is also called as inland port or multimodal logistic center or Inland Container Depot.

**Q.2 Define the following terms (Any 5)**

**10 Marks**

- 1) Safe Guard Duty
- 2) Contract of Carriage
- 3) CGST
- 4) Foreign Trade Policy
- 5) Full Convertibility on Current Account transactions
- 6) Authorized Dealer Bank

**Q.3 Give Reasons (Any four)**

**20 marks**

1. Why exporter needs to file Shipping Bill?
2. Why Bill of Entry needs to be filed?
3. Why and where pre-shipment Inspection Certificate is required?
4. Why every exporter/importer needs to understand Trade Management & Exchange Management.
5. How many types of containers are there?

**Q.4 Write Short Notes (Any three)**

**30 Marks**

- 1) IGM
- 2) CFS
- 3) ICD
- 4) SEZ
- 5) FEMA-1999

**Q.5 Answer in Brief (Any 2)**

**30 marks**

- 1) Role of Custom Department
- 2) Role of RBI in Foreign Exchange Market
- 3) Role of Clearing & Forwarding Agent
- 4) Explain Various types of Custom Duty