



<b>FACULTY/COLLEGE</b>	College of Business and Economics
<b>SCHOOL</b>	Johannesburg Business School
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	Transport and Supply Chain Management
<b>CAMPUS(ES)</b>	APB
<b>MODULE NAME</b>	Global Supply Chain Management
<b>MODULE CODE</b>	Gsc01b1
<b>SEMESTER</b>	Second
<b>ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY, MONTH AND YEAR</b>	Supplementary Summative Assessment Opportunity January 2020

<b>ASSESSMENT DATE</b>	January 2020	<b>SESSION</b>	
<b>ASSESSOR(S)</b>	Mrs. C. Celliers		
<b>MODERATOR(S)</b>	Dr. L. Petkoon		
<b>DURATION</b>	3 hours (180 min)	<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	100

<b>NUMBER OF PAGES OF QUESTION PAPER (Including cover page)</b>	6
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**INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS:**

- This is a closed-book assessment.
- Read the questions carefully and answer only what is required.
- Number your answers clearly and correctly as per the question paper.
- Write neatly and legibly on both sides of the paper in the answer book, starting on the first page.

**QUESTION 1**

**[30 MARKS]**

- 1.1 Pertaining to the difference between logistics and SCM, which of the following perspective is most popular?
- a. Re-labeling
  - b. Traditionalist
  - c. Unionist
  - d. Interventionist
- 1.2 \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of a country, individual, company or region to produce a good or service at a lower cost per unit than the cost at which any other entity produces that same good or services.
- a. Comparative advantage
  - b. Absolute advantage
  - c. Factor endowment
  - d. Factors of production
- 1.3 The replacement of physical products by virtual products is referred to as:
- a. Material absorption
  - b. Material substitution
  - c. Value addition
  - d. None of the above
- 1.4 Indicate which statement does not apply. "Supply Chains encompass the number of key flows":
- a. Management supply capabilities
  - b. Physical flows of materials
  - c. Flows of information that inform the supply chain
  - d. Resources
- 1.5 \_\_\_\_\_ is the systematic design, direction, and control of domestic and global processes that transform inputs into service and product for internal and external channels.
- a. Global channels
  - b. Global purchasing
  - c. Global operations
  - d. Global value chain
- 1.6 Identify the option that is not a benefit to achieve global supply chains.
- a. Improved quality
  - b. Value demonstration
  - c. Competitive leverage
  - d. Cost reduction
- 1.7 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to physical deterioration or product ageing caused by changing customer buying patterns or technological change.
- a. Value
  - b. Perishability
  - c. Substitutability
  - d. Seasonality

- 1.8 Companies may smartly outsource all of the following except:
- a. Information technology
  - b. Core activities
  - c. Manufacturing
  - d. Logistics
- 1.9 What is one of the strengths of an Asset Based 3PL?
- a. Ability to provide direct and immediate solutions
  - b. Flexibility with respect to fixed assets
  - c. Not limited to internal infrastructure
  - d. Likely to create innovative solutions
- 1.10 Identify the incorrect option. Which of the following is not a concern with a non-asset based 3PL?
- a. Significant internal capacity
  - b. Complexity of the relationship
  - c. Lack of flexibility
  - d. Ability to create internal economy of scale
- 1.11 3PL are typically categorised based upon their foundational service offering such as:
- a. Transportation, Distribution and Marketing
  - b. Forwarder, Distribution and Human Resources
  - c. Transportation, Distribution and Forwarder
  - d. Human Resources, Marketing and Distribution
- 1.12 What type of service involved local transportation of containerised cargo?
- a. Merge in transit
  - b. Surface freight forwarding
  - c. International marketing
  - d. Drayage
- 1.13 What group of service providers is organised to move e-commerce delivery of goods to consumers homes?
- a. Pool distributor
  - b. Last mile delivery
  - c. Household goods movement
  - d. Dedicated contract carriage
- 1.14 What is a reason for using 3PL services?
- a. Outsourcing is not a corporate philosophy
  - b. Logistics is a core competency of the company
  - c. Company needs greater process flexibility
  - d. Company requires shipment security
- 1.15 This step in establishing and sustaining a 3PL relationship involves determining your area of core competency and how a 3PL may help you create a competitive advantage.
- a. Strategic assessment
  - b. Decision to form relationship
  - c. Evaluation of alternatives
  - d. Structuring of an operating model

- 1.16 Which of the following is considered the top customer need of 3PL users?
- Continuous improvement capabilities
  - Information technology capabilities
  - E-commerce fulfilment capabilities
  - Lifecycle return management capabilities
- 1.17 Two basic types of lease agreements for private trucking are:
- Full service and finance
  - Low interest and high interest
  - Cost and direct
  - Working and renting
- 1.18 A break bulk ship:
- Handles only bulk cargo
  - Would require that shipments be created for handling
  - Sails in lanes where liners do not operate
  - Allows vehicles to roll on or roll off
- 1.19 A charter is:
- Provided by ships that are hired for a specific voyage or amount of time
  - An older ship which is in poor condition
  - A foreign flag vessel seeking to become a flag vessel
  - A ship where the crew is hired from various countries where wage rates are very low
- 1.20 Which is the primary advantage of international air transportation?
- Speed
  - Careful handling
  - Paperwork reduction
  - Door-to-door service
- 1.21 A land bridge is a type of transportation used to:
- Move marine containers by rail in substitution for all water routings
  - Move marine containers by rail in substitution for local water services
  - Move marine containers by rail to an inland, non-port city
  - Avoid crossing large inland bodies of water such as the Vaal dam
- 1.22 \_\_\_\_\_ involves the use of two or more modes of transportation in moving a shipment from origin to destination.
- Intermodal transportation
  - Ocean transportation
  - Air transportation
  - Direct service transportation
- 1.23 \_\_\_\_\_ provide alternative landing locations to congested dual-purpose airports and reduce operating costs.
- Cargo-only airports
  - Port authorities
  - Government regulations
  - International freight forwarders

- 1.24 What air freighter is used to carry oversized loads?
- a. B-747
  - b. Airbus 380
  - c. AN-124
  - d. Combi plane
- 1.25 Which of the following is not an ancillary service provider?
- a. International Freight Forwarders
  - b. Non Vessel-Ownning Common Carriers
  - c. Export packer
  - d. Ocean carrier
- 1.26 International freight forwarders are often referred to as:
- a. Price makers
  - b. Travel agents of international freight transportation
  - c. Demand forecasters
  - d. Trade related services
- 1.27 Export packers can be used to ensure:
- a. Freight forwarders complete their job
  - b. Containers are not fireproof
  - c. Intermodal pricing is correct
  - d. That product arrives safely
- 1.28 When cargo reaches its destination country, it must be cleared through:
- a. A bill of lading
  - b. A freight forwarder
  - c. TATA
  - d. Customs
- 1.29 Which of the following is a type of product loss?
- a. Pilferage
  - b. Damage
  - c. Climate control failure
  - d. Labor disruption
- 1.30 A deliberate product contamination risk is called.
- a. Tampering
  - b. Climate control failure
  - c. Exposure to contaminants
  - d. Hedging

**QUESTION 2**

**[15 MARKS]**

- 2.1 Name and explain five (5) types of 3PL firms? (10)
- 2.2 Why is service integration an important issue to the 3PL industry? (5)

**QUESTION 3**

**[20 MARKS]**

- 3.1 Identify and describe the three “channels” involved in global transportation. (6)
- 3.2 What is the role of trade terms in global transportation? Briefly describe the four groups of Incoterms. (14)

**QUESTION 4**

**[20 MARKS]**

- 4.1 Given the high cost of international air freight service, why would companies choose this mode of transportation? (5)
- 4.2 What value do third party logistics companies bring to global transportation execution? (9)
- 4.3 What roles do airports and seaports play in global transportation? How does cargo flow through these facilities? (6)

**QUESTION 5**

**[15 MARKS]**

Identify 15 common strategies and practices that logistics and supply chain managers engage in.