



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND LOGISTICS**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS &amp; SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTMM 07BLSC</b>	<b>LEVEL: 5</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: TEP521S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND PLANNING</b>
<b>SESSION: NOVEMBER 2019</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	Mr. Oscar Kaveru Ms. Hilma Nuuyandja Ms. Selma Kambonde
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	Mr. Jacinto Silva

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly.

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)**

## QUESTION 1

### Multiple choice questions

[2x10 Marks]

1. Which of the following is NOT an example of economic regulation?
  - a) Price regulation
  - b) Rate-of-return
  - c) Exchange rate
  - d) Entry and exit regulation
2. Is a management approach that involves developing strategies to improve methods of addressing transport problems of the poor and protect them against adverse changes in transport policies?
  - a) Economic sustainability
  - b) Ethical decision making
  - c) Social responsibility
  - d) Environmental sustainability
3. For cars, "social costs" include all of the following except which one?
  - a) Traffic accidents
  - b) Traffic congestion
  - c) Congestion tolls
  - d) Air pollution
4. Which of the following is NOT an argument in favour of regulating the transport industry?
  - a) Presents of negative externalities
  - b) Economic recession
  - c) Provision of higher cost Infrastructure
  - d) Monopoly power
5. Privatization refers to:
  - a) The change in the management style of a firm from a public to a private company.
  - b) The ownership of shares in private companies.
  - c) The movement of private capital from one country to another.

- d) The transfer of assets or different forms of economic activity from the public to the private sector.
6. Which two of the following reasons are often used to support a policy to privatise certain industries?
1. Firms exposed to market forces are likely to be more efficient
  2. Firms insulated from market forces are likely to be more efficient
  3. Firms can more easily take into account any negative externalities in their decision making
  4. The stock market can exert a useful discipline on the firm, with less successful firms being more likely to be taken over by more successful ones
  5. The public finances are likely to deteriorate
- a) 1 and 4  
b) 3 and 4  
c) 1 and 3  
d) 2 and 3
7. Which one of the following best describes the integration equation for passenger transport as identified by the English Tourism Councils?
- a) Integration + Interchange + Information = Investment
  - b) Interchange + Integration + Information = Investment
  - c) Information + Interchange + Investment = Integration
  - d) Investment + Integration + Interchange = Information
8. Which of the following questions is NOT critical when assessing your transport needs for international trade?
- a) What do you want to distribute? Size and weight will affect the cost?
  - b) How would transport costs impact on your overheads?
  - c) What is the balance between private goods and social goods?
  - d) Do your customers have any special requirements?

9. Which of these are part of public transportation?
- a) cars, buses, trains
  - b) trains, buses, planners
  - c) engineers, planners, cars
  - d) engineers, passengers, tourists
10. Which of the following is a form of government intervention?
- a) Regulation
  - b) Natural monopoly
  - c) Public goods
  - d) Externalities

**Sub-total: 20 marks**

**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Distinguish between recurrent and non-recurrent traffic congestion? (8 marks)
- 2.2 Define what 'sustainability' is, and outline its relevance to the transport systems? (5 marks)
- 2.3 Consider the following statement:  
"Any transport development programme adopted by a country is considered sustainable only if the said programme has meet the three dimensions of sustainable development. Name and discuss the three dimensions of sustainable development. (12 marks)
- 2.4 Name and discus any five (5) regulatory instruments that can be used by the government to intervene in the transport market? (10 marks)

**Sub-total: 35 marks**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 The construction of the Port of Walvis Bay's New Container Terminal on reclaimed land commenced in mid 2014 and commissioned on 24 August 2019. This entailed the creation of 40 hectares of new land reclaimed from the bay within Namport's current port jurisdiction. The new reclaimed land was created by dredging or deepening the port and using the sand obtained from deepening to form the new land.

Analyse the benefit arising from the development of new container terminal at the Port of Walvis Bay in Namibia? ( 10 marks)

3.2 To develop an integrated transport policy best suit to a country's needs, certain key functions have to be in place. List any five of these key functions? (5 marks)

3.3 It is a common practice for institutions in private and public sector to work together in transport related projects. Discuss any five (5) benefits of Public Private Partnership (PPP)? (10 marks)

**Sub-total: 25 marks**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1 Discuss the concept of cost-benefit analysis as one of the decision methods used in the economic appraisals of a project, programme or policy in transport? (6 marks)

4.2 While improved transport infrastructure development provides economic benefits, there may be some associated environmental concern. Name and discuss at least five factors? (10 marks)

4.3 Define Transport Planning (4 marks)

**Sub-total: 20 marks**

**Grand Total: 100 marks**