



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES, AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING, LOGISTICS AND SPORT MANAGEMENT

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT BACHELOR OF PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07 BLSC 07 BPSM	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: GSC711S	COURSE NAME: GLOBAL LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT
SESSION: JULY 2024	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	MS. E JESAYA (FM & DI) MR. P SHIFETA (EF) MS. D KALOIA (PM)
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INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. 3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE AND TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

50 MARKS

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

40 MARKS

There are 20 Multiple-choice questions with several possible choices each. Choose the best possible answer, for example, 1A. Each question is equivalent to 2 marks.

1. Which one of the following is NOT a type of layout in manufacturing? [2 marks]
 - a) Fixed position layout
 - b) Cell-based layout
 - c) Product flow layout
 - d) All the above answers are collect
2. The following 6 C's need to be considered when choosing channels of distribution: [2 marks]
 - a) Cost, communication, control, coverage, character, continuity
 - b) Cost, consolidation, control, coverage, character, continuity
 - c) Cost, capital requirement, control, coverage, character, continuity
 - d) Cost, configuration, control, coverage, character, continuity
3. The following are trends shaping logistics and supply chain operations: [2 Marks]
 - a) Cost pressure
 - b) Volatility
 - c) Networked economy
 - d) All of the above
 - e) Only A and C are correct
4. International distribution strategies include the following: [2 Marks]
 - a) Internal department
 - b) Working with distributors
 - c) Online
 - d) All of the above
 - e) Only B and C are correct
5. The following factors contribute to the increased complexity and cost of global logistics: [2 Marks]
 - a) Distance
 - b) Regulation
 - c) Interchange rate fluctuations
 - d) All of the above
 - e) Only A and B are correct
6. _____ is a process that facilitates a business that sells products or services, or both, to consumers for their personal or family use. [2 Marks]
 - a) Global logistics
 - b) Global supply chain
 - c) Retailing
 - d) International trade
7. Wal Mart is an example of _____ [2 Marks]

- a) Specialized retailer
 - b) Large retailer
 - c) Mixed retailer
 - d) Customised retailer
8. _____ is a strategy that companies utilise to get control over their suppliers or distributors in order to attain a bigger market share reduce transaction costs, and secure supplies. [2marks]
- a) Horizontal integration
 - b) Supply chain integration
 - c) Vertical integration
 - d) Procurement integration
9. _____ is an ongoing relationship between firms, which involves a commitment over an extended time period, and a mutual sharing of information and the risks and rewards of the relationship. [2 marks]
- a) Supplier partnering
 - b) Supply Chain Management
 - c) Customer Management
 - d) Supplier Management
10. Which one of the followings is NOT the measure of integration? [2 marks]
- a) Delivery frequencies
 - b) Access to planning system
 - c) Knowledge of inventory levels
 - d) All the above answers are collect
11. is the glue that holds the supply chain together and plays an important role in integrating the various role players in the chain. [2 marks]
- a) Integration
 - b) Collaboration
 - c) All of the above
 - d) None of the above
12. Which one of the followings is NOT the main feature of strategic alliances? [2 marks]
- a) Openness and mutual trust
 - b) Short-term commitment
 - c) Increasing business between partners
 - d) Guaranteed reliable and high quality goods and services
13. _____ shapes the nature of the supply chain and ultimately consists of those decisions that influence the investment patterns made by the firm across its various supply chains. [2 marks]
- a) Supply chain collaboration
 - b) Supply chain design
 - c) Supply chain integration
 - d) Supply chain management

14. Which one of the following is NOT part of redesigning an existing factory? [2 marks]
- a) Strategic decision
 - b) Sales team inputs
 - c) Location planning considerations
 - d) Aggregated level information
15. _____ can be used from a DC if the lot sizes to be delivered to each buyer location are small. [2 marks]
- a) Tailored network
 - b) Shipping via DC using milk runs
 - c) All shipments via intermediate transit points with cross-docking
 - d) Direct shipping
16. _____ selects the preferred factory layout variant based on factors such as efficiency, feasibility, and alignment with strategic objectives. [2 marks]
- a) Media planning
 - b) Creation of detailed plans
 - c) Detailed planning process
 - d) Decision on preferred layout management
17. Which one of the following is NOT a basic layout requirement? [2 marks]
- a) Identification of movement costs between jobs
 - b) Decisions related to the environment and aesthetic
 - c) Understanding the needs of capacity and space
 - d) All the above answers are correct
18. _____ is a digital technology that enables the implementation of intelligent factories or adjustable production and logistics networks and provides further possibilities for companies such as smart maintenance or smart logistics. [2 marks]
- a) Internet of Things (IoT)
 - b) Blockchain
 - c) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 - d) Robotics and Automation
19. _____ is a tool for representing, analyzing and configuring supply chains. [2 marks]
- a) Michael Porter's Value Chain Analysis
 - b) SCOR Model
 - c) Michael Porter's Five Forces
 - d) SWOT Analysis
20. _____ are integrations of computation with physical processes. [2 marks]
- a) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 - b) Cyber Physical Systems (CPS)
 - c) Internet of Things (IoT)
 - d) Blockchain

SUB-TOTAL MARKS: 40

QUESTION 2: MATCHING**[10 MARKS]**

Match the components of the supply chain design in column A with the corresponding description in column B in the table below.

NB: Please write only the number and a corresponding letter, e.g. 1 – A

Column A	Column B
1. Supply Chain Strategy	A. Developing collaborative relationships and partnerships with suppliers, customers, and other stakeholders to leverage expertise, resources, and capabilities for mutual benefit and competitive advantage.
2. Network Configuration	B. Identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks such as supply chain disruptions, demand fluctuations, geopolitical uncertainties, and natural disasters to ensure continuity of operations and resilience of the supply chain network.
3. Transportation and Distribution	C. Planning and scheduling production activities to meet customer demand while optimizing resource utilization, capacity constraints, and production costs across the manufacturing facilities.
4. Information Systems	D. Establishing key performance indicators (KPIs) and metrics to monitor and evaluate the performance of the supply chain network against strategic objectives and operational targets, facilitating continuous improvement and decision-making.
5. Sourcing and Procurement	E. Policies and practices related to inventory positioning, levels, and replenishment strategies across the supply chain network to meet customer demand while minimizing holding costs and stockouts.
6. Production Planning and Scheduling	F. The layout and structure of the supply chain network, including the number, location, and role of facilities such as factories, warehouses, distribution centers, and retail outlets.
7. Risk Management	G. The overarching strategy that defines the goals, objectives, and priorities of the supply chain, including considerations such as cost minimization, service level improvement, flexibility, and sustainability.
8. Inventory Management	H. Implementing information systems and technologies to enable real-time visibility, tracking, and coordination of activities across the supply chain network, including technologies such as RFID, IoT, and cloud computing.
9. Performance Measurement and Metrics	I. Designing efficient transportation routes, modes, and carriers to move products between facilities and customers, considering factors such as lead times, costs, and service levels.
10. Collaboration and Partnerships	J. Identifying sources of supply, selecting suppliers, and managing relationships to ensure timely and cost-effective acquisition of goods and services, considering factors such as supplier capabilities, quality, and cost.

SECTION A TOTAL MARKS: 50

SECTION B**[50 MARKS]****QUESTION 3****[30 Marks]**

Namibia Breweries Limited (NBL) is renowned for producing top-quality premium beers that are internationally recognised and consumed. The company has a well-defined and designed global supply chain. NBL sources some ingredients, such as malted barley, from Germany and South Africa. NBL serves national, regional, continental and global customers with quality premium beers such as Windhoek Draught. This leads NBL to have a well-formulated international distribution channel to serve customers around the globe.

3.1 Explain any 5 factors that NBL should consider when selecting the distribution channels and explain their functions **[10 marks]**

3.2 Briefly explain international distribution strategies being used by Namibia Breweries Limited. **[6 marks]**

3.3 Briefly explain any 5 implications of Namibia Breweries Limited participating into globalisation. **[10 marks]**

3.4 How does NBL benefit from global trade? **[4 marks]**

SUB-TOTAL: 30 MARKS**QUESTION 4****[10 marks]**

Use the digital technologies below to briefly discuss how the supply chain processes are digitalised to enhance the operational efficiency of DHL Courier Services.

- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Blockchain
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)
- Robotics and Automation

QUESTION 4**[10 marks]**

Briefly explain any 5 tools for capacity planning of a factory.

SECTION B TOTAL MARKS: 50**TOTAL MARKS: 100****THE END**