



**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: JUNE 2024	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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MODERATOR:	MS. T A SHIKESHO

INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. 3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE AND TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

50 MARKS

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

28 MARKS

There are fourteen multiple-choice questions with several possible choices; choose the best possible answer, e.g., 1.1 A.

2x14 = 28 MARKS

- 1.1. One of the network forces shaping logistics and supply chain operations includes?
 - a) Customers demand perfect orders
 - b) Talent shortages
 - c) Volatility
 - d) Globalisation of logistics networks
- 1.2. What is one of the implications of globalisation for businesses?
 - a) Decreased competition
 - b) Increased opportunities for market expansion
 - c) Limited access to international markets
 - d) Reduction in innovation
- 1.3. How does one-way globalisation affect governments?
 - a) It necessitates cooperation on global issues
 - b) It increases the autonomy of individual nations
 - c) It reduces the need for international cooperation
 - d) It decreases the importance of trade agreements
- 1.4. What role does globalisation play in shaping government policies?
 - a) It encourages protectionist measures
 - b) It fosters collaboration on environmental issues
 - c) It leads to the decentralisation of governance
 - d) It reduces the importance of international treaties
- 1.5. What factors are typically considered in "make or buy" decisions?
 - a) Brand reputation and marketing strategies
 - b) Employee satisfaction and workplace culture
 - c) Cost, quality, and capacity considerations
 - d) Government regulations and legal compliance
- 1.6. Which of the following is a challenge associated with global sourcing?
 - a) Reduced exposure to new technologies
 - b) Limited access to low-cost labour
 - c) Increased vulnerability to geopolitical events
 - d) Simplified supply chain management
- 1.7. What does supply chain design primarily influence?
 - a) Production capacity of the firm
 - b) Employee training programmes
 - c) Marketing strategies of the firm
 - d) Investment patterns across various supply chains
- 1.8. Which type of layout involves positioning equipment and workstations according to the sequence of production operations?
 - a) Fixed position layout
 - b) Cell-based layout
 - c) Product flow layout
 - d) Process flow layout

- 1.9. Which objective aims to ensure that vehicles carry the maximum amount of goods?
- Minimising response time to an incident
 - Minimising distribution time
 - Minimising distance travelled
 - Maximising payload
- 1.10. According to the CORRIDOR-Model, what does a supply chain require to adapt to its environment?
- Stability and rigidity
 - Static networks
 - Isolation from changes in the environment
 - Dynamic networks and implementation of digital technology
- 1.11. What is one of the elements of the CORRIDOR-Model for supply chain management excellence?
- Compliance with international trade regulations
 - Responsibility for all players involved
 - Maximising profit margins
 - Focusing solely on internal processes
- 1.12. Which type of layout involves arranging workstations or equipment based on the similarity of operations performed?
- Fixed position layout
 - Cell-based layout
 - Product flow layout
 - Process flow layout
- 1.13. Why is it essential for managers to design flexibility into the transportation network?
- To increase transportation costs
 - To decrease responsiveness to changes
 - To ignore uncertainty in demand
 - To account for uncertainty in demand and availability of transportation
- 1.14. What does real-time tracking technology allow carriers to do?
- Limit the use of information technology
 - Ignore changes in transportation networks
 - Decrease transportation costs
 - Communicate with each vehicle and identify its precise location and contents

QUESTION 2: TRUE/FALSE

22 MARKS

State whether the following statements are true or false.

2x11 = 22 Marks

- Existing factories may require adaptation to accommodate new products.
- Planning and design are unnecessary when incorporating new technologies into production
- MRP is a software-based production planning and inventory control system.
- MRP is only applicable to manufacturing industries and not service industries.
- There is a growing trend towards decentralisation and manual decision-making in routing and scheduling processes.
- Trends in routing and scheduling prioritise fixed, inflexible schedules over dynamic, adaptable ones.

- 2.7. The use of digital technologies in supply chain management is limited to large corporations.
- 2.8. The adoption of digital technologies in supply chain management has decreased in recent years.
- 2.9. Quick Response technology allows retailers to track inventory levels in real-time using barcodes.
- 2.10. ECR is a non-collaborative approach to supply chain management that focuses on improving the efficiency of the entire supply chain, from raw materials to end customers.
- 2.11. Collaboration in the supply chain can lead to increased efficiency and cost savings.

SECTION A SUB-TOTAL MARKS: 50

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

50 MARKS

QUESTION 3:

25 MARKS

Compare and contrast five production strategies, illustrating each with examples to demonstrate their application and implications within manufacturing contexts.

QUESTION 4:

25 MARKS

- a) Assess the three international distribution strategies, analysing their benefits, risks, and disadvantages. **5x3 = 15 MARKS**
- b) Mention 10 benefits of the SCOR Model? **10 MARKS**

SECTION B SUB-TOTAL MARKS: 50

TOTAL MARKS: 100

THE END