

LAW OF SEA TRANSPORT
QUESTION PAPER – SET A

Long Answer Questions: Answer any 5
(100)

(Total Marks: 5 x 20 =

1. What is a Bill of Lading? What are the functions of a Bill of Lading? Explain with cases. Describe in detail the relevance of a clean bill of lading. How does a carrier protect himself from liability in case of damage to goods caused during packaging, loading, etc. Explain with the help of relevant case laws.
2. What is an Indian ship? How can a merchant ship be registered in India? Is registration compulsory? What are the documents required for registration?
3. Answer the following regarding General average:
 - i. What are the essential elements of General Average? What is the difference between the application of the terms 'voluntary' and 'intentional' in the definition of General Average as per the Merchant Shipping Act 1995?
 - ii. At the time of General average act the vessel had unrepaired damage from a previous accident of Rs. 1 lakh. The sound value of the vessel on the arrival at the destination was Rs. 1 crore. The damage sustained on the current voyage was, say, Rs. 2 lakhs. What would be the contributory value of the vessel?
4. Explain the term 'seaworthiness' by supporting your answer with cases. What do you understand by the term 'due diligence?' To what extent is the carrier expected to exercise "due diligence" to make his vessel seaworthy? Quote at least one case law.
5. Write short notes on the following:
 - i. Laytime and Demurrage
 - ii. Differences between time and voyage charterparties
 - iii. Salvage agreements
6. A vessel from Rotterdam to Shanghai fractured her tail shaft and dropped her propeller but was otherwise unimpaired. It was towed to an interim port where there were no repair or storage services. Hence, it was towed to China.
 - i. What part of the voyage constitutes salvage? Describe in detail the 4 requirements of salvage.
 - ii. What is the SCOPIC Clause? Trace its need and advantages.

7. 'Aqualand' is a country situated in the 'Calm Strait,' the only international passageway that connects the eastern and western hemispheres. Naturally, the Calm Strait witnesses a number of merchant vessels carrying cargo and oil to and from both sides of the world. Recently, the number of oil spills due to the tricky course of the strait has increased, resulting in Aqualand having to use funds from its treasury to clear and restore the Strait. At present Aqualand is not a party to any international conventions governing oil pollution. Present arguments on why Aqualand must sign the CLC and Fund Conventions and how these may be advantageous to the country in tackling Marine Oil Pollution in the Calm Strait.
8. What are the Rotterdam Rules? Explain the scope and application of the Rotterdam Rules. Explain in detail
- i. the door-to-door concept under the Rules,
 - ii. liability for non-localized damage, and
 - iii. limitation on liability under the Rules.

25-3-2023

March 2023 NMIS

Subject – RISK MANAGEMENT & MARINE INSURANCE

Total 100 Marks

Time: 3 Hours.

Instructions: The answers should be brief and to the point. All questions carry 20 marks.

Question No. 1 is compulsory

Answer any other FOUR questions. (Total five questions have to be attempted – any additional questions attempted will not be considered)

Qu. 1

Answer the following questions in at least FOUR lines. Marks will be awarded on the basis of the clarity of thought and reasoning: [20]

- (a) A ship is loaded and suffers damage to its hull when it ran aground. The ship was able to come out by its own power and had no further damage. Should the ship owner declare general average? How can he claim the hull damage? [5]
- (b) A ship ran aground and had extensive bottom damage. The ship was insured under ITC (Hulls), 1.10.83 clauses. What could be the proximate cause of the damage which is included in the risks covered so that the ship owner could claim from the insurance company for the damage? You need to select a reason from the 'Risks Covered Clause' of the referred clauses. [5]
- (c) A ship owner is purchasing a second hand ship which was insured by the existing owner four months back for a period of one year. Can the new owner continue with the existing hull insurance? [5]
- (d) A ship owner wants to insure his second hand bulk carrier for H&M. List FOUR points that he must voluntarily disclose to the insurance company as a requirement of the principle of Utmost Good Faith. [5]

Qu. 2

- (a) Explain the principle of subrogation with an example from shipping operation. [10]
- (b) Explain how the principle of indemnity is used differently in marine as against other insurances? [10]

Qu. 3

- (a) How is actual total loss different than the constructive total loss? [7]
- (b) When is notice of abandonment given and by whom? What happens after that? [7]
- (c) Can a H&M policy be assigned? [6]

Qu. 4

- (a) Explain general average. [5]
- (b) A ship is valued at 6 million \$ and carried four cargo consignments A, B, C and D valued at 500,000; 100,000; 100,000 and 20,000 respectively. During the voyage the ship accidentally ran aground causing the damage to the ship worth 80,000. For saving the adventure cargo A worth of 300,000 had to be jettisoned. The engine of the ship was damaged while trying to remove the grounded vessel. This damage was worth 250,000. Salvage charges incurred were 800,000. The vessel was on time charter and the value of the bunkers at the time of adjustment of GA was 30,000. These operations resulted in saving the voyage. Calculate:

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| (i) | Total amount of GA | [3] |
| (ii) | Contributory values of all the properties | [6] |
| (iii) | Amount of GA contributed by each interest | [6] |

Qu. 5

- Explain the risks covered under the Institute Cargo Clauses (A), 1.10.82 only (Not under B and C). [8]
- Which additional risks can be covered under ICC (B) and (C) by paying extra premium? [6]
- Explain open policy and its benefits. [6]

Qu. 6

Write short notes on any FOUR [4*5 = 20]

- Insurable interest
- Mutual insurance
- Lloyd's Open Form
- Deductible
- Risk avoidance

Qu. 7

- What is the role of the Manager of a P&I Club? [5]
- Explain the pooling arrangement for the P&I clubs under the International Group. [5]
- A ship owner has purchased a new ship and wants to insure the third party liabilities. Explain any five such liabilities, including the mandatory ones, which should be insured. Selected liabilities must be clearly different from each other. [10]

Qu. 8

- What is Collision Liability of a ship owner (not the collision liability clause)? [3]
- Vessels A and B collided and both were damaged. Vessel A was held responsible for 70% and vessel B for 30%. The damage on A and B was 1,200,000 and 3,500,000 respectively. The deductibles for the hull policies are 80,000 and 200,000; as well as for the P&I policies 20,000 and 30,000 respectively. The insured values were 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 respectively.
 - Calculate the collision liabilities of both ships. [2]
 - Calculate the amount payable under the Hull & Machinery policy of both ships. [4]
 - Calculate the amount payable under the P&I policy of both ships. [4]
 - What is the amount that would be borne by the two shipowners? [4]
 - Will the amount paid by the hull policy of A would change if its insured value was 2,000,000? If yes, why. Do not calculate the amounts. [3]

Qu. 9

Risk management is necessary in a logistics company. Examine this statement, along with the process in detail with suitable examples. Also explain probability and severity of risks and their importance [20]

**NAROTTAM MORARJEE INSTITUTE OF SHIPPING
MUMBAI**

Examination Paper – March 2023

Fellowship / Post Graduate Diploma in Shipping Management – Final year
CHARTERING

Date:

(100 Marks)

NOTE: All Questions are compulsory.

Q7 and Q8 will carry 20 marks

All other questions carry 10 marks.

Please read the questions carefully before answering

Q1) Solve any one of the below -

- a) Draw up an offer for below enquiry-
76000 – 82000 DWT BULK CARRIER / GRAIN CLEAN
DELY TO MOROCCO(INT JORF LASFAR)
1TCT WITH FERTILIZER
REDELIVERY RED SEA OR TRY P.SAID
LAYCAN 1 – 4 MAR 2023
3.75% ADDCOM PUS
- b) Draft a voyage firm offer on Owner's behalf for below cargo quote:
25,000 MTS 10% MOLCHOPT BULK WHEAT STW ABT 46'
ROUEN/ALEXANDRIA 23-26 MAR 2023 8,000/5,000 MT PWWD
SSHEX/FHEX 3.75% TTL

Q2) For ALL of the following common chartering abbreviations give the full wording and an explanation of their meaning –

- i. ATDNSHINC
- ii. BBB
- iii. FIOST
- iv. NAABSA

Q3) Explain following chartering terms (Any four)–

- a) Indefinite Laytime
- b) Cross Trade
- c) Time Charter Equivalent
- d) Beaufort Scale
- e) DWCC

Q4) Enlist major clauses appearing in the following charter-party form (any one)

- a) NYPE
- b) ASBATANKVOY

Q5) Differentiate (Any three)

- a) Working Time Saved and All Time Saved
- b) APS and DLOSP
- c) Reversible Laytime and Irreversible Laytime
- d) Bare Boat Charter and Bare Boat Demise Charter

Q6) Answer briefly (any three) -

- a) What are "Subjects" in Chartering negotiations?
- b) What is COW operation in Tanker Shipping?
- c) Enumerate role of Ship broker in Chartering?
- d) Briefly enlist role of a Post fixture Manager for a period charter fixture?

Q7) From the following data of vessel M.T. SuryaKiran which completed voyage in Chennai - prepare voyage estimate and calculate Time Charter Yield and NOP per day for a voyage loading from Mina Al Ahmadi for discharge at Mumbai.

- A) Dead-weight : 146,120 mt
- B) Voyage : Chennai (Free at) - Mina Al Ahmadi (Loadport) - Mumbai (Disport)
- C) speed: 13 knots
- D) cargo quantity: minimum 130000 mts +/-5% moloo (vessel to opt plus option)
- E) freight rate: ws 80 overage 50%
- F) address commission: 1.25%
- G) brokerage: 3.75%
- H) laytime: 72 hours shinc (1 days loading and 2days disch)
- I) standing charges usd. 10000 per day
- J) bunker consumptions basis per day are as follows :-

	LADEN	BALLAST	LOADPORT	DISPORT
VLSFO (MTS)	48	46	11	45
MGO (MTS)	0.5	0.5	1.5	2.5

AS PER WORLD SCALE, THE DETAILS ARE AS FOLLOWS -

Mileage (round distance) from MAA to Mumbai is 3126 NM
Mileage (round distance) from MAA to Chennai is 5553 NM
Rate(\$/MT): 9.96

VRD of USD. 0.27 on the cargo loaded shall be applicable for cargo loaded from the port of Mina Al Ahmadi

OTHER DETAILS

BUNKER RATES : VLSFO - USD. 660 PMT
MGO - USD. 750 PMT

PORT CHARGES: MAA - USD. 75000
Mumbai- USD. 84000

Q8) From the following data of c.p. terms of mv "Bulldoze" which loaded 50,000 metric tons of coal in bulk, calculate laytime used and resulting demurrage/dispatch for the loadport. "Vessel fixed on FIOT load 10000 mt PWWD SSHEX EIU. Demurrage usd 9,000/- pdpr/half despatch on laytime saved. 6 hours T/T unless berthed earlier". First Shifting not to count.

SOF Loadport:

Arrived 14th February Wednesday 0900 hrs
Nor 14th February Wednesday 0900 hrs.
Pilot on board 14th February 1000 hrs.
All fast 14th February 1400 hrs
Commenced loading 14th February 1430 hrs.
Rain 14th February 1830 hrs - 2000 hrs
Rain 15th February Thursday 1800 hrs - 2000 hrs
Bad weather 16th February Friday 1000 hrs - 1400 hrs.
Rain 17th February Saturday : 1930 hrs - 2230 hrs.
Rain 18th February Sunday : 1400 hrs - 1600 hrs.
Rain 19th February Monday 1030 hrs - 1200 hrs.
Completed loading 20th February Tuesday 2300 hrs
Documents on board 21st February Wednesday 0100 hrs.
Sailed 21st February Wednesday 0300 hrs.

-end-

Narottam Morarjee Institute of Shipping
Liner Trade & Multimodal Transport – MARCH 2023

NOTE: Answer any FIVE Questions. All questions carry equal marks

1. Explain 4 Liner Shipping's services in details.
a) End To End b) Round The World
c) Pendulum d) Hub and Spoke

(5 marks each)
2. Which are the 3 parts of IMDG Code Publication and what do they contain. Additionally, list the exact names of categories under class 1 to 9.

(20 marks)
3. Explain the Term FCL (FULL Container LOAD) & LCL (LESS than Container LOAD). With examples explain in brief the following:
a) FCL – FCL b) FCL – LCL
c) LCL – FCL d) LCL – LCL.

(5 marks each)
4. Explain the following with reference to a CONTAINER TERMINAL.
a) Terminal Handling Charge b) Rubber Tyre Gantry Cranes
c) Inter Terminal Transfer d) Reach stackers

(5 marks each)
5. Define Multimodal Transport and Multimodal Transport Operator. Also explain Intermodal Transport.

(20 marks)
6. Explain what is Pre-Trip Inspection done for Reefer containers and what major checks are done 'Before Power On' or 'After Power On'.

(20 marks)
7. Define what is freight charge and its components. List 8 factors considered while fixing the Freight Rate.

(20 marks)
8. Explain Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) of USA and Director-General of Competition (COMP) of EU and their scope / areas of activities.

(20 marks)

29-3-2023

**NAROTTAM MORARJEE INSTITUTE OF SHIPPING
MUMBAI**

Examination Paper -

MARCH

Fellowship / Post Graduate Diploma in Shipping Management & Logistics – Final year

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

Total 100 Marks

Time: 3 Hours.

Question 1 is compulsory. Attempt any other ~~FIVE~~ **FOUR** Questions

1. Discuss the role of logistics in the economy of a country.
OR
Bring out the salient features of the National Logistics Policy 2022 of India.
2. What are Multi-modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs)? Bring out their importance in the logistics efficiency of a country.
3. Transport of goods is carried out by various modes. Enumerate the various modes and explain the advantages and disadvantages of any two modes.
4. What are the different types of material handling equipment? Bring out the features of 'conveyors' and various dock (port) equipment.
5. Explain the features of Air Transport. What are the different types of carriers in air transport?
6. Write short notes on:
 - a. Private Freight Terminals (PFTs) in India.
 - b. Cold Chain in logistics
7. "A Warehouse plays an important role in logistics". Bring out the validity of this statement and enumerate the functions of a warehouse.
8. Explain the role of a Purchase Department in an enterprise. What is the criteria for a Supplier's selection?
9. What is international logistics? Bring out the importance of documentation in International Logistics.