

**LAW OF SEA TRANSPORT**  
**QUESTION PAPER – SET B**

July 2023

**Long Answer Questions: Answer any 5**  
**100)**

✓ **(Total Marks: 5 x 20 =**

1. When can a ship be arrested according to the Admiralty Act, 2017? Explain with the help of case laws. Also, explain the jurisdiction of Indian Courts in the Arrest of ships under the Act.
2. 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?
3. What is the duty to care for cargo? Critically analyse the duty of carriers to care for cargo as required under the Hague/Hague Visby, Hamburg, and Rotterdam Rules.
4. ATB Ltd., a multimodal transport operator registered under the Multimodal Transportation Act, 1993, was contacted by Mr. X to deliver a container of cargo from point 1 to 2 by inland water; point 2 to 3 by rail and point 3 to 4 (the destination) by road. The cargo was significantly damaged during transit. Based on the following information, answer the questions:
  - i. What are some of the particulars to be included under the multimodal transport document under Section 9 of the Act? Are the parties allowed to insert any other terms in the document apart from those mentioned under Section 9? 5 Marks
  - ii. According to the surveyor, the damage is ascertained to be caused during carriage between points 2 and 3. What is the carrier's liability under the 1993 Act? 5 Marks
  - iii. What are the exceptions to the carrier's liability under the 1993 Act? Explain in brief 5 Marks



iv. What is the obligations of the MTO with respect to notice of loss or abandonment of goods? 5 Marks

5. 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.

6. Write short notes on the following:

i. Collision Regulations

ii. Differences between time and voyage charterparties

iii. Laytime and Demurrage

7. 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.

8. Elucidate on the salient features of the Bunker Convention, 2001. How is it different from the CLC? Does the MARPOL Convention or its protocols contain provisions for oil pollution? Explain.



June 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: [4 marks each = 20]

- (a) Risk management and insurance are different - Explain this statement.
- (b) A large container ship encountered very heavy weather during a voyage. Ten containers on the Port side of the vessel fell in the water. Can general average be claimed?
- (c) A ship owned by the ship owner carries cargo between two ports. Can the ship owner insure the cargo?
- (d) A stevedore died on board a vessel while engaged in discharging general cargo. The family claims from the ship owner. Can the company recover this claim from its H&M insurance?
- (e) Deductible is a method of risk retention - Explain this statement.

**Qu. 2**

- (a) Explain how marine insurance is different from the other branches of insurance [10]
- (b) Explain insurable interest. Who has such insurable interest in cargo transportation? [10]

**Qu. 3**

- (a) Explain “due diligence by assured” in reference to the clause of risks covered in H&M insurance. [10]
- (b) Explain different factors which influence the premium of H&M insurance. [10]

**Qu. 4**

- (a) Explain general average. [5]
- (b) m.v. TRAGEDY ran aground due to negligence which resulted in damage to its hull. Part of cargo was jettisoned for re-floating the ship. Its main engine was also used extensively for re-floating. This led to the damage to the engine. The ship was re-floated and general average was declared. Sound value of the ship and the cargo at destination were \$ 800,000 and \$ 1,500,000 respectively. Damage to the hull was repaired at \$ 100,000 whereas the repair of the damaged engine was charged at \$ 50,000. Cargo worth \$ 150,000 was jettisoned. An amount of \$ 220,000 was paid by the ship owner as salvage charges. 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**



- (a) Compare the risks covered under the Institute Cargo Clauses (B) and ICC (C). [8]
- (b) Explain the Forwarding Clause that is incorporated in policy for cargo insurance. [6]
- (c) Explain open policy and its benefits. [6]

Qu. 6

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

- (a) Reinsurance
- (b) Valued policy
- (c) Lloyd's Open Form
- (d) Contribution
- (e) Speculative risks

Qu. 7

- (a) Explain the system under which a ship owner insures his liabilities? [6]
- (b) List the liabilities for which insurance is mandatory. [4]
- (c) Explain any five liabilities which an oil tanker could insure to safe guard his interest. [10]

Qu. 8

- (a) Explain the Collision Liability. [4]
- (b) Vessel 'A' collides with vessel 'B'. As a consequence following damages occurred:

	A	B
Damage to ship	1,000,000	6,000,000
Deductible H&M	50,000	200,000
Deductible P&I	10,000	60,000
Blame	60%	40%
Insured value	2,000,000	10,000,000

- i. Calculate the collision liabilities of both ships. [3]
- ii. Calculate the amount payable under the Hull & Machinery policy of both ships. [5]
- iii. Calculate the amount payable under the P&I policy of both ships. [5]
- iv. What is the amount that would be borne by the two shipowners? [3]

Qu. 9

Risk management is a technique of safeguarding the organization's assets and activities - discuss this statement with reference to a shipping or logistics company. [20]



**NAROTTAM MORARJEE INSTITUTE OF SHIPPING  
MUMBAI**

Examination Paper – June 2023

Fellowship / Post Graduate Diploma in Shipping Management & Logistics – 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) Write short notes (Any Two) –

- a) Stowage Factor
- b) Contract of Affreightment
- c) Baltic Indices

Q2) Give full forms for **Any Five** of following abbreviations (and give explanation for each in two / three sentences -

- a) ILOW
- b) WIBON
- c) COW
- d) WSNP
- e) IGS
- f) ETA

Q3) Explain following chartering terms (Any Four)-

- a) Air Draft
- b) Calculable Laytime
- c) In Geographical rotation
- d) Cross trade
- e) Additional War Risk Premium

Q4) A) Fill in the blanks – (Questions A, B carry 5 marks each )

- i) Material used in stowing cargo in a Ships hold either for separation or for prevention of damage is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii) IWL stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) A vessel is chartered on time charter but for a specific voyage and expected duration is known as \_\_\_\_\_ charter.
- iv) Tanker ships above 320,000 tonnes deadweight are called \_\_\_\_\_.



- v) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person on board representing the charterer who supervises cargo operations.

B) Match the following - (5 marks)

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
a) Minimum distance required between the bottom of a ship and the bed of sea.	i) Laydays /Laycan
b) Depth of water necessary to float a vessel.	ii) Laytime
c) Period of time agreed under a voyage contract for loading and discharging operations.	iii) Underkeel clearance
d) To stop trading a ship temporarily due to bad markets.	iv) Draft
e) Spread of dates agreed under the C/P as to when the vessel is expected to be ready for loading.	v) Lay up

**Solution:-** a): \_\_\_\_, b) : \_\_\_\_, c): \_\_\_\_, d): \_\_\_\_, e): \_\_\_\_

Q5) Calculate Net Freight

Vessel: MT Lucifer  
 Loadport: Fujairah Offshore  
 Disport: Singapore No. 12 terminal  
 Quantity: 80,000 Mt (minimum)  
 Freight: WS 110 O/A 50%  
 B/L Quantity: 86550 MT  
 WS 100: USD. 13.75 PMT  
 Commission: 3.75%

When cargo is loaded or discharged at Singapore No.12 terminal an addition VRD of USD. 0.25 must be made to the Singapore rate applicable

Q6) With respect to chartering negotiations, explain -

- a) Offer
- b) Counter
- c) Subjects
- d) Fixture recap

Q7) MV Susan bulk carrier loaded 19200 tonnes iron ore at Goa for Rotterdam. Prepare a voyage estimate and find out a) break even price b) T/C yield and c) profit / loss per day from the following details:-

- a) DWT : 21000 MT
- b) Service speed 14 knots on consumption, HO - 25 MT per day DO - 2 MT per day
- c) Allow 9 days for loading and 5 days for discharge



- d) Freight USD. 20 per tone FIOT less 1 per cent in lieu of weightment.  
 e) Total commission 6.25 per cent including 5 per cent address.  
 f) Vessel's standing charges USD. 3500 per day.  
 g) Average cost of HO USD.200 PMT and DO USD.300 PMT .  
 h) Disbursements : Goa USD. 8000  
                               Suez Canal USD. 30,000  
                               Rotterdam USD. 12,000  
 i) Distance from Goa to Rotterdam (via Suez) : 6385 NM

Q8) From below information, calculate demurrage ?

Vessel : m.t. Blue Marlin

Statement of facts – loadport – Ras Laffan

Vessel anchored	:	5th October	0600 hrs
Nor tendered	:	5th October	0600 hrs
Pilot boarded	:	5th October	1400 hrs
All fast	:	5th October	1815 hrs
Hose connected	:	5th October	1900 hrs
Cargo commenced	:	5th October	2000 hrs
Cargo completed	:	7th October	1410 hrs
Hoses disconnected	:	7th October	1656 hrs
Vessel sailed	:	7th October	1805 hrs

Statement of facts – discharge port – Singapore

Vessel anchored	:	19th October	1000 hrs
Nor tendered	:	19th October	1000 hrs
Pilot boarded	:	22nd October	1300 hrs
All fast	:	22nd October	1526 hrs
Hose connected	:	22nd October	1725 hrs
Cargo commenced	:	22nd October	1800 hrs
Cargo completed	:	25th October	0100 hrs
Hoses disconnected	:	25th October	0345 hrs
Vessel sailed	:	25th October	0530 hrs

A) Out of the above time in discharge port the actual pumping time in the port was only 45 hours and 30 minutes, rest of the time was used in other activities e.g.:- documentation, ullaging, sampling etc.

B) Port declared bad-weather at port from 25 Oct 0200 to 0300 hours.

Charter-party details are as under:-

1. Time to start 6 hours after tendering notice of readiness or all fast, whichever is earlier.
2. Vessel to discharge complete cargo in 24 hours.
3. Cow time permitted : 12 hours.
4. Conoco weather clause to apply
5. Laytime : 72 hours shinc
6. Demurrage: \$ 12,000 pdpr

-end-



JUNE

~~MARCH~~ 2023

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1. List down the typical activities of below players in transport supply chain :  
a) Ship Owner                                      b) Multimodal Transport Operator  
c) Freight Forwarder                            d) Customs Broker  

(5 marks each)
2. Explain the term ICD, it's functionality, operations and benefits. What are the factors which need to be analysed prior setting up an ICD ?  

(20 marks)
3. Define the Freight Charge. Explain the Fixed and Variable costs. Describe minimum 8 factors considered in deciding the freight charge.  

(20 marks)
4. List the 5 main container types and cargo which are stuffed in those containers. Explain the various precautions the shipper / stuffing contractor should take during Container Stuffing/Destuffing.  

(20 marks)
5. Explain Fixed Berthing Window and Bayplan in detail.  

(20 marks)
6. Explain various types of Container Leasing Arrangements. Describe IICL (International Institute of Container Lessors) and its role.  

(20 marks)
7. What are the Global Alliances? Give examples of top 2 prevailing global alliances with the members carriers' names ? Describe the need of having global alliances.  

(20 marks)
8. a) List the areas (Management Policies) which will be generally decided by Liner Company's top management.  
b) List the activities in Sales & Marketing performed by the Liner Agent.  

(10 marks each)



**NAROTTAM MORARJEE INSTITUTE OF SHIPPING**  
**MUMBAI**

**Examination Paper – June 2023**

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

**LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT**

**27.06.2023**

**Total 100 Marks**

**Time: 3 Hours.**

Question 1 is compulsory. Attempt any other <sup>FOUR</sup>~~FIVE~~ Questions

1. "Poor planning in Logistics Management can lead to increase in handling of projects." Discuss this statement and bring out its validity.
2. What is a "Distribution Channel" in logistics? Enumerate the different types of distribution channels and explain any one channel.
3. a. Write a note on Multimodal Logistics Parks (MMLP). Enumerate the items that make up its infrastructure .  
b. Explain the importance and bring out the functions of an Empty Container Depot.
4. What is "Material Handling"? Explain the principles of material handling and bring out the importance of "standardization" and "space utilization".
5. Write a note on "Transportation". What are the advantages and disadvantages of sea transport when compared with air transport?
6. Write short notes on:
  - a. Inventory Management
  - b. Private Freight Terminal (PFT) in Indian Railways.
7. Explain the term "Supply Chain Management" and discuss the role of "Purchasing" in the Supply Chain.
8. What is "international logistics"? Discuss the importance of documentation in global logistics and explain the difference between a "Bill of Lading" and a "Seaway Bill".
9. Explain Logistics Information Systems.