

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**MBA – SEMESTER –III-EXAMINATION – WINTER-2022**

**Subject Code: 4539296**

**Date:27/01/2023**

**Subject Name: Export Import Procedures**

**Time:10:30 AM to 1:30 PM**

**Total Marks: 70**

**Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Use of simple calculators and non-programmable scientific calculators are permitted.

Q. No.	Question Text and Description	Marks
Q.1	Definitions / terms / explanations / short questions based on concepts of theory/practical 1. Foreign Trade 2. Letter of credit 3. Commercial Invoice 4. Import License 5. DGFT 6. Certificate of Origin 7. Issues in documentation	14
Q.2	(a) What are required registrations with different authorities for intending importers/ exporters before commencing business in India.	07
	(b) Explain types of Export Houses with suitable examples and write a note on Exim Bank of India.	07
<b>OR</b>		
Q.2	(b) “Exporter is a person, who exports or intends to export and holds an importer exporter code number, unless otherwise specifically exempted”. Discuss the categories of exporters.	07
Q.3	(a) What are shipping and customs formalities ?	07
	(b) Write a note on (a) GST act (b) The custom act.	07
<b>OR</b>		
Q.3	(a) Describe the procedure for shipping and customs clearance.	07
	(b) List down the documents required for International Trade and explain each document’s importance in International Trade.	07
Q.4	(a) Explain the following Export Procedures with suitable example : (a) Marine Insurance of Export Cargo (b) Excise Clearance for Exports (c) Quality and Pre-shipment Inspection	07
	(b) Do you think that the insurance contract is in the nature of indemnity? Discuss and explain various kinds of perils under cargo insurance with suitable examples.	07

**OR**

- Q.4 (a)** Explain in detail the procedure of import with suitable examples. **07**
- (b)** What are the methods of Quality Control and Pre-Shipment Inspection? Discuss. **07**

**Q. 5 Case Study**

India's tea export rose to 46.74 million kg during the first quarter of the current financial year from 35.47 million kg in the previous comparable period. Export earnings from this item aggregates Rs. 81.61 crores during April-June 1981, against Rs. 68.03 crores in the corresponding period last year. Thus, although in terms of quantity our tea exports have looked upon this year, the unit value realization dropped from Rs.19.8 per kg, to Rs 17.46 per kg. The drop in unit value realization is attributed to the slackness in the international tea market due to the global oversupply in this commodity. Since 1975, world tea production has gone up by 41 percent whereas increase in consumption by the tea importing countries has been only of the order of the 9 percent. Naturally, the prospects of a revival in international tea price are dim at least in the immediate future. The recommendations made by the recent national meet on tea; revitalize" the tea industry in the country have to be viewed in this context. The national meet on tea, organized by the Union Commerce Ministry, was held in the first week of August to take a close look at the various problems confronting the tea industry the meeting which was attended by the representatives of the Central Government, tea producing states, planter's associations and small growers, has recommended a package of fiscal reliefs both at the Central and State levels. The package includes, among other things, a substantial reduction in excise duty on tea, refund of indirect taxes paid on tea exports, simplification of drawback procedures, substantial reduction or removal of the exercise duty on packet tea until further review, suspension of sales tax an auction tea, concessional credit and a significant cut in the agriculture income tax and other local taxed by the respective state governments. It was also recommended that the state government should consider grant of exemption from rural employment cess to all export sales of tea and teas used for packaging by the procedures themselves. According to the available information these recommendations are being considered by the central and states concerned by the central and states concerned for implementation. The basic problem that confronts the tea industry in the international sphere is one of depressed price. . More and more black tea is coming into the international markets from several new tea producing export countries leading to oversupply, lower realization. Among the tea producing nations area realizing without greater cooperation among them, to bring a better equilibrium between demand and supply, they cannot get incentives for tea exports. Because of lower production cost, some of our competitors have an edge over us in export makers, and incentives may be necessary to an extent for offsetting this price disadvantage. Similarly, assistance for exports of non-traditional items such as tea bags and packet tea would be advantageous for establishing markets for these high value added items whose share in our overall a tea exports is small at present.

(a) How would you assess the Tea producing states has recommended a package of fiscal relief. **07**

(b) Discuss the problem that confronts the Tea Industry in the International sphere. **07**

**OR**

(a) What seems to be more critical decision or action here in this case? **07**

(b) What can be the recommendation to avoid the problem given in the case. **07**

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