Paper / Subject Code: 83016 / Export Marketing Paper - 11

Sem-VI Req. 07/04/25

|                | Dungt  | 0., (        | <i>y</i> = . |
|----------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| llsory         | Duration: 3 Hrs. Note: 1. All Questions are Compulsory 2. Figures to the right state the marks allotted to the | Marks        | :100         |
|                | 2. Figures to the right state the marks allotted to the  |              |              |
|                | Justice to (1  | e questions. |              |
| options given  | Q1(a) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below: (A most lead)                           | (ny Ten)     | 10           |
|                | 1. Packaging helps in of a product.  |              |              |
|                | • Financing  |              |              |
|                | • Promotion  |              |              |
|                | • Licensing  |              |              |
|                | • Insurance  |              |              |
| 3              | 2. is an internal factor affecting prining a 5   |              |              |
| export goods.  | is an internal factor affecting pricing of export goods.      Competition                                      |              |              |
|                | • Consumers  |              |              |
|                | • Product  |              |              |
|                | Economic conditions  |              |              |
|                | Economic conditions  |              |              |
| a expon trade. | 3. Ex Works, FAS, CIF are types ofused in export trade.  |              |              |
| enper. nede.   | Letter of credit   |              |              |
|                | <ul> <li>Legal terms</li> </ul>  |              |              |
|                | Economic terms   |              |              |
|                | • · Inco Terms   |              |              |
|                |  |              |              |
| 111 0          | 4. An exporter can spread his business risks through in overseas r   | narkets.     |              |
|                | indirect Exporting   |              |              |
|                | Direct Exporting   |              |              |
|                | Banks     NOO  |              |              |
|                | • NGOs   |              |              |
| 9              | 5. In export business insurance is necessary   |              |              |
| '              | To increase product prices   |              |              |
|                | To cover loss due to risks   |              |              |
|                | To avoid paying taxes  |              |              |
|                | To reduce production cost  |              |              |
|                | to reduce production cost  |              |              |
| sales prom     | 6. Free samples, gifts, order coupons are forms ofsales promotion too  |              |              |
| seres pron     | • Consumer oriented  | ils.         |              |
|                | Trade oriented   |              |              |
|                | Performance oriented   | *            |              |
|                | Logistic oriented  |              |              |
|                | _ogmito differed   |              |              |
|                |  |              |              |
|                |  |              |              |

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| 7 W           | hile executing bid bonds the exporter has to provide a guarantee to protect banks  |
|---------------|--|
| 9091          | ast losses.  |
| agan          |  |
|               | • Export performance.  |
|               | • Export finance.  |
|               | • Export credit.   |
|               | Transfer.  |
| 8. In         | method, the exporter supplies goods to the overseas agent without actual   |
| givin         | g up its title.  |
|               | Documentary bills.   |
|               | Payment in advance.  |
|               | Payment against Shipment on consignment.   |
|               | Deferred credit payment.   |
| 9. In         | , the transactions are partly in goods and partly in currency.   |
| _             | Switch Trading   |
|               | Buyback  |
|               | • Offset   |
|               | Compensation trade   |
| 10) Co        | onsignment wise, pre shipment inspection of goods is done by   |
|               | • DGFT   |
|               | • EIA  |
|               | Shipping company   |
|               | Commodity Boards   |
| 111           |  |
| 11)<br>bills. | enables exporters to receive advance payment from banks against discounting of   |
| onis.         | - 1-W-01-1-A   |
|               | • Letter of Indemnity  |
|               | Certificate of origin  |
|               | • Insurance policy   |
|               | Carting order  |
| 12) Ti        | is a contract between the exporter and the shipping company for delivering   |
| 5             | at the port of desimation.   |
|               | Commercial Invoice   |
| ng            | Bill of Lading   |
|               | <ul> <li>Shipping Bill</li> </ul>  |
|               | Letter of Credit   |
|               |  |
| 0.1(b) 8      | ato whather the revenue  |
| 1. Phrases li | ate whether the following statements are True or False: (Any Ten)  10  |
| of branding   |  |
| 2. Pricing h  | elns to create image disserved   |
| 3 Incoterm    | telps to create image differentiation in overseas market.  s are the rules for manufacturing of export goods   |
| 4. Under Inc  | direct Exporting the exports are under the e |
| customer -    | lirect Exporting, the exports are undertaking directly by the manufacturer to the ultimate   |
| 5. The ex     | porter must consider the buyer's   |
| internationa  | porter must consider the buyer's urgency when selecting the mode of transport in   |

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- 6. Advertising assists in addressing buyers' concerns,
- 7. Under documents against payment method the payment is made against time draft.
- 8. Packing credit is available for a period of 90 days before shipment of goods.
- 9. Commercial banks in India provide only fund based assistance to exporters.
- 10) Exporters having ISO 9000 certification have to compulsorily go through quality control
- 11) Letter of Undertaking given by an exporter is valid for a period of 24 months.
- 12) Shipping bill is prepared in 7 copies.

Q.2) Answer any two of the following:

(15)

a) Explain various product planning decisions in export marketing.

b) Discuss the need of labelling in export marketing.

c) Calculate the minimum FOB price which can be quoted by an exporter to USA from the following details. Also calculate the amount of foreign exchange that can be earned if one American dollar is

| Particulars            |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Material cost          | Amount             |
| Labour cost            | 68,000             |
| Transport cost         | 12,000             |
| Packing cost           | 6000               |
| Contribution to Profit | 2000               |
| Duty Drawback          | @10% of FOB cost   |
| - my Drawback          | @ 10% of FOB price |

Q.3) Answer any two of the following:

(15)

- 1. Discuss the factors influencing selection of distribution channels in export marketing
- 2. Discuss the components of logistics in export marketing.
- 3. Explain the essentials of advertising in export marketing

Q.4) Answer any two of the following:

(15)

- a) Describe the various features of post shipment finance.
- b) Discuss the role of EXIM bank in export finance.
- c) Describe various types of countertrade.

Q.5) Answer any two of the following:

(15)

- a) Describe the different authorities with whom the exporters have to register themselves.
- b) Explain the shipping and custom stage formalities in export.
- c) State the importance Certificate of Origin

Q.6) Write short notes on the following (Any Four) ï.

(20)

- C&F Quotation
- Factors influencing Branding decisions ii.
- Benefits of Personal Selling iii.
- iv. Standard Policies of ECGC.
- V. Procedure of export under bond
- vi. Consular Invoice