

**UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR  
MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY**

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**FINAL EXAMINATION  
JANUARY 2016 SEMESTER**

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**COURSE CODE : JLB 40203**  
**COURSE TITLE : AIRFREIGHT**  
**PROGRAMME LEVEL : BACHELOR**  
**DATE : 23 MAY 2016**  
**TIME : 2.30 PM – 5.30 PM**  
**DURATION : 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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1. Please read the instructions given in the question paper **CAREFULLY**.
  2. This question paper is printed on both sides of the paper.
  3. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections.
  4. Answer **ALL** questions in Section A. Choose **THREE (3)** questions in section B.
  5. Please write your answers on the answer booklet provided.
  6. Please answer all questions in English only.
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**THERE ARE 5 PAGES OF QUESTIONS EXCLUDING THIS PAGE.**

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**SECTION A (Total: 40 marks)****INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions.****Please use the answer booklet provided.****Question 1**

According to different sources, air cargo represents less than 0.5 percent of the weight of all international cargo, while at the same time this segment represents around 30 percent of the total worldwide shipment value. According to plane maker Boeing in 2012, cargo-only aircraft or freighters handle about 60 percent of global airfreight shipments, while passenger planes fly the other 40 percent in their bellies. As an employee in the air cargo terminal, you will familiar with the air cargo movement through the terminal.

**Describe** the air cargo flow through the air cargo terminal.

(10 marks)

**Question 2**

Traditionally, an airline needs the approval of the governments of the various countries involved before it can fly in or out of a country, or even fly over another country without landing. Prior to World War II, this did not present too many difficulties since the range of commercial planes was limited and air transport networks were in their infancy and nationally oriented. In 1944, an International Convention was held in Chicago to establish the framework for all future bilateral and multilateral agreements for the use of international air spaces. As an airlines air cargo representative, you have to understand the Air Freedom Right.

**Interpret FOUR (4) Air Freedom Rights.**

(10 marks)

**Question 3**

IATA Codes are an integral part of the travel industry, and essential for the identification of an airline, its destinations and its traffic documents. They are also fundamental to the smooth running of hundreds of electronic applications which have been built around these coding systems for passenger and cargo traffic purposes.

**Explain FOUR (4) types of IATA Codes.**

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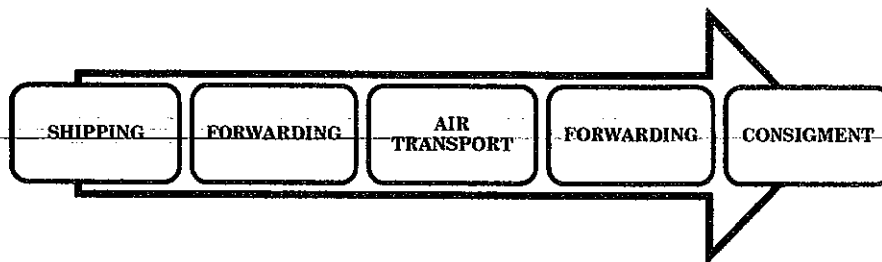
(10 marks)

**Question 4**

DCA of Malaysia is a government agency that was formed under the Malaysian Ministry of Transport in 1969, pursuant to the passing of the Civil Aviation Act 1969 by the Malaysian Parliament. Its head office is now in Putrajaya.

**Explain FIVE ( 5 ) of the function of the sector or division in the DCA of Malaysia.**

(10 marks)

**SECTION B (Total: 60 marks)****INSTRUCTION: Answer 3 questions only****Please use the answer booklet provided.****Question 1**

The door-to-door air cargo process starts with the shipper to the consignment.

**Select and Explain ONE ( 1 )** of the door-to-door air cargo process below.

- (a) Shipping
- (b) Forwarding
- (c) Air Transport

(20 marks)

**Question 2**

According to different sources, air cargo represents less than 0.5 percent of the weight of all international cargo, while at the same time this segment represents around 30 percent of the total worldwide shipment value. According to plane maker Boeing in 2012, cargo-only aircraft or freighters handle about 60 percent of global airfreight shipments, while passenger planes fly the other 40 percent in their bellies. As a air cargo manager, you must be well verse with the air freight Import and export procedures.

**Summarize ONE ( 1 ) of the following procedures.**

(a) Air freight Import procedures

(b) Air freight Export Procedures.

(20 marks)

**Question 3**

Due to the nature of the products, air cargo was the preferred mode of transportation for perishable cargo, even though it was expensive. However, with technological advances both in storage capability and in prolonging shelf life, shipping perishables by sea is proving to be an increasingly attractive option; especially as sea cargo is cheaper. In the last 10 years, the greatest modal shift from air to sea cargo was for perishables.

**Summarize** the characteristics of special air cargo operation for perishable item.

(20 marks)

**Question 4**

Cargo handling is performed at thousands of airports all over the world by hundreds of companies, big and small. This poses a high potential risk for deviations in quality of handling. IATA actively drives the development of ground handling operations standards, best-practice processes and procedures and promotes global consistency and harmonization. Air Cargo is passive where it need to be physically moved. The system used to achieve this physical movement will depend on the degree of mechanization to be used to offset the cost. In common, 3 type of mechanization are utilized.

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**Point out the THREE (3) type of mechanized system.**

**(20 marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**