

Import Export Specialist Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Import Export Specialist Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is inward processing relief (IPR)?

Ans:

Inward processing relief (IPR) is if you intend to re-export goods you've imported after processing them, you can apply for inward processing relief. This means VAT and duty only become payable if you decide to sell your goods in the UK or if you fail to meet the conditions of the scheme.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 2:

What is forwarding agent?

Ans:

Forwarding agent is most smaller importers use a forwarding agent to handle customs clearance for goods coming into the UK from outside the EU.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

What is DEQ?

Ans:

DEQ is delivered ex quay (named port of destination). This is an Incoterm. Find more information about Incoterms at the Incoterms 2000 website. The seller clears the goods for export and pays for delivery. The goods are delivered when they're placed on the quay at the named port of destination. The buyer is responsible for clearing the goods for import and associated costs, unless agreed otherwise.

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Question - 4:

What is groupage?

Ans:

Groupage is this allows exporters of small consignments to gain the benefits of containerisation. A freight forwarder undertakes to group together different exporters' consignments to fill a whole container for a particular destination.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 5:

What is CIP?

Ans:

CIP is carriage and insurance paid to (named place of destination). This is an Incoterm. Find out more information about Incoterms on the Incoterms 2000 website. The seller clears the goods for export and pays for delivery to the named destination. The goods are delivered when the seller passes the goods to its carrier. From this point the buyer takes responsibility for all costs and risks. But the seller must also take out insurance to cover the buyer's risk during transport.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 6:

What is pre-shipment inspection (PSI)?

Ans:

Pre-shipment inspection (PSI) is a few countries require goods and documents to be examined before export by an independent agency. In some countries it's optional but can be requested by the customer. Usually, countries where PSI applies have appointed one dedicated agency to perform the pre-shipment inspection. Normally, your freight forwarder or customer will be able to advise on the necessary arrangements.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 7:**

What is import license?

Ans:

Import license is some countries may require import licences for certain or all goods. As an exporter it's normally your customer's responsibility to comply with import procedures, but it's a good idea to check they're doing so.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 8:

What is Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)?

Ans:

Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) is government department responsible for foreign affairs. With the Department of Trade and Industry, the FCO manages British Trade International to support international trade by UK exporters and boost inward investment by overseas firms in Britain .

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 9:

What is customs commodity code?

Ans:

Customs commodity code is eight-digit commodity code required for exports outside the EU. It needs to be entered on your customs export declaration. Sometimes known as the "first eight digits of the Customs Tariff number" or "CN (Customs nomenclature) code", it's also used as the basis for the import declaration in the country of destination. Find more information about Customs community codes in Customs Notice 600 on the Customs and Excise website.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 10:

What is certificate of manufacture?

Ans:

Certificate of manufacture is statement (often legalised by a notary) in which a producer of goods certifies that manufacture has been completed and the goods can be bought.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 11:

What is customs Freight Simplified Procedures (CFSP)?

Ans:

Customs Freight Simplified Procedures (CFSP) is electronic declaration methods that simplify customs procedures for clearing non-EU imported goods either at a frontier or upon removal from a free zone or customs warehouse. Find more information about CFSP at the Customs and Excise website.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 12:

What is standard shipping note?

Ans:

Standard shipping note is document completed by the exporter which tells destination ports and container depots how the goods should be handled. A dangerous goods note must also be sent with hazardous goods.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 13:

What is open General Import Licence?

Ans:

Open General Import Licence is available from the Department of Trade and Industry, this allows the import of most goods from outside the EU without licensing formalities. But some goods require a special licence and are listed in a schedule to OGIL.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 14:

What is duty?

Ans:

Duty is you may be required to pay import duty if you are bringing goods into the country. There is no duty on goods that re in free circulation (See Free circulation with the EUL).

For goods that are imported from outside the EU, the rate of duty depends on the product and the country of origin. Duty is based on the cost, insurance and freight value (ad valorem duties) of the goods. Rates of duty can vary suddenly and without warning and can have a significant effect on the value of the goods.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 15:

What is certificate of insurance?

Ans:

Certificate of insurance is shows insurance cover has been arranged for goods being exported. It should detail the degree of cover and list the policy number and all



other relevant details.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 16:

What is confirmed letter of credit?

Ans:

Confirmed letter of credit is letter of credit issued by an overseas bank but also confirmed by a domestic bank (in your country). Under these circumstances you'll be paid by the domestic bank even if your buyer or other bank defaults, providing the terms of the letter are met fully. (see letter of credit)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 17:

What is export licence?

Ans:

Export licence is government document legally required for the export of certain goods such as pharmaceuticals, chemicals and munitions. It's the exporter's responsibility to obtain a licence if necessary.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 18:

What is single Administrative Document (SAD)?

Ans:

Single Administrative Document (SAD) is also known as the C88, this document must be completed for all exports, imports and goods crossing the EU. Find more information about the SAD at the Customs and Excise website.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 19:

What is free circulation?

Ans:

Free circulation is goods are in free circulation in the EU if they originate from an EU country or have already been imported, all customs charges paid, into an EU country.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 20:

Do you know what is DDP?

Ans:

DDP is delivered duty paid (named place of destination). This is an Incoterm. Find more information about Incoterms at the Incoterm 2000 website. The seller clears the goods for export and pays for delivery to the named destination. The seller meets all the costs and risk of clearing the goods for import, though the buyer may agree to bear some of the costs. The goods are delivered when they arrive, cleared for import but not unloaded, at the named destination.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

What is British International Freight Association (BIFA)?

Ans:

British International Freight Association (BIFA) is body representing the UK international freight services industry. BIFA can provide you with a list of freight forwarders and customs clearing agents.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

What is bill of exchange?

Ans:

Bill of exchange is written document in which a supplier is guaranteed payment of a specified amount by a drawee by a fixed date. The drawee is generally the customer but is likely to be the customer's bank if the bill of exchange is used with a term letter of credit (see Letter of Credit).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

What is carnet?

Ans:

Carnet is Customs document which allows you to carry or send goods temporarily into certain countries for display or demonstration purposes without paying duty or posting a bond.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 24:

What is consignment?



Ans:

Consignment is when goods are exported subject to consignment, the exporter only receives payment on completed sales. Any unsold items may be returned to the exporter, usually at their expense. This is a high-risk method of payment for an exporter.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

What is export invoice?

Ans:

Export invoice is part of the documentation needed if you ship your goods abroad. It should contain a full description of your goods, their price, weight and country of origin.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 26:

What is forward foreign exchange contract?

Ans:

Forward foreign exchange contract is exporters can hedge against the risk of adverse exchange rate movements by using a forward foreign exchange contract. You agree to sell the bank a particular foreign currency at a fixed future date for a price that is set now.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

What is payment in advance?

Ans:

Payment in advance is an exporter may be able to negotiate these terms for all or part of its shipment. The exporter bears no risks or financing cost. Payment or part-payment in advance is typically used for low-value sales to individuals or new customers.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

What is UNCTAD?

Ans:

UNCTAD is United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Main arm of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with trade, investment and development issues.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

What is insurance policy?

Ans:

Insurance policy is should cover goods for at least their full value (110 per cent is common), and include details of quantity and route. Where necessary, it should also provide for time extensions and transshipments.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 30:

What is export house?

Ans:

Export house is intermediary organisation between an exporter and a buyer.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

What is correspondent bank?

Ans:

Correspondent bank is a bank that handles in its own country the business of a foreign bank.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

What is credit-risk insurance?

Ans:

Credit-risk insurance is insurance for exporters designed to cover risk of non-payment for delivered goods. (See Export Credits Guarantee Department).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

What is certificate of origin (C/O)?

Ans:



Certificate of origin (C/O) is statement on the origin of goods. You may need one if you're exporting to a number of countries. They're available from your chamber of commerce for goods of EU origin.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

Tell me what is bonded warehouse?

Ans:

Bonded warehouse is warehouse authorised by Customs for storing goods on which payment of duty is deferred until the goods leave the warehouse.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

What is tariff?

Ans:

Tariff is customs duties on imports of goods. They give price advantages or parity to similar locally produced goods and raise revenues for the government that levies them.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

What is export packing list?

Ans:

Export packing list is this is attached to the outside of the package to be shipped and specifies the weight, volume and type of cargo.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

What is documentary collection?

Ans:

Documentary collection is where you draw up a bill of exchange (see Bill of Exchange), which allows you to keep control of your goods and raise additional finance.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

What is convertible currency?

Ans:

Convertible currency is a currency that can be bought and sold for other currencies at will.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

Do you know what is ATA?

Ans:

ATA is admission temporaire of temporary export, used in conjunction with the term carnet.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

What is EFTA?

Ans:

EFTA is European Free Trade Association, Members are Iceland , Norway , Liechtenstein and Switzerland .

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

What is containerised/containerisation?

Ans:

Containerised/containerisation is the packing of goods for transport in sealed containers.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

What is cash with order (CWO)?

Ans:

Cash with order (CWO) is the buyer pays for goods when ordering. The transaction is binding on both supplier and customer.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:



What is anti-dumping?

Ans:

Anti-dumping is if a company exports a product at a price lower than the price it normally charges in its home market, it's said to be dumping the product. Member countries of the World Trade Organisation may be able to impose certain measures on other members that dump products on their markets.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

What is terms of delivery?

Ans:

Terms of delivery is cover the division of responsibility for the costs of an export or import sale and for the risk of loss or damage in transit.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

What is marking?

Ans:

Marking is letters, numbers and other symbols placed on cargo to enable it to be identified more easily.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

What is free trade zone?

Ans:

Free trade zone is port designated by a country's government for duty-free entry of non-prohibited goods.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

What is eurodollars?

Ans:

Eurodollars is US dollars deposited in Europe .

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

What is dangerous goods note?

Ans:

Dangerous goods note is document required when shipping hazardous or potentially hazardous goods.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

What is consolidator?

Ans:

Consolidator is company issuing bills of lading (see Bill of lading) for the carriage of cargo on vessels or aircraft.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

What is asian dollars?

Ans:

Asian dollars is US dollars deposited in Asia and the Pacific Basin .

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

What is tariff quotas?

Ans:

Tariff quotas is European Union (EU) system to allow the importation of limited amounts of certain goods (sometimes from specified countries) at a rate of duty lower than would otherwise apply.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

What is incoterms (International Commercial Terms)?

Ans:

Incoterms (International Commercial Terms) is agreed rules which set out the delivery terms for goods which are traded internationally.

They allow the buyer and seller to agree responsibilities for the carriage of the goods, customs clearance and a division of costs and risks. The current version of Incoterms, agreed in 2000, contains 13 terms. They are grouped into categories covering various modes of transport. Find more information about Incoterms at the



Incoterms 2000 website.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

What is DDU?

Ans:

DDU is delivered duty unpaid (named place of destination). This is an Incoterm. Find more information about Incoterms at the Incoterms2000 website. The seller clears the goods for export and pays for delivery. The goods are delivered when they arrive at the named destination place, not cleared for import or unloaded. The buyer is responsible for clearing the goods for import and the associated costs and risk, though the seller can agree to bear some of these costs.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

What is documentary credits?

Ans:

Documentary credits is letters of credit are the most secure method of payment (other than payment in advance). Your customer arranges a letter of credit with its bank which pays a corresponding bank domestically - the advising bank - once you submit all the necessary documentation.

An accurate and authentic "irrevocable" letter of credit, verified by your bank, carries little credit risk. Documentary credits are typically used for exports to customers you have not sold to before, and for customers and countries that present particular credit risks.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

What is Customs and Excise is UK?

Ans:

Customs and Excise is UK government department with the responsibility for collecting VAT and other taxes and customs duties. It's also charged with preventing illegal imports of drugs, alcohol and tobacco smuggling and VAT and duties fraud.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

What is commercial agent or sales agent?

Ans:

Commercial agent or sales agent is a person or organisation appointed by exporter to sell and distribute goods in a foreign country.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

What is Cash in advance (CIA)?

Ans:

Cash in advance (CIA) is full payment for exported goods before shipment is made.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

What is air waybill?

Ans:

Air waybill is a bill of lading (see Bill of lading) that covers both domestic and international flights carrying goods to a specified destination.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

Tell me what is VAT?

Ans:

VAT is value added tax - in general terms VAT is payable on all imports at the same rate that would apply to the product or service if supplied in the UK . Many exports are zero-rated for VAT.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

What is standard international trade classification (SITC)?

Ans:

Standard international trade classification (SITC) is standard numerical code system developed by the United Nations to classify commodities used in international trade.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

What is marine insurance?

Ans:



Marine insurance is warehouse-to-warehouse insurance that covers exporters transporting goods overseas for losses they can't legally recover from the carrier. Despite its name, it covers all transport modes.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

What is import paperwork?

Ans:

Import paperwork is Goods imported from outside the EU require a range of import documentation and may also need an import licence. Goods in free circulation within the EU generally require minimal documentation. But if your imports exceed 221,000 you must provide Intrastat (see Intrastat) declarations to Customs for statistical purposes. And, some goods need special documentation.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

What is foreign-currency accounts?

Ans:

Foreign-currency accounts is it may be more convenient for you to set up foreign-currency which is volatile or very weak. Some currencies present extra difficulties - for example, there may be exchange controls requiring government approval before you can exchange a particular currency.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

What is Export Cargo Shipping Instruction (ECSI)?

Ans:

Export Cargo Shipping Instruction (ECSI) is the UK Government's official export credit agency. It helps UK manufacturers and investors trade overseas by providing them with insurance and backing for finance to protect against non-payment. Find information on the ECGD at the Export Credits Guarantee Department website.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:

Do you know what is DES?

Ans:

DES is delivered ex ship (named port of destination). This is an Incoterm. Find more information about Incoterms at the Incoterms 2000 website. The seller clears the goods for export and pays for delivery. Delivery occurs when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer on board the ship at the named port of destination. From this point the buyer bears the costs and risks of clearing the goods for import and unloading.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

What is DAF?

Ans:

DAF is delivered at frontier (named place). This is an Incoterm. Find more information about Incoterms at the Incoterms 2000 website. The seller clears the goods for export and pays for delivery. The goods are delivered - not unloaded or cleared for import - when they arrive at the named place at the frontier of the importing country but outside the customs border. The buyer clears the goods for import and is responsible for all costs and risks from this point.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

What is CPT?

Ans:

CPT is carriage paid to (named place of destination). This is an Incoterm. Find more information about Incoterms at the Incoterms 2000 website. The seller clears the goods for export and pays for delivery to the named destination. The goods are delivered when the seller passes the goods to its carrier. From this point the buyer takes responsibility for all costs and risks.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

What is commercial invoice?

Ans:

Commercial invoice is bill listing the goods and prices shipped by an exporter.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 69:

What is certificate of inspection?

Ans:

Certificate of inspection is document certifying that certain types of goods (such as perishable items) were in good condition before shipment.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:



Tell us what is bill of lading?

Ans:

Bill of lading is document generally issued by a shipper which acts as a receipt for goods received for carriage. In addition it provides evidence of the terms of contract between a shipper and a transport company under which goods are moved between specified places for a specified charge. And a bill of lading also acts as a transferable document of title to goods - meaning goods can be bought and sold dimply by exchange of the bill. Bills of lading are used for all modes of transport - they're known as air waybills for airfreight. See also Air Waybill.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

What is ad valorem?

Ans:

According to value

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Question - 72:

What is TIR?

Ans:

TIR is transports internationaux routiers. International system that allows goods to be packed in a container under customs inspection at point of origin. The container can then pass across all national frontiers without being opened by customs officers.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 73:

What is reduced rate of duty?

Ans:

Reduced rate of duty is some goods can be imported at a nil or reduced rate of customs duty because they originated in a preference country or are from a non-EU country and qualify for a temporary suspension of customs duty.

Get more information on which countries get preference and temporary suspension of customs duty on the Customs and Excise website. (See also Tariff quotas.)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 74:

Tell me what is letter of credit?

Ans:

Letter of credit is banking mechanism that allows importers to offer secure terms to exporters.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 75:

What is freight forwarder?

Ans:

Freight forwarder is if you want to send goods overseas you'll normally need the services of a freight forwarder. The forwarder quotes for freight costs and other charges, prepares most of the freighting and customs documents, arranges marine insurance and attends to other freighting details.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 76:

What is distributor?

Ans:

Distributor is overseas agent which sells for a supplier directly and maintains an inventory of the supplier's products. (See Commercial agent or sales agent).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

What is CIF?

Ans:

CIF is cost, insurance and freight. This is also an Incoterm. Find more information about Incoterms at the Incoterms 2000 website. The seller clears goods for export and meets the cost of carriage to the port in the destination country, including insurance. But the importing buyer bears all risks, except marine insurance, after delivery.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 78:

What are additional costs?

Ans:

Additional costs are the price you negotiate with overseas customers also need to include some additional costs. For example, transportation costs may include the cost of special packaging and labelling, while the detailed documentation you generally need may involve extra costs.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 79:**

What is open account?

Ans:

Open account is a trade arrangement under which goods are shipped by an exporter without guarantee of payment. This is similar to offering credit to a customer, with the exporter bearing all the risks of offering credit. Open account payment should only be used if you have an established relationship with the buyer and is typically for exports within the EU.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 80:

What is SITPRO (formerly The Simpler Trade Procedures Board)?

Ans:

SITPRO (formerly The Simpler Trade Procedures Board) is public body which aims to help businesses trade more effectively across national borders and cut the red tape associated with international trade. Find information about SITPRO at the SITPRO website.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 81:

What is World Trade Organisation (WTO)?

Ans:

World Trade Organisation (WTO) is intergovernmental organisation set up in 1995 to negotiate and administer trade agreements, handle trade disputes and monitor national trade policies.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 82:

What is CFR?

Ans:

CFR is cost and freight. This is an Incoterm. Find more information about Incoterms at the Incoterms 2000 website. The seller clears the goods for export and meets the cost of carriage to the port in the destination country. But the buyer bears all risks after delivery, which occurs when goods pass over the ship's rail in the port of shipment. The buyer also bears any extra costs caused by events that happen after delivery.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 83:

What is British Trade International?

Ans:

British Trade International is government body operated by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Foreign Commonwealth Office to promote trade development and promotion in the UK . Through UK Trade & Investment, it offers free and impartial advice to businesses which trade abroad, both online and through its information centre.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 84:

What is advising Bank?

Ans:

Advising Bank is bank operating in an exporter's country that handles letters of credit (see Letter of Credit) for a foreign bank by notifying the exporter that the credit has been opened in its favour. The advising bank lets the exporter know exactly what the conditions of the letter of credit are but isn't necessarily responsible for payment.

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