

TRANSPORT

1. - When goods are bulky
 - When goods are heavy
 - Where the distance is long
 - When transporting livestock
 - Where railway tracts are laid
2.
 - (i) Increased use of pipelines
 - (ii) Increased use of trains /Expansion of Runway
 - (iii) Building dual carriage ways
 - (iv) Policies that encourage vehicles of larger carrying capacities
 - (v) Discouraging use of personal vehicles
 - (vi) Ensure road worthy vehicles
3.
 - (i) It's only limited to water bodies that are large and inaccessible.
 - (ii) Construction and maintenance of ports is very expensive.
 - (iii) It is a slow form of transport.
 - (iv) May suffer from growth of weeds and natural barriers.
 - (v) International laws and barriers may block the extent of coverage.
 - (vi) Construction and maintenance of ships is very expensive
4.
 - They do not follow particular routes as they can go anywhere the client
 - They do not have set timetables for departure or arrival
 - They call at given ports at irregular intervals
 - Their freight charges depend on demand and are not constant
5.
 - Initial cost of acquiring the containers
 - specialized equipment for handling containers is expensive to buy
 - Volume of goods transported is too small to warrant containerization
 - It requires re-designing of existing ports which is expensive
 - The technology to re-design the existing port is lacking

- The management skills needed is limited

- Delivery of parcels
 - Offering security to money transfer
 - Offering of safe delivery of valuable items e.g. gold

7.

<i>LINER</i>	<i>TRAMPS</i>
- Follow fixed routes - follow a set timetable - changes are fairly constant - owned and controlled by conferences	- Change notes according to demand - Not set timetable - changes vary with demand - owned by private individuals partnerships/ltd co.

- When products are urgently required
 - When the product is highly perishable
 - When the product is of high value
 - When the product is transported over a long distance
 - When the customer can afford to pay for freight charges
 - Where air transport is the only available means of transport

TRANSPORT

- (i) Road damage has due to reduced heavy tankers on roads.
 - (ii) Reduces road accident as congestion to tankers on roads has reduced
 - (iii) Environmental pollution has reduced as pipes do not emit gases/smoke from tankers
has reduced.
 - (iv) Cost of handling oil has reduced since few workers are employed.
 - (v) Large volumes of oil are transported within a very short time.

(vi) Ensures regular supply of oil hence reducing shortage.

(vii) Pilferages of oil has reduced since pipe are very hard to break.

Cheap to maintain the pipes after construction.

Pipes are not easily affected by poor weather as they are permanently fixed

2.
 - In case the goods transported are heavy and bulky
 - In case goods require security because cases of theft and accidents are minimal
 - Rail transport is cheap and economical over long distance
 - Railway stations have warehouse to store goods before they are collected by owners
 - In case the trader wants to make advance planning for movement of goods because trains follow regular time table
 - Railway stations have many cargo handling facilities for loading and offloading /saves time
 - Railway authority have own motor vehicle delivery service from their railway station
3.
 - Nature of production and its value
 - The nature of the market for goods in question
 - Distance separating producers
 - Cost of transport
 - In availability of intermediaries
 - Resources and size of the firm
 - Availability of the channel
 - Government policy
 - Competitors
 - Nature of the manufacture
4.
 - After the initial cost of establishment the cost of operation is relatively low

- Economical for transporting heavy and bulky goods over long distance
- Trains carry a large volume of goods and a large number of goods
- Trains have special facilities for carrying special type of goods e.g. gas, petrol, and vehicles
- They enable the transporters to plan for the transport of his/ her goods coz they follow a scheduled fixed timetable
- They are relatively secure as cases of theft and accidents are rare
- Can deliver goods up to the customers premises i.e. shunting services are available

5. - It is environmental friendly/ reduces pollution / causes less pollution as there is no emission

of waste gases

- Operating costs are low running costs / less administrative costs as it requires less / little

labour

- It is a faster mode because it is not affected by congestion / not affected by weather

- It is not prone to accidents / reduces road accidents as it is mostly underground / as no

interruption with other traffic

- It reduces the number of tankers/ congestion on the roads and thus minimizing damage of the

roads

- Problem of arranging for return load do not arise as pipeline is one way (flow from the

source of destination) as there is permanent connection between the source and destination

- It is a relatively secure mode of transport in relation to these / pilferage/ as it is easy to

monitor

- Large volumes of oil will be transported within a given time
- It is easy to construct / the cost is only incurred once
- It has low maintenance cost / easy to maintain as the expenses of maintaining

the way/ unit of

carriage are minimized

- Shortage of oil are reduced, as there is continuous flow

- Time saving for road users as there is less congestion / less traffic / jam /

fewer tankers

on the road