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CIPS Defining Business Needs Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

NEW QUESTION # 118

Which of the following might be the consequences of under-specification? Select TWO that apply:

- A. Additional cost to rework
- B. Poor competition between suppliers
- C. Unfit products or services
- D. Few suppliers can supply the full range of features
- E. Higher cost due to inessential features

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Main risks involved in an under-specified requirement

- * The product or service is not fit for use since it does not match the actual needs
- * Higher cost due to corrections or reworks (proposal evaluations, scope or work monitoring, change in insulation materials or systems, reduced productivity, etc.).
- * Higher operating cost on many fronts: process control, energy consumption, maintenance, etc.
- * Other problems like corrosion under insulation, mold development, safety-related concerns, etc.

LO 3, AC 3.3

NEW QUESTION # 119

Which of the following would a buyer include when issuing an output specification to suppliers?

- A. The characteristics of the components
- B. The manufacturing processes required
- C. A product sample
- D. A requirements brief

Answer: D

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

An output specification defines the desired outcome or result of the procurement rather than specifying how the result should be achieved. A requirements brief outlines the goals, leaving flexibility for the supplier to propose solutions. Reference: CIPS Level 4, Output Specifications in Procurement.

NEW QUESTION # 120

In Kano model, which of the following types of requirement should be excluded from the product or service?

- A. Attractive requirements
- B. Must-be requirements
- C. Performance requirements
- D. Reverse requirements

Answer: D

Explanation:

Kano model of excitement and basic quality (Kano et al, 1984; Berger et al, 1993; Matzler et al, 1996) brings a different perspective for the analysis of improvement opportunities in products and services because it takes in consideration the asymmetrical and non-linear relationship between performance and satisfaction. The Kano model classifies customers requirements in three categories (figure 3):

a) Basic Requirements (or Must-be requirement). The basic requirements fulfill the basic functions of a product. If they are not present or their performance is insufficient, customers will be extremely dissatisfied.

On the other hand, if they are present or have sufficient performance, they don't bring satisfaction. Customers see them as prerequisites. For instance, for luxury automobiles, "air bags" are considered basic. A customer won't feel satisfied if the automobile has "air bag", however he/she will not buy it if "air bag" is not present.

b) Performance Requirements (or One-dimensional requirements). As for these requirements, satisfaction is proportional to the performance level - the higher the performance, the higher the customer's satisfaction will be and vice-versa. Gas consumption in automobiles is an example of these requirements. Usually customers explicitly demand performance requirements.

c) Excitement Requirements (or Attractive requirements). These requirements are key to customer satisfaction. If they are present or have sufficient performance, they will bring superior satisfaction. On the other hand, if they are not present or their performance is insufficient, customers will not get dissatisfied. For instance, a surprise gift at the end of a dinner in a restaurant will certainly bring satisfaction, but it will not cause dissatisfaction if not offered. These requirements are not demanded nor expected by customers. Two other types of requirements may be identified in the Kano model: neutral and reverse ones. Neutral requirements do not bring either satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Reverse requirements bring more satisfaction if absent than if present.

□ Diagram Description automatically generated

Reference:

- Integrating Kano model and QFD for Designing New Products
- CIPS study guide page 171-172

NEW QUESTION # 121

Which of the following can cause overhead variance? Select TWO that apply:

- A. Spike in monthly leasing fee
- B. Spike in material price
- C. Rising production worker's wage rate per hour
- D. Decrease in production volume
- E. Decreasing packaging costs

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Overhead variances arise when the actual overhead costs incurred differ from the expected amounts.

Managers want to understand the reasons for these differences, and so should consider computing one or more of the overhead variances described below. Each of these variances applies to a different aspect of overhead expenditures. It is not necessary to calculate these variances when a manager cannot influence their outcome.

Fixed Overhead Spending Variance

The fixed overhead spending variance is the difference between the actual fixed overhead expense incurred and the budgeted fixed overhead expense. An unfavorable variance means that actual fixed overhead expenses were greater than anticipated. The formula for this variance is:

Actual fixed overhead - Budgeted fixed overhead = Fixed overhead spending variance The amount of expense related to fixed overhead should (as the name implies) be relatively fixed, and so the fixed overhead spending variance should not theoretically vary much from the budget.

Fixed Overhead Volume Variance

The fixed overhead volume variance is the difference between the amount of fixed overhead actually applied to produced goods based on production volume, and the amount that was budgeted to be applied to produced goods. For example, a company budgets for the allocation of \$25,000 of fixed overhead costs to produced goods at the rate of \$50 per unit produced, with the expectation that 500 units will be produced. However, the actual number of units produced is 600, so a total of \$30,000 of fixed overhead costs are allocated. This creates a fixed overhead volume variance of \$5,000.

Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance

The variable overhead efficiency variance is the difference between the actual and budgeted hours worked, which are then applied to the standard variable overhead rate per hour. The formula is:

Standard overhead rate x (Actual hours - Standard hours)

= Variable overhead efficiency variance

A favorable variance means that the actual hours worked were less than the budgeted hours, resulting in the application of the standard overhead rate across fewer hours, resulting in less expense being incurred.

However, a favorable variance does not necessarily mean that a company has incurred less actual overhead, it simply means that there was an improvement in the allocation base what was used to apply overhead.

Variable Overhead Spending Variance

The variable overhead spending variance is the difference between the actual and budgeted rates of spending on variable overhead. The variance is used to focus attention on those overhead costs that vary from expectations. The formula is:

Actual hours worked x (Actual overhead rate - standard overhead rate)

= Variable overhead spending variance

A favorable variance means that the actual variable overhead expenses incurred per labor hour were less than expected.

In the study guide, CIPS splits overhead variance into volume and expenditure variance. They can be understood as variable and fixed overhead variance respectively.

Reference:

- CIPS study guide page 59
- What are overhead variances? - AccountingTools

LO 1, AC 1.4

NEW QUESTION # 122

A procurement team is categorising their purchased items into four quadrants of Kraljic's supply chain portfolio matrix. They realise that there are some low-value items which come from very few suppliers in the market. The organisation is critically dependent on these suppliers. The team plans to reduce the dependence by finding alternative sources. Is this a right course of action?

- A. No, there is no way to escape this dependency
- **B. Yes, the organisation needs to reduce the supply risks**
- C. No, the organisation should run competitive biddings to exploit the competition
- D. Yes, this action will dramatically increase the supplier's bargaining power

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to Kraljic portfolio matrix, the low-value items with high supply risk are bottleneck items.

The purchasing strategy that is commonly recommended for these products is primarily based on acceptance of the dependence and reduction of the negative effects of the unfavourable position. An alternative strategy suggested by purchasing practitioners is to find other suppliers and move towards the non-critical quadrant.

- Accept dependence, reduce negative consequences: The main focus of this strategy is to assure supply, if necessary even at additional cost. Examples of this strategy are keeping extra stocks of the materials concerned or developing consigned stock agreements with suppliers. By performing a risk analysis firms can identify the most important bottleneck products and consider the implications. A possible action for dealing with unexpected bad dependence positions for certain products is to employ contingency planning.

- Reduce dependence and risk, find other solutions: This strategy is geared towards reducing the dependence on the supplier. The most common way to achieve this is to broaden the specifications of the product or to search for new suppliers.

The procurement team in the scenario has selected reducing dependency by finding alternatives. This is a right strategy for bottleneck item.

NEW QUESTION # 123

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