

L4M8テスト模擬問題集 & L4M8関連資料

Criteria	Weighting	Option					
		Company A		Company B		Company C	
		Score	Total	Score	Total	Score	Total
Cost	5	5	25	3	15	4	20
Service level	4	3	12	5	20	2	8
Ease of termination	4	2	8	5	20	5	20
Contract length	2	4	8	4	8	3	6
Financial strength	3	4	12	5	15	3	9
TOTAL			65		78		63

ちなみに、Japancert L4M8の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JwLw6IKW0Cjws9wycmW8KHPr5FKywMMf>

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CIPS L4M8試験、または実践における調達と供給としても知られている認定資格は、調達とサプライチェーン管理の実践について深い理解を得たいプロフェッショナル向けに、Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supplyが提供するものです。この試験は、調達戦略、サプライヤー管理、契約管理、リスク管理、パフォーマンス測定など、さまざまなトピックをカバーしています。

>> L4M8テスト模擬問題集 <<

真実的なL4M8テスト模擬問題集 & 合格スムーズL4M8関連資料 | 正確なL4M8トレーニングサンプル

L4M8試験準備は専門家によって作成され、お客様がL4M8試験に合格し、短時間で証明書を取得するのに非常に役立ちます。購入前にL4M8ガイドブレイクダウンの品質を知りたい場合は、L4M8試験問題のデモを無料でダウンロードできます。L4M8トレーニングガイドが証明書の取得に役立つことを確認できます。私たちに信じて、L4M8試験トレンドを学ぼうとすると、予想しない結果が得られます。

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CIPS Procurement and Supply in Practice 認定 L4M8 試験問題 (Q60-Q65):

質問 # 60

What are the two options for the disposal of an asset if resale is not possible?

正解:

解説:

Disposal of an asset is the final stage in the decommissioning process of a fixed asset.

When a fixed asset reaches the end of its useful or cost effective life time within an organization, the decision is made as to whether it should be removed from the premises or disposed off.

If the asset is truly at the end of its life, no longer fit for purpose, not cost effective to repair and is not able to be exchanged, then disposal is the only option; there are two options for disposal;

- 1) Take the asset to land fill site
- 2) Taking the asset to a recycling plant.

* Refer to the question column for response

質問 # 61

Using the case study about Toyota, which type of benchmarking Tada has used when comparing the Toyota with Porsche?

正解:

解説:

Benchmarking is the process of comparing a function, process or performance with another which is best-in-class. Benchmarking is either internal or external. External benchmarking has three types;

- 1) Competition benchmarking,
- 2) Functional
- 3) Generic

Company Toyota with the Porsche a competition in the same industry and by suggesting that drivers will find the cars performances comparable with that of Porsche Cayman sports car, suggest think it is an external competitive benchmark.

* Refer to the question column for response

質問 # 62

What are the eight elements of whole life asset management?

正解:

解説:

Whole life asset management is the process of evaluating the total price and all associated costs of a product to make an informed decision as to which option will provide the organization with the best value for money option: To achieve this the organization works at the following eight elements.

1. Identify need/objectives/risk: The first stage of the whole life asset management is the same as the first stage in the CIPS procurement and supply cycle: identify the need prior to any asset being procured; the need could be competition in the marketplace, raised/reduced demands or financial concern. Once this need has been identified, the objectives of the new assets need to be set, and this may include being more energy efficient, reducing cost or saving money.

Risk also needs to be explored. When investing in a new asset there are factors to be considered that may or may not be advantageous to the investment. These include; downtime, lost sale/revenue or associated cost.

2. Procurement: Procurement professional would have to source and arrange supply of the asset.
3. Construction: ones the supply has being arranged, then the designing and the manufacturing of the asset begins.
4. Commissioning
5. Deterioration/maintenance
6. Condition performance monitoring
7. Decommissioning
8. Renewal/replacement

* Refer to the question column for response

質問 # 63

What are the two types of damage clauses that can be created within a contract?

正解:

解説:

Damages are 'sum of money that the supplier pays if it fails to carry out its contractual obligation. Damages are categorized into two types; liquidated and un-liquidated.

Liquidate Damages are fixed amount of money agreed between the parties that is payable if a contract is breached. For example, knowing that supplier not being able to install a device properly in a power transformer may destroy the device and going ahead to include a fee in the contract if the device was destroyed.

Un-liquidated damages are unfixed amount of money. It is used when the amount of money that will compensate the injured party cannot be known in advance. A court decides the amount when the damages occur. For example, knowing that supplier not being able to install a device properly in a power transformer may destroy the device, other appliances and equipment unknown, cause the buyer delay in the process and reputational damage as in customer dissatisfaction. Yet, unquantifiable as both party are unable to fix a fee in advance on the damages and leaving it to the court to decide the damage if it may occur.

P.S. JapancertがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいL4M8ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JwLw6IKW0Cjws9wycmW8KHPr5FKywMMf>