

# CIPS L4M1考試證照綜述，L4M1更新



CIPS Level 4 – Diploma in Procurement and Supply

## Scope and influence of procurement and supply [L4M1]

Sample Questions

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## L4M1更新 & L4M1考試

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## CIPS L4M1 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand and analyse the key steps when procuring goods or services: This section measures that skills of purchasing managers and procurement officers in identifying and evaluating stages in the sourcing process, planning, supplier selection, and contract management.</li> </ul>
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand and analyse the need for compliance: This section measures skills of compliance officers and sector-specific procurement managers in understanding different economic and industrial sectors such as</li> </ul>
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedures, strategies, manuals, and internal function involvement.</li> </ul>

## 最新的 CIPS Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply L4M1 免費考試真題 (Q23-Q28):

### 問題 #23

In the supplier selection part of the Procurement Cycle, what criteria can a Procurement Manager use to ensure they award to the best supplier? (25 points)

答案:

解題說明:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question:

- This is quite an open question and there are many different things you could mention. One way to approach it would be to use Carter's 10 Cs- discuss a couple of these. OR just give a couple of criteria in different paragraphs. Some ideas include: Supplier financial status, Reputation / References, Quality, Availability, CSR Policies / Ethics / Environmental considerations, Accreditations, Added Value. This list is not exhaustive.
- If you're going for Carter's 10 Cs you could name a couple of these: competency, consistency, capability, control, cost, cash, clean, communication, culture, commitment
- I don't think either approach is better or worse. Choose the criteria you know the most about and write about those.
- The question doesn't tell you how many criteria to name, so you have to make a judgement call here. I would aim for 5-6. But if you can only remember 4 that's fine. The main thing they're looking for is that you explain for each one 1) what it is 2) how procurement can check 3) why procurement would look at that criteria 4) an example. If you do too many you risk not going into enough detail on each. It's a balance. 5 is always a good number to aim for if the question doesn't state.

Example Essay

In the procurement cycle, the supplier selection phase is a critical juncture that demands consideration.

Procurement Managers shoulder the responsibility of identifying and awarding contracts to suppliers who not only meet immediate needs, but contribute to the long-term success of the organization. This essay explores various criteria a Procurement Manager can employ to ensure the selection of the best supplier: financial stability, reputation, quality, availability, CSR policies, and added value.

Financial stability is a foundational criterion in supplier selection. Assessing a supplier's financial status involves a multifaceted evaluation, with liquidity and gearing ratio taking center stage. The acid test, comparing short-term assets to liabilities, offers insights into a supplier's ability to settle debts promptly, with a ratio exceeding 1 indicating financial health. Meanwhile, the gearing ratio, reflecting the proportion of capital funded by loans, aids in gauging financial risk, with a ratio below 50% considered low-risk.

Relying on published Profit and Loss statements and income statements, along with financial credit checks from platforms like Dun and Bradstreet, empowers Procurement Managers to make informed decisions. This financial scrutiny is imperative to avoid entering contracts with suppliers facing imminent financial struggles, safeguarding against potential disruptions to the supply chain.

Reputation and references are another pivotal criterion. Seeking references from previous contracts allows Procurement Managers to gauge a supplier's track record in successfully delivering on similar commitments.

Independent reviews and informal market inquiries supplement this information, providing a holistic understanding of a supplier's performance. However, caution is advised in overreliance on past performance, as variables like personnel changes or contract scale differences may impact outcomes. Recognizing that past shortcomings may have been addressed internally further emphasizes the need for a balanced approach to reference evaluation.

Thirdly, Quality. Beyond the product itself, considerations extend to the supplier's technological capabilities, manufacturing processes, and relevant accreditations such as ISO 9001. Physical visits to supplier sites may be warranted, especially for products like raw materials where samples can be requested. Adhering to recognized safety standards and assessing factors like fire retardancy ensures that the quality of manufactured goods aligns with established benchmarks.

Next, Availability is another important criteria to consider. Procurement Managers must evaluate a supplier's capacity and capability

to meet specific requirements. Inquiries about existing contracts and flexibility in response to demand fluctuations provide insights into a supplier's commitment and responsiveness. Assessing the supplier's workload and the significance of the buyer in their client portfolio helps determine the level of attention and service the buyer can expect. A buyer may wish to avoid working for a supplier who is already stretched very thinly with other contracts.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies and ethical considerations have gained prominence in supplier selection. Beyond legal compliance, Procurement Managers may scrutinize a supplier's history for convictions or negative press related to corruption, bribery, or fraud. The presence of a Modern Slavery Policy and Environmental Policy, along with relevant accreditations like ISO14001 or Fair Trade certification, attests to a supplier's commitment to ethical and sustainable practices. Procurement would likely seek to appoint a supplier whose CSR vision aligns with their own company's.

Lastly, added value is an important criteria to consider. This is particularly so for Public Sector Organizations governed by the Social Value Act. In addition to meeting contractual requirements, suppliers may offer knowledge sharing, training, improved processes, or contribute to social value by employing local community members or providing apprenticeships. This criterion aligns procurement decisions with broader organizational goals, enhancing the overall impact of supplier relationships and benefitting the local community.

In conclusion, a careful combination of financial scrutiny, reputation assessment, quality evaluation, availability considerations, CSR policies, and added value analysis forms the bedrock of effective supplier selection in the procurement cycle. Procurement Managers, armed with a holistic understanding of these criteria, should seek not only to fulfil immediate needs, but also consider the long-term impact of supplier appointments.

Tutor Notes

- A 'good' scoring answer (50-70%) will explain the criteria well and give examples. If you're looking for a distinction level answer (70%+) you could also mention advantages, disadvantages and risks associated with each of the criteria. For example, when looking at references and reputation it's important to know that a supplier would only ever provide a good reference to you, they would never tell you of a contract that failed.

Another example is that financial data may be skewed- a supplier may have a low score if they are just starting up or have recently remortgaged a property. It's therefore important to get a commentary as well as the figures / scores.

- You could also mention that criteria could be weighted e.g. more importance given to quality than financial status and also consider how easy or difficult it would be to get the information e.g. a supplier may say they have lots of availability to deliver the service you require, but they may just be saying this to win business.

How do you know for sure?

- Social Value Act isn't in this syllabus. If you work in Public Sector procurement it's something you'll be very familiar with. If you don't or you're outside of the UK do not worry about this. I've just included it to show how you can bring in your own knowledge to questions like this. You could think of particular criteria that's important to your industry and write about that. The Social Value Act: What is it, and why is it important? ([samtaler.co.uk](http://samtaler.co.uk))

- Study guide p.77

## 問題 #24

Sarah is thinking of setting up a charity in the UK which will look after animals that have been abandoned.

What regulations and governing bodies should Sarah be aware of when setting up her charity? (25 Points)

答案:

解題說明:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- Your essay should mention at least one regulation and one governing body particular to the charity section and I would recommend these be the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities Commission.

- If you don't know a lot about the sector you can bring up more generalised regulations and governing bodies, such as financial conduct and the Equalities Act, but make sure it's relevant to Sarah. Her charity is a small, local one, so things like Modern Slavery Act will not be appropriate to talk about.

Example Essay

When setting up a charity in the UK, particularly one focused on animal welfare, there are several regulations and governing bodies that Sarah should be aware of. These ensure that the charity operates legally, ethically, and effectively.

A charity's purpose involves raising awareness and helping someone or something, in Sarah's case this will be local animals and potentially their owners. A charity has to satisfy two aspects: The benefit aspect and The public aspect. In the UK, both aspects are regulated by the Charities Act 2011.

To satisfy a benefit aspect, a charity must have a purpose that must be beneficial to the community it works in

- this must be in a way that is identifiable and capable of being proved by evidence. For Sarah this would be showing that her charity helps animals, potentially by taking them in off the street or removing them from dangerous homes and caring for them.

To satisfy a public aspect, a charity must benefit the public in general, or a sufficient section of the public. In Sarah's case the public

benefit may be in removing stray dogs and cats from the streets where they can transport diseases and potentially attack people. Most charities strive to satisfy both aspects but in some cases this is not possible.

All charities are regulated. Because charities are funded by donations from the public, businesses and sometimes from government, their conduct is regulated closely. Key regulatory bodies that Sarah will have to engage with include:

1. Charity Commission for England and Wales:

As the primary regulator for charities in England and Wales, the Charity Commission oversees the registration and regulation of charities. Sarah's organization must meet the legal definition of a charity and apply for registration if its income is over £5,000 per year.

The Commission ensures compliance with the Charities Act, offering guidance on charity governance, financial management, and reporting.

2. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC):

Charities can apply to HMRC for recognition as a charity for tax purposes. This status allows for tax reliefs and exemptions, including Gift Aid on donations.

HMRC ensures compliance with tax obligations and scrutinizes the use of charity funds.

3. Data Protection:

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018, any charity handling personal data must ensure its protection and comply with data privacy laws.

4. Health and Safety Executive (HSE):

The HSE provides guidelines for workplace safety, which are important if the charity has employees or volunteers.

In conclusion there are many regulations and bodies that Sarah should be aware of when setting up her charity.

Sarah should consider seeking legal advice or consulting with charity advisory services to ensure full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. Additionally, staying informed about changes in charity law and animal welfare legislation would be beneficial to the smooth operation of her charity.

Tutor Notes

- With case study questions you're not expected to know anything about the specific topic, in this case Animal Charities. If it happens to be something you know about, you can bring in some of your own knowledge, but this isn't a requirement to get a good score. You're not expected to know, for example about the Animal Welfare Act 2006, but if you happen to do so, it could be a nice little thing to add in. Just don't focus your essay on it. However you can make some sensible guesses on what Sarah will be doing, for example I talked about removing stray animals from the street.

- Charities comes up in LO 4.4 p.232

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## 問題 #25

Sarah has recently been hired as the new Head of Procurement at Alpha Ltd, a manufacturer of small electronics such as hairdryers and alarm clocks. Alpha Ltd has a large factory based in Birmingham where many of the products are manufactured. One of the large pieces of machinery in the factory has recently broken and Sarah has been charged with replacing it as quickly as possible.

Sarah is considering using the Whole Life Costing approach to this procurement. What is meant by Whole Life Costing? (5 points).

Discuss

5 factors that Sarah should consider when buying new machinery (20 points).

答案:

解題說明:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- I'd use clear headings with numbers for this one. It asks you for a definition and 5 factors. Number them.

Makes it easy for you to write and easy for the examiner to mark.

- Don't go over 5 - you won't get any extra points for this. So spend your time giving examples and explaining the 5 well, rather than naming more than 5.

Example Essay

As the new Head of Procurement at Alpha Ltd, Sarah faces the urgent task of replacing a critical piece of machinery in the company's Birmingham factory. Recognizing the complexity of the decision, Sarah contemplates utilizing the Whole Life Costing approach to ensure a comprehensive evaluation that goes beyond initial expenses. This essay explores the concept of Whole Life Costing and delves into five essential factors Sarah should consider when procuring new machinery.

Definition:

Whole Life Costing (WLC) is a procurement approach that considers the total cost associated with an asset throughout its entire lifecycle. Unlike traditional procurement methods that focus primarily on the initial purchase price, WLC evaluates all costs incurred

from acquisition to disposal. This includes operational, maintenance, and disposal costs, providing a holistic perspective on the true financial impact of an asset over time.

#### Factors to Consider in Machinery Procurement

##### 1) Initial Purchase Price:

While WLC looks beyond the initial cost, the purchase price remains a critical factor. Sarah should balance the upfront expense with the long-term costs to ensure the initial investment aligns with the overall financial strategy.

##### 2) Operational Costs:

Sarah needs to analyze the ongoing operational costs associated with the new machinery. This includes energy consumption, routine maintenance, and potential repair expenses. Opting for energy-efficient and reliable equipment can contribute to substantial operational savings over the machine's lifespan, even though this may result in a higher up-front purchase price.

##### 3) Training and Integration:

The cost of training employees to operate and maintain the new machinery is a significant consideration. Sarah should assess how easily the equipment integrates into existing workflows and whether additional training programs are required, impacting both immediate and long-term costs.

##### 4) Downtime and Productivity:

Evaluating the potential downtime and its impact on productivity is crucial. Sarah should assess the reliability and historical performance of the machinery to gauge its potential contribution to sustained production levels and minimized disruptions, impacting the overall operational efficiency.

##### 5) Technology Upgrades and Adaptability:

Sarah should consider the machinery's adaptability to technological advancements and potential upgrades.

Investing in equipment that allows for seamless integration with future technologies ensures that Alpha Ltd remains competitive and resilient in a rapidly evolving industry landscape.

In conclusion, adopting a Whole Life Costing approach empowers Sarah to make informed decisions that align with Alpha Ltd's strategic goals. By considering factors beyond the initial purchase price, such as operational costs, training, downtime, and technology adaptability, Sarah ensures that the replacement machinery not only meets immediate production needs but proves to be a cost-effective and efficient asset throughout its entire lifecycle. The WLC approach safeguards against unforeseen financial burdens, fostering sustainable and informed procurement practices in the dynamic manufacturing environment.

#### Tutor Notes

- Whole Life Costing is on p.28

- Total Life Cycle Costs, Total Cost of Ownership and Life Cycle Costs are all practically the same thing. The book says they're slightly different, but don't get yourself bogged down in trying to remember the differences.

Honestly, in the real world, people use this language interchangeably.

- Other factors you could have chosen to talk about include commissioning costs and disposal costs

- Don't worry if you feel CIPS breezed through this as a topic, they did. It's explained much better in L4M7.

You can read more about it here: [Whole Life Costing - What is Whole Life Costing | CIPS](#) and here [Whole-Life Cost: What it Means, How it Works \(investopedia.com\)](#)

#### 問題 #26

Explain what is meant by Corporate Governance and why having Corporate Governance structures is important. Discuss 2 obstacles which may impede an organisation achieving high levels of Corporate Governance. (25 points)

#### 答案:

##### 解題說明:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

##### Explanation:

- Firstly start with a definition of Corporate Governance - this means the rules, policies, processes and organisational structures that ensure an organisation adheres to accepted ethical standards, good practices, the law and regulations. It's the systems put in place which directs and controls organisations to do 'the right thing'.

- Then move on to discuss why having this is important - I'd maybe think of 3-4 examples here such as:

protects the interest of shareholders, reduces risk, moral obligations, legal obligations

- The last part of your essay should talk about the 2 obstacles - describe two from the following list: lack of executive support, poor stakeholder co-operation, lack of clarity and / or resources, having poor IT systems, lack of co-ordination of procurement responsibilities. Because you're only talking about 2 here, you'll need to go into detail about them. So pick 2 you know well. Don't be tempted to talk about more than 2. You won't get extra marks.

##### Example Essay:

Corporate governance refers to the system of rules, practices, processes, and structures by which a company is directed and controlled. It encompasses the relationships among a company's management, its board of directors, shareholders, and other stakeholders. The primary objective of corporate governance is to ensure that the company operates in an ethical, transparent, and accountable manner, safeguarding the interests of shareholders and promoting long-term value creation. Corporate governance can

be defined internally (by shareholders/ managers) or externally (by governments and international standard-setting bodies such as ISO) and is important for all organisations. Corporate governance is needed because you can't assume everyone will act ethically - rules and procedures need to be written down and the organisation needs to have recourse for dealing with behaviour that falls outside of what is accepted. Procurement's role in Corporate Governance includes control over finance and expenditure, ensuring the supply chain is 'clean' (i.e. not involved in unethical business practices such as child labour) and risk management.

Why having a corporate governance structure is important:

- 1) The procurement department has a 'stewardship' role - it controls large sums of organisation's funds. There are many opportunities to commit fraud, make unethical or biased decisions so it's important that there are corporate governance structures in place to prevent this. It protects the organisation from individuals with bad intent, scandal, and legal repercussions.
- 2) Strong Corporate Governance is required to successfully manage a supply chain. It's important to ensure good relationships - suppliers need to see you as a 'good customer'. If your organisation is seen to be unethical or underhand, suppliers may not want to work with you.
- 3) Financial impact - where corporate governance isn't implemented, there may be financial costs for the organisation. For example, in the Public Sector if a supplier successfully challenges a tender award, the buyer may have to award the value of the tender - so there's financial impact on a company if corporate governance isn't followed.

Obstacle 1 - lack of senior management support

Unless there is buy-in from the senior leadership team it will not be possible for departments such as Procurement to implement sound Corporate Governance procedures. Corporate Governance needs to be directed from the top of an organisation to ensure all departments and staff give importance to this. If Senior Leadership are seen not to care about implementing or following Corporate Governance, other staff won't care either. They need to lead by example to ensure the whole organisation 'buys into' the processes.

Obstacle 2 - Poor IT infrastructure.

For Corporate Governance to be effective, an effective IT system must be implemented. For example, to avoid fraud it's not just necessary to have a written anti-fraud policy, there must be ways of checking that fraud isn't being committed. The way to do this is to have an effective IT system which can flag anomaly payments and procurement activities outside of what is considered 'normal'. Therefore, having a poor IT infrastructure is a barrier to effective Corporate Governance.

In conclusion, corporate governance is essential for building trust among stakeholders and contributing to the overall success and sustainability of a company. Effective governance structures and practices instil confidence in investors, enhance the company's reputation, and foster a culture of responsibility and accountability throughout the organization. Good corporate governance is a cornerstone of sound business management and contributes to the long-term prosperity of the company.

Tutor Notes

- Corporate Governance became a big thing in the 70s and 80s following high profile scandals and the collapse of several companies. Investors were concerned about what companies were doing which led to increased control on the powers of directors and greater transparency of corporate actions.
- Examples of Corporate Governance. Enron is a good real life example you could use: Impact of Bad Corporate Governance - Corporate Fraud and Corruption: A Holistic Approach to Preventing Financial Crises (ebrary.net)
- This is a really good real-life example of Public Sector procurement gone wrong: Flawed nuclear tender sees £100m payout to firms - BBC News
- Adding in some real life examples will take your essay from a Merit result (50-70%) to a Distinction (70%+)
- Another way this topic can come up as a question is describing the elements of corporate governance, or asking what a procurement manager should do when corporate governance is broken/ not followed.
- LO 3.1 p.117

## 問題 #27

What is a Code of Ethics? What should an Ethical Policy Contain? What measures can an organisation take if there is a breach of their Ethical Policy? (25 points)

答案:

解題說明:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

- Firstly give a short definition of Code of Ethics: a document that sets out moral principles or values about what is right and wrong.
- What an Ethical Policy should contain: Condition of workers, Environment, H+S, Discrimination, Gift / Bribery Policy, Whistleblowing, Confidentiality, Fair Dealings, Declaration of Conflict of Interests. You won't have time to go into depth on all of these, so pick a few where you want to give an example.
- Measures to take if there is a breach: depending on what the breach is and who breached it this could include: education/ training, sanctions, blacklisting, reporting to authorities, publicise the issue, use a performance improvement plan, issue warnings, dismissal.

Example Essay:

A code of ethics is a formal document or set of principles that outlines the values, ethical standards, and expected conduct for individuals within an organization. It serves as a guide for employees and stakeholders, shaping their behaviour and decision-making to align with the organization's ethical framework. It may take the form of a Mission Statement, Core Values, Specific Guidelines or established reporting mechanisms. The purpose of the Code is to establish standards, promote integrity, mitigate risks and build trust- with both internal and external stakeholders.

A Code of Ethics may contain the following:

- Condition of workers - stating what the company will provide to the employees to make sure the environment is safe. This could include the physical environment but also hours worked, opportunities for breaks etc. Depending on the sector it could detail shift patterns, expectations regarding overtime and compensation.
  - Environment - this section would discuss compliance with legislation regarding pollution, disposal of waste materials etc. Depending on the company's goals- they may have higher commitments to the environment than those imposed by the government. Additional commitments may include NetZero targets or the use of renewable sources of energy.
  - H+S- Health and Safety. Ensuring that the working environment is free of hazards and that workers have the training and equipment they need to complete the work safely. E.g. PPE
  - Discrimination- a promise not to discriminate based on any characteristic. Aligns with the Equalities Act.
- Policy should include how the company would handle situations, for example if an employee reports an issue of discrimination or harassment. This may involve the use of a whistleblowing hotline or details on how to contact HR.
- Gift / Bribery Policy - this area of the code of conduct would explain whether the company allows staff members to receive gifts (e.g. from suppliers) and the processes to complete if they do (e.g. return the item, complete an internal document, donate the gift to charity). Different companies and industries will have different rules surrounding this, the Public Sector is much more likely to reject gifts from suppliers for example.
  - Declaration of conflict of interests- this explains what staff should do if there is a conflict. For example if they are running a tender and their father owns one of the suppliers who is bidding for the work. The conflict of interest policy will explain what the person should do, how to report it and have mechanisms in place to ensure that nothing untoward could come of the situation. This may be having another member of staff mark the tender to ensure unbiasedness.

Measures to take in case of a breach

A response to a breach will depend on who breached the policy - whether this is an employee or a supplier. It will also depend on the severity of the breach.

Remedies for a supplier breach could include: education / training if the breach is minor. Supplier development if the relationship with the supplier is very important (for example if there are no other suppliers the buyer could turn to) and the breach is minor. If the breach is major such as fraud or misappropriation of funds, a buyer could look to issue sanctions, claim damages and dismiss the supplier. There could be options to claim liquidated damages if this is included in the contract. For very serious offenses the buyer may blacklist the supplier- never use them ever again and could also report the issue to the police if the breach is also criminal (e.g. modern slavery or fraud).

Remedies for an employee breach could include: for minor breaches training may be required, particularly if it was a junior member of the team and it was an innocent mistake like forgetting to fill out a form when they received a Gift. The employee could be carefully monitored and put on an Improvement Plan. If internal issues are found, such as several staff are breaching the Code of Ethics, senior management could look to review policies to make sure issues are being flagged and responded to in the best way. Employees who fail to follow the Ethical Policy, either through routinely failing to adhere to it or through a major breach could be dismissed from the organisation. There would need to be strong evidence of this.

In conclusion it is important for all organisations regardless of size of industry to have an Ethics Policy.

Sharing the code of ethics with staff is a fundamental step in embedding ethical principles into the organizational culture. Regular communication and training reinforce these principles, fostering a shared commitment to ethical behaviour across all levels of the organization.

Tutor Notes

- In an essay like this it's always a good example to use examples. They can be hypothetical - you don't have to know any company's Ethics policy off by heart. E.g. If a supplier breached a buyer's Ethical Policy by employing Child Labour in their factories, an appropriate measure for the buyer to take would be to cancel the contract and find another supplier. This is because not only is Child Labour illegal, the buyer will not want to be associated with this supplier as it will have negative repercussions on their image. The best response would therefore be to distance themselves from the supplier.
- Code of Ethics and an Ethics Policy are the same thing. Just different language. The terms can be used interchangeably
- Study guide p. 128

## 問題 #28

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