

L4M1최고품질시험덤프공부자료, L4M1퍼펙트최신버전공부자료

품질관리계획서 또는 품질시험계획서 제출 시 공문제출 및 승인공문관련

○ 건진법 제55조를 정독해보면.. 품질관리계획서는 발주자에게 승인받게 되어있습니다.

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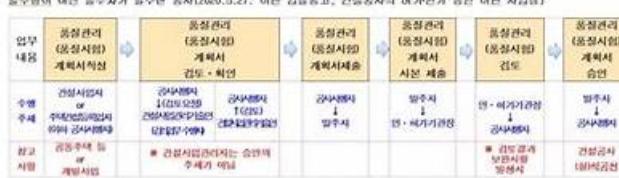
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관련법 : 「건설기술 진흥법」 제85조 및 동법 시행령 제90조

발주점이 아닌 발주자가 발주한 공사(2020.5.27. 이전 업체공고, 건설공사와 협약한 경우 등) 시장점



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CIPS L4M1 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand and analyse the added value through procurement and supply chain management: This section of the exam measures skills of supply chain managers related to identifying added value outcomes in procurement and supply and evaluating cost savings, service improvements, and innovations contributions. It also measures procurement and supply processes that contribute to added value.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand and analyse aspects of organisational infrastructure that shape the scope of procurement and supply chain functions: This section measures that skill of supply chain strategists and organizational analysts in understanding corporate governance, documented policies, accountability, and ethics. It also covers the impact of organisational policies and procedures on procurement and supply
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Public, private, charity, not-for-profit, manufacturing, retail, construction, financial, agriculture, and service sectors. It also covers analyzing the impact of the public sector on procurement and supply chain activities public sector objectives, regulations, competition, accountability, and value for money. It finally covers the impact of the private sector on procurement or supply chain activities.

최신 CIPS Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply L4M1 무료샘플문제 (Q37-Q42):

질문 # 37

Explain each of the following FIVE electronic systems and how they can contribute to an effective procurement process. (25 marks)

- (i) e-requisitioning
- (ii) e-catalogues
- (iii) e.ordering
- (iv) e-sourcing
- (v) e-payment

정답:

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

Electronic procurement systems leverage technology to improve efficiency, transparency, and control in procurement processes. Each system has distinct functionalities that contribute to effective procurement.

Below is an explanation of each system and its contribution:

(i) E-Requisitioning

* Explanation: E-requisitioning is the electronic process of submitting purchase requests within an organization, replacing traditional paper-based requisition forms. Users can raise requisitions online, detailing the goods or services needed.

* Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness: E-requisitioning accelerates the request process, reduces errors, and ensures standardization of data. It enables automatic routing for approvals, enforcing procurement policies and budget controls. This reduces processing time and improves transparency, allowing better tracking and auditability of requests.

* Example: An employee submits an electronic requisition which is automatically routed to managers for approval, ensuring compliance and faster processing.

(ii) E-Catalogues

* Explanation: E-catalogues are digital product listings maintained by suppliers or procurement departments. They provide a

searchable and standardized database of goods and services available for purchase, often with pricing and technical details.

* Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness: E-catalogues simplify ordering by giving users easy access to approved products, reducing the need for manual sourcing. They help control spending by limiting choices to pre-approved items and negotiated prices, supporting compliance and reducing maverick spending. The electronic format improves accuracy in ordering and reduces processing time.

* Example: Procurement users select products directly from a supplier's e-catalogue integrated into the procurement system, ensuring correct specifications and pricing.

(iii) E-Ordering

* Explanation: E-ordering refers to the electronic placement of purchase orders via procurement software or online platforms. It replaces manual order creation and transmission methods.

* Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness: E-ordering increases speed and accuracy of orders, reduces administrative costs, and provides real-time order status tracking. It minimizes errors caused by manual entry, improves communication with suppliers, and supports automatic matching of orders with invoices for smoother payment processes.

* Example: Once a requisition is approved, the system generates an electronic purchase order sent directly to the supplier, reducing lead times.

(iv) E-Sourcing

* Explanation: E-sourcing is the electronic process of identifying, evaluating, and selecting suppliers using online tools such as auctions, tendering portals, and supplier databases.

* Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness: E-sourcing enhances transparency, widens supplier competition, and accelerates the tendering process. It reduces paperwork and streamlines supplier evaluation through standardized online submissions. Electronic auctions can drive competitive pricing and better contract terms. It also enables better documentation and audit trails.

* Example: An organization uses an e-sourcing platform to conduct a reverse auction, encouraging suppliers to offer their best prices in real time.

(v) E-Payment

* Explanation: E-payment systems facilitate electronic transfer of funds to suppliers, including methods such as electronic funds transfer (EFT), automated clearing house (ACH) payments, or procurement card payments.

* Contribution to Procurement Effectiveness: E-payment increases the efficiency and security of supplier payments, reduces errors, and speeds up transaction processing. It strengthens supplier relationships through timely payments and reduces administrative overhead and costs associated with manual cheque processing. Automated payments also support better cash flow management and financial control.

* Example: Invoices matched and approved in the procurement system are paid automatically through an integrated e-payment platform, ensuring prompt settlement.

Conclusion:

The integration of these five electronic procurement systems - e-requisitioning, e-catalogues, e-ordering, e-sourcing, and e-payment - delivers significant improvements in procurement efficiency, control, and transparency. Together, they streamline processes, reduce costs, enhance compliance, and improve supplier collaboration, making the procurement function more strategic and value-driven.

질문 # 38

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)

정답:

설명:

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

질문 # 39

Explain the following terms: outsourced procurement, shared service unit (SSU) and consortium procurement.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each approach to procurement? (25 points)

정답:

설명:

See the solution inExplanation partbelow.

Explanation:

How to approach this question:

- There are 3 terms and an advantage and disadvantage for each you need to talk about. So that's 9 things. Out of 25 points you can see you'll probably only get 1-2 points for each aspect of the question. That shows you the level of detail you need to include - not that much!

- In terms of structure feel free to use headings and bullet points for this one Example Essay Outsourced procurement, shared service units (SSUs), and consortium procurement are distinct approaches to managing procurement activities within organizations. Each method carries its own set of advantages and disadvantages, catering to different organizational needs and circumstances. Outsourced Procurement: Outsourced procurement involves engaging a procurement consultant or an external organization to provide advice or handle the entire procurement process on behalf of the company. The advantages of outsourced procurement are that it frees up internal resources, allowing them to focus on other tasks. The expertise and skills brought by external consultants can also fill gaps in the organization's capabilities. Moreover, this approach is flexible, adapting well to irregular procurement needs. However, drawbacks include a potential loss of control, higher costs, the need for an additional management layer, and the risk of losing intellectual property (IP).

Shared Service Unit (SSU): A Shared Service Unit is an internal procurement support function within an organization that various divisions can access for assistance, resembling the outsourcing concept but within the organizational structure. The advantages of SSUs lie in potential cost savings, the ability to aggregate demand, and the establishment of common standards and processes across the company. The expertise utilized is internal, providing a sense of familiarity. The disadvantage is that measuring the success of an SSU can be challenging, and there is a risk of stifling innovation. The unit may also be perceived as remote from end users, and procurement processes might be slower due to serving multiple departments.

Consortium Procurement: Consortium procurement involves a collective effort where separate organizations join forces to purchase goods, thereby increasing their bargaining power. The advantages of this approach are in the aggregated demand, resulting in more economical purchases. Pooling knowledge and expertise within the consortium enhances the collective capabilities of its members, providing a sense of safety in numbers.

However, disadvantages include a potential loss of individual organizational power, prolonged decision-making processes within the consortium, challenges in responding quickly to demands, and the potential hindrance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) competing if demand is aggregated.

In conclusion, organizations must carefully consider their specific needs, priorities, and the nature of their procurement requirements when choosing between outsourced procurement, SSUs, or consortium procurement. Each approach offers unique benefits and challenges, and the decision-making process should align with the organization's overall goals and strategies.

Tutor Notes:

- I've named lots of advantages and disadvantages for each of the models. 1-2 advantages and disadvantages of each is all you need to secure you the marks. Remember you only have 35 minutes to write this. A danger with this type of question is spending too long on one aspect of the question and running out of time to answer the rest of it.

- A good idea is to pace yourself and give yourself 10 minutes per term (outsourced, SSU and consortium) then 5 minutes at the end to review and edit your response.

- Some further details you may wish to include:

- Outsourced procurement - this is often used when the organisation doesn't have the expertise to procure the item they need. This often happens for complex / technical procurements or highly regulated industries. An example may be a housing provider who runs a block of flats where the lift has just broken down and cannot be fixed. They need to procure a new lift but have no idea how to write a specification for this as they don't have the technical knowledge of how lifts work. Hiring a consultant who is experienced in tendering for lifts, although expensive, may actually save money by reducing the risk of procuring the wrong thing.

- SSU - a Shared Service Unit acts as a support function for the organisation. This is described in Porter's Value Chain- all other departments can call on the SSU when they require assistance. The SSU is responsible for managing its own costs, employs its own resources and may have contractual agreements with other divisions. The main aim of the SSU is to add value. SSUs are common in large organisations where the core activities don't revolve around procurement (such as finance and service industries).

- Consortium - Consortium buying is encouraged in the public sector in order to maximise value for money.

Consortiums can create their own Frameworks. There is a risk that large consortia can abuse their dominant market position.

- LO 3.3 p. 161

질문 # 40

What is meant by the term 'centralised procurement'? (10 points) Explain 2 forms of Hybrid Procurement Structures (15 points).

정답:

설명:

See the solution inExplanation partbelow.

Explanation:

- This is essentially two mini essays, so you can do them completely separately if you like.

1) Definition of centralised procurement - when an organisation has a designated procurement function which makes purchases on behalf of other teams. When departments need to make a purchase, they would do this by approaching the procurement department who would purchase the item they need. This is in contrast to devolved procurement where departments can make purchases themselves.

2)Explanation of 2 forms of hybrid structures- there's a couple in the study guide you can pick from - consortium, shared services, lead buyer and outsourced. In the old syllabus they used to discuss SCAN - Strategically Controlled Action Network and CLAN =

Centre Led Action Network. This has been removed from the new syllabus, but I don't think it would be wrong to use SCAN and CLAN in this essay if you wanted to. However they are more complicated than the others and if you can talk about other models instead I'd definitely go for that.

Example Essay:

Centralized procurement refers to a procurement strategy where an organization consolidates its purchasing activities into a single, central department or unit. Instead of allowing individual departments or divisions within the organization to independently manage their procurement processes, centralized procurement involves the concentration of these activities under a unified structure.

Key features of centralized procurement include:

1) Single Procurement Authority: In a centralized procurement system, there is a designated procurement authority or department responsible for handling all purchasing decisions. This central entity has the authority to negotiate contracts, select suppliers, and make procurement-related decisions on behalf of the entire organization.

2) Streamlined Processes: Centralized procurement aims to standardize and streamline procurement processes across the organization. This can include the establishment of uniform procurement policies, procedures, and documentation to ensure consistency and efficiency.

3) Economies of Scale: By consolidating purchasing power, centralized procurement allows organizations to leverage economies of scale. Bulk purchases, standardized contracts, and negotiations with suppliers on a larger scale can lead to cost savings and more favourable terms.

4) Improved Coordination and Communication: Centralized procurement enhances coordination and communication within the organization. With a centralized structure, there is better visibility into overall procurement activities, allowing for improved collaboration, information sharing, and strategic planning.

Moreover, this centralized control helps manage risks, ensure transparency, and monitor adherence to ethical and legal standards.

5) Consolidated Supplier Relationships: Centralized procurement enables the organization to consolidate its relationships with suppliers. This can lead to stronger partnerships, better negotiation positions, and improved collaboration with a select group of suppliers that meet the organization's needs.

6) Strategic Decision-Making: Centralized procurement allows organizations to make strategic decisions at a higher level. This includes aligning procurement strategies with overall organizational goals, optimizing the supply chain, and contributing to broader business objectives.

An example of centralised procurement would be in a hotel chain with several hotels across the UK. In a centralised procurement function there would be one team responsible for ordering everything for all of the hotels, rather than allowing the individual hotels to buy things themselves. Premier Inn is an example of a company that uses this structure- it allows them to buy stock in bulk and ensures that all hotels have the same equipment so customers expectations are always met.

Centralized procurement is often contrasted with decentralized procurement, where individual departments or business units manage their procurement independently (i.e. each hotel would buy their own supplies). The choice between centralized and decentralized procurement depends on various factors, including the size and structure of the organization, the nature of its operations, and the specific goals it aims to achieve through its procurement processes.

Consortium Procurement Model:

The consortium procurement model is characterized by the collaboration of multiple organizations forming a joint group (the consortium) to engage in collective buying activities. Typically composed of entities from the same industry or sector, these organizations unite their resources, expertise, and purchasing power to pursue shared procurement objectives. The consortium leverages this collective strength to negotiate contracts, conduct bulk purchases, and benefit from economies of scale, resulting in cost savings and increased operational efficiency. The UK University sector is an example of Consortium activities- many universities come together to 'group buy' items as this brings about many benefits.

The main benefit of this form of hybrid procurement model is the increased negotiating power and leverage derived from combining the purchasing volumes of participating entities. This often results in more favourable terms, competitive prices (through bulk purchases), and improved conditions with suppliers. Additionally, consortium buying allows organizations to share resources, knowledge, and expertise, fostering a collaborative environment that enhances overall procurement capabilities. By working together, consortium members can collectively address challenges, negotiate strategically, and navigate the procurement landscape more effectively.

However, consortium buying is not without its challenges. A potential disadvantage lies in the complexity of managing a collaborative procurement structure, involving coordination among diverse entities. Achieving consensus on procurement strategies, vendor selection, and contract terms may require considerable effort and compromise. Additionally, individual organizational needs and preferences within the consortium may differ, posing challenges in aligning priorities. It is essential to strike a balance between centralized decision-making and accommodating the specific requirements of each consortium member. Furthermore, the success of consortium buying relies heavily on effective communication and trust among participants. Any breakdown in communication or lack of trust could hinder the collaborative process, impacting the overall efficiency and success of the consortium's procurement endeavours.

Overall, while consortium buying offers notable advantages, its effectiveness is contingent on careful management of collaborative dynamics and effective communication strategies.

Shared Services Procurement Model:

In the shared services procurement model, various departments or business units within a single organization converge under a centralized procurement function. Rather than individual units managing their procurement independently, a dedicated shared services

centre is established to provide procurement-related services across the organization. This model facilitates streamlined processes, ensures consistency through standardized procedures, and capitalizes on economies of scale.

One key benefit is the potential for cost savings through economies of scale. By centralizing procurement, the organization can negotiate bulk purchases and standardized contracts, leading to better terms and prices. This consolidation of purchasing power enables the organization to optimize its resources and achieve overall cost efficiency. Additionally, centralized procurement allows for streamlined processes, standardized procedures, and better control over procurement activities. It promotes consistency, reduces redundancy, and ensures adherence to organizational policies and compliance requirements.

However, there are also potential disadvantages to centralized procurement. One notable challenge is the potential for reduced flexibility in meeting the unique needs of individual departments or business units within the organization. Centralization may lead to standardized approaches that might not be well-suited for all units, potentially impacting their specific requirements. Furthermore, the centralization of decision-making can result in increased bureaucracy and longer decision-making processes, potentially slowing down procurement activities. Additionally, there may be resistance from decentralized units that are accustomed to managing their procurement independently. Striking a balance between centralized control and accommodating the diverse needs of various units is crucial for the success of centralized procurement.

In conclusion, both the consortium and shared services procurement models represent strategies to enhance efficiency, realize cost savings, and optimize procurement processes. While the consortium model involves collaboration with external entities, the shared services model centralizes procurement functions within a single organization. The choice between these models depends on the unique goals, structure, and requirements of the organizations involved, each offering distinct advantages in the pursuit of effective procurement management.

Tutor Notes:

- This is from LO 3.3 p.161 onwards. There's quite a bit of information on these hybrid models so there's many ways it can come up as a question. There are different types of consortium, which I didn't go into in the above essay because it wasn't asked for as part of the question, but I'd familiarise yourself with this. Also with the pros and cons of each model, and think about when an organisation may choose this type of model.

질문 # 41

Examine FIVE ways in which procurement activities can contribute to achieving BrightAid's organisational objectives. (25 marks)

BrightAid is a medium-sized charity (not-for-profit) with 20 permanent employees and it uses 400 volunteers to deliver aid and services to the individuals and groups it serves. Its main aims are to raise awareness of its cause and bring issues to people's minds to prompt them to donate and/or join campaign activities. The charity depends on these voluntary donations, as without them, it would not be able to function. It also aims for this support to be continued on a regular basis and must engage with a wide range of stakeholders (both internal and external). BrightAid is also considering joining a buying group with several other charities and aims to extend the member's purchasing power and obtain competitive prices for the group members. Recognising that there is increasing competition in the amount and frequency of donations, the charity is now looking at several ways to increase the amount or frequency of donations and make its internal processes more efficient and effective. Up to this point, any procurement activities have been undertaken ad-hoc with no formalised processes.

정답:

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

Five Ways Procurement Activities Can Contribute to BrightAid's Organisational Objectives Procurement plays a critical role in supporting the operational efficiency and sustainability of a not-for-profit organization like BrightAid. Given its reliance on donations and volunteers, a structured and strategic procurement approach can help maximize resources, reduce costs, and enhance the charity's impact. Below are five key ways in which procurement can contribute to BrightAid's organisational objectives.

1. Cost Reduction and Financial Efficiency

* How Procurement Helps:

* Implementing a formal procurement strategy ensures that goods and services are sourced at the most cost-effective prices.

* Joining a buying group with other charities can enhance BrightAid's purchasing power, securing bulk discounts and reducing overhead costs.

* Supplier negotiations and competitive tendering can help maximize value for money on every purchase.

* Impact on BrightAid:

* More funds can be allocated to core aid and campaign activities.

* Lower operational costs mean greater financial sustainability and improved service delivery.

2. Enhancing Transparency and Accountability

* How Procurement Helps:

* Implementing clear procurement policies and procedures ensures fair supplier selection, minimizing risks of fraud or inefficiencies.

* Establishing a procurement audit process ensures compliance with ethical and legal standards.

* Open and fair supplier engagement strengthens stakeholder trust (donors, volunteers, and partners).

* Impact on BrightAid:

* Increases donor confidence, encouraging repeat and larger donations.

* Ensures resources are used efficiently and ethically, enhancing the charity's reputation.

3. Improving Supply Chain Reliability and Efficiency

* How Procurement Helps:

* Strategic supplier selection ensures consistent delivery of essential goods and services.

* Developing long-term supplier relationships can reduce risks of supply disruptions.

* Procurement can introduce supplier performance reviews to ensure that services meet BrightAid's needs effectively.

* Impact on BrightAid:

* More efficient aid distribution, ensuring beneficiaries receive timely support.

* Reduced operational disruptions, allowing volunteers and staff to focus on charitable work instead of supply issues.

4. Supporting Ethical and Sustainable Procurement

* How Procurement Helps:

* Ethical sourcing policies ensure that supplies (e.g., food, clothing, medical aid) come from responsible and sustainable sources.

* Procurement can help BrightAid select suppliers that align with its mission and values (e.g., fair trade suppliers, environmentally friendly packaging).

* Working with ethical suppliers enhances CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) partnerships, attracting more donors.

* Impact on BrightAid:

* Increases public trust and donor support, strengthening brand reputation.

* Aligns procurement decisions with the charity's core mission and sustainability goals.

5. Enhancing Operational Effectiveness and Stakeholder Engagement

* How Procurement Helps:

* A structured procurement process ensures timely and cost-effective delivery of goods and services, reducing inefficiencies.

* Procurement professionals can engage stakeholders (staff, volunteers, donors) to understand their needs and improve sourcing decisions.

* Implementing procurement technology or e-procurement systems can streamline purchasing and reduce administrative burdens.

* Impact on BrightAid:

* Staff and volunteers can focus more on core charitable activities rather than administrative tasks.

* Better stakeholder engagement ensures that procurement aligns with donor expectations, strengthening long-term relationships.

Conclusion

By implementing a structured and strategic procurement function, BrightAid can significantly improve its financial efficiency, supply chain reliability, and ethical standards, ultimately enhancing its ability to deliver aid effectively and attract continued donor support. With growing competition for donations, a well-managed procurement process ensures cost savings, improved transparency, and stakeholder trust, directly contributing to the charity's long-term sustainability and success.

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질문 # 42

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