

L4M1퍼펙트덤프샘플다운로드, L4M1적중율높은시험덤프공부

EC-COUNCIL 312-39

Certified SOC Analyst (CSA)

4

312-39퍼펙트덤프 최신버전: <https://www.passtip.net/312-39-pass-exam.html>

- 시험대비 312-39덤프공부덤프공부문제 www.itdumps.com 의 무료 다운로드 312-391페이지가 지금 열립니다 312-39최신버전 시험덤프문제
- 높은 통과율 312-39덤프공부 시험대비자료 www.itdumps.com 무료 다운로드를 위해 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 검색하면 www.itdumps.com 을(를) 입력하십시오 312-39덤프문제모음
- 312-39시험대비 최신버전덤프 www.itdumps.com 312-39합격보장 가능 인증덤프 www.itdumps.com 312-39인증시험대비자료 www.itdumps.com 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드하려면 www.itdumps.com 을 통해 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 검색하십시오 312-39높은 통과율덤프공부
- 312-39인증시험덤프문제 www.itdumps.com 312-39시험패스 가능한 공부자료 www.itdumps.com 312-39인증시험덤프문제 www.itdumps.com 에서 검색만 하면 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 무료로 다운로드할 수 있습니다 312-39 시험대비 최신버전덤프
- 312-39퍼펙트 최신버전덤프자료 www.itdumps.com 312-39합격보장 가능 인증덤프 www.itdumps.com 312-39합격보장 가능 공부 www.itdumps.com 에서 검색만 하면 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 무료로 다운로드할 수 있습니다 312-39합격보장 가능 인증덤프
- 312-39인증시험대비자료 www.itdumps.com 312-39퍼펙트 공부문제 www.itdumps.com 312-39퍼펙트 최신버전덤프자료 www.itdumps.com 에서 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 검색하고 무료 다운로드 받기 312-39자격증덤프
- 312-39덤프공부 최신덤프샘플문제 www.itdumps.com 웹사이트에서 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 열고 검색하여 무료 다운로드 312-39최고패스자료
- 312-39덤프공부 최신덤프샘플문제 www.itdumps.com 웹사이트를 열고 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 검색하여 무료 다운로드 312-39최신버전 시험대비 공부자료
- 312-39덤프공부 최신버전 인증덤프 www.itdumps.com 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드하려면 www.itdumps.com 을 통해 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 검색하십시오 312-39높은 통과율덤프공부
- 퍼펙트한 312-39덤프공부덤프 최신버전 www.itdumps.com 웹사이트를 열고 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 검색하여 무료 다운로드 312-39최신버전 시험대비 공부자료
- 312-39덤프공부 최신덤프로 시험패스 도전! www.itdumps.com 에서 검색만 하면 312-39 www.itdumps.com 을 무료로 다운로드할 수 있습니다 312-39적중율 높은 인증덤프공부

Tags: 312-39덤프공부, 312-39퍼펙트덤프 최신버전, 312-39인기자격증덤프공부자료, 312-39인증덤프샘플다운, 312-39시험덤프공부

312-39덤프공부 - 312-39퍼펙트덤프최신버전

그리고 Itexamdump L4M1 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QmwzcziNeiepFSR6yVzFk1f8i01TceQ_

힘든CIPS L4M1시험패스도 간단하게 ! Itexamdump의 전문가들은CIPS L4M1 최신시험문제를 연구하여 시험대비에 딱 맞는CIPS L4M1덤프를 출시하였습니다. Itexamdump덤프를 구매하시면 많은 정력을 기울이지 않으셔도 시험을 패스하여 자격증취득이 가능합니다. Itexamdump의 CIPS L4M1덤프로 자격증 취득의 꿈을 이루어보세요.

저희가 알아본 데 의하면 많은 사람들이CIPS인증L4M1시험을 위하여 많은 시간을 투자하고 있다고 합니다. 하지만 특별한 학습 반 혹은 인터넷강이 같은건 선택하지 않으셨습니다. 때문에 패스는 아주 어렵습니다. 보통은 한번에 패스하시는 분들이 적습니다. 우리 Itexamdump에서는 아주 믿을만한 학습가이드를 제공합니다. 우리 Itexamdump에는CIPS인증L4M1테스트버전과CIPS인증L4M1문제와 답 두 가지 버전이 있습니다. 우리는 여러분의CIPS인증L4M1 시험을 위한 최고의 문제와 답 제공은 물론 여러분이 원하는 모든 인증시험자료들을 선사할 수 있습니다.

>> L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 <<

L4M1적중율 높은 시험덤프공부 & L4M1유효한 시험

Itexamdump의CIPS L4M1 인증시험덤프는 자주 업데이트 되고, 오래 되고 더 이상 사용 하지 않는 문제들은 바로 삭제해버리며 새로운 최신 문제들을 추가 합니다. 이는 응시자가 확실하고도 빠르게CIPS L4M1덤프를 마스터하고

CIPS L4M1 시험을 패스할수 있도록 하는 또 하나의 보장입니다. 매력만점CIPS L4M1덤프 강력 추천합니다.

최신 CIPS Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply L4M1 무료샘플문제 (Q46-Q51):

질문 # 46

Describe the key drivers for organisations who operate in the public, private and third sector (25 marks)

정답:

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

- There's 2 main approaches to layout you could take for this question. Firstly, divide your essay into three sections for the public, private and third sectors and talk about the key drivers for each sector separately. Alternatively, you could select a couple of drivers and form paragraphs around them, explaining in each paragraph whether the driver is strong or weak or even applicable for the different sectors.
- Drivers you could talk about include attitudes towards money, survival in the industry, differentiation, need for transparency, resources available, stakeholders, regulatory compliance
- Your answer should say why these are drivers in each of the industries, whether these drivers are strong or weak and why.

Example essay:

Organizations across the public, private, and third sectors operate within different paradigms, driven by distinct motivations and constraints. Understanding these key drivers is essential for comprehending how these organizations function and achieve their objectives. This essay explores the fundamental drivers of organizations in each of these sectors, focusing on attitudes towards money, survival, differentiation, need for transparency, resource allocation, and stakeholder management.

Attitudes Towards Money:

The approach to profit significantly differentiates the sectors. In the private sector, profit is a primary driver, essential for survival and rewarding shareholders. Conversely, the public sector is not profit-driven; its primary aim is to provide essential services to society, regardless of financial gain. The third sector, often termed 'not-for-profit', also requires profit generation, but uniquely, all profits are reinvested into the organization to further its aims, rather than being distributed as shareholder dividends. The Public-Sector needs to 'balance the books' but it is not a profit-generating area of the economy. The priority around money is ensuring that taxpayer money is well spend and that procurement activities represent value for money.

Survival in the Industry:

Survival strategies vary across sectors. Private and third sector organizations must focus keenly on survival, necessitating efficiency and sound business processes. The public sector, by contrast, can continue operating even when inefficient or running at a deficit, as seen in cases like local councils operating with budget shortfalls. This difference underscores a greater urgency for efficient management in the private and third sectors.

Differentiation:

Differentiation is a key driver in the private sector due to competition. Private entities often strive to distinguish their goods or services to gain a competitive edge, either through cost competitiveness or unique offerings. However, differentiation is less of a driver in the public and third sectors, where organizations are often sole providers of certain services or focus on specific social causes without direct competition.

Need for Transparency and Regulatory Compliance:

Transparency and adherence to regulations are paramount in the public and third (not-for-profit) sectors. These sectors are highly regulated, with public organizations adhering to regulations like the Public Contract Regulations 2015 and third sector organizations following guidelines set by bodies like the Charities Commission. The public's right to information through mechanisms like Freedom of Information requests further underscores this need for transparency. In contrast, the private sector faces less pressure for transparency, though it is not entirely exempt from regulatory compliance.

Resource Availability:

The availability and management of resources are different across sectors. Public and third sector organizations often operate with limited funds, making value for money a critical driver. They must achieve their objectives within these financial constraints. In contrast, the private sector generally has greater flexibility in resource acquisition, able to raise funds through loans or share sales, providing them with a broader scope for investment and expansion.

Stakeholder Management:

Stakeholder dynamics vary significantly among sectors. Public and third sector organizations often have a wide range of stakeholders, though these stakeholders may not wield significant power. Conversely, stakeholders in private organizations, like employees, can exert considerable influence, as seen in cases where employees might strike for better working conditions. Therefore, managing and satisfying stakeholders can be a more pressing concern in the private sector compared to the public sector, where actions like strikes can be legally restricted.

Conclusion:

In summary, organizations in the public, private, and third sectors are driven by different motivations and constraints. While profit is a

major driver in the private and third sectors, it serves different purposes in each.

Survival strategies, the need for differentiation, transparency requirements, resource management, and stakeholder relations all vary significantly across these sectors, reflecting the distinct roles and responsibilities they hold in society. Understanding these key drivers is crucial for anyone looking to navigate or interact with these diverse organizational landscapes effectively.

Tutor Notes:

- If you're asked about different sectors of the economy it can be difficult to know what to talk about. An easy way to remember topics you can discuss in your essay is the acronym CAROLS which stands for:

Competition, Activity, Responsibilities, Objectives, Legal Restrictions and Stakeholders. This acronym may generate some ideas of things you can discuss in your essay.

- This question takes some content from different Learning Outcomes throughout L4. Charities are discussed separately from Public and Private Sectors in LO 4.4 p.230.

질문 # 47

Describe the main stages of the CIPS Procurement and Supply Cycle (25 points)

정답 :

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to respond to this question:

- Include as many of the stages as you can, but it's not vital to remember them all. You should aim to remember at least 8 of the 13 steps.

- The steps are; Define Business Need, Market Analysis + Make vs Buy, Develop Strategy and Plan, Pre-Procurement Market Testing, Develop Documents and Specification, Supplier Selection, Issue Tender, Bid Evaluation, Contract Award and Implementation, Warehouse Logistics, Contract performance and Improvement, Supplier Relationship Management and Asset Management Essay Plan:

Introduction - Explain what the CIPS Procurement and Supply Cycle is- a tool to be used by procurement professionals which tracks a procurement exercise from inception to close. It's helpful as it ensures procurement exercises are done correctly and steps are completed in the right order.

- Describe (briefly) what happens at each stage of the cycle, giving examples. You should put each stage into a separate paragraph. It's also a good idea to name the stages in chronological order. Some ideas of things you could mention include:

1) Define Business Need and Develop Specification - Identify what the need is, what type of purchase, put together a business case and outline the requirements

2) Market Analysis and Make vs Buy Decision - analyse the market using market segmentation (e.g. by buyer, product, geography etc) or use Porter's 5 Forces (buyer and supplier power, threat of new entrants, threat of substitutions, supplier rivalry). Looks at if what you want to procure is actually available.

3) Develop Strategy / Plan - you could use a STEEPLE and SWOT analysis. Consider if this is the right time to procure. Create timelines and budgets.

4) Pre-Procurement Market Testing - consider stakeholder engagement, supplier engagement, new / upcoming legislation, currency fluctuations, market, competitor actions. Is this the best time to procure? Will it be successful?

5) Develop Documentation / Creation of Contract terms- firm up the requirements and create the formal documents for the tender exercise. This may be a RFQ or ITT. Define the offer. Include KPIs.

6) Supplier Selection - May not be required for rebuys but an important step for new buys. May use a list of pre-approved suppliers or this may be going out to the open market. You can shortlist suppliers by sending out a pre-qualification questionnaire.

7) Issue Tender - Electronically, consider whether to use an open vs closed procurement exercise

8) Bid / Tender Evaluation - Very flexible for companies in the private sector but there are guiding principles for doing this for public procurement; transparency, equal treatment, proportionality. Often considers both price and quality.

9) Contract Award and Implementation- Organisations may have different processes for different values (e.g. large purchases may need senior management approval, but under £500 just needs a manager's signature).

May require post-award negotiation. Contract is drafted and signed.

10) Warehouse Logistics and receipt - includes POs and Invoices. Battle of the Forms. Goods Inwards = receiving and inspecting goods- may use quality control.

11) Contract performance review - ensuring contract obligations are fulfilled includes P2P procedures, database management, budgeting / costs monitoring, reporting and dispute resolution.

12) Supplier Management - will depend on the relationship but includes; contact / meetings with the supplier, motivating / incentivising the supplier, working with them on performance issues, ensuring KPIs are met.

13) Asset Management / End of Life- considers TCO, ongoing maintenance and costs, insurance and warranties and disposal of the item once it has reached the end of its life.

Conclusion - The CIPS Procurement Cycle is cycle rather than process as it is a continuous loop and needs constantly emerge. It never ends. New buys are more likely to follow all the stages of the cycle, rebuys may skip steps Tutor Notes:

- Often steps 11 and 12 are confused or merged together but they are different. It's possible to have great contract management and a poor supplier relationship i.e. the contract is working effectively and the supplier is delivering in line with the contract BUT the relationship may be fraught with tension and the buyer and supplier don't like each other.
- To get a high score I would include examples of all of the stages, but remember you only have 45 minutes to answer the question, so balance detail with timing so you don't overwrite
- The procurement cycle is on p. 70 or you can download it here: [Procurement Supply Cycle | CIPS](#)

질문 # 48

Industry Sectors can be classified as Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. What is meant by an 'industry sector'? Describe the main characteristics of and types of business you will find in these. (25 marks)

정답 :

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- The first question can be a simple introduction with a bit of extra detail. The main 'meat' to your essay is going to be explaining the three sectors, their characteristics and example businesses.
- Aim for three well explained characteristics as a minimum

Example essay

An industry sector refers to a broad category or grouping of businesses and economic activities that share similar characteristics and functions in the production and distribution of goods and services. These sectors are often classified into three main categories: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. Here are the main characteristics and types of businesses you will find in each of these industry sectors:

1. Primary Sector:

*Characteristics: The primary sector involves activities related to the extraction and production of raw materials and natural resources directly from the environment. This sector relies on nature and weather patterns: businesses in the primary sector are highly dependent on natural factors such as climate, weather, soil quality, and geographic location. These factors can significantly impact the productivity and profitability of primary sector activities. Extreme weather such as floods can severely impact this sector. Moreover there is a seasonality to this sector and many activities in the primary sector require a significant amount of manual labour, particularly in agriculture, fishing, and forestry. However, modern technology has also been integrated into some primary sector activities to increase efficiency.

*Types of Businesses: a. Agriculture: This includes farming, crop cultivation, livestock raising, and forestry.

b. Mining and Extraction. c. Fishing and Aquaculture: Forestry and Logging: Includes the harvesting of timber and related activities.

2. Secondary Sector:

*Characteristic: The secondary sector focuses on the transformation of raw materials and intermediate goods into finished products. The main characteristic of the sector is that it requires high levels of machinery and industrial techniques. There is a reliance on technology. Secondly, the secondary sector adds significant value to the products compared to their raw material form. This value addition is achieved through processing, assembly, and quality control processes. The third main characteristic is standardisation: Manufacturing processes often involve standardization of components and processes to ensure consistency and quality in the final products. Standardization helps in economies of scale.

*Types of Businesses: a. Manufacturing: This sector includes factories and plants that produce tangible goods such as automobiles, electronics, textiles, and machinery. b. Construction: Involves the building and construction of structures like buildings, bridges, and infrastructure. c. Utilities: Companies providing essential services like electricity, gas, and water supply fall into this category.

3. Tertiary Sector:

*Characteristic: The tertiary sector is also known as the service sector and involves businesses that offer various services to consumers and other businesses. The main defining characteristic of this sector is Intangibility: Services are intangible and cannot be touched or held. They are often experienced directly by consumers through interactions with service providers or through the use of technology. Secondly, High Human Involvement: The tertiary sector relies heavily on a skilled and often highly educated workforce to deliver services effectively. This can include professionals such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, and customer service representatives. Lastly, Customization: Many services are customized to meet the specific needs and preferences of individual clients or customers. This personalization is a key characteristic of the tertiary sector. For example Legal Advice will always be different depending on the specific needs of the client.

*Types of Businesses: a. Retail and Wholesale: Businesses engaged in the sale of goods to consumers or to other businesses. b.

Healthcare and Education: This includes hospitals, clinics, schools, colleges, and universities. c. Financial Services: Banks, insurance companies, and investment firms are part of this sector. d.

Hospitality and Tourism: Hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, and entertainment venues fall into this category.

e. Professional Services: Legal, accounting, consulting, and IT services are part of the tertiary sector.

These industry sectors represent the different stages of economic activity, with the primary sector providing raw materials, the secondary sector processing and manufacturing goods, and the tertiary sector offering services and distribution. Together, these sectors form the backbone of an economy, contributing to its growth and development Tutor Notes

- I've gone overboard on naming the types of organisation in the different sectors. You don't have to remember all of these. 3 examples is sufficient to get good marks. I've just named them all so you can see what could be considered a right answer.

- Some people are talking about Quaternary and Quinary Sectors. CIPS is not one of those people, so don't worry if you come across those terms in any further reading. But FYI

1.

*Quaternary Sector: This sector involves knowledge-based activities, including research and development, information technology, and data analysis.

*Quinary Sector: The quinary sector comprises high-level decision-making and leadership roles in areas such as government, academia, healthcare, and top-level corporate management.

- LO 4.1 p.196

질문 # 49

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).

정답 :

설명:

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)

질문 # 50

Describe regulation that govern the Public Sectors and explain how this may impact upon procurement activities (25 marks).

정답 :

설명:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- You do need to know some legislation for public sector here. This may be difficult if you don't work in the Public Sector. If you're struggling with this, you could also talk about general legislation that governs all types of organisations such as the Equalities Act and Modern Slavery Act.

- This is also a tough question if you're not British. CIPS is a UK based organisation and the syllabus therefore only talks about British legislation. If you're in a different country you could talk about the legislation in your own country, providing the question doesn't specifically mention UK Law.

- Either way I would recommend knowing a couple of pieces of British Legislation. You don't need to be an expert but just state what they are and what the purpose is should be enough to get you a pass.

Example essay

The public sector, which encompasses various governmental and state-owned enterprises, plays a pivotal role in the governance and provision of essential services. This sector operates under a strict framework of regulations and policies, ensuring that its operations are fair, transparent, and accountable. Among the most critical aspects of these operations is procurement, the process through which the public sector acquires goods, services, and works. This essay will explain key regulations governing the public sector, focusing on the Public Contracts Regulations (PCR) 2015, Late Payment Regulations 2016, Equalities Act 2010, and Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012, and explores how these regulations impact procurement activities.

The Public Contracts Regulations (PCR) 2015

The PCR 2015 plays a foundational role in public sector procurement in the UK. It sets out the procedures for procuring contracts, aiming to ensure fairness and transparency in the process. The regulations mandate that all procurement processes must be conducted in a manner that prevents discrimination and allows equal access to potential contractors, regardless of their size or location. For example, the open tendering process under PCR

2015 has enabled a more diverse range of companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises, to participate in government contracts, enhancing competition and innovation. The four 'pillars' of the PCR are derived from EU Procurement Directives and are: non-discrimination, free movement of goods, equality of treatment and transparency.

Late Payment Regulations 2013

The Late Payment Regulations 2013 address a critical aspect of procurement: the timely payment for goods and services. This regulation ensures that public sector organizations pay their suppliers within a stipulated time frame, significantly impacting the financial stability of these suppliers. For instance, the regulation has been particularly beneficial for small businesses that rely on prompt payments to maintain cash flow. The introduction of these regulations has improved the trust between public sector entities and their suppliers, leading to more efficient procurement processes.

Equalities Act 2010

The Equalities Act 2010 is another crucial piece of legislation impacting public sector procurement. This Act prohibits discrimination in the workplace and in the provision of services, extending its influence to the procurement process. Public sector entities must

ensure that their procurement decisions do not discriminate against any group and that they promote equality. For instance, when a public sector organization issues a tender, it must ensure that the selection criteria do not unfairly disadvantage any potential supplier based on irrelevant characteristics. This approach not only fosters a more inclusive procurement environment but also helps to tap into a wider talent and supplier pool, enhancing the quality and effectiveness of public services.

Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012

The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 marks a significant shift in how procurement is approached in the public sector. This Act requires public sector organizations to consider how the services they procure can improve the economic, social, and environmental well-being of their area. This means that when a public sector entity procures goods or services, it must consider factors beyond just the price and quality. For example, a local government might prioritize suppliers who can demonstrate a commitment to environmental sustainability or who offer employment opportunities to local residents. This approach to procurement encourages a more holistic view of value for money, factoring in the wider impact of procurement decisions on society.

Public Accountability and Freedom of Information Requests

In addition to these specific regulations, the concept of public accountability and the mechanism of Freedom of Information requests play a crucial role in the public sector, especially in procurement activities. Public accountability ensures that entities are answerable to the public and their actions are transparent. Freedom of Information requests enable individuals and organizations to access information held by public authorities, which includes details of procurement decisions and contracts. This transparency is critical in ensuring that procurement activities are conducted ethically and responsibly, deterring corruption and mismanagement.

In conclusion, the regulation of the public sector, particularly in the realm of procurement, are complex.

Regulations such as the PCR 2015, Late Payment Regulations 2016, Equalities Act 2010, and the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012, along with the principles of public accountability and transparency, ensure that procurement activities are conducted in a fair, transparent, and socially responsible manner. These regulations not only safeguard the interests of suppliers, especially smaller businesses, but also ensure that the public sector remains a model of integrity and efficiency and that taxpayers' money is well spent.

Tutor Notes

- Okay this is important: The PCR 2015 regulations are being rescinded in 2024. They're based on EU Law and the UK has left the EU. I know we left a while ago now but it's taken us a long time to address the issue and figure out what we want to do about it. There was also a pandemic that got in the way of people making any decisions in parliament that weren't to do with Covid. The PCR 2015 will be replaced in late 2024 with new 'British' rather than European rules.

- At the time of writing this (December 2023) we don't 100% know what the new rules are going to look like and if you're taking this exam from November 2024 onwards, I recommend doing a bit of research into the new regulations.

- Now the complicated bit- the CIPS syllabus is valid from 2024-2028 and doesn't address that legislation is changing. I therefore don't really know what they're going to expect when students are taking this exam and the study guide information is out of date. If you're not working in the Public Sector, how are you to know the legislation has changed?

- My advice is this- briefly learn PCR 2015- the four pillars in particular, and when the new legislation comes out, have a quick google and see if these pillars are still the same. The regs aren't going to change THAT much - things like transparency and equal treatment are still going to be really important, but there may be some slight language changes. Plus, if you're able to mention in an essay that there's new legislation, it's going to make you sound super clever.

- LO 4.2 p.211

질문 # 51

.....

Itexamdump의 CIPS인증 L4M1덤프를 선택하여CIPS인증 L4M1시험공부를 하는건 제일 현명한 선택입니다. 시험에서 떨어지면 덤프비용 전액을 환불처리해드리고CIPS인증 L4M1시험이 바뀌면 덤프도 업데이트하여 고객님의게 최신버전을 발송해드립니다. CIPS인증 L4M1덤프뿐만아니라 IT인증시험에 관한 모든 덤프를 제공해드립니다.

L4M1적중율 높은 시험덤프공부 : <https://www.itexamdump.com/L4M1.html>

CIPS L4M1시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면IT 직종에 종사하고 계신 고객님의 성공을 위한 중요한 요소들 중의 하나가 될 것이라는 것을 잘 알고 있음으로 더욱 믿음직스러운 덤프로 거듭나기 위해 최선을 다해드리겠습니다, CIPS L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 만약 시험실패 시 우리는 100% 덤프비용 전액환불 해드립니다.그리고 시험을 패스하여도 우리는 일 년 동안 무료업뎃을 제공합니다, CIPS L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 결코 꿈은 이루어 질것입니다, CIPS 인증L4M1시험이 어려워서 통과할 자신이 없다구요, CIPS L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 회사에서 꽃길만 걸게 될것입니다.

애석하게도 지금 동출의 머릿속에는 인삼 득점 무역권 따위, 주군의 명령 따위는 들어 있지도 않았다, 재필은 그런 우리를 꼭 안았다, CIPS L4M1시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면IT 직종에 종사하고 계신 고객님의 성공을 위한 L4M1중요한 요소들 중의 하나가 될 것이라는 것을 잘 알고 있음으로 더욱 믿음직스러운 덤프로 거듭나기 위해 최선을 다해드리겠습니다.

L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 시험준비에 가장 좋은 덤프자료

만약 시험실패 시 우리는 100% 덤프비용 전액환불 해드립니다. 그리고 시험을 패스하여도 우리는 일 년 동안 무료 업뎃을 제공합니다, 결코 꿈은 이루어질것입니다, CIPS 인증L4M1 시험이 어려워서 통과할 자신이 없구요?

시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 회사에서 꽃길만 걷게 될것입니다.

- L4M1덤프공부문제 □ L4M1퍼펙트 최신버전 공부자료 □ L4M1최신 인증시험 □ 지금“www.passtip.net”에서> L4M1 □를 검색하고 무료로 다운로드하세요L4M1유효한 공부자료
- 시험대비 L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 최신버전 덤프데모 문제 다운 □▶ www.itdumpskr.com ◀을 통해 쉽게 □ L4M1 □무료 다운로드 받기L4M1인기문제모음
- L4M1 Dumps □ L4M1최신 인증시험 □ L4M1시험대비 덤프데모 다운 □☼ www.dumptop.com □☼□을(를) 열고 { L4M1 }를 검색하여 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드하십시오L4M1덤프샘플문제 체험
- L4M1최신 인증시험정보 □ L4M1최신버전 덤프공부자료 □ L4M1유효한 공부문제 □ 지금 (www.itdumpskr.com) 에서⇒ L4M1 □를 검색하고 무료로 다운로드하세요L4M1최신 덤프데모 다운
- L4M1최신 인증시험정보 □ L4M1시험대비 덤프데모 다운 □ L4M1최신덤프문제 □ 오픈 웹 사이트 《 www.dumptop.com 》 검색 { L4M1 } 무료 다운로드L4M1유효한 공부자료
- L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 시험대비 덤프자료 □ 지금☼ www.itdumpskr.com □☼□을(를) 열고 무료 다운로드를 위해⇒ L4M1 □□□를 검색하십시오L4M1유효한 공부자료
- L4M1인증덤프데모문제 □ L4M1시험대비 덤프데모 다운 □ L4M1덤프샘플문제 체험 □ > kr.fast2test.com □에서 검색만 하면✓ L4M1 □✓□를 무료로 다운로드할 수 있습니다L4M1최신 업데이트 인증 덤프
- 높은 통과율 L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 시험덤프로 시험패스가능 □ 오픈 웹 사이트 (www.itdumpskr.com) 검색□ L4M1 □무료 다운로드L4M1최신버전 덤프공부자료
- L4M1최신 업데이트 인증덤프 □ L4M1인기문제모음 □ L4M1시험대비 최신 덤프공부자료 □ 지금 { www.dumptop.com }에서 「 L4M1 」를 검색하고 무료로 다운로드하세요L4M1덤프공부문제
- 높은 통과율 L4M1퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 시험덤프로 시험패스가능 □ ⇒ www.itdumpskr.com □을 통해 쉽게 □ L4M1 □무료 다운로드 받기L4M1유효한 공부문제
- L4M1퍼펙트 최신버전 공부자료 □ L4M1퍼펙트 최신버전 자료 □ L4M1최고합격덤프 □ 무료로 다운로드하려면□ www.koreadumps.com □로 이동하여□ L4M1 □를 검색하십시오L4M1최신 덤프데모 다운
- pct.edu.pk, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.posteezy.com, bdictzone.com, ilmacademyedu.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

2026 Itexamdump 최신 L4M1 PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 L4M1 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QmwzcziNeicpFSR6yVzFk1f8i01TceQ_