

L4M1予想試験、L4M1試験情報

CIPS L4M1 - Question & Answer Past exam questions latest 2023/2023

1). Stakeholders

✓ Ans: In any activity an organization undertakes, whether strategic, operational or tactical, the activity can only be successful with the input, commitment and support of its key stakeholders. Gaining and maintaining the support and commitment of stakeholders requires a continuous process of engaging the right stakeholders at the right time and understanding and managing their expectations.

2). Global supply chains

✓ Ans: A dynamic worldwide network when a company purchases or uses goods or services from overseas. It involves people, information, processes and resources involved in the production, handling and distribution of materials and finished products or providing a service to the customer.

3). Whole life costing

✓ Ans: takes into account the total cost of a product or service over its lifetime, from concept through to disposal including purchase, hire or lease, maintenance, operation, utilities, training and disposal. It is important for procurement to take all these elements into consideration when making decisions and comparing the costs of buying, renting or leasing equipment particularly. In most cases the purchase costs are only a small proportion of the cost of operating it.

4). Stakeholder mapping

✓ Ans: A systematic way to identify the expectations, needs, importance, and relative power of various stakeholders.

5). Value generation

✓ Ans: Creating value from the supply base can be achieved by not only focusing on price but also increasing operational performance, driving efficiencies, working collaboratively or developing continuous improvement activities.

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Page 3 of 53

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>> L4M1予想試験 <<

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CIPS Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply 認定 L4M1 試験問題 (Q37-Q42):

質問 # 37

What is meant by a structured procurement process? (10 marks) Why is this important? (15 marks).

正解:

解説:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

- Definition of 'structured procurement process' - when an organisation provides a sequence of actions / steps to take to get the outcome (the procurement of an item). This involves an organisation providing guidelines and instructions of how things should be done. Basically following a step-by-step process.

- Why this is important - Ensures all tasks that need to be done are done, maintains consistency, prevents conflict and suboptimal behaviour, improves efficiency, better managerial control, compliance (with laws and standards), assists with continuous improvement, may result in time/ cost savings, reduces risks such as fraudulent spending

Example essay:

The first part of the question is worth 10 points, so you could include a few of the following points. It would also be good to include examples:

- Structured procurement involves creating rules on how procurement should be done

- This is in contrast to reactive / maverick spending

- May come about due to company policy, external regulations or through trying to achieve Competitive Advantage

- Examples include an organisation having set procedures for ordering items of different spend- e.g.

Procurement Assistants can purchase items up to £500. Items between £500-£1000 require a manager's approval and anything over £1000 requires a written Business Case in order to procure

- Structures Procurement Processes will usually also include the use of a designated e-procurement tool. E.g.

an organisation may insist that all tenders use a certain online system and that invoices are sent via X system within 30 days.

The second part of the question is worth slightly more points, so spend more time on this. You could put each of the reasons why it is important in a separate paragraph. Also use examples where you can;

- Ensures all tasks that need to be done are done- having structured processes means having a step-by-step guide to how to procure. This means activities are well co-ordinated and there are no gaps, no duplications of effort and no conflicting efforts. It may involve assigning different people in the team different roles e.g.

someone makes the requisition and someone else approves it. It also means that nothing is forgotten.

- Maintains consistency- having standardised processes means each procurement exercise follows the same process. This may include using a standard template for a requisition or ITT. Where there is consistency, this results in time being saved and less

mistakes being made as everyone (including supply partners) is familiar with the processes.

- Prevents conflict and suboptimal behaviour- in organisations that use structured procurement processes everyone does the same. This means there is no conflict (e.g. one person doing things one way and another person does it differently and arguing which way is best). It also means no one can do procurement 'wrong' - there are written guides and procedures to follow. This is particularly helpful for new starters.

- Efficiency - time and money can be saved where there are standard procedures as people don't have to plan each procurement activity individually. Structured Procurement Processes may also involve completing bulk orders and co-ordinating activity within the organisation which means less orders are placed over the year and efficiency savings can be made. For example, a factory may create an order of cleaning products once a quarter, compared to ordering products just as and when they are required. This will save time of the procurement department overall throughout the year and allows them to focus on other more value-adding tasks.

- Better managerial control - Managers have more oversight when using structured procurement. There are clear rules as to when managers need to be involved and provide sign-off. This visibility makes it easier for managers to make decisions and allows for early intervention where someone needs assistance. It will reduce maverick spending and fraudulent spending. For example, it is much harder to provide kick-backs to suppliers when there are clear processes and audit trails and managers have visibility over all processes.

- Compliance (with laws and standards) - particularly in the Public Sector there are rules and regulations regarding procurement practices. Using standardised processes allows organisations to demonstrate compliance with appropriate legislation. It also protects them from 'challenge'. This is when a bidder who is unsuccessful challenges the decision to award a contract to someone else. Using a structured procurement process allows the organisation to demonstrate that they procured the item correctly and the challenge is unfounded.

Tutor Notes

- This topic isn't as well explained in the new study guide as it used to be. It's all pretty obvious stuff but the language is slightly different. The guide now talks about 'compliance with processes' and the benefits this brings. Which is exactly the same as why do you follow a structured process. This is on p. 114.

- If you're feeling clever, you could mention the difference between Public and Private Sector- e.g. a private organisation may use standardised processes for efficiency and cost savings, whereas a public sector organisation may use it more for compliance purposes.

質問 # 38

Explain how the new procurement department can use the CIPS Procurement Cycle to influence the spend on raw materials, deliver cost reductions and enable other value benefits.

(25 marks)

正解:

解説:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

Electronica Manufacturing

Jane Henderson has been brought in to set up and lead a new procurement department at Electronica Manufacturing. It manufactures a range of electronic products, components and sub-assemblies for clients in the Information technology sector.

Jane has carried out an initial analysis of procurement practices and has discovered that the company has never focused on how procurement tools and techniques can be used to reduce costs. She is also keen to improve procurement added value, increase quality and increase end-user satisfaction.

Jane wishes to introduce a more robust approach to procurement and is considering implementing new processes and procedures in the procurement of raw materials and sub-assemblies.

Using the CIPS Procurement Cycle to Influence Spend on Raw Materials, Deliver Cost Reductions, and Enable Value Benefits

Electronica Manufacturing has historically not focused on procurement's role in cost reduction or added value. By implementing the CIPS Procurement Cycle, Jane Henderson can establish a structured and strategic procurement process to optimize spend on raw materials, achieve cost reductions, and generate other value benefits. Below is a detailed analysis of how each stage of the CIPS Procurement Cycle can support these goals:

1. Understanding Needs and Developing Specifications

- * How it Helps:

- * Jane must assess raw material requirements based on product designs, production needs, and customer expectations.

- * Avoiding over-specification ensures that materials are fit for purpose rather than unnecessarily costly.

- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:

- * Prevents unnecessary spending on premium materials that don't add value.

- * Ensures cost-effective sourcing without compromising quality.

2. Market Analysis and Supplier Identification

- * How it Helps:

- * Conducting supplier market research helps identify competitive suppliers offering better pricing and quality.
- * Analyzing market trends (e.g., commodity price fluctuations) allows for timely purchasing to mitigate cost increases.
- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Reduces costs by sourcing from cost-effective and reliable suppliers.
- * Identifies potential new suppliers that offer better value and innovation.
- 3. Developing a Sourcing Strategy
- * How it Helps:
- * Jane can implement strategic sourcing, using techniques like long-term contracts, supplier partnerships, and competitive bidding.
- * A well-defined strategy ensures that procurement aligns with business goals.
- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Reduces supply chain risks by diversifying suppliers.
- * Maximizes cost savings through bulk purchasing and supplier negotiations.
- 4. Supplier Evaluation and Selection
- * How it Helps:
- * A structured evaluation process ensures selection based on cost, quality, reliability, and sustainability.
- * Supplier benchmarking and total cost analysis ensure best-value sourcing.
- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Reduces waste and costs by selecting suppliers that provide consistent quality.
- * Helps mitigate supply chain risks, ensuring reliable raw material availability.
- 5. Contract Management and Negotiation
- * How it Helps:
- * Jane can introduce structured contracts with cost-control mechanisms, such as fixed pricing, volume discounts, and service-level agreements (SLAs).
- * Contract negotiation can lock in competitive pricing and ensure supplier accountability.
- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Improves cost predictability and budget control.
- * Strengthens supplier relationships, leading to better terms and cost efficiencies.
- 6. Purchase Order Processing and Expediting
- * How it Helps:
- * Implementing an efficient purchase order (PO) system reduces administrative inefficiencies and speeds up raw material procurement.
- * Use of automated procurement systems (e.g., ERP systems) ensures cost-effective order processing.
- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Reduces administrative overheads and human errors.
- * Ensures faster lead times and better inventory control, reducing stock shortages and excess inventory costs.
- 7. Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)
- * How it Helps:
- * Establishing collaborative relationships with key suppliers can drive joint cost-saving initiatives.
- * Long-term supplier partnerships can lead to better pricing, innovation, and risk-sharing.
- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Reduces costs through supplier-led efficiency improvements.
- * Encourages supplier innovation, leading to better materials and higher-quality products.
- 8. Performance Review and Supplier Development
- * How it Helps:
- * Regular supplier performance reviews ensure that quality, cost, and delivery expectations are met.
- * Supplier development programs can help underperforming suppliers improve efficiency, reducing procurement risks.
- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Improves product quality and consistency, reducing defects and waste-related costs.
- * Enhances supplier accountability, leading to more cost-effective procurement.
- 9. Risk Management and Compliance
- * How it Helps:
- * Jane can introduce risk management strategies such as dual sourcing, inventory buffers, and price hedging to mitigate supply chain disruptions.
- * Ensuring compliance with ethical, legal, and sustainability standards reduces long-term operational risks.
- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Reduces financial and operational risks, improving business continuity.
- * Strengthens brand reputation by ensuring ethical sourcing.
- 10. Procurement and Supply Strategy Review
- * How it Helps:
- * Continuous evaluation of procurement strategies ensures alignment with changing market conditions and company goals.
- * Data-driven decision-making through spend analysis and procurement reporting allows for ongoing cost optimizations.

- * Impact on Electronica Manufacturing:
- * Enhances procurement efficiency and sustains cost reductions.
- * Ensures procurement remains a value-adding function rather than a cost center.

Conclusion

By applying the CIPS Procurement Cycle, Jane Henderson can transform Electronica Manufacturing's procurement function from an ad-hoc, cost-inefficient process into a strategic, value-driven function.

This structured approach will enable smarter spending on raw materials, continuous cost reductions, and broader business benefits, such as improved quality, efficiency, and stakeholder satisfaction.

Implementing procurement best practices will not only reduce costs but also drive long-term business sustainability and competitive advantage.

質問 # 39

Provide a definition of a stakeholder (5 points) and describe 3 categories of stakeholders (20 points).

正解:

解説:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

Essay Plan:

Definition of Stakeholder- someone who has a 'stake' or interest in the company. A person or organisation who influences and can be influenced by the company.

Categories of stakeholders:

- 1) Internal Stakeholders- these people work inside the company e.g. employees, managers etc
- 2) Connected- these people work with the company e.g. suppliers, mortgage lenders
- 3) External Stakeholders - these people are outside of the company e.g. the government, professional bodies, the local community.

Example Essay:

A stakeholder is an individual, group, or entity that has a vested interest or concern in the activities, decisions, or outcomes of an organization or project. Stakeholders are those who can be affected by or can affect the organization, and they play a crucial role in influencing its success, sustainability, and reputation.

Understanding and managing stakeholder relationships is a fundamental aspect of effective organizational governance and decision-making and there are several different types of stakeholders.

Firstly, internal stakeholders are those individuals or groups directly connected to the daily operations and management of the organization. Internal stakeholders are key to success and are arguably more vested in the company succeeding. They may depend on the company for their income / livelihood. Anyone who contributes to the company's internal functions can be considered an internal stakeholder for example:

This category includes

- 1) Employees: With a direct influence on the organization's success, employees are critical internal stakeholders. Their engagement, satisfaction, and productivity impact the overall performance.
- 2) Management and Executives: The leadership team has a significant influence on the organization's strategic direction and decision-making. Their decisions can shape the company's future.

Secondly, connected stakeholders are those individuals or groups whose interests are tied to the organization but may not be directly involved in its day-to-day operations. Connected stakeholders work alongside the organisation and often have a contractual relationship with the organisation. For example, banks, mortgage lenders, and suppliers. These stakeholders have an interest in the business succeeding, but not as much as internal stakeholders. It is important to keep these stakeholders satisfied as the organisation does depend on them to some extent. For example, it is important that the organisation has a good relationship with their bank / mortgage provider/ supplier as failing to pay what they owe may result in the stakeholders taking legal action against the organisation.

This category includes:

- 1) Shareholders/Investors: Holding financial stakes in the organization, shareholders seek a return on their investment and have a vested interest in the company's financial performance.
- 2) Suppliers and Partners: External entities providing goods, services, or collaboration. Their relationship with the organization impacts the quality and efficiency of its operations.

Lastly external stakeholders are entities outside the organization that can influence or be influenced by its actions. This category includes anyone who is affected by the company but who does not contribute to internal operations. They have less power to influence decisions than internal and connected stakeholders.

External stakeholders include the government, professional bodies, pressure groups and the local community.

They have quite diverse objectives and have varying ability to influence the organisation. For example, the government may be able to influence the organisation by passing legislation that regulates the industry but they do not have the power to get involved in the day-to-day affairs of the company. Pressure groups may have varying degrees of success in influencing the organisation depending

on the subject matter. This category includes:

1) Customers: With a direct impact on the organization's revenue, customers are vital external stakeholders.

Their satisfaction and loyalty are crucial for the company's success.

2) Government and Regulatory Bodies: External entities overseeing industry regulations. Compliance with these regulations is crucial for the organization's reputation and legal standing.

In conclusion, stakeholders are diverse entities with a vested interest in an organization's activities. The three categories-internal, connected and external -encompass various groups that significantly influence and are influenced by the organization. Recognizing and addressing the needs and concerns of stakeholders are vital for sustainable and responsible business practices.

Tutor Notes

- The above essay is pretty short and to the point and would pass. If you want to beef out the essay you can include some of the following information for a higher score:

- Stakeholders can be harmed by, or benefit from the organisation (can affect and be affected by the organisation). For example a stakeholder can be harmed if the organisation becomes involved in illegal or immoral practices- e.g. the local community can suffer if the organisation begins to pollute the local rivers.

The local community can also benefit from the organisation through increased employment levels.

- CSR argues organisations should respect the rights of stakeholder groups

- Stakeholders are important because they may have direct or indirect influence on decisions

- The public sector has a wider and more complex range of stakeholders as they're managed on behalf of society as a whole.

They're more likely to take a range of stakeholder views into account when making decisions. However, these stakeholders are less powerful - i.e. they can't threaten market sanctions, to withdraw funding, or to quit the business etc.

- The essay doesn't specifically ask you to Map Stakeholders, but you could throw in a cheeky mention of Mendelow's Stakeholder Matrix, perhaps in the conclusion. Don't spend time describing it though- you won't get more than 1 point for mentioning it. You'd be better off spending your time giving lots and lots of examples of different types of stakeholders.

- Study guide p. 58

質問 # 40

Describe the main characteristics of, and differences between, procuring goods, services and construction works (25 points)

正解:

解説:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

- there are a lot of components to this question so I would take a good 5 minutes to write out some bullet points on the characteristics of each one, and on some differences. Then from your notes make this into an essay. The mark scheme isn't 100% clear on how many characteristics and differences you need to name, so try and keep an equal split between the two areas. You would probably need 2-3 characteristics of each, and 3 differences for a good score.

- Characteristics of goods: tangible, homogeneous, items tend not to perish quickly, can be stored

- Characteristics of services: intangible, heterogeneous, inseparable (produced and consumed at the same time), no transfer of ownership, perish upon use (i.e. cannot be stored)

- Characteristics of construction work: project-based procurement, includes procuring both goods and services, complex procurement which has its own set of regulations (CDM2015).

- Differences between these

1) goods are not usually outsourced and services can be.

2) Complexity of the supply chain (goods and construction may have a complex supply chains, but service contracts usually only involve 2 parties).

3) Timescales - construction work has a designated timescale but procurement of goods could be a one off or long-term contract, services is usually a long-term contract.

Example Essay

Introduction:

Procurement is a multifaceted field, and understanding the nuances between procuring goods, services, and construction works is pivotal for effective management. This essay explores the main characteristics that differentiate these categories.

Tangible / Intangible:

Goods are tangible items that can be physically seen and touched. For instance, raw materials like wheat and sugar in a manufacturing organization are tangible goods. On the other hand, services are intangible-though the results can be observed, the service itself cannot be touched. An example is a cleaning contract for a factory; while the effects of the cleaning are visible, the service itself remains intangible. Construction is usually a mixture of tangible and intangible procurement; the tangible is the construction materials such as bricks and windows, and the intangible aspect is the labour to complete the project.

Heterogeneous / Homogeneous:

Goods are generally homogeneous, meaning they are always the same. For example, steel purchased for manufacturing purposes will always be the same. In contrast, services are heterogeneous, varying each time they are rendered. Customer service, for instance, is inherently different each time due to the dynamic nature of customer interactions. Construction could be either heterogeneous or homogeneous depending on the project - is it a one off unique building, or is it a large housing estate of same-build properties?

Transfer of Ownership:

When goods are procured, there is a transfer of ownership. The product becomes the property of the buyer upon delivery and payment. In contrast, services do not involve a transfer of ownership as there is no physical entity to transfer. In construction the transfer of ownership is extremely complex and varies depending on the project. Usually the buyer will retain ownership of the land throughout the project, but on some occasions the construction company may take ownership for insurance purposes.

Storable (Separable/ Inseparable):

Goods are storable, allowing for purchase on one day and use on another. For example a factory can buy in plastic to be used to manufacture toys and this is stored in inventory until the time comes to make the toys.

However, services are consumed at the point of purchase, making them inseparable. The service is bought and utilized simultaneously. Services cannot be stored. This is the same for construction.

Ability to Outsource:

Goods are rarely outsourced, as they are typically purchased directly from suppliers. Services, on the other hand, can be easily outsourced-examples include outsourcing finance, cleaning, or security services.

Construction works are commonly outsourced, with external companies hired to execute projects.

Complexity of the Supply Chain:

Service contracts often involve a simple two-party relationship between the buyer and the supplier. Goods and construction, however, may have complex supply chains. For example, procuring a pen involves a supply chain with various steps, including the raw material supplier, manufacturer, and possibly a wholesaler.

Construction works often feature a tiered supply chain with subcontractors playing crucial roles.

Construction as a Hybrid:

Construction procurement represents a hybrid, incorporating elements of both goods and services. It involves hiring a service, such as a bricklayer for laying bricks, while also procuring the tangible goods-bricks.

Separating goods from services in construction is challenging, as they are often intertwined, and both aspects are paid for simultaneously.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, distinguishing between the procurement of goods, services, and construction works is essential for effective supply chain management. The tangible or intangible nature, heterogeneity, transfer of ownership, storability, outsourcing potential, and supply chain complexities offer a comprehensive framework for understanding the unique characteristics of each category. Recognizing these distinctions empowers organizations to tailor their procurement strategies to the specific challenges and dynamics associated with goods, services, and construction works.

Tutor Notes

- What a characteristic is can also be a difference. So for example you can say tangible is a characteristic of goods but tangibility is also the main difference between goods and services. So don't worry too much about which order to write stuff in, or doing clear sections for this type of essay. It all comes out in the wash.
- Other differences in procuring these include:
 - Costs: procuring goods such as stationary for an office will be low-cost so may not require approval, but a service contract may require management sign off. Procuring construction projects tend to be huge sums of money
 - Where the budget comes from: goods and services may be operational expenditure and construction works capital expenditure.
 - The level of risk involved in the procurement: goods tends to be quite low risk and construction high risk.
 - Types of contract involved: procuring goods may be very simple and just require a PO, services is more complex so may require a formal contract or Deed of Appointment. Construction projects will require a contract due to the high value and high risk of the purchase
- Legislation - Goods = Sale of Goods Act, Construction - CDM Regulations 2015. Construction is much more heavily regulated than services or goods. Note CDM regulations isn't part of CIPS. It's occasionally referenced in various modules but you don't have to really know what it is. Just know it's the main legislation governing the construction industry. Construction - Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015 (hse.gov.uk)
- Study guide LO 1.3.1 p. 40, but mainly p. 52 for services. NOTE the title of this learning outcome includes construction and it is hardly mentioned in the study guide. Most of the above information on construction comes from my own knowledge rather than the book.

質問 # 41

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)

正解:

解説:

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

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- P.S. JpexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいL4M1ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GEg9e42AsePa_VIRM1wY2gITlpU2WR