

# Pass L4M1 Exam with Excellent Actual L4M1 Tests by Itcertkey

**CIPS L4M1 Actual Exam**  
**Questions With Reviewed 100%**  
**Correct Detailed Answers**  
**Guaranteed Pass!!**

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI) - ANSWER  Machines that display human-like intelligence
2. Assets - ANSWER  The value of everything an organisation owns
3. Audit - ANSWER  A systematic inspection of a process or procedure to assess compliance with requirements or regulations
4. Batch Quantity - ANSWER  Amount of products produced at a time
5. Benchmark - ANSWER  Compare an element of one business, such as price, quality or service, against another
6. Bid - ANSWER  Offer of a price, may be a response to an invitation to tender

2026 Latest Itcertkey L4M1 PDF Dumps and L4M1 Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18eZiSYRnXNgcGbnMorCfnYz6mQQpZscn>

We provide a wide range of learning and preparation methodologies to the customers for the CIPS L4M1 complete training. After using the CIPS L4M1 exam materials, success would surely be the fate of customer because, self-evaluation, highlight of the mistakes, time management and sample question answers in comprehensive manner, are all the tools which are combined to provide best possible results. L4M1 Exam Materials are also offering 100% money back guarantee to the customers in case they don't achieve passing scores in the L4M1 exam in the first attempt.

## CIPS L4M1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understand and analyse the need for compliance: This section measures skills of compliance officers and sector-specific procurement managers in understanding different economic and industrial sectors such as</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand and analyse the key steps when procuring goods or services: This section measures that skills of purchasing managers and procurement officers in identifying and evaluating stages in the sourcing process, planning, supplier selection, and contract management.</li> </ul>

>> **Actual L4M1 Tests** <<

## CIPS L4M1 Reliable Dumps Book | L4M1 Mock Test

Itcertkey offers an extensive collection of L4M1 practice questions in PDF format. This CIPS L4M1 Exam Questions pdf file format is simple to use and can be accessed on any device, including a desktop, tablet, laptop, Mac, or smartphone. No matter where you are, you can learn on the go. The PDF version of the Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply (L4M1) exam questions is also easily printable, allowing you to keep physical copies of the Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply (L4M1) questions dumps with you at all times.

### CIPS Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

#### NEW QUESTION # 37

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

#### Answer:

Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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

**Answer:**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

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

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question:

- This is quite an open question and there are many different things you could mention. One way to approach it would be to use Carter's 10 Cs- discuss a couple of these. OR just give a couple of criteria in different paragraphs. Some ideas include: Supplier financial status, Reputation / References, Quality, Availability, CSR Policies / Ethics / Environmental considerations, Accreditations, Added Value. This list is not exhaustive.

- If you're going for Carter's 10 Cs you could name a couple of these: competency, consistency, capability, control, cost, cash, clean, communication, culture, commitment

- I don't think either approach is better or worse. Choose the criteria you know the most about and write about those.

- The question doesn't tell you how many criteria to name, so you have to make a judgement call here. I would aim for 5-6. But if you can only remember 4 that's fine. The main thing they're looking for is that you explain for each one 1) what it is 2) how procurement can check 3) why procurement would look at that criteria 4) an example. If you do too many you risk not going into enough detail on each. It's a balance. 5 is always a good number to aim for if the question doesn't state.

#### Example Essay

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Tutor Notes

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

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

- You could also mention that criteria could be weighted e.g. more importance given to quality than financial status and also consider

how easy or difficult it would be to get the information e.g. a supplier may say they have lots of availability to deliver the service you require, but they may just be saying this to win business.

How do you know for sure?

- Social Value Act isn't in this syllabus. If you work in Public Sector procurement it's something you'll be very familiar with. If you don't or you're outside of the UK do not worry about this. I've just included it to show how you can bring in your own knowledge to questions like this. You could think of particular criteria that's important to your industry and write about that. The Social Value Act: What is it, and why is it important? ([samtaler.co.uk](http://samtaler.co.uk))
- Study guide p.77

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

It is important for an organisation to balance achieving Added Value and ensuring processes are compliant. Explain the consequences of focusing on one area over the other and how an organisation can achieve both in its procurement activities (25 points).

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below

Explanation:

How to approach this question.

- There's many aspects to this question - make sure you're answering them all:
- Explain what added value is and explain what 'ensuring processes are compliant' means (this could be your introduction) Added Value = achieving more for the same money. May be in producing an item cheaper, or by procuring additional features at no additional cost. Requires innovation and creativity. The focus is on the outcome. Compliant Processes - this is focusing on the process, rather than the outcome. Ensuring that purchases are made in line with internal and external rules/ procedures. This may be following Standard Operating Procedures, purchasing to strict budgets and the exclusive use of e-procurement tools.
- Explain the consequences of focusing on added value over compliance; can result in maverick spending, less visibility for management, may have additional risks if procuring items without following procedures - this may have legal and financial repercussions, Time-consuming, May lead to added expenses
- Consequences of focusing on compliance over added value; May foster a silo-mentality, Misses out on flexibility and agility, misses out on collaborative whole life costs reductions, Procurement function becomes rigid, inflexible and inwardly focused
- How both can be achieved; 1) Seek to add value only for certain purchases such as capital-expenditure items and not for others such as stationary. 2) Ensure time is well-spent i.e. focus on added value for purchases where this can be most achieved, and focus on compliance where there is high risks. 3) Review processes regularly to ensure both goals are being achieved 4) Complete 'lessons learned' activities after big procurement activities to advise on future procurement activities- were both Added Value and Compliance achieved? How could this be improved next time?
- these three should form the main body of your essay. Above are many ideas you could explore, you won't have time to talk about all of them so pick a couple that resonate with you Conclusion - the balance is important Example Essay Added value refers to the extra worth or enhancement a company provides to a product, service, or process that goes beyond the intrinsic value inherent in the initial input. It represents the additional benefits or features that make a product or service more desirable to customers, often justifying a higher price or distinguishing it from competitors. Procurement often look to achieve added value in procurement activities but achieving this whilst remaining compliant (adhering to established laws, regulations, standards, and internal policies) can be tricky. Achieving a delicate equilibrium between pursuing added value and ensuring stringent compliance in procurement activities is pivotal. This essay explores the consequences of emphasizing one area over the other and outlines strategies for organizations to successfully navigate the dual goals of attaining added value and maintaining compliance.

Consequences of Focusing Solely on Added Value:

Prioritizing added value without due consideration for compliance can expose an organization to a myriad of risks. One notable consequence is the potential compromise of regulatory requirements and legal standards. For instance, if a procurement team is solely driven by obtaining cost-effective solutions or innovative products, they may inadvertently overlook compliance with industry-specific regulations, leading to legal ramifications and reputational damage.

Moreover, an exclusive focus on added value may neglect crucial ethical considerations. An organization, in pursuit of cost savings or improved efficiency, might engage with suppliers that violate ethical standards or engage in unethical business practices such as modern day slavery. Such associations can tarnish the organization's reputation, eroding the trust of stakeholders and customers alike.

Consequences of Overemphasizing Compliance:

Conversely, a hyper-focus on compliance without adequate consideration for added value can result in missed opportunities and suboptimal outcomes. Strict adherence to procedural norms and regulations might lead to an overly bureaucratic procurement process, hindering innovation and stifling the organization's ability to adapt swiftly to market changes.

Furthermore, an excessive emphasis on compliance might limit engagement with suppliers, stifling creativity and potential breakthroughs. For instance, a procurement team rigidly adhering to compliance protocols might miss out on collaborating with

smaller, innovative suppliers that could offer unique and value-added solutions.

Strategies for Achieving Both Added Value and Compliance:

To navigate the delicate balance between added value and compliance, organizations can adopt several strategic approaches. First and foremost, an organization should establish clear procurement policies and procedures that incorporate both compliance requirements and avenues for seeking added value. This ensures that all procurement activities align with regulatory standards while leaving room for innovation.

Effective supplier management plays a pivotal role in achieving this balance. By thoroughly vetting and categorizing suppliers based on their ability to deliver value and comply with regulations, organizations can strategically align their procurement activities. For example, suppliers that have a proven track record of compliance can be trusted with critical components, while those offering innovative solutions may be engaged for projects that prioritize added value.

Leveraging technology is another essential strategy. Implementing advanced procurement software that integrates compliance checks and offers analytics for value assessment can significantly enhance the efficiency of procurement processes. Automated systems can streamline due diligence, ensuring that suppliers meet compliance standards while providing insights into their potential to deliver added value.

Additionally, fostering a culture of collaboration within the procurement team and across organizational departments is crucial. Encouraging open communication enables different stakeholders to contribute insights on compliance and added value. Cross-functional collaboration ensures that procurement decisions align with broader organizational goals and values.

In conclusion, the strategic balancing act between achieving added value and ensuring compliance in procurement is indispensable for organizational success. By recognizing the consequences of favouring one area over the other and adopting a holistic approach, this safeguards against risks but also positions the organization for sustained growth and competitiveness in the ever-evolving business landscape.

Tutor Notes:

- Examples highlight that you understand the material you have studied and can apply it to real life scenarios. You could take a certain industry or organisation and explain the consequences for them of focusing on one over the other. E.g. In the construction industry it is very important that organisations achieve compliance in their procurement activities. This includes ensuring there are robust contracts in place and that legislation such as CDM and Health and Safety is followed. When procuring a construction contract the danger of focusing on Added Value over compliance is that this may result in key legislation being forgotten which leads to legal proceedings against the buyer. For example, if the buyer procures a construction contract without fulfilling the responsibilities outlined in the CDM and H&S regulations, this can result in huge fines for the company and potential jail time for senior management.

- The risk of focusing on compliance over added value may be in missing out on alternative proposals. For example, if a buyer is procuring a construction project of a new hospital and they focus too much on compliance, they may not engage in Early Supplier Involvement or cross-functional working which may bring up alternative ideas such as different ways the hospital could be built. The alternative ideas may result in higher quality or cost savings which are missed by the buyer. This results in a more costly, or lower-quality hospital being built.

- Overall, what CIPS are testing you on here is that you understand that the procurement department should aim to achieve both - it's a balancing act between compliance and added value and this could be viewed as a pendulum- it's important not to swing too heavily in one direction. That's actually a really good metaphor - feel free to use that in your conclusion!

- study guide p. 114

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Explain the impact that having a Corporate Governance Framework can have on the policies and processes of the procurement department (25 points)

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below

Explanation:

A basic response would include:

- What a Corporate Governance Framework is - the system of rules, practices and processes which directs and controls a company. Corporate Governance refers to the way in which companies are governed and to what purpose.

- Impact this has on policies and processes - means the procurement department follows regulatory mechanisms (e.g. financial regulations, Codes of Practices), has a checks and balances system (such as auditing), uses e-procurement technologies, vets staff and suppliers, has a clear segregation of duties etc.

This is a very open question and there are so many correct answers. In fact, it's quite hard to give a wrong answer to this question - as long as your response explains a policy or process that a procurement department can have that ensures they're following Corporate Governance - that's right!

A good response may mention:

- Corporate governance is in essence a 'toolkit' that allows an organisation to effectively manage itself, ensuring that its policies and procedures are compliant with legislation and are ethical. It also ensures that the company meets its objectives.
  - The impact Corporate Governance has on the procurement department will be in mandating the ways in which goods and services are procured and in the general ways of working of the procurement department.
  - In your response you should mention 5 (ish) different ways Corporate Governance would impact on how procurement do their job. Examples include:
    - Ethical Conduct - corporate governance ensures that the company is operating in a legal and ethical way. This influences the processes Procurement will do and the type of suppliers they will engage with. This may also be in their approach to relationships and negotiations- seeking out collaborative relationships with suppliers rather than looking to exploit them. For example, an organisation that does not have a Corporate Governance structure may look to take advantage of suppliers and achieve the lowest cost possible at the expense of the supply chain and local community. An organisation that has strong Corporate Governance would work with suppliers, developing the relationships and thinking long-term about the impact on the local community. The organisation may therefore prioritise standards such as Fair Trade over price, and this would be reflected in the way tenders are evaluated by the procurement department.
    - Use of Checks and Balance system- Corporate Governance ensures strong financial controls are implemented throughout the organisation. For the procurement department this may result in purchases being made to strict budgets (rather than just spending whatever they want), and business cases being written up and approved before the organisation spends a large amount of money on a single item. Another impact may be in the use of audits. For example, peer reviewing tenders and contract awards to ensure all members of the Procurement Team are following internal processes correctly.
    - Anti-fraud prevention mechanisms. An important area of Corporate Governance is ensuring the organisation is free from fraud and corruption. This impacts on Procurement's policies and processes as it will mean scrutinising tenders and who is being awarded contracts. It may result in high levels of Due Diligence being completed on suppliers before entering into contracts and providing a whistle-blowing service for staff to report issues.
    - Security measures- this will be to protect the organisation from risk. It may include the procurement department vetting new staff by completing background checks. It may also involve the segregation of procurement duties so that no individual has too much power. E.g. one person raises the requisition and another person approves the purchase. Security may also be in ways of working such as password protecting documentation and limiting access to confidential information.
    - Use of a Purchasing Policy Manual - this provides operational guidance on procurement policies and procedures to all staff members. It may detail things like who has permission to order what, who the Delegated Purchasing Authority (DPA) is and the roles and responsibilities of the team.
- An excellent response may also include
- Reasons why Corporate Governance Frameworks impact on procurement policies and practices. This could include reasons of accountability, reputation and risk management, procurement's links with other departments.
  - You could also look at what processes would look like with Corporate Governance compared to without it (with CG = rule driven, autocratic but organisation is protected from risk. Without CG = laissez-faire, everyone does whatever they like, very risky)
  - You could also provide further examples, either real life or hypothetical. Investopedia has some great information and examples you could use: Corporate Governance Definition: How It Works (investopedia.com)

## NEW QUESTION # 42

.....

Before clients purchase our L4M1 test torrent they can download and try out our product freely to see if it is worthy to buy our L4M1 exam questions. You can visit the pages of our L4M1 training guide on the website which provides the demo of our L4M1 study torrent and you can see parts of the titles and the form of our software. IF you have any question about our L4M1 Exam Questions, there are the methods to contact us, the evaluations of the client on our L4M1 practice guide, the related exams and other information about our L4M1 test torrent.

**L4M1 Reliable Dumps Book:** [https://www.itcertkey.com/L4M1\\_braindumps.html](https://www.itcertkey.com/L4M1_braindumps.html)

- L4M1 Real Braindumps □ New L4M1 Dumps Ebook □ Latest L4M1 Dumps Sheet □ □ [www.practicevce.com](http://www.practicevce.com) □ is best website to obtain { L4M1 } for free download □ L4M1 Reliable Exam Topics
- L4M1 Real Braindumps □ L4M1 Valid Test Prep □ L4M1 Reliable Exam Topics □ Immediately open ➡ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) □ and search for { L4M1 } to obtain a free download □ L4M1 Real Braindumps
- Actual L4M1 Tests - 100% Pass Quiz 2026 First-grade L4M1: Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Reliable Dumps Book □ Easily obtain ☀ L4M1 □☀ □ for free download through ☀ [www.practicevce.com](http://www.practicevce.com) □☀ □ □ Latest L4M1 Test Blueprint
- L4M1 Latest Test Online □ L4M1 Latest Test Online □ New L4M1 Dumps Ebook □ Search for ☀ L4M1 □☀ □ and download it for free on ➡ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) □ website □ Best L4M1 Practice
- L4M1 Actual Dump □ Valid L4M1 Exam Voucher □ Accurate L4M1 Prep Material □ Search for □ L4M1 □ and download it for free immediately on “ [www.prepawayexam.com](http://www.prepawayexam.com) ” □ L4M1 Real Braindumps

