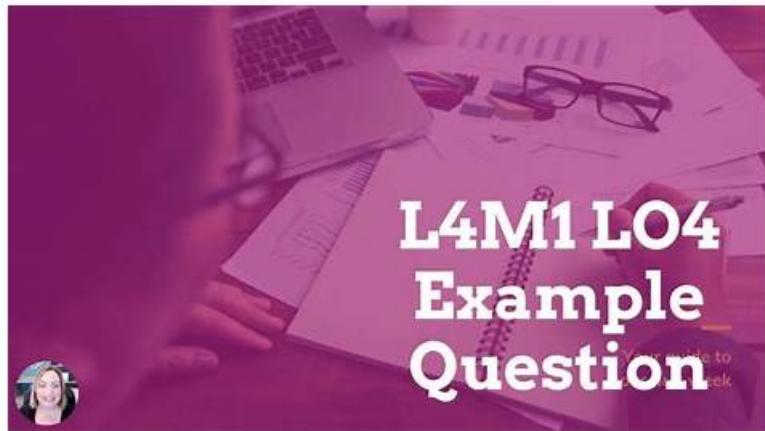


In-Depth of Questions L4M1 valuable resource



BONUS!!! Download part of Dumps Valid L4M1 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UaECceBfZcj4rwi5X6c9Clz5p1ZS>

In the past ten years, we have made many efforts to perfect our CIPS L4M1 study materials. Our L4M1 study questions cannot tolerate any small mistake. All staff has made great dedication to developing the CIPS L4M1 Exam simulation. Our professional experts are devoting themselves on the compiling and updating the exam materials.

CIPS L4M1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand and analyse the key steps when procuring goods or services: This section measures that skills of purchasing managers and procurement officers in identifying and evaluating stages in the sourcing process, planning, supplier selection, and contract management. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Procedures, strategies, manuals, and internal function involvement. |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand and analyse the need for compliance: This section measures skills of compliance officers and sector-specific procurement managers in understanding different economic and industrial sectors such as |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Public, private, charity, not-for-profit, manufacturing, retail, construction, financial, agriculture, and service sectors. It also covers analyzing the impact of the public sector on procurement and supply chain activities public sector objectives, regulations, competition, accountability, and value for money. It finally covers the impact of the private sector on procurement or supply chain activities. |

>> Reliable L4M1 Test Book <<

Pass Guaranteed Authoritative CIPS - L4M1 - Reliable Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Test Book

Nowadays a lot of people start to attach importance to the demo of the study materials, because many people do not know whether the L4M1 study materials they want to buy are useful for them or not, so providing the demo of the study materials for all people is very important for all customers. A lot of can have a good chance to learn more about the L4M1 Study Materials that they hope to buy.

CIPS Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

Describe 3 stages of the sourcing cycle that occur in the post-contract award stage (25 marks)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach the question

Your answer should provide details on 3 of the following:

- Contract Award and Implementation
- Warehouse Logistics
- Contract performance and Improvement
- Supplier Relationship Management
- Asset Management

Because the question is only asking for 3 stages, you're going to have to go much more into detail for each stage, giving lots of information about why each stage is important and examples. You could consider thinking of an example procurement you have done recently and explaining the stages for that. Or you could take a hypothetical procurement too. Either will get you the same marks. Pick the three that you can write the most about.

Essay Plan

Introduction - explain that sourcing of goods and the role of Procurement doesn't end once a contract is signed. There is ongoing management and processes which must be carried out to ensure success.

Paragraph 1 - Contract Performance and Improvement

This is about ensuring contract obligations are fulfilled. Contract administration includes P2P procedures, database management, budgeting / costs monitoring, reporting and dispute resolution

Procurement's role may be in managing contract performance through the use of SLAs and / or KPIs. This can be done via reporting, using a Supplier Scorecard and meeting regularly to discuss.

It's important KPIs are measured and that there are consequences for failing to meet them. An example of consequences could be using a Performance Improvement Plan.

Contract Management also includes updating the contract where required - e.g. issuing variations to contract and updating the change control log

Another important aspect of this is ensuring the costs remain within scope of the budget

Contract performance can be compared if you have several suppliers delivering the same goods- could use a Factor Rating Method.

Performance could be measured against several criteria such as on time deliveries, response time of supplier, number of complaints.

Paragraph 2 - Supplier Relationship Management

There is a difference between managing the contract and managing the supplier relationship. It's possible to have excellent contract performance and a terrible relationship. However, the two are generally linked- where there is a good relationship, the contract often performs well.

The supplier management approach depends on where the relationship falls on the relationship spectrum (e.g. transactional or collaborative)

This involves; maintaining regular contact with the supplier, motivating the supplier, working collaboratively with them (e.g. on performance issues or resolving any disputes)

Incentivising the supplier leads to collaboration and mutual support

To assess or rank suppliers you could use a vendor rating method or supplier evaluation forms

Supplier relationship management may involve investing in the supplier- e.g. through training or technology sharing

Paragraph 3 - Asset Management

Includes creating a post contract 'lessons-learned'

Assessments should be carried out to determine if business requirements have changed, whether the agreement is still required and fit for purpose, what can be learnt from the process and how improvements can be incorporated next time.

This is the final stage of the Procurement Cycle and takes us back to the start of cycle, which begins again when the item needs to be reprocured

Whole life costing should be considered at this stage: this is the total cost of ownership over the life of an asset. The concept is also known as life-cycle cost (LCC) or lifetime cost, and is commonly referred to as

"cradle to grave" or "womb to tomb" costs.

Generally used on large purchases such as machinery and vehicles. Full Asset Management may not necessary for direct cost items such as raw materials incorporated into final goods.

Considerations may include; costs of running the asset, how long it will perform, insurance, maintenance, opportunity costs, disposing of the asset.

Also consider environmental and social impacts of the procurement.

Conclusion - it is important that procurement are involved at every stage of the cycle, not just in the pre- award stages. Procurement can add value at every stage.

Tutor Notes

- Depending on the examples you choose to use, you could talk about how the type of item procured could impact on the different stages. For example, high risk purchases may require more contract management than low risk purchases, and capital expenditure items such as new machinery may require more attention to the Asset Management stage.
- You could also think about how procurement adds value at each of the stages.
- Study guide p. 79

NEW QUESTION # 42

Explain 5 stages of the sourcing cycle that occur in the pre-contract stage (25 points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question:

- The Sourcing Cycle is the first half of the CIPS Procurement Cycle and includes these steps:

- 1) Define Business Need
- 2) Market Analysis + Make vs Buy
- 3) Develop Strategy and Plan
- 4) Pre-Procurement Market Testing
- 5) Develop Documents and Specification
- 6) Supplier Selection
- 7) Issue Tender
- 8) Bid Evaluation
- 9) Contract Award and Implementation

Your response should detail 5 of these. It is a good idea to pick the ones you know most about and where there is more to write about. You won't get any extra points for naming more than 5 so focus on getting as much detail down about 5, rather than explaining more of them.

Essay Plan

Introduction - explain what the sourcing cycle is - the stages of the procurement cycle before a contract is signed. It describes the steps an organisation will take to source/ procures goods or services.

Paragraph 1 - Define the business need

How is the need identified? E.g. by end user, stores department, ERP system

Procurement should challenge this - is it really necessary? Suggest alternatives - this could be a key source of added value

Put together business case / requisition / project initiation document

What type of purchase? Straight rebuy, modified rebuy, new purchase

Decide on what type of specification would be best - Conformance vs performance specification

This stage may include early supplier involvement

Paragraph 2 - Market Analysis and Make vs Buy Decision

Create an Analysis by segmenting the market by buyer, product, distribution channel, geography, customer market etc.

Make vs Buy - use Carter's Matrix to decide whether the organisation should make vs buy.

Also consider outsourcing at this stage

Paragraph 3 - Documents and Specification

Draft documents. These may include a RFQ or ITT, a specification and a proposed form of contract

Specification may be conformance or performance based

A contract sets out the roles, rights, responsibilities and obligations of the parties and shows intention to enter into 'legal relations'

This stage defines the 'offer' which becomes binding once other party accepts

Documentation may also include proposed KPIs and SLAs

Paragraph 4 - Supplier Selection

For a new purchase, supplier selection is very important - investigation should be proportionate to the value of the procurement. For rebuys or low-risk purchases you could use the same supplier or a list of pre- approved suppliers.

You can locate potential suppliers by; catalogues, websites, trade registers, market exchanges and review sites, trade or industry press, fairs and conferences, networking and recommendations/ referrals.

You can shortlist suppliers by sending out a pre-qualification questionnaire. This adds value by reducing wasted time / costs / risks to entering into a contract with the wrong supplier.

Other criteria for supplier selection include using Carter's 10 Cs (competency, consistency, capability, control, cost, cash, clean, communication, culture, commitment), the supplier's financial standing (e.g. liquidity and gearing), references and considering their CSR policy.

Paragraph 5 - Issue Tender

Competitive bidding should only be done when there's sufficient time and resources available, there's sufficient suppliers in the

marketplace, they're keen to win business (ie that there's appetite for competition) and there is a strong specification
Best practice is to issue tenders electronically as it ensures equal treatment of suppliers and transparency
Consider open vs closed procurement processes
Use a cross-functional team - particularly when marking responses
Conclusion - you could mention here that different sourcing activities may require more or less effort at each of the stages e.g. procuring a new item may require more market analysis than a re-buy.

Tutor Notes:

- If you want to add in extra details, you could think about ways procurement can add value at each stage
- In the old syllabus, CIPS were a bit obsessed with Michael Porter. In the Market Analysis bit you could talk about using Porter's 5 forces (buyer and supplier power, threat of new entrants, threat of substitutions, supplier rivalry) and Porter's 3 generic strategies for competing (cost leadership, differentiation, niche segment). This has been removed from the study guide so it's not essential to know this for this module, but if you've seen it before it's a nice one to throw in.
- You could also mention that there are differences between the public and private sector procurement at the different stages. E.g. Public Sector requires open competitions for contracts of a certain value and must follow the rules set out in Public Contract Regulations - the private sector doesn't have such strict regulations so there is much more flexibility in how tenders are completed. Also in the public sector, the evaluation criteria needs to be agreed beforehand and presented in the ITT- not the same for the private sector.
- Study guide p.71

NEW QUESTION # 43

Discuss the importance and role of an organisation's branding in procurement and supply operations (25 marks)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach the question

- This is a very open question so your essay could discuss
 - o the functions of a brand; e.g. advertising, marketing, creating trust, identity
 - o What is effective branding? Strong image, convincing people to purchase, shared values with customers, offering a solution to a problem.
 - o The impact for procurement and supply chain isn't explained in the study guide so tailor this however you like. The best thing to do would be to think about some companies where branding is important, such as luxury goods, cars, or the brand is synonymous with a particular aspect such as Apple being associated with innovative technology. From there you could argue the importance of selecting the right suppliers to work with in order to keep up the brand image. Another example could be an ethical company needing to ensure their supply chain is 'clean', so as not to damage their branding. Possibilities are endless with this one.

Example Essay

In the contemporary business landscape, the significance of branding extends far beyond marketing and consumer perception. In procurement and supply operations, an organization's brand plays a pivotal role in shaping relationships with suppliers, determining the quality of goods and services that are procured, and influencing overall supply chain efficiency. This essay delves into the importance of branding in procurement and supply, exploring how a strong brand image can drive competitive advantage, foster trust and collaboration, and impact an organization's bottom line.

Building Competitive Advantage Through Brand Reputation:

The reputation of an organization's brand is a key determinant in attracting and retaining high-quality suppliers. A strong brand often correlates with financial stability, market presence, and business ethics, making such organizations more appealing to work with. This advantage is critical in procurement as it can lead to preferential treatment, such as priority access to scarce resources, better payment terms, and opportunities to collaborate on innovative products. For example, a well-regarded technology company might receive early access to cutting-edge components from suppliers eager to be associated with a market leader.

Enhancing Supplier Relationships and Negotiations:

Branding extends into the realms of trust and reliability, essential components in building long-term relationships with suppliers. A well-respected brand often implies a history of fair dealings, prompt payments, and mutual respect, which can make suppliers more willing to negotiate favourable terms. This trust can be particularly vital in times of supply chain disruptions or market volatility.

Suppliers are more likely to extend credit or expedite orders for trusted partners, which can be invaluable for maintaining uninterrupted operations.

Influencing Quality and Sustainability Standards:

An organization's brand also communicates its commitment to quality and sustainability, which are increasingly crucial in procurement decisions. Suppliers aligning with brands that emphasize high-quality standards are often more diligent in maintaining these standards in their products and services. Additionally, a strong brand committed to sustainability can drive supply chain practices that align with environmental and social governance (ESG) principles. This commitment can lead to long-term cost savings, risk mitigation, and

enhanced brand loyalty among environmentally conscious consumers.

Brand Image and Consumer Perception:

The procurement function directly impacts the final product quality, which in turn affects consumer perception of the brand. An organization's ability to procure high-quality, ethically sourced materials can significantly enhance its brand image and appeal to a broader customer base. For instance, a fashion brand's commitment to ethical sourcing and procurement of sustainable materials can bolster its image as an environmentally responsible brand, appealing to a growing demographic of eco-conscious consumers. The reverse is also true, brands associated with child or forced labour where this is found to be in their supply chains can suffer from loss of customers, revenue and reputation as well as potentially even legal consequences.

Internal Branding and Employee Engagement in Procurement:

Internal branding, the way an organization's values and culture are perceived by its employees, plays a crucial role in procurement. Employees who are proud of their organization's brand are more likely to engage deeply with their work, leading to better performance in procurement roles. This engagement can result in more innovative procurement strategies, improved vendor management, and a greater focus on aligning procurement practices with the organization's overall strategic goals.

Conclusion:

The role of an organization's branding in procurement and supply operations is deeply impactful. A strong brand can create competitive advantages, foster better supplier relationships, influence quality and sustainability standards, enhance consumer perception, and drive employee engagement. In the modern business world, where supply chains are complex and consumer expectations are high, branding is not just a marketing tool but a strategic asset in procurement and supply operations. Organizations that recognize and leverage the power of their brand within these operations are poised to achieve greater efficiency, sustainability, and overall success.

Tutor Notes

- This is a really random section of the study guide and doesn't really relate to the rest of the content.

Branding comes up on p.226 - 228. It therefore can come up as a question, but because it's such a small part of the syllabus, don't focus too much effort on this subject.

- If you remember one line from this topic it's this: "branding is not just a marketing tool but a strategic asset in procurement and supply operations"

- This type of question could come up as a scenario / case study. E.g. How does the branding of X Company impact upon their supply chain.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Describe what is meant by the 5 Rights of Procurement (25 points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution inExplanation partbelow.

Explanation:

How to approach the question

- This question is worth 25 marks so you can imagine what the mark scheme will look like. There are 5 Rights so there will be 5 points for each Right. Naming the Right will be one point, then you have 4 points for a description and example. You should therefore aim to have 4-5 sentences per Right.

- I would recommend using headings for this type of essay- clearly putting your essay into 5 sections for each right. This makes it easy for the examiner to mark.

Proposed Essay structure

- Introduction - what is meant by the 5 Rights

- Price

- Quality

- Quantity

- Time

- Place

- Conclusion - why it's important, all rights are equally as important

Example Essay

Procurement revolves around achieving the delicate balance of acquiring goods and/ or services at the right price, quality, quantity, time, and place. This essay explains why these "Five Rights of Procurement" are important and explains how using this metric can help procurement to make smart choices when they purchase goods or services.

Price:

Firstly, it is important that procurement do not simply seek to find the cheapest option. The First Right is about finding the product/ service at an affordable price that doesn't compromise on quality. Let's say a company is buying office furniture. They might go for a supplier that offers a good balance between cost and quality, ensuring they get good value for their money. Considerations here may include Total Cost of Ownership, the Price Iceberg, and Whole Life Costing. The company therefore may seek to get the best price,

but in relation to how long the furniture will last. A cheap chair that will break after one year may not be the best price compared to another chair which will last 10 years.

Quality:

The second right, quality, looks at legal compliance and fitness for purpose. Quality adherence aligns with specifications as well as legislation such as the UK Sale of Goods Act 1979. This helps ensure that items meet their commonly intended purpose and maintains satisfactory condition. Buyers deploy both reactive measures like Quality Control and proactive approaches like Quality Assurance to uphold the stipulated quality. This commitment not only ensures legal compliance but also underpins customer satisfaction, brand reputation, and ethical sourcing policies. An example of quality is an organisation buying a washing machine that conforms to ISO standard 97.060 and has a 2-year warranty.

Quantity:

The third right, quantity, is a strategic consideration about how much of an item to order. It is connected to efficient inventory management. One tool that procurement can use to ensure they order the right quantity of a product is Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) - this serves as a tool for finding the equilibrium between stock-holding costs and avoiding stockouts. Market conditions, supply chain dynamics (e.g. JIT / Lean manufacturing), and organizational policies collectively play a pivotal role in determining the right quantity. For example a confectionary manufacturer will need to order the right number of eggs to make cakes- they will need to consider how many eggs they will need in order to make the cakes, but also take into consideration that they may not need them all at once and that eggs can expire. The use of an MRP system is helpful when determining quantities of products to order.

Time:

Time is about getting things when we need them. In the above example, an egg delivery timing for a confectionary manufacturer will be pivotal to making the cakes on time. Other considerations about time include changing market forces and customer demand. The use of forecasting is therefore extremely useful; particularly if there are peaks in demand for a product, such as toys at Christmas. Moreover, organizations need to avoid bottlenecks and production stoppages, so time (including lead time and delivery time) is an important consideration when making orders.

Place:

Lastly, place is about getting things to the right location. Minimizing environmental impact, reducing risks during transit, and optimizing warehousing practices contribute to achieving the right place. This is particularly important for perishable items such as food, and for items which require specific storage conditions such as chemicals. This involves good planning in terms of logistics, minimizing any impact on the environment during transport and a consideration for safety.

In conclusion, the Five Rights of Procurement provide a structured framework for organizations to optimize their sourcing practices. All rights are equally as important and it is the relationship between the Rights which is key. While price, quality, quantity, time, and place form the foundation, evolving models acknowledge additional elements like the Right Relationship with the Supplier. Embracing these principles not only ensures operational efficiency but also promotes sustainability and ethical conduct throughout the procurement process, contributing to long-term success in a globalized and dynamic marketplace.

Tutor Notes

- The 5 Rights is a big topic in CIPS so do learn them off by heart. It's p. 20 in the study guide.
- The conclusion mentions that additional 'rights' are starting to be introduced into the matrix, this is true and isn't mentioned in this study guide. I believe this starts to come up in Level 5. Just something to be aware of- some people are now talking about other Rights such as finding the right supplier and the right relationship. It's good to know, but not essential for this essay. Neither is knowing the ISO standard for washing machines - that's certainly not in the book. You can sprinkle in your own knowledge to essays like this, as it demonstrates you're able to apply the theory to real life. Why I remember the ISO for washing machines is a different story....
- You could also have mentioned the following topics:
 - o price - using the right currency and incoterm, aggregation of spend, negotiating prices
 - o quality - conformance and performance specs
 - o quantity - fulfilling retail orders, large order quantities leading to discount
 - o time - additional costs of a stockout, impact on relationships and reputation
 - o place - additional costs if delivery fails
- This is the type of question you can easily over-write. It's a huge topic and you could easily spend too long on it and not have enough time to answer other questions. So be careful with your timings. You don't need to mention everything above.
- Another way this type of question can come up is as a scenario. E.g. XYZ is a manufacturer of cakes and needs to order eggs. Discuss how XYZ can ensure the 5 Rights of Procurement when ordering Eggs.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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 # 46

Some of our customers are white-collar workers with no time to waste, and need a CIPS certification urgently to get their promotions, meanwhile the other customers might aim at improving their skills. So we try to meet different requirements by setting different versions of our L4M1 question and answers. The special one is online L4M1 engine version. As an online tool, it is convenient and easy to study, supports all Web Browsers and system including Windows, Mac, Android, iOS and so on. You can apply this version of L4M1 exam questions on all eletric devices.

L4M1 Study Guide Pdf: <https://www.dumpsvalid.com/L4M1-still-valid-exam.html>

P.S. Free & New L4M1 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by DumpsValid: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UaECceBfZcj4rwi5X6c9ClA5ZJz5p1ZS>