

L4M1 Advanced Testing Engine - L4M1 Lab Questions

1. QUESTION 1

1. What is meant by a supply chain/supply chain management. (5 marks)

Supply chain management is the process of controlling and directing all activities involved in sourcing, procurement, production, logistics processes, the flow of materials, information, and finances (1st mark) among all parties involved such as suppliers, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and customers (2nd mark) to ensure products are manufactured and delivered to the end consumer efficiently and effectively (3rd mark). The supply chain is divided into two stages: the upstream and downstream of the supply chain. Upstream includes the activities and processes that occur before the production of a product, such as sourcing raw materials, design, and prototyping (4th mark) while downstream includes the activities and processes that occur after the production of a product, such as distribution, transportation, and sales (5th mark)



What's more, part of that 2Pass4sure L4M1 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=11oU0KCCWoQkKYxXbaG4s8HPDZ5AAgM99>

Might it be said that you are enthused about drifting through the CIPS L4M1 certification on the chief endeavor? Then, you are at the ideal locale for CIPS L4M1 exam Readiness. CIPS L4M1 Dumps gives you the most recent review material that has been figured out for you to pass the L4M1 exam on the key endeavor.

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"> 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

Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures, strategies, manuals, and internal function involvement.

>> L4M1 Advanced Testing Engine <<

Pass Guaranteed CIPS - L4M1 - Professional Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Advanced Testing Engine

Are you worried about insufficient time to prepare the exam? Do you have a scientific learning plan? Maybe you have set a series of to-do list, but it's hard to put into practice for there are always unexpected changes during the L4M1 exam. Here we recommend our L4M1 test prep to you. With innovative science and technology, our study materials have grown into a powerful and favorable product that brings great benefits to all customers. We are committed to designing a kind of scientific study material to balance your business and study schedule. With our L4M1 Exam Guide, all your learning process includes 20-30 hours. As long as you spare one or two hours a day to study with our latest L4M1 quiz prep, we assure that you will have a good command of the relevant knowledge before taking the exam. What you need to do is to follow the L4M1 exam guide system at the pace you prefer as well as keep learning step by step.

CIPS Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below

Explanation:

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

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

2) of 2 forms of hybrid structures- there's a couple in the study guide you can pick from- consortium, shared services, lead buyer and outsourced. In the old syllabus they used to discuss SCAN - Strategically Controlled Action Network and CLAN = Centre Led Action Network. This has been removed from the new syllabus, but I don't think it would be wrong to use SCAN and CLAN in this essay if you wanted to. However they are more complicated than the others and if you can talk about other models instead I'd definitely go for that.

Example Essay:

Centralized procurement refers to a procurement strategy where an organization consolidates its purchasing activities into a single, central department or unit. Instead of allowing individual departments or divisions within the organization to independently manage

their procurement processes, centralized procurement involves the concentration of these activities under a unified structure.

Key features of centralized procurement include:

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

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

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

4) **Improved Coordination and Communication:** Centralized procurement enhances coordination and communication within the organization. With a centralized structure, there is better visibility into overall procurement activities, allowing for improved collaboration, information sharing, and strategic planning. Moreover, this centralized control helps manage risks, ensure transparency, and monitor adherence to ethical and legal standards.

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

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

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

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

Consortium Procurement Model:

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

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

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

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

Shared Services Procurement Model:

In the shared services procurement model, various departments or business units within a single organization converge under a centralized procurement function. Rather than individual units managing their procurement independently, a dedicated shared services centre is established to provide procurement-related services across the organization. This model facilitates streamlined processes, ensures consistency through standardized procedures, and capitalizes on economies of scale.

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

redundancy, and ensures adherence to organizational policies and compliance requirements.

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

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

Tutor Notes:

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

NEW QUESTION # 16

Mo is the new Head of Procurement at Manufacturer X. Manufacturer X is a small organisation which creates bespoke robots for clients. Their supply chain is complex, sourcing many components from various suppliers.

Mo has joined the company at a pivotal time of growth. The company wishes to expand the procurement department and formalise its policies. Discuss 5 areas that Mo should consider when drafting the department's policies and manuals (25 points).

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- Remember as you're preparing an essay plan that this is a case study question, meaning everything has to relate back to Mo and Manufacturer X. So for the 5 areas- think about how this would be applicable for a robotics manufacturer. CIPS don't expect you to know anything about robotics so if you talk about KPIs for suppliers- just make them up- as long as they sound right-ish that's all that matters.

- Areas you could talk about include: competition, ethics, KPIs, quality, supplier appraisal, supplier evaluation, sustainability, transparency Example Essay Mo, stepping into the role of Head of Procurement at Manufacturer X during a pivotal period of growth, faces the task of expanding the department and formalizing its policies. In this intricate landscape of a small organization creating bespoke robots, five crucial areas demand Mo's careful consideration in the drafting of departmental policies and manuals: competition, ethics, quality, supplier evaluation, and sustainability.

Firstly, competition. As Manufacturer X navigates growth, Mo must establish transparent guidelines for competitive bidding processes. It is imperative to ensure fairness in supplier selection and implement strategies for cost competitiveness without compromising quality. Encouraging innovation and collaboration with suppliers becomes a strategic approach to gain a competitive edge in the market. Mo should be careful that his policies do not favour any suppliers over others and that consideration is given to allowing SMEs to bid for work.

Secondly, Ethics. Mo needs to develop an explicit code of ethics guiding procurement professionals in their interactions. This should emphasize honesty, integrity, and fair treatment. Additionally, establishing due diligence procedures to ensure suppliers adhere to ethical business practices, especially concerning labour and environmental standards is important. Moreover, whistleblower protection mechanisms should be put in place to encourage the reporting of ethical concerns without fear of reprisal.

Thirdly, Quality considerations. Given the bespoke nature of the robotics industry and the necessity of maintaining high standards for customer satisfaction, Mo must define and communicate stringent quality requirements to suppliers, emphasizing adherence to specifications and standards. The establishment of robust inspection and testing procedures at various stages of the supply chain is crucial, ensuring consistent component quality. Developing contingency plans and protocols for addressing quality issues promptly, including collaboration with suppliers for continuous improvement, should be integrated.

With the organization's growth, a systematic approach to supplier evaluation becomes paramount. Mo needs to develop a comprehensive evaluation framework, including criteria such as financial stability, reliability, and past performance. Implementing a supplier scorecard system is essential for tracking and assessing supplier performance over time. Moreover, fostering strategic relationships with key suppliers to promote collaboration, innovation, and long-term partnerships becomes a strategic imperative.

Lastly, Mo should consider sustainability, in particular environmental awareness and the promotion of sustainable practices into the supply chain for long-term viability. Developing sustainability criteria for supplier selection, considering factors such as environmental

impact, social responsibility, and ethical sourcing, is imperative. Encouraging suppliers to adopt environmentally friendly practices and certifications, such as ISO14001 or Fair Trade, becomes crucial. The integration of sustainability goals into procurement key performance indicators (KPIs) is essential for tracking progress and demonstrating the organization's commitment to corporate responsibility.

In conclusion, Mo's strategic focus on competition, ethics, quality, supplier evaluation, and sustainability is pivotal in laying the foundation for a procurement department that not only supports Manufacturer X's growth, but also aligns with its values and industry standards. This approach positions the organization for success in the dynamic landscape of bespoke robot manufacturing.

Tutor Notes

- This question is taken from P. 146 - note the question is on policies not strategy. These are slightly different concepts, but they do overlap. Policies are black and white- we do this and we don't do that. Strategies are about what the company wants to achieve. They're future orientated, where as a policy is about what we do now. So a policy may include sustainability, but strategy may talk about reducing pollution.

- CIPS could also ask you to talk about procurement strategies such as achieving cost reductions, environmental issues etc. These are also on p.146

NEW QUESTION # 17

Sarah is thinking of setting up a charity in the UK which will look after animals that have been abandoned. What regulations and governing bodies should Sarah be aware of when setting up her charity? (25 Points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- Your essay should mention at least one regulation and one governing body particular to the charity section and I would recommend these be the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities Commission.

- If you don't know a lot about the sector you can bring up more generalised regulations and governing bodies, such as financial conduct and the Equalities Act, but make sure it's relevant to Sarah. Her charity is a small, local one, so things like Modern Slavery Act will not be appropriate to talk about.

Example Essay

When setting up a charity in the UK, particularly one focused on animal welfare, there are several regulations and governing bodies that Sarah should be aware of. These ensure that the charity operates legally, ethically, and effectively.

A charity's purpose involves raising awareness and helping someone or something, in Sarah's case this will be local animals and potentially their owners. A charity has to satisfy two aspects: The benefit aspect and The public aspect. In the UK, both aspects are regulated by the Charities Act 2011.

To satisfy a benefit aspect, a charity must have a purpose that must be beneficial to the community it works in

- this must be in a way that is identifiable and capable of being proved by evidence. For Sarah this would be showing that her charity helps animals, potentially by taking them in off the street or removing them from dangerous homes and caring for them.

To satisfy a public aspect, a charity must benefit the public in general, or a sufficient section of the public. In Sarah's case the public benefit may be in removing stray dogs and cats from the streets where they can transport diseases and potentially attack people.

Most charities strive to satisfy both aspects but in some cases this is not possible.

All charities are regulated. Because charities are funded by donations from the public, businesses and sometimes from government, their conduct is regulated closely. Key regulatory bodies that Sarah will have to engage with include:

1. Charity Commission for England and Wales:

As the primary regulator for charities in England and Wales, the Charity Commission oversees the registration and regulation of charities. Sarah's organization must meet the legal definition of a charity and apply for registration if its income is over £5,000 per year.

The Commission ensures compliance with the Charities Act, offering guidance on charity governance, financial management, and reporting.

2. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC):

Charities can apply to HMRC for recognition as a charity for tax purposes. This status allows for tax reliefs and exemptions, including Gift Aid on donations.

HMRC ensures compliance with tax obligations and scrutinizes the use of charity funds.

3. Data Protection:

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018, any charity handling personal data must ensure its protection and comply with data privacy laws.

4. Health and Safety Executive (HSE):

The HSE provides guidelines for workplace safety, which are important if the charity has employees or volunteers.

In conclusion there are many regulations and bodies that Sarah should be aware of when setting up her charity.

Sarah should consider seeking legal advice or consulting with charity advisory services to ensure full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. Additionally, staying informed about changes in charity law and animal welfare legislation would be beneficial to the smooth operation of her charity.

Tutor Notes

- With case study questions you're not expected to know anything about the specific topic, in this case Animal Charities. If it happens to be something you know about, you can bring in some of your own knowledge, but this isn't a requirement to get a good score. You're not expected to know, for example about the Animal Welfare Act 2006, but if you happen to do so, it could be a nice little thing to add in. Just don't focus your essay on it. However you can make some sensible guesses on what Sarah will be doing, for example I talked about removing stray animals from the street.

- Charities comes up in LO 4.4 p.232

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

NEW QUESTION # 18

What is 'supply chain management'? Outline the drivers, advantages and disadvantages of using this approach within the Procurement Department of an organisation (25 points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach the question

- There are 4 main components to this question that you will have to answer, so my advice is to first write down subheadings for your essay so you don't miss any out: definition of supply chain management, drivers, advantages and disadvantages

- The question also brings up 2 concepts - supply chain management and tiered supply chains, it would be good to include a definition of both of these.

- Because of the number of things you'll have to write, you don't need to go into lots of detail - one paragraph per section will be enough.

Proposed Essay Structure

Intro - what is supply chain management and what is a tiered supply chain P1 - drivers P2 - advantages P3 - disadvantages

Conclusion - supply chains are complex due to globalisation Essay Ideas:

- Definition of supply chain management = Making something available in response to a buyer's requirements. The transformation of goods from raw material into an end product (input > conversion

> output)

- Drivers = Cost, Time/ Speed, Reliability, Responsiveness, Transparency, Globalisation

- Advantages = reduced costs by elimination of waste, improved responsiveness to customer requirements, joint-ventures with supply partners leading to innovations, tech sharing, improved communication leads to faster lead times for product development

- Disadvantages = needs considerable investment and internal support, closer relationships may be risky (IP, loss of control), issues in fairly distributing gains and risks (you don't need to talk about all of these- pick 1 or 2 you feel you know the best and focus on that) Example Essay Supply Chain Management (SCM) is the arrangement of processes involved in the production and distribution of goods / services - from the origin to the end consumer. In simple terms, it's taking a raw product and transforming it into an end product that a consumer would purchase. For example taking a potato from a farmer, giving it to a manufacturer to make into chips and sending these to retailers to be sold. SCM relies on close relationships between the parties in the supply chain and adds value to the product at every stage. A Tiered Supply Chain is a specific configuration within SCM that involves multiple levels of suppliers and sub-suppliers. A buyer will work with a small amount of Tier 1 suppliers who will in turn work with their own suppliers. In a tiered system there can be many, many layers of suppliers who all ultimately work towards creating the same product. This essay aims to delve into the drivers, advantages, and disadvantages associated with implementing a complex supply chain, such as the Tiered Supply Chain model.

The main drivers of using a tiered supply chain are often rooted in the pursuit of efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and flexibility. By consolidating suppliers into distinct tiers, organizations can streamline their management processes, reduce complexity, and enhance overall supply chain performance.

Additionally, tiered supply chains are often employed in response to the global nature of modern business, accommodating the need to source materials and components from various regions while maintaining a manageable and responsive supply network.

One of the advantages of a Tiered Supply Chain is the streamlined management of suppliers. In this model, there are fewer direct suppliers to oversee, simplifying the coordination and communication processes. This can lead to increased efficiency and responsiveness as organizations deal with a smaller, more manageable pool of suppliers. The consolidation of suppliers in a tiered system may also result in potential cost savings and improved collaboration with a select group of trusted partners.

However, the complexity of a Tiered Supply Chain brings disadvantages. One significant drawback is reduced visibility. As the

supply chain extends across multiple tiers, organizations may struggle to have a comprehensive view of the entire process. This lack of visibility can lead to challenges in tracking and responding to potential disruptions. Moreover, ethical risks emerge when companies have limited oversight over lower-tier suppliers, potentially exposing organizations to issues such as labour exploitation, environmental concerns, or violations of ethical standards.

In conclusion, supply chain management has evolved into a complex discipline due to the forces of globalization and consumer demands for speed and quality. The Tiered Supply Chain model, driven by these factors, presents both advantages and disadvantages. While managing fewer suppliers can enhance efficiency, the trade-off includes diminished visibility and increased ethical risks.

Organizations must carefully evaluate the specific needs of their operations and weigh the benefits against the challenges when deciding whether to adopt a Tiered Supply Chain. In this intricate landscape, the ability to balance complexity and efficiency becomes paramount for sustained success in the global marketplace.

Tutor Notes

- Definition of supply chain management is from p.5

- Drivers, advantages and disadvantages p.9

- This topic used to be much more in depth in the old syllabus and has been drastically simplified in the new study guide. The guide is actually quite light on this topic stating simply that "globalisation and localisation are both drivers of using supply chain tiering". If you don't work in manufacturing, or an industry that uses supply chain tiering, this concept may be a bit alien to you and I'd recommend doing a little extra research. The best example of supply chain tiering is in car manufacturing- and that would be a good example to use in an essay. Some additional links for research:

- Supplier Tiers: What's The Difference Between Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 | PLANERGY Software

- Sustainable Sourcing - Definition, Examples, Benefits & Best Practices (brightest.io)

- <https://youtu.be/fs1rDgBQy1M>

NEW QUESTION # 19

.....

The authority of CIPS L4M1 exam questions rests on its being high-quality and prepared according to the latest pattern. 2Pass4sure is proud to announce that our CIPS L4M1 Exam Dumps help the desiring candidates of CIPS L4M1 certification to climb the ladder of success by grabbing the CIPS Exam Questions.

L4M1 Lab Questions: <https://www.2pass4sure.com/CIPS-Level-4-Diploma-in-Procurement-and-Supply/L4M1-actual-exam-braindumps.html>

- L4M1 VCE Dumps ☐ Associate L4M1 Level Exam ☐ L4M1 Test Pdf ☐ Easily obtain free download of ☼ L4M1 ☐☐☐ by searching on ► www.practicevce.com ◀ ☉ L4M1 Passleader Review
- L4M1 Trustworthy Practice ☐ Associate L4M1 Level Exam (M) L4M1 Test Discount ☐ Open [www.pdfvce.com] enter ✓ L4M1 ☐ ✓ ☐ and obtain a free download ☐ L4M1 Test Discount
- 2026 Reliable L4M1 – 100% Free Advanced Testing Engine | Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Lab Questions ☐ Easily obtain free download of (L4M1) by searching on ☐ www.prepawaypdf.com ☐ ☐ L4M1 Passleader Review
- 100% Pass L4M1 - Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply –Professional Advanced Testing Engine ☐ Search for ⇒ L4M1 ⇐ on ► www.pdfvce.com ☐ immediately to obtain a free download ☐ L4M1 VCE Dumps
- L4M1 Exam Cram- L4M1 VCE Dumps - L4M1 Latest Dumps ☐ Open website ► www.exam4labs.com ◀ and search for { L4M1 } for free download ☐ Clearer L4M1 Explanation
- L4M1 Trustworthy Dumps ☐ L4M1 Test Engine ☐ L4M1 Technical Training ☐ Search for ⇒ L4M1 ☐☐☐ and easily obtain a free download on { www.pdfvce.com } ☐ L4M1 Passleader Review
- L4M1 Vce Files ☐ L4M1 Passleader Review ☐ L4M1 Passleader Review ☐ Copy URL ➡ www.verifiedumps.com ☐ open and search for “L4M1 ” to download for free ☐ New L4M1 Study Notes
- Realistic L4M1 Advanced Testing Engine - Guaranteed CIPS L4M1 Exam Success with Top L4M1 Lab Questions ☐ Immediately open 【 www.pdfvce.com 】 and search for ⇒ L4M1 ☐☐☐ to obtain a free download ♥ L4M1 Passleader Review
- 100% Pass L4M1 - Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply –Professional Advanced Testing Engine ☐ Search on ➡ www.exam4labs.com ☐☐☐ for “L4M1 ” to obtain exam materials for free download ☐ Study Materials L4M1 Review
- 100% Pass L4M1 - Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply –Professional Advanced Testing Engine ☐ Simply search for ☼ L4M1 ☐☐☐ for free download on (www.pdfvce.com) ☐ Reliable L4M1 Exam Online
- L4M1 Technical Training ☐ Reliable L4M1 Test Camp ☐ L4M1 Test Engine ☐ Go to website [www.prepawayete.com] open and search for ☐ L4M1 ☐ to download for free ☐ Study Materials L4M1 Review
- albiejnaq794671.blogacep.com, albertbvil432009.law-wiki.com, ledbookmark.com, learnup.center, tessabh849658.theisblog.com, bookmarkpressure.com, lombok-directory.com, abelkycu818691.digitollblog.com, deborahxpag588623.tusblogos.com, georgiagvor318146.ktwiki.com, Disposable vapes

BONUS!!! Download part of 2Pass4sure L4M1 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=11oU0KCCWoQkKYxXbaG4s8HPDZ5AAgM99>