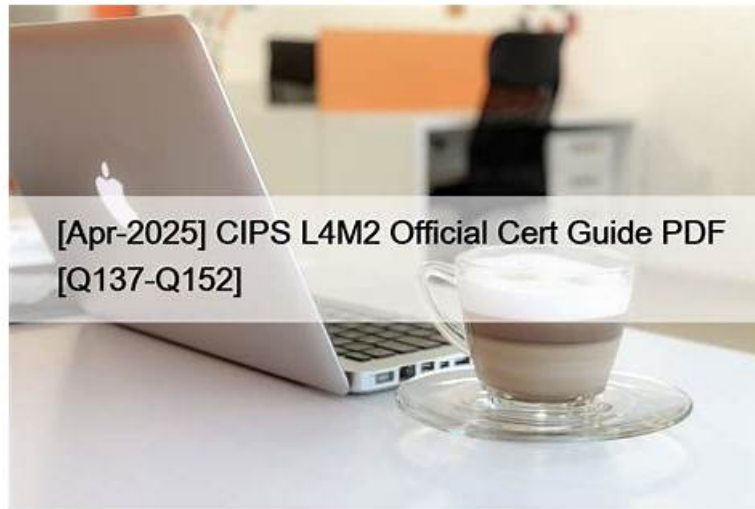


L4M2 Exam Reference, L4M2 Latest Braindumps Book



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of PassExamDumps L4M2 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-dQSTaOy-h8WqhBggpmj2un1Y__Wg34

As the rapid development of the world economy and intense competition in the international, the leading status of knowledge-based economy is established progressively. A lot of people are in pursuit of a good job, a L4M2 certification, and a higher standard of life. It is very important for us to keep pace with the changeable world and update our knowledge if we want to get a good job, a higher standard of life and so on. First, we need to get a good L4M2 Quiz prep. Because we only pass L4M2 exam and get a certificate, we can have the chance to get a decent job and make more money.

CIPS Level 4M2 Defining Business Needs module is crucial for professionals who are looking to progress in their procurement and supply careers. This module provides learners with the skills and knowledge needed to identify and analyze organizational needs, which is a key competency for any procurement professional. By taking this module, learners will be able to demonstrate their expertise in procurement and supply chain management.

The Defining Business Needs certification exam covers a broad range of topics including the principles of business analysis, stakeholder management, requirements engineering, and business architecture. L4M2 Exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of these topics and their ability to apply them in real-world scenarios. L4M2 exam is conducted online and consists of 60 multiple choice questions that must be completed within 90 minutes.

>> L4M2 Exam Reference <<

L4M2 Latest Braindumps Book - Exam L4M2 Study Guide

PassExamDumps's experienced expert team has developed effective training program a for CIPS certification L4M2 exam, which is very fit for candidates. PassExamDumps provide you the high quality product, which can let you do simulation test before the real CIPS Certification L4M2 Exam. So you can take a best preparation for the exam.

CIPS L4M2 exam is a key qualification for procurement professionals who want to progress to more senior roles within their organization. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the procurement process and the skills required to develop effective procurement strategies. L4M2 Exam is also recognized by employers as a valuable qualification for procurement professionals.

CIPS Defining Business Needs Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Robert is a buyer at Pickton's Farm Products (PFP), a manufacturer of food products that are sold to supermarkets. Robert will be sourcing from local farmers to supply PFP with raw materials for PFP's products. What is a major supply chain risk that Robert needs to be aware of which is specific to this market?

- A. A supplier may deliver an incorrect quantity of materials to PFP, leading to PFP incurring storage charges
- B. The quality of goods received by PFP may be of varying quality and need to be returned to the supplier for replacement

- C. Suppliers to PFP may also supply other customers which they prioritise over PFP, leading to delays in PFP's production process
- D. Extreme or unexpected weather conditions may affect the supplier's ability to supply PFP in line with quantity and timing requirements

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 16

A CPO is analyzing whole life cycle costing of a machinery. He realises that cost elements are not specific but come from a range of values. Which whole-life costing model should the CPO use to get the most accurate total cost of ownership?

- A. Optimisation models
- B. Kraljic's preferencing model
- C. Simulation models
- D. Decision support models

Answer: C

Explanation:

There are three basic groups of WLC (whole life-cycle costing) models:

- Decision support models
- Simulation models: Life cycle cost is an essential approach to decide on alternative rehabilitation strategies for infrastructure systems. Monte Carlo simulation approach is used to develop a stochastic life cycle cost (SLCC) model and methodology in order to compare different rehabilitation scenarios/alternatives for infrastructures, such as water mains. This method assumes that some inputs are randomly variable in a range of values.
- Optimisation models

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following factors should be assessed to understand the competitiveness of a supply market?

- A. Previous price paid for goods
- B. Number of suppliers within the market
- C. Presence of a minimum wage
- D. Gross National Product (GNP) of the country of manufacture

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (from CIPS L4M2 - Market Management) The number of suppliers and market concentration determine competitiveness.

A market with many suppliers tends to be more competitive; fewer suppliers increase supplier power and reduce price competition. Hence, Option B correctly identifies a key factor in market competitiveness.

Relevant L4M2 references:

* Section: "Assessing supply market structures"

* Model: "Porter's Five Forces - Supplier Power"

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following are typical environmental considerations throughout the contract life cycle? Select the TWO that apply.

- A. Waste management
- B. Pollution control
- C. Inequality
- D. Health and safety
- E. Modern slavery

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

All procurement has some level of impact on the environment that needs to be minimised to ensure sustainable procurement practices.

The greatest opportunity to influence environmental outcomes is by selecting products and services with the least ongoing environmental impacts, such as use of water, electricity and fuel, waste/disposal management, and impact on human health over the life of the product or service.

Lifecycle stages that impact on the environment:

Diagram Description automatically generated

Most goods and services will have an element of environment impact in a number of areas. The five main impact areas are listed in the following table.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

Source: Buying for Victoria

Reference: CIPS study guide page 137-139

LO 3, AC 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 19

Ethan is the newly appointed CEO of ATT Group. He sees that the company is wasting financial resources on unnecessary spends. To solve this problem, Ethan requires all functional managers to prepare their department budget from scratch. Each spend must have justification or it will not be approved. Which budgeting method is Ethan using?

- A. Activity-based budget
- B. Incremental budget
- C. Zero-based budget
- D. Value proposition budget

Answer: C

Explanation:

There are four common types of budgets that companies use: (1) incremental, (2) activity-based, (3) value proposition, and (4) zero-based.

Incremental budgeting takes last year's actual figures and adds or subtracts a percentage to obtain the current year's budget. It is the most common method of budgeting because it is simple and easy to understand.

Activity-based budgeting is a top-down budgeting approach that determines the amount of inputs required to support the targets or outputs set by the company. For example, a company sets an out-put target of \$100 million in revenues. The company will need to first determine the activities that need to be undertaken to meet the sales target, and then find out the costs of carrying out these activities.

In value proposition budgeting, the budgeter considers the following questions:

- Why is this amount included in the budget?
- Does the item create value for customers, staff, or other stakeholders?
- Does the value of the item outweigh its cost? If not, then is there another reason why the cost is justified?

Value proposition budgeting is really a mindset about making sure that everything that is included in the budget delivers value for the business. Value proposition budgeting aims to avoid unnecessary expenditures

- although it is not as precisely aimed at that goal as our final budgeting option, zero-based budgeting.

As one of the most commonly used budgeting methods, zero-based budgeting starts with the assumption that all department budgets are zero and must be rebuilt from scratch. Managers must be able to justify every single expense. No expenditures are automatically "okayed". Zero-based budgeting is very tight, aiming to avoid any and all expenditures that are not considered absolutely essential to the company's successful (profitable) operation. This kind of bottom-up budgeting can be a highly effective way to "shake things up".

This is the method used in the scenario.

Reference:

- CIPS study guide page 58

- Types of Budgets - The Four Most Common Budgeting Methods (corporatefinanceinstitute.com) LO 1, AC 1.4

NEW QUESTION # 20

.....

L4M2 Latest Braindumps Book: <https://www.passexamdumps.com/L4M2-valid-exam-dumps.html>

- CIPS L4M2 Exam Dumps - Best Tips To Ace Your Exam Open www.prep4away.com and search for ➔ L4M2

