

Visual L4M1 Cert Exam & L4M1 Dumps Questions

CIPS L4M1 Mock Exam Questions

Exam Name: Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply

Exam Code: L4M1

Related Certification(s): CIPS Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply Certification
Certification Provider: CIPS

Expected L4M1 Exam Topics, as suggested by CIPS :

Topic 1: Understand and analyse the added value through procurement and supply chain management. This section of the exam measures skills of supply chain managers related to identifying added value outcomes in procurement and supply and evaluating cost savings, service improvements, and innovations contributions. It also measures procurement and supply processes that contribute to added value.

Topic 2: 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 3: 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 Procedures, strategies, manuals, and internal function involvement.

Topic 4: 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 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.

2026 Latest Itcerttest L4M1 PDF Dumps and L4M1 Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GeW6QGq6_5II8xVfT9m4oJxNoENHp-Tx

Market is a dynamic place because a number of variables keep changing, so is the practice materials field of the L4M1 practice exam. Our L4M1 exam dumps are indispensable tool to pass it with high quality and low price. Once you decide to buy, you will have many benefits like free update lasting one-year and convenient payment mode. We will inform you immediately once there are latest versions of L4M1 Test Question released. And if you get any questions, please get contact with us, our staff will be online 24/7 to solve your problems all the way.

We always adhere to the principle of ‘mutual development and benefit’, and we believe our L4M1 practice materials can give you a timely and effective helping hand whenever you need in the process of learning our L4M1 study braindumps. For we have been in this career over ten years and we are good at tracing the changes of the L4M1 guide prep in time and update our exam dumps fast and accurately.

>> Visual L4M1 Cert Exam <<

CIPS L4M1 Dumps Questions | L4M1 Valid Dumps Ebook

You can invest safely spend your money to get L4M1 exam preparation products with as we provide money back guarantee. If you won't pass the actual L4M1 exam, after using the Itcerttest practice test or PDF questions and answers booklet useful for preparing the L4M1 exam version, you can get the money back. We offer a free trial also, so that you can check the quality and working of L4M1 Exam Practice test software. In case, you have prepared the L4M1 exam with our products and did not pass the exam we will reimburse your money.

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"> 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 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"> Understand and analyse the added value through procurement and supply chain management: This section of the exam measures skills of supply chain managers related to identifying added value outcomes in procurement and supply and evaluating cost savings, service improvements, and innovations contributions. It also measures procurement and supply processes that contribute to added value. |
| Topic 5 | <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 |

CIPS Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

Explain how a focus on each of the 'five rights of procurement' can be used to meet Fast Fashion's objectives.

Fast Fashion is a national retailer of a variety of lower-priced clothing items, which are sold to men, women and children. It currently has 50 stores across different parts of the country and these are primarily based in the centres of towns and cities.

Fast Fashion buys its finished products, that are packaged ready for sale, from a range of global clothing manufacturers and then these are shipped directly from these suppliers to the stores. Fast Fashion then label and price the products in the stockrooms of each store, before putting them into the shops' retail areas for sale to their customers.

As its stores are located in high-cost city and town centres, it has limited space for storage and rely on its suppliers to deliver on time and in the required quantities. Although Fast Fashion can compete with similarly priced physical high-street retailers, it is facing increased competition from global online sellers, who often buy the same product from the same suppliers, but can charge less due to the lower costs in their overall supply chain. In addition, some of its global suppliers have threatened to increase their prices, stating that their labour costs are rising in the developing economies in which they operate.

In order to meet Fast Fashion's objectives of effectively and efficiently managing the spend with its supply base, you have been recruited as an experienced procurement and supply manager.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below

Explanation:

The 'five rights of procurement' are: right quality, right quantity, right place, right time, and right price. Focusing on each of these can help Fast Fashion meet its objective of managing spend effectively and efficiently with its suppliers.

1. Right Quality

Fast Fashion must ensure that the clothing it purchases meets the quality expectations of its customers. As a retailer of lower-priced fashion, the quality must be fit for purpose, durable enough for use, and consistent across batches.

By working closely with global suppliers and setting clear specifications, Fast Fashion can reduce issues such as defective goods or returns, which would increase costs. For example, poor-quality garments could damage brand reputation and lead to lost sales.

Therefore, achieving the right quality helps to:

Reduce waste and returns

Maintain customer satisfaction

Avoid unnecessary costs

2. Right Quantity

Due to limited storage space in city-centre stores, ordering the correct quantity is critical. Overstocking would lead to storage problems, while understocking could result in lost sales.

Fast Fashion should use demand forecasting and sales data to order appropriate quantities and possibly adopt just-in-time (JIT) delivery approaches.

For example, frequent smaller deliveries from suppliers would help balance stock levels and reduce holding costs.

This ensures:

Efficient use of limited space

Reduced inventory holding costs

Availability of products for customers

3. Right Place

Products must be delivered directly to the correct store locations, as Fast Fashion's model relies on suppliers shipping directly to stores rather than central warehouses.

Ensuring delivery to the right place reduces handling costs and delays. If goods are sent to the wrong location, it would create additional transport costs and operational inefficiencies.

For example, accurate logistics coordination and clear delivery instructions can ensure goods arrive at the correct store first time.

This helps:

Improve operational efficiency

Reduce unnecessary transport costs

Ensure products reach customers quickly

4. Right Time

Timing is especially important in the fast fashion industry, where trends change quickly and stores have limited storage.

Fast Fashion depends heavily on suppliers delivering on time, as delays can lead to stockouts and missed sales opportunities. Late deliveries may also result in outdated stock that is no longer in demand.

For example, implementing supplier performance monitoring and agreements (such as SLAs) can help ensure timely deliveries.

This enables:

Continuous product availability

Reduced risk of lost sales

Better response to changing fashion trends

5. Right Price

Fast Fashion faces strong competition from online retailers with lower operating costs, as well as increasing supplier prices due to rising labour costs.

To achieve the right price, procurement must focus on:

Negotiating with suppliers

Building long-term relationships

Exploring alternative or lower-cost suppliers

Considering total cost of ownership (not just purchase price)

For example, consolidating orders or forming strategic partnerships may help secure better pricing.

This supports:

Cost control and profitability

Competitive pricing in the market

Efficient spend management

Conclusion

By focusing on the five rights of procurement, Fast Fashion can improve efficiency across its supply chain. This will allow the company to control costs, improve supplier performance, and remain competitive against online retailers, while meeting customer expectations.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Describe the main stages of the CIPS Procurement and Supply Cycle (25 points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below

Explanation:

How to respond to this question:

- Include as many of the stages as you can, but it's not vital to remember them all. You should aim to remember at least 8 of the 13 steps.

- The steps are; Define Business Need, Market Analysis + Make vs Buy, Develop Strategy and Plan, Pre-Procurement Market

Testing, Develop Documents and Specification, Supplier Selection, Issue Tender, Bid Evaluation, Contract Award and Implementation, Warehouse Logistics, Contract performance and Improvement, Supplier Relationship Management and Asset Management Essay Plan:

Introduction - Explain what the CIPS Procurement and Supply Cycle is - a tool to be used by procurement professionals which tracks a procurement exercise from inception to close. It's helpful as it ensures procurement exercises are done correctly and steps are completed in the right order.

- Describe (briefly) what happens at each stage of the cycle, giving examples. You should put each stage into a separate paragraph. It's also a good idea to name the stages in chronological order. Some ideas of things you could mention include:

- 1) Define Business Need and Develop Specification - Identify what the need is, what type of purchase, put together a business case and outline the requirements
- 2) Market Analysis and Make vs Buy Decision - analyse the market using market segmentation (e.g. by buyer, product, geography etc) or use Porter's 5 Forces (buyer and supplier power, threat of new entrants, threat of substitutions, supplier rivalry). Looks at if what you want to procure is actually available.
- 3) Develop Strategy / Plan - you could use a STEEPLE and SWOT analysis. Consider if this is the right time to procure. Create timelines and budgets.
- 4) Pre-Procurement Market Testing - consider stakeholder engagement, supplier engagement, new / upcoming legislation, currency fluctuations, market, competitor actions. Is this the best time to procure? Will it be successful?
- 5) Develop Documentation / Creation of Contract terms- firm up the requirements and create the formal documents for the tender exercise. This may be a RFQ or ITT. Define the offer. Include KPIs.
- 6) Supplier Selection - May not be required for rebuys but an important step for new buys. May use a list of pre-approved suppliers or this may be going out to the open market. You can shortlist suppliers by sending out a pre-qualification questionnaire.
- 7) Issue Tender - Electronically, consider whether to use an open vs closed procurement exercise
- 8) Bid / Tender Evaluation - Very flexible for companies in the private sector but there are guiding principles for doing this for public procurement; transparency, equal treatment, proportionality. Often considers both price and quality.
- 9) Contract Award and Implementation- Organisations may have different processes for different values (e.g. large purchases may need senior management approval, but under £500 just needs a manager's signature). May require post-award negotiation. Contract is drafted and signed.
- 10) Warehouse Logistics and receipt - includes POs and Invoices. Battle of the Forms. Goods Inwards = receiving and inspecting goods- may use quality control.
- 11) Contract performance review - ensuring contract obligations are fulfilled includes P2P procedures, database management, budgeting / costs monitoring, reporting and dispute resolution.
- 12) Supplier Management - will depend on the relationship but includes; contact / meetings with the supplier, motivating / incentivising the supplier, working with them on performance issues, ensuring KPIs are met.
- 13) Asset Management / End of Life- considers TCO, ongoing maintenance and costs, insurance and warranties and disposal of the item once it has reached the end of its life.

Conclusion - The CIPS Procurement Cycle is cycle rather than process as it is a continuous loop and needs constantly emerge. It never ends. New buys are more likely to follow all the stages of the cycle, rebuys may skip steps Tutor Notes:

- Often steps 11 and 12 are confused or merged together but they are different. It's possible to have great contract management and a poor supplier relationship i.e. the contract is working effectively and the supplier is delivering in line with the contract BUT the relationship may be fraught with tension and the buyer and supplier don't like each other.

- To get a high score I would include examples of all of the stages, but remember you only have 45 minutes to answer the question, so balance detail with timing so you don't overwrite

- The procurement cycle is on p. 70 or you can download it here: [Procurement Supply Cycle | CIPS](#)

NEW QUESTION # 47

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 / Reference, 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 remortgaged 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)

NEW QUESTION # 48

Discuss 3 areas of regulation relating to competition that a procurement professional should be aware of (25 points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below

Explanation:

How to approach this question

- This question is very vague. Sometimes CIPS do this. It allows for you to be a bit more free in your response, but can also be quite stressful because you don't 100% know what they're after.

- For this question we're looking at competitions, so full tenders where lots of suppliers are invited to bid for an opportunity. This means the type of things we could be discussing include; IP, cartels, merger controls and monopolies.

Example Essay

Procurement professionals operate within a legal framework that regulates competition, aiming to ensure fair business practices and prevent anti-competitive behaviour. Three critical areas of regulation related to competition that procurement professionals should be aware of include intellectual property, cartels, and merger controls.

Intellectual Property (IP):

Intellectual property encompasses creations of the mind, such as inventions, designs, and brand names, protected by law. In the context of procurement, understanding intellectual property is essential when dealing with suppliers' products, technologies, or services that may involve intellectual property rights.

Procurement professionals must be aware of the intellectual property rights associated with the goods or services they are procuring. This includes respecting patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets owned by suppliers. Due diligence is crucial to ensure that the products or services being procured do not infringe on the intellectual property rights of others, requiring verification of legal ownership and legitimacy. An example of something procurement should look out for include ensuring goods are authentic and not counterfeit.

Cartels:

Cartels involve agreements between competitors to control prices, manipulate markets, or restrict competition. For procurement professionals, it is imperative to be vigilant and avoid engaging in or unintentionally supporting cartel activities. Procurement professionals should refrain from participating in anti-competitive behaviour, such as bid-rigging or price-fixing, which are common cartel activities. This involves not colluding with suppliers or competitors to manipulate procurement processes. Maintaining open and fair competition is essential, ensuring that procurement processes remain transparent, competitive, and free from attempts to distort market dynamics, thereby preventing the formation of cartels and promoting a level playing field.

One notable example involved the construction industry in the UK. In 2019, the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) fined three major suppliers to the construction industry for participating in a cartel. The companies, which supplied concrete drainage products, were found to have coordinated their behaviour to share markets, fix prices, and rig bids. The investigation revealed that these companies had breached competition law by engaging in anti-competitive practices that limited competition and negatively impacted customers. The fines imposed were part of the CMA's efforts to deter and penalize such cartel behaviour, emphasizing the importance of fair competition in procurement. The Directors of the companies have also been banned from undertaking the role of Director of any company for 12 years.

Merger Controls:

Merger controls are regulations overseeing the consolidation of companies, mergers, and acquisitions to prevent monopolistic practices and protect fair competition. Procurement professionals need to be aware of these regulations, especially when dealing with suppliers undergoing mergers or acquisitions.

Staying informed about mergers and acquisitions within the supplier base is crucial. If a key supplier undergoes such changes, it may impact the stability of the supply chain or alter market dynamics. Procurement professionals need to be aware of potential changes in supplier relationships, pricing structures, or product/service availability resulting from mergers. Engaging in proactive risk management and contingency planning is necessary to mitigate any negative impacts on procurement operations.

Mergers are actively watched in the UK by the Competition and Markets Authority, and where rules are broken, the CMA can intervene and even prevent mergers from happening. A notable example of this was the attempted merger between JD Sports and Footasylum - the companies were fined millions of pounds for exchanging information and attempting to collude and distort the marketplace.

In conclusion, procurement professionals play a crucial role in navigating these regulatory landscapes effectively. Understanding intellectual property, avoiding cartel activities, and staying informed about merger controls contribute to fostering fair and transparent competition within the marketplace.

Tutor Notes

- The construction example of a cartel can be found here Supply of precast concrete drainage products: civil investigation - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) but feel free to use your own!

- The JD/ Footasylum one is here: JD Sports and Footasylum fined £4.7m for competition breach - BBC News. Basically, the CMA got involved because the two firms were sharing private information and having secret meetings, with the intention that they could combine. The CMA thought it was super dodgy and that it would distort the trainer / footwear market in the UK so they fined the companies and told them to stop it.
- The study guide is a bit light on this topic, so I would do a bit of extra research and have an example in your back pocket for if you need it. P. 142 If you want an example of IP issues- Shein is a great company to look at- 'They took my world': fashion giant Shein accused of art theft | Art and design | The Guardian

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is a Code of Ethics? What should an Ethical Policy Contain? What measures can an organisation take if there is a breach of their Ethical Policy? (25 points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

- Firstly give a short definition of Code of Ethics: a document that sets out moral principles or values about what is right and wrong.
- What an Ethical Policy should contain: Condition of workers, Environment, H+S, Discrimination, Gift / Bribery Policy, Whistleblowing, Confidentiality, Fair Dealings, Declaration of Conflict of Interests. You won't have time to go into depth on all of these, so pick a few where you want to give an example.
- Measures to take if there is a breach: depending on what the breach is and who breached it this could include: education/ training, sanctions, blacklisting, reporting to authorities, publicise the issue, use a performance improvement plan, issue warnings, dismissal.

Example Essay:

A code of ethics is a formal document or set of principles that outlines the values, ethical standards, and expected conduct for individuals within an organization. It serves as a guide for employees and stakeholders, shaping their behaviour and decision-making to align with the organization's ethical framework. It may take the form of a Mission Statement, Core Values, Specific Guidelines or established reporting mechanisms. The purpose of the Code is to establish standards, promote integrity, mitigate risks and build trust- with both internal and external stakeholders.

A Code of Ethics may contain the following:

- Condition of workers - stating what the company will provide to the employees to make sure the environment is safe. This could include the physical environment but also hours worked, opportunities for breaks etc. Depending on the sector it could detail shift patterns, expectations regarding overtime and compensation.
 - Environment - this section would discuss compliance with legislation regarding pollution, disposal of waste materials etc. Depending on the company's goals- they may have higher commitments to the environment than those imposed by the government. Additional commitments may include NetZero targets or the use of renewable sources of energy.
 - H+S- Health and Safety. Ensuring that the working environment is free of hazards and that workers have the training and equipment they need to complete the work safely. E.g. PPE
 - Discrimination- a promise not to discriminate based on any characteristic. Aligns with the Equalities Act.
- Policy should include how the company would handle situations, for example if an employee reports an issue of discrimination or harassment. This may involve the use of a whistleblowing hotline or details on how to contact HR.
- Gift / Bribery Policy - this area of the code of conduct would explain whether the company allows staff members to receive gifts (e.g. from suppliers) and the processes to complete if they do (e.g. return the item, complete an internal document, donate the gift to charity). Different companies and industries will have different rules surrounding this, the Public Sector is much more likely to reject gifts from suppliers for example.
 - Declaration of conflict of interests- this explains what staff should do if there is a conflict. For example if they are running a tender and their father owns one of the suppliers who is bidding for the work. The conflict of interest policy will explain what the person should do, how to report it and have mechanisms in place to ensure that nothing untoward could come of the situation. This may be having another member of staff mark the tender to ensure unbiasedness.

Measures to take in case of a breach

A response to a breach will depend on who breached the policy - whether this is an employee or a supplier. It will also depend on the severity of the breach.

Remedies for a supplier breach could include: education / training if the breach is minor. Supplier development if the relationship with the supplier is very important (for example if there are no other suppliers the buyer could turn to) and the breach is minor. If the breach is major such as fraud or misappropriation of funds, a buyer could look to issue sanctions, claim damages and dismiss the supplier. There could be options to claim liquidated damages if this is included in the contract. For very serious offenses the buyer may blacklist the supplier- never use them ever again and could also report the issue to the police if the breach is also criminal (e.g. modern slavery or fraud).

Remedies for an employee breach could include: for minor breaches training may be required, particularly if it was a junior member

of the team and it was an innocent mistake like forgetting to fill out a form when they received a Gift. The employee could be carefully monitored and put on an Improvement Plan. If internal issues are found, such as several staff are breaching the Code of Ethics, senior management could look to review policies to make sure issues are being flagged and responded to in the best way. Employees who fail to follow the Ethical Policy, either through routinely failing to adhere to it or through a major breach could be dismissed from the organisation. There would need to be strong evidence of this.

In conclusion it is important for all organisations regardless of size of industry to have an Ethics Policy.

Sharing the code of ethics with staff is a fundamental step in embedding ethical principles into the organizational culture. Regular communication and training reinforce these principles, fostering a shared commitment to ethical behaviour across all levels of the organization.

Tutor Notes

- In an essay like this it's always a good example to use examples. They can be hypothetical - you don't have to know any company's Ethics policy off by heart. E.g. If a supplier breached a buyer's Ethical Policy by employing Child Labour in their factories, an appropriate measure for the buyer to take would be to cancel the contract and find another supplier. This is because not only is Child Labour illegal, the buyer will not want to be associated with this supplier as it will have negative repercussions on their image. The best response would therefore be to distance themselves from the supplier.

- Code of Ethics and an Ethics Policy are the same thing. Just different language. The terms can be used interchangeably

- Study guide p. 128

NEW QUESTION # 50

.....

It is known to us that the error correction is very important for these people who are preparing for the L4M1 exam in the review stage. It is very useful and helpful for a lot of people to learn from their mistakes, because many people will make mistakes in the same way, and it is very bad for these people to improve their accuracy. If you want to correct your mistakes when you are preparing for the L4M1 Exam, the study materials from our company will be the best choice for you.

L4M1 Dumps Questions: https://www.itcerttest.com/L4M1_braindumps.html

- L4M1 Test Answers - Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Test Torrent - L4M1 Guide Torrent Search for { L4M1 } and download it for free on **【 www.easy4engine.com 】** website L4M1 Intereactive Testing Engine
- 2026 Visual L4M1 Cert Exam | Accurate 100% Free L4M1 Dumps Questions Simply search for ▶ L4M1 ◀ for free download on ➡ www.pdfvce.com L4M1 Cost Effective Dumps
- L4M1 Online Training ↗ L4M1 Guide Latest L4M1 Learning Materials Search for **【 L4M1 】** and easily obtain a free download on www.vce4dumps.com L4M1 Valid Dumps Questions
- Quiz 2026 CIPS L4M1 Fantastic Visual Cert Exam Enter 「 www.pdfvce.com 」 and search for ✓ L4M1 ✓ to download for free L4M1 Certification Questions
- Visual L4M1 Cert Exam - 100% Pass L4M1 - First-grade Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply Dumps Questions The page for free download of « L4M1 » on 「 www.validtorrent.com 」 will open immediately Real L4M1 Dumps
- L4M1 Exam Bible Positive L4M1 Feedback L4M1 Certification Questions (www.pdfvce.com) is best website to obtain ⇒ L4M1 ⇐ for free download L4M1 Exam Bible
- L4M1 New Test Materials Exam L4M1 Fees L4M1 Guide Search for (L4M1) and download it for free on ➡ www.prepawaypdf.com website L4M1 New Test Materials
- Quiz 2026 CIPS L4M1 Fantastic Visual Cert Exam Open website ➡ www.pdfvce.com and search for ☀ L4M1 ☀ for free download L4M1 Reliable Dumps Files
- Real L4M1 Dumps L4M1 Certification Questions L4M1 Pass Guarantee Search on ➡ www.dumpsquestion.com for ▶ L4M1 ◀ to obtain exam materials for free download L4M1 Reliable Dumps Files
- L4M1 Guide L4M1 Exam Bible L4M1 Intereactive Testing Engine Easily obtain ➡ L4M1 for free download through ☀ www.pdfvce.com ☀ L4M1 Guide
- 2026 Visual L4M1 Cert Exam | Accurate 100% Free L4M1 Dumps Questions Open www.vceengine.com enter (L4M1) and obtain a free download L4M1 Pass Guarantee
- startupxplore.com, k12.instructure.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.aliusa.net, zenwriting.net, wjhsd.instructure.com, 114.xianlaiban.top, giphy.com, www.1wanjia.com, bd.enrollbusiness.com, Disposable vapes

BONUS!!! Download part of Itcerttest L4M1 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GeW6QGq6_5II8xVfT9m4oJxNoENHp-Tx