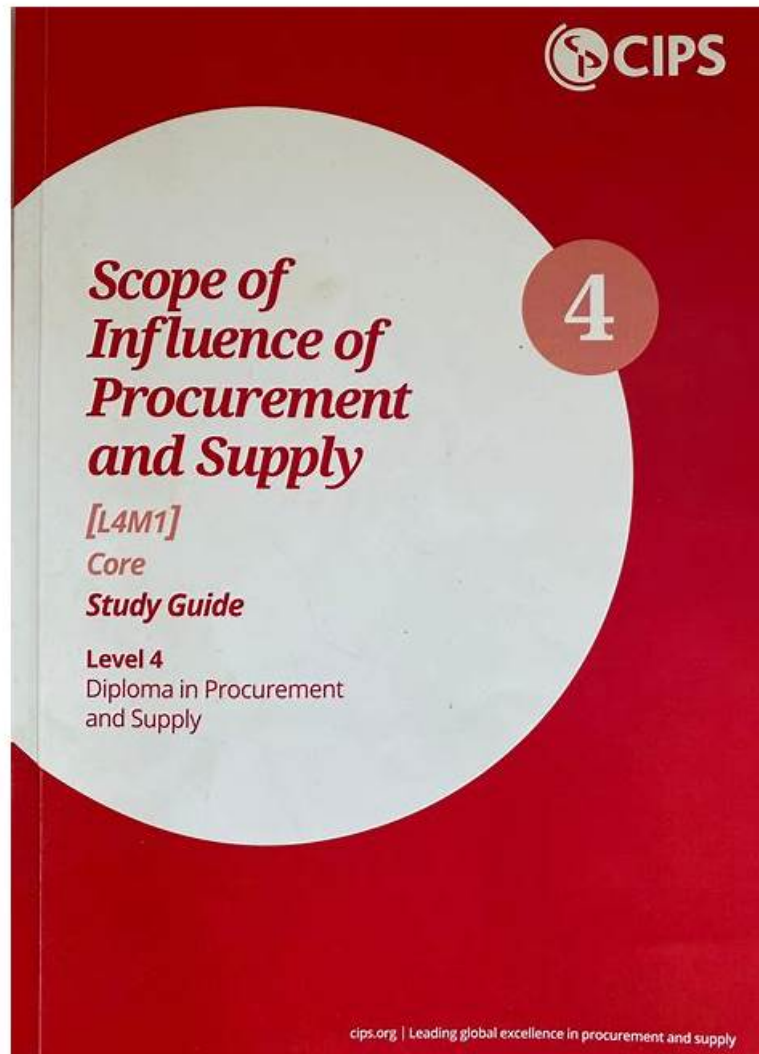


L4M1 PrüfungGuide, CIPS L4M1 Zertifikat - Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply



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>> L4M1 Prüfungs <<

L4M1 Zertifizierungsfragen, L4M1 Dumps

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Firmen sehr beliebt. Aber es ist nicht so leicht, diese Zertifikate zu erhalten. Die CIPS L4M1 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine schwierige Zertifizierungsprüfung. Obwohl viele Menschen beteiligen sich an der CIPS L4M1 Zertifizierungsprüfung, ist jedoch die Pass-Quote eher niedrig.

CIPS L4M1 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.
Thema 2	<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.
Thema 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.
Thema 4	<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 L4M1 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q30-Q35):

30. Frage

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

Antwort:

Begründung:

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

31. Frage

Explain, with examples, the three different ways one can categorise procurement spend: direct vs indirect, capital expenditure vs operational expenditure and stock vs non-stock items. (25 points)

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

The knowledge to remember:

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Essay Plan :

Remember to include examples for each of the six categories of spend. This is specifically asked for in the question so it's important to include as many examples as you can. To do this you could take an example organisation such as a cake manufacturer and explain which of their purchases would fall into each category and why.

Introduction - explain why procurement categorises spend

- Direct - these are items that are incorporated into the final goods (the cakes) so would include raw materials such as flour, eggs, sugar etc

- Indirect - these are items that the company needs, but don't go into the end product. For example, cleaning products and MRO supplies for the machines

- Capital Expenditure- these are large one-off purchases, such as buying a new piece of equipment such as a giant oven to cook the cakes.
 - Operational Expenditure - these are purchases that are required to ensure the business can function day-to- day. They may include PPE for the workers in the factory and cleaning equipment
 - Stock items - these are items procured in advance and held in inventory until they are needed. In a cake manufacturing factory this could be PPE for staff such as hairnets and gloves. The organisation will buy these in bulk and keep them in a stock cupboard, using these as and when they are required
 - Non- stock items - items that are not stored and used right away. An example would be eggs- these will need to be put directly into the cakes as they would go off if bought in advance.
- Conclusion - the categories are not mutually exclusive - an item can be direct and operational, or indirect and stock. Different companies may use different systems to classify items of spend.

Example Introduction and Conclusion

Introduction

Procurement categorizes spend to efficiently manage resources and make strategic decisions. Three primary ways of categorizing procurement spend include distinguishing between direct and indirect spend, classifying expenditures as capital or operational, and categorizing items as stock or non-stock. These distinctions aid organizations in optimizing their procurement strategies for better resource allocation.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, categorizing procurement spend into direct vs. indirect, capital vs. operational, and stock vs. non-stock items is essential for strategic resource management. While these categories provide a structured framework, they are not mutually exclusive, as an item can fall into multiple categories. For example, an item may be both direct and operational or indirect and stock. The flexibility of these categories allows organizations to tailor their procurement strategies based on their specific needs, ensuring efficient resource allocation and effective supply chain management. Different companies may adopt varying categorization approaches depending on their industry, size, and operational requirements.

Tutor notes:

- Because you've got 6 categories of spend to talk about you're only going to need 3-4 sentences for each.
- Providing you've said the category, explained what it is and given one example, you'll absolutely fly through this type of question
- You could also mention that it is useful to use categories of spend as this helps with budgeting. Different categories may also have different processes to follow for procuring the item (this could form part of your introduction or conclusion).
 - This subject is LO 1.3.2 it's quite spread out in the text book but the main info is on p.49
 - Note- different companies/ industries classify items of spend differently. Particularly packaging and salaries.
- Some say they're direct costs and some say they're indirect costs. Honestly, it's a hotly debated subject and I don't think there is a right or wrong. I'd just avoid those two examples if you can and stick to ones that aren't as contentious like eggs and PPE.

32. Frage

Jan is a Contracts Manager at ABC Ltd and has recently awarded a contract to XYZ Ltd. Describe how she can manage the contract and supplier, detailing ways of monitoring performance and adding value for ABC Ltd (25 marks)

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

How to approach this question:

- There are 4 sections to this essay, so before you start writing I'd make a couple of notes on each of the points. Then build those notes into separate paragraphs. Your notes may look like this:

How to manage the contract - ensuring contract is fit for purpose, holding XYZ to their responsibilities, ensuring ABC are also fulfilling their responsibilities, issuing contract variations if required, planning for contingencies.

- How to manage the supplier - ensure the right relationship is in place (transactional vs collaborative), communication - open and honest, ensure there is mutual trust and understanding of each other's goals/ objectives.

- Ways of monitoring performance - use KPIs / SLAs, Supplier Scorecard, Vendor Rating, feedback from customers

- How to add value for ABC - increasing efficiencies (e.g. less product defects), improved quality, assisting with Value Engineering exercises, reduction in time and costs (e.g. through improved processes such as ordering), the supplier delivers 'extras' for ABC such as training to staff at no additional cost.

- Ensure each paragraph refers to Jan, ABC and XYZ. The question doesn't state what the businesses are buying/ selling so you can use this as an opportunity to provide examples: 'if ABC are procuring raw materials from XYZ such as metal, an effective way to manage performance would include If they are procuring a service, it may be more beneficial to use methodology' Example Essay Jan, the Contracts Manager at ABC Ltd, plays a pivotal role in ensuring the success of the recently awarded contract with XYZ Ltd. Efficient contract and supplier management involves careful planning, communication, performance monitoring, and the continuous addition of value. Here's how Jan can navigate these aspects:

In terms of contract management, Jan must ensure that the terms and conditions of the contract are "fit for purpose," aligning with the specific needs and complexity of the procurement. For instance, a simple goods procurement may necessitate a concise document, while more intricate projects like engineering endeavors may require a detailed contract such as a JCT or NEC contract. Additionally, Jan should vigilantly manage the contract during its lifespan, addressing any potential 'scope creep' that might necessitate amendments. If the contract lacks provisions for such changes, Jan may need to initiate the creation of a new contract to accommodate evolving needs. Clear delineation of responsibilities and contingencies is crucial in the contract to ensure accountability and preparedness for unforeseen circumstances. The inclusion of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and damage clauses, where appropriate, adds a layer of clarity and accountability to the contractual relationship. Planning for contingencies involves having backup strategies in place, especially considering potential challenges that may arise during the collaboration with XYZ Ltd. For example, having other suppliers she can call upon if XYZ fail to deliver on an order.

Turning to supplier management, Jan's role involves fostering a positive and productive relationship with XYZ Ltd. This includes regular meetings to discuss progress, achievements, and future plans. A mobilization meeting is particularly important to ensure a strong start to the contract. Subsequent monthly or quarterly meetings provide a platform to review performance retrospectively and plan for the future. Additionally, effective communication is paramount, with Jan ensuring that both organizations regularly communicate, particularly regarding urgent issues that may require immediate attention. This proactive communication can occur through various channels, such as email or phone calls, facilitating a swift resolution of any emerging concerns.

Trust and honesty form the bedrock of the relationship between ABC Ltd and XYZ Ltd. Jan should work towards fostering mutual trust through both formal and informal activities, recognizing the importance of a transparent and cooperative partnership. In terms of performance monitoring, Jan can employ Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs) to track performance regularly. These metrics should not be viewed as one-off activities but rather as ongoing tools for assessing and ensuring that performance aligns with expectations. Clear communication regarding the consequences of failing to meet these targets, such as the implementation of a Performance Improvement Plan or potential contract cancellation, is essential for maintaining accountability.

Regular performance meetings between ABC Ltd and XYZ Ltd provide an opportunity to discuss achievements, setbacks, and any necessary adjustments. Beyond quantitative metrics, surveys and feedback from customers can provide qualitative insights into performance.

Finally, Jan can contribute to the partnership's success by focusing on adding value. This involves going above and beyond the contractual obligations, such as delivering products more efficiently at no additional cost or improving operational efficiencies. Encouraging XYZ Ltd to participate in Value Engineering exercises and engaging in Early Supplier Involvement to shape and define future requirements would be a good example of this. Additionally, providing 'add-ons' or 'extras' outside the contractual framework, such as training for ABC Ltd staff, further enhances the value derived from the partnership.

In conclusion, Jan's role as Contracts Manager extends beyond the initial awarding of a contract- rather her role involves strategic contract and supplier management throughout the lifetime of the professional relationship. By ensuring the contract is well-suited for its purpose, fostering a positive relationship with the supplier, monitoring performance effectively, and consistently adding value, Jan contributes to the success of the collaboration between ABC Ltd and XYZ Ltd. This comprehensive approach sets the stage for a mutually beneficial and enduring partnership.

Tutor Notes:

- A case study question like this in the real exam is likely to come with more details. They often come with lots and lots of details to be honest, talking about what XYZ supplies to ABC and the names of the people involved. The case study usually gives you some good clues as to what the examiner will be looking for you to include, so do read them carefully.
- You don't have to include much 'theory' on case study questions - the important thing is to reference Jan as much as possible. BUT you could throw in a cheeky mention of the Kraljic matrix. The approach to managing the contract and supplier would depend on the type of item supplied by XYZ - e.g. if it is a bottleneck item the supplier may need to be handled differently to if it is a routine item. You could also mention KPIs and objectives as being 'SMART' - Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-Bound
- study guide p.86-90 / p.94 / p.96 -98

33. Frage

Examine FIVE ways in which procurement activities can contribute to achieving BrightAid's organisational objectives. (25 marks)

BrightAid BrightAid is a medium-sized charity (not-for-profit) with 20 permanent employees and it uses 400 volunteers to deliver aid and services to the individuals and groups it serves. Its main aims are to raise awareness of its cause and bring issues to people's minds to prompt them to donate and/or join campaign activities. The charity depends on these voluntary donations, as without them, it would not be able to function. It also aims for this support to be continued on a regular basis and must engage with a wide range of stakeholders (both internal and external). BrightAid is also considering joining a buying group with several other charities and aims to extend the member's purchasing power and obtain competitive prices for the group members. Recognising that there is increasing competition in the amount and frequency of donations, the charity is now looking at several ways to increase the amount or frequency of donations and make its internal processes more efficient and effective. Up to this point, any procurement activities have been undertaken ad-hoc with no formalised processes.

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution in Explanation part below.

Explanation:

Five Ways Procurement Activities Can Contribute to BrightAid's Organisational Objectives Procurement plays a critical role in supporting the operational efficiency and sustainability of a not-for-profit organization like BrightAid. Given its reliance on donations and volunteers, a structured and strategic procurement approach can help maximize resources, reduce costs, and enhance the charity's impact. Below are five key ways in which procurement can contribute to BrightAid's organisational objectives.

1. Cost Reduction and Financial Efficiency

* How Procurement Helps:

* Implementing a formal procurement strategy ensures that goods and services are sourced at the most cost-effective prices.

* Joining a buying group with other charities can enhance BrightAid's purchasing power, securing bulk discounts and reducing overhead costs.

* Supplier negotiations and competitive tendering can help maximize value for money on every purchase.

* Impact on BrightAid:

* More funds can be allocated to core aid and campaign activities.

* Lower operational costs mean greater financial sustainability and improved service delivery.

2. Enhancing Transparency and Accountability

* How Procurement Helps:

* Implementing clear procurement policies and procedures ensures fair supplier selection, minimizing risks of fraud or inefficiencies.

* Establishing a procurement audit process ensures compliance with ethical and legal standards.

* Open and fair supplier engagement strengthens stakeholder trust (donors, volunteers, and partners).

* Impact on BrightAid:

* Increases donor confidence, encouraging repeat and larger donations.

* Ensures resources are used efficiently and ethically, enhancing the charity's reputation.

3. Improving Supply Chain Reliability and Efficiency

* How Procurement Helps:

* Strategic supplier selection ensures consistent delivery of essential goods and services.

* Developing long-term supplier relationships can reduce risks of supply disruptions.

* Procurement can introduce supplier performance reviews to ensure that services meet BrightAid's needs effectively.

* Impact on BrightAid:

* More efficient aid distribution, ensuring beneficiaries receive timely support.

* Reduced operational disruptions, allowing volunteers and staff to focus on charitable work instead of supply issues.

4. Supporting Ethical and Sustainable Procurement

* How Procurement Helps:

* Ethical sourcing policies ensure that supplies (e.g., food, clothing, medical aid) come from responsible and sustainable sources.

* Procurement can help BrightAid select suppliers that align with its mission and values (e.g., fair trade suppliers, environmentally friendly packaging).

* Working with ethical suppliers enhances CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) partnerships, attracting more donors.

* Impact on BrightAid:

* Increases public trust and donor support, strengthening brand reputation.

* Aligns procurement decisions with the charity's core mission and sustainability goals.

5. Enhancing Operational Effectiveness and Stakeholder Engagement

* How Procurement Helps:

* A structured procurement process ensures timely and cost-effective delivery of goods and services, reducing inefficiencies.

* Procurement professionals can engage stakeholders (staff, volunteers, donors) to understand their needs and improve sourcing decisions.

* Implementing procurement technology or e-procurement systems can streamline purchasing and reduce administrative burdens.

* Impact on BrightAid:

* Staff and volunteers can focus more on core charitable activities rather than administrative tasks.

* Better stakeholder engagement ensures that procurement aligns with donor expectations, strengthening long-term relationships.

Conclusion

By implementing a structured and strategic procurement function, BrightAid can significantly improve its financial efficiency, supply chain reliability, and ethical standards, ultimately enhancing its ability to deliver aid effectively and attract continued donor support. With growing competition for donations, a well-managed procurement process ensures cost savings, improved transparency, and stakeholder trust, directly contributing to the charity's long-term sustainability and success.

Bottom of Form

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34. Frage

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

Antwort:

Begründung:

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.

35. Frage

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L4M1 Zertifizierungsfragen: <https://www.zertsoft.com/L4M1-pruefungsfragen.html>

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