Scope and Influence of Procurement and Supply [L4M1]

Target Audience: If you have over 2+ years of relevant experience in a business environment, our Level 4 Diploma will be for you. You'll develop the technical skills, knowledge and competencies employers are looking for.

Hours: 120 Hours

Pre-requisite: Basic understanding of how supply chain works. This is the third entry level qualification, there are no formal entry requirements.

1.0 Understand and analyse the added value that can

be achieved through procurement and supply chain

management

1.1 Describe the categories of spend that an organisation

may purchase

• Definitions of procurement and purchasing and

supply

• Typical breakdown of organisational costs

represented by procurements of goods, services or

constructional works

- Stock and non-stock procurements
- Direct and indirect procurements
- Capital purchases and operational expenditures
- Services procurements
- 1.2 Analyse the different sources of added value in

procurement and supply

- The five rights of procurement
- Defining total life cycle costs or the total costs of

ownership

- Achieving quality, timescales, quantities and place
- considerations in procurements from external

suppliers

• Other sources of added value such as innovation,

sustainability and market development

- Defining value for money
- 1.3 Compare the concepts of procurement and supply

chain management

• Definitions of procurement, supply chains, supply

chain management and supply chain networks

• Comparisons of supply chain management with

procurement

- Complex Supply Chains
- Definitions of logistics and materials management
- 1.4 Differentiate the stakeholders that a procurement or

supply chain function may have

- Defining stakeholders
- Examples of stakeholders for a procurement or

supply chain function

• Mapping stakeholders for a procurement or supply

chain function

2.0 Understand and analyse the key steps when procuring

goods or services

2.1 Explain the key aspects of the procurement cycle
The CIPS Procurement Cycle defining the stages of a generic sourcing process from identification of needs to contract award and implementation and end of life disposal
Differentiating between pre contract award and post contract award stages
2.2 Analyse the key stages of a sourcing process
Stages of the sourcing process that relate to defining needs, creation of contract terms, supplier

selection, contract award and contract or supplier

management

The purpose and added value that is created by each of the stages of the sourcing process
2.3 Explain how electronic systems can be used at different stages of the sourcing process
E-requisitioning, e-catalogues, e-ordering, e-sourcing and e-payment technologies
The impact of electronic purchase to pay (P2P) systems on the sourcing process
2.4 Analyse the relationship between achieving compliance with processes and the achievement of outcomes
Organisational needs for structured sourcing processes
The relationship between process compliance and the achievement of added value outcomes

3.0 Understand and analyse the key aspects of

organisational infrastructure that shape the scope of a

procurement or supply chain function

3.1 Explain key aspects of corporate governance of a

procurement or supply chain function

- Conflicts of interest
- The need for documented policies and procedures

for procurement

• Organisational accountability and reporting for

procurement roles and functions

• The status of procurement and supply chain

management within organisations

- Codes of ethics in procurement
- The CIPS Code of Conduct

3.2 Analyse the impact of organisational policies and procedures on procurement

 Aspects that can be included in procedures for procurement and supply such as responsibilities for procurement, regulations relating to competition, levels of delegated authority, responsibilities for the stages of the sourcing process, invoice clearance and payment

• The use of procurement policies, procurement strategies and procurement manuals

• The involvement of internal functions and personnel

in the sourcing process

• Responsible Procurement and the International

Labour Organisation core conventions

3.3 Examine the different structures of a procurement or supply chain function

• The use of centralised and devolved structures

 Hybrid structures of a procurement or supply chain function (such as consortium structures, shared services, lead buyer structures, and outsourced) Interacting with people and building rapport

• The need for customer service and value for money outcomes

3.4 Explain the common IT systems that can be used by a procurement or supply chain function

• P2P systems

• Systems for inventory management

• Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) technologies

• Communications systems for internal and external

use

4.0 Understand and analyse the need for compliance

with requirements when undertaking procurement

activities in different sectors

4.1 Classify different economic and industrial sectors • Economic classifications including public and private sectors, charities, not-for-profit and third sector Industrial classifications and sectors such as manufacturing, retail, construction, financial, agriculture and service 4.2 Analyse the impact of the public sector on procurement or supply chain roles • Objectives of public sector organisations such as improving services, communities and corporate social responsibility • Regulations that impact on procurement and supply chain operations • Need for competition, public accountability and value for money 4.3 Examine the impact of the private sector on procurement or supply chain roles Objectives of private sector organisations such as profitability, market share, shareholder value and corporate social responsibility Regulations that impact on procurement and supply chain operations The importance and role of branding 4.4 Examine the impact of the not-for-profit or third sector on procurement or supply chain roles • Objectives of the not-for-profit or third sector

• Regulations impacting on charities

• Need for regulated procurement exercises