CILT(UK) Level 3
Practitioners Certificate in Logistics, Supply Chain and Operations Management

Specification

Version 3 - Effective from 1st May 2026

Ofqual Qualification Number: 610/2537/9

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Qualification Objective

The CILT(UK) Level 3 Practitioner Certificate in Logistics, Supply Chain and Operations Management is a general certificate for those working in those areas across the supply chain and has been mapped to the CILT(UK) Competency Framework.

Its purpose is to develop a core understanding of the skills, knowledge and competencies required to operate along the supply chain; recognising the impact of organisational goals and available resources on the required outputs and deliverables within the context of logistics, supply chain and operations management.

This figure gives an overview of how CILT(UK) positions the functions that support the operation of a supply chain.
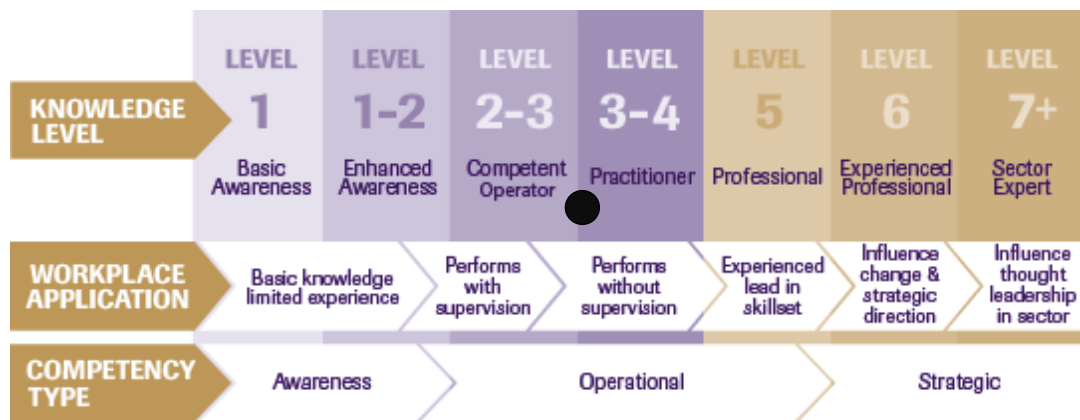
Regulation

The CILT(UK) Awarding Organisation is regulated by The Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual) in England and Qualifications Wales. This Vocationally Related Qualification (VRQ) is regulated at Level 3 within the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) and is listed in the Register of Regulated Qualifications and the Qualifications in Wales (QiW) database.

Progression

Learners wishing to further develop their knowledge and skills in this subject area may progress onto the CILT(UK) Level 5 Professional Certificate in Supply Chain and Operations Management.

Further information is available on the CILT(UK) AO website: ciltuk.org.uk/Qualifications

CILT(UK) Professional Membership

Membership Eligibility

Membership of CILT(UK) gives access to a unique range of benefits and services designed to support individuals, personally and professionally, throughout their career.

Successful completion of the CILT(UK) Level 3 Practitioner Certificate in Logistics, Supply Chain and Operations Management meets the educational requirement for Member grade of CILT(UK); however, in order to attain this grade Learners must also have 3 years' experience in the Logistics and Transport industry. Member grade allows Learners to use the designatory letters MILT after their name.

For further details on applying for membership please refer to the membership section of the website at ciltuk.org.uk/Membership or alternatively contact the Membership Services by emailing membership@ciltuk.org.uk.

Entry Requirements

Although there are no specific entry requirements for this qualification, it is recommended that:

- Learners have English and Maths skills equivalent to Level 2 (GCSE) before they begin studying at this qualification level.

If Learners are unsure of their suitability to study this qualification, they should discuss this with their Learning Partner.

Language

CILT(UK) qualification specifications and associated materials are offered in English only. All assessment responses must be in English only.

If a potential Learner's first language is not English, the Learning Partner must ensure that the Learner meets the English Language requirements of either:

- International English Language Testing System (IELTS) minimum score of 5.5 or
- An equivalent English Language standard agreed by CILT(UK) Awarding Organisation (AO).

Total Qualification Time

Total Qualification Time (TQT): 130 hours inclusive of 65 Guided Learning Hours (GLH).

Total Unit Time (TUT): See Qualification Structure.

Definitions of these terms can be found in Definitions.

Study Options

This qualification is delivered by a network of Learning Partners and is available to study by a variety of routes, including: distance learning, classroom taught courses, blended learning and e-learning.

For more information on the study options available please visit the CILT(UK) web site: ciltuk.org.uk/Qualifications for a list of Learning Partners, or contact the Awarding Organisation at: ao@ciltuk.org.uk.

Assessment Content – regulatory and legislative updates

When changes to assessment content relevant to the CILT(UK) AO qualifications are needed in reaction to external requirements, such as UK Government rules, guidance, legislation and regulations, the changes will become examinable in detail from the examination session that is six months after the date that the change has come into place.

However, Learners will be expected to be essentially up to date at the time of the examination and, whilst a detailed knowledge will not be expected, reference to new or impending government guidance, legislation, and regulations where relevant to an examination question, will be given credit.

CILT(UK) Awarding Organisation Learning Partners are expected to ensure their content delivery and accompanying course notes remain current with regard to new government guidance, legislation, and regulations.

Qualification Structure

The certificate is comprised of four units. To achieve the certificate, Learners are required to successfully complete two mandatory units and one optional unit:

Mandatory Units	Optional Units (Choose one)
Unit 1 (Level 3) Business Operations Along the Supply Chain (BOSC) *TUT: 40 hours inc. 27 hours GLH*	Unit 3 (Level 3) Production Operations Management (POM) *TUT: 50 hours inc. 20 hours GLH*
Unit 2 (Level 3) Cross-functional Interconnectivity (CFI) *TUT: 40 hours inc. 18 hours GLH*	Unit 4 (Level 3) Logistics and Supply Chain Operations (LSCO) *TUT: 40 hours inc. 28 hours GLH*

UNIT 3
STREAM 1
Production Operations Management

UNIT 1
Business Operations along the Supply Chain

UNIT 2
Cross-functional Interconnectivity

UNIT 4
STREAM 2
Logistics & Supply Chain Operations

Each unit is split into Modules, which in turn focus on specific Elements:

	Module	Element
1 **Business Operations along the Supply Chain**	1.1 Supply Chain Concepts	1.1.1 The Global Supply Chain
		1.1.2 The Business Environment
		1.1.3 Strategy Deployment
	1.2 Managing Resources	1.2.1 Managing People
		1.2.2 Managing Quality
		1.2.3 Cost Management
	1.3 Sustainability and the Global Community	1.3.1 Sustainability

	Module	Element
2 **Cross-functional Interconnectivity**	2.1 Interactions of Supply Chain Elements	2.1.1 Impacts of Inventory Decision Making
		2.1.2 Data and Information Management
	2.2 Value and Resilience	2.2.1 Value
		2.2.2 Resilience
		2.2.3 Digital and Technological Transformation

	Module	Element
3 **Production Operations Management**	3.1 Planning	3.1.1 Demand
		3.1.2 Business Planning Systems
	3.2 Production Operations	3.2.1 Shop Floor Management and Control
	3.3 Service	3.3.1 Service and Improvement
		3.3.2 Circular Economy

	Module	Element
4 **Logistics & Supply Chain Operations**	4.1 Logistics and Transport	4.1.1 Logistics and Transport
		4.1.2 Logistics Planning
	4.2 Operations along the Supply Chain	4.2.2 Warehousing and Distribution
	4.3 Freight Considerations	4.3.1 Modes
		4.3.2 Regulation and Control

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Command Words

Each of the modules is broken into specific topic elements, which contain associated learning outcomes. Learning outcomes describe what a Learner should be able to demonstrate as a result of completing a programme of study. Linked assessment criteria provides Learners with an indication of how they achieve the learning outcomes.

The following table lists the command words that are featured in the CILT(UK) Level 3 Practitioner Certificate in Logistics, Supply Chain and Operations Management assessments. These indicate what a Learner needs to do to answer the question.

Command Word	Requirement
Analyse	Examine in detail by separating information into components and identify their characteristics
Calculate	To obtain a numerical answer from given facts, figures or information
Describe	To give a detailed written account of the distinctive features of a subject. The account should be factual, without any attempt to explain. When describing a subject (or object) a test of sufficient detail would be that another person would be able to visualise what you are describing.
Explain	To provide an understanding. To make an idea or relationship clear. NB: this command word is testing the Learner's ability to know or understand why or how something happens. It is often associated with the words 'how' or 'why'.
Identify	To name or to select.
Outline	To indicate the principal features or different parts of. NB: an exhaustive description is not required. What is sought is a brief summary of the major aspects of whatever is stated in the question.

Assessment

To achieve the certificate, Learners are required to successfully complete both mandatory unit assessments and one optional unit assessment.

Unit	Assessment Requirement
Unit 1 (Level 3) Business Operations Along the Supply Chain (BOSC)	**Assignment** Word Count: 2,000-2,500 words NB. Submissions in excess of this will not be accepted. Pass mark: 50
Unit 2 (Level 3) Cross-functional Interconnectivity (CFI)	**Assignment** Word Count: 2,000-2,500 words NB. Submissions in excess of this will not be accepted. Pass mark: 50
Unit 3 (Level 3) Production Operations Management (POM)	**Examination** Format: 3 x 20 mark questions, each with a scenario Duration: 2 hours 15 minutes Pass mark: 30
Unit 4 (Level 3)Logistics and Supply Chain Operations (LSCO)	**Examination** Format: 3 x 20 mark questions, each with a scenario Duration: 2 hours 15 minutes Pass mark: 30

Assignments

The format and tasks required for the assignment submission are detailed in the assignment brief. The Learner will be expected to use the learning gained through their study to apply the core knowledge to the tasks set. The required submission method is electronic following the instructions on the assessment submission confirmation. Learners are required to complete a declaration that each assignment is their own original work. All assignments must be fully referenced and include a bibliography.

The pass mark for each assignment is 50 out of 100 marks (50%).

Examinations

Examinations consist of three scenario-based questions. A total of 20 marks are available for each question. All information to assist in answering the questions will be detailed in the scenarios. The Learner will be expected to use the learning gained through their study to apply the core knowledge to a workplace scenario. The examination is a closed book assessment, meaning no supporting resource is admissible during the assessment.

Examinations are available in two formats, paper-based and online examinations. Learners should contact prospective Learning Partners for further information regarding availability of their preferred assessment route.

Unit 3 Examination Duration: 2 hours and 15 minutes (135 minutes).

Unit 4 Examination Duration: 2 hours and 15 minutes (135 minutes).

The pass mark for each examination is 30 out of 60 marks (50%).

Sample Assessment Material

This can be accessed via the CILT(UK) AO website https://ciltuk.org.uk/Qualifications or by contacting the Awarding Organisation directly at ao@ciltuk.org.uk .

Overall Grade

The units and the overall qualification are graded Pass / Fail.

To achieve the CILT(UK) Level 3 Practitioner Certificate in Logistics, Supply Chain and Operations Management, Learners will need to pass all assessments for two mandatory units and one optional unit within the two year enrolment period.

Re-sits and re-submissions

Re-sits and re-submissions are permitted for failed assessment(s) only, Learners will need to pass all assessments for three mandatory units within the two year enrolment period. Where the enrolment period expires and the Learner wishes to continue, an enrolment extension application will be required.

Qualification Content

Unit 1 Business Operations Along the Supply Chain (BOSC)

MANDATORY - Assignment

This unit introduces the key topics and themes within the CILT(UK) Level 3 Practitioner Certificate in Logistics, Supply Chain and Operations Management. Introducing supply chain concepts, the module encompasses the interconnectivities of activity along global supply chains and positions them within the business operating environment. Strategy communication and deployment feed into this environment, with the module providing Learners with the tools to monitor performance and manage the people, quality and costs that contribute to the achievement of strategic goals. All of this is underpinned by a focus on sustainable practice and the global community.

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
1.1 Supply Chain Concepts	1.1.1 The Global Supply Chain	1.1.1.1 Explain the impact of supply chain decisions on the success of an organisation	1.1.1.1 Outline the inter-connectivity of supply chain activities that encourage efficient flow upstream and downstream	Supply chain objectives | Supply chain networks | Supply chain flows | Supply chain components and activities: Procurement; Logistics; Freight movements; Warehousing; Distribution; Last mile; Commerce; Communication; Reverse logistics; Operations Management | The role of the supply chain in businesses
			1.1.1.2.1 Explain how the purpose of the supply chain influences its configuration	Sustainability | Responsive Supply Chains | Agile supply Chains | Supply Chain Resilience | Lean supply chains | Supply chain purposes: Food; Pharmaceuticals; Construction; Retail; Parcel and Pallet Networks; Dangerous and Hazardous Goods; Bonded; Humanitarian supply chains
	1.1.2 The Business Environment	1.1.2.1 Explain the factors that can affect business strategy, objectives and operational processes	1.1.2.1.1 Explain the influences that will impact on supply chain operations	Local; Regional; National; International; Global | Public, Private and Third sectors | External influences: PESTLE | Stakeholder interaction | Service Level Agreements (SLAs) | Customers: Customer Service; Customer expectations | Organisation operating models and required documentation: Sole trader; Partnership; Limited

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
				Partnership; Limited Company; Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) | SWOT analysis
	1.1.3 Strategy Deployment	1.1.3.1 Describe best practice methodology for effective implementation of strategic plans and performance measurement	1.1.3.1.1 Describe the process to set clear and achievable objectives that link to strategic aims	Setting Objectives: SMART; SMARTER | Communicating Strategy: Organisational; Departmental; Individual | Business plan: Short term; Medium term; Long term
			1.1.3.1.2 Outline performance measurement activity that supports the achievement of strategic goals	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) | Performance measurement | Benchmarking | Balance Scorecard | Performance review
1.2 Managing Resources	1.2.1 Managing People	1.2.1.1 Explain appropriate management techniques to support the achievement of objectives	1.2.1.1.1 Explain different management styles used to deal with varying situations	Management Styles: Autocratic; Democratic; Laissez-faire | Difference between Leadership and Management | Empowering and motivating teams
			1.2.1.1.2 Explain how high performing teams achieve organisational and operational objectives	Organisational Structures | High Performing Teams | Effective Communication | Recruitment and Selection: Importance; Processes; Legislation and Regulation | Equity, Diversity and Inclusion: Importance; Legislation and Regulation
	1.2.2 Managing Quality	1.2.2.1 Describe how processes, procedures and products ensure quality is maintained and managed along the supply chain	1.2.2.1.1 Describe the importance of quality in business operations	Quality | Customer Focus
			1.2.2.1.2 Outline the value of a Quality Management System (QMS) in influencing quality along the supply chain	Quality Management Systems (QMS)
			1.2.2.1.3 Evaluate processes and products aligned to a QMS	PDCA (Plan Do Check Act) Loop | Total Productive Maintenance and Manufacturing, Repair and Operations (MRO) | Proactive vs Reactive
	1.2.3 Cost Management	1.2.3.1 Outline the importance of budget and performance management in achieving organisational objectives	1.2.3.1.1 Outline the process of creating a budget including assessing actuals and variances	Forecasting | Budgeting and cash flow | Budget Planning | Budget variances
			1.2.3.1.2 Outline the method of assessing operational and financial performance	Business Accounting

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
1.3 Sustainability and the Global Community	1.3.1 Sustainability	1.3.1.1 Explain the operational best practices and procedures that deliver more sustainable business operations	1.3.1.1.1 Outline what is meant by sustainable practice	Sustainability | Three pillars of sustainability | Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) | Environment, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) | Policy challenges and concerns | Environmental impact | Pollution controls | Circular economy
			1.3.1.1.2 Outline the mechanisms by which an organisation can assess their environmental impact	Carbon footprinting | Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) | Environmental Standards | Carbon off-setting
			1.3.1.1.3 Explain ways in which organisations can improve their sustainability and environmental impact	Business operations: in-office; transport functions - fuel/power sources, empty running, capacity; transport support functions - charging stations, bike racks; commuting and working from home | Ethical relationships with suppliers and customers

Unit 2 Cross-functional Interconnectivity (CFI)

MANDATORY - Assignment

This unit focusses on the interactions of supply chain elements. Particular attention is given to inventory management processes, as well as the importance of defining and managing data and information along the supply chain. Value chains and supply chain resilience are integral to underpinning these interactions, with an emphasis on digital transformation as an integral component of this.

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
2.1 Interactions of Supply Chain Elements	2.1.1 Impacts of Inventory Decision Making	2.1.1.1 Analyse the impact of mechanisms used to manage inventory along the supply chain	2.1.1.1.1 Explain the benefits of effective inventory management practices	Purpose and considerations: Demand; Stockholding; Assets	Inventory Management: Stock levels; Supply; Safety stock calculations	Inventory Policies	Reverse Logistics: Recovery; Remanufacture; Disposal	Customer expectations: Delivery promising, Order Servicing	Trade-offs	Order fulfilment	Inventory management strategies: Vendor managed inventory (VMI); Effective Consumer Response	Categorising Inventory: Inventory Stratification; Stock Keeping Units (SKUs); Accuracy	Types of stock: Raw materials; Work-in-progress; Finished Goods
			2.1.1.1.2 Calculate when to order inventory using appropriate models	Inventory levels	Order quantity models: Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)	Models: Reorder point; Periodic Review; Rolling Schedule	Bullwhip effect (Forrester effect)	Types of inventory costs: Unit price to acquire; Transportation; Insurance; Tax	Capital costs	Ordering costs	Product holding
			2.1.1.1.3 Describe inventory classification methodology which supports appropriate handling and storage	Inventory Characteristics	Valuation methods: First in First Out (FIFO); Last in first Out (LIFO); Weighted Average Cost (WAC); Specific identification
			2.1.1.1.4 Analyse inventory controls to ensure visibility, accuracy and viability along the supply chain	Stock Control	Stock Checking: Count; Reconciliation; Shelf life; Obsolescence; Surplus; Quality	Inventory Tracking

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
	2.1.2 Data and Information Management	2.1.2.1 Explain appropriate data to inform supply chain decisions	2.1.2.1.1 Outline data gathering and management techniques	Data gathering techniques: Document review; Interview; Survey; Observation/testing | Data Management Practices: Data consolidation; Governance - Naming conventions; Metadata/datasets; Data storage options; Data quality; Data security; Supporting software
			2.1.2.1.2 Describe how relevant data informs supply chain solutions and decisions	Management Information | Data purpose: Intelligence; Data Protection legislation | Data controls: Validation; Consistency | Data analysis: Big data; Market analytics; Structured data analytics; Data visualisation | Informed decision making: Considerations; Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity (VUCA)
			2.1.2.1.3 Explain how you would communicate relevant data to appropriate stakeholders	Information versus data | Communicating information: Presentation; Reports; Business case | Supply chain structures: upstream/downstream; communication; finance | Supply Chain Visibility
2.2 Value and Resilience	2.2.1 Value	2.2.1.1 Outline how value is considered along the supply chain	2.2.1.1.1 Outline what is meant by the term value chain	Value chain: components and support activities | Competitive Advantage | Customer-centric operations | Value chain analysis | Advantages and disadvantages of value chain analysis
	2.2.2 Resilience	2.2.2.1 Explain actions taken to achieve operational and organisational objectives	2.2.2.1.1 Outline what is meant by supply chain resilience	Supply chain resilience | Factors affecting supply chain resilience
			2.2.1.1.2 Explain how ethical influencing techniques can be used along supply chain operations to achieve objectives	Conflict Management | Internal Service Level Agreements (SLAs) | Cultural Norms | Influencing skills: Assertiveness; Active listening; Observation; Self-confidence; Problem solving | Thomas Kilmann | Trade-offs
			2.2.1.1.3 Outline risk management and control processes	Risk identification | Risk assessment processes: Consequence and Likelihood matrix | Risk mitigation: Acceptance; Avoidance; Reduction; Transference
	2.2.3 Digital and Technological Transformation	2.2.3.1 Describe the trends in technologies affecting supply chain operations	2.2.3.1.1 Describe what is meant by digital transformation	Digital Transformation: Connections - Digital, Physical, biological spheres | Internet of Things (IoT) | Industry 4.0

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
			2.2.3.1.2 Describe how available digital and physical technology can support supply chain and operational activity	Digital and physical technology: Robotics; Cobotics; Automation; Artificial Intelligence (AI); Virtual Reality (VR); Augmented Reality (AR) | Integrated communication channels: Social media; Community platforms; Applications (apps)

Unit 3 Production Operations Management (POM)

OPTION – Examination

This unit considers the main focus of Operations Managers within a manufacturing environment. It looks to clarify the planning functions that support production, and the shop floor controls in place to facilitate the production process. This is then underpinned by continuous improvement techniques to ensure value is captured within processes.

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
3.1 Planning	3.1.1 Demand	3.1.1.1 Explain how to forecast for demand	3.1.1.1.1 Describe how demand affects procurement, supply of goods and operations management	Demand | Demand Management: Demand planning | Procurement Interface | Historical data | Seasonal demand | Customer requirements
			3.1.1.1.2 Explain the function of forecasting and available forecasting methods	Demand forecasting methods: Qualitative; Simulation; Causal; Time Series
	3.1.2 Business Planning Systems	3.1.2.1 Explain the effective use of business planning system to support accurate planning along the supply chain	3.1.2.1.1 Outline the elements of business planning systems	Manufacturing Planning and Control (MPC) | Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRPII) | Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Extended ERP | Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS) | Closed loop planning systems | Component Structures: Bill of Materials (BOM); Product structure
			3.1.2.1.2 Analyse the outputs of the Material Requirements Planning (MRP) process to ensure accuracy	Material Requirements Planning (MRP): Purpose; MRP Logic; MRP elements; MRP inputs, outputs: MRP calculations
			3.1.2.1.3 Analyse the outputs of the Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) process to ensure accuracy	Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP): Purpose; CRP inputs; CRP Logic
			3.1.2.1.4 Explain the elements and outputs of Master Planning	Master Planning: Purpose; Master Planning elements; Master planning calculations | Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP) | Demand Planning & Demand Management | Resource (requirements) Planning

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
				Master Production Scheduling (MPS) | Rough-Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP) | Final Assembly Schedule (FAS)
3.2 Production Operations	3.2.1 Shop Floor Management and Control	3.2.1.1 Analyse appropriate shop floor management approaches in the context of the operation	3.2.1.1.1 Analyse the impact of manufacturing operations on shop floor controls	Shop Floor Scheduling | Manufacturing types: Project; Jobbing; Batch; Repetitive; Line; Continuous process; Additive manufacturing; Hybrid; Re-manufacturing, repair, service | Operational style: Make-to-stock (MTS); Make-to-order (MTO); Assemble-to-order (ATO); Configure-to-order (CTO); Engineer-to-order (ETO) | Shop floor scheduling Methods: Pull vs Push Scheduling; Kanbans | Optimisation: Flow; Bottlenecks; Defects and rework; Infinite and finite scheduling; Yield management | Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS) | Order Processing | Shop Floor Layout | Stages within the manufacturing process | Real time reporting | Health and Safety | Legislation and regulation | New product introduction (NPI)
3.3 Service	3.3.1 Service and Improvement	3.3.1.1 Explain how operational and investigative improvement techniques are applied as part of a continuous improvement programme	3.3.1.1.1 Outline what is meant by continuous improvement	Continuous improvement | Service Operations Management: Productivity; Causality; Variance
			3.3.1.1.2 Explain how different investigative improvement techniques are applied to enhance operations	Investigative Improvement techniques: Brainstorming; Fishbone diagrams – Ishikawa; Cause & Effect; Method study; Pareto analysis (ABC, 80/20); Root cause analysis; Benchmarking
			3.3.1.1.3 Explain how different operational improvement techniques are applied to enhance operations	Operational improvement techniques: Lean manufacture - WORMPIT/7 mudas, Just-in-Time, Cellular, Single minute exchange of die (SMED); Synchronisation; Kanban; Workplace organisation, flow layout, flashing lights; Zero inventory; Fail-safing, pokayoke; 5S
	3.3.2 Circular Economy	3.3.2.1 Describe the processes that support the circular economy	3.3.2.1.1 Outline the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) function	Maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO)
			3.3.2.1.2 Describe remanufacture processes that support the circular economy	Remanufacture | Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) | Recycling and waste disposal

Unit 4 Logistics and Supply Chain Operations (LSCO)

OPTION – Examination

This unit explores the physical operations that occur along the supply chain, the handling and storage functions of the inventory within a warehouse and Distribution Centre, and the implications of the logistics and transport functions that provide the connecting element along the supply chain.

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
4.1 Logistics and Transport	4.1.1 Logistics and Transport	4.1.1.1 Describe the impact that logistics operations have on supply chain effectiveness	4.1.1.1.1 Describe the factors that influence logistics operations along supply chain	Logistical drivers: Facilities; Transportation; Inventory | Scheduling | Route planning | Legislation and Regulation | Health and Safety: Best practice; training; PPE; Legislation; Wellbeing | Control procedures: Anti-smuggling; Clandestine entrants; Theft | Introducing new services: land planning, cost planning, resource planning, environmental planning
	4.1.2 Logistics Planning	4.1.2.1 Explain the importance of logistics operations in achieving organisational goals	4.1.2.1.1 Outline the considerations needed to form a logistics operations strategy	Planning: Strategic, tactical, operational; Planning and Control Cycle; regular and variable factors | Logistics strategy: Competitiveness; Organisational objectives | Logistics Processes: Order fulfilment; New product introduction; New product development; Product returns; Aftermarket; Information Management | Demand Management | Design for Logistics (DfL) | Logistics Modelling: Sourcing models; Location modelling | Project Logistics
			4.1.2.1.2 Explain the purpose and relationship management processes behind outsourcing logistics functions to a logistics partner	Outsourcing: Logistics Partners - 3PL, 4PL; Available services; Value-added services; Specialist services; Advantages and Disadvantages; Decision making criteria | Selection process | Relationship Management: Collaboration; Information Management; Implementation; Contract Management; Performance Management - Service Level Agreements, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
			4.1.2.1.3 Outline logistics management principles	Total Logistics Concept (TLC): Integrated Logistics; Optimisation and sub optimisation; Trade-offs and Trade-off analysis | Total Logistics Costs: Transport and delivery, inventory holding, storage, systems | Logistics Management: Organisational structures
4.2 Warehouse Operations	4.2.1 Warehousing and Distribution	4.2.1.1 Analyse effective warehousing and distribution processes to deliver operational objectives	4.2.1.1.1 Outline the role of a warehouse and a Distribution Centre	Warehouse purpose | Distribution Centre Purpose | Warehouse Design: Data; storage analysis; movement analysis; Physical security measures | Reverse Logistics | Packaging | Value-add services
			4.2.1.1.2 Explain the processes that must be considered in effective goods receipt and storage operations	Goods Receipt | Storage and putaway methodologies | Manual Handling | Space utilisation | Performance measurement
			4.2.1.1.3 Explain the processes that must be considered in effective picking and dispatch operations	Picking methodologies and frequency | Manual Handling | Packing | Cross-docking | Consolidation | Safe loading and space utilisation | Dispatch processes: Planning; Assignments; Routes; Documentation | Performance measurement
			4.2.1.1.4 Describe how Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) within warehousing enable effective control	Health and Safety: Best practice; training; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); Legislation | Manual Handling Equipment (MHE) | Resource Management: Available resources - employees, temporary labour, physical resources, monetary resource; ERP systems | Housekeeping: 5S | Technology and Automation | Contingency planning
			4.2.1.1.5 Explain the importance of distribution planning in the efficient operation of the supply chain	Distribution networks and channels: Available network; Distribution channels; Marketing channels; Channel structures; Disintermediation; Consumer/customer influence | Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP): Calculations; Outputs | Unit loads | Customer Service: Business to Business (B2B) vs Business to Customer (B2C); Tracking and diverting; Last mile; Customer liaison

Module	Element	Learning Outcome	Assessment Criteria	Indicative Topics
4.3 Freight Considerations	4.3.1 Modes	4.3.1.1 Analyse appropriate mode(s) to facilitate efficient freight movement	4.3.1.1.1 Outline available modes of transport and their suitability to achieve objectives	National versus international movement of goods Modal choice: Maritime; Air; Rail; Road
			4.3.1.1.2 Analyse the most efficient and safe way to transport loads	Capacity utilisation | Containerisation: Intermodal systems | Safe loading and transit | Charge out rates
	4.3.2 Regulation and Control	4.3.2.1 Describe the appropriate regulations, controls and requirements of international freight movements	4.3.2.1.1 Outline the role of regulation and control in freight movements	Customs: Goods; Crew | Legislation and regulation | Documentation and insurance | Freeports
			4.3.2.1.2 Describe the impact of international trade on freight movements	Import and export | Trade agreements | Economic Unions | International Chamber of Commerce and Incoterms | Freight Forwarders

Learner Enrolment

Enrolment Period

The enrolment period for this qualification is **two years**. Learners must successfully complete assessments for two mandatory units and one optional unit within this period to be awarded the qualification.

Enrolment Extensions

Please refer to the CILT(UK) Awarding Organisation Learner Enrolment and Registration Policy for the Enrolment Extension Policy, available on the CILT(UK) AO website https://ciltuk.org.uk/Qualifications.

Certification

Learners will receive a digital certificate confirming their achievement in a format that can be authenticated online by employers and educational institutions, whilst also minimising environmental impact.

CILT(UK) Awarding Organisation Policies

Please see the CILT(UK) Awarding Organisation policies for support and information on:

Reasonable Adjustments

For Learning Partners enrolling Learners with specific learning requirements, please see the CILT(UK) AO Reasonable Adjustments Policy available on the CILT(UK) AO website: ciltuk.org.uk/Qualifications.

This policy provides guidance regarding the arrangements that can be made to take account of specific learner needs, while ensuring that the integrity of the assessment is maintained.

Special Considerations

In the event a Learner is present for the assessment but may have been disadvantaged by adverse circumstances which arose at or near the time of assessment, or where a Learner misses part of the assessment due to circumstances outside their control, the Learning Partner may make an application for Special Consideration.

For further information, please see the CILT(UK) AO Special Consideration Policy available on the CILT(UK) AO website: ciltuk.org.uk/Qualifications.

Malpractice

CILT(UK) AO is committed to maintaining the validity, reliability and integrity of its qualifications and assessments by taking all reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence of, and investigate any suspected incidents of, malpractice or maladministration in the development, delivery and award of qualifications.

For further information, please see the CILT(UK) AO Malpractice and Maladministration Policy available on the CILT(UK) AO website: ciltuk.org.uk/Qualifications

Definitions

Total Qualification Time (TQT)

TQT is defined as the number of notional hours which represent the total amount of time that could reasonably be expected to be required in order for a Learner to achieve and demonstrate the level of attainment necessary for the award of a qualification. TQT is comprised of the following two elements:

- The number of hours which an Awarding Organisation has assigned to a qualification for Guided Learning; and
- An estimate of the number of hours a Learner will reasonably be likely to spend in preparation, study or any other form of participation in education or training, including assessment, which takes place as directed by - but not under the immediate guidance or supervision of - a Lecturer, Supervisor, Tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training.

Total Unit Time (TUT)

Total Unit Time (TUT) is defined as the number of notional hours which represents the total amount of time that could reasonably be expected to be required in order for a Learner to achieve and demonstrate the level of attainment necessary for the award of a unit.

Guided Learning Hours (GLH)

Guided Learning Hours (GLH) is defined as the activity of a Learner in being taught or instructed by - or otherwise participating in education or training under the immediate guidance or supervision of - a Lecturer, Supervisor, Tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training including eLearning applications.

Immediate Guidance or Supervision

Immediate Guidance or Supervision is defined as the guidance or supervision provided to a Learner by a Lecturer, Supervisor, Tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training with the simultaneous physical presence of the Learner and that person, or remotely by means of simultaneous electronic communication.