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CIPS L5M10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the Role and Activities of Logistics Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Logistics Managers and covers the essential concepts, functions, and strategic importance of logistics within modern supply chains. It explains what logistics is, how its key elements work together—such as transportation, warehousing, inventory, packaging, information flow, and security—and how these components support procurement, production, distribution, after-sales processes, and product disposal. The section explores how logistics integrates with broader supply chain management and introduces the idea of total logistics and total cost thinking, showing how multimodal transport and pipeline inventory contribute to efficiency. Candidates must understand how logistics creates competitive advantage by aligning operations with business strategy, managing customer service levels, measuring service quality, and recognizing its financial impact. This heading also evaluates the increasing role of technology in logistics, including barcoding, RFID, e-fulfilment systems, warehouse management systems, automated data capture, and the integration of digital tools across the logistics network.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand Capacity Planning and Control in Logistics Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Planners and focuses on the techniques and systems used to manage capacity, demand, and resource planning across logistics activities. It explains how organizations balance planning with real-time control, adjust to fluctuating demand, and schedule workloads effectively. Candidates are expected to understand capacity concepts, constraints, demand forecasting, capacity measurement, and different planning approaches such as level planning, chase demand strategies, and demand management methods. The section also examines the use of technology in capacity planning, particularly Materials Requirements Planning (MRP), MRP II, ERP systems, master production scheduling, inventory data, and bills of materials, while recognizing the limitations of these tools. Finally, it covers the role of reverse logistics, emphasizing the handling of customer returns, the development of return policies, and how returned items are reintegrated into the supply chain.

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CIPS Logistics Management Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Strategic planning is long-term planning, usually over 5-10 years in the future. Is this sentence correct?

- A. Yes - strategic plans have more detail than short-term plans
- B. No - long-term plans are tactical rather than strategic
- C. No - strategic plans detail the objectives of the organisation over the upcoming year
- **D. Yes - the longer the strategic plan, the less detail it will include**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Strategy deals with long-term direction and typically contains broad objectives with lower detail; tactical (mid-term) and operational (short-term) plans add specificity and detail. Therefore, longer-horizon strategic plans contain less operational detail than short-term plans. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Planning horizons-strategic/tactical/operational, pp. 99-100)

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which of the following is a commonly used indicator for measuring capacity and manufacturing productivity and is usually expressed as the percentage of time a machine is truly productive?

- A. Overall Equipment Effectiveness
- B. Actual output
- C. Effective Operational Measure
- D. Machine downtime

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) combines availability, performance, and quality to indicate how much of scheduled time a resource is genuinely productive. Downtime is a component that reduces OEE; "actual output" is an absolute measure, not an effectiveness percentage. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, OEE definition, p. 109)

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which of the following are advantages of using an ERP system over an MRP system? Select TWO.

- A. System is multi-lingual
- B. Centralised databases
- C. Cheaper to implement
- D. No inputs are required

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ERP extends the MRP concept across the whole enterprise. It centralises data (reducing duplication and error) and supports multiple languages and currencies for global operations. It is, however, more complex and costly to implement than MRP. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, ERP evolution from MRP, pp. 175-176)

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which of the following statements about Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP) are TRUE? Select TWO

- A. It is a cross-functional activity
- B. It is a fundamental financial plan to ensure business profitability in relation to supply and demand
- C. Competitors' behaviour is not accounted for in Sales and Operations Planning
- D. It is a process of planning future aggregate resource levels so that supply will balance with demand

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

S&OP aligns aggregate demand and supply by planning future resource levels, typically on a rolling monthly cycle. It is explicitly cross-functional, involving operations/logistics, marketing/sales, finance, and HR to reconcile a single plan. While finance input is important, S&OP is not merely a financial plan, and external factors-including competitor actions-are considered in demand assumptions. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, S&OP overview, p. 112)

NEW QUESTION # 92

In storing which of the following inventory types are you most likely to see a FIFO (First In, First Out) system? Select TWO.

- A. Cosmetic items such as makeup
- B. Clothing items and accessories
- C. High-value items such as cars or jewellery
- D. Food products

