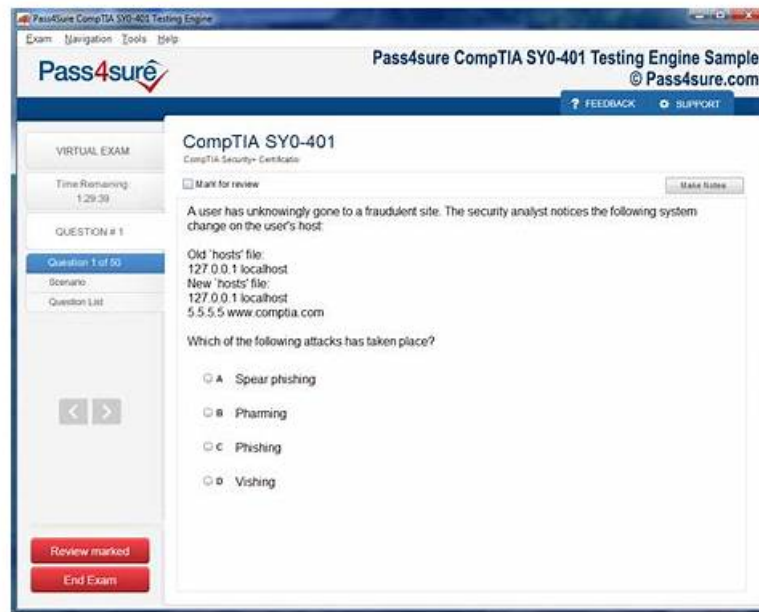


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CIPS L5M5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand initiatives and standards related to ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) that support ethical and sustainable procurement and supply: This section of the exam measures the skills of Procurement Leaders and covers the global frameworks and standards that shape ethical supply practices. It explores international labour standards set by organizations such as the UN and ILO, and labour codes like the Ethical Trading Initiative and SA800. Candidates also examine external environmental frameworks, industry accreditations, and their role in meeting ESG goals. Finally, this section addresses fair trade principles, organizations such as WFTO and Fairtrade International, and the need to align internal governance with global standards.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the importance of compliance with ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) factors to achieve ethical and sustainable procurement and supply arrangements: This section of the exam measures skills of Supply Chain Specialists and covers methods to ensure compliance with ESG standards in procurement. It includes the use of supply chain mapping, risk management, stakeholder engagement, and contractual terms to secure sustainable practices. Candidates also learn how to monitor supplier performance, handle non-compliance, and utilize third-party auditors to maintain ethical standards. Relationship management strategies, corrective actions, and escalation processes are emphasized as part of ensuring suppliers meet ESG expectations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the impact of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) considerations on ethical and sustainable supply chains: This section of the exam measures the skills of Procurement Managers and covers how ESG principles are applied to secure ethical and sustainable supply chains. It looks at the role of environmental, social, and governance factors in procurement decisions, alongside risks and benefits of ESG adoption. Learners also explore issues such as modern slavery, bribery, and human rights, as well as the importance of diversity, inclusion, and stakeholder management. The section highlights how globalization, culture, and labour practices shape supply strategies and examines potential conflicts that may arise when balancing ESG priorities with business demands.

CIPS Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which of the following statements is TRUE about the adjudication form of dispute resolution? Select TWO

- A. A decision must be made within 28 days
- B. It is quicker than going through the courts
- C. It is an informal process
- D. The decision cannot be legally binding

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Documents:

Adjudication is a formal ADR method, widely used in construction and supply disputes. The L5M5 study guide (p.237) outlines its key features: it is designed to be faster than court proceedings and legally requires that a decision is reached within 28 days of referral. Decisions made can also be legally binding. Contrary to option A, adjudication is not informal; it follows structured legal processes. Option D is also incorrect, as adjudicator decisions may carry binding authority unless overturned later in arbitration or litigation. The process ensures disputes are resolved promptly, preventing long project delays.

Reference: Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Study Guide, p.237

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which of the following statements about the ILO (International Labour Organisation) is incorrect?

- A. It is a body of the WTO
- B. A principle of the ILO is to eliminate child labour
- C. The ILO has a representation and complaints process
- D. The ILO sets standards on health and safety in the workplace and maternity protection

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Documents:

The ILO (International Labour Organisation) is an agency of the United Nations (UN), not the WTO. The L5M5 study guide (p.249) explains that the ILO promotes labour rights globally, sets international standards, and provides mechanisms for complaints and representation. Its principles include eliminating child labour, eradicating forced labour, and promoting safe and fair working conditions, including maternity protection. By contrast, the WTO (World Trade Organisation) deals with trade rules and disputes, not labour standards. This distinction is essential in procurement, as professionals must understand which bodies regulate trade versus labour practices.

Reference: Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Study Guide, p.249

NEW QUESTION # 75

The illegitimate use of a person's role for gain is what form of ethical issue?

- A. Fraud
- **B. Corruption**
- C. Bribery
- D. Slavery

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Documents:

The L5M5 study guide (p.48) defines corruption as the illegitimate use of one's role or position for personal gain. This differs from bribery (A), which is offering or accepting inducements, and fraud (C), which involves deception such as falsifying records or creating phantom suppliers. Slavery (D) refers to forced labour. Procurement professionals must recognise corruption risks, particularly in international supply chains, and implement controls such as segregation of duties, audit trails, and whistleblowing policies.

Reference: Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Study Guide, p.48

NEW QUESTION # 76

Charlie is 13 years old and sometimes helps his parents in their corner shop on weekends, while attending school during the week. Is this an example of child labour?

- A. Yes - Charlie should report his parents to the police
- B. Yes - any work by under 16s is child labour
- C. No - Charlie is old enough not to be a child
- **D. No - helping in a family business does not count as child labour**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Documents:

The ILO defines child labour as work that deprives children of their childhood, education, or well-being. According to the L5M5 study guide (p.252), light work, such as assisting in a family business outside school hours, is not considered child labour if it does not interfere with education or harm physical and mental health. Charlie is attending school, completing homework, and only helping part-time in a family-owned shop. Therefore, this is not classified as child labour. The ILO guidelines make clear distinctions between exploitative labour (such as sweatshops or hazardous industries) and permissible family assistance.

Reference: Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Study Guide, p.252

NEW QUESTION # 77

The Global Compact Principles of the UN are legally binding for the member states who have signed up. Is this TRUE?

- A. Yes- reports must be filed regularly on process
- B. No- it is not legally binding and there is no requirement to publish any progress reports
- C. Yes - it is voluntary to join, but it is legally binding once signed up
- **D. No- it is voluntary to join and not legally binding**

Explanation:

Reference: LO-3.1; Page 257; The role of the UN and ILO in pursuing improved ESG and Ethical standards

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