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CIPS L5M10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.

CIPS Logistics Management Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

There are several types of incentives to encourage household recycling. Of the below, which is an example of a 'buy back'?

- A. A customer is offered free collection of waste material after the delivery of construction items
- **B. A company offers money for used copper pipes during a renovation project in which they're replaced**
- C. A customer pays a deposit for an item which is returned when the product packaging is returned
- D. A customer part-exchanges their vehicle for a new car

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A buy-back scheme involves a company purchasing used materials from consumers for reuse, recovery, or recycling - e.g., paying for returned copper pipes.

Other incentive types:

* Deposit schemes (option B) - refunds when packaging is returned.

* Free collection (option C) - logistical support incentive.

* Trade-in (option D) - part-exchange schemes. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Incentives for household recycling, pp. 194-195)

NEW QUESTION # 86

Which of the following standards apply to the use of RFID and other digital data structures regarding personal privacy and data collection?

- A. ISO 20400
- B. ISO 14001
- **C. ISO 20248**

- D. ISO 9001

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO 20248 defines data structures and digital signature meta-structures for AIDC technologies like barcodes and RFID, addressing authentication, privacy, and traceability.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, RFID standards and compliance, p. 85)

NEW QUESTION # 87

In which of the following circumstances does the usual 14-day cooling-off period not apply? Select THREE.

- A. Made-to-order items (e.g., personalised T-shirts)
- B. Buying train tickets
- C. Hiring a consultant
- D. Items covered by warranty (e.g., electrical goods)
- E. Online digital content where the buyer has begun downloading

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Consumer protection regulations exclude cancellation rights for:

* Transport tickets (e.g., train, flights)

* Bespoke or personalised goods

* Digital downloads where the buyer has begun accessing the content

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, "Cooling-off periods and exceptions," p. 200)

NEW QUESTION # 88

A Transport Management System (TMS) comprises several functions. Which of the following is NOT one of these?

- A. Measurement and reporting
- B. Fleet maintenance
- C. Planning and decision-making
- D. Transport execution

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Core TMS functions typically include: planning & decision-making (e.g., carrier/route selection), transport execution (e.g., tendering, dispatch), transport follow-up/visibility, and measurement & reporting (KPIs).

Fleet maintenance is generally a separate fleet/asset management function, not a standard TMS core function.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, TMS functions, p. 91)

NEW QUESTION # 89

Supply Chain Management is an overarching term which includes several areas of a business. Which of the following are business processes which would fall under the concept of Supply Chain Management? Select THREE

- A. Procurement
- B. Finance
- C. Innovation and Product Design
- D. HR
- E. Logistics

Answer: A,C,E

