

CIPS L5M5 Exam Bible - Training L5M5 Online



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Achieving the Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) (L5M5) certification can significantly impact your career progression and earning potential. This certification showcases your expertise and knowledge to employers, making you a valuable asset in the CIPS L5M5 industry. With the rapidly evolving nature of the CIPS world, staying up-to-date with the latest technologies and trends is crucial. The L5M5 Certification Exam enables you to learn these changes and ensures you remain current in your field.

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 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.

Topic 3	<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.
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CIPS Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which piece of UK legislation includes a provision for transparency in a company's supply chain?

- A. Working Time Directive
- B. Companies Act
- C. Modern Slavery Act
- D. Health and Safety at Work Act

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Documents:

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 introduced a requirement for companies with turnover above £36 million to publish annual slavery and human trafficking statements, disclosing actions to ensure transparency in supply chains. The L5M5 study guide (old p.62, new p.90) stresses its role in combating forced labour and human trafficking. While the Companies Act (A) focuses on governance, the Working Time Directive (C) regulates working hours, and the Health and Safety Act (D) ensures workplace safety, only the Modern Slavery Act addresses supply chain transparency.

Reference: Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Study Guide, p.90

NEW QUESTION # 25

A leading coffee retailer advocates buying beans directly from farmers rather than using intermediaries such as exporters. By partnering with farmers and investing locally, what is this practice called?

- A. Trade Initiative
- B. Direct Trade
- C. Greenwashing
- D. Fair Trade

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Documents:

The practice described is known as Direct Trade. Unlike Fair Trade, which follows certification standards set by external bodies, Direct Trade involves companies directly sourcing from producers, often providing higher prices and more investment in local communities. The L5M5 study guide (p.309) explains that Direct Trade is particularly common in coffee and cocoa supply chains, where companies wish to build stronger, transparent, and ethical relationships with producers. It differs from Fair Trade in that it

avoids third-party certification costs and focuses on building trust through long-term partnerships. Procurement professionals must understand both models when sourcing ethically in international markets.

Reference: Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Study Guide, p.309

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which of the following ISO standards relates to Environmental Management Systems?

- A. ISO28000
- **B. ISO14001**
- C. ISO31000
- D. ISO9001

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Documents:

ISO14001 is the international standard for Environmental Management Systems (EMS). The L5M5 study guide (p.277) explains that it requires organisations to establish frameworks for monitoring and improving their environmental impact. ISO9001 (A) relates to quality management, ISO28000 (C) to supply chain security, and ISO31000 (D) to risk management. For procurement, suppliers certified with ISO14001 demonstrate a commitment to reducing waste, emissions, and environmental risks, making this highly relevant to CSR and ESG.

Reference: Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply (L5M5) Study Guide, p.277

NEW QUESTION # 27

Global sourcing often increases carbon emissions due to the long distances goods must travel. Which of the following strategies can help reduce this environmental impact?

- A. Focusing exclusively on sourcing from local markets regardless of cost
- B. Increasing reliance on air freight for faster delivery
- **C. Consolidating shipments to reduce the number of trips made**
- D. Sourcing from multiple distant suppliers to ensure competitive pricing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Choice B- Consolidating shipments means combining multiple orders into fewer deliveries, which reduces the total number of trips required. This approach leads to lower carbon emissions per unit of goods transported and enhances efficiency in logistics. Thus is the correct answer.

Incorrect answer:

Choice A- Using air freight can actually increase carbon emissions significantly compared to other transportation methods like shipping or rail. While it may expedite delivery, it is one of the most environmentally harmful ways to transport goods over long distances.

Choice C- While this strategy may help in achieving lower costs, it can increase carbon emissions due to the greater number of shipments required. Sourcing from many distant suppliers often leads to less efficient logistics and higher environmental impact.

Choice D- Although sourcing locally can significantly reduce transportation-related emissions, focusing solely on local markets may not always be practical or cost-effective. It can limit access to certain products, materials, or pricing advantages that global sourcing might provide. A balanced approach considering both environmental impact and cost is often necessary.

Reference:

LO-1.2; Page 79; ESG considerations in global sourcing

NEW QUESTION # 28

A procurement officer at a global retail company is responsible for sourcing raw materials for a new product line. With the company committed to ethical sourcing practices, including Fair Trade, the officer aims to clearly communicate Fair Trade requirements to potential suppliers. Where should these requirements be included to ensure compliance?

- A. In internal emails to the procurement team
- B. During supplier performance review meetings after contracts are signed

