CIPS Level 5 – Advanced Diploma in Procurement and Supply

Managing Ethical Procurement and Supply Risk [L5M5]

Sample Exam Questions (Objective Response)

The correct answer will be highlighted

Sample Questions L5M5 March 2020
Q1. Which of the following is an example where long-term availability of supplies would be more important than short term gains?

a. Selling products that are manufactured to lower quality standards and therefore have lower unit prices

b. Using a new supplier that is more expensive in the short term than others in the market, to expand the supply base and to develop capacity in the market

c. Reducing quality standards in the short term accepting that customer rejects will increase in the long term

d. Driving down costs in the short term leading in the longer term to reduced range and variety of suppliers in the market

LO: 1
AC: 1.4

Q2. There are various strands of influence that comprise an organisation’s culture. Within this cultural web, executives and senior management are most likely to directly influence which of the following elements?

a. Power structures

b. Rituals and routines

c. Symbols

d. Stories

LO: 1
AC: 1.3

Q3. Hi-Fashion Brand (HFB) is a well-known clothing retailer. Its shops are in all major city centres and airports. Its CPO is concerned about reputational risk through the supply chain and has decided to consider only using suppliers that meet the Ethical Trading Initiative. This is because these suppliers are most likely to ...

a. have an annual bonus scheme for staff

b. ensure all staff have clean accommodation

c. pay staff a living wage

d. provide staff with regular promotions

LO: 3
AC: 3.1
Q4. Why can it sometimes be a challenge when using a third party organisation to conduct sustainability audits on the buyer’s behalf?
   1. Agreeing clear terms for the audit
   2. Ensuring the auditor has full access
   3. Forcing supply chain partners to collaborate
   4. Obtaining quotations for the audit in advance

a. 1 and 2 only
b. 2 and 3 only
c. 3 and 4 only
d. 1 and 4 only

LO: 2
AC: 2.3

Q5. Which of the following are regarded as core international labour standards?
   1. Freedom from casual labour
   2. Freedom from untrained labour
   3. Freedom from forced labour
   4. Freedom from discrimination

a. 1 and 2 only
b. 2 and 3 only
c. 3 and 4 only
d. 1 and 4 only

LO: 3
AC: 3.1
Q6 Major Construction International (MCI) takes on large scale building projects, for example schools, shopping centres and hospitals. MCI always assumes the role of primary contractor but often uses subcontractors to carry out work. Generally speaking, is this permissible?

a. Yes, unless the terms and conditions state otherwise
b. No, MCI employees should always deliver the contract
c. No, procurement organisations will want MCI to be responsible
d. Yes, but only if MCI notifies the buyer in writing and in advance every time it has subcontracted

LO: 2
AC: 2.1

Q7. A CPO of an industrial equipment manufacturer has decided to pursue a strategy of global sourcing to achieve competitive advantage for the organisation. Is this a valid approach?

a. Yes, global sourcing is always lower cost
b. Yes, because global sourcing can drive innovation
c. No, global sourcing risks cannot be managed
d. No, it will take too long for components to arrive

LO: 1
AC: 1.2
Q8. Which of the following are examples of modern slavery? Select **THREE** that apply.

a. Forced labour

b. Shift working

c. Bonded labour

d. Human trafficking

e. Overtime working

f. Casual labour

LO: 1
AC: 1.1

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Q9. Ethical Coffee Shop (ECS) operates a large network of coffee outlets around the world. ECS has benefited from changing consumer habits as increasingly people like to use coffee shops as a place to meet friends. It has invested in more outlets and is now recognised as one of the fastest growing consumer brands in the world. With this recognition comes the challenge of maintaining the highest ethical standards. Unfortunately, a TV documentary recently focused on ECS supply chains, which the media portrayed as 'being severely exploited for corporate and shareholder gain'. Applying fairtrade standards would help ECS to achieve consistency within supply chains in which of the following?

1. Decent working conditions
2. Product quality and flavour
3. Supply risk avoidance
4. Local sustainability

a. 1 and 2 only

b. 2 and 3 only

c. 3 and 4 only

d. 1 and 4 only

LO: 3
AC: 3.3

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Q10. A consumer electronics organisation (CEO) has four main products: 

**Learning outcome (LO)  Assessment criteria (AC)  The correct answer is highlighted**
Product A – CEO has achieved competitive advantage in this broad customer market because it is the lowest cost producer of this type of product in the industry. It has achieved this status through adoption of state-of-the-art techniques, equipment and systems.

Product B – CEO’s products are unique in the market in respect of some elements of functionality and these elements are widely valued by consumers, especially as CEO has continually adapted the product to suit the changing age profile of target consumers.

Product C – CEO’s strategy has been to target a smaller and very specific customer segment and achieves advantage through its very low costs of manufacture. Demand for the product has been impacted in recent months because of exchange rate fluctuations.

Product D – CEO’s strategy for this product has focused on targeting a smaller specific customer segment and achieving advantage through unique product features and clear CEO branding. To meet customer demand CEO uses the strapline of ‘Caring for the planet’ on this product.

For each of the products, you are required to match the correct source of competitive advantage and the macro environmental driver.

Choose from these options and drag and drop your answers into the table below. [8]

You can only use each option once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro Environmental Driver</th>
<th>Source of competitive advantage</th>
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<tbody>
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LO: 1
AC: 1.2
Q11. Which of the following is a key driver for increased focus on sustainability in supply chains?

a. To exploit low cost labour opportunities.

b. **To satisfy stakeholder requirements.**

c. To meet revenue and other targets.

d. To eliminate global supply chain risks.

LO: 1  
AC: 1.2

Q12. ABC is a market leading consumer products manufacturer. It has invested heavily in both sustainable practices throughout its supply chains and in its advertising materials to promote this to the market. Which of the following is most likely to be the reward for ABC of such an investment?

a. Increased number of competitors.

b. Integrated supplier base.

c. Reduced indirect costs.

d. **Improved brand reputation.**

LO: 1  
AC: 1.3

Q13. Which of the following are likely warning signs of modern slavery?

1. Being forced to work.
2. Renting small accommodation.
3. Receiving low pay.
4. Having few qualifications.

a. 1 and 2.

b. 2 and 4.

c. **3 and 1.**

d. 3 and 4.

LO: 1  
AC: 1.6
Q14. Which of the following are tools that can be used by procurement professionals to evaluate the importance of different contracts, their relative complexity and identify potential improvements?
   1. Macro environmental audit.
   2. Supplier preferencing.
   3. Portfolio analysis.
   4. Supply chain mapping.

   a. 1 and 2.
   b. 2 and 4.
   c. 3 and 1.
   d. **3 and 4.**

LO: 2
AC: 1.1 and 1.3

Q15. Advancements in technology have supported the drive for globalisation. Is this correct?

   a. Yes, many barriers to communication have now been removed through technology.
   b. **No, increased use of technology has made global trading much more expensive.**
   c. Yes, emerging technologies have forced some companies overseas to retain staff.
   d. No, technology has created significantly increased demand for shorter supply chains.

LO: 1
AC: 2.3
Q16. A key principle of the World Fair Trade Organisation (WFTO) is to help global businesses expand into new markets to provide better products and fairer pricing for consumers. Is this correct?

a. No, the WFTO is focused on eliminating no anti-competitive practices.

b. Yes, the WFTO will provide grant aid to international businesses.

c. **No, the WFTO aims to support small disadvantaged producers.**

d. Yes, the WFTO enforces global regulations to protect consumers.

LO: 3  
AC: 3.1

Q17. Fairtrade labelling is underpinned by fair trade standards. These standards focus directly on which of the following? Select the **TWO** apply.

a. Management training.

b. **Wages.**

c. Customer feedback.

d. Pensions.

e. Competition.

f. **Working conditions.**

LO: 3  
AC: 3.3
Q18. An organisation can manage reputational risk in relation to its ethical and sustainable procurement practices through which of the following? Select the **THREE** apply.

a. Monitoring its social media profile.

b. Ensuring equipment is replaced regularly.

c. Travelling frequently to meet with overseas suppliers.

d. Implementing responsible procurement policies.

e. Reviewing supplier financial performance.

f. Carefully selecting all supply chain partners.

**LO:** 3  
**AC:** 4.1

Q19. Automotive Manufacturing Group (AMG) is a global organisation. Its supply chains, both upstream and downstream, have multiple layers and involve numerous different organisations and several locations around the world. Its Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) has highlighted this as a major risk factor for AMG and has prioritised undertaking detailed supply chain mapping, in the first instance to analyse AMG’s supply chain structures. The CPO believes that understanding these structures will help AMG develop more effective risk management strategies. This initial analysis will focus primarily on developing a better understanding of which of the following within AMG’s supply chains?

1. Branding.
2. Tiers.
3. Complexity.
4. Products.

a. 1 and 2.

b. 2 and 3.

c. 3 and 4.

d. 4 and 1.

**LO:** 2  
**AC:** 1.1
Q20. Four different manufacturing companies have all developed strategies for globalisation, but their drivers for such a strategy are different. In pursuit of this goal each company has experienced a specific challenge. Relevant information is as follows:-

ABC – Has aspirations to become market leader and has identified new suppliers overseas as offering it greater potential for innovation within its product range. ABC considers this would offer it something unique compared to its main rivals. However, its initial research suggests it might not be able to find any suppliers that will meet its own stringent policies on employee rights and fairness.

DEF – Has gained benefits from achieving high levels of supply chain integration and plans to extend its supply networks internationally. It has already identified suitable supply chain partners in new territories where there is existing infrastructure and compatibility testing is underway. Whilst these businesses are aligned with DEF in terms of systems, DEF is concerned about the beliefs, attitudes and behaviours of local employees and management.

PQR – Has been under pressure to improve its profit margin, especially as it is recognised by the board that revenues are unlikely to grow in the foreseeable future. As a result, PQR has decided to explore new suppliers in overseas territories. A number of suitable partners have been identified, but PQR’s board has concerns about their record of prioritising employee wellbeing over profitability.

XYZ – Is a European company. It has started to generate revenues in USD but is unhappy with the exchange rate risk on conversion to EUR. It plans to extend its operations into the US, generating costs in USD that can be met by its USD revenue stream. XYZ’s main concern is that it is aware of some differences in approaches, codes and frameworks adopted in Europe compared with those within the US.

You are required, for each company, to determine the relevant driver and the challenge it has encountered.

You can only use each option once.

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LO: 1
AC: 1.2