

# ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 인기공부자료 - ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 유효한 덤프 공부



Fast2test에서 출시한 PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 덤프는 시험문제점유율이 가장 높은 시험대비자료입니다. 실제PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험문제유형과 같은 형식으로 제작된PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 시험공부자료로서Fast2test덤프의 실용가치를 자랑하고 있습니다.덤프를 공부하여 시험불합격하시면 덤프비용은 환불처리해드립니다.

PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 덤프를 구매하여 1년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공해드립니다. 1년무료 업데이트 서비스란 Fast2test에서PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프를 구매한 분은 구매일부터 추후 일년간 PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프가 업데이트될때마다 업데이트된 가장 최신버전을 무료로 제공받는 서비스를 가리킵니다. 1년무료 업데이트 서비스는PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험불합격받을시 덤프비용환불신청하면 종료됩니다.

>> ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 인기공부자료 <<

## ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 유효한 덤프 공부 & ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 덤프자료

고객님의 시간을 조금이라도 절약해드리고 공을 적게 들여도 자격증 취득이 쉬워지도록 Fast2test의 IT전문가들은 최신 실러버스에 따라 몇년간의 노하우와 경험을 충분히 활용하여PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험대비자료를 연구제작하였습니다. PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 덤프를 공부하여 시험에서 떨어지는 경우 덤프비용 환불 혹은 다른 과목으로 교환하는중 한가지 서비스를 제공해드립니다.

## 최신 PECB ISO 31000 Certification ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 무료 샘플문제 (Q68-Q73):

질문 # 68

On what basis should an organization determine the acceptability of a residual risk?

- A. A residual risk is accepted when treatment costs exceed potential benefits.

- B. A risk is acceptable only when its residual level is higher than the target risk to allow flexibility in controls.
- C. A residual risk is accepted when it is equal to or below the target risk.
- D. The target risk must always be set at a low level to ensure that all residual risks are minimized.

**정답: C**

**설명:**

The correct answer is C. A residual risk is accepted when it is equal to or below the target risk. ISO 31000:2018 explains that risk treatment aims to modify risk so that it aligns with the organization's risk criteria, which include risk appetite, tolerance, and target risk levels. Residual risk is the risk remaining after risk treatment has been applied.

An organization determines acceptability by comparing the residual risk against predefined target risk or risk acceptance criteria.

When the residual risk falls within acceptable limits, meaning it is equal to or lower than the target risk, it may be accepted without further treatment. This ensures consistency, transparency, and alignment with strategic objectives.

Option A is incorrect because accepting risks higher than the target risk contradicts the purpose of risk criteria. Option B is incorrect because target risk levels vary depending on objectives, context, and appetite; they are not always low. Option D may influence decision-making but is not the formal basis defined by ISO 31000.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, clear acceptance criteria ensure disciplined and defensible risk decisions. Therefore, the correct answer is a residual risk is accepted when it is equal to or below the target risk.

### 질문 # 69

A minor data leak occurs in an organization. As the leak went unnoticed for weeks, sensitive customer information was gradually exposed, leading to reputational damage and regulatory penalties. What does this scenario illustrate?

- A. The importance of using risk analysis techniques that account for how consequences can become more severe over time
- B. The need for continuous monitoring to detect and address emerging risks early
- C. The requirement to classify data risks based solely on initial impact assessments
- D. The need to eliminate all residual risks

**정답: B**

**설명:**

The correct answer is A. The need for continuous monitoring to detect and address emerging risks early. ISO 31000 emphasizes that risk management is dynamic and requires ongoing monitoring and review to identify changes in risk conditions, controls, and consequences.

In the scenario, the data leak initially appeared minor but escalated over time because it went undetected for weeks. This demonstrates how risks can evolve and intensify if not monitored effectively. Continuous monitoring enables organizations to detect early warning signs, respond promptly, and limit escalation of impacts.

Option B is relevant to understanding risk escalation, but the primary failure illustrated is the lack of timely detection. Option C is incorrect because relying only on initial assessments ignores the dynamic nature of risk. Option D is unrealistic and contradicts ISO 31000, which recognizes that residual risk always exists.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, continuous monitoring and review are essential to resilience and protection of value. Therefore, the correct answer is the need for continuous monitoring to detect and address emerging risks early.

### 질문 # 70

Scenario 3:

NovaCare is a US-based healthcare provider operating four hospitals and several outpatient clinics. Following several minor system outages and an internal assessment that revealed inconsistencies in security monitoring tools, top management recognized the need for a structured approach to identify and manage risks more effectively. Thus, they decided to implement a formal risk management process in line with ISO 31000 recommendations to enhance safety and improve resilience.

To address these issues, the Chief Risk Officer of NovaCare, Daniel, supported by a team of departmental representatives and risk coordinators, initiated a comprehensive risk management process. Initially, they carried out a thorough examination of the environment in which risks arise, defining the conditions under which potential issues would be assessed and managed. Internally, they reviewed IT security policies and procedures, capabilities of the IT team, and reports from the internal assessment. Externally, they analyzed regulatory requirements, emerging cybersecurity threats, and evolving practices in IT security and resilience.

Based on this analysis, to ensure uninterrupted healthcare services, compliance with regulatory requirements, and protection of patient data, top management and Daniel decided to reduce minor system outages by 50% within a year and achieve full coverage of security monitoring tools across all critical IT systems.

Afterwards, Daniel and the team explored potential risks that could affect various departments using structured interviews and brainstorming workshops. As a result, key risks emerged, including data breaches linked to unsecured backup systems, record-

keeping errors due to IT system issues, and regulatory noncompliance in reporting breaches and outages.

Furthermore, the team assessed the effectiveness and maturity of existing controls and processes, particularly in system monitoring and data backup management. Through document reviews and interviews with department heads, the team found that these processes were applied inconsistently and lacked standardization, with procedures followed on a case-by-case basis rather than through documented, uniform methods.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

In Scenario 3, NovaCare's top management and Daniel examined the environment in which risks arise, defining the conditions under which potential issues would be assessed and managed. What did they examine in this case?

- A. The compliance obligations regarding the risk management process
- B. The criteria for emerging risks
- C. The risk treatment framework
- **D. The context of the risk management process**

**정답 : D**

**설명 :**

The correct answer is C. The context of the risk management process. ISO 31000:2018 clearly states that establishing the context is a foundational step in the risk management process. Context defines the internal and external parameters to be considered when managing risk and sets the conditions under which risks are identified, analyzed, evaluated, and treated.

In Scenario 3, NovaCare's team examined both internal context (IT security policies, procedures, team capabilities, and internal assessment reports) and external context (regulatory requirements, emerging cybersecurity threats, and evolving industry practices). This comprehensive examination directly aligns with ISO 31000's guidance on context establishment.

Option A is incorrect because compliance obligations are only one element of the external context and do not represent the full scope of the activity described. Option B refers to emerging risk criteria, which are not explicitly defined in the scenario. Option D relates to treatment, which occurs later in the process.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding the context ensures that risk management is tailored, relevant, and effective. Therefore, the correct answer is the context of the risk management process.

## **질문 # 71**

Scenario 5:

Crestview University is a well-known academic institution that recently launched a digital learning platform to support remote education. The platform integrates video lectures, interactive assessments, and student data management. After initial deployment, the risk management team identified several key risks, including unauthorized access to research data, system outages, and data privacy concerns.

To address these, the team discussed multiple risk treatment options. They considered limiting the platform's functionality, but this conflicted with the university's goals. Instead, they chose to partner with a reputable cybersecurity firm and purchase cyber insurance. They also planned to reduce the likelihood of system outages by upgrading server capacity and implementing redundant systems. Some risks, such as occasional minor software glitches, were retained after careful evaluation because they did not significantly affect Crestview's operations. The team considered these risks manageable and agreed to monitor and address them at a later stage. Thus, they documented the accepted risks and decided not to inform any stakeholder at this time.

Once the treatment options were selected, Crestview's risk management team developed a detailed risk treatment plan. They prioritized actions based on which processes carried the highest risk, ensuring cybersecurity measures were addressed first. The plan clearly defined the responsibilities of team members for approving and implementing treatments and identified the resources required, including budget and personnel. To maintain oversight, performance indicators and monitoring schedules were established, and regular progress updates were communicated to the university's top management.

Throughout the risk management process, all activities and decisions were thoroughly documented and communicated through formal channels. This ensured clear communication across departments, supported decision-making, enabled continuous improvement in risk management, and fostered transparency and accountability among stakeholders who manage and oversee risks. Special care was taken to communicate the results of the risk assessment, including any limitations in data or methods, the degree of uncertainty, and the level of confidence in findings. The reporting avoided overstating certainty and included quantifiable measures in appropriate, clearly defined units. Using standardized templates helped streamline documentation, while updates, such as changes to risk treatments, emerging risks, or shifting priorities, were routinely reflected in the system to keep the records current.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Based on Scenario 5, which step of the risk management process is reflected in the actions that promoted clear communication across departments, supported decision-making, enabled continuous improvement, and fostered accountability among stakeholders?

- A. Monitoring and review
- **B. Recording and reporting**
- C. Communication and consultation

- D. Risk evaluation

**정답: B**

**설명:**

The correct answer is A. Recording and reporting. ISO 31000:2018 emphasizes that recording and reporting are essential activities that support transparency, accountability, informed decision-making, and continual improvement in risk management. Recording ensures that information about risks, decisions, assumptions, and treatments is captured systematically, while reporting ensures that this information is communicated to appropriate stakeholders.

In Scenario 5, Crestview University ensured that all activities and decisions were thoroughly documented using standardized templates, that updates were reflected in the system, and that reports included limitations, uncertainty, and confidence levels. These characteristics align directly with the recording and reporting step of the risk management process. ISO 31000 explicitly states that recording and reporting should support governance, oversight, and continuous improvement.

Option B is incorrect because monitoring and review focus on tracking performance and changes over time, not primarily on documentation and communication. Option C is incorrect because communication and consultation emphasize engagement and dialogue with stakeholders rather than formal documentation. Option D is incorrect because risk evaluation compares analyzed risks against criteria.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, structured recording and reporting are critical to ensure traceability and learning. Therefore, the correct answer is recording and reporting.

## 질문 # 72

What key factors should be taken into account when making decisions between multiple options involving risk?

- A. Focusing primarily on cost reduction and short-term gains
- B. Evaluating potential outcomes, stakeholder perspectives, future uncertainties, and the organization's tolerance for risk
- C. Delegating all decisions to external experts
- D. Reducing uncertainty by avoiding any form of change or innovation

**정답: B**

**설명:**

The correct answer is A. Evaluating potential outcomes, stakeholder perspectives, future uncertainties, and the organization's tolerance for risk. ISO 31000 emphasizes that risk management supports decision-making by providing structured information about uncertainty, consequences, and trade-offs.

Effective decision-making requires considering not only potential outcomes but also stakeholder expectations, the organization's risk appetite and tolerance, and uncertainties related to future conditions. This holistic view ensures decisions are aligned with objectives and values while balancing opportunities and threats.

Option B is too narrow and contradicts ISO 31000's value-based approach. Option C ignores the fact that avoiding change may itself increase risk. Option D undermines accountability and leadership responsibility.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, informed decisions depend on integrating risk considerations into strategy and operations. Therefore, the correct answer is evaluating outcomes, stakeholders, uncertainties, and risk tolerance.

## 질문 # 73

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불과 1,2년전만 해도 PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프를 결제하시면 수동으로 메일로 보내드리기에 공휴일에 결제하시면 덤프를 보내드릴수 없어 고객님의께 폐를 끼쳐드렸습니다. 하지만 지금은 시스템이 업그레이드되어 PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프를 결제하시면 바로 사이트에서 다운받을수 있습니다. Fast2test는 가면갈수록 고객님의께 편리를 드릴수 있도록 나날이 완벽해질것입니다.

**ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager유 효한 덤프공부 :** <https://kr.fast2test.com/ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager-premium-file.html>

Fast2test의 IT전문가들이 자신만의 경험과 끊임없는 노력으로 최고의 PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager학습자료를 작성해 여러분들이PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험에서 패스하도록 최선을 다하고 있습니다, Fast2test 제작팀의 부단한 노력으로 인하여 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인증시험 패스는 더는 어려운 일이 아닙니다, ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager는PECB의 인증 시험입니다.ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인증시험을 패스하면PECB인증과 한 발짝 더 내디딘 것입니다, PECB인증 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프구매로 시험패스가 쉬워지고 자격증 취득율이 제고되어 공을 많이 들이지 않고서도 성공을 달콤한 열매를 맛볼수 있습니다, PECB ISO-31000-Lead-

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