

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프데모문제다운 & ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager최신업데이트인증시험자료



참고: ExamPassdump에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 시험 문제집이 있습니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18Dt5IEWEIN7zy-jcG3NGeXTLi4kk9kVt>

PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인증덤프는 실제 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험의 가장 최근 시험의 기출문제를 기준으로 하여 만들어진 최고품질을 자랑하는 최고적중율의 시험대비자료입니다. 저희 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프로 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험에 도전해보지 않으실래요? ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험에서 불합격 받을시 덤프비용은 환불해드리기에 부담없이 구매하셔도 됩니다.환불의 유일한 기준은 불합격 성적표이고 환불유효기간은 구매일로부터 60일까지입니다.

PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiation of the risk management process and risk assessment: This domain establishes context and conducts systematic assessments to identify potential threats. Assessment involves identification, likelihood analysis, and prioritization against established criteria.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the risk management framework: The framework provides the foundation for implementing and improving risk management organization-wide. It encompasses leadership commitment, framework design, accountability, and resource allocation.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental principles and concepts of risk management: Risk management systematically identifies, analyzes, and responds to uncertainties affecting organizational objectives. Core principles include creating value, integration into processes, addressing uncertainty, and maintaining dynamic responsiveness.
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk treatment, risk recording and reporting: Treatment involves selecting measures to modify risks through avoidance, acceptance, removal, or sharing. Recording and reporting ensure systematic documentation and stakeholder communication.

주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk monitoring, review, communication, and consultation: Monitoring ensures effectiveness by tracking controls and identifying emerging risks. Communication engages stakeholders throughout all stages for informed decision-making.
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>> ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프데모문제 다운 <<

인기자격증 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프데모문제 다운 시험 최신 버전 덤프자료

PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험을 패스함으로 취업에는 많은 도움이 됩니다. ExamPassdump는PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험패스로 꿈을 이루어주는 사이트입니다. 우리는PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험의 문제와 답은 아주 좋은 학습자료로도 충분한 문제집입니다. 여러분이 안전하게 간단하게PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험을 응시할 수 있는 자료입니다.

최신 PECB ISO 31000 Certification ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 무료 샘플문제 (Q26-Q31):

질문 # 26

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:

In Scenario 5, what approach was used by Crestview to ensure effective documentation of its risk management process?

- A. Standardized formats with version control, author, and approval dates
- B. Informal notes maintained by individual team members
- C. Decentralized storage of documents across departmental systems to allow flexible access
- D. Tailored document formats based on the communication style of each stakeholder group

정답: A

설명:

The correct answer is A. Standardized formats with version control, author, and approval dates. ISO 31000 highlights the importance of consistent, accurate, and up-to-date documentation to support effective risk management. Standardized documentation ensures clarity, comparability, traceability, and accountability.

In Scenario 5, Crestview University used standardized templates, maintained updates reflecting changes in risks and treatments, and ensured records remained current. These practices are consistent with ISO 31000 guidance on recording and reporting, which

recommends controlled documentation with clear ownership and approval mechanisms.

Option B increases the risk of inconsistency and loss of control. Option C may support communication but does not ensure governance-level traceability. Option D undermines reliability and auditability.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, standardized documentation with version control is essential for transparency, learning, and continual improvement. Therefore, the correct answer is standardized formats with version control, author, and approval dates.

질문 # 27

Scenario 4:

Headquartered in Barcelona, Spain, Solenco Energy is a renewable energy provider that operates several solar and wind farms across southern Europe. After experiencing periodic equipment failures and supplier delays that affected energy output, the company initiated a risk assessment in line with ISO 31000 to ensure organizational resilience, minimize disruptions, and support long-term performance.

A cross-functional risk team was assembled, including representatives from engineering, finance, operations, and logistics. The team began a structured and systematic review of the energy production process to identify potential deviations from intended operating conditions and assess their possible causes and consequences. Using guided discussions with prompts such as "too high," "too low," or "other than expected," they explored how variations in system behavior could lead to operational disruptions or safety risks. One risk identified was the failure of the main power inverter system at one of the company's key solar facilities—a single point of failure with high production dependence. To better understand this risk, the team used a structured visual technique that mapped the causes leading up to the inverter failure on one side and the potential consequences on the other. It also illustrated the controls that could prevent or mitigate both sides.

During discussions, several team members were inclined to focus on positive evidence supporting the belief that the inverter was reliable, while giving less consideration to contradictory data from maintenance reports. Differing viewpoints were not immediately discussed, as many participants felt more confident agreeing with the general group view that the likelihood of failure was low. It was only after a detailed review of supplier reports that the team revisited their assumptions and adjusted the analysis accordingly.

Ultimately, the likelihood of failure was determined to be "possible," with potentially severe consequences, including lost revenue, penalties, and reputational impacts.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Based on Scenario 4, what risk analysis technique did the team at Solenco use to better understand the risk of inverter failure?

- A. SWOT analysis
- B. Monte Carlo simulation
- C. Bow-tie analysis
- D. Business impact analysis (BIA)

정답: C

설명:

The correct answer is C. Bow-tie analysis. Bow-tie analysis is a visual risk analysis technique that combines elements of fault tree analysis and event tree analysis. It illustrates the causes of a risk event on the left side, the event itself in the center, and the consequences on the right side, while also showing preventive and mitigating controls on both sides.

In Scenario 4, the team used a structured visual technique that mapped the causes leading to inverter failure on one side and the potential consequences on the other, including the controls that could prevent or mitigate both sides. This description precisely matches the bow-tie analysis method.

Monte Carlo simulation involves probabilistic modeling using repeated random sampling, which was not described. Business impact analysis focuses on assessing the consequences of disruptions to critical activities, not mapping causes and controls. SWOT analysis is a strategic planning tool, not a detailed cause-and-effect risk analysis technique.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, selecting appropriate techniques is essential for effective risk analysis.

Bow-tie analysis is particularly useful for understanding single-point-of-failure risks and communicating complex cause-consequence relationships clearly to stakeholders. Therefore, the correct answer is bow-tie analysis.

질문 # 28

According to ISO 31000, what is the main difference between the roles of the oversight body and top management in risk management?

- A. The oversight body manages daily risk management activities, while top management manages only opportunity-based risks.
- B. The oversight body supervises risk management, while top management manages risk.

- C. Both the oversight body and top management are equally responsible for risk management.
- D. The oversight body performs risk assessments, while top management approves risk treatments.

정답: B

설명:

The correct answer is B. The oversight body supervises risk management, while top management manages risk. ISO 31000:2018 clearly distinguishes between governance and management responsibilities within the risk management framework. The oversight body (such as a board of directors or equivalent governing body) is responsible for oversight, ensuring that risk management is appropriate, effective, and aligned with the organization's purpose, strategy, and governance arrangements.

Top management, on the other hand, is responsible for managing risk by establishing, implementing, and maintaining the risk management framework and ensuring that risk management is integrated into organizational activities and decision-making. ISO 31000 emphasizes leadership and commitment by top management as essential for embedding risk management into strategy, operations, and culture.

Option A is incorrect because the oversight body does not manage daily risk activities, nor does top management limit its role to opportunity-based risks. Option C is incorrect because, while both have responsibilities, their roles are distinct and complementary, not identical. Option D incorrectly assigns operational risk assessment responsibilities to the oversight body.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding this distinction ensures proper governance, accountability, and effectiveness of risk management across all levels of the organization.

질문 # 29

Scenario 5:

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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. Risk evaluation
- B. Communication and consultation
- **C. Recording and reporting**
- D. Monitoring and review

정답: C

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 # 30

What is an example of a risk management objective at an operational level?

- A. Increase shareholder value over the long term.
- **B. Reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum.**
- C. Become a recognized leader in sustainability by achieving carbon neutrality across all operations by 2030.
- D. Expansion of the organization's market share by 25% within the next 3 months.

정답: B

설명:

The correct answer is B. Reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum. ISO 31000 explains that objectives exist at different organizational levels: strategic, tactical, and operational. Operational objectives are typically short- to medium-term, specific, and focused on day-to-day activities, processes, and performance within functions or departments.

Reducing staff turnover is an operational-level objective because it directly relates to workforce management, human resources processes, and daily operational stability. High staff turnover represents an operational risk that can affect productivity, service quality, knowledge retention, and costs. Setting an objective to reduce turnover supports operational resilience and continuity, which aligns with ISO 31000's goal of protecting and creating value.

Option A is a strategic-level objective, as it concerns long-term positioning, sustainability leadership, and organization-wide transformation. Option C is also strategic or tactical, focusing on market expansion and growth rather than operational risk control. Option D is a broad strategic objective tied to overall organizational performance and value creation.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, clearly distinguishing operational objectives ensures that risks are managed at the appropriate level and that controls are practical and actionable. Therefore, the correct answer is reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum.

질문 # 31

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IT인증시험이 다가오는데 어느 부분부터 공부해야 할지 망설이고 있다구요? 가장 간편하고 시간을 절약하며 한방에 자격증을 취득할 수 있는 최고의 방법을 추천해드립니다. 바로 우리ExamPassdump IT인증덤프제공사이트입니다. ExamPassdump는 고품질 고적중율을 취지로 하여 여러분들인 한방에 시험에서 패스하도록 최선을 다하고 있습니다. PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험준비중이신 분들은ExamPassdump 에서 출시한PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 덤프를 선택하세요.

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager최신 업데이트 인증시험자료 : https://www.exampassdump.com/ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager_valid-braindumps.html

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- 높은 적중율을 자랑하는 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프데모문제 다운 공부자료 ♣ 무료로 다운로드를 위해

