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ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager New Braindumps Questions & Reliable ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Exam Syllabus

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PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
Scenario 6:
Trunroll is a fast-food chain headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, specializing in wraps, burritos, and quick-serve snacks through both company-owned and franchised outlets across several states. Recently, the company identified two major risks: increased dependence on third-party delivery platforms that could disrupt customer service if contracts were to fail or fees rose sharply, and stricter health and safety inspections that might expose vulnerabilities in hygiene practices across certain franchise locations.
Therefore, the top management of Trunroll adopted a structured risk management process based on ISO 31000 guidelines to systematically identify, assess, and mitigate risks, embedding risk awareness into daily operations and strengthening resilience against future disruptions.
To address these risks, Trunroll outlined and documented clear actions with defined responsibilities and timelines. Regarding the dependence on third-party delivery platforms, the company decided not to move forward with planned partnerships with third-party delivery apps, as the risk of losing control over the customer experience and rising costs outweighed the potential benefits.
To address stricter health inspections across franchises, Trunroll invested in stronger hygiene protocols, mandatory staff training, and upgraded monitoring systems to reduce the likelihood of violations. Yet, management understood that some exposure would remain even after these measures. To address this risk, they decided to use one of the insurance methods, reserving internal financial resources to cover unexpected losses or penalties, ensuring the remaining risk was managed within acceptable boundaries.
Additionally, Trunroll set up a cloud-based platform to document and maintain risk records. This allowed managers to log supplier inspection results, training outcomes, and incident reports into one secure system, while also providing flexibility to update and scale applications as needed without managing the underlying infrastructure. In doing so, Trunroll ensured that all risk-related information is documented in progress reports and incorporated into mid-term and final evaluations, with risk management being updated regularly to monitor changes and treatments.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Trunroll documented all risk-related information in progress reports and incorporated it into mid-term and final evaluations. Which organizational level for risk reporting did they consider in this case?

- A. Individual level
- B. Corporate level
- C. Program/unit level
- D. Project level

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Corporate level. ISO 31000 emphasizes that risk reporting should support governance, oversight, and strategic decision-making at appropriate organizational levels. Corporate-level risk reporting consolidates risk information across the organization and feeds into mid-term and final evaluations, enabling top management and oversight bodies to monitor performance and risk exposure.

In Scenario 6, Trunroll ensured that risk-related information was incorporated into progress reports and mid-term and final evaluations, and that risk management was updated regularly. These activities are characteristic of corporate-level reporting, which focuses on organization-wide risks, strategic objectives, and resilience.
Program or unit-level reporting would focus on specific departments or functions, while project-level reporting is limited to defined projects with finite timelines. The scenario clearly indicates organization-wide reporting to support top management oversight.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, corporate-level risk reporting ensures alignment with strategy, accountability, and continuous improvement. Therefore, the correct answer is corporate level.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which of the following is an example of an internal stakeholder?

- A. Customers concerned with product and service quality
- B. Shareholders seeking returns and sustained performance
- C. Regulatory authorities enforcing compliance requirements
- D. Managers reporting and escalating risks within the organization

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Managers reporting and escalating risks within the organization. ISO 31000 defines stakeholders as persons or organizations that can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision or activity. Stakeholders can be internal or external, depending on their relationship with the organization.
Internal stakeholders are individuals or groups within the organization, such as employees, managers, executives, and internal committees. In the scenario provided, managers who report and escalate risks are clearly internal stakeholders, as they are directly involved in organizational processes and decision-making.
Option A, shareholders, are typically considered external stakeholders, as they are not involved in daily operations, even though they have a strong interest in performance. Option B, customers, are also external stakeholders concerned with outputs rather than internal processes. Option D, regulators, are external stakeholders representing legal and regulatory interests.
ISO 31000 emphasizes the importance of inclusiveness, requiring organizations to involve both internal and external stakeholders appropriately. Internal stakeholders play a critical role in risk identification, analysis, reporting, and treatment because of their proximity to operations and decision-making.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, correctly identifying internal stakeholders supports effective communication, accountability, and integration of risk management into everyday activities.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Scenario 2:
Bambino is a furniture manufacturer headquartered in Florence, Italy, specializing in daycare furniture, including tables, chairs, children's beds, shelves, mats, changing stations, and indoor playhouses. After experiencing a major supply chain disruption that caused delays and revealed vulnerabilities in its operations, Bambino decided to implement a risk management framework and process based on ISO 31000 guidelines to systematically identify, assess, and manage risks.
As the first step in this process, top management appointed Luca, the operations manager of Bambino, to facilitate the adoption and integration of the framework into the company's operations, ensuring that risk awareness, communication, and structured practices became part of everyday decision-making.
After Luca took on the responsibility, he reviewed how responsibilities and decision-making were distributed across the company's units, with each unit overseen by a director managing strategic, administrative, and operational matters. At the same time, in consultation with top management, he analyzed the broader environment of Bambino, namely mission, governance, culture, resources, information flows, and stakeholder relationships.
Building on this, Luca outlined concrete actions to strengthen risk management by engaging stakeholders, breaking the process into stages, and aligning objectives with the company's goals. Progress was tracked through existing systems, allowing timely adjustments. Additionally, clear objectives were linked to the mission and strategy, responsibilities were defined, leadership demonstrated commitment, and expectations for daily integration were clarified. Finally, resources for people, skills, and technology were allocated, supported by communication, reporting, and escalation mechanisms.
Additionally, Luca reviewed the requirements the company was bound by, including safety laws for children's products, local labor regulations, and permits needed for operations. He also considered voluntary commitments, such as sustainability labels and agreements with daycare institutions. Through this review, he identified the likelihood of occurrence and potential consequences of failing to meet these requirements, ranging from legal penalties to loss of customer trust, making this area a clear source of exposure. This included the possibility of fines for breaching product safety laws, sanctions for violating labor regulations, and reputational harm if sustainability or contractual commitments were not fulfilled.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
According to Scenario 2, Luca outlined a concrete set of actions to strengthen the company's risk management capabilities. What did he develop in this case?

- A. Risk treatment plan
- B. Risk management plan
- C. Risk register
- D. Risk management policy

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Risk management plan. ISO 31000:2018 explains that once leadership commitment and context are established, organizations must design and implement the risk management framework through structured and coordinated actions. A risk management plan translates strategic intent into practical, actionable steps that enable the integration of risk management into everyday operations.
In the scenario, Luca outlined concrete actions such as stakeholder engagement, breaking the process into stages, aligning objectives with organizational goals, tracking progress through existing systems, defining responsibilities, allocating resources, and establishing communication, reporting, and escalation mechanisms. These elements collectively describe a risk management plan, which specifies how risk management will be implemented, monitored, and improved across the organization.
A risk management policy is typically a high-level statement expressing top management's commitment, principles, and overall direction regarding risk management. While leadership demonstrated commitment in the scenario, Luca's activities went beyond policy formulation and focused on execution.
A risk treatment plan is developed later in the risk management process and focuses specifically on actions to modify individual risks. In Scenario 2, Luca's work addressed the framework and integration level, not the treatment of specific risks. A risk register, likewise, is a recording tool and not a set of actions.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, developing a risk management plan is a critical step in ensuring that risk management is integrated, structured, and sustainable. Therefore, the correct answer is risk management plan.

NEW QUESTION # 16
What is the main difference between semi-structured and structured interviews in the context of risk identification?

- A. There is no practical difference between the two approaches.
- B. In a semi-structured interview, the interviewer follows a strict script, while in a structured interview, no deviations are allowed.
- C. In a semi-structured interview, the interviewer follows only spontaneous questions, whereas in a structured interview, questions are asked at random.
- D. In a structured interview, the interviewer follows a set list of questions, while in a semi-structured interview, follow-up questions and exploration are flexible.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. In a structured interview, the interviewer follows a set list of questions, while in a semi-structured interview, follow-up questions and exploration are flexible. ISO 31000 supports the use of different information-gathering techniques depending on context and objectives.
Structured interviews ensure consistency and comparability, while semi-structured interviews allow deeper exploration of emerging risks and unexpected insights. This flexibility is particularly valuable in risk identification, where new or poorly understood risks may emerge.
Options A and C misrepresent interview methods. Option D ignores practical differences.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, selecting the appropriate interview style improves risk identification quality. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Scenario 6:
Trunroll is a fast-food chain headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, specializing in wraps, burritos, and quick-serve snacks through both company-owned and franchised outlets across several states. Recently, the company identified two major risks: increased dependence on third-party delivery platforms that could disrupt customer service if contracts were to fail or fees rose sharply, and stricter health and safety inspections that might expose vulnerabilities in hygiene practices across certain franchise locations.

Therefore, the top management of Trunroll adopted a structured risk management process based on ISO 31000 guidelines to systematically identify, assess, and mitigate risks, embedding risk awareness into daily operations and strengthening resilience against future disruptions.
To address these risks, Trunroll outlined and documented clear actions with defined responsibilities and timelines. Regarding the dependence on third-party delivery platforms, the company decided not to move forward with planned partnerships with third-party delivery apps, as the risk of losing control over the customer experience and rising costs outweighed the potential benefits.
To address stricter health inspections across franchises, Trunroll invested in stronger hygiene protocols, mandatory staff training, and upgraded monitoring systems to reduce the likelihood of violations. Yet, management understood that some exposure would remain even after these measures. To address this risk, they decided to use one of the insurance methods, reserving internal financial resources to cover unexpected losses or penalties, ensuring the remaining risk was managed within acceptable boundaries.
Additionally, Trunroll set up a cloud-based platform to document and maintain risk records. This allowed managers to log supplier inspection results, training outcomes, and incident reports into one secure system, while also providing flexibility to update and scale applications as needed without managing the underlying infrastructure.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
For which type of risk did Trunroll use one of the insurance methods in which internal financial resources were reserved to cover unexpected losses or penalties?

- A. Target risk
- B. Emerging risk
- C. Inherent risk
- D. Residual risk

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Residual risk. ISO 31000 defines residual risk as the risk that remains after risk treatment measures have been applied. Organizations must decide how to manage residual risk, including whether to accept, monitor, or further treat it.
In Scenario 6, Trunroll implemented multiple risk reduction measures for health and safety inspections, such as hygiene protocols, staff training, and upgraded monitoring systems. However, management acknowledged that some exposure would remain even after these measures. To manage this remaining exposure, Trunroll reserved internal financial resources to cover unexpected losses or penalties.
This approach directly corresponds to managing residual risk, not inherent risk (which exists before controls) or target risk (the desired risk level). By reserving financial resources, Trunroll ensured that the residual risk remained within acceptable boundaries.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, explicitly recognizing and managing residual risk is essential for effective governance and accountability. Therefore, the correct answer is residual risk.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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