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OCEG GRCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GRC Key Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of GRC Governance Professionals and covers essential concepts related to reliably achieving objectives, addressing uncertainty, and acting with integrity. It also includes an understanding of the Lines of Accountability™ and the Integrated Action & Control Model™, which provide frameworks for governance and risk management. A key skill assessed is the ability to apply these concepts to enhance organizational performance.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GRC Capability Model Details: This section of the exam measures the skills of GRC Strategy Makers and covers detailed components of the GRC Capability Model. It includes understanding various elements and practices, key actions, and controls necessary for effective governance, risk management, and compliance.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn Component: This subsection focuses on the learning aspect of the GRC Capability Model, emphasizing foundational knowledge necessary for effective governance practices. A key skill assessed is understanding basic GRC principles to support strategic initiatives.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Component: This subsection focuses on reviewing and evaluating GRC practices to ensure continuous improvement. A critical skill evaluated is conducting audits and assessments to identify areas for enhancement in governance practices.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform Component: This subsection emphasizes executing GRC activities and implementing controls to manage risks effectively. A key skill assessed is the ability to perform risk assessments and implement necessary actions.

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OCEG GRC Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q243-Q248):

NEW QUESTION # 243

What is the difference between an organization that is being "Good" and being a "Principled Performer"?

- A. There is no difference: "Good" and a "Principled Performer" are synonymous.
- **B. An organization must measure up to the Principled Performance definition to be a "Principled Performer," regardless of whether its objectives are subjectively perceived or preferred as "Good" or "Bad."**
- C. A "Principled Performer" is an organization that donates a significant portion of its profits to charity.
- D. A "Principled Performer" always pursues objectives that are considered "Good" by society.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 244

What is the difference between prescriptive norms and proscriptive norms?

- A. Prescriptive norms are optional guidelines, while proscriptive norms are mandatory rules.
- B. Prescriptive norms are established by government regulations, while proscriptive norms are established by industry standards.
- C. Prescriptive norms are related to financial performance, while proscriptive norms are related to ethical behavior.
- **D. Prescriptive norms encourage behavior the group deems positive, while proscriptive norms discourage behavior the group deems negative.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The distinction between prescriptive norms and proscriptive norms lies in the types of behaviors they influence:

Prescriptive Norms:

Encourage behaviors considered positive or desirable by the group.

Example: Encouraging collaboration and teamwork.

Proscriptive Norms:

Discourage behaviors considered negative or undesirable by the group.

Example: Prohibiting dishonesty or discrimination.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A: Both types of norms can be mandatory depending on the context.

B: Norms are not specifically tied to financial or ethical behavior alone.

C: Norms arise from social or organizational expectations, not exclusively regulations or standards.

Reference:

OCEG GRC Capability Model: Explains norms in the context of organizational culture.

Behavioral Science Frameworks: Discuss the role of prescriptive and proscriptive norms in shaping behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 245

How does the GRC Capability Model define the term "enterprise"?

- A. The enterprise refers to the organization's information technology infrastructure and systems.
- B. The enterprise refers to a starship that boldly goes where no man has gone before.
- **C. The enterprise is the most superior unit that encompasses the entirety of the organization.**
- D. The enterprise refers to the organization's sales and distribution channels.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 246

In the context of Principled Performance, what is the definition of integrity?

- A. Integrity is the process of complying with all government regulations
- B. Integrity is the ability to achieve financial success as promised to shareholders
- C. Integrity is the absence of any legal disputes or conflicts within an organization
- D. Integrity is the state of being whole and complete by fulfilling obligations, honoring promises, and cleaning up the mess if a promise was broken

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of Principled Performance, integrity refers to the state of being whole, complete, and aligned with ethical principles. It is foundational to achieving sustainable performance and building trust with stakeholders. The key components of integrity include:

Fulfilling Obligations:

Acting in accordance with the organization's values, policies, and commitments.

Ensuring accountability by consistently meeting promises and expectations.

Honoring Promises:

Maintaining transparency and reliability in relationships with stakeholders, including employees, customers, regulators, and investors.

Demonstrating consistency between words and actions.

Addressing Failures:

When promises are broken, integrity requires organizations to acknowledge the mistake, take corrective actions, and learn from the experience to prevent future occurrences.

Why Option D is Correct:

Option D captures the essence of integrity as being whole and complete by addressing obligations and repairing trust when necessary.

Options A, B, and C are limited in scope and do not address the broader definition of integrity as understood in Principled Performance.

Relevant Frameworks and Guidelines:

OCEG (Open Compliance and Ethics Group) Principled Performance Framework: Defines integrity as central to achieving principled performance, where decisions and actions are aligned with values, ethics, and responsibilities.

COSO ERM Framework: Emphasizes integrity as critical to creating a culture of accountability and ethical behavior.

In summary, integrity in the context of Principled Performance is about maintaining trust and ethical behavior through fulfilling obligations, keeping promises, and addressing failures in a responsible manner.

NEW QUESTION # 247

Which of the following reflects what the learner will be able to do after a learning activity?

- A. Learning Objective
- B. Learning Content
- C. Learning Outcome
- D. Learning Assessment

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Learning Outcome specifies what the learner will be able to do or demonstrate after completing a learning activity.

Definition of Learning Outcome:

Focuses on measurable skills, knowledge, or behaviors acquired through the activity.

Example: "Employees will be able to identify and report potential compliance violations." Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A: Learning assessment measures whether outcomes have been achieved but does not define the outcome itself.

B: Learning objectives outline goals but do not indicate what is achieved after the activity.

C: Learning content refers to the materials used during the activity, not the result.

Reference:

Bloom's Taxonomy: Emphasizes outcomes as measurable achievements.

Corporate Training Models: Highlight outcomes as the focus of training evaluations.

NEW QUESTION # 248

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