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OCEG GRCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> 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 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.

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OCEG GRC Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q205-Q210):

NEW QUESTION # 205

(Which aspect of culture includes arranging resources and operating the organization, including how the organization is inspired to achieve effective, efficient, responsive, and resilient performance?)

- A. Management culture
- B. Governance culture
- C. Performance culture
- D. Assurance culture

Answer: A

Explanation:

The culture aspect that most directly covers arranging resources and operating the organization is management culture. In GRC terms, governance sets direction and oversight (objectives, risk appetite, accountability), while management converts that direction into execution: allocating people and budget, establishing operating rhythms, implementing processes, and driving day-to-day decisions that deliver outcomes. A strong management culture emphasizes operational discipline and adaptability—key ingredients of being effective (achieving intended results), efficient (using resources wisely), responsive (reacting quickly to change), and resilient (withstanding disruption and recovering). This aligns with common internal control and risk management expectations (e.g., COSO internal control and ERM) that management is responsible for designing and operating controls, integrating risk responses into operations, and ensuring performance objectives are met within risk tolerances. By contrast, governance culture focuses on oversight and "tone at the top," assurance culture emphasizes independent challenge and validation, and performance culture emphasizes results and measurement—important, but not the primary "resource arrangement and operation" function.

NEW QUESTION # 206

What is the objective of improving actions and controls to address root causes and weaknesses associated with unfavorable events?

- A. To escalate incidents for investigation and identify them as in-house or external.
- B. To determine if, when, how, and what to disclose regarding unfavorable events.
- C. To ensure that future events of similar nature are less likely to occur and are less harmful.
- D. To provide incentives to employees for favorable conduct.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary objective of improving actions and controls is to address root causes and weaknesses to prevent the recurrence of unfavorable events and mitigate their impact.

Key Objectives:

Reduce the likelihood of similar unfavorable events occurring in the future.

Minimize the harm caused by such events if they do occur.

Steps to Address Root Causes:

Conduct thorough investigations to identify the underlying issues.

Enhance or implement new controls to address identified gaps.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A: Escalating incidents is part of incident management, not the improvement of controls.

B: Incentives promote favorable conduct but do not address root causes.

C: Disclosure decisions are a separate consideration from improving controls.

Reference:

COSO ERM Framework: Highlights addressing root causes to strengthen controls.

OCEG GRC Capability Model: Recommends continuous improvement of actions and controls.

NEW QUESTION # 207

What type of incentives include appreciation, status, and professional development?

- A. Contractual Incentives
- B. Personal Incentives
- **C. Non-Economic Incentives**
- D. Economic Incentives

Answer: C

Explanation:

Non-Economic incentives are non-financial rewards that motivate individuals by offering recognition, career growth, and personal fulfillment.

* Examples of Non-Economic Incentives:

* Appreciation: Public acknowledgment or awards for achievements.

* Status: Titles, promotions, or roles that elevate an individual's standing.

* Professional Development: Opportunities for learning, training, and career advancement.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A: Economic incentives involve direct financial rewards.

* B: Contractual incentives pertain to obligations within formal agreements.

* C: Personal incentives focus on individual preferences but are not synonymous with non-economic incentives.

References:

* OCEG GRC Capability Model: Highlights non-economic incentives in promoting employee satisfaction.

* Employee Engagement Strategies: Discuss non-financial motivators like recognition and development.

NEW QUESTION # 208

What types of actions and controls are included in the PERFORM component of the GRC Capability Model?

- A. Mandatory, voluntary, and optional actions and controls.
- B. Proactive, detective, and responsive actions and controls.
- C. Internal, external, and hybrid actions and controls.
- **D. Reactive, preventive, and corrective actions and controls.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The PERFORM component includes reactive, preventive, and corrective actions and controls, which are essential for executing governance, risk, and compliance processes effectively.

* Types of Actions and Controls:

* Reactive Controls: Respond to events or risks that have already occurred (e.g., incident response).

* Preventive Controls: Aim to avoid or mitigate risks before they materialize (e.g., access controls).

* Corrective Controls: Address issues or gaps identified after an event (e.g., remediation plans).

* Integration in the PERFORM Component:

* These controls ensure that the organization performs effectively while minimizing risks and achieving compliance.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A: Internal, external, and hybrid controls describe types of oversight, not action types.

* B: Mandatory, voluntary, and optional actions relate to obligations, not control types.

* C: Proactive, detective, and responsive controls mix similar concepts but do not fully describe the PERFORM component.

References:

* OCEG GRC Capability Model: Defines the types of actions and controls used in the PERFORM component.

* ISO 31000 (Risk Management): Discusses risk management controls as preventive, reactive, or corrective.

NEW QUESTION # 209

What are some key practices involved in managing policies within an organization?

- A. Delegating policy management to each unit of the organization so there is a sense of accountability established
- B. Having internal audit design standard policy templates to make assessment of their effectiveness easier
- **C. Implementing, communicating, enforcing, and auditing policies and related procedures to ensure that they operate as intended and remain relevant**
- D. Establishing policy management technology that has pre-populated templates so the organization's policies meet industry standards

