

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager證照指南 & ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager考古題介紹



此外，這些KaoGuTi ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager考試題庫的部分內容現在是免費的：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hami33DwF1d1Wv_j8Ttk7BcUiWw-1eg

使用KaoGuTi公司推出的ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager考試學習資料，您將發現與真實考試95%相似的考試問題和答案，以及我們升級版之后的PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager題庫，覆蓋率會更加全面。我們的專家為你即將到來的考試提供學習資源，不僅僅在於學習，更在於如何通過ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager考試。如果你想在IT行業擁有更好的發展，擁有高端的技術水準，PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager是確保你獲得夢想工作的唯一選擇，為了實現這一夢想，趕快行動吧！

PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 2	<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.
主題 3	<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.
主題 4	<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.
主題 5	<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.

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager證照指南和資格考試中的領先材料供應商 & ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager考古題介紹

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最新的 PECB ISO 31000 Certification ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 免費 考試真題 (Q28-Q33):

問題 #28

An organization ensures that risk management is embedded into its governance structures, aligning accountability and oversight roles with its strategic objectives and culture. Which component of the risk management framework is being applied?

- A. Integration
- B. Implementation
- C. Evaluation
- D. Design

答案：A

解題說明：

The correct answer is A. Integration. ISO 31000 defines integration as the process of embedding risk management into all aspects of the organization, including governance, strategy, planning, management, and culture. Integration ensures that risk management is not a standalone activity, but an inherent part of how the organization operates and makes decisions.

In the question, the organization aligns accountability and oversight roles with strategic objectives and culture, which directly reflects the integration component of the risk management framework. ISO 31000 emphasizes that integration is achieved when risk management influences governance structures and supports informed decision-making at all levels.

Option B, Design, refers to structuring the framework by understanding context, defining roles, allocating resources, and establishing communication mechanisms. While related, design precedes integration. Option C, Implementation, focuses on putting the framework into operation, while option D, Evaluation, involves assessing effectiveness.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, integration is critical to ensure that risk management supports value creation and protection. Therefore, the correct answer is integration.

問題 #29

Scenario 1:

Gospeed Ltd. is a trucking and logistics company headquartered in Birmingham, UK, specializing in domestic and EU road haulage. Operating a fleet of 25 trucks for both heavy loads and express deliveries, it provides transport services for packaged goods, textiles, iron, and steel. Recently, the company has faced challenges, including stricter EU regulations, customs delays, driver shortages, and supply chain disruptions. Most critically, limited and unreliable information has created uncertainty in anticipating delays, equipment failures, or regulatory changes, complicating decision-making.

To address these issues and strengthen resilience, Gosspeed's top management decided to implement a risk management framework and apply a risk management process aligned with ISO 31000 guidelines. Considering the importance of stakeholders' perspectives when initiating the implementation of the risk management framework, top management brought together all relevant stakeholders to evaluate potential risks and ensure alignment of risk management efforts with the company's strategic objectives. The top management outlined the general level and types of risks it was prepared to take to pursue opportunities, while also clarifying which risks would not be acceptable under any circumstances. They accepted moderate financial risks, such as fuel price fluctuations or minor delays, but ruled out compromising safety or breaching regulations.

As part of the risk management process, the company moved from setting its overall direction to a closer examination of potential exposures, ensuring that identified risks were systematically analyzed, evaluated, and treated. Top management examined the main operational factors that significantly influence the likelihood and impact of risks. This analysis highlighted concerns related to supply chain disruptions, technological failures, and human errors.

Additionally, Gosspeed's top management identified several external risks beyond their control, including interest rate changes, currency fluctuations, inflation trends, and new regulatory requirements. Consequently, top management agreed to adopt practical strategies to protect the company's financial stability and operations, including hedging against interest rate fluctuations, monitoring inflation trends, and ensuring compliance through staff training sessions.

However, other challenges emerged when top management pushed forward with a new contract for international deliveries without

fully considering risk implications at the planning stage. Operational staff raised concerns about unreliable customs data and potential delays, but their input was overlooked in the rush to secure the deal. This resulted in delivery setbacks and financial penalties, revealing weaknesses in how risks were incorporated into day-to-day decision-making.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Based on Scenario 1, Gospeed recognized potential risks beyond its control, including interest rate changes, currency fluctuations, inflation trends, and new regulatory requirements. What type of risks did they identify?

- A. Unsystematic risk
- B. Opportunity-based risk
- C. Operational risk
- D. Systematic risk

答案: D

解題說明:

The correct answer is A. Systematic risk. ISO 31000:2018 explains that risks can originate from both internal and external contexts. Systematic risks are external risks that affect a wide range of organizations simultaneously and are largely beyond the control of a single organization. These risks arise from macroeconomic, political, regulatory, and environmental conditions.

In the scenario, Gospeed identified risks such as interest rate changes, currency fluctuations, inflation trends, and new regulatory requirements. These risks are not specific to Gospeed's internal operations; rather, they stem from the broader economic and regulatory environment. According to ISO 31000, understanding the external context—including economic conditions, legal and regulatory environments, and market dynamics—is a fundamental step in effective risk management.

Unsystematic risks, by contrast, are organization-specific risks that can often be managed or reduced through internal controls, such as equipment failures or human errors. While Gospeed did face such risks, the question explicitly focuses on risks beyond the company's control, which aligns with the definition of systematic risk.

Opportunity-based risk is also incorrect because, although ISO 31000 recognizes that risk may have positive or negative effects, the examples listed in the question clearly represent threats rather than opportunities.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, correctly identifying systematic risks is essential for setting risk criteria, defining risk appetite, and selecting appropriate risk treatment strategies such as hedging, compliance monitoring, and strategic planning. Therefore, the risks described in the scenario are correctly classified as systematic risks.

問題 #30

What is one of the primary purposes of maintaining records in risk management?

- A. To communicate information about risks to decision makers only
- B. To track risk management performance and provide an audit trail for verification
- C. To replace the need for monitoring and review
- D. To provide confidence that all risks are completely eliminated

答案: B

解題說明:

The correct answer is B. To track risk management performance and provide an audit trail for verification. ISO 31000:2018 emphasizes that maintaining appropriate records is a fundamental element of effective risk management. Records support transparency, accountability, traceability, and continual improvement.

Risk management records enable organizations to track the effectiveness and performance of risk management activities over time. By documenting identified risks, assessments, treatment decisions, monitoring results, and reviews, organizations can evaluate whether risk management processes are working as intended and whether objectives are being achieved.

In addition, maintaining records provides an audit trail, allowing internal and external reviewers to verify that risk management decisions were made systematically, based on evidence, and in line with established criteria and governance requirements. This is particularly important for regulated industries and for demonstrating due diligence.

Option A is incorrect because records serve a broader purpose than communication alone; they support learning, verification, and improvement. Option C is incorrect because ISO 31000 explicitly recognizes that risks cannot be completely eliminated. Option D contradicts ISO 31000, as records complement—not replace—monitoring and review.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, well-maintained records are essential for governance, assurance, and continuous improvement. Therefore, the correct answer is to track risk management performance and provide an audit trail for verification.

問題 #31

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

答案: **B**

解題說明:

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.

問題 #32

What is the difference between monitoring and review in risk management?

- **A. Monitoring is about continual checking and observing status changes, while review evaluates suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness against objectives.**
- B. Monitoring focuses on strategic alignment, while review is limited to daily supervision of activities.
- C. Monitoring and review are identical activities and can be used interchangeably.
- D. Monitoring ensures compliance with regulations, while review ensures compliance with contractual obligations.

答案: **A**

解題說明:

The correct answer is C. ISO 31000 clearly distinguishes between monitoring and review, even though they are closely related and often conducted together.

According to ISO 31000, monitoring is a continual activity focused on checking, supervising, observing, or critically determining the status of risks, controls, and the risk management process. Monitoring helps identify changes in risk levels, emerging risks, or deviations from expected performance in real time or near real time. Examples include tracking key risk indicators, control

performance, or incident trends.

In contrast, review is a periodic or event-driven activity aimed at evaluating the suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the risk management framework, process, and controls in relation to objectives and context. Reviews assess whether risk management arrangements remain appropriate given changes in internal or external environments, strategy, or stakeholder expectations.

Option A is incorrect because ISO 31000 does not divide monitoring and review along regulatory versus contractual lines. Option B is incorrect because monitoring is not limited to strategic alignment, nor is review limited to daily supervision. Option D contradicts ISO 31000, which explicitly differentiates the two concepts.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding this distinction is essential for effective governance. Monitoring provides early detection, while review supports learning, improvement, and strategic alignment. Therefore, the correct answer is monitoring is continual checking, while review evaluates suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness.

問題 #33

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