Echte ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Fragen und Antworten der ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung

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

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

Thema 5	• 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.

>> ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Buch <<

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Zertifizierungsfragen, PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager PrüfungFragen

Wählen Sie die Fragenkataloge zur die PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung von EchteFrage, können Sie neuesten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Zertifizierung bekommen. Die Genauigkeiten der Fragenkataloge von EchteFrage kann Ihnen garantieren, dass Sie die Prüfung 100% bestehen werden. Hier können wir Ihnen versprechen, dass wir Ihnen alle an uns geleistete Zahlung erstatten werden, entweder die gekauften Produkte Qualitätsproblem haben, oder Sie die PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung nicht einmalig bestehen.

PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q78-Q83):

78. Frage
Scenario 3:
NovaCare is a US-based healthcare provider operating four hospitals and several outpatient clinics. Following several minor system outages and an internal assessment that revealed inconsistencies in security monitoring tools, top management recognized the need for a structured approach to identify and manage risks more effectively. Thus, they decided to implement a formal risk management process in line with ISO 31000 recommendations to enhance safety and improve resilience.
To address these issues, the Chief Risk Officer of NovaCare, Daniel, supported by a team of departmental representatives and risk coordinators, initiated a comprehensive risk management process. Initially, they carried out a thorough examination of the environment in which risks arise, defining the conditions under which potential issues would be assessed and managed.
Afterwards, Daniel and the team explored potential risks that could affect various departments. Using structured interviews and brainstorming workshops, they gathered potential risk events across departments.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
In Scenario 3, what risk management activity did Daniel and the team conduct using structured interviews and brainstorming workshops?

- A. Risk analysis
- B. Risk identification
- C. Risk treatment
- D. Risk evaluation

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The correct answer is A. Risk identification. ISO 31000:2018 defines risk identification as the process of finding, recognizing, and describing risks that could affect the achievement of objectives. Techniques such as structured interviews, brainstorming workshops, and expert consultations are explicitly recognized as appropriate methods for identifying risks.
In Scenario 3, Daniel and the team used structured interviews and brainstorming workshops to gather potential risk events across departments. This activity resulted in identifying key risks such as data breaches, record-keeping errors, and regulatory noncompliance. These outcomes clearly demonstrate risk identification rather than analysis or evaluation.
Risk analysis would involve understanding the nature of risks, including their causes, likelihood, and consequences. While the team later performed cause-and-effect analysis, the specific activity described in this question focuses on collecting and listing risk events, which is the core objective of risk identification.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, effective risk identification is critical for ensuring that significant risks are not overlooked and that subsequent analysis and treatment are meaningful. Therefore, the correct answer is risk identification.

79. Frage
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:
Which risk treatment option did Trunroll use to address the risk of increasing dependence on third-party delivery platforms?

- A. Risk avoidance
- B. Risk modification
- C. Risk sharing
- D. Risk retention

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The correct answer is B. Risk avoidance. ISO 31000 defines risk treatment as selecting and implementing options for addressing risk, which may include avoiding the risk by deciding not to start or continue the activity that gives rise to the risk.
In Scenario 6, Trunroll explicitly decided not to move forward with planned partnerships with third-party delivery platforms. This decision was made after evaluating that the potential risks-loss of control over customer experience and sharply rising fees-outweighed the expected benefits. By choosing not to engage in these partnerships at all, Trunroll eliminated the source of the risk entirely.
This is a textbook example of risk avoidance, as described in ISO 31000 and reinforced in PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager training materials. Risk avoidance is appropriate when an activity poses unacceptable risk and alternative ways exist to meet objectives without engaging in that activity.
Risk modification would involve reducing likelihood or consequences while still engaging in the activity, which Trunroll did not do for delivery platforms. Risk sharing would involve transferring part of the risk to another party, such as through contracts or insurance, which also did not occur here. Risk retention applies when risks are knowingly accepted, which was not the case for this specific risk.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, avoiding the delivery platform partnerships was a deliberate, informed decision aligned with Trunroll's risk appetite and strategic objectives. Therefore, the correct answer is risk avoidance.

80. Frage
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.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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.

81. Frage
How should risk be managed in the Intolerable region?

- A. Risk is tolerable if the cost of reducing it would exceed the benefit.
- B. Risk is tolerable only if risk reduction is impracticable or its cost is grossly disproportionate to the improvement gained.
- C. Risk can be accepted if monitored closely.
- D. Risk cannot be justified except in extraordinary circumstances.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The correct answer is A. Risk cannot be justified except in extraordinary circumstances. In ISO 31000-aligned risk evaluation frameworks, risks are commonly categorized into regions such as intolerable, tolerable, and acceptable based on predefined risk criteria.
Risks in the intolerable region exceed the organization's risk appetite and tolerance. ISO 31000 emphasizes that such risks require immediate treatment, including avoidance or significant reduction. Accepting intolerable risks would contradict the principle of protecting and creating value.
Option B describes the ALARP (As Low As Reasonably Practicable) principle, which applies to the tolerable region, not the intolerable region. Option C oversimplifies decision-making and ignores risk appetite boundaries. Option D contradicts ISO 31000, as monitoring alone is insufficient for intolerable risks.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, intolerable risks demand decisive action and cannot be accepted as part of normal operations. Therefore, the correct answer is risk cannot be justified except in extraordinary circumstances.

82. Frage
According to ISO 31000, what is the purpose of risk management?

- A. To avoid uncertainty in decision-making
- B. To eliminate all risks
- C. To create and protect value
- D. To ensure compliance with all legal requirements

Antwort: C

Begründung:
The correct answer is A. To create and protect value. ISO 31000:2018 explicitly states that the purpose of risk management is the creation and protection of value. This principle is foundational and underpins all other aspects of the risk management framework and process. According to ISO 31000, risk management improves performance, encourages innovation, and supports the achievement of objectives by addressing uncertainty in a structured and informed manner.
ISO 31000 does not define risk management as a mechanism to eliminate all risks. On the contrary, it recognizes that risk-taking is often necessary to pursue opportunities and create value. Attempting to eliminate all risks would be impractical and could hinder innovation, strategic growth, and operational effectiveness. Therefore, option B is incorrect.
Similarly, while compliance with legal and regulatory requirements is an important consideration within risk management, ISO 31000 clearly emphasizes that compliance is not the sole purpose of risk management. Risk management applies to all types of objectives-strategic, operational, financial, reputational, environmental, and social-and goes beyond regulatory compliance alone. Hence, option C is incomplete and incorrect.
ISO 31000 also acknowledges that uncertainty is inherent in organizational activities and decision-making. Risk management does not aim to remove uncertainty, but rather to understand, assess, and manage it in a way that supports informed decisions. Therefore, option D is incorrect.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding that the ultimate purpose of risk management is value

creation and protection is essential. This principle ensures that risk management is integrated into governance, strategy, and operations, supporting sustainable success rather than acting as a purely defensive or compliance-driven function.

83. Frage

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Es ist uns allen klar, dass das Hauptproblem in der IT-Branche ein Mangel an Qualität und Funktionalität ist. EchteFrage stellt Ihnen alle notwendigen Schulungsunterlagen zur PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Prüfung zur Verfügung. Ähnlich wie die reale Zertifizietungsprüfung verhelfen die Multiple-Choice-Fragen Ihnen zum Bestehen der Prüfung. Die PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Prüfung Schulungsunterlagen von EchteFrage sind überprüfte Prüfungsmaterialien. Alle diesen Fragen und Antworten zeigen unsere praktische Erfahrungen und Spezialisierung.

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