PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프 - ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험패스인증덤프

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

주제	소개
주제 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 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.

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ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험패스 인증덤프 - ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험대비 최신버전 덤프자료

ITDumpsKR는 몇년간 최고급 덤프품질로 IT인증덤프제공사이트중에서 손꼽히는 자리에 오게 되었습니다. PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 덤프는 많은 덤프들중에서 구매하는 분이 많은 인기덤프입니다. PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험준비중이신 분이시라면PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager한번 믿고 시험에 도전해보세요. 좋은 성적으로 시험패스하여 자격증 취득할것입니다.

최신 PECB ISO 31000 Certification ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 무료샘플문제 (Q52-Q57):

질문 # 52
What is an example of a requirement related to risk management that an organization mandatorily must comply with?

- A. Obligations arising under contractual arrangements with the organization
- B. Organizational requirements, such as policies and procedures
- C. Voluntary industry guidelines
- D. Permits, licenses, or other forms of authorization

정답：D

설명：
The correct answer is A. Permits, licenses, or other forms of authorization. ISO 31000 requires organizations to consider mandatory requirements when establishing the context for risk management. Mandatory requirements are those imposed by laws and regulations and are legally binding. Failure to comply with such requirements can result in sanctions, fines, or loss of the right to operate. Permits, licenses, and authorizations are classic examples of mandatory compliance obligations. Organizations must obtain and maintain these to conduct their activities legally. ISO 31000 highlights that noncompliance with mandatory requirements represents a significant source of risk and must be identified, analyzed, and managed appropriately.
Option B refers to contractual obligations, which are binding but arise from voluntary agreements rather than legal mandates applicable to all organizations in a jurisdiction. Option C refers to internal requirements, which are self-imposed and not mandatory from a legal perspective. Option D involves voluntary guidelines, which do not carry legal enforceability.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, distinguishing between mandatory and voluntary requirements is essential for accurate risk identification and prioritization. Mandatory requirements typically carry higher consequences and must be given appropriate attention. Therefore, the correct answer is permits, licenses, or other forms of authorization.

질문 # 53
Which element should the organization analyze when examining its external context?

- A. Standards, guidelines, and models adopted by the organization
- B. Contractual relationships and commitments
- C. Key drivers and trends affecting the objectives of the organization
- D. Internal policies and procedures

정답：C

설명：
The correct answer is C. Key drivers and trends affecting the objectives of the organization. ISO 31000:2018 requires organizations to establish the external context as part of the risk management process. The external context includes external factors that influence the organization's ability to achieve its objectives.
According to ISO 31000, examining the external context involves analyzing political, economic, social, technological, legal, environmental, and market-related factors. These are often referred to as key drivers and trends, such as regulatory changes, economic conditions, market dynamics, and technological developments.
Option A relates to internal governance and methodological choices rather than the external environment. Option B, contractual relationships, may involve external parties but are generally considered part of the organization's internal context when they relate to

internal obligations and arrangements. Option D clearly refers to internal context elements.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding external drivers and trends is essential for anticipating emerging risks and opportunities and for setting appropriate risk criteria. Therefore, the correct answer is key drivers and trends affecting the objectives of the organization.

질문 # 54
Scenario 5:
Crestview University is a well-known academic institution that recently launched a digital learning platform to support remote education. The platform integrates video lectures, interactive assessments, and student data management. After initial deployment, the risk management team identified several key risks, including unauthorized access to research data, system outages, and data privacy concerns.
To address these, the team discussed multiple risk treatment options. They considered limiting the platform's functionality, but this conflicted with the university's goals. Instead, they chose to partner with a reputable cybersecurity firm and purchase cyber insurance. They also planned to reduce the likelihood of system outages by upgrading server capacity and implementing redundant systems. Some risks, such as occasional minor software glitches, were retained after careful evaluation because they did not significantly affect Crestview's operations. The team considered these risks manageable and agreed to monitor and address them at a later stage. Thus, they documented the accepted risks and decided not to inform any stakeholder at this time.
Once the treatment options were selected, Crestview's risk management team developed a detailed risk treatment plan. They prioritized actions based on which processes carried the highest risk, ensuring cybersecurity measures were addressed first. The plan clearly defined the responsibilities of team members for approving and implementing treatments and identified the resources required, including budget and personnel. To maintain oversight, performance indicators and monitoring schedules were established, and regular progress updates were communicated to the university's top management.
Throughout the risk management process, all activities and decisions were thoroughly documented and communicated through formal channels. This ensured clear communication across departments, supported decision-making, enabled continuous improvement in risk management, and fostered transparency and accountability among stakeholders who manage and oversee risks. Special care was taken to communicate the results of the risk assessment, including any limitations in data or methods, the degree of uncertainty, and the level of confidence in findings. The reporting avoided overstating certainty and included quantifiable measures in appropriate, clearly defined units. Using standardized templates helped streamline documentation, while updates, such as changes to risk treatments, emerging risks, or shifting priorities, were routinely reflected in the system to keep the records current.
Through this methodical and transparent approach, Crestview University ensured that its digital learning platform was supported by a resilient, well-documented, and continuously improving risk management process.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Which risk treatment option did Crestview University select to address cybersecurity risks?

- A. Risk avoidance by limiting the platform's functionality
- B. Risk sharing by outsourcing and insurance
- C. Risk acceptance without controls
- D. Risk retention by allowing minor software glitches

정답：B

설명:
The correct answer is B. Risk sharing by outsourcing and insurance. ISO 31000:2018 identifies several risk treatment options, including risk avoidance, risk reduction, risk sharing, and risk retention. Risk sharing involves transferring or sharing part of the risk with another party, such as through outsourcing arrangements or insurance contracts.
In Scenario 5, Crestview University deliberately chose not to avoid the risk by limiting the platform's functionality, as this conflicted with strategic and operational objectives. Instead, they partnered with a reputable cybersecurity firm and purchased cyber insurance. These actions clearly represent risk sharing, as the organization transferred part of the cybersecurity risk to external specialists and insurers while retaining overall accountability.
Risk reduction was also applied for system outages through server upgrades and redundancy, but the specific question focuses on cybersecurity risks, which were addressed through outsourcing expertise and insurance coverage. Risk retention applied only to minor software glitches, which were explicitly described as manageable and monitored.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, selecting risk sharing for high-impact, specialized risks such as cybersecurity is appropriate when external parties can manage the risk more effectively. Therefore, the correct answer is risk sharing by outsourcing and insurance.

질문 # 55
What is the main focus when organizations communicate risks to operational managers?

- A. Evaluating the impact of risks on stakeholder confidence and crisis management options
- B. Clarifying the responsibilities of individual risks and emphasizing safety issues
- C. Addressing risk exposures that can be controlled at the operational level and monitoring key performance indicators
- D. Communicating long-term strategic uncertainties

정답：C

설명：
The correct answer is B. Addressing risk exposures that can be controlled at the operational level and monitoring key performance indicators. ISO 31000 emphasizes that communication should be tailored to the needs, responsibilities, and decision-making authority of different organizational levels.
Operational managers are responsible for day-to-day activities, implementation of controls, and performance management. Therefore, risk communication directed to them should focus on practical, actionable information, such as current risk exposures, control effectiveness, deviations from expected performance, and relevant indicators (including KPIs and KRIs).
Option A is more relevant to top management and external communication, where reputation and crisis management are primary concerns. Option C focuses more on first-line employees, who need clarity on individual responsibilities and safety practices. Option D relates to strategic-level communication and is not the primary focus for operational managers.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, effective risk communication ensures that operational managers receive information that enables them to take corrective actions, allocate resources, and maintain control over operational risks. By aligning communication with operational responsibilities, organizations improve responsiveness and resilience. Therefore, the correct answer is addressing controllable operational risk exposures and monitoring indicators.

질문 # 56
What is availability bias?

- A. The reliance on previous occasions that one has been a part of when trying to predict a future event
- B. The tendency to avoid responsibility in group decision-making
- C. The anxiety or discomfort that one faces when their idea is being put down or replaced with a contrary idea
- D. A person's dependence on a single piece of information when making decisions

정답：A

설명：
The correct answer is B. The reliance on previous occasions that one has been a part of when trying to predict a future event.
Availability bias is a cognitive bias where individuals assess the likelihood of events based on how easily examples come to mind, often influenced by personal experience, recent events, or vivid memories.
In risk management, availability bias can distort risk perception by causing individuals to overestimate risks they have personally experienced or recently encountered, while underestimating less familiar but potentially significant risks. ISO 31000 emphasizes that risk management should be systematic, evidence-based, and inclusive, precisely to reduce the influence of cognitive biases.
Option A describes emotional discomfort rather than a cognitive bias. Option C refers more closely to anchoring bias, where decisions are overly influenced by a single reference point. Option D describes social loafing, not availability bias.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, recognizing availability bias is essential to ensure objective risk identification and analysis. Structured techniques, data analysis, and diverse stakeholder involvement help mitigate this bias. Therefore, the correct answer is reliance on previous occasions when predicting future events.

질문 # 57
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