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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q305-Q310):

NEW QUESTION # 305

An organization wants to assess the maturity of its internal control environment. The FIRST step should be to:

- A. determine if controls are effective.
- B. validate control process execution.
- C. conduct a baseline assessment.
- D. **identify key process owners.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 306

Which of the following would provide the MOST comprehensive information for updating an organization's risk register?

- A. A review of compliance regulations
- B. Results of a risk forecasting analysis
- C. Findings of the most recent audit
- D. **Results of the latest risk assessment**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A risk register is a document that is used as a risk management tool to identify and track risks that may affect a project or an organization¹. A risk register should be updated regularly to reflect the current status and changes of the risks, as well as the actions taken to mitigate or resolve them². The most comprehensive information for updating a risk register would come from the results of the latest risk assessment, which is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks and their potential impacts³. A risk assessment provides a detailed and systematic overview of the risks, their sources, causes, likelihood, severity, and consequences, as well as the existing and planned controls and responses⁴. A risk assessment also helps to prioritize the risks based on their level of exposure and urgency, and to align them with the organization's risk appetite and tolerance⁵. Therefore, the results of the latest risk assessment would provide the most relevant and complete information for updating a risk register and ensuring that it reflects the current risk profile and situation of the project or the organization. Results of a risk forecasting analysis are not the most comprehensive information for updating a risk register, as they do not provide a complete picture of the risks and their impacts. A risk forecasting analysis is a technique that uses historical data, trends, and scenarios to estimate the potential outcomes and impacts of future events that may affect the organization's objectives and performance⁶. A risk forecasting analysis can help to anticipate and prepare for the risks, but it does not provide specific information on the sources, causes, likelihood, severity, and consequences of the risks, nor the existing and planned controls and responses. A review of compliance regulations is not the most comprehensive information for updating a risk register, as it does not cover all the aspects and dimensions of risk management. A review of compliance regulations is a process that involves checking and verifying that the organization's activities, processes, and systems are in accordance with the applicable laws, rules, and standards⁷. A review of compliance regulations can help to identify and mitigate the risks related to legal or regulatory violations, but it does not provide specific information on the other types and sources of risks, such as operational, strategic, financial, or reputational risks, nor the existing and planned controls and responses. Findings of the most recent audit are not the most comprehensive information for updating a risk register, as they do not provide a current and holistic view of the risks and their impacts. An audit is an independent examination and evaluation of the organization's activities, processes, and systems, to provide assurance and advice on their adequacy and effectiveness. An audit can help to identify and report the issues or gaps in the organization's risk management, but it does not provide specific information on the current status and changes of the risks, nor the existing and planned controls and responses. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 4: Risk and Control Monitoring and Reporting, Section 4.2: Risk Monitoring, pp. 189-191.

NEW QUESTION # 307

Which of the following is the MOST effective way to reduce potential losses due to ongoing expense fraud?

- A. Implement user access controls
- B. **Develop and communicate fraud prevention policies**
- C. Conduct fraud prevention awareness training
- D. Perform regular internal audits

Answer: B

Explanation:

Developing and communicating fraud prevention policies is the most effective way to reduce potential losses due to ongoing expense fraud because it creates a culture of integrity and accountability, sets clear expectations and consequences for employees, and deters fraudulent behavior. Implementing user access controls, performing regular internal audits, and conducting fraud prevention awareness training are also important controls, but they are more reactive and detective than preventive. References = Risk and

NEW QUESTION # 308

The BEST way to validate that a risk treatment plan has been implemented effectively is by reviewing:

- A. a post-implementation risk and control self-assessment (RCSA).
- B. training program and user awareness documentation.
- C. results of a business impact analysis (BIA).
- D. the original risk response plan.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A post-implementation RCSA is a process of verifying whether the risk treatment plan has been executed as intended and whether the residual risk is within the acceptable level. It involves testing the effectiveness of the controls that have been implemented to mitigate the risk and identifying any gaps or issues that need to be addressed. A BIA, the original risk response plan, and the training program and user awareness documentation are not sufficient to validate the effectiveness of the risk treatment plan, as they do not measure the actual performance of the controls or the residual risk.

References:

*ISACA, Risk IT Framework, 2nd Edition, 2019, p. 761

*ISACA, Risk and Information Systems Control Review Manual, 7th Edition, 2020, p. 2112

NEW QUESTION # 309

An organization striving to be on the leading edge in regard to risk monitoring would MOST likely implement:

- A. Perform a controls assessment.
- B. **real-time monitoring of risk events and control exceptions.**
- C. monitoring activities for all critical assets.
- D. procedures to monitor the operation of controls.
- E. a tool for monitoring critical activities and controls.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best answer is C. real-time monitoring of risk events and control exceptions. Real-time monitoring is a process of continuously collecting and analyzing data and information on the occurrence and impact of risk events and control exceptions, using automated tools and techniques, such as dashboards, alerts, or analytics¹². Real-time monitoring can help to identify and respond to the risks and the issues as soon as they happen, and to prevent or mitigate the potential consequences. Real-time monitoring can also help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the risk management process, and to provide timely and accurate reporting and communication to the stakeholders. Real-time monitoring is the best answer, because it represents a leading-edge practice in risk monitoring, as it leverages the latest technology and innovation, and it enables a proactive and agile approach to risk management. The other options are not the best answer, although they may be useful or necessary for risk monitoring. Procedures to monitor the operation of controls are a part of the risk monitoring process, but they are not the same as or a substitute for real-time monitoring, as they may not be able to capture and address the risks and the issues in a timely manner, and they may rely on manual or periodic methods, rather than automated or continuous ones. A tool for monitoring critical activities and controls is a resource or a device that supports the risk monitoring process, but it is not the same as or a substitute for real-time monitoring, as it may not be able to collect and analyze the data and information in real time, and it may depend on the quality and reliability of the tool. Monitoring activities for all critical assets is a scope or a coverage of the risk monitoring process, but it is not the same as or a substitute for real-time monitoring, as it may not be able to identify and respond to the risks and the issues as soon as they happen, and it may require a lot of resources and efforts. Performing a controls assessment is a process of evaluating and testing the design and operation of the controls, but it is not the same as or a substitute for real-time monitoring, as it may not be able to detect and report the risks and the issues in real time, and it may follow a predefined or scheduled plan, rather than a dynamic or adaptive one. References = Real-Time Risk Monitoring

- ISACA, Real-Time Risk Monitoring: A Case Study - ISACA

NEW QUESTION # 310

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