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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q692-Q697):

NEW QUESTION # 692

A risk practitioner has identified that the agreed recovery time objective (RTO) with a Software as a Service (SaaS) provider is longer than the business expectation. Which of the following is the risk practitioner's BEST course of action?

- A. Collaborate with the risk owner to determine the risk response plan.
- B. Advise the risk owner to accept the risk.
- C. Document the gap in the risk register and report to senior management.
- D. Include a right to audit clause in the service provider contract.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 693

Which of the following are the principles of risk management?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Risk management should be transparent and inclusive
- B. Risk management should be an integral part of the organization
- C. Risk management is the responsibility of executive management
- D. Risk management should be a part of decision-making

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) identifies the following principles of risk management. Risk management should:

create value



be an integral part of organizational processes



be part of decision making



explicitly address uncertainty



be systematic and structured



be based on the best available information



be tailored



take into account human factors



be transparent and inclusive



be dynamic, iterative, and responsive to change



be capable of continual improvement and enhancement



NEW QUESTION # 694

Which of the following is a KEY responsibility of the second line of defense?

- A. Monitoring control effectiveness
- B. Implementing control activities
- C. Conducting control self-assessments
- D. Owning risk scenarios

Answer: A

Explanation:

The second line of defense is a group of functions that provide oversight, guidance, and monitoring of the risk management activities of the first line of defense. The second line of defense includes risk management, compliance, and internal control departments. Their key responsibility is to monitor the effectiveness of the control activities implemented by the first line of defense, and to report any issues or gaps to senior management and the board. The second line of defense also supports the first line of defense by providing frameworks, policies, tools, and techniques to identify, measure, and manage risks. The other options are not the key responsibility of the second line of defense, as explained below:

* A. Implementing control activities is the responsibility of the first line of defense, which consists of the business units and process owners that own and manage the risks associated with their daily operations.

* C. Conducting control self-assessments is a technique used by the first line of defense to evaluate the design and operation of their own controls, and to identify and report any deficiencies or improvement opportunities.

* D. Owning risk scenarios is the responsibility of the first line of defense, which is accountable for the risks inherent in their business activities, and for developing and executing risk response strategies.

References = Modernizing The Three Lines of Defense Model | Deloitte US, The second line of defence: fit for purpose, not an uncomfortable fit | Knowledge | Linklaters, COSO's Take on the Three Lines of Defense | ERM - Enterprise Risk Management, Three Lines of Defense | Risk Management - Schneider Downs CPAs, What is the Three Lines of Defense Approach to Risk Management?

NEW QUESTION # 695

Which of the following would MOST likely result in updates to an IT risk appetite statement?

- A. Feedback from focus groups
- B. Self-assessment reports
- C. External audit findings
- **D. Changes in senior management**

Answer: D

Explanation:

An IT risk appetite statement is a document that expresses the amount and type of IT risk that an organization is willing to accept or pursue in order to achieve its objectives. An IT risk appetite statement can help guide the IT risk management process, by setting the boundaries, criteria, and targets for IT risk identification, assessment, response, and reporting. An IT risk appetite statement should be aligned with the organization's overall risk appetite and strategy, and should be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect the changes in the internal and external environment. One of the factors that would most likely result in updates to an IT risk appetite statement is changes in senior management. Senior management is the group of executives who have the authority and responsibility for the strategic direction and performance of the organization. Changes in senior management can affect the IT risk appetite statement, as they may introduce new perspectives, priorities, expectations, or preferences for IT risk taking or avoidance. Changes in senior management can also affect the IT risk appetite statement, as they may require new or revised IT objectives, goals, or initiatives, which may entail different levels or types of IT risk. Therefore, changes in senior management should trigger a review and update of the IT risk appetite statement, to ensure that it is consistent and compatible with the new leadership and direction of the organization. References = Organisations must define their IT risk appetite and tolerance, Risk Appetite Statements - Institute of Risk Management, Develop Your Technology Risk Appetite - Gartner.

NEW QUESTION # 696

Which of the following should be the PRIMARY basis for deciding whether to disclose information related to risk events that impact external stakeholders?

- A. Stakeholder preferences
- B. Contractual requirements
- C. Management assertions
- **D. Regulatory requirements**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Regulatory requirements should be the primary basis for deciding whether to disclose information related to risk events that impact external stakeholders, because they define the rules or standards that the organization must comply with to meet the expectations of the regulators, such as government agencies or industry bodies, and to avoid legal or reputational consequences. A risk event is an occurrence or incident that may cause harm or damage to the organization or its objectives, such as a natural disaster, a cyberattack, or a human error. An external stakeholder is a person or group that has an interest or influence in the organization or its activities, but is not part of the organization, such as customers, suppliers, partners, investors, or regulators. Disclosing information related to risk events that impact external stakeholders is a process of communicating or reporting the relevant facts or details of the risk events to the affected or interested parties. Disclosing information related to risk events may have benefits, such as maintaining trust, transparency, and accountability, but it may also have drawbacks, such as exposing vulnerabilities, losing competitive advantage, or inviting litigation. Therefore, regulatory requirements should be the primary basis for deciding whether to disclose information, as they provide the legal and ethical obligations and boundaries for the disclosure process. Stakeholder preferences, contractual requirements, and management assertions are all possible factors for deciding whether to disclose information related to risk events, but they are not the primary basis, as they may vary or conflict depending on the situation or context, and may not override the regulatory requirements. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2, page 158

NEW QUESTION # 697

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