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

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Zertifikatsfragen - ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Prüfungsfragen

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PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q21-Q26):

21. Frage
Scenario 7:
Maxime, a chocolate manufacturer headquartered in Ghent, Belgium, produces toffees, eclairs, enrobed chocolates, and caramels. In 2023, a contamination incident in its caramel line triggered a large-scale product recall across Europe, exposing weaknesses in supplier evaluation, reporting channels, and crisis communication. Recognizing the financial, operational, and reputational impact of this event, top management decided to apply a risk management process in line with ISO 31000. The aim was to strengthen resilience, embed risk awareness across departments, and ensure risks are systematically managed in both daily operations and long-term strategies.
To ensure that the risk management process is effective, Maxime set up a structured monitoring and review process with clear procedures for collecting and analyzing data on key risks like supplier reliability, food safety, and communication. For validation of

measurement methods, Sophie, the head of Quality Assurance, was tasked with assessing whether the tools used were suitable for evaluating the effectiveness of the process.
Additionally, Maxime introduced a set of measures designed to provide early warning indicators across critical areas. In operations, they tracked the number of production line stoppages and the percentage of defective batches. On the financial side, they monitored fluctuations in raw material prices, especially cocoa, and their impact on margins. For regulatory matters, they followed the frequency of nonconformities identified during inspections. In terms of technology, system downtime in automated packaging lines was measured.
To ensure these indicators were communicated effectively, Sophie worked with top management to present the results in a format that made changes easy to spot and understand. Rather than relying only on static reports, they chose a more dynamic approach that displayed key values visually, highlighted deviations, and issued alerts when thresholds were crossed.
In addition, Maxime established clear communication and consultation processes to ensure that relevant stakeholders were properly engaged. The top management used an approach that clarified who was responsible for carrying out tasks, who held final accountability, who should be consulted for expertise, and who needed to stay informed. To strengthen engagement, Maxime organized how risk information would be delivered to different audiences. Employees received updates during team briefings and through the company's internal platform, while external parties, such as suppliers and regulators, were informed through formal reports and direct correspondence. This approach ensured that each group had access to the information most relevant to them in a timely way.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
According to Scenario 7, what reporting method did the top management and Sophie decide to use to communicate warning signals effectively?

- A. Narrative reports
- B. Gauges
- C. Tactical
- D. Operational

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The correct answer is C. Gauges. ISO 31000 highlights that effective risk communication requires presenting information in a form that is clear, timely, and easy to interpret, particularly when communicating warning signals that require prompt attention.
In Scenario 7, Maxime deliberately moved away from static reports and adopted a dynamic, visual reporting approach that displayed key values, highlighted deviations, and issued alerts when thresholds were crossed. This description aligns closely with the use of gauges, dashboards, or visual indicators that provide at-a-glance understanding of risk status.
Tactical and operational refer to management levels, not reporting methods. Narrative reports rely heavily on text and are less effective for immediate recognition of warning signals. Gauges, on the other hand, are designed to visually represent current status relative to thresholds, making them ideal for early warning communication.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, visual tools such as gauges enhance situational awareness, reduce cognitive load, and support faster decision-making. Therefore, the correct answer is Gauges.

22. Frage
According to ISO 31000, how can top management and oversight bodies demonstrate their commitment to risk management?

- A. By developing and communicating a clear policy that expresses the organization's objectives and commitment to risk management
- B. By relying on external experts to handle all risk-related matters
- C. By delegating all risk responsibilities to operational managers
- D. By avoiding formal documentation to maintain flexibility in risk management practices

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The correct answer is A. By developing and communicating a clear policy that expresses the organization's objectives and commitment to risk management. ISO 31000:2018 places strong emphasis on leadership and commitment as a foundational element of the risk management framework. Top management and oversight bodies are expected to demonstrate commitment by establishing direction, ensuring alignment with organizational objectives, and visibly supporting risk management activities.
ISO 31000 explicitly states that leadership commitment should be demonstrated through actions such as issuing a risk management policy, allocating resources, assigning responsibilities, and ensuring integration of risk management into governance and decision-making. A clearly communicated policy provides a common understanding of the organization's approach to risk, reinforces expectations, and promotes consistent behavior across all levels.

Option B is incorrect because ISO 31000 does not advocate avoiding documentation. While flexibility is important, formal documentation such as policies and frameworks is necessary to ensure clarity, consistency, and accountability. Option C is incorrect because reliance on external experts does not replace leadership responsibility; risk management accountability remains with the organization. Option D is also incorrect, as delegation without leadership involvement contradicts ISO 31000's emphasis on top management responsibility.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, visible and documented commitment by leadership is essential for embedding risk management into organizational culture and operations. Therefore, option A is correct.

23. Frage
A company sets the objective "increase the number of internal risk reports submitted each quarter by staff," but it does not define the expected increase or how progress will be tracked. Which SMART criterion is missing in this objective?

- A. Relevant
- B. Achievable
- C. Measurable
- D. Time-bound

Antwort: C

Begründung:
The correct answer is A. Measurable. ISO 31000 emphasizes that objectives should be clearly defined to support effective risk management, monitoring, and review. The SMART framework-Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound-is commonly used to ensure that objectives are well formulated and actionable.
In the given objective, the organization intends to increase the number of internal risk reports submitted each quarter. While the objective is specific and time-bound ("each quarter"), it lacks measurability because it does not define how much of an increase is expected or how success will be measured. Without quantitative targets or defined metrics, it becomes difficult to monitor progress, assess effectiveness, or trigger corrective actions.
Relevance is present, as increasing risk reporting supports a stronger risk culture and better risk identification. Achievability cannot be assessed fully, but the main deficiency highlighted is the absence of measurable criteria.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, measurable objectives are essential for evaluating whether risk management activities deliver intended outcomes. Without measurable indicators, monitoring and continual improvement become ineffective. Therefore, the correct answer is measurable.

24. Frage
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.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

The risk management team of Crestview documented the accepted risks and decided not to inform any stakeholder at this time. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, accepted risks must always be eliminated
- B. Yes, as long as the risks are removed from the risk register after they have been addressed
- C. No, when the risk is accepted, the stakeholders must be informed to accept the risk
- D. Yes, once risks are documented, there is no need to inform stakeholders until the risks become critical

Antwort: C

Begründung:
The correct answer is C. No, when the risk is accepted, the stakeholders must be informed to accept the risk. ISO 31000 requires that risk acceptance decisions are made transparently and with appropriate authority. Risk acceptance is not merely a technical decision; it is a governance decision that must involve or be communicated to relevant stakeholders.
In Scenario 5, Crestview University documented accepted risks but chose not to inform stakeholders. While documentation is necessary, ISO 31000 emphasizes that communication and consultation should occur throughout the risk management process, including when risks are accepted. Stakeholders with accountability or oversight responsibilities must be aware of accepted risks so they can consciously agree to them and understand their implications.
Option A is incorrect because withholding information undermines transparency and accountability. Option B is incorrect because accepted risks typically remain in the risk register for monitoring, not removal. Option D is incorrect because ISO 31000 recognizes that not all risks can or should be eliminated.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, risk acceptance requires informed consent by authorized stakeholders. Therefore, the correct answer is no, stakeholders must be informed when risks are accepted.

25. 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. Internally, they reviewed IT security policies and procedures, capabilities of the IT team, and reports from the internal assessment. Externally, they analyzed regulatory requirements, emerging cybersecurity threats, and evolving practices in IT security and resilience.
Based on this analysis, to ensure uninterrupted healthcare services, compliance with regulatory requirements, and protection of patient data, top management and Daniel decided to reduce minor system outages by 50% within a year and achieve full coverage of security monitoring tools across all critical IT systems.
Afterwards, Daniel and the team explored potential risks that could affect various departments using structured interviews and brainstorming workshops. As a result, key risks emerged, including data breaches linked to unsecured backup systems, record-keeping errors due to IT system issues, and regulatory noncompliance in reporting breaches and outages.
Furthermore, the team assessed the effectiveness and maturity of existing controls and processes, particularly in system monitoring and data backup management. Through document reviews and interviews with department heads, the team found that these processes were applied inconsistently and lacked standardization, with procedures followed on a case-by-case basis rather than through documented, uniform methods.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
In Scenario 3, NovaCare's top management and Daniel examined the environment in which risks arise, defining the conditions under which potential issues would be assessed and managed. What did they examine in this case?

- A. The risk treatment framework
- B. The criteria for emerging risks
- C. The compliance obligations regarding the risk management process
- D. The context of the risk management process

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The correct answer is C. The context of the risk management process. ISO 31000:2018 clearly states that establishing the context is a foundational step in the risk management process. Context defines the internal and external parameters to be considered when managing risk and sets the conditions under which risks are identified, analyzed, evaluated, and treated.

In Scenario 3, NovaCare's team examined both internal context (IT security policies, procedures, team capabilities, and internal assessment reports) and external context (regulatory requirements, emerging cybersecurity threats, and evolving industry practices). This comprehensive examination directly aligns with ISO 31000's guidance on context establishment.
Option A is incorrect because compliance obligations are only one element of the external context and do not represent the full scope of the activity described. Option B refers to emerging risk criteria, which are not explicitly defined in the scenario. Option D relates to treatment, which occurs later in the process.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding the context ensures that risk management is tailored, relevant, and effective. Therefore, the correct answer is the context of the risk management process.

26. Frage
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