

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 시험대비 공부문제 & ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 적중율 높은 인증덤프자료



Itexamdump ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ipHRVJLvEe9GOcJwEcA4g-M0i0qj_WWP

만일 PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 인증시험을 첫 번째 시도에서 실패를 한다면 PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 덤프비용 전액을 환불 할 것입니다. 만일 고객이 우리 제품을 구입하고 첫 번째 시도에서 성공을 하지 못 한다면 모든 정보를 확인 한 후에 구매 금액 전체를 환불 할 것 입니다. 이러한 방법으로 저희는 고객에게 어떠한 손해도 주지 않을 것을 보장합니다.

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

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager적중을 높은 인증덤프자료 - ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 높은 통과율 인기 덤프자료

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최신 PECB ISO 31000 Certification ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 무료 샘플 문제 (Q53-Q58):

질문 # 53

Who is responsible for collecting, recording, and storing the data needed for risk measurement?

- A. Risk owners
- **B. Information collectors**
- C. Information owners
- D. Measurement clients

정답: B

설명:

The correct answer is A. Information collectors. ISO 31000 highlights the importance of clearly defined roles and responsibilities within the monitoring and review process, particularly in relation to data and information management.

Information collectors are responsible for gathering, recording, and storing data used for risk measurement and monitoring. This includes capturing data related to risk indicators, incidents, control performance, audits, inspections, and other relevant sources.

Their role ensures that data is accurate, timely, and available for analysis and reporting.

Measurement clients use the results of risk measurement to support decisions but are not responsible for collecting or storing data.

Information owners are accountable for the quality, integrity, and authorized use of information, but not necessarily for its day-to-day collection. Risk owners are accountable for managing specific risks, not for operating the data collection process.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, assigning clear responsibility for data collection improves reliability, traceability, and consistency in monitoring and review activities. Therefore, the correct answer is Information collectors.

질문 # 54

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

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

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 55

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

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

정답: A

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 # 56

What is an example of a risk management objective at an operational level?

- A. Become a recognized leader in sustainability by achieving carbon neutrality across all operations by 2030.
- B. Expansion of the organization's market share by 25% within the next 3 months.
- C. Reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum.
- D. Increase shareholder value over the long term.

정답: C

설명:

The correct answer is B. Reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum. ISO 31000 explains that objectives exist at different organizational levels: strategic, tactical, and operational. Operational objectives are typically short- to medium-term, specific, and focused on day-to-day activities, processes, and performance within functions or departments.

Reducing staff turnover is an operational-level objective because it directly relates to workforce management, human resources processes, and daily operational stability. High staff turnover represents an operational risk that can affect productivity, service quality, knowledge retention, and costs. Setting an objective to reduce turnover supports operational resilience and continuity, which aligns with ISO 31000's goal of protecting and creating value.

Option A is a strategic-level objective, as it concerns long-term positioning, sustainability leadership, and organization-wide transformation. Option C is also strategic or tactical, focusing on market expansion and growth rather than operational risk control.

Option D is a broad strategic objective tied to overall organizational performance and value creation.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, clearly distinguishing operational objectives ensures that risks are managed at the appropriate level and that controls are practical and actionable. Therefore, the correct answer is reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum.

질문 # 57

Scenario 1:

Gospeed Ltd. is a trucking and logistics company headquartered in Birmingham, UK, specializing in domestic and EU road haulage. Operating a fleet of 25 trucks for both heavy loads and express deliveries, it provides transport services for packaged goods,

textiles, iron, and steel. Recently, the company has faced challenges, including stricter EU regulations, customs delays, driver shortages, and supply chain disruptions. Most critically, limited and unreliable information has created uncertainty in anticipating delays, equipment failures, or regulatory changes, complicating decision-making.

To address these issues and strengthen resilience, Gospeed's top management decided to implement a risk management framework and apply a risk management process aligned with ISO 31000 guidelines. Considering the importance of stakeholders' perspectives when initiating the implementation of the risk management framework, top management brought together all relevant stakeholders to evaluate potential risks and ensure alignment of risk management efforts with the company's strategic objectives. The top management outlined the general level and types of risks it was prepared to take to pursue opportunities, while also clarifying which risks would not be acceptable under any circumstances. They accepted moderate financial risks, such as fuel price fluctuations or minor delays, but ruled out compromising safety or breaching regulations.

As part of the risk management process, the company moved from setting its overall direction to a closer examination of potential exposures, ensuring that identified risks were systematically analyzed, evaluated, and treated. Top management examined the main operational factors that significantly influence the likelihood and impact of risks. This analysis highlighted concerns related to supply chain disruptions, technological failures, and human errors.

Additionally, Gospeed's top management identified several external risks beyond their control, including interest rate changes, currency fluctuations, inflation trends, and new regulatory requirements. Consequently, top management agreed to adopt practical strategies to protect the company's financial stability and operations, including hedging against interest rate fluctuations, monitoring inflation, and ensuring compliance through staff training sessions.

However, other challenges emerged when top management pushed forward with a new contract for international deliveries without fully considering risk implications at the planning stage. Operational staff raised concerns about unreliable customs data and potential delays, but their input was overlooked in the rush to secure the deal. This resulted in delivery setbacks and financial penalties, revealing weaknesses in how risks were incorporated into day-to-day decision-making.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Which of the following did top management define when they decided to accept moderate financial risks, such as fuel price fluctuations or minor delays? Refer to Scenario 1.

- A. Risk capacity
- B. Risk criteria
- C. Risk tolerance
- **D. Risk appetite**

정답: D

설명:

The correct answer is C. Risk appetite. ISO 31000:2018 explains that top management is responsible for setting the overall direction for risk management, including defining how much risk the organization is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. Risk appetite represents the type and amount of risk an organization is prepared to pursue or retain to achieve value creation.

In the scenario, Gospeed's top management explicitly stated that they were willing to accept moderate financial risks, such as fuel price fluctuations or minor delays, while clearly rejecting risks related to safety or regulatory compliance. This high-level statement reflects the organization's risk appetite, as it sets boundaries for acceptable risk-taking aligned with strategic objectives.

Risk tolerance, by contrast, refers to the acceptable variation around specific objectives, usually applied at an operational or tactical level. It defines how much deviation from expected performance is permissible. While Gospeed may later establish tolerance thresholds (e.g., maximum delay duration), the scenario focuses on a broad strategic declaration, not measurable limits.

Risk criteria are used to evaluate the significance of risk and support decision-making during risk assessment. Although related, risk criteria involve thresholds and evaluation parameters rather than an overarching willingness to accept risk.

ISO 31000 emphasizes that defining risk appetite supports consistent decision-making, improves alignment between strategy and operations, and helps ensure risks are managed within acceptable boundaries. From a PECB Lead Risk Manager perspective, the actions described clearly demonstrate the definition of risk appetite, making option C the correct answer.

질문 # 58

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