

최신ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager합격보장가능덤프 인증시험인기덤프문제



PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인증 시험은 현재IT업계에서 아주 인기 있는 시험입니다. 많은 IT인사들이 관련 자격증을 취득하려고 노력하고 있습니다. PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인증 시험에 대한 열기는 식지 않습니다. PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager자격증은 여러분의 사회생활에 많은 도움이 될 것이며 연봉상승 등 생활보장에 업그레이드 될 것입니다.

Itexamdump에서 출시한 PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프만 있으면 학원다닐 필요없이 시험패스 가능합니다. PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프를 공부하여 시험에서 떨어지면 불합격성적표와 주문번호를 보내오시면 덤프비용을 환불해드립니다. 구매전 데모를 받아 덤프문제를 체험해보세요. 데모도 pdf버전과 온라인버전으로 나뉘어져 있습니다. pdf버전과 온라인버전은 문제는 같은데 온라인버전은 pdf버전을 공부한 후 실력테스트 가능한 프로그램입니다.

>> ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager합격보장 가능 덤프 <<

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인기자격증 덤프문제 - ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험대비 공부문제

PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인증덤프는 실제 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험의 가장 최근 시험의 기출문제를 기준으로 하여 만들어진 최고품질을 자랑하는 최고적중율의 시험대비자료입니다. 저희 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프로 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험에 도전해보지 않으실래요? ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험에서 불합격 받을 시 덤프비용은 환불해드리기에 부담없이 구매하셔도 됩니다. 환불의 유일한 기준은 불합격 성적표이고 환불유효기간은 구매일로부터 60일까지입니다.

최신 PECB ISO 31000 Certification ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 무료샘플문제 (Q10-Q15):

질문 # 10

According to ISO 31000, what is the main difference between the roles of the oversight body and top management in risk management?

- A. The oversight body supervises risk management, while top management manages risk.
- B. The oversight body performs risk assessments, while top management approves risk treatments.
- C. Both the oversight body and top management are equally responsible for risk management.
- D. The oversight body manages daily risk management activities, while top management manages only opportunity-based risks.

정답: A

설명:

The correct answer is B. The oversight body supervises risk management, while top management manages risk. ISO 31000:2018 clearly distinguishes between governance and management responsibilities within the risk management framework. The oversight body (such as a board of directors or equivalent governing body) is responsible for oversight, ensuring that risk management is appropriate, effective, and aligned with the organization's purpose, strategy, and governance arrangements.

Top management, on the other hand, is responsible for managing risk by establishing, implementing, and maintaining the risk management framework and ensuring that risk management is integrated into organizational activities and decision-making. ISO 31000 emphasizes leadership and commitment by top management as essential for embedding risk management into strategy, operations, and culture.

Option A is incorrect because the oversight body does not manage daily risk activities, nor does top management limit its role to opportunity-based risks. Option C is incorrect because, while both have responsibilities, their roles are distinct and complementary, not identical. Option D incorrectly assigns operational risk assessment responsibilities to the oversight body.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding this distinction ensures proper governance, accountability, and effectiveness of risk management across all levels of the organization.

질문 # 11

Scenario 6:

Trunroll is a fast-food chain headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, specializing in wraps, burritos, and quick-serve snacks through both company-owned and franchised outlets across several states. Recently, the company identified two major risks: increased dependence on third-party delivery platforms that could disrupt customer service if contracts were to fail or fees rose sharply, and stricter health and safety inspections that might expose vulnerabilities in hygiene practices across certain franchise locations.

Therefore, the top management of Trunroll adopted a structured risk management process based on ISO 31000 guidelines to systematically identify, assess, and mitigate risks, embedding risk awareness into daily operations and strengthening resilience against future disruptions.

To address these risks, Trunroll outlined and documented clear actions with defined responsibilities and timelines. Regarding the dependence on third-party delivery platforms, the company decided not to move forward with planned partnerships with third-party delivery apps, as the risk of losing control over the customer experience and rising costs outweighed the potential benefits.

To address stricter health inspections across franchises, Trunroll invested in stronger hygiene protocols, mandatory staff training, and upgraded monitoring systems to reduce the likelihood of violations. Yet, management understood that some exposure would remain even after these measures. To address this risk, they decided to use one of the insurance methods, reserving internal financial resources to cover unexpected losses or penalties, ensuring the remaining risk was managed within acceptable boundaries.

Additionally, Trunroll set up a cloud-based platform to document and maintain risk records. This allowed managers to log supplier inspection results, training outcomes, and incident reports into one secure system, while also providing flexibility to update and scale applications as needed without managing the underlying infrastructure.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

For which type of risk did Trunroll use one of the insurance methods in which internal financial resources were reserved to cover unexpected losses or penalties?

- A. Inherent risk
- B. Emerging risk
- C. Target risk
- D. Residual risk

정답: D

설명:

The correct answer is A. Residual risk. ISO 31000 defines residual risk as the risk that remains after risk treatment measures have been applied. Organizations must decide how to manage residual risk, including whether to accept, monitor, or further treat it.

In Scenario 6, Trunroll implemented multiple risk reduction measures for health and safety inspections, such as hygiene protocols, staff training, and upgraded monitoring systems. However, management acknowledged that some exposure would remain even after these measures. To manage this remaining exposure, Trunroll reserved internal financial resources to cover unexpected losses or penalties.

This approach directly corresponds to managing residual risk, not inherent risk (which exists before controls) or target risk (the desired risk level). By reserving financial resources, Trunroll ensured that the residual risk remained within acceptable boundaries. From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, explicitly recognizing and managing residual risk is essential for effective governance and accountability. Therefore, the correct answer is residual risk.

질문 # 12

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 13

Scenario 6:

Trunroll is a fast-food chain headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, specializing in wraps, burritos, and quick-serve snacks through both company-owned and franchised outlets across several states. Recently, the company identified two major risks: increased dependence on third-party delivery platforms that could disrupt customer service if contracts were to fail or fees rose sharply, and stricter health and safety inspections that might expose vulnerabilities in hygiene practices across certain franchise locations. Therefore, the top management of Trunroll adopted a structured risk management process based on ISO 31000 guidelines to systematically identify, assess, and mitigate risks, embedding risk awareness into daily operations and strengthening resilience against future disruptions.

To address these risks, Trunroll outlined and documented clear actions with defined responsibilities and timelines. Regarding the dependence on third-party delivery platforms, the company decided not to move forward with planned partnerships with third-party delivery apps, as the risk of losing control over the customer experience and rising costs outweighed the potential benefits.

To address stricter health inspections across franchises, Trunroll invested in stronger hygiene protocols, mandatory staff training, and upgraded monitoring systems to reduce the likelihood of violations. Yet, management understood that some exposure would remain even after these measures. To address this risk, they decided to use one of the insurance methods, reserving internal financial resources to cover unexpected losses or penalties, ensuring the remaining risk was managed within acceptable boundaries.

Additionally, Trunroll set up a cloud-based platform to document and maintain risk records. This allowed managers to log supplier inspection results, training outcomes, and incident reports into one secure system, while also providing flexibility to update and scale applications as needed without managing the underlying infrastructure. In doing so, Trunroll ensured that all risk-related information is documented in progress reports and incorporated into mid-term and final evaluations, with risk management being updated regularly to monitor changes and treatments.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Based on Scenario 6, which insurance method did Trunroll use in which internal financial resources were reserved to cover unexpected losses or penalties?

- A. Self-insurance
- B. Contingent credit lines
- C. Risk pooling
- D. Reserve funds

정답: A

설명:

The correct answer is A. Self-insurance. ISO 31000 recognizes that not all risks can be fully eliminated or transferred and that organizations may choose to retain residual risk while ensuring they have adequate financial capacity to absorb potential losses. In Scenario 6, Trunroll explicitly reserved internal financial resources to cover unexpected losses or penalties arising from health and safety inspection outcomes. This approach aligns directly with self-insurance, where an organization deliberately sets aside its own funds to cover potential losses rather than transferring the risk to an external insurer.

While reserve funds may be colloquially mentioned, in risk management terminology under ISO 31000 and PECB guidance, self-insurance is the formal risk treatment approach that involves internal financial provisioning. Contingent credit lines involve borrowing arrangements, which were not described in the scenario. Risk pooling involves sharing risk across multiple entities, which also did not occur.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, self-insurance is appropriate when risks are predictable, manageable, and within the organization's risk tolerance, and when the organization has sufficient financial strength. Trunroll's decision ensured that residual risk remained within acceptable boundaries while maintaining operational continuity.

Therefore, the correct answer is self-insurance.

질문 # 14

Scenario 4:

Headquartered in Barcelona, Spain, Solenco Energy is a renewable energy provider that operates several solar and wind farms across southern Europe. After experiencing periodic equipment failures and supplier delays that affected energy output, the company initiated a risk assessment in line with ISO 31000 to ensure organizational resilience, minimize disruptions, and support long-term performance.

A cross-functional risk team was assembled, including representatives from engineering, finance, operations, and logistics. The team began a structured and systematic review of the energy production process to identify potential deviations from intended operating conditions and assess their possible causes and consequences. Using guided discussions with prompts such as "too high," "too low," or "other than expected," they explored how variations in system behavior could lead to operational disruptions or safety risks.

One risk identified was the failure of the main power inverter system at one of the company's key solar facilities—a single point of failure with high production dependence. To better understand this risk, the team used a structured visual technique that mapped the causes leading up to the inverter failure on one side and the potential consequences on the other. It also illustrated the controls that could prevent or mitigate both sides.

During discussions, several team members were inclined to focus on positive evidence supporting the belief that the inverter was reliable, while giving less consideration to contradictory data from maintenance reports. Differing viewpoints were not immediately discussed, as many participants felt more confident agreeing with the general group view that the likelihood of failure was low. It was only after a detailed review of supplier reports that the team revisited their assumptions and adjusted the analysis accordingly.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

According to Scenario 4, during the team's risk discussions at Solenco, most members agreed with the general group opinion and were less willing to consider contradictory maintenance data. Which type of risk analysis bias is most likely affecting the team?

- A. Groupthink bias
- B. Social loafing
- C. Conformity bias
- D. Anchoring bias

정답: A

설명:

The correct answer is B. Groupthink bias. Groupthink occurs when the desire for harmony or conformity within a group leads members to suppress dissenting opinions, ignore contradictory evidence, and prematurely reach consensus. ISO 31000 emphasizes that risk management should be inclusive, transparent, and based on diverse perspectives to avoid distorted risk judgments.

In Scenario 4, team members preferred agreeing with the general group view that the inverter was reliable, despite contradictory maintenance data. Differing viewpoints were not immediately discussed, which is a hallmark of groupthink. This bias can lead to underestimation of risk likelihood and severity, weakening the effectiveness of risk analysis.

Conformity bias is related but focuses more narrowly on individual alignment with majority views, whereas groupthink reflects a broader group dynamic that discourages critical evaluation. Social loafing refers to reduced individual effort in group settings, which

was not described.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, recognizing and mitigating cognitive and social biases is essential to ensure objective and reliable risk assessment. Encouraging challenge, structured debate, and evidence-based discussion helps counter groupthink. Therefore, the correct answer is groupthink bias.

질문 # 15

우리사이트가 다른 덤프사이트보다 우수한 점은 바로 자료들이 모두 전면적이고 적중률과 정확입니다. 때문에 우리Itexamdump를 선택함으로PECB인증ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험준비에는 최고의 자료입니다. 여러분이 성공을 위한 최고의 자료입니다.

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인기자격증 덤프문제 : <https://www.itexamdump.com/ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager.html>

Itexamdump에서는 최신 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인증 시험 덤프를 저렴한 가격에 지원해드리고 있습니다, ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프를 구매하시면 시스템 자동으로 덤프파일 다운로드 링크가 고객님 메일주소에 발송됩니다, PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager합격보장 가능 덤프 자신의 가치를 높이는데 있어서 자격증 취득이 가장 중요한 수단입니다, PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager합격보장 가능 덤프 승진을 위해서나 연봉협상을 위해서나 자격증 취득은 지금 시대의 필수입니다, Itexamdump ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인기자격증 덤프문제에서 제공하는 덤프들은 모두 100%통과율을 보장하며 그리고 일년무료 업뎃을 제공합니다 만약 아직도 우리를 선택할지에 대하여 망설이고 있다면, Itexamdump에서 제공해드리는 PECB 인증 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager시험대비 덤프는 덤프제공사이트에서 가장 최신버전이여서 시험패스는 한방에 갑니다.

험한 설전이 오갔다, 열 때문일까, Itexamdump에서는 최신 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager인증 시험 덤프를 저렴한 가격에 지원해드리고 있습니다, ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager덤프를 구매하시면 시스템 자동으로 덤프파일 다운로드 링크가 고객님 메일주소에 발송됩니다.

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager합격보장 가능 덤프 완벽한 시험대비 덤프자료

자신의 가치를 높이는데 있어서 자격증 취득이 가장 중요한 수단입니다, 승진을 위해서나 연봉협상을 위해 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager서나 자격증 취득은 지금 시대의 필수입니다, Itexamdump에서 제공하는 덤프들은 모두 100%통과율을 보장하며 그리고 일년무료 업뎃을 제공합니다 만약 아직도 우리를 선택할지에 대하여 망설이고 있다면.

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