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OCEG GRC Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q158-Q163):

NEW QUESTION # 158

Why is monitoring important in the context of the REVIEW component?

- A. Because it is a required task for external regulatory compliance.
- B. Because it generates financial reports for stakeholders.
- C. Because it contributes to employee performance evaluations.
- D. Because it helps management and the governing authority understand progress toward objectives and whether opportunities, obstacles, and obligations are addressed.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Monitoring is essential in the REVIEW component as it provides insights into the organization's progress toward objectives and ensures that opportunities, obstacles, and obligations are effectively managed.

* Purpose of Monitoring:

- * Tracks performance metrics to determine if the organization is meeting its goals.
- * Identifies areas needing improvement or adjustment to align with strategic objectives.

* Importance for Governance and Management:

- * Enables informed decision-making by providing real-time data and progress updates.
- * Ensures accountability and transparency in addressing risks and compliance.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A: Generating financial reports is a function of accounting, not the REVIEW component.
- * B: Employee evaluations are part of HR processes, not organizational performance monitoring.
- * C: While compliance is important, monitoring serves broader objectives beyond regulatory requirements.

References:

- * COSO ERM Framework: Highlights the role of monitoring in achieving strategic objectives.
- * OCEG GRC Capability Model: Recommends continuous monitoring to review progress and address opportunities and risks.

NEW QUESTION # 159

How do strategic goals differ from other objectives within an organization?

- A. Strategic goals are specific targets related to the organization's sales and marketing efforts
- B. Strategic goals are quantitative measures of the organization's financial performance and profitability
- C. Strategic goals are short-term objectives focused on the organization's daily operations and activities
- **D. Strategic goals are long-term objectives typically set at higher levels of the organization and serve as guideposts for long-term strategic planning**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Strategic goals are long-term objectives that focus on guiding the organization toward its overarching mission and vision. These goals are defined by leadership and align with the organization's long-term strategy to ensure sustainable growth and success.

Key Features of Strategic Goals:

* Long-Term Focus:

- * Strategic goals typically cover a timeframe of 3 to 10 years or more and provide a high-level direction for the organization.

* Guide Strategic Planning:

- * These goals inform the organization's strategic plans, aligning resources, initiatives, and decisions with the desired future state.

* Set by Leadership:

- * Strategic goals are often established by senior leaders or the governing authority and cascade down to inform departmental or operational objectives.

* Broader Scope:

- * Unlike operational or tactical goals, strategic goals address broader areas like market positioning, innovation, sustainability, or customer satisfaction.

Examples of Strategic Goals:

- * Expanding into new markets within the next five years.
- * Becoming a leader in sustainable manufacturing by 2030.
- * Increasing customer retention by 25% over three years.

Why Option C is Correct:

Strategic goals are long-term objectives set at higher levels of the organization to serve as guideposts for strategic planning, aligning all activities toward the organization's mission and vision.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Short-term objectives: Short-term objectives, such as daily operations, are tactical or operational goals, not strategic.
- * B. Specific sales/marketing targets: While sales and marketing may contribute to achieving strategic goals, they are tactical or departmental objectives.
- * D. Quantitative financial performance measures: Financial performance measures, like profit margins, are important metrics but are not equivalent to strategic goals.

References and Resources:

- * Balanced Scorecard Framework- Highlights the role of strategic goals in aligning with long-term objectives.
- * COSO ERM Framework- Connects strategic goals with enterprise risk management to ensure alignment with organizational

priorities.

* ISO 9001:2015- Emphasizes the importance of setting long-term objectives within strategic planning processes.

NEW QUESTION # 160

How do organizational values contribute to acting with integrity?

- A. Organizational values contribute to acting with integrity by allowing the organization to bypass certain legal and regulatory requirements
- B. Organizational values contribute to acting with integrity by reducing the likelihood of enforcement actions because the organization is self-regulating
- C. Organizational values contribute to acting with integrity by increasing the organization's market share and profitability, which will satisfy shareholders to whom promises were made
- **D. Adhering to established organizational values helps create a shared sense of purpose and direction, aligning actions and decisions with the organization's mission and goals**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 161

What are leading indicators and lagging indicators?

- A. Leading indicators are qualitative measures, while lagging indicators are quantitative measures.
- B. Leading indicators are financial metrics, while lagging indicators are non-financial metrics.
- C. Leading indicators are types of input from leaders in each unit of the organization, while lagging indicators are views provided by departing employees during exit interviews.
- **D. Leading indicators provide information about future events or conditions, while lagging indicators provide information about past events or conditions.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Leading indicators and lagging indicators are performance measurement tools used to assess organizational progress and outcomes.

* Leading Indicators:

* Provide information about future events or conditions.

* Help predict trends and allow proactive adjustments.

* Example: Employee training completion rates predicting future performance improvements.

* Lagging Indicators:

* Reflect past events or conditions.

* Measure results and outcomes after processes are completed.

* Example: Customer satisfaction scores based on previous interactions.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A: Not related to leadership input or exit interviews.

* B: Leading and lagging indicators can encompass both financial and non-financial metrics.

* C: Both types of indicators may include quantitative and qualitative measures.

References:

* Balanced Scorecard Framework: Highlights the use of leading and lagging indicators in performance measurement.

* OCEG GRC Capability Model: Discusses indicators for tracking progress.

NEW QUESTION # 162

What are the two measures used to estimate the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

- A. Certainty and effect
- B. Probability and consequence
- C. Accuracy and precision
- **D. Likelihood and impact**

Answer: D

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