

[Feb 15, 2024 New 2024 PECB ISO-22301-Lead-Auditor Exam Dumps with PDF from VCEPrep (Updated 102 Questions) [Q50-Q70]

New 2024 ISO-22301-Lead-Auditor exam questions Welcome to download the newest VCEPrep ISO-22301-Lead-Auditor PDF dumps (102 Q&As) P.S. Free 2024 ISO 22301 ISO-22301-Lead-Auditor dumps are available on Google Drive shared by VCEPrep **NEW QUESTION 50**

Which objective(s) focus on the BCM activities that support the achievement of people-and performance-oriented objectives?

- * Process-oriented
- * Performance-oriented
- * People-oriented

Explanation

Process-oriented objectives are the objectives that focus on the BCM activities that support the achievement of people-and performance-oriented objectives, as defined by ISO 22301. Process-oriented objectives are derived from the business continuity policy and the results of the business impact analysis (BIA) and risk assessment (RA). Process-oriented objectives are measurable, consistent, and relevant to the organization's business continuity requirements and strategies. Process-oriented objectives are also aligned with the organization's strategic direction and communicated to all relevant parties. Process-oriented objectives are one of the key requirements of ISO 22301, as they provide the basis for planning, implementing, monitoring, reviewing, and improving the business continuity management system (BCMS). References: ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, page 28 1; ISO 22301:2019, clause 6.2 2

NEW QUESTION 51

Which review uncover's vulnerability and exposure of the organizational activities to specific types or risk?

- * Crisis Assessment
- * Continuity Assessment
- * Critical Assessment
- * Risk Assessment

Explanation

A risk assessment is a review that uncovers the vulnerability and exposure of the organizational activities to specific types or risk. A risk assessment helps to identify, analyze, and evaluate the potential threats and impacts that could affect the organization's ability to achieve its objectives and maintain its continuity. A risk assessment also helps to determine the appropriate risk treatment options and controls to reduce the likelihood and/or consequences of the risks. A risk assessment is an essential part of the business continuity management system (BCMS) as it enables the organization to prioritize its business continuity requirements and resources based on the level of risk. References:

ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, page 25

ISO 22301:2019, clause 6.1.2

NEW QUESTION 52

Which of the following engages staff and external stakeholders in all aspects of the BCMS?

- * Communication

- * Analysis
- * Coordination
- * Management

Explanation

Communication is the process of engaging staff and external stakeholders in all aspects of the BCMS.

Communication ensures that the BCMS objectives, policies, procedures, roles and responsibilities are understood and accepted by the relevant parties. Communication also facilitates the exchange of information and feedback between the BCMS and its interested parties, such as customers, suppliers, regulators, media, etc. Communication helps to build trust, awareness and commitment to the BCMS, as well as to enhance its performance and effectiveness. References: ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, page 30; ISO 22301:2019, clause 7.4

NEW QUESTION 53

What are the four phases of the Deming Cycle:

- * Plan, Do, Confirm, Act
- * Plan, Do, Check, Act
- * Planning, Doing, Confirming, Acting
- * Plan, Do, Check, Action

Explanation

The four phases of the Deming Cycle are Plan, Do, Check, and Act. The Deming Cycle, also known as the PDCA cycle, is a four-step model for continuous improvement of processes, products, or services. The cycle was developed by Dr. W. Edwards Deming, a pioneer of quality management, and is based on the scientific method of problem-solving. The four phases of the Deming Cycle are:

Plan: Identify the problem or opportunity, analyze the root causes, and establish the objectives and measures for improvement.

Do: Implement the planned solution, test the results, and collect data for evaluation.

Check: Compare the actual results with the expected results, identify the gaps and deviations, and analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of the solution.

Act: Take corrective or preventive actions to close the gaps and prevent recurrence, standardize the solution, and communicate and document the lessons learned. The Deming Cycle is a dynamic and iterative process that can be applied to any type of process, product, or service. The cycle helps to ensure that the improvement is based on facts and data, and that the improvement is monitored and evaluated for further improvement. The Deming Cycle is also aligned with the structure and content of ISO 22301, the international standard for business continuity management systems (BCMS). ISO 22301 follows the Plan-Do-Check-Act approach to establish, implement, maintain, and improve a BCMS that enables an organization to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disruptive incidents². References:

PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) Cycle in ISO 9001 Requirements – Advisera

ISO 22301:2019 – NQA, page 9

NEW QUESTION 54

Which of the following ensures that the programme and its components remain in line with the organisation's overall strategy?

- * Maintenance
- * Dependency
- * Functionality
- * Process

NEW QUESTION 55

Which phase in PDCA cycle establishes the operating framework for the BCMS?

- * Plan
- * Do
- * Check
- * Act

NEW QUESTION 56

Which two levels of organizations activities does business continuity can be integrated?

- * Processes
- * Operations
- * Management
- * Structural

NEW QUESTION 57

Which one of the following initiative of Business Continuity Management helps in preparing the entire organization in advance of any major incident?

- * Leadership
- * Governance
- * Good Business Practice
- * Long Range Focus

NEW QUESTION 58

Which objective(s) are about shaping the attitudes, behaviours and skills of individuals?

- * People-oriented
- * Performance-oriented
- * Process-oriented
- * Stakeholder-oriented

NEW QUESTION 59

Which compliance has always been a challenge to organizations since it has a significant influence on corporate planning?

- * Quality
- * Regulatory
- * Security
- * Insurance

NEW QUESTION 60

The outgoing commitment from executive management helps to embed a positive business continuity culture within the organization.

- * True
- * False

Explanation

The outgoing commitment from executive management helps to embed a positive business continuity culture within the organization by demonstrating leadership and support for the business continuity management system (BCMS) and its objectives. Executive management is responsible for establishing the BCMS policy, ensuring the alignment of the BCMS with the organization's strategic direction, providing the necessary resources for the BCMS, communicating the importance of the BCMS, and promoting continual improvement of the BCMS. Executive management also sets an example for the rest of the organization by being actively involved in the BCMS activities and ensuring accountability and responsibility for the BCMS performance. References: ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, page 27; ISO 22301:2019 standard, clause 5.1

NEW QUESTION 61

Which BCMS process analyzes the adequacy of the business continuity capability using defined targets and performance indicators?

- * Policy Formulation
- * Development and Management
- * Performance Evaluation
- * Management Review

Explanation

Performance evaluation is the BCMS process that analyzes the adequacy of the business continuity capability using defined targets and performance indicators. It involves monitoring, measuring, analyzing, and evaluating the BCMS performance and effectiveness, as well as conducting internal audits and management reviews.

Performance evaluation helps to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the BCMS, as well as the opportunities for improvement and corrective actions. Performance evaluation is one of the key requirements of ISO 22301, as it demonstrates the organization's commitment to continual improvement and customer satisfaction. References: ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, page 19 1; ISO 22301:2019, clause 9 2

NEW QUESTION 62

Who generally operates in the same market?

- * Stakeholder
- * Customer
- * Competitor
- * Supplier

Explanation

A competitor is an organization or individual that operates in the same market as another organization or individual and offers similar products or services that are in direct or indirect competition with each other.

Competitors are interested parties that can affect or be affected by the organization's business continuity objectives, strategies, and performance. Competitors can also pose threats or opportunities for the organization's business continuity management system (BCMS). References: ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, page 18; ISO 22301:2019 standard, clause 3.3.1

NEW QUESTION 63

Which type of approach has a straightforward process based on informed judgement supported by appropriate guidance?

- * Quantitative approach

* Qualitative approach

Explanation

According to ISO 22301 Lead Auditor objectives and content, a qualitative approach is a type of approach that has a straightforward process based on informed judgement supported by appropriate guidance. A qualitative approach is used to assess the impacts and risks of a disruption to the organization's processes, resources, and objectives. A qualitative approach relies on the subjective evaluation of the likelihood and severity of the disruption, as well as the effectiveness of the existing controls and mitigation measures. A qualitative approach can use descriptive scales, such as low, medium, and high, to rank the impacts and risks. A qualitative approach can also use tools, such as matrices, diagrams, and checklists, to facilitate the analysis and communication of the results. A qualitative approach is suitable for organizations that have limited data, resources, or time to conduct a quantitative approach, which requires more complex and objective calculations and measurements. References: ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, page 401; ISO 22301 Clause 8.2.2 Risk assessment2

NEW QUESTION 64

Which one of the following initiative of Business Continuity Management is a regulatory system that controls an organization and its activities?

- * Leadership
- * Good Business Practice
- * Governance
- * Long Rance Focus

Explanation

Governance is the initiative of Business Continuity Management that is a regulatory system that controls an organization and its activities. Governance refers to the set of policies, processes, roles, and responsibilities that define how an organization is directed and managed. Governance ensures that the organization's objectives, strategies, and operations are aligned with the expectations and needs of its stakeholders, such as customers, employees, regulators, and shareholders. Governance also provides oversight and accountability for the organization's performance, risks, compliance, and continuity.

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is a key component of governance, as it enables the organization to protect its critical assets and functions, and to respond and recover from disruptive incidents. BCM helps the organization to maintain its reputation, resilience, and value in the face of uncertainty and crisis. BCM also supports the organization's compliance with relevant laws, regulations, standards, and best practices, such as ISO 22301, the international standard for business continuity management systems.

Therefore, governance is the initiative of Business Continuity Management that is a regulatory system that controls an organization and its activities, by providing direction, oversight, and accountability for the organization's continuity and resilience.

References:

ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, Chapter 1: Introduction to Business Continuity Management, Section 1.1:

What is Business Continuity Management?, Page 4

ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, Chapter 2: Introduction to ISO 22301, Section 2.1: What is ISO 22301?, Page 9 ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, Chapter 3: Business Continuity Management System, Section 3.1: Context of the Organization, Page 13 ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, Chapter 3: Business Continuity Management System, Section 3.2:

Leadership, Page 16

NEW QUESTION 65

The purpose of document control is to ensure that documentary information is current and the confidentiality of business continuity materials is safeguarded.

- * True
- * False

NEW QUESTION 66

The probability of a threat or risk to occur is defined as _____

- * Likelihood
- * Risk appetite
- * Control
- * Impact

NEW QUESTION 67

Which of the following has a determined roles and responsibilities based on knowledge and skills profiles?

- * People
- * Premises
- * Suppliers
- * Reputation

Explanation

According to ISO 22301:2019, Clause 7.2, the organization must determine the necessary competence of persons doing work under its control that affects its business continuity performance. The organization must ensure that these persons are competent on the basis of appropriate education, training, or experience, and where applicable, take actions to acquire the necessary competence, and evaluate the effectiveness of the actions taken. The organization must also retain appropriate documented information as evidence of competence. Therefore, people are the ones who have determined roles and responsibilities based on knowledge and skills profiles, as they are the key resources for implementing and maintaining the business continuity management system (BCMS). References: ISO 22301:2019, Clause 7.2; ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, Chapter 4.2.2.

NEW QUESTION 68

Which role is associated with specialist services offered by third parties?

- * People
- * Stakeholders
- * Reputation
- * Suppliers

NEW QUESTION 69

Which of the following is an objective approach that assesses the organisational activities?

- * Business Security Analysis
- * Business Impact Analysis
- * Business Continuity Analysis
- * Business Strategic Analysis

Explanation

Business Impact Analysis (BIA) is an objective approach that assesses the organisational activities and determines their criticality, dependencies, and recovery priorities. BIA is a key process in developing a business continuity management system (BCMS)

according to ISO 22301. BIA helps to identify the potential impacts of disruptions to the organisation's critical functions and processes, such as financial losses, reputational damage, legal liabilities, regulatory penalties, customer dissatisfaction, etc. BIA also helps to determine the recovery time objectives (RTOs), recovery point objectives (RPOs), and minimum business continuity objectives (MBCOs) for each critical function and process. BIA provides the basis for developing business continuity strategies and plans that ensure the continuity and resilience of the organisation.

References:

ISO 22301 Auditing eBook, Chapter 2: Business Continuity Concepts and Principles, Section 2.3:

Business Impact Analysis1

ISO/TS 22317:2021(en), Security and resilience – Business continuity management systems – Guidelines for business impact analysis2

NEW QUESTION 70

How many types of strategies are involved in Process-Centric approach?

- * 4
- * 5
- * 6
- * 7

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