Question #1 of 12

Question ID: 1459086

Which of the following risks is *most accurately* classified as a non-financial risk?

A) Model risk.

B) Credit risk.

C) Liquidity risk.

Explanation

Model risk is an example of a non-financial risk. Other examples include operational risk, solvency risk, regulatory risk, governmental or political risk, legal risk, tail risk, and accounting risk. Financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.f)

Question #2 of 12

Question ID: 1459082

Which of the following statements about an organization's risk tolerance is *most accurate*?

A) An organization with low risk tolerance should take steps to reduce each of the risks it identifies.

B) Risk tolerance is the degree to which an organization is able to bear the various risks that may arise from outside the organization.

C) The financial strength of an organization is one of the factors it should consider when determining its risk tolerance.

Explanation

Financial strength is an important factor in an organization's risk tolerance because it reflects the organization's ability to withstand losses. Even if its risk tolerance is low, an organization may choose to bear some risks that are consistent with achieving the organization's objectives. Risk tolerance includes risks that arise from within the organization as well as risks from outside.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.d)

Question #3 of 12

Question ID: 1459080

Question #3 of 12

Question ID: 1459080

Features of a risk management framework *least likely* include:

A) disciplining managers who exceed their risk budgets.

B) monitoring the organization’s risk exposures.

C) establishing risk governance policies and processes.

Explanation

Corrective actions against individuals are not specifically part of a risk management framework. Features of a risk management framework include establishing risk governance policies, determining risk tolerance, identifying and measuring risks, managing or mitigating risks, monitoring exposures to risks, performing strategic risk analysis, and communicating risk levels through the organization.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.b)

Question #4 of 12

Question ID: 1459081

Risk governance is *best* described as:

A) senior management’s oversight of the organization’s risk management.

B) allocating an organization’s resources by considering their risk characteristics.

C) determining an organization’s risk tolerance.

Explanation

Risk governance is a general term that encompasses multiple functions of senior management. Determining the risk tolerance of the organization and allocating the organization's resources by considering their risk characteristics (risk budgeting) are elements of management's risk governance responsibility.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.c)

Question #5 of 12

Question ID: 1459089

Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Conditional VaR are best described as measures of:

A) liquidity risk.

B) model risk.

C) tail risk.

Explanation

VaR and Conditional VaR are measures of tail risk, the probability of or magnitude of extreme negative outcomes in the tail of a distribution.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.g)

Question #6 of 12

Question ID: 1459079

An objective of the risk management process is to:

A) eliminate the risks faced by an organization.

B) identify the risks faced by an organization.

C) minimize the risks faced by an organization.

Explanation

The risk management process should identify an organization's risk tolerance, identify the risks it faces, and monitor or address these risks. The goal is not to minimize or eliminate risks.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.a)

Question #7 of 12

Question ID: 1459083

Risk management within an organization should *most appropriately* consider:

A) internal risks independently of external risks.

B) interactions among different risks.

C) financial risks independently of non-financial risks.

Explanation

The various financial and non-financial risks interact in many ways. A risk management process should consider these interactions among risks rather than treating them each in isolation.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.f)

Question #8 of 12

Question ID: 1459085

Examples of financial risks include:

A) credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk.

B) market risk, liquidity risk, and tax risk.

C) solvency risk, credit risk, and market risk.

Explanation

Credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk are examples of financial risk. Solvency risk and tax risk are classified as non-financial risks.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.f)

Question #9 of 12

Question ID: 1459084

Operational risk is *most accurately* described as the risk that:

A) human error or faulty processes will cause losses.

B) the organization will run out of operating cash.

C) extreme events are more likely than managers have assumed.

Explanation

Operational risk arises from faulty processes or human error within the organization. Solvency risk is the risk that the organization will run out of cash and therefore be unable to continue operating. Tail risk is the risk that extreme events are more likely than the organization's managers have assumed.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.f)

Question #10 of 12

Question ID: 1459088

A portfolio manager uses a computer model to estimate the effect on a portfolio's value from both a 3% increase in interest rates and a 5% depreciation in the euro relative to the yen. The manager is *most accurately* described as engaging in:

A) stress testing.

B) scenario analysis.

C) risk shifting.

Explanation

Scenario analysis involves modeling the effects of changes in multiple inputs at the same time. Stress testing examines the effects of changes in a single input. Risk shifting refers to managing a risk by modifying the distribution of outcomes.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.g)

Question #11 of 12

Question ID: 1459090

Measures of interest rate sensitivity *least likely* include:

A) beta.

B) duration.

C) rho.

Explanation

Beta measures the market risk of an asset or portfolio. Duration measures the interest rate sensitivity of the value of a fixed-income security or portfolio. Rho measures the interest rate sensitivity of the value of a derivative.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.g)

Question #12 of 12

Question ID: 1459087

Buying insurance is *best* described as a method for an organization to:

A) prevent a risk.

B) shift a risk.

C) transfer a risk.

Explanation

Buying insurance transfers a risk to the insurance company. Shifting a risk is changing the distribution of outcomes, typically with a derivatives contract. Preventing a risk refers to taking steps such as strengthening security procedures.

(Module 66.1, LOS 66.g)