

PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager最新対策問題、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager認定資格試験



BONUS!!! GoShiken ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Managerダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ypB3WBVndcg-fzB4LXQK3OQNduWQ0dA>

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PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">リスク管理プロセスの開始とリスク評価：この領域では、状況を把握し、潜在的な脅威を特定するための体系的な評価を実施します。評価には、特定、可能性分析、および確立された基準に基づく優先順位付けが含まれます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">リスク管理の基本原則と概念：リスク管理とは、組織目標に影響を与える不確実性を体系的に特定、分析、対応することです。中核となる原則には、価値の創造、プロセスへの統合、不確実性への対処、そして動的な対応力の維持が含まれます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">リスク管理フレームワークの確立：このフレームワークは、組織全体におけるリスク管理の実施と改善の基盤となる。これには、リーダーシップのコミットメント、フレームワークの設計、説明責任、およびリソース配分が含まれる。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">リスクへの対応、リスクの記録および報告：対応とは、リスクの回避、受容、除去、または共有を通じてリスクを修正するための措置を選択することです。記録および報告は、体系的な文書化と利害関係者間のコミュニケーションを保証します。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">リスクの監視、レビュー、伝達、および協議：監視は、管理策を追跡し、新たなリスクを特定することで、その有効性を確保します。伝達は、あらゆる段階で関係者を巻き込み、情報に基づいた意思決定を可能にします。

>> PECB ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager最新対策問題 <<

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager認定資格試験、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager日本語独学書籍

あなたはISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験の重要性を意識しましたか。答えは「いいえ」であれば、あなたは今

から早く行動すべきです。ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager認定試験資格証明書を取得したら、給料が高い仕事を見つかることができます。また、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager練習問題を勉強したら、いろいろな知識を身につけることができます。ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager練習問題は全面的な問題集からです。

PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager 認定 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 試験問題 (Q16-Q21):

質問 # 16

How does Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) help manage risks in processes outside the food industry?

- A. By establishing standard operating procedures to ensure consistent output quality
- **B. By identifying points to monitor and control critical risks in the process**
- C. By eliminating the need for risk assessment
- D. By scheduling periodic reviews to detect risks after process completion

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is A. By identifying points to monitor and control critical risks in the process. Although HACCP originated in the food industry, its principles are applicable to many other sectors because it provides a systematic and preventive approach to identifying, evaluating, and controlling risks within processes.

HACCP focuses on identifying critical control points (CCPs)-specific stages in a process where controls can be applied to prevent, eliminate, or reduce risks to acceptable levels. This aligns closely with ISO 31000's emphasis on proactive risk identification, analysis, and treatment. Outside the food industry, HACCP principles can be applied to manufacturing, healthcare, logistics, and energy sectors to manage operational, safety, and quality-related risks.

Option B refers to quality management practices, not risk-focused controls. Option C describes monitoring after completion, whereas HACCP emphasizes preventive control during the process. Option D is incorrect because HACCP complements, rather than replaces, risk assessment.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, HACCP demonstrates how structured methodologies can be adapted across industries to control critical risks at key points, thereby supporting resilience and value protection. Therefore, the correct answer is identifying points to monitor and control critical risks.

質問 # 17

What does ISO/TS 31050 provide?

- **A. Guidelines for managing an emerging risk faced by an organization**
- B. Requirements for establishing a risk management framework
- C. Basic vocabulary related to risk management
- D. Guidelines on the selection and application of techniques for assessing risk

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is C. Guidelines for managing an emerging risk faced by an organization. ISO/TS 31050 is a technical specification that complements ISO 31000 by providing guidance on identifying, assessing, and managing emerging risks, which are risks that are evolving, uncertain, and not yet fully understood.

Emerging risks are characterized by high uncertainty, limited historical data, and potentially significant impacts. ISO/TS 31050 supports organizations in strengthening resilience by enhancing foresight, early detection, and adaptive decision-making. This aligns closely with ISO 31000's emphasis on a dynamic, iterative, and forward-looking approach to risk management.

Option A is incorrect because guidelines on the selection and application of risk assessment techniques are provided by ISO/IEC 31010, not ISO/TS 31050. Option B is also incorrect, as basic vocabulary related to risk management is covered by ISO Guide 73, which defines key risk management terms used across ISO standards.

Option D is incorrect because ISO/TS 31050 does not prescribe requirements for establishing a risk management framework. ISO 31000 itself provides guidance on principles, framework, and process, while ISO/TS 31050 focuses specifically on the challenge of emerging risks within that broader framework.

From a PECB Lead Risk Manager standpoint, ISO/TS 31050 is particularly relevant in environments characterized by rapid change, technological disruption, regulatory evolution, and geopolitical uncertainty. It reinforces the ISO 31000 principle that risk management should anticipate, detect, acknowledge, and respond to change in a timely manner.

質問 # 18

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. Ultimately, the likelihood of failure was determined to be "possible" based on annual system monitoring and maintenance records. However, the consequences were potentially severe, including an estimated €450,000 in lost revenue per week of downtime, contract penalties, and negative stakeholder perceptions. The team assumed a potential downtime of two weeks per failure, resulting in a total potential loss of €900,000 per event.

To better quantify the financial exposure to this risk, the team multiplied the estimated probability of failure (10%) by the potential loss per event (€900,000), yielding an annual expected impact of €90,000. This calculation provided a clearer basis for prioritizing the inverter failure risk relative to other risks in the risk register.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

What did the team at Solenco determine when they examined the likelihood and consequences of the inverter failure?

- A. The level of risk
- B. The criteria for risk acceptance
- C. Risk appetite
- D. Risk tolerance

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is A. The level of risk. ISO 31000:2018 defines risk level as the magnitude of a risk, commonly expressed as a combination of the likelihood of an event and its consequences. Determining the level of risk is a core outcome of risk analysis, which aims to develop an understanding of the nature of risk and its characteristics.

In Scenario 4, the Solenco team explicitly assessed both the likelihood ("possible," quantified as 10%) and the consequences (€900,000 per event) of inverter failure. They then combined these elements by calculating an expected annual impact of €90,000. This quantitative combination of likelihood and consequence directly represents the determination of the level of risk, enabling comparison and prioritization within the risk register.

Risk acceptance criteria and risk tolerance relate to decision-making thresholds that determine whether a risk is acceptable or requires treatment. These are defined earlier during context establishment and risk criteria setting, not calculated during risk analysis. Risk appetite refers to the amount and type of risk an organization is willing to pursue and is a strategic-level concept, not a calculated outcome of likelihood and consequence.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, calculating the level of risk supports informed risk evaluation and prioritization. It enables organizations to allocate resources effectively and focus on risks that threaten value creation and protection. Therefore, the correct answer is the level of risk.

質問 # 19

A risk manager wants to improve organizational resilience by embedding climate-related considerations into performance measures, while also fostering open communication about risks across all levels of the organization. Which of the following practices are they considering?

- A. Integration of sustainability and promotion of risk culture
- B. Commitment to ongoing learning and strengthening of collaboration
- C. Risk avoidance and risk transfer strategies
- D. Adoption of new technologies and focus on compliance

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is B. Integration of sustainability and promotion of risk culture. ISO 31000 emphasizes that risk management should be integrated into organizational activities, including performance management, decision-making, and strategic planning. Embedding climate-related considerations into performance measures reflects the integration of sustainability-related risks into the organization's risk management and performance framework.

At the same time, fostering open communication about risks across all organizational levels aligns with the development and promotion of a positive risk culture, which ISO 31000 identifies as a key enabler of effective risk management. A strong risk culture encourages transparency, awareness, and proactive engagement with risk, supporting resilience and informed decision-making. Option A focuses on learning and collaboration, which are important but do not directly address sustainability integration and risk culture. Option C emphasizes technology and compliance, which are supporting elements but not the core practices described. Option D refers to specific risk treatment options rather than organizational practices aimed at resilience.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, integrating sustainability considerations and promoting a strong risk culture enhances the organization's ability to anticipate, respond to, and adapt to evolving risks such as climate change. Therefore, the correct answer is integration of sustainability and promotion of risk culture.

質問 # 20

What key factors should be taken into account when making decisions between multiple options involving risk?

- A. Focusing primarily on cost reduction and short-term gains
- B. Delegating all decisions to external experts
- C. Reducing uncertainty by avoiding any form of change or innovation
- D. Evaluating potential outcomes, stakeholder perspectives, future uncertainties, and the organization's tolerance for risk

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is A. Evaluating potential outcomes, stakeholder perspectives, future uncertainties, and the organization's tolerance for risk. ISO 31000 emphasizes that risk management supports decision-making by providing structured information about uncertainty, consequences, and trade-offs.

Effective decision-making requires considering not only potential outcomes but also stakeholder expectations, the organization's risk appetite and tolerance, and uncertainties related to future conditions. This holistic view ensures decisions are aligned with objectives and values while balancing opportunities and threats.

Option B is too narrow and contradicts ISO 31000's value-based approach. Option C ignores the fact that avoiding change may itself increase risk. Option D undermines accountability and leadership responsibility.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, informed decisions depend on integrating risk considerations into strategy and operations. Therefore, the correct answer is evaluating outcomes, stakeholders, uncertainties, and risk tolerance.

質問 # 21

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望ましい仕事を見つけるのに十分な競争力がないと感じたら、あなたはISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager認定試験資格証明書を取得するべきです。私たちのISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験教材は、あなたが就職市場で最も一般的なスキルを身につけるのに役立ちます。そうすれば、望ましい仕事を見つけることができます。また、私たちのISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験教材に関する基礎知識があるかどうかは構わないです。実際ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験に対して試験ガイドがあります。

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager認定資格試験: <https://www.goshiken.com/PECB/ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager-mondaishu.html>

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