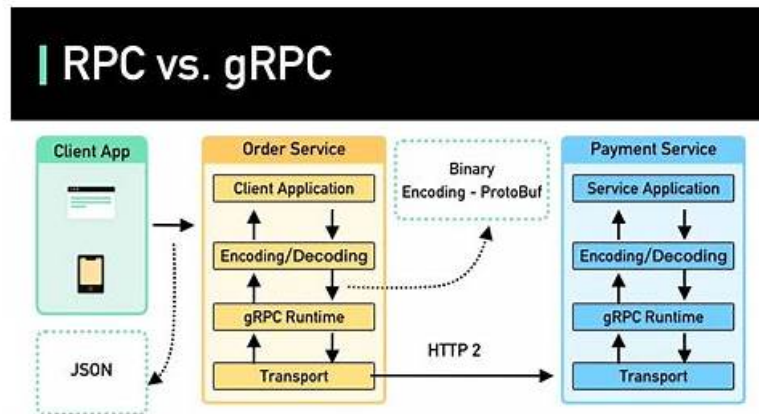


高品質なGRCP合格資料と実際的なGRCP受験料過去問



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>> GRCP合格資料 <<

初段のOCEG GRCP: GRC Professional Certification Exam合格資料 - パススルーJpshiken GRCP受験料過去問

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OCEG GRCP 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"> Perform Component: This subsection emphasizes executing GRC activities and implementing controls to manage risks effectively. A key skill assessed is the ability to perform risk assessments and implement necessary actions.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align Component: This subsection covers aligning GRC practices with organizational objectives and regulatory requirements. A vital skill evaluated is the ability to integrate GRC processes into business operations effectively.

トピック 3

- GRC Key Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of GRC Governance Professionals and covers essential concepts related to reliably achieving objectives, addressing uncertainty, and acting with integrity. It also includes an understanding of the Lines of Accountability™ and the Integrated Action & Control Model™, which provide frameworks for governance and risk management. A key skill assessed is the ability to apply these concepts to enhance organizational performance.

OCEG GRC Professional Certification Exam 認定 GRCP 試験問題 (Q243-Q248):

質問 # 243

How can inquiry be conceptualized in terms of information-gathering mechanisms?

- A. As a "pushing" mechanism where individuals push information to external sources.
- B. As a centralized process managed by a single department.
- C. As a mechanism that relies solely on technology-based tools.
- D. As a "pulling" mechanism where individuals pull information from people and systems for follow-up and action.

正解: D

解説:

Inquiry can be conceptualized as a "pulling" mechanism, where individuals actively gather information from systems, data sources, and people to identify issues and enable appropriate follow-up actions.

Key Features of Inquiry:

It involves actively seeking or "pulling" information.

Used to uncover relevant details that inform decisions, investigations, or corrective actions.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A: A "pushing" mechanism refers to sending or broadcasting information, not inquiry.

C: Inquiry is not limited to technology-based tools; it also involves human interactions and other methods.

D: Inquiry can be decentralized and conducted by various roles, not just a single department.

Reference:

OCEG GRC Capability Model: Describes inquiry as a key method for gathering actionable information.

ISO 31000 (Risk Management): Highlights the role of inquiry in identifying risks and opportunities.

質問 # 244

The difference between the current skill level and the target skill level is referred to as?

- A. Learning Objective
- B. Educational Needs
- C. Skill Set
- D. Skill Gap

正解: D

解説:

A Skill Gap refers to the difference between the current skills an individual or workforce possesses and the skills required to meet the organization's goals or job requirements.

Components of a Skill Gap:

Current Skills: The skills and competencies currently demonstrated by employees.

Target Skills: The skills required for the organization to meet objectives or for employees to perform effectively.

Gap Analysis: Identifies areas where training or development is needed to close the gap.

Why Option C is Correct:

Option C directly describes the concept of a Skill Gap as the measurable difference between current and required skills.

Option A (Learning Objective) refers to a specific goal for a training program, not the gap itself.

Option B (Educational Needs) is broader and not limited to skill deficiencies.

Option D (Skill Set) refers to the collection of skills an individual possesses, not the gap.

Relevant Frameworks and Guidelines:

ISO 30414 (Human Capital Reporting): Recommends identifying and addressing skill gaps to improve workforce development.

OCEG Principled Performance Framework: Highlights the importance of aligning workforce skills with organizational objectives.

In summary, a Skill Gap is the difference between current and target skill levels, identifying areas for improvement to meet organizational goals.

質問 # 245

Within an organization, what is the governing authority responsible for?

- A. Balancing the competing needs of stakeholders to guide, constrain, and conscribe the organization to reliably achieve objectives, address uncertainty, and act with integrity
- B. Negotiating contracts with all organization executives, as well as all suppliers and vendors
- C. Directly managing the most critical aspects of the organization's operations to ensure they achieve established objectives
- D. Designing every strategic plan that applies at any level of the organization

正解: A

質問 # 246

What does it mean for an organization to "sense" its external context?

- A. To use qualitative methods of monitoring the organization's external context based on experience and intuition
- B. To make sense of the changes that are tracked in the external context to determine impact on the organization
- C. To continually watch for and make sense of changes in the external context that may have a direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on the organization and to notify appropriate personnel and systems
- D. To evaluate the effectiveness of the organization's monitoring of the external environment

正解: C

解説:

In the context of GRC (Governance, Risk, and Compliance) and the LEARN component, the concept of "sensing" the external context refers to the organization's ability to continuously monitor, interpret, and act upon changes in its external environment. These changes can impact organizational objectives, risks, and compliance requirements.

* Key Aspects of "Sensing" the External Context:

* Continuous Monitoring:

* The organization keeps a constant watch on external factors such as regulatory changes, market dynamics, geopolitical developments, emerging risks, and stakeholder expectations.

* Monitoring tools, data feeds, and analytics are often used for this purpose.

* Understanding Direct, Indirect, or Cumulative Impacts:

* Changes in the external environment can have immediate impacts (e.g., a new regulation) or cumulative impacts (e.g., a gradual shift in market trends).

* The organization must assess how these changes could affect operations, compliance, strategy, or reputation.

* Notification and Escalation:

* Critical changes must be flagged and escalated to the appropriate personnel or systems to enable timely decision-making and response.

* Example: A regulatory change might be escalated to compliance teams for review and action.

* Why Option C is Correct:

* Option C comprehensively describes the process of sensing: actively monitoring, interpreting, and escalating external context changes.

* Option A is more limited in scope, focusing only on making sense of already tracked changes.

* Option B emphasizes evaluation of monitoring effectiveness, which is an internal review activity, not "sensing."

* Option D refers to qualitative methods but ignores the broader and systematic approach needed for effective sensing.

* Key Tools and Frameworks for "Sensing":

* COSO ERM Framework: Emphasizes environmental scanning as part of identifying and assessing risks.

* ISO 31000 (Risk Management): Recommends regular monitoring and review of external and internal contexts.

* OCEG Principled Performance Framework: Highlights "sensing" as critical for understanding environmental changes that affect organizational performance.

* Examples of External Context Factors to Sense:

* Regulatory or legal changes (e.g., new laws or compliance requirements).

* Competitive landscape shifts (e.g., new market entrants).

* Technological advancements (e.g., adoption of AI or cybersecurity tools).

* Economic or geopolitical changes (e.g., inflation, political instability).

In summary, "sensing" the external context means the organization actively and continuously monitors for changes that could impact its

objectives or performance, evaluates their significance, and escalates them to the relevant stakeholders or systems for action. This enables the organization to remain agile, compliant, and effective in a rapidly changing environment.

質問 # 247

What criteria should objectives meet to be considered effective?

- A. Objectives should be based only on financial metrics for each unit or department
- B. Objectives should be sought by a majority of the stakeholder categories for the organization
- C. Objectives should meet the SMART criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timebound)
- D. Objectives should only have one timescale, e.g., quarterly, annually, 5 years

正解: C

解説:

Effective objectives in the context of GRC should meet the SMART criteria:

Specific: Clearly define the goal to eliminate ambiguity.

Measurable: Include metrics or indicators to track progress and success.

Achievable: The objective should be realistic and attainable, given the available resources and constraints.

Relevant: Ensure the objective aligns with the organization's strategic priorities and risk tolerance.

Timebound: Define a specific timeframe to achieve the objective, ensuring accountability.

Why Option B is Correct:

The SMART criteria provide a framework for setting objectives that are actionable and aligned with organizational goals.

Financial metrics alone (Option A) or singular timescales (Option C) are insufficient for evaluating overall effectiveness.

Objectives must not only align with stakeholder preferences (Option D) but also fulfill strategic and operational needs.

Relevant Frameworks and Guidelines:

COSO ERM Framework: Stresses the importance of aligning objectives with strategic goals and risk management practices.

ISO 31000 (Risk Management): Recommends setting clear, measurable objectives for effective risk treatment and monitoring.

In summary, the SMART criteria ensure that objectives are actionable, measurable, and aligned with the organization's goals, making them an integral part of effective GRC practices.

質問 # 248

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GRCP受験料過去問: https://www.jpshiken.com/GRCP_shiken.html

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