ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager日本語受験教科書、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager問題トレーリング

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初心者でも経験豊富な人でも、CertShiken学習教材は、長年にわたる試験概要の変化と業界の傾向に基づいて編集された専門家にとって最適な選択です。 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Managerテストトレントは、学習の効率を向上させるのに役立つだけでなく、レビュー時間を最大数か月から1か月、さらには2週間または3週間に短縮するのにも役立ちます。 最大の改善を得る。 そして、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験問題により、PECB、あなたのPECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager成功が保証されます。

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	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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問題トレーリング、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager資格練習

明日ではなく、今日が大事と良く知られるから、そんなにぐずぐずしないで早く我々社のPECB　ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager日本語対策問題集を勉強し、自身を充実させます。我々社の練習問題は長年でISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager全真模擬試験トレーニング資料に研究している専業化チームによって編集されます。PECB　ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager資格問題集はPDF版、ソフト版、オンライン版を含まれ、この三つバージョンから自分の愛用することを選んでいます。他の人に先立ってPECB　ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager認定資格を得るために、今から勉強しましょう。

PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager 認定 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 試験問題 (Q59-Q64):

質問 # 59
Scenario 3:
NovaCare is a US-based healthcare provider operating four hospitals and several outpatient clinics. Following several minor system outages and an internal assessment that revealed inconsistencies in security monitoring tools, top management recognized the need for a structured approach to identify and manage risks more effectively. Thus, they decided to implement a formal risk management process in line with ISO 31000 recommendations to enhance safety and improve resilience.
To address these issues, the Chief Risk Officer of NovaCare, Daniel, supported by a team of departmental representatives and risk coordinators, initiated a comprehensive risk management process. Initially, they carried out a thorough examination of the environment in which risks arise, defining the conditions under which potential issues would be assessed and managed. Internally, they reviewed IT security policies and procedures, capabilities of the IT team, and reports from the internal assessment. Externally, they analyzed regulatory requirements, emerging cybersecurity threats, and evolving practices in IT security and resilience.
Based on this analysis, to ensure uninterrupted healthcare services, compliance with regulatory requirements, and protection of patient data, top management and Daniel decided to reduce minor system outages by 50% and achieve full coverage of security monitoring tools across all critical IT systems.
Afterwards, Daniel and the team explored potential risks that could affect various departments. Using structured interviews and brainstorming workshops, they gathered potential risk events across departments. As a result, key risks emerged, including data breaches linked to unsecured backup systems, record-keeping errors due to IT system issues, and regulatory noncompliance in reporting of breaches and outages.
Furthermore, the team assessed the effectiveness and maturity of existing controls and processes, particularly in system monitoring and data backup management. Through document reviews and interviews with department heads, the team found that these processes were applied inconsistently and lacked standardization, with procedures followed on a case-by-case basis rather than through documented, uniform methods.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Based on Scenario 3, when evaluating the effectiveness and maturity of NovaCare's existing controls and processes, which maturity level did the team determine they were at?

- A. Initial
- B. Nonexistent
- C. Managed

- D. Optimized

正解：A

解説：
The correct answer is B. Initial. In maturity models commonly referenced alongside ISO 31000 (such as capability or process maturity concepts), an initial maturity level is characterized by processes that exist but are applied inconsistently, are largely informal, and depend on individual practices rather than standardized and documented procedures.
In Scenario 3, the team found that system monitoring and data backup processes were present but lacked standardization, with procedures followed on a case-by-case basis. This clearly indicates that the controls were not nonexistent, as activities were being performed. However, they were also not at a managed level, which would require documented, standardized, consistently applied, and monitored processes.
ISO 31000 emphasizes that effective risk management requires structured and consistent application across the organization. The observed inconsistencies demonstrate a low level of maturity, where processes are reactive and dependent on individuals rather than institutionalized practices.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, identifying an initial maturity level is a critical input for improvement planning. It highlights the need to formalize procedures, standardize controls, and improve consistency to strengthen resilience and effectiveness. Therefore, the correct answer is Initial.

質問 # 60
What is an example of a risk management objective at an operational level?

- A. Expansion of the organization's market share by 25% within the next 3 months.
- B. Increase shareholder value over the long term.
- C. Become a recognized leader in sustainability by achieving carbon neutrality across all operations by 2030.
- D. Reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum.

正解：D

解説：
The correct answer is B. Reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum. ISO 31000 explains that objectives exist at different organizational levels: strategic, tactical, and operational. Operational objectives are typically short- to medium-term, specific, and focused on day-to-day activities, processes, and performance within functions or departments.
Reducing staff turnover is an operational-level objective because it directly relates to workforce management, human resources processes, and daily operational stability. High staff turnover represents an operational risk that can affect productivity, service quality, knowledge retention, and costs. Setting an objective to reduce turnover supports operational resilience and continuity, which aligns with ISO 31000's goal of protecting and creating value.
Option A is a strategic-level objective, as it concerns long-term positioning, sustainability leadership, and organization-wide transformation. Option C is also strategic or tactical, focusing on market expansion and growth rather than operational risk control. Option D is a broad strategic objective tied to overall organizational performance and value creation.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, clearly distinguishing operational objectives ensures that risks are managed at the appropriate level and that controls are practical and actionable. Therefore, the correct answer is reduce staff turnover rates to 60% per annum.

質問 # 61
Who is responsible for collecting, recording, and storing the data needed for risk measurement?

- A. Risk owners
- B. Measurement clients
- C. Information collectors
- D. Information owners

正解：C

解説：
The correct answer is A. Information collectors. ISO 31000 highlights the importance of clearly defined roles and responsibilities within the monitoring and review process, particularly in relation to data and information management.
Information collectors are responsible for gathering, recording, and storing data used for risk measurement and monitoring. This includes capturing data related to risk indicators, incidents, control performance, audits, inspections, and other relevant sources.

Their role ensures that data is accurate, timely, and available for analysis and reporting.
Measurement clients use the results of risk measurement to support decisions but are not responsible for collecting or storing data.
Information owners are accountable for the quality, integrity, and authorized use of information, but not necessarily for its day-to-day collection. Risk owners are accountable for managing specific risks, not for operating the data collection process.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, assigning clear responsibility for data collection improves reliability, traceability, and consistency in monitoring and review activities. Therefore, the correct answer is Information collectors.

質問 # 62
According to ISO 31000, what is the main difference between the roles of the oversight body and top management in risk management?

- A. The oversight body manages daily risk management activities, while top management manages only opportunity-based risks.
- B. The oversight body performs risk assessments, while top management approves risk treatments.
- C. The oversight body supervises risk management, while top management manages risk.
- D. Both the oversight body and top management are equally responsible for risk management.

正解：C

解説：
The correct answer is B. The oversight body supervises risk management, while top management manages risk. ISO 31000:2018 clearly distinguishes between governance and management responsibilities within the risk management framework. The oversight body (such as a board of directors or equivalent governing body) is responsible for oversight, ensuring that risk management is appropriate, effective, and aligned with the organization's purpose, strategy, and governance arrangements.
Top management, on the other hand, is responsible for managing risk by establishing, implementing, and maintaining the risk management framework and ensuring that risk management is integrated into organizational activities and decision-making. ISO 31000 emphasizes leadership and commitment by top management as essential for embedding risk management into strategy, operations, and culture.
Option A is incorrect because the oversight body does not manage daily risk activities, nor does top management limit its role to opportunity-based risks. Option C is incorrect because, while both have responsibilities, their roles are distinct and complementary, not identical. Option D incorrectly assigns operational risk assessment responsibilities to the oversight body.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding this distinction ensures proper governance, accountability, and effectiveness of risk management across all levels of the organization.

質問 # 63
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. Risk tolerance
- C. Risk appetite
- D. The criteria for risk acceptance

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 # 64
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