ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager真実試験、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager学習関連題

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-fzB4LXQK3OQNdluWQ0dA

どうしてGoShikenのPECBのISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験トレーニング資料はほかのトレーニング資料よりはるかに人気があるのでしょうか。それはいくつかの理由があります。第一、GoShikenは受験生の要求をよく知っています。しかも、他のどのサイトよりも良いサービスを提供します。第二、専心すること。我々が決まったことを完璧に作るためにすべての不要な機会を諦めなければなりません。第三、我々は確かに最高の製品を持っていますが、粗悪品の方式で表示されたら、もちろん粗悪品と見られますから、我々は自分の製品を創造的かつプロの方法で見せます。GoShikenのPECBのISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験トレーニング資料はこんなに成功するトレーニングですから、GoShikenを選ばない理由はないです。

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 2	• 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	• 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	• 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。

ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager学習関連題 & ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Managerファンデーション

GoShikenには、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager学習教材にお金を使った場合に快適な学習を保証する義務があります。 ホットラインはありません。 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Managerの合格率は98％以上です。 また、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-ManagerのPECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager試験問題に関する相当なサービスをお楽しみいただけます。 そのため、メールアドレスにメールを送信することをお勧めします。 他のユーザーのメール受信ボックスに送信する場合は、事前にアドレスを慎重に確認してください。 ウェブサイトのアフターサービスは、実践のテストに耐えることができます。 当社PECBのISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験トレントを信頼すると、このような優れたサービスもお楽しみいただけます。

PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager 認定 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 試験問題 (Q75-Q80):

質問 # 75
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.
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.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
In Scenario 3, what risk management activity did Daniel and the team conduct using structured interviews and brainstorming workshops?

- A. Risk identification
- B. Risk analysis
- C. Risk evaluation
- D. Risk treatment

正解：A

解説：
The correct answer is A. Risk identification. ISO 31000:2018 defines risk identification as the process of finding, recognizing, and describing risks that could affect the achievement of objectives. Techniques such as structured interviews, brainstorming workshops,

and expert consultations are explicitly recognized as appropriate methods for identifying risks.
In Scenario 3, Daniel and the team used structured interviews and brainstorming workshops to gather potential risk events across departments. This activity resulted in identifying key risks such as data breaches, record-keeping errors, and regulatory noncompliance. These outcomes clearly demonstrate risk identification rather than analysis or evaluation.
Risk analysis would involve understanding the nature of risks, including their causes, likelihood, and consequences. While the team later performed cause-and-effect analysis, the specific activity described in this question focuses on collecting and listing risk events, which is the core objective of risk identification.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, effective risk identification is critical for ensuring that significant risks are not overlooked and that subsequent analysis and treatment are meaningful. Therefore, the correct answer is risk identification.

質問 # 76
Which is an example of a regulatory risk indicator (KRI)?

- A. Employees' compensation claims
- B. Production efficiency rate
- C. Increasing days in accounts receivable
- D. Number of suspended transactions

正解：D

解説：
The correct answer is C. Number of suspended transactions. Regulatory risk indicators are metrics that signal potential noncompliance with laws, regulations, or regulatory expectations.
The number of suspended transactions often reflects regulatory controls being triggered due to suspected violations, noncompliant activities, or breaches of regulatory thresholds. An increase in suspended transactions can indicate heightened regulatory exposure, control weaknesses, or emerging compliance issues, making it a clear regulatory KRI.
Option A (increasing days in accounts receivable) is primarily a financial or credit risk indicator. Option B (employees' compensation claims) relates mainly to health, safety, or operational risk. Option D (production efficiency rate) is a performance indicator rather than a regulatory risk indicator.
ISO 31000 emphasizes the use of KRIs to provide early warning signals and support timely corrective action. From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, regulatory KRIs play a critical role in compliance oversight and governance assurance. Therefore, the correct answer is Number of suspended transactions.

質問 # 77
Which element should the organization analyze when examining its external context?

- A. Internal policies and procedures
- B. Key drivers and trends affecting the objectives of the organization
- C. Contractual relationships and commitments
- D. Standards, guidelines, and models adopted by the organization

正解：B

解説：
The correct answer is C. Key drivers and trends affecting the objectives of the organization. ISO 31000:2018 requires organizations to establish the external context as part of the risk management process. The external context includes external factors that influence the organization's ability to achieve its objectives.
According to ISO 31000, examining the external context involves analyzing political, economic, social, technological, legal, environmental, and market-related factors. These are often referred to as key drivers and trends, such as regulatory changes, economic conditions, market dynamics, and technological developments.
Option A relates to internal governance and methodological choices rather than the external environment. Option B, contractual relationships, may involve external parties but are generally considered part of the organization's internal context when they relate to internal obligations and arrangements. Option D clearly refers to internal context elements.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding external drivers and trends is essential for anticipating emerging risks and opportunities and for setting appropriate risk criteria. Therefore, the correct answer is key drivers and trends affecting the objectives of the organization.

質問 # 78
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. Risk tolerance
- B. Risk appetite
- C. The level of risk
- D. The criteria for risk acceptance

正解：C

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 # 79
According to ISO 31000, what is the purpose of risk management?

- A. To create and protect value
- B. To avoid uncertainty in decision-making
- C. To eliminate all risks
- D. To ensure compliance with all legal requirements

正解：A

解説：
The correct answer is A. To create and protect value. ISO 31000:2018 explicitly states that the purpose of risk management is the creation and protection of value. This principle is foundational and underpins all other aspects of the risk management framework and process. According to ISO 31000, risk management improves performance, encourages innovation, and supports the achievement of objectives by addressing uncertainty in a structured and informed manner.
ISO 31000 does not define risk management as a mechanism to eliminate all risks. On the contrary, it recognizes that risk-taking is often necessary to pursue opportunities and create value. Attempting to eliminate all risks would be impractical and could hinder innovation, strategic growth, and operational effectiveness. Therefore, option B is incorrect.
Similarly, while compliance with legal and regulatory requirements is an important consideration within risk management, ISO 31000 clearly emphasizes that compliance is not the sole purpose of risk management. Risk management applies to all types of objectives-strategic, operational, financial, reputational, environmental, and social-and goes beyond regulatory compliance alone. Hence, option C is incomplete and incorrect.
ISO 31000 also acknowledges that uncertainty is inherent in organizational activities and decision-making. Risk management does not aim to remove uncertainty, but rather to understand, assess, and manage it in a way that supports informed decisions. Therefore, option D is incorrect.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, understanding that the ultimate purpose of risk management is value creation and protection is essential. This principle ensures that risk management is integrated into governance, strategy, and operations, supporting sustainable success rather than acting as a purely defensive or compliance-driven function.

質問 # 80
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多くの人は、PECBインターネットでISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager学習準備を購入するとプライバシーが明らかになることを心配することがよくあります。 一部の人々は、一部のWebサイトPECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Managerで製品を購入した後、匿名のSMS広告やテレマーケティングに悩まされることがよくあります。 しかし、プラットフォームでISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Managerテスト資料を購入すると、このような状況PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Managerは決して起こりません。 ここでは、顧客のプライバシーと購入情報をしっかりと保護し、顧客情報の開示は行わないことを厳soleに約束します。 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager準備トレントをISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager購入すると、購入情報を入力するGoShiken専任の営業担当者がいます。 取引終了後、すべての顧客情報を保持および破棄する専門スタッフもいます。

でダウンロードできますISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager関連合格問題

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