ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Managerトレーニング費用、ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager資格取得

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>> ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Managerトレーニング費用 <<

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最も効率的で直感的な学習方法を学習者に提供し、学習者が効率的に学習できるように最善を尽くします。ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験リファレンスは、クライアントにインスタンスを提供し、クライアントが直感的に理解できるようにします。ナレッジポイントを具体的に示すためのISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Managerテストガイドのインスタンスがあるという考慮事項に基づいています。実際のISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験を刺激することにより、クライアントは実際のISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager試験練習問題の習熟度を理解できます。したがって、クライアントは抽象的な概念を直感的に理解できます。

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	• Establishment of the risk management framework: The framework provides the foundation for implementing and improving risk management organization-wide. It encompasses leadership commitment, framework design, accountability, and resource allocation.
トピック 2	• Risk monitoring, review, communication, and consultation: Monitoring ensures effectiveness by tracking controls and identifying emerging risks. Communication engages stakeholders throughout all stages for informed decision-making.
トピック 3	• Risk treatment, risk recording and reporting: Treatment involves selecting measures to modify risks through avoidance, acceptance, removal, or sharing. Recording and reporting ensure systematic documentation and stakeholder communication.
トピック 4	• Fundamental principles and concepts of risk management: Risk management systematically identifies, analyzes, and responds to uncertainties affecting organizational objectives. Core principles include creating value, integration into processes, addressing uncertainty, and maintaining dynamic responsiveness.
トピック 5	• Initiation of the risk management process and risk assessment: This domain establishes context and conducts systematic assessments to identify potential threats. Assessment involves identification, likelihood analysis, and prioritization against established criteria.

PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager 認定 ISO-31000-Lead-Risk-Manager 試験問題 (Q21-Q26):

質問 # 21
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.
After identifying key risks, Daniel and the team used a structured questioning approach to repeatedly analyze why each issue occurred, tracing cause-and-effect links and probing deeper until the underlying root causes were identified.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Which technique did Daniel and his team use to further investigate the cause-and-effect relationships of identified risks and uncover their root causes?

- A. Fault tree analysis
- B. 5 Whys technique
- C. Scenario analysis
- D. 5W's and 1H method

正解：B

解説：
The correct answer is B. 5 Whys technique. The 5 Whys technique is a structured root cause analysis method that involves repeatedly asking "why" an issue occurred until the underlying cause is identified. This technique is widely used in risk analysis and problem-solving to uncover causal relationships rather than addressing symptoms.
In Scenario 3, the team explicitly used a method that involved repeatedly analyzing why each issue occurred and tracing cause-and-effect links. This description directly corresponds to the 5 Whys technique. The method supports ISO 31000's requirement to understand the sources, causes, and drivers of risk during risk analysis.
The 5W's and 1H method (Who, What, When, Where, Why, How) is typically used for information gathering rather than deep root cause analysis. Scenario analysis explores possible future situations rather than identifying root causes of existing issues. Fault tree analysis is a more complex, diagram-based technique not described in the scenario.
From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, selecting appropriate risk assessment techniques is essential for effective analysis. The 5 Whys technique is suitable for uncovering root causes in operational and process-related risks. Therefore, the correct answer is 5 Whys technique.

質問 # 22

In the context of internal communication, which aspect is most important for first-line employees to be informed about?

- A. External regulatory developments
- B. Strategic risks that require board-level oversight
- C. Responsibilities for individual risks and understanding of the risk management process
- D. Available options for crisis management

正解： C

解説：

The correct answer is A. Responsibilities for individual risks and understanding of the risk management process. ISO 31000 emphasizes that effective risk management must be integrated into organizational activities, including day-to-day operations performed by first-line employees.

First-line employees play a critical role in identifying, reporting, and managing risks at an operational level. For them to contribute effectively, they must clearly understand their responsibilities, how risks relate to their tasks, and how the risk management process functions in practice. This includes knowing how to report issues, follow controls, and escalate concerns when necessary.

Strategic risks requiring board-level oversight are primarily relevant to top management and oversight bodies, not first-line staff. Available options for crisis management may be relevant during emergencies but are not the most important aspect of routine internal communication. External regulatory developments are typically interpreted and translated into procedures by management rather than communicated in full detail to first-line employees.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, ensuring that first-line employees understand their risk-related responsibilities strengthens risk culture, improves early detection of issues, and supports effective implementation of controls. Therefore, the correct answer is responsibilities for individual risks and understanding of the risk management process.

質問 # 23

What is an appropriate approach when communicating risks to the media?

- A. Issuing press releases and interviews tailored to health, safety, and CSR-related challenges
- B. Allowing multiple departments to issue independent statements
- C. Sharing internal monitoring dashboards publicly
- D. Providing full technical risk registers with detailed data tables

正解： A

解説：

The correct answer is A. Issuing press releases and interviews tailored to health, safety, and CSR-related challenges. ISO 31000 highlights that communication with external stakeholders must be appropriate, consistent, controlled, and aligned with organizational objectives and governance arrangements.

The media represents a broad external audience with limited need for technical detail but high sensitivity to issues related to health, safety, environmental impact, and corporate social responsibility (CSR). Therefore, communication should be carefully crafted, accurate, and contextualized, focusing on key messages that inform without causing unnecessary alarm or misinterpretation.

Providing full technical risk registers (Option B) would overwhelm non-technical audiences and may expose sensitive information. Allowing multiple departments to issue independent statements (Option C) risks inconsistency, confusion, and reputational damage. Sharing internal dashboards publicly (Option D) contradicts good governance and information control practices.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, media communication should be centralized, authorized, and strategically managed, ensuring transparency while protecting the organization's interests. Tailored press releases and interviews allow organizations to communicate responsibly, maintain trust, and demonstrate accountability. Therefore, the correct answer is issuing tailored press releases and interviews.

質問 # 24

Likelihood can be described in various ways, including using descriptive terms. What should risk managers do when using a descriptive term?

- A. Keep the descriptive terms short, a maximum of two words
- B. Ensure that the term has a certain ambiguity to account for different interpretations
- C. Define the meaning of descriptive terms
- D. Avoid using descriptive terms altogether

正解：C

解説：
The correct answer is A. Define the meaning of descriptive terms. ISO 31000 emphasizes clarity, consistency, and shared understanding in risk management. When likelihood is expressed using descriptive terms such as "rare," "possible," or "likely," these terms must be clearly defined to ensure consistent interpretation across the organization.

Without clear definitions, descriptive likelihood terms can be interpreted differently by different stakeholders, leading to inconsistent risk assessments and flawed decision-making. ISO 31000 highlights the importance of establishing risk criteria, which include defined scales for likelihood and consequences. These scales may be qualitative, semi-quantitative, or quantitative, but in all cases, their meaning must be documented and communicated.

Option B is incorrect because brevity alone does not ensure clarity or consistency. Option C contradicts ISO 31000 principles, as ambiguity undermines effective risk communication and comparability. Option D is incorrect because ISO 31000 allows and supports the use of descriptive terms when they are properly defined.

From a PECB ISO 31000 Lead Risk Manager perspective, defining descriptive terms improves transparency, supports informed decision-making, and enhances comparability across risks and organizational units. Therefore, the correct answer is define the meaning of descriptive terms.

質問＃25
According to ISO 31000, what is the purpose of risk management?

- A. To create and protect value
- B. To eliminate all risks
- C. To avoid uncertainty in decision-making
- 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＃26
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