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Risk management - Risk early-warning

风险管理 风险预警

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Risk Management Standardization (SAC/TC310). This document was drafted by: Nuclear Power Operation Research (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Nuclear Power Co., Ltd., China National Institute of Standardization, and China Coal Energy. Research Institute Co., Ltd., First Data Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., China Petrochemical Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd., China Safety Production Scientific Research Institute, Arrow Home Furnishings Group Co., Ltd., China

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Risk warning is one of the risk management activities. Risk warning information can provide dynamic, timely, and timely information for various organizations to make risk-based decisions. Explicit information. Organizations of all types generally place high hopes on risk early warning systems in the process of managing risks, hoping that they can generate forward-looking information to help them. To help organizations plan ahead and gain as much time leeway as possible in various business and management activities, thereby reducing decision-making errors and making adequate preparations in advance. Prepare in order to avoid or reduce potential losses and seize potential opportunities. To promote effective and efficient risk early warning, organizations need to combine their own internal and external risk environments with the time lag required for risk early warning. Based on factors such as demand, management foundation, data foundation, and willing resources, customize and update risk warning tools to meet specific needs and create actionable updates as required. Create a program. This document aims to help organizations deepen their understanding of risk warning, standardize risk warning procedures, and promote the development of risk warning models from emergency response to emergency management. The approach should shift from reactive and emergency-based to proactive and preventative measures, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of risk warnings and ensuring the organization's value creation. Risk management and risk warning

1 Scope

GB/T 46410-2025 is the Chinese national standard covering the early warning side of risk management - the indicators chosen and the thresholds set on them, the monitoring and the escalation when a threshold is crossed, the false alarm rate that has to be lived with, and the review of warnings that were missed. First edition, already in force. Issued on 5 October 2025, it has been in force since 5 October 2025.

This document establishes the principles and procedures for organizing and carrying out risk early warning, and provides the content of safeguard measures. This document is applicable to all types of organizations conducting risk warning work.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

GB/T 23694-2024 Risk Management Terminology

GB/T 24353-2022 Risk Management Guidelines

GB/T 27921-2023 Risk Management and Risk Assessment Techniques

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 23694-2024, GB/T 24353-2022, and GB/T 27921-2023, as well as the following terms and definitions, apply. This document.

3.1 Risk indicator Elements used to measure or reflect the magnitude of risk.

Note

1. Since the core characteristic of risk is uncertainty, risk indicators and their values must reflect uncertainty. Note

2. Some risk indicators reflect the uncertainties that affect the achievement of goals, while others reflect the uncertainty of the degree to which goals are achieved.

3.2 early warning interval The range of risk indicators used by an organization to differentiate warning levels is determined based on its risk appetite.

Note. Warning levels are generally divided into three levels. unacceptable, attention-based, and normal, corresponding to red, yellow, and green warnings, respectively.

3.3 early warning frequency The time period for issuing early warning information.

Note. Common types of warning frequencies include real-time warnings and periodic warnings, such as once a day, once a week, or once a month.

4.1 Dynamic Foresight There should ideally be a certain time lag between issuing a risk warning and the risk transforming from an uncertain prediction into a certain reality, allowing the organization time to adjust. Allow sufficient time and space to address risks. Continuously update risk warning information based on changes in the internal and external environment.