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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fundamental audit concepts and principles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and outlines essential audit concepts such as evidence collection, impartiality, objectivity, and ethical conduct. It introduces the core principles that form the foundation of a reliable and consistent auditing process.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Closing an ISOIEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and explains how to complete the audit process. It includes reporting findings, managing nonconformities, and conducting follow-ups to ensure continuous improvement and compliance.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conducting an ISOIEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISOIEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and covers how to plan and prepare for an AI management system audit. It includes creating audit plans, selecting team members, and setting clear objectives to ensure a smooth audit process.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AI management system requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on understanding the key requirements outlined in ISO • IEC 42001. It explains how organizations should structure their AI-related activities and processes to meet compliance standards effectively.

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PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q154-Q159):

NEW QUESTION # 154

Scenario 6 (continued):

Scenario 6: HappilyAI is a pioneering enterprise dedicated to developing and deploying artificial intelligence AI solutions tailored to enhance customer service experiences across various industries. The company offers innovative products like virtual assistants, predictive analytics tools, and personalized customer interaction platforms. As part of its commitment to operational excellence and innovation, HappilyAI has implemented a robust AI management system AIMS to oversee its AI operations effectively. Currently, HappilyAI is undergoing a comprehensive audit process of its AIMS to evaluate its compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

Under the leadership of Jess, the audit team began the audit process with meticulous planning and coordination, setting the groundwork for the extensive on-site activities of the stage 1 audit. This initial phase was marked by a comprehensive documentation review. The audit scope encompassed a critical review of HappilyAI's core departments, including Research and Development (R&D), Customer Service, and Data Security, aiming to assess the conformity of HappilyAI's AIMS to the requirements of ISO/IEC 42001.

Afterward, Jess and the team conducted a formal opening meeting with HappilyAI to introduce the audit team and outline the audit activities. The meeting set a collaborative tone for the subsequent phases, where the team engaged in information collection, executed audit tests, identified findings, and prepared draft nonconformity reports while maintaining a strict quality review process. In gathering evidence, the audit team employed a sampling method, which involved dividing the population into homogeneous groups to ensure a comprehensive and representative data collection by drawing samples from each segment. Furthermore, the team employed observation to deepen their understanding of the AI management processes. They verified the availability of essential documentation, including AI-related policies, and evaluated the communication channels established for reporting incidents.

Additionally, they scrutinized specific monitoring tools designed to track the performance of data acquisition processes, ensuring these tools effectively identify and respond to errors or anomalies. However, a notable challenge emerged as the team encountered a lack of access to documented information that describes how tasks about AIMS are executed. In addition to this, the team identified a potential nonconformity within the Sales Department. They decided not to record this as a nonconformity in the audit report but only communicated it to the HappilyAI's representatives.

During the stage 2 audit, the certification body, in collaboration with HappilyAI, assigned the roles of technical experts within the audit team. Recognized for their specialized knowledge and expertise in artificial intelligence and its applications, these technical experts are tasked with the thorough assessment of the AIMS framework to ensure its alignment with industry standards and best practices, focusing on areas such as data ethics, algorithmic transparency, and AI system security.

Question:

According to Scenario 6, which sampling method did the audit team use?

- A. Stratified
- B. Random
- C. Systematic

Answer: A

Explanation:

The audit team used a Stratified sampling method - dividing data or operations into different categories (e.g., departments or functions) and sampling accordingly.

* ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.5 defines stratified sampling as: "Dividing the population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking samples from each subgroup."

* The ISO/IEC 42001 auditing practices recommend stratification for complex AI management systems with multiple departments. Reference: ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.5; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.2.

NEW QUESTION # 155

Scenario 6:

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Question:

Which level of documented information could the audit team NOT access?

- A. Level 1
- B. Level 2
- C. Level 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

Level 3 documentation typically includes detailed procedures, work instructions, and records explaining exactly how tasks are performed.

* ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 7.5.1 requires organizations to maintain documented information necessary for the effective functioning of the AIMS.

* The Lead Auditor Study Guide explains: "Level 3 documents are the operational and procedural records that detail the execution of management system activities." The team lacked access to task execution procedures - indicating missing Level 3 documentation. Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 7.5.1; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.3.

NEW QUESTION # 156

Scenario 5 (continued):

Scenario 5: Aizoia, located in Washington, DC, has revolutionized data analytics, software development, and consulting by using advanced AI algorithms. Central to its success is an AI platform adept at deciphering complex datasets for enhanced insights. To ensure that its AI systems operate effectively and responsibly, Aizoia has established an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 and is now undergoing a certification audit to verify the AIMS's effectiveness and compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

Robert, one of the certification body's full-time employees with extensive experience in auditing, was appointed as the audit team leader despite not receiving an official offer for the role. Understanding the critical importance of assembling an audit team with diverse skills and knowledge, the certification body selected competent individuals to form the audit team. The certification body appointed a team of seven members to conduct the audit after considering the specific conditions of the audit mission and the required competencies.

Initially, the certification body, in cooperation with Aizoia, defined the extent and boundaries of the audit, specifying the sites (whether physical or virtual), organizational units, and the activities for review. Once the scope, processes, methods, and team composition had been defined, the certification body provided the audit team leader with extensive information, including the audit objectives and documented details on the scope, processes, methods, and team compositions.

Additionally, the certification body shared contact details of the auditee, including locations, time frames, and the duration of the audit activities to be conducted. The team leader also received information needed for evaluating and addressing identified risks and opportunities for the achievement of the audit objectives.

Before starting the audit, Robert wrote an engagement letter, introducing himself to Aizoia and outlining plans for scheduling initial contact. The initial contact aimed to confirm the communication channels, establish the audit team's authority to conduct the audit, and summarize the audit's key aspects, such as objectives, scope, criteria, methods, and team composition. During this first meeting, Robert emphasized the need for access to essential information that would help to conduct the audit.

Moreover, audit logistics, such as scheduling, access, health and safety arrangements, observer attendance, and the need for guides or interpreters, were thoroughly planned. The meeting also addressed areas of interest or concern, preemptively resolving potential issues and finalizing any matters related to the audit team composition.

As the audit progressed, Robert recognized the complexity of Aizoia's operations, leading him to conclude that a review of its AI-related data governance practices was essential for compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

He discussed this need with Aizoia's management, proposing an expanded audit scope. After careful consideration, they agreed to conduct a thorough review of the AI data governance practices, but there was no mutual decision to officially change the audit scope. Consequently, Robert decided to proceed with the audit based on the original scope, adhering to the initial audit plan, and documented the conversation and decision accordingly.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Question:

According to Scenario 5, was Robert's decision to proceed with the audit without changing its scope appropriate?

- A. Yes, because no agreement was reached to change the scope, and he documented the decision accordingly
- B. No, Robert should have opted to conduct a follow-up audit
- C. No, Robert must have withdrawn from the audit and informed the interested parties

Answer: A

Explanation:

Robert acted correctly by proceeding without changing the scope, because no official agreement was made to modify it, and he documented the conversation properly.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 specifies that "Audit scope can only be changed if formally agreed by both the auditee and the certification body."

* The Lead Auditor Guide says: "If the auditee and auditor cannot agree to modify the audit scope, the original scope must remain valid, and deviations should be documented." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.

NEW QUESTION # 157

Scenario 4 (continued):

BioNovaPharm, a German biopharmaceutical company, has implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 to optimize various aspects of drug discovery, including analyzing extensive biological data, identifying potential drug candidates, and streamlining clinical trial processes. After having the AIMS in place for over a year, the company contracted a certification body and is now undergoing an AIMS audit to obtain certification against ISO/IEC 42001.

Adopting a risk-based approach, the audit team focused on risk throughout their activities. The level of detail outlined in the audit

plan corresponded to the scope and complexity of the audit. The team employed a ranking system for detailed audit procedures, prioritizing those with the highest risk.

Once the stage 1 audit began, the audit team started reviewing the auditee's documented information. To assess whether BioNovaPharm complies with the legal and regulatory requirements related to incident communication, the audit team examined evidence provided by the company's external legal office. The evidence confirmed that BioNovaPharm applies the requirements of the EU AI Act, which mandates that providers of high-risk AI systems report serious incidents to relevant authorities.

Following the completion of the stage 1 audit, John, an audit team member, documented the stage 1 audit outputs, including the observations of the audit team that could result in nonconformities during the on-site audit. However, the audit team leader, Emma, who was overseeing the audit activities, observed that John failed to document significant observations related to the lack of transparency in the AI decision-making processes of BioNovaPharm. Considering that Emma observed John's lack of competence in undertaking some audit activities, a disciplinary note was recorded for John.

Question:

Based on Scenario 4, does the level of detail in the audit plan adequately reflect all aspects recommended for a comprehensive risk-based approach to planning?

- A. Yes, the amount of detail provided in the audit plan reflects all the necessary aspects
- B. No, the audit plan should have focused on nonconformities only
- **C. No, the audit plan should have included sufficient detail correlating with the risk of not achieving the audit objectives**
- D. No, detailed audit procedures should have been prioritized based on the level of risk, from lowest to highest

Answer: C

Explanation:

The audit plan should correlate directly with the risk of not achieving the audit objectives, meaning higher-risk areas need more scrutiny.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 and ISO/IEC 42001 Clause 9.2.1 emphasize that audit planning must be risk-based, addressing critical risk areas sufficiently to meet audit objectives.

* Lead Auditor Training Module 3 highlights: "An audit plan must be sufficiently detailed based on risks to ensure critical activities receive proportionate audit attention." Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.1; ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1.

NEW QUESTION # 158

Question:

Can ISO/IEC 42001 be integrated into an integrated management system (IMS) with ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO 9001?

- A. Yes, but only under special organizational approval
- **B. Yes, because they share a similar standard structure**
- C. No, because each management system should be implemented separately
- D. No, since they do not have a similar standard structure

Answer: B

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 42001 follows the High-Level Structure (HLS) (Annex SL) used by ISO management system standards such as ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO 9001. This structural alignment allows for easy integration into a unified management system, facilitating shared documentation, policies, audits, and continual improvement processes.

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Introduction, Clause 0.3; ISO Directives Part 1, Annex SL.

NEW QUESTION # 159

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