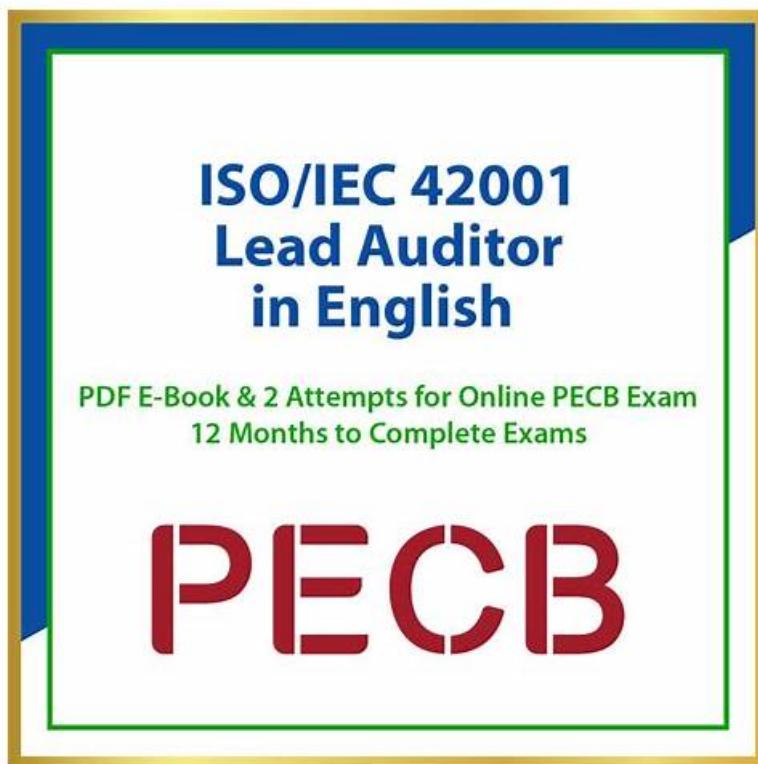


# New Release ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Dumps [2026] - PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Questions



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Preparing an ISO</li><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conducting an ISO</li><li>IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISO</li><li>IEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fundamental principles and concepts of an AI management system: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and covers the basic principles of artificial intelligence, including ethical use, trustworthiness, and transparency. It introduces the purpose and importance of having an AI management system in place for responsible AI governance.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing an ISO</li> <li>• IEC 42001 audit program: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and deals with overseeing an entire audit program. It involves managing multiple audits, tracking audit performance, and aligning audit outcomes with broader organizational goals related to AI governance.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closing an ISO</li> <li>• IEC 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.</li> </ul>

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## **PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 68**

In which step are the audit findings, including nonconformities, documented and reviewed?

- A. Closing meeting
- B. Initiating the audit
- C. Conducting the audit
- D. Audit reporting

### **Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Audit Reporting step involves the formal documentation of audit findings, including:

- \* Nonconformities
- \* Observations
- \* Opportunities for improvement
- \* Conformity conclusions

According to ISO 19011:2018 - Clause 6.6.1, and reflected in ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 9.2.2, the audit report must be reviewed and finalized after the audit activities are complete and include verified evidence of all findings.

The PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 6 emphasizes that the audit report is the final output of the audit process and includes all findings that were identified and reviewed during the audit lifecycle.

Reference: ISO 19011:2018 - Clause 6.6.1 (Preparing and distributing the audit report) ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 9.2.2 (Internal audit) PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 6: "Audit Reporting and Closing Activities"

### **NEW QUESTION # 69**

An AI-driven recommendation system for online shopping has been accused of promoting products from certain vendors over others without clear reasoning. The company wants to address these concerns effectively. Which core element is most relevant to resolving this issue?

- A. Privacy and Security
- B. Fairness and Non-Discrimination
- C. Human-Centered Design
- D. Accountability

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The concern here revolves around potential algorithmic bias and preferential treatment, which falls under the core ethical principle of Fairness and Non-Discrimination.

According to ISO/IEC 42001:2023, organizations must identify and mitigate discriminatory impacts of AI systems, especially where algorithmic decisions influence user experiences, access to services, or market fairness (Clause 6.1.2 and Clause 8.2.3).

This core element ensures that AI decisions are:

- \* Equitable and unbiased
- \* Do not systematically favor or disadvantage individuals or groups
- \* Transparent in rationale and decision logic

The PECB Guide emphasizes that Fairness is particularly important in recommendation, ranking, or classification systems, where outcomes affect stakeholders' access or exposure.

**NEW QUESTION # 70**

Question:

During an audit, the auditor employed data analytic technology to identify anomalies and unusual patterns in the decision-making processes of an AI system used by a financial institution to approve or reject loan applications. Which data analytic technology did the auditor use?

- A. Data mining
- B. Predictive analytics
- C. Visual analytics
- D. Text analytics

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The auditor used Data Mining.

\* Data mining involves exploring large datasets to identify patterns, anomalies, or relationships.

\* ISO/IEC 20546:2019 Clause 3.5 defines data mining as: "The process of discovering patterns, correlations, anomalies, and associations within large datasets."

\* In ISO/IEC 42001:2023, auditors are encouraged in Clause 9.2.2 to use appropriate technological tools to analyze AI system behavior, including using big data technologies for pattern recognition during audits.

Reference: ISO/IEC 20546:2019 Clause 3.5; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.2.

**NEW QUESTION # 71**

Scenario 2 (continued):

Empsy HR Solutions is a human resources consulting company that provides innovative HR solutions to diverse industries. Recognizing the significant impact of artificial intelligence AI in HR processes, including its ability to automate repetitive tasks, analyze vast amounts of data for insights, improve recruitment and talent management strategies, and personalize employee experiences, the company has initiated the implementation of an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001.

Initially, the top management established an AI policy that was aligned with the company's objectives. The AI policy provided a framework for defining AI objectives, a commitment to meeting relevant requirements, and a dedication to continually improve the AIMS. However, it did not refer to other organizational policies, although some were relevant to the AIMS. Afterward, the top management documented the policy, communicated it internally, and made it accessible to interested parties.

The top management designated specific individuals to ensure that the AIMS meets the standard's requirements. Additionally, they ensured that these individuals were responsible for overseeing the AIMS, reporting its performance to the top management, and facilitating continual improvement. Moreover, in its awareness sessions, the company focused exclusively on ensuring that all personnel were informed about the AI policy, emphasizing their role in ensuring the effectiveness of the AIMS and the benefits of enhanced AI performance.

The company also planned, implemented, and monitored processes to meet AIMS requirements. Additionally, it set clear criteria and implemented controls based on them, ensuring effective operation, alignment with organizational objectives, and continual

improvement. Empsy HR Solutions decided to implement strict measures to control changes to documented information within the AIMS. To ensure the integrity and accuracy of documentation, the company adopted version control practices. Each document update was tracked using a versioning system, with clear records of what was modified, who made the changes, and when the updates occurred. Access to make changes was restricted to authorized personnel, and any proposed modifications required approval from the designated management team before being implemented.

Moreover, considering past experiences where the company encountered unforeseen risks, Empsy HR Solutions established a comprehensive AI risk assessment process. This process involved identifying, analyzing, and evaluating AI risks to determine if it is necessary to implement additional controls than those specified in Annex A. The company also referred to Annex B for guidance on implementing controls and, ultimately, produced a Statement of Applicability SoA. The SoA contained the necessary controls, including all the controls of Annex A and justifications for their inclusion or exclusion.

Lastly, Empsy HR Solutions decided to establish an internal audit program to ensure the AIMS conforms to both the company's requirements and ISO/IEC 42001. It defined the audit objectives, criteria, and scope for each audit, selected auditors, and ensured objectivity and impartiality during the audit process. The results of the first audit were documented and reported only to the top management of the company.

Question:

Based on Scenario 2, has Empsy HR Solutions established a suitable internal audit program?

- A. Yes, provided results are communicated only to top management
- **B. No, results of audits should also be reported to the relevant managers**
- C. No, the company should outsource the internal audit function to ensure objectivity and impartiality
- D. Yes, the internal audit program was established in accordance with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 42001 Clause 9.2.2 specifies that internal audit results should be communicated to relevant management in addition to top management. Only informing top management is insufficient and nonconforming.

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.2 (Internal Audit Program Communication).

## NEW QUESTION # 72

A healthcare provider wants to develop a system that can analyze medical images, such as X-rays and MRIs, to assist doctors in diagnosing diseases. Which AI concept is most relevant for this application?

- A. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- B. Deep Learning (DL)
- **C. Computer Vision**
- D. Machine Learning (ML)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The AI concept most relevant for analyzing visual data like X-rays and MRIs is Computer Vision. This field focuses on enabling machines to understand and interpret image and video data.

As outlined in the PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1, Computer Vision is specifically applied in medical imaging, object detection, facial recognition, and other tasks requiring interpretation of visual content.

While Deep Learning may be used as an underlying technique (e.g., convolutional neural networks), Computer Vision is the broader and correct domain applicable to the question.

Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1: "AI Technologies and Use Cases" ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 8.2.3 (Selecting suitable AI approaches based on purpose and data types)

## NEW QUESTION # 73

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