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PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

What is the main goal of the 'Transparency and Explainability' core element in AI?

- A. To ensure AI systems are user-friendly
- B. To make AI operations understandable to users and stakeholders
- C. To improve the speed of AI systems
- D. To reduce the cost of AI development

Answer: B

Explanation:

The principle of Transparency and Explainability is designed to ensure that users and stakeholders can understand how AI systems function, how decisions are made, and what data is used.

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 emphasizes that transparency enable traceability, clarity of design choices, and auditability, while explainability provides insights into how outputs are generated, especially for high-risk or critical applications.

In practical terms, this principle supports:

- * Building trust in AI systems
- * Ensuring regulatory compliance
- * Facilitating informed decision-making

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 6.1.2 (AI risk identification), and 8.2.3 (Operational planning and control) PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1: "Transparency and Explainability" as a core ethical value of AI

NEW QUESTION # 62

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:

Based on Scenario 5, did the certification body provide all the necessary information to conduct the audit to the audit team leader?

- A. No, the audit team leader did not receive details on the audit team's training requirements
- B. No, information on the resources necessary to conduct the audit was not provided
- **C. Yes, all the necessary information was provided to the audit team leader**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The certification body provided all the necessary information, including scope, objectives, methods, contact information, and risks.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 and ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2 state that the certification body must equip the audit team leader with sufficient information for audit planning and execution.

* The Lead Auditor Study Material confirms: "Audit planning must be supported by complete and verified information provided by the certification body." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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.

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Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Question:

Based on Scenario 5, were all the recommended aspects covered during the initial contact with Aizoia?

- A. No, the negotiation of the final audit fee and payment schedule was not covered
- B. Yes, all the required aspects were covered during the initial contact
- C. No, the agreement with the auditee regarding the extent of the disclosure and the treatment of confidential information was not confirmed

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario does not mention addressing confidentiality agreements, which is mandatory during the initial contact.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 and ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.4.3 both require that agreements about confidentiality, access rights, and data protection must be confirmed before starting the audit.

* The Lead Auditor Manual highlights: "Initial contact meetings must establish the treatment of confidential information and audit-related disclosure agreements." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.4.3.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Scenario 7 (continued):

Scenario 7: ICure, headquartered in Bratislava, is a medical institution known for its use of the latest technologies in medical practices. It has introduced groundbreaking AI-driven diagnostics and treatment planning tools that have fundamentally transformed patient care.

ICure has integrated a robust artificial intelligence management system AIMS to manage its AI systems effectively. This holistic management framework ensures that ICure's AI applications are not only developed but also deployed and maintained to adhere to the highest industry standards, thereby enhancing efficiency and reliability.

ICure has initiated a comprehensive auditing process to validate its AIMS's effectiveness in alignment with ISO/IEC 42001. The stage 1 audit involved an on-site evaluation by the audit team. The team evaluated the site-specific conditions, interacted with ICure's personnel, observed the deployed technologies, and reviewed the operations that support the AIMS. Following these observations, the findings were documented and communicated to ICure, setting the stage for subsequent actions.

Unforeseen delays and resource allocation issues introduced a significant gap between the completion of stage

1 and the onset of stage 2 audits. This interval, while unplanned, provided an opportunity for reflection and preparation for upcoming challenges.

After four months, the audit team initiated the stage 2 audit. They evaluated AIMS's compliance with ISO

/IEC 42001 requirements, paying special attention to the complexity of processes and their documentation. It was during this phase that a critical observation was made:

ICure had not fully considered the complexity of its processes and their interactions when determining the extent of documented information. Essential processes related to AI model training, validation, and deployment were not documented accurately, hindering effective control and management of these critical activities. This issue was recorded as a minor nonconformity, signaling a need for enhanced control and management of these vital activities.

Simultaneously, the auditor evaluated the appropriateness and effectiveness of the "AIMS Insight Strategy," a procedure developed by ICure to determine the AIMS internal and external challenges. This examination identified specific areas for improvement, particularly in the way stakeholder input was integrated into the system. It highlighted how this could significantly enhance the contribution of relevant parties in strengthening the system's resilience and effectiveness.

The audit team determined the audit findings by taking into consideration the requirements of ICure, the previous audit records and conclusions, the accuracy, sufficiency, and appropriateness of evidence, the extent to which planned audit activities are realized and planned results achieved, the sample size, and the categorization of the audit findings. The audit team decided to first record all the requirements met; then they proceeded to record the nonconformities.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Question:

Did the audit team consider all the necessary aspects when determining audit findings?

- A. No, the audit team overlooked the importance of the auditee's feedback in shaping the audit findings
- B. No, audit team did not consider the findings exceeding normal practices or opportunities for improvement
- **C. Yes, the audit team considered all the necessary aspects for determining audit findings**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario states that the audit team considered:

- * audit objectives
- * audit criteria
- * planned results
- * sample size
- * conformity to requirements
- * and previous records - all key elements of audit evidence analysis.
- * ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.5 and ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6 confirm that audit findings must be based on objective evidence, conformity criteria, and audit scope. This matches what the audit team did, confirming full compliance.

Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.5; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6.

NEW QUESTION # 65

The certification body did not include all departments covered by the AIMS scope in the audit scope. Is this acceptable? Refer to Scenario 5.

Scenario 5: Alterhealth is a mid-sized technology firm based in Toronto, Canada. It develops AI systems for healthcare providers, focusing on improving patient care, optimizing hospital workflows, and analyzing healthcare data for insights that can improve health outcomes.

To ensure responsible and effective use of AI in its

operations, Alterhealth has implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO

/IEC 42001. After a year of having the AIMS in place, the

company decided to apply for a certification audit to obtain certification against ISO/IEC 42001.

The company contracted a certification body to conduct the audit, who assembled the audit team and appointed the audit team

leader. The audit team leader had conducted a certification audit at Alterhealth in the past. The top management of Alterhealth

decided to reject the appointment of this auditor because they believed that they would not receive added value from the audit. In response, the certification body appointed Jonathan, an independent auditor with no prior engagements with Alterhealth, as the new audit team leader. Jonathan's introduction marked the beginning of a collaborative process aimed at evaluating the conformity of the AIMS to ISO/IEC 42001 requirements.

The certification body determined the audit scope, which included only specific departments essential to the integration and application of AI, such as the AI Research, Machine Learning Applications, and AI Ethics and Compliance Departments, and did not cover all of the departments covered by the AIMS scope. Meanwhile, Alterhealth determined the audit time, setting the necessary time frame for planning and conducting a thorough and effective review to ensure all aspects of the AIMS within the selected departments were meticulously reviewed.

Afterward, Jonathan received a detailed offer from the certification body, outlining his role and including information related to the audit, such as the audit's duration, team members, their responsibilities, the limits to the audit engagement, and their salary compensation. With a clear mandate, Jonathan was tasked with a multitude of responsibilities: defining the audit objectives and criteria, planning the audit process, identifying and addressing audit risks, managing communication with Alterhealth, overseeing the audit team, and ensuring a smooth and conflict free execution.

With Jonathan's leadership and a well-defined audit framework in place, the certification audit proceeded with a structured and objective evaluation of Alterhealth's AIMS.

- **A. No, the audit scope must include all of the auditee's departments part of the AIMS scope**
- B. Yes, the audit scope does not necessarily include all of the auditee's departments covered by the AIMS scope
- C. Yes, if it is a Stage 1 audit only
- D. No, the audit scope must cover all of the auditee's departments regardless of whether they are included in the AIMS scope

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 and ISO/IEC 42001:2023, the audit scope for a certification audit must fully align with the scope of the management system (in this case, the AIMS). If certain departments are included in the AIMS scope, they must be part of the certification audit scope.

In Scenario 5, it is stated: "The certification body determined the audit scope... and did not cover all of the departments covered by the AIMS scope." This is not acceptable, as omitting departments within the declared AIMS scope can result in an incomplete and non-representative audit, violating ISO 17021-1 guidance.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 9.1.2 - Audit scope must be consistent with certification scope ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 4.3 - Determining the scope of the AIMS PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide - Chapter: Audit Scope and Planning

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NEW QUESTION # 66

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