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>> ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor認定デベロッパー <<

試験の準備方法-素晴らしいISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor認定デベロッパー試験-認定するISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor日本語版参考書

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トピック	出題範囲

トピック 1	• ISO • IEC 42001監査の実施：この試験セクションでは、主任監査員のスキルを測定し、ISO • IEC 42001ガイドラインに従った監査の実施に重点を置きます。監査には、証拠の収集、関連スタッフへのインタビュー、AIマネジメントシステム規格への準拠状況の評価などが含まれます。
トピック 2	• ISO • IEC 42001監査プログラムの管理：この試験セクションでは、AIコンプライアンス担当者のスキルを評価し、監査プログラム全体の監督について扱います。複数の監査の管理、監査パフォーマンスの追跡、そして監査結果をAIガバナンスに関連するより広範な組織目標と整合させることが含まれます。
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PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam 認定 ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 試験問題 (Q68-Q73):

質問 # 68

Which of the following examples is frequent analysis?

- A. The auditor observes the AI system's performance once during its initial deployment to ensure it meets operational standards
- **B. The auditor selects a sample of employees to determine if they are aware of their roles and responsibilities relevant to AI**
- C. The auditor reviews post-project performance reports generated after a two-year AI implementation cycle
- D. The auditor conducts a yearly review of the company's financial statements to assess long-term financial stability

正解: B

解説:

Frequent analysis refers to audit or evaluation activities that are performed on a recurring basis to monitor and assess compliance, effectiveness, or awareness. Among the options, selecting a sample of employees to verify awareness of AI-related responsibilities is likely to occur regularly - especially during audits, trainings, or internal assessments - making it an example of frequent analysis. Option B and D refer to periodic or annual analysis. Option C is a one-time assessment tied to initial deployment, not frequent analysis.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 9.2 - Internal audits

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.5.5 - Use of sampling and recurring review

PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide - Section: Frequency and Methods of Audit Observation

質問 # 69

What is the right series of AI system lifecycle?

- A. System Requirements & specification finalization, System design & development, System Deployment, System Verification & validation, System Operation & monitoring
- B. System design & development, System Operation & monitoring, System Requirements & specification finalization, System Verification & validation, System Deployment
- **C. System Requirements & specification finalization, System design & development, System Verification & validation, System Deployment, System Operation & monitoring**
- D. System Verification & validation, System design & development, System Deployment, System Requirements & specification finalization, System Operation & monitoring

正解: C

解説:

The correct lifecycle sequence for an AI system as outlined in ISO/IEC 42001:2023 and supporting lifecycle methodologies (such as those influenced by ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 and ISO/IEC TR 24028) is:

- * System Requirements & Specification Finalization
- * System Design & Development
- * System Verification & Validation
- * System Deployment
- * System Operation & Monitoring

This lifecycle ensures that all AI systems are planned, built, tested, and monitored effectively to address functional, ethical, and risk management objectives.

The standard encourages applying a structured lifecycle approach to ensure that AI systems meet organizational goals and stakeholder expectations throughout their operational period.

質問 # 70

According to Scenario 8, Sharona played a vital role in the certification decision. Is this acceptable?

Scenario 8: VeridicAI, based in San Francisco, USA, specializes in market research using AI technologies to analyze customer behavior. Founded in 2023, the company employs natural language processing, machine learning, and predictive analytics to provide real time insights to a range of businesses. VeridicAI has implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 to manage its AI technologies effectively. The AIMS scope includes select departments within the company, for which it has received a four-year certification against ISO/IEC 42001. Committed to transparency, VeridicAI publicly shares details of this certification.

As the certification nears its end, VeridicAI is preparing for an audit to renew its certification.

The audit process was led by Sharona, the audit team leader, who is a full-time employee of the certification body. Sharona and the audit team undertook all planned audit activities. Afterward, they organized the closing meeting with VeridicAI's management. During the meeting, Sharona and the team made a recap on audit objectives and scope, presented the audit findings and conclusions, presented identified nonconformities, and organized a session for questions and answers for the auditee.

VeridicAI received a conditional recommendation for certification, underscoring its compliance with the industry's standards.

Sharona confirmed that the company met the essential requirements but noted some identified minor nonconformities. In response, VeridicAI compiled and submitted a comprehensive action plan that addresses all identified nonconformities within a designated timeframe. Because of the comprehensive action plan, Sharona did not see the need for an additional on-site visit to verify the effectiveness of the action plan.

Sharona played an integral role in the certification decision process. Her thorough understanding of VeridicAI's operations, gained from the audit, guided the certification body towards a well-informed certification decision.

- A. Yes, all auditors who participate in the audit can take part in the certification decision
- **B. No, only the certification body has the authority to make the certification decision**
- C. Yes, because Sharona is a full-time employee of the certification body

正解: B

解説:

According to ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.9 and Clause 9.5.3, while auditors (including Sharona) may contribute information and analysis to support the certification body, the certification decision must be made by a person or committee not involved in the audit process. This ensures impartiality and avoids conflict of interest. Sharona, having led and conducted the audit, should not have played a decisive role in certification issuance.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.9 - Impartiality

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.5.3 - Certification decision-making process
ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.1 - Roles and responsibilities of the certification body
Certainly! Below are Questions 68 to 70 formatted exactly as requested, using the ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor documentation structure. Each question includes the correct answer and a comprehensive explanation with references.

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質問 # 71

What is the purpose of conducting an opening meeting in the audit process?

- **A. To confirm the audit plan and address any issues**
- B. To establish the audit criteria
- C. To discuss the audit findings

- D. To perform a root cause analysis

正解: A

解説:

The opening meeting is a critical step in the audit process where the audit team:

- * Confirms the audit plan
- * Clarifies the scope, objectives, and schedule
- * Addresses any last-minute concerns or changes
- * Establishes lines of communication and cooperation

As per ISO 19011:2018 - Clause 6.4.3, the opening meeting ensures mutual understanding between the auditor(s) and the auditee, helping set expectations and reduce confusion during the audit.

Reference: ISO 19011:2018 - Clause 6.4.3 (Opening Meeting)

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 9.2.2 (Audit implementation)

PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 5: "Opening and Conducting the Audit"

質問 # 72

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

正解: A

解説:

The scenario states that the audit team considered:

- * audit objectives
- * audit criteria

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