

Practice ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exams & ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Regualer Update



2026 Latest Exam4Docs ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor PDF Dumps and ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1j-2khoFtYtel2PKPRWIXpru_T2g3DRkA

You will receive a registration code and download instructions via email. We will be happy to assist you with any questions regarding our products. Our ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam (ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor) practice exam software helps to prepare applicants to practice time management, problem-solving, and all other tasks on the standardized exam and lets them check their scores. The ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam (ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor) practice test results help students to evaluate their performance and determine their readiness without difficulty.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 ISOIEC 42001. It explains how organizations should structure their AI-related activities and processes to meet compliance standards effectively.
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"> • Managing an ISO • 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 6	<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.

>> Practice ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exams <<

Reliable PECB Practice ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exams With Interactive Test Engine & Trustable ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Regular Update

Our ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor exam materials allows you to have a 98% to 100% pass rate; allows you takes only 20 to 30 hours to practice before you take the exam; provide you with 24 free online customer service; provide professional personnel remote assistance; give you full refund if you fail to pass the ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam. Our ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor real test serve you with the greatest sincerity. Face to such an excellent product which has so much advantages, do you fall in love with our ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor study materials now? If your answer is yes, then come and buy our ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor exam questions now.

PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q160-Q165):

NEW QUESTION # 160

Which phase involves the collection of objective evidence through interviews, observations, and examination of documents?

- A. Conducting the audit
- B. Audit planning
- C. Preparing the audit report
- D. Audit follow-up

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Conducting the audit phase (Domain 5) is where the audit team actively collects objective evidence through:

* Interviews with relevant personnel

* Observation of processes and systems

* Examination of documents and records

This aligns with the procedures described in ISO 19011:2018 (Guidelines for Auditing Management Systems), which is referenced and applied in ISO/IEC 42001 auditing practices.

According to the PECB Lead Auditor Guide, Domain 5 explicitly outlines this activity as the main operational phase of the audit, aimed at evaluating conformity of the AI Management System with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements.

Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 5: "Conducting the audit"

ISO 19011:2018 - Clauses 6.4.5 and 6.4.6 (Collecting and verifying information) ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 9.2.2 (Internal Audit Implementation)

NEW QUESTION # 161

Which of the following examples is frequent analysis?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 162

Was the involvement of Ms. Rebecca Hayes, the internal auditor, necessary for the audit at ImoAI? Refer to scenario 9.

Scenario 9: ImoAI, headquartered in California, USA, provides AI solutions for various industries such as finance, healthcare, retail, and manufacturing. Its clients include major financial institutions seeking AI-powered fraud detection systems, healthcare providers leveraging AI for diagnostics and patient care, retailers optimizing supply chain management with AI forecasting, and manufacturers enhancing production efficiency through AI-driven automation.

ImoAI has recently undergone a certification audit to ensure that its artificial intelligence management system AIMS is in compliance with ISO/IEC 42001. During the audit, a major nonconformity related to data security protocols was identified, requiring urgent resolution.

ImoAI swiftly initiated corrective actions to address the

major nonconformity. The audit follow-up, in agreement with the auditee, was scheduled six weeks after the initial audit. As part of exploring alternatives to audit follow-up, the audit team leader chose to verify the effectiveness of the actions taken by the auditee by scheduling a specific visit to ImoAI's premises.

The follow-up audit involved a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of these actions. The audit team leader thoroughly examined the corrections, corrective actions, and root cause analysis conducted by ImoAI to assess whether they adequately addressed the nonconformity identified during the initial audit.

In conjunction with the external audit follow-up, ImoAI engaged its internal auditing team to oversee the progress of corrective actions. The AIMS manager of ImoAI updated Ms. Rebecca Hayes, the internal auditor, on the status of corrections and corrective actions prompted by the nonconformity identified during the external audit. Subsequently, Ms. Hayes thoroughly reviewed these measures, analyzing the corrections, root causes, and effectiveness of the implemented actions.

Upon satisfactory validation of the action plans, ImoAI was recommended for certification.

- A. No, as it falls outside the scope of the internal auditor's responsibilities
- B. No, as permission from the external auditor should have been required
- **C. Yes, the internal auditor should follow up on the action plans that have been submitted**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Internal auditors play a vital role in the organization's continual improvement process by following up on corrective actions and ensuring nonconformities are resolved effectively. ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2 (Internal Audit) and ISO 19011:2018 promote internal audits as essential tools for monitoring and validating the status of corrective actions.

Involving Ms. Hayes, the internal auditor, to review the status of corrections, root causes, and their effectiveness is both appropriate and beneficial. Her actions supported the management system's internal verification prior to the external audit team's final decision.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2 - Internal Audit

ISO 19011:2018 Clause 5.6 - Internal audit follow-up procedures

NEW QUESTION # 163

Which control in Annex A of ISO 42001:2023 focuses on the need for stakeholder engagement in AI system development?

- A. Risk Assessment
- B. Data Management
- C. Continuous Improvement
- D. Stakeholder Consultation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Annex A - Control A.5.2.2: Stakeholder Consultation explicitly requires organizations to consult with relevant stakeholders (such as users, impacted communities, regulators, etc.) during the development and operation of AI systems.

This control emphasizes the importance of engaging stakeholders to identify expectations, values, ethical concerns, and social impact risks associated with the AI system.

Stakeholder engagement supports transparency, ethical alignment, and social acceptability of AI solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 164

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:

What level of negligence did Emma observe regarding John's audit documentation failures?

- A. Ordinary negligence
- B. Minor error
- C. Fraud
- D. Gross negligence

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ordinary negligence refers to a failure to apply the level of care that a reasonable auditor would exercise, without intentional misconduct.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 7.2.5 requires auditors to document audit findings properly and completely.

* The Lead Auditor Study Guide defines ordinary negligence as: "An auditor's unintentional oversight or failure to perform duties to expected professional standards, without evidence of deliberate wrongdoing." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 7.2.5; Lead Auditor Manual Chapter 6 ("Audit Team Behavior and Ethics").

NEW QUESTION # 165

.....

Because the effect is outstanding, the ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor study materials are good-sale, every day there are a large

number of users to browse our website to provide the ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor study materials, through the screening they buy material meets the needs of their research. Every user cherishes the precious time, seize this rare opportunity, they redouble their efforts to learn, when others are struggling, why do you have any reason to relax? So, quicken your pace, follow the ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Study Materials, begin to act, and keep moving forward for your dreams!

ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Regualer Update: <https://www.exam4docs.com/ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor-study-questions.html>

P.S. Free & New ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Exam4Docs: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1j-2khoFtYtel2PKPRWIXpruT2g3DRkA>