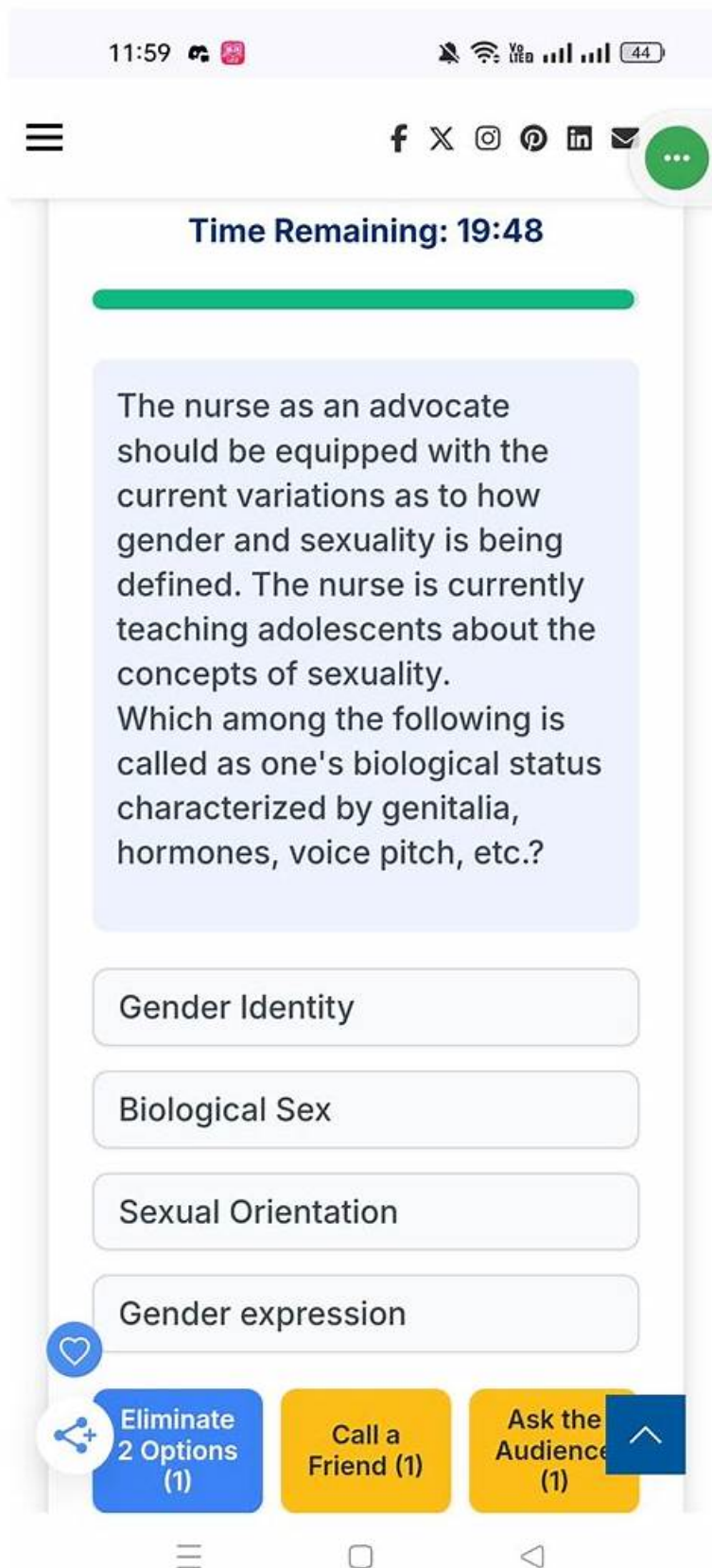


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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">Managing an ISOIEC 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 3	<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 4	<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.

>> PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Simulation Questions <<

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PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

Question:

An auditor has been assigned to perform a certification audit for an organization. However, the auditor discovers that their close relative holds a key management position within the organization being audited.

What kind of threat to impartiality does this situation represent?

- A. Self-interest
- **B. Familiarity**
- C. Intimidation
- D. Advocacy

Answer: B

Explanation:

This situation represents a Familiarity Threat.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.7 identifies familiarity as a risk when an auditor develops a relationship with a client that could

impair objectivity.

* The ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide states: "Familiarity threat occurs when an auditor becomes too sympathetic to the auditee's interests, due to close relationships or repeated interactions. A relative in management would heavily impair the auditor's independence.

Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.7; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Manual Section 4 ("Threats to Auditor Impartiality").

NEW QUESTION # 77

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. No, the audit plan should have focused on nonconformities only
- B. Yes, the amount of detail provided in the audit plan reflects all the necessary aspects
- **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 # 78

A social media platform wants to automatically detect and remove inappropriate content from images and videos uploaded by users. Which AI concept is most appropriate for this task?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most appropriate AI concept for analyzing images and videos is Computer Vision. Computer Vision is a subfield of artificial intelligence that enables systems to interpret and process visual data, such as photos and video frames, which is exactly what is required in this scenario.

According to the PECB Lead Auditor Guide, Computer Vision is explicitly associated with tasks such as object recognition, content moderation, facial recognition, and image classification - all of which are relevant in detecting inappropriate content on platforms like social media.

While Deep Learning is often used within Computer Vision (e.g., convolutional neural networks), the correct high-level concept being asked here is Computer Vision, which encompasses the overall domain applicable to this scenario.

* NLP is used for analyzing text and language, not visual content.

* ML is a broader category under which Computer Vision models are trained, but is too general for this specific task.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Did ImoAI take the correct initial step after the major nonconformity was detected?

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, because it should have immediately informed its clients about the detected nonconformity
- **B. Yes, as it promptly initiated corrective actions to address the major nonconformity**
- C. No, as it should have waited for further instructions from the certification body before taking action

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 10.2 (Nonconformity and Corrective Action) and ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6.3, organizations are expected to act promptly to correct and prevent recurrence of detected nonconformities. ImoAI correctly initiated corrective actions immediately after a major nonconformity was found. This is the recommended and required first step to contain and resolve issues and demonstrate responsibility.

* Notifying clients is not a mandatory first step unless the nonconformity directly affects them.

* Waiting for instructions from the certification body could unnecessarily delay resolution.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 10.2 - Corrective Action

ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6.3 - Corrective action expectations following audit findings

NEW QUESTION # 80

A company develops an AI-based health monitoring system that provides insights and recommendations to users. However, users have reported that they do not understand how the system arrives at its recommendations. Which core element should the company enhance to improve user trust and understanding?

- **A. Transparency and Explainability**
- B. Fairness and Non-Discrimination
- C. Safety and Reliability
- D. Human-Centered Design

Answer: A

The issue in this case revolves around users not understanding the reasoning or logic behind the AI-generated recommendations. The relevant core element is Transparency and Explainability.

According to ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 6.1.2 and Clause 8.2.3, transparency refers to the clarity of processes, decisions, and data use, while explainability focuses on making AI system outputs understandable to human users.

The PECB Lead Auditor Guide identifies this as a key factor in building trust, usability, and ethical AI adoption, especially in sensitive domains like healthcare.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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