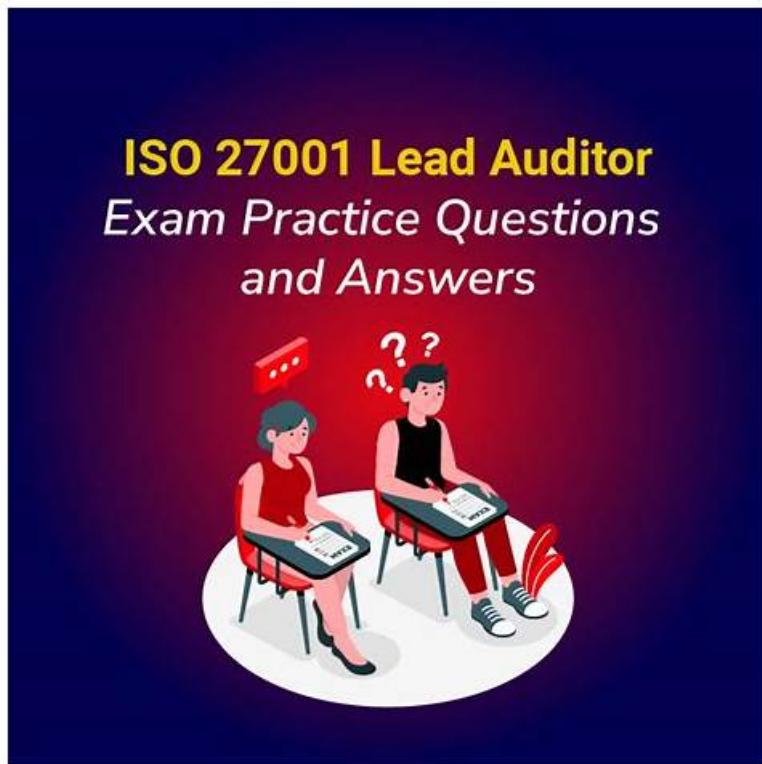


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## PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q156-Q161):

## NEW QUESTION # 156

Why should materiality be considered during the initial contact?

- A. To determine the audit duration
- B. To obtain reasonable assurance that the audit can be successfully completed
- C. To define processes for minimizing detection risks

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Materiality should be considered during the initial contact to obtain reasonable assurance that the audit can be successfully completed. Determining materiality helps establish the threshold for the significance of audit findings, ensuring that the audit focuses on substantial issues that could impact the audit conclusions.

References: ISO 19011:2018, Guidelines for auditing management systems

## NEW QUESTION # 157

You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader guiding an auditor in training. She asks you about the grading of nonconformities in audit reports. You decide to test her knowledge by asking her which four of the following statements are true.

- A. Major nonconformities may be subject to on-site follow up
- B. The grading of nonconformities must be explained to the auditee at the opening meeting
- C. The action taken to address major nonconformities is typically more substantial than the action taken to address minor nonconformities
- D. The auditee is always responsible for determining the criteria for grading nonconformities
- E. Several minor nonconformities can be grouped into a major nonconformity
- F. Very minor nonconformities should be re-graded as opportunities for improvement
- G. Nonconformities must be graded only using the terms 'major' or 'minor'
- H. Nonconformities may be graded to indicate their significance

**Answer: A,C,E,H**

Explanation:

Explanation

The four statements that are true are:

\*Major nonconformities may be subject to on-site follow up

\*The action taken to address major nonconformities is typically more substantial than the action taken to address minor nonconformities

\*Several minor nonconformities can be grouped into a major nonconformity

\*Nonconformities may be graded to indicate their significance

According to ISO 19011:2018, a nonconformity is the non-fulfilment of a requirement<sup>1</sup>. Nonconformities may be graded to indicate their significance, based on the criteria established by the audit programme or the audit client<sup>2</sup>. The grading of nonconformities may use different terms or levels, such as major, minor, critical, etc., depending on the nature and context of the audit<sup>3</sup>. However, some common definitions of major and minor nonconformities are:

\*A major nonconformity is a nonconformity that affects the ability of the management system to achieve its intended results, or that represents a significant breakdown of the management system<sup>4</sup>. Major nonconformities may require immediate corrective action and on-site follow up by the auditor to verify their closure<sup>5</sup>.

\*A minor nonconformity is a nonconformity that does not affect the ability of the management system to achieve its intended results, or that represents an isolated lapse of the management system<sup>4</sup>. Minor nonconformities may require corrective action within a specified time frame and off-site verification by the auditor to confirm their closure<sup>5</sup>.

The action taken to address nonconformities depends on the severity and impact of the nonconformity, and the risk of recurrence or escalation. Typically, the action taken to address major nonconformities is more substantial than the action taken to address minor nonconformities, as it may involve identifying and eliminating the root cause of the problem, implementing preventive measures, and monitoring the effectiveness of the solution.

Several minor nonconformities can be grouped into a major nonconformity if they are related to the same requirement, process, or area, and if they indicate a systemic failure or a significant risk to the management system. The auditor should use professional judgment and evidence-based approach to decide whether to group or report nonconformities individually.

The other statements are false, based on the guidance of ISO 19011:2018. For example:

\*Option B is false, because nonconformities can be graded using different terms or levels, depending on the criteria established by the audit programme or the audit client<sup>2</sup>. The terms 'major' and 'minor' are not mandatory or universal, but rather examples of possible grading levels<sup>3</sup>.

\*Option D is false, because very minor nonconformities should not be re-graded as opportunities for improvement, but rather reported as nonconformities, as they still represent a non-fulfilment of a requirement<sup>1</sup>. An opportunity for improvement is a suggestion for enhancing the performance or effectiveness of the management system, but it is not a nonconformity or a requirement.

\*Option F is false, because the grading of nonconformities does not have to be explained to the auditee at the opening meeting, but rather at the closing meeting, where the audit findings and conclusions are presented and discussed. The opening meeting is intended to provide an overview of the audit objectives, scope, criteria, and methods, and to confirm the audit arrangements and logistics.

\*Option G is false, because the auditee is not always responsible for determining the criteria for grading nonconformities, but rather the audit programme or the audit client, in consultation with the auditee and other relevant parties<sup>2</sup>. The auditee is responsible for taking corrective action to address the nonconformities, and for providing evidence of their completion and effectiveness.

References: 1: ISO 19011:2018, 3.13; 2: ISO 19011:2018, 6.6.2; 3: ISO 19011:2018, 6.6.3; 4: ISO Audit Findings Non-conformance - AUVA Certification<sup>1</sup>; 5: Annex III: Nonconformity grading - FSSC<sup>2</sup>; : ISO

27001 Certification - Major vs. Minor Nonconformities - Advisera<sup>3</sup>; : GUIDANCE FOR ADDRESSING AND CLEARING NONCONFORMITIES - SADCAS<sup>4</sup>; : ISO 19011:2018, 6.2; : ISO 19011:2018, 3.14; :

ISO 19011:2018, 6.7; : ISO 19011:2018, 6.4; : ISO 19011:2018, 6.7.2; : ISO 19011:2018; : [ISO 19011:2018]; : [ISO 19011:2018]

## NEW QUESTION # 158

The following options are key actions involved in a first-party audit. Order the stages to show the sequence in which the actions should take place.

□

### Answer:

Explanation:

□

Explanation:

□

The correct order of the stages is:

\* Prepare the audit checklist

\* Gather objective evidence

\* Review audit evidence

\* Document findings

\* Audit preparation: This stage involves defining the audit objectives, scope, criteria, and plan. The auditor also prepares the audit checklist, which is a list of questions or topics that will be covered during the audit. The audit checklist helps the auditor to ensure that all relevant aspects of the ISMS are addressed and that the audit evidence is collected in a systematic and consistent manner<sup>12</sup>.

\* Audit execution: This stage involves conducting the audit activities, such as opening meeting, interviews, observations, document review, and closing meeting. The auditor gathers objective evidence, which is any information that supports the audit findings and conclusions. Objective evidence can be qualitative or quantitative, and can be obtained from various sources, such as records, statements, physical objects, or observations<sup>123</sup>.

\* Audit reporting: This stage involves reviewing the audit evidence, evaluating the audit findings, and documenting the audit results. The auditor reviews the audit evidence to determine whether it is sufficient, reliable, and relevant to support the audit findings. The auditor evaluates the audit findings to determine the degree of conformity or nonconformity of the ISMS with the audit criteria. The auditor

\* documents the audit results in an audit report, which is a formal record of the audit process and outcomes. The audit report typically includes the following elements<sup>123</sup>:

\* An introduction clarifying the scope, objectives, timing and extent of the work performed

\* An executive summary indicating the key findings, a brief analysis and a conclusion

\* The intended report recipients and, where appropriate, guidelines on classification and circulation

\* Detailed findings and analysis

\* Recommendations for improvement, where applicable

\* A statement of conformity or nonconformity with the audit criteria

\* Any limitations or exclusions of the audit scope or evidence

\* Any deviations from the audit plan or procedures

\* Any unresolved issues or disagreements between the auditor and the auditee

\* A list of references, abbreviations, and definitions used in the report

\* A list of appendices, such as audit plan, audit checklist, audit evidence, audit team members, etc.

\* Audit follow-up: This stage involves verifying the implementation and effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee to address the audit findings. The auditor monitors the progress and completion of the corrective actions, and evaluates their impact on the ISMS performance and conformity. The auditor may conduct a follow-up audit to verify the corrective actions on-site, or may rely on other methods, such as document review, remote interviews, or self-assessment by the auditee.

The auditor documents the follow-up results and updates the audit report accordingly<sup>123</sup>.

References:

- \* PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, pages 19-25
- \* ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems
- \* The ISO 27001 audit process | ISMS.online

**NEW QUESTION # 159**

In the context of a third-party certification audit, which two options state the management responsibilities of the audit team leader in managing the audit and the audit team?

- A. Interviewing the ISMS manager
- B. Issuing the management system certificate
- C. Establishing contact with the auditee
- D. Adopting a risk-based approach to planning the audit
- E. Auditing top management
- F. Preparing the audit nonconformity reports

**Answer: C,D**

**NEW QUESTION # 160**

The purpose of a management system audit is to? Select 1

- A. Evaluate the performance of an organisation's management system
- B. Manage the performance of an organisation's management system
- C. Research the performance of an organisation's management system
- D. Improve the performance of an organisation's management system

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A management system audit is a systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining objective evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled. The audit criteria are a set of requirements that may include policies, procedures, standards, regulations, etc. The purpose of a management system audit is to evaluate the performance of an organisation's management system in terms of its effectiveness, efficiency, compliance, and improvement. A management system audit can also identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and risks of the management system and provide recommendations for improvement.

**NEW QUESTION # 161**

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