

# ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor PDF VCE & Reliable ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Dumps Questions



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Preparing an ISO</li><li>IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and covers how to plan and prepare for an AI management system audit. It includes creating audit plans, selecting team members, and setting clear objectives to ensure a smooth audit process.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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 ISO</li><li>IEC 42001. It explains how organizations should structure their AI-related activities and processes to meet compliance standards effectively.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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## PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q153-Q158):

### NEW QUESTION # 153

Which core element emphasizes that AI systems should be designed to avoid bias and ensure fair treatment for all individuals?

- A. Human-Centered Design
- B. Fairness and Non-Discrimination
- C. Transparency and Explainability
- D. Accountability

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The principle of Fairness and Non-Discrimination is one of the core ethical and governance pillars emphasized in ISO/IEC 42001:2023, especially in Clause 4.2 (Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties) and Clause 6.1 (Actions to address risks and opportunities) where ethical risks related to AI systems are assessed.

According to the standard and accompanying PECB training guide, fairness is defined as ensuring that AI systems do not create or perpetuate bias, and that individuals and groups are treated equitably, with measures in place to detect and mitigate discrimination. This is often embedded in risk assessments and operational controls when managing AI systems.

In ISO/IEC 42001, organizations are required to consider ethical, legal, and societal impacts of their AI systems, and Fairness and Non-Discrimination is a key tenet of trustworthy AI.

### NEW QUESTION # 154

Scenario 3: Heala specializes in developing AI-driven solutions for the healthcare sector. With a keen focus on leveraging AI to revolutionize patient care, diagnostics, and treatment planning, the company 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.

It contracted a local certification body, who established the audit team and assigned the audit team leader.

Augustine, the designated audit team leader, has a wide range of skills relevant to various auditing domains.

His proficiency encompasses audit principles, processes, and methods, as well as standards for management systems and additional references. Furthermore, he is knowledgeable about Heala's context and relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Augustine first gathered management review records, interested party feedback logs, and revision histories for Heala's AIMS. This crucial step laid the groundwork for a deeper investigation, which included conducting comprehensive interviews with key personnel to understand how feedback from interested parties directly influenced updates to the AIMS and its strategic direction. Augustine's thorough evaluation process aimed to verify Heala's commitment to integrating the needs and expectations of interested parties, a critical requirement of ISO/IEC 42001.

Augustine also integrated a sophisticated AI tool to analyze large datasets for patterns and anomalies, and thus have a more informed and data-driven audit process. This AI solution, known for its ability to sift through vast amounts of data with unparalleled speed and accuracy, enabled Augustine to identify irregularities and trends that would have been nearly impossible to detect through manual methods. The tool was also helpful in preparing hypotheses based on data.

During the audit, Augustine failed to fully consider Heala's critical processes, expectations, the complexity of audit tasks, and necessary resources beforehand. This oversight compromised the audit's integrity and reliability, reflecting a significant deviation from the diligence and informed judgment expected of auditors.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Did Augustine possess the knowledge and skills required to be appointed as an audit team leader?

- A. Yes, Augustine had the required knowledge and skills to exercise the role of an auditor
- B. No, Augustine lacked understanding of Heala's organizational structure, objectives, and management practices necessary for an auditor
- C. No, Augustine did not possess knowledge on Heala's operations and products

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 (used for auditor competence requirements in management system certification), audit team leaders must demonstrate competence in:

Understanding of audit principles, processes, and methods

Knowledge of relevant standards (such as ISO/IEC 42001)

Familiarity with organizational context, statutory/regulatory frameworks, and management systems Ability to collect and evaluate

objective evidence Communication and leadership skills Based on the scenario:

Augustine had deep knowledge of ISO/IEC 42001, audit principles, regulatory requirements, and Heala's context.

He reviewed strategic documents, conducted interviews, and applied AI tools effectively to enhance evidence- based auditing.

His oversight in audit planning (failing to evaluate complexity, resources, and expectations) reflects a lapse in planning diligence, not a lack of knowledge or qualification.

Therefore, Augustine met the knowledge and skill requirements of an auditor and audit team leader. His failure in audit planning relates to execution, not competency, so Option C is correct.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 7.2.5 - Competence of audit team leader

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

PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide, Chapter 5 - Auditor competencies and ethical conduct ChatGPT said:

## NEW QUESTION # 155

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:

Based on Scenario 7, the audit team conducted a Stage 2 audit after a considerable time from Stage 1. Is this recommended?

- A. No, the gap between Stage 1 and Stage 2 audits should be minimal (usually two weeks) to ensure that the AIMS remains consistent and relevant during the audit process
- B. No, the Stage 2 audit should be conducted immediately after the Stage 1 audit to quickly address any identified issues
- C. Yes, a bigger gap between Stage 1 and Stage 2 audits allows the audit team time for reflection and preparation in addressing the findings

Answer: A

Explanation:

A minimal gap between Stage 1 and Stage 2 is strongly recommended.

\* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.3.1.2 states: "The interval between Stage 1 and Stage 2 should be short to avoid changes to system implementation or operating conditions."

\* The ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Training Guide recommends a maximum gap of 90 days, preferably 2-3 weeks, to ensure continuity.

## NEW QUESTION # 156

Scenario 8 (continued):

Scenario 8:

Scenario 8: InnovateSoft, headquartered in Berlin, Germany, is a software development company known for its innovative solutions and commitment to excellence. It specializes in custom software solutions, development, design, testing, maintenance, and consulting, covering both mobile apps and web development.

Recently, the company underwent an audit to evaluate the effectiveness and compliance of its artificial intelligence management system AIMS against ISO/IEC 42001.

The audit team engaged with the auditee to discuss their findings and observations during the audit's final phases. After evaluating the evidence, the audit team presented their audit findings to InnovateSoft, highlighting the identified nonconformities.

Upon receiving the audit findings, InnovateSoft accepted the conclusions but expressed concerns about some findings inaccurately reflecting the efficiency of their software development processes. In response, the company provided new evidence and additional information to alter the audit conclusions for a couple of minor nonconformities identified. After thorough consideration, the audit team leader clarified that the new evidence did not significantly alter the core conclusions drawn for the nonconformities.

Therefore, the certification body issued a certification recommendation conditional upon the filing of corrective action plans without a prior visit.

InnovateSoft accepted the decision of the certification body. The top management of the company also sought suggestions from the audit team on resolving the identified nonconformities. The audit team leader offered solutions to address the issues, fostering a collaborative effort between the auditors and InnovateSoft. During the closing meeting, the audit team covered key topics to enhance transparency. They clarified to InnovateSoft that the audit evidence was based on a sample, acknowledging the inherent uncertainty. The method and time frame of reporting and grading findings were discussed to provide a structured overview of nonconformities. The certification body's process for handling nonconformities, including potential consequences, guided InnovateSoft on corrective actions. The time frame for presenting a plan for correction was communicated, emphasizing urgency. Insights into the certification body's post-audit activities were provided, ensuring ongoing support.

Lastly, the audit team briefed InnovateSoft on complaint and appeal handling.

InnovateSoft submitted the action plans for each nonconformity separately, describing only the detected issues and the corrective actions planned to address the detected nonconformities. However, the submission slightly exceeded the specified period of 45 days set by the certification body, arriving three days later.

InnovateSoft explained this by attributing the delay to unexpected challenges encountered during the compilation of the action plans. InnovateSoft received minor nonconformities. After the closing meeting, the audit team leader suggested solutions for resolving the nonconformities, at the request of the auditee.

Question:

Was the audit team leader's decision to suggest solutions for the identified nonconformities acceptable?

- A. Yes, the audit team leader can suggest specific solutions for solving the identified nonconformities if requested by the auditee representatives
- B. No, the audit team leader cannot suggest solutions for resolving the identified nonconformities to the auditee
- C. No, the audit team leader may only suggest specific solutions if explicitly authorized by the certification body

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Auditors may suggest solutions when requested by the auditee, provided the suggestions are not prescriptive or directive.

\* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.5 prohibits consultancy but allows clarification or explanation of requirements.

\* The ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6.7 explains that: "Auditors may provide suggestions for improvement when asked, provided they do not compromise impartiality or introduce bias."

\* The Lead Auditor Guide states: "Suggestions are permitted when initiated by the auditee and documented clearly as non-mandatory." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.5; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6.7.

## NEW QUESTION # 157

Scenario 5:

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:

Robert did not receive an offer from the certification body prior to accepting the mandate. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the audit team leader must receive an official offer before accepting the audit mandate
- B. Yes, if the auditor has extensive experience, a formal offer is not necessary
- C. Yes, since Robert is a full-time employee of the certification body, he may accept audit mandates without receiving a formal offer

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The audit team leader must receive a formal appointment before accepting the audit responsibility.

\* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 requires that the audit team leader must be formally appointed by the certification body to ensure clarity and avoid conflicts.

\* The Lead Auditor Guide states: "Formal acceptance of an audit assignment is critical to ensure that audit roles, responsibilities, and impartiality expectations are clearly communicated." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Manual Section 5 ("Audit Team Leader Requirements").

## NEW QUESTION # 158

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