

Interactive ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Course & ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Latest Exam Fee



2026 Latest ActualVCE ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor PDF Dumps and ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Oz6PL80CeJrq7jBgfC2VdL8REns1K44>

The ActualVCE is committed to making the PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor exam practice test question the ideal study material for quick and complete ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam (ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor) exam preparation. To achieve this objective the "ActualVCE" is offering real, valid, and updated ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Practice test questions in three different formats. These formats are ActualVCE ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor PDF dumps files, desktop practice test software, and web-based practice test software.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISO • IEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.
Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing an ISO • 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.
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"> • 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 • IEC 42001. It explains how organizations should structure their AI-related activities and processes to meet compliance standards effectively.

ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Latest Exam Fee & Latest ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Duration

ActualVCE have the latest PECB certification ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor exam training materials. The industrious ActualVCE's IT experts through their own expertise and experience continuously produce the latest PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor training materials to facilitate IT professionals to pass the PECB Certification ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam. The certification of PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor more and more valuable in the IT area and a lot people use the products of ActualVCE to pass PECB certification ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor exam. Through so many feedbacks of these products, our ActualVCE products prove to be trusted.

PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q152-Q157):

NEW QUESTION # 152

What type of audit risk is described in the last paragraph of Scenario 4?

Scenario 4: Finalogic leads the application of artificial intelligence in the financial services sector, which is used to improve risk assessment, fraud detection, and customer service. The company has implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 to ensure operational quality, ethical AI use, regulatory compliance, and transparency, allowing for consistent oversight and structured governance.

This month, Finalogic is undergoing an audit to obtain certification against ISO/IEC 42001, a critical step in demonstrating its commitment to responsible AI. To evaluate Finalogic's conformity to the audit criteria, the audit team adopted a comprehensive, evidence-based approach. The gathered evidence ranged from analyses of unquantifiable information to analyses of samples related to determining the audit criteria-including internal reports generated by Finalogic's own AI system-which assert successful integration and compliance with the standard.

Additionally, presentations by the company's AI team during the audit highlighted the system's success in customer service enhancements and fraud detection, emphasizing improved efficiency, decision making accuracy, and user trust. An evaluation report prepared by an independent third party firm specializing in AI systems also provided an objective review of Finalogic's AIMS. It assessed the system's effectiveness, bias, and compliance through a thorough examination.

During the audit, the audit team applied the same level of effort and utilized the same techniques across all audit areas, regardless of their risk level. This strategy ensured a consistent and thorough evaluation of the AIMS, uncovering any latent weaknesses or inefficiencies that might otherwise go unnoticed.

Despite Finalogic's advanced AIMS and adherence to ISO/IEC 42001 for ethical AI practices, there remains a risk of AI algorithms inadvertently perpetuating bias or making inaccurate predictions due to unforeseen flaws in training data or algorithmic models. This could lead to unfair loan rejections or approvals, potentially causing financial losses or damaging the company's reputation for fairness and accuracy in its financial services. By acknowledging these risks, Finalogic remains committed to refining its AI governance, implementing bias mitigation strategies, and enhancing transparency to uphold its reputation as a leader in AI driven financial services.

- A. Detection risk
- **B. Inherent risk**
- C. Control risk
- D. Compliance risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the final paragraph, it is mentioned that "there remains a risk of AI algorithms inadvertently perpetuating bias or making inaccurate predictions due to unforeseen flaws in training data or algorithmic models." This describes a situation where the AI system may produce incorrect or biased outcomes even if controls are in place - this is an example of inherent risk.

Inherent risk refers to the susceptibility of a process or system to error or failure in the absence of any related internal controls.

These are naturally occurring risks in any environment, particularly when dealing with complex systems like AI.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.1.1 - Understanding risk in AI systems

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 5.4.1 - Types of audit risk

PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide - Section: Risk Management in AI Audits

NEW QUESTION # 153

Did OptiFlow comply with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements when establishing its AI objectives? Refer to Scenario 2.

Scenario 2: OptiFlow is a logistics company located in New Delhi, India. The company has enhanced its operational efficiency and customer service by integrating AI across various domains, including route optimization, inventory management, and customer support. Recognizing the importance of AI in its operations, OptiFlow decided to implement an Artificial Intelligence Management System (AIMS) based on ISO/IEC 42001 to oversee and optimize the use of AI technologies.

To address Clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the standard, OptiFlow identified and analyzed internal and external issues and needs and expectations of interested parties. During this phase, it identified specific risks and opportunities related to AI deployment, considering the system's domain, application context, intended use, and internal and external environments. Central to this initiative was the establishment and maintenance of AI risk criteria, a foundational step that facilitated comprehensive AI risk assessments, effective risk treatment strategies, and precise evaluations of risk impacts. This implementation aimed to meet AIMS's objectives, minimize adverse effects, and promote continuous improvement. OptiFlow also planned and integrated strategies to address risks and opportunities into AIMS's processes and assessed their effectiveness.

OptiFlow set measurable AI objectives aligned with its AI policy across all organizational levels, ensuring they met applicable requirements and matched the company's vision. The company placed strong emphasis on the monitoring and communication of these objectives, ensuring they were updated annually or as needed to reflect changes in technology, market demands, or internal processes. It also documented the objectives, making them accessible across the company.

To guarantee a structured and consistent AI risk assessment process, OptiFlow emphasized alignment with its AI policy and objectives. The process included ensuring consistency and comparability, identifying, analyzing, and evaluating AI risks.

OptiFlow prioritizes its AIMS by allocating the necessary resources for its comprehensive development and continuous enhancement. The company carefully defines the competencies needed for personnel affecting AI performance, ensuring a high level of expertise and innovation.

OptiFlow also manages effective internal and external communications about its AIMS, aligning with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements by maintaining and controlling all required documented information. This documentation is meticulously identified, described, and updated to ensure its relevance and accessibility.

Through these strategic efforts, OptiFlow upholds a commitment to excellence and leadership in AI management practices.

To comply with Clause 9 of ISO/IEC 42001, the company determined what needs to be monitored and measured in the AIMS. It planned, established, implemented, and maintained an audit program, reviewed the AIMS at planned intervals, documented review results, and initiated a continuous feedback mechanism from all interested parties to identify areas of improvement and innovation within the AIMS

- A. No, because ISO/IEC 42001 mandates that AI objectives must specifically include environmental impact assessments for each AI project
- **B. Yes, AI objectives were established in compliance with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements**
- C. No, because ISO/IEC 42001 requires organizations to update the AI objectives at least two times a year

Answer: B

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 6.2 requires organizations to:

- * Establish AI objectives that are measurable and aligned with the AI policy.
- * Ensure objectives are monitored, communicated, and updated as appropriate.
- * Take into account applicable requirements, risks, opportunities, and system changes.

In the scenario:

- * OptiFlow defined measurable AI objectives aligned with the AI policy.
- * Objectives were updated annually or as needed - satisfying the "as appropriate" update condition.
- * The company ensured communication and accessibility of objectives across the organization.

Option A is incorrect - the standard does not mandate biannual updates.

Option C is also incorrect - although environmental impact may be considered depending on organizational context, it is not mandated for all AI objectives.

Reference:

- * ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.2 - AI objectives and planning
 - * PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide, Chapter 6.2
-

NEW QUESTION # 154

Question:

What is a significant drawback of using judgment-based sampling in audits?

- A. It relies mostly on previously identified significant risks
- B. It requires extensive statistical training for the audit team
- **C. It does not allow for a statistical estimate of uncertainty in the audit findings**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The major limitation of judgment-based sampling is that it does not support statistical estimation of audit uncertainty.

* ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.5 clarifies: "Judgment-based sampling may introduce bias and cannot provide statistical confidence in the findings."

* Although this method is useful for targeting high-risk areas, it lacks quantifiable precision.

Reference: ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.5; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide - Section 6 ("Audit Sampling and Limitations").

NEW QUESTION # 155

Which of the following statements regarding the interested parties related to the AIMS is correct?

- A. Internal parties can include regulators and legislators
- **B. Applicable interested parties may have expectations related to climate change initiatives**
- C. The specific needs and expectations of interested parties to be addressed through the AIMS are determined by organizational discretion

Answer: B

Explanation:

Clause 4.2 of ISO/IEC 42001:2023 requires the organization to determine:

The interested parties that are relevant to the AI Management System.

The relevant needs and expectations of these parties.

Which needs and expectations become compliance obligations.

"Interested parties" include both internal and external stakeholders, such as customers, regulators, suppliers, society, and NGOs.

These parties may have expectations related to environmental impact, ethics, privacy, fairness - and increasingly, climate change initiatives.

Option A is correct because ISO/IEC 42001 recognizes environmental and sustainability-related expectations as part of societal or stakeholder concerns, especially under responsible AI governance.

Option B is incorrect because regulators and legislators are external, not internal parties.

Option C is misleading - organizations must assess and formally determine relevant needs and expectations, not at their discretion but in alignment with ISO/IEC 42001 Clause 4.2.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 4.2 - Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Annex A - Considerations for stakeholder engagement PECB AI Lead Auditor Study Guide, Chapter 4.2

NEW QUESTION # 156

Which among the following is NOT a level of AI?

- A. Artificial Super Intelligence
- **B. Artificial Machine Intelligence**
- C. Artificial Narrow Intelligence
- D. Artificial General Intelligence

Answer: B

Explanation:

The levels of AI commonly referenced in both ISO/IEC 42001 guidance materials and AI governance literature include:

* Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)- Specialized in a single task

* Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)- Human-level general problem-solving capability

* Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI)- Hypothetical AI surpassing human intelligence Artificial Machine Intelligence is not a formally recognized level and does not appear in ISO/IEC 42001, nor in PECB's standard AI terminology.

