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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Managing an ISO</li><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting an ISO</li> <li>• IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISO</li> <li>• IEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closing an ISO</li> <li>• IEC 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Which of the following is NOT a common feature shared by AI systems?

- A. Infallible
- B. Contextual
- C. Interactive

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AI systems are often described as:

Interactive - They interact with users or their environment (e.g., via input/output mechanisms).

Contextual - They operate within and adapt to specific contexts, often requiring contextual understanding.

Infallible - This is a misleading term. No AI system is infallible. AI systems are prone to errors, limitations in training data, algorithmic bias, and decision uncertainty.

Therefore, "infallible" is NOT a common or realistic feature of AI systems.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 22989:2022 - Artificial Intelligence - Concepts and terminology, Clause 3.3: General AI capabilities ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Annex A - Emphasizes the importance of risk, uncertainty, and human oversight, further confirming that AI systems are not infallible.

### NEW QUESTION # 34

How are auditors expected to handle conflicts of interest during an audit?

- A. By ignoring conflicts to maintain impartiality
- B. By disclosing any potential conflicts and avoiding auditing the affected area
- C. By excluding the affected area from the audit scope
- D. By assigning an external auditor to handle the conflict

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct practice is: disclose any potential conflicts and avoid auditing the affected area.

ISO 19011:2018 - Clause 5.3 and Clause 6.3.2 require auditors to declare conflicts of interest and take steps to preserve impartiality.

Failure to do so compromises the integrity and independence of the audit.

According to the PECB Lead Auditor Guide, auditors should immediately report any situation where their objectivity may be questioned, including past relationships, financial ties, or personal bias.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

Which requirement of Clause 7 (Support) of ISO/IEC 42001 did OptiFlow NOT implement? 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. Ensure that employees are competent on the basis of appropriate education
- B. Ensure that individuals under their control are informed about the AI policy
- C. Ensure that changes are carried out in a planned manner

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Clause 7 of ISO/IEC 42001 (Support) outlines key requirements related to:

- \* Resources
- \* Competence
- \* Awareness
- \* Communication
- \* Documented information

According to the scenario:

- \* OptiFlow defines competencies required for personnel and allocates necessary resources (covers A).
  - \* It manages internal/external communication, and documentation practices (covers C).
  - \* However, there is no mention of planning and controlling changes - a key requirement under Clause 7.5.6 and also reflected in Clause 8 (Operational planning and control), which often ties into Clause 7 for support readiness.
- Thus, Option B - "Ensure that changes are carried out in a planned manner" - was not evidenced in the scenario and is the correct answer.

Reference:

- \* ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 7.2 (Competence), 7.3 (Awareness), and 7.4 (Communication)
- \* Clause 7.5.6 - Control of changes
- \* PECB AI Lead Auditor Training Guide, Section 7 - Support functions in AIMS

### NEW QUESTION # 36

A retail company wants to implement a system that can predict customer buying behavior based on their browsing history and past purchases. Which AI concept would be most suitable for developing this predictive system?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Machine Learning (ML) is the most suitable AI concept in this scenario. ML focuses on developing algorithms that can learn from structured or unstructured data and make predictions based on historical patterns.

In this case, analyzing customer browsing history and purchase records falls directly under supervised learning, a subcategory of ML, which is typically used for predictive modeling in retail (such as next-best-offer, product recommendation, or demand forecasting).

According to the PECB Lead Auditor Study Guide (Domain 1), ML is specifically referenced as the core technique for prediction systems, user behavior modeling, and data-driven decision-making systems.

Though Deep Learning (DL) is a subset of ML, it is often used for more complex pattern recognition tasks such as image or speech recognition, which is not explicitly required here.

Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1, Topic: "AI Concepts" - Table differentiating ML, DL, NLP, and Computer Vision ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 8.2.3 (Operational Planning and Control) - Emphasizes selecting AI techniques appropriate to the context and purpose

### NEW QUESTION # 37

Was the arrangement for assigning guides during the audit process appropriate?

- **A. Yes, the arrangement was appropriate**
- B. No, because every auditor must have a guide accompanying them
- C. No, because the auditee should not influence the guide selection process
- D. No, because guides must be independent of the auditee

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.4.2, guides may be appointed by the auditee to assist the audit team in identifying individuals to be interviewed, providing access to sites, and ensuring communication. Not every auditor must have an individual guide, and the decision is typically made collaboratively between the audit team leader and the auditee based on the audit scope, complexity, and logistics.

The scenario describes that the decision was made in mutual agreement with the audit team leader, which complies with best practices.

Reference:

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.4.2 - Use of guides and observers

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 9.1.6 - Audit support from guides

PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide - Section: Role of Guides in Audits

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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