

ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor試験の準備方法 | 検証するISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditorミシユレーション問題試験 | ユニークなISO/IEC 42001:2023Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam日本語試験対策



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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<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.
トピック 2	<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.

トピック 3	<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.
トピック 4	<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.
トピック 5	<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.
トピック 6	<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.

>> ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor ミシ ュ レ ー シ ョ ン 問 題 <<

もっともよい PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 試験の問題集

IT業界の中でたくさんの野心的な専門家がいて、IT業界の中でより一層頂上まで一歩更に近く立ちたくて PECBのISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor試験に参加して認可を得たくて、PECBのISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor試験が 難度の高いので合格率も比較的低いです。PECBのISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor試験を申し込むのは賢明な選択で 今のは競争の激しいIT業界では、絶えず自分を高めるべきです。しかし多くの選択肢があるので君はきっと悩 んでいましょう。

PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam 認定 ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

質問 # 45

Did the audit team leader appropriately schedule the follow-up after the initial audit? Refer to scenario 9.

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, the audit follow-up should have been scheduled immediately after the initial audit

- B. Yes, the audit follow-up was scheduled six weeks after the initial audit
- C. No, the audit follow-up should have been scheduled 15 weeks after the initial audit

正解: B

解説:

There is no fixed number of weeks mandated between an initial audit and a follow-up audit. However, ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.8 allows the certification body and auditee to mutually agree on a timeline that enables sufficient implementation of corrective actions and their verification. In this scenario, a six-week timeframe is reasonable and appropriate for addressing and reviewing a major nonconformity, especially when validated by both parties.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.8 - Nonconformity management and scheduling of follow-up audits
ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.1 - Evaluation of AIMS effectiveness

質問 # 46

Scenario 2 (continued):

Empsy HR Solutions is a human resources consulting company that provides innovative HR solutions to diverse industries. Recognizing the significant impact of artificial intelligence AI in HR processes, including its ability to automate repetitive tasks, analyze vast amounts of data for insights, improve recruitment and talent management strategies, and personalize employee experiences, the company has initiated the implementation of an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001.

Initially, the top management established an AI policy that was aligned with the company's objectives. The AI policy provided a framework for defining AI objectives, a commitment to meeting relevant requirements, and a dedication to continually improve the AIMS. However, it did not refer to other organizational policies, although some were relevant to the AIMS. Afterward, the top management documented the policy, communicated it internally, and made it accessible to interested parties.

The top management designated specific individuals to ensure that the AIMS meets the standard's requirements. Additionally, they ensured that these individuals were responsible for overseeing the AIMS, reporting its performance to the top management, and facilitating continual improvement. Moreover, in its awareness sessions, the company focused exclusively on ensuring that all personnel were informed about the AI policy, emphasizing their role in ensuring the effectiveness of the AIMS and the benefits of enhanced AI performance.

The company also planned, implemented, and monitored processes to meet AIMS requirements. Additionally, it set clear criteria and implemented controls based on them, ensuring effective operation, alignment with organizational objectives, and continual improvement. Empsy HR Solutions decided to implement strict measures to control changes to documented information within the AIMS. To ensure the integrity and accuracy of documentation, the company adopted version control practices. Each document update was tracked using a versioning system, with clear records of what was modified, who made the changes, and when the updates occurred. Access to make changes was restricted to authorized personnel, and any proposed modifications required approval from the designated management team before being implemented.

Moreover, considering past experiences where the company encountered unforeseen risks, Empsy HR Solutions established a comprehensive AI risk assessment process. This process involved identifying, analyzing, and evaluating AI risks to determine if it is necessary to implement additional controls than those specified in Annex A. The company also referred to Annex B for guidance on implementing controls and, ultimately, produced a Statement of Applicability SoA. The SoA contained the necessary controls, including all the controls of Annex A and justifications for their inclusion or exclusion.

Lastly, Empsy HR Solutions decided to establish an internal audit program to ensure the AIMS conforms to both the company's requirements and ISO/IEC 42001. It defined the audit objectives, criteria, and scope for each audit, selected auditors, and ensured objectivity and impartiality during the audit process. The results of the first audit were documented and reported only to the top management of the company.

Question:

Does the company's implementation of version control practices for documented information align with the requirements of ISO/IEC 42001?

- A. No, as the standard requests a focus on preserving legibility and storage rather than controlling changes
- B. Yes, as the standard emphasizes the importance of controlling changes through accurate records of modification and approvals
- C. No, as the standard does not require specific measures for tracking changes in documented information
- D. Yes, but only if done manually without automated systems

正解: B

解説:

ISO/IEC 42001 Clause 7.5.3.2 requires control of documented information, including ensuring it is reviewed, updated as necessary, and re-approved. Version control, tracking modifications, and maintaining records of changes fully align with this requirement. Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 7.5.3.2 (Documented Information Control).

質問 # 47

During an audit, the auditor uncovers sensitive data regarding the AI system's algorithms and their decision-making processes. Which principle must the auditor adhere to when handling this information?

- **A. Confidentiality**
- B. Integrity
- C. Evidence-Based Approach
- D. Fair Presentation

正解: A

解説:

The correct principle is Confidentiality.

ISO 19011:2018 - Clause 4(e) states that auditors must respect the confidentiality of information acquired during the audit and use it only for audit purposes. This includes sensitive or proprietary data, such as AI algorithms, models, and proprietary decision logic. The PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 3 reinforces that any internal or sensitive company information discovered must be safeguarded and never disclosed without authorization.

質問 # 48

Which control in Annex A of ISO 42001:2023 focuses on the need for stakeholder engagement in AI system development?

- **A. Stakeholder Consultation**
- B. Risk Assessment
- C. Data Management
- D. Continuous Improvement

正解: A

解説:

Annex A - Control A.5.2.2: Stakeholder Consultation explicitly requires organizations to consult with relevant stakeholders (such as users, impacted communities, regulators, etc.) during the development and operation of AI systems.

This control emphasizes the importance of engaging stakeholders to identify expectations, values, ethical concerns, and social impact risks associated with the AI system.

Stakeholder engagement supports transparency, ethical alignment, and social acceptability of AI solutions.

質問 # 49

What does the 'Human-Centered Design' core element prioritize in AI development?

- **A. Designing AI systems that prioritize human needs and values**
- B. Increasing automation
- C. Maximizing profit
- D. Minimizing user interaction

正解: A

解説:

Human-Centered Design focuses on designing AI systems that respect and enhance human well-being, align with user needs and values, and promote inclusive and accessible technologies.

According to ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clauses 4.2 and 6.1.2, and highlighted throughout the PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1, AI systems should be usable, inclusive, and ethically aligned, especially when intended for diverse or vulnerable user groups.

This principle ensures that humans remain in control and benefit from the capabilities of AI.

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 4.2 (Needs of interested parties), Clause 6.1.2 (Ethical impact and risk analysis) PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1: "Human-Centered Design and Trustworthy AI"

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