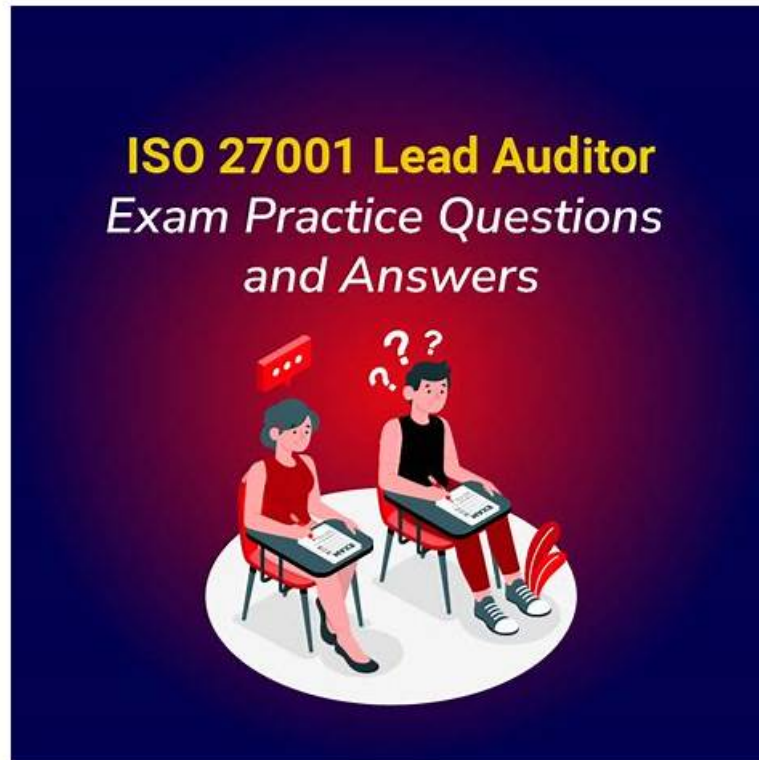# ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Reliable Exam Tutorial - Top ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Questions

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification covers a range of topics, including risk management, information security controls, and auditing techniques.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q173-Q178):

NEW QUESTION # 173

You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader providing instruction to an auditor in training. They are unclear in their understanding of risk processes and ask you to provide them with an example of each of the processes detailed below.

Match each of the descriptions provided to one of the following risk management processes.

To complete the table click on the blank section you want to complete so that it is highlighted in red, and then click on the applicable text from the options below. Alternatively, you may drag and drop each option to the appropriate blank section.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

A process by which the nature of the risk is determined along with its probability and impact	Risk analysis
A process by which a risk is controlled at all stages of its life cycle by means of the application of organisational policies, procedures and practices	Risk management
A process by which a risk is recognised and described	Risk identification
A process by which the impact and /or probability of a risk is compared against risk criteria to determine if it is tolerable	Risk evaluation
A process by which the impact and/or probability of a risk is reduced by means of the application of controls	Risk mitigation
A process by which a risk is passed to a third party, for example through obtaining appropriate insurance	Risk transfer

* Risk analysis is the process by which the nature of the risk is determined along with its probability and impact. Risk analysis involves estimating the likelihood and consequences of potential events or situations that could affect the organization's information security objectives or requirements12. Risk analysis could use qualitative or quantitative methods, or a combination of both12.

* Risk management is the process by which a risk is controlled at all stages of its life cycle by means of the application of organisational policies, procedures and practices. Risk management involves establishing the context, identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring, and reviewing the risks that could affect the organization's information security performance or compliance12. Risk management aims to ensure that risks are identified and treated in a timely and effective manner, and that opportunities for improvement are exploited12.

* Risk identification is the process by which a risk is recognised and described. Risk identification involves identifying and documenting the sources, causes, events, scenarios, and potential impacts of risks that could affect the organization's information security objectives or requirements12. Risk identification could use various techniques, such as brainstorming, interviews, checklists, surveys, or historical data12.

* Risk evaluation is the process by which the impact and/or probability of a risk is compared against risk criteria to determine if it is tolerable. Risk evaluation involves comparing the results of risk analysis with predefined criteria that reflect the organization's risk appetite, tolerance, or acceptance12. Risk evaluation could use various methods, such as ranking, scoring, or matrix12. Risk evaluation helps to prioritize and decide on the appropriate risk treatment options12.

* Risk mitigation is the process by which the impact and/or probability of a risk is reduced by means of the application of controls. Risk mitigation involves selecting and implementing measures that are designed to prevent, reduce, transfer, or accept risks that could affect the organization's information security objectives or requirements12. Risk mitigation could include various types of controls, such as technical, organizational, legal, or physical12. Risk mitigation should be based on a cost-benefit analysis and a residual risk assessment12.

* Risk transfer is the process by which a risk is passed to a third party, for example through obtaining appropriate insurance. Risk transfer involves sharing or shifting some or all of the responsibility or liability for a risk to another party that has more capacity or capability to manage it12. Risk transfer could include various methods, such as contracts, agreements, partnerships, outsourcing, or insurance12. Risk transfer should not be used as a substitute for effective risk management within the organization12.

References :=

* ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements
* ISO/IEC 27005:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security risk management

NEW QUESTION # 174

You are performing an ISMS initial certification audit at a residential nursing home that provides healthcare services. The next step in your audit plan is to conduct the closing meeting. During the final audit team meeting, as an audit team leader, you agree to report 2 minor nonconformities and 1 opportunity for improvement as below:

Cosmic Certifications Limited			
Summary of audit findings:			
Opportunities for Improvement (OI)			
Item	Findings	Requirements	Follow-up
1.	The organisation should improve the overall awareness of information security incident management responsibility and process.	Clause 7.4 and Control A.5.24	N/A
Nonconformities (NCs)			
Item	Findings	Grade	Requirements	Follow-up
1.	During the audit on the outsourced process, sampling one of the outsourced service contracts with WeCare the medical device manufacturer found that ABC does not include personal data protection and legal compliance as part of the information security requirements in the contract.	Minor	Clause 4.2 and Control A.5.20	Corrective actions are required.
2.	During the audit on information security during the business continuity process, sampling one of the service continuity and recovery plans for the resident's healthy status monitoring service. The auditor found the recovery plan has not yet been tested.	Minor	Clause 8.1 and Control A.5.29	Corrective actions are required.

signed by *Audit*

Team Leader

Select one option of the recommendation to the audit programme manager you are going to advise to the auditee at the closing meeting.

- A. Recommend certification immediately
- B. Recommend that an unannounced audit is carried out at a future date
- C. Recommend that a partial audit is required within 3 months
- D. Recommend certification after your approval of the proposed corrective action plan Recommend that the findings can be closed out at a surveillance audit in 1 year
- E. Recommend that a full scope re-audit is required within 6 months

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
According to ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, which specifies the requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, clause 9.4.9 requires the certification body to make a certification decision based on the information obtained during the audit and any other relevant information1. The certification body should also consider the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee to address any nonconformities identified during the audit1. Therefore, when making a recommendation to the audit programme manager, an ISMS auditor should consider the nature and severity of the nonconformities and the proposed corrective actions.

Based on the scenario above, the auditor should recommend certification after their approval of the proposed corrective action plan and recommend that the findings can be closed out at a surveillance audit in 1 year. The auditor should provide the following justification for their recommendation:

* Justification: This recommendation is appropriate because it reflects the fact that the auditee has only two minor nonconformities and one opportunity for improvement, which do not indicate a significant or systemic failure of their ISMS. A minor nonconformity is defined as a failure to achieve one or more requirements of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 or a situation which raises significant doubt about the ability of an ISMS process to achieve its intended output, but does not affect its overall effectiveness or conformity2. An opportunity for improvement is defined as a suggestion for improvement beyond what is required by ISO/IEC 27001:20222. Therefore, these findings do not prevent or preclude certification, as long as they are addressed by appropriate corrective actions within a reasonable time frame. The auditor should approve the proposed corrective action plan before recommending certification, to ensure that it is realistic, achievable, and effective. The auditor should also recommend that the findings can be closed out at a

surveillance audit in 1 year, to verify that the corrective actions have been implemented and are working as intended.

The other options are not valid recommendations for the audit programme manager, as they are either too lenient or too strict for the given scenario. For example:

* Recommend certification immediately: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor ignores or accepts the nonconformities, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of ISO 19011:20182, which provides guidelines for auditing management systems. It also contradicts the requirement of ISO/IEC 17021-1:20151, which requires the certification body to consider the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee before making a certification decision.

* Recommend that a full scope re-audit is required within 6 months: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor overreacts or exaggerates the nonconformities, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of ISO 19011:20182. It also contradicts the requirement of ISO/IEC 17021-1:20151, which requires the certification body to determine whether a re-audit is necessary based on the nature and extent of nonconformities and other relevant factors. A full scope re-audit is usually reserved for major nonconformities or multiple minor nonconformities that indicate a serious or widespread failure of an ISMS.

* Recommend that an unannounced audit is carried out at a future date: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor distrusts or doubts the auditee's commitment or capability to implement corrective actions, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of ISO 19011:20182. It also contradicts the requirement of ISO/IEC 17021-1:20151, which requires the certification body to conduct unannounced audits only under certain conditions, such as when there are indications of serious problems with an ISMS or when required by sector-specific schemes.

* Recommend that a partial audit is required within 3 months: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor imposes or prescribes a specific time frame or scope for verifying corrective actions, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of ISO 19011:20182. It also contradicts the requirement of ISO/IEC 17021-1:20151, which requires the certification body to determine whether a partial audit is necessary based on the nature and extent of nonconformities and other relevant factors. A partial audit may be appropriate for minor nonconformities, but the time frame and scope should be agreed upon with the auditee and based on the proposed corrective action plan.

References: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 - Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements, ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems

NEW QUESTION # 175

Select the words that best complete the sentence to describe an audit finding.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 176

Which two of the following phrases are 'objectives' in relation to a first-party audit?

* A. Apply international standards
* B. Complete the audit on time
* C. Prepare the audit report for the certification body
* D. Confirm the scope of the management system is accurate
* E. Update the management policy
* F. Apply Regulatory requirements

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

A first-party audit is an internal audit conducted by the organization itself or by an external party on its behalf. The objectives of a first-party audit are to: 12 Confirm the scope of the management system is accurate, i.e., it covers all the processes, activities,

locations, and functions that are relevant to the information security objectives and requirements of the organization.

Update the management policy, i.e., review and revise the policy statement, roles and responsibilities, and objectives and targets of the information security management system (ISMS) based on the audit findings and feedback.

The other phrases are not objectives of a first-party audit, but rather:

Apply international standards: This is a requirement for the ISMS, not an objective of the audit. The ISMS must conform to the ISO/IEC 27001 standard and any other applicable standards or regulations12 Prepare the audit report for the certification body: This is an activity of a third-party audit, not a first-party audit. A third-party audit is an external audit conducted by an independent certification body to verify the conformity and effectiveness of the ISMS and to issue a certificate of compliance12 Complete the audit on time: This is a performance indicator, not an objective of the audit. The audit should be completed within the planned time frame and budget, but this is not the primary purpose of the audit12 Apply regulatory requirements: This is also a requirement for the ISMS, not an objective of the audit. The ISMS must comply with the legal and contractual obligations of the organization regarding information security12 Reference:

1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) Course by CQI and IRCA Certified Training 1
2: ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Training Course by PECB 2

NEW QUESTION # 177

During a follow-up audit, you notice that a nonconformity identified for completion before the follow-up audit is still outstanding. Which four of the following actions should you take?

- A. Cancel the follow-up audit and return when an assurance has been received that the nonconformity has been cleared
- B. Immediately raise an nonconformity as the date for completion has been exceeded
- C. If the delay is unjustified advise the auditee /audit client and agree on remedial action
- D. Note the nonconformity is still outstanding and follow audit trails to determine why
- E. Contact the individuals) managing the audit programme to seek their advice as to how to proceed
- F. Decide whether the delay in addressing the nonconformity is justified
- G. If the delay is justified agree on a revised date for clearing the nonconformity with the auditee/audit client
- H. Report the failure to address the corrective action for the outstanding nonconformity to the organisation's top management

Answer: D,F,G,H

Explanation:

According to the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) course, the following actions should be taken when a nonconformity identified for completion before the follow-up audit is still outstanding:

A . Report the failure to address the corrective action for the outstanding nonconformity to the organisation's top management. This is part of the auditor's responsibility to communicate the audit results and ensure that the audit objectives are met12.

C . If the delay is justified agree on a revised date for clearing the nonconformity with the auditee/audit client. This is part of the auditor's responsibility to verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee and to close the nonconformity when the evidence is satisfactory12.

. Decide whether the delay in addressing the nonconformity is justified. This is part of the auditor's responsibility to evaluate the evidence presented by the auditee and to use professional judgement and objectivity to determine the validity of the reasons for the delay12.

G . Note the nonconformity is still outstanding and follow audit trails to determine why. This is part of the auditor's responsibility to collect and verify audit evidence and to identify the root causes of the nonconformity12.

Reference:

1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) course, CQI and IRCA Certified Training, 1
2: ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Training Course, PECB, 2

NEW QUESTION # 178

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