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IAPP AIGP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the Foundations of AI Governance: This section of the exam measures skills of AI governance professionals and covers the core concepts of AI governance, including what AI is, why governance is needed, and the risks and unique characteristics associated with AI. It also addresses the establishment and communication of organizational expectations for AI governance, such as defining roles, fostering cross-functional collaboration, and delivering training on AI strategies. Additionally, it focuses on developing policies and procedures that ensure oversight and accountability throughout the AI lifecycle, including managing third-party risks and updating privacy and security practices.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding How Laws, Standards, and Frameworks Apply to AI: This section of the exam measures skills of compliance officers and covers the application of existing and emerging legal requirements to AI systems. It explores how data privacy laws, intellectual property, non-discrimination, consumer protection, and product liability laws impact AI. The domain also examines the main elements of the EU AI Act, such as risk classification and requirements for different AI risk levels, as well as enforcement mechanisms. Furthermore, it addresses the key industry standards and frameworks, including OECD principles, NIST AI Risk Management Framework, and ISO AI standards, guiding organizations in trustworthy and compliant AI implementation.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding How to Govern AI Development: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI project managers and covers the governance responsibilities involved in designing, building, training, testing, and maintaining AI models. It emphasizes defining the business context, performing impact assessments, applying relevant laws and best practices, and managing risks during model development. The domain also includes establishing data governance for training and testing, ensuring data quality and provenance, and documenting processes for compliance. Additionally, it focuses on preparing models for release, continuous monitoring, maintenance, incident management, and transparent disclosures to stakeholders.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding How to Govern AI Deployment and Use: This section of the exam measures skills of technology deployment leads and covers the responsibilities associated with selecting, deploying, and using AI models in a responsible manner. It includes evaluating key factors and risks before deployment, understanding different model types and deployment options, and ensuring ongoing monitoring and maintenance. The domain applies to both proprietary and third-party AI models, emphasizing the importance of transparency, ethical considerations, and continuous oversight throughout the model's operational life.

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IAPP Certified Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

Why is it important that conformity requirements are satisfied before an AI system is released into production?

- A. To comply with legal and regulatory standards, ensuring the AI system is safe and trustworthy.
- B. To ensure the visual design is fit-for-purpose.
- C. To guarantee interoperability of the AI system across multiple platforms and environments.
- D. To ensure the AI system is easy for end-users to operate.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Conformity assessments are a core requirement under the EU AI Act for high-risk systems and serve to confirm that the AI meets regulatory, safety, and ethical standards before it is put into production.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2024:

"Conformity assessments... ensure that systems comply with legal requirements, safety criteria, and intended purpose before being placed on the market." (p. 34)

"They are a critical step to demonstrate safety and trustworthiness in AI deployment." (p. 35)

NEW QUESTION # 52

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI solution to detect a type of cancer that is most likely arise in adults. Specifically, the healthcare network intends to create a recognition algorithm that will perform an initial review of all imaging and then route records a radiologist for secondary review pursuant Agreed-upon criteria (e.g., a confidence score below a threshold). To date, the healthcare network has taken the following steps: defined its AI ethical principles; conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system; established an AI governance committee; assembled a broad, crossfunctional team with clear roles and responsibilities; and created policies and procedures to document standards, workflows, timelines and risk thresholds during the project.

The healthcare network intends to retain a cloud provider to host the solution and a consulting firm to help develop the algorithm using the healthcare network's existing data and de-identified data that is licensed from a large US clinical research partner.

Which of the following steps can best mitigate the possibility of discrimination prior to training and testing the AI solution?

- A. Engage a third party to perform an audit.
- B. Create a bias bounty program.
- C. Perform an impact assessment.
- D. Procure more data from clinical research partners.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Performing an impact assessment is the best step to mitigate the possibility of discrimination before training and testing the AI solution. An impact assessment, such as a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) or Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA), helps identify potential biases and discriminatory outcomes that could arise from the AI system. This process involves evaluating the data and the algorithm for fairness, accountability, and transparency. It ensures that any biases in the data are detected and addressed, thus preventing discriminatory practices and promoting ethical AI deployment. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Ethical AI and Impact Assessments.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following is an obligation of an importer of high-risk AI systems under the EU AI Act?

- A. Conduct a data protection impact assessment.
- B. Affix the CE marking.
- C. Provide technical documentation.
- D. Verify the Declaration of Conformity.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Importers of high-risk AI systems into the EU have specific responsibilities under the EU AI Act. They are not the parties responsible for affixing the CE marking or providing technical documentation-but they must verify that these have been done by the provider.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

"Importers must verify that the appropriate conformity assessment has been carried out, the technical documentation is available, and the CE marking has been affixed." (p. 34-35) Thus:

- * A. Provide technical documentation- done by the provider.
- * B. Affix the CE marking-provider's responsibility.
- * C. Verify the Declaration of Conformity-importer obligation.
- * D. Conduct a DPIA- relevant under data protection laws, not required under the EU AI Act for importers.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Scenario:

A mid-sized tech firm is building its AI governance program and is exploring ISO/IEC standards that could support consistency in terminology and risk assessment processes across teams.

ISO/IEC 22989 and ISO/IEC 42001 can be valuable resources for AI Governance professionals in all of the following ways

EXCEPT:

- A. Being applicable to organizations of any size and industry seeking to use AI responsibly and effectively in their design processes, information systems and controls
- **B. Addressing specific issues related to managing procurement processes with third parties that provide or develop AI systems for their organization**
- C. Establishing terminology and describing concepts so that governance team members can communicate with diverse parties and stakeholders from around the world
- D. Recommending key activities to assess and manage risk: test, evaluate, verify and validate (TEVV)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. ISO/IEC 22989 and 42001 focus on terminology, risk, and management systems, but do not specifically address procurement-related concerns with third-party vendors.

From the AIGP Body of Knowledge - Standards Section:

"ISO/IEC 22989 defines terminology and foundational concepts. ISO/IEC 42001 provides a management system standard for AI. They are not procurement-focused documents." Also confirmed in the AI Governance in Practice Report 2024:

"These standards help establish common language and risk governance procedures. Procurement governance typically falls under separate frameworks or sector-specific guidance." Thus, procurement governance (Option C) is not a central use case for these standards.

NEW QUESTION # 55

An EU bank intends to launch a multi-modal AI platform for customer engagement and automated decision-making assist with the opening of bank accounts. The platform has been subject to thorough risk assessments and testing, where it proves to be effective in not discriminating against any individual on the basis of a protected class.

What additional obligations must the bank fulfill prior to deployment?

- A. The bank must subject the AI system an adequacy decision and publish its appropriate safeguards.
- B. The bank must disclose how the AI system works under the EII Digital Services Act.
- **C. The bank must disclose the use of the AI system and implement suitable measures for users to contest automated decision-making.**
- D. The bank must obtain explicit consent from users under the privacy Directive.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under the EU regulations, particularly the GDPR, banks using AI for decision-making must inform users about the use of AI and provide mechanisms for users to contest decisions. This is part of ensuring transparency and accountability in automated processing. Explicit consent under the privacy directive (A) and disclosing under the Digital Services Act (B) are not specifically required in this context. An adequacy decision is related to data transfers outside the EU (C).

NEW QUESTION # 56

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