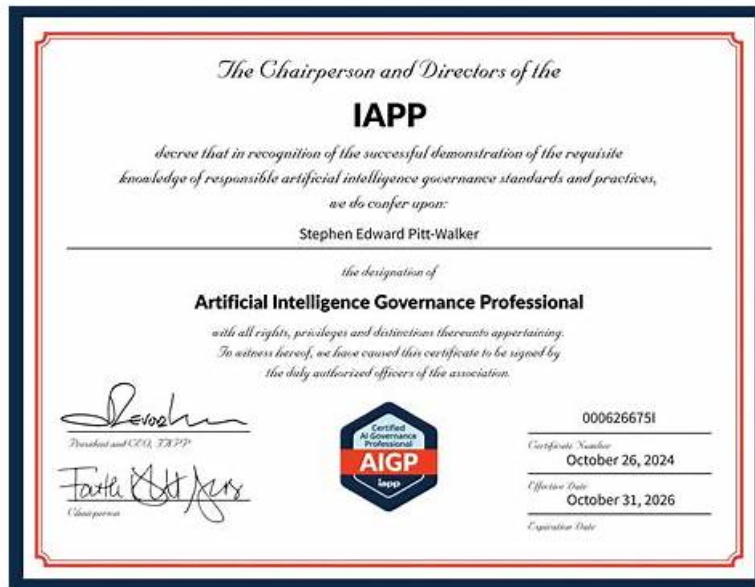


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IAPP AIGP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

>> AIGP Exam Objectives <<

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IAPP Certified Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

CASE STUDY

Please use the following to answer the next question:

A company is considering the procurement of an AI system designed to enhance the security of IT infrastructure. The AI system analyzes how users type on their laptops, including typing speed, rhythm and pressure, to create a unique user profile. This data is then used to authenticate users and ensure that only authorized personnel can access sensitive resources.

The data processed by the AI system would be classified as:

- A. Non-sensitive personal data, since it does not reveal information about health, gender or race.
- B. Non-personal data, as long as it is not linked to a user ID.
- C. Organizational data, since it is part of the authentication process.
- **D. Special category data, if it can be used to uniquely identify a person.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Behavioral biometric data used to uniquely identify individuals is considered special category data due to its sensitivity and potential impact on privacy.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A company that deploys AI but is not currently a provider or developer intends to develop and market its own AI system. Which obligation would then be likely to apply?

- **A. Developing documentation on the system, the potential risks and the safeguards applied.**
- B. Conducting an impact assessment including a post-deployment monitoring plan.
- C. Developing a reporting plan for any observed algorithmic discrimination or harms to individuals' rights and freedoms.
- D. Implementing a risk management framework.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once a company moves from being a deployer to also acting as a provider or developer, it assumes new obligations under regulations like the EU AI Act. One of the core requirements for providers is to produce and maintain technical documentation, including descriptions of the model, associated risks, and mitigation strategies.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2024:

"Providers of high-risk AI systems must draw up technical documentation demonstrating the system's conformity with the requirements... including potential risks and safeguards applied." (p. 34)

"This documentation must be available before placing the system on the market." (p. 35)

NEW QUESTION # 63

ISO/IEC 22989 and 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:

ISO/IEC 22989 and 42001 provide foundational concepts, terminology, and governance guidance for AI systems, but they do not address the detailed, specific processes required for managing procurement with third-party AI providers.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) is defined as:

- A. Applying advanced filtering techniques to the LLMs.
- **B. Combining LLMs with private knowledge bases to improve their outputs.**
- C. Fine tuning LLMs to minimize biased outputs.
- D. Reducing computational processing requirements of the LLMs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

RAG integrates large language models with external or private knowledge bases so the model can retrieve relevant information and generate more accurate, context-aware outputs.

NEW QUESTION # 65

A company that deploys AI but is not currently a provider or developer intends to develop and market its own AI system. Which obligation would then be likely to apply?

- **A. Developing documentation on the system, the potential risks and the safeguards applied.**
- B. Conducting an impact assessment including a post-deployment monitoring plan.
- C. Developing a reporting plan for any observed algorithmic discrimination or harms to individuals' rights and freedoms.
- D. Implementing a risk management framework.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once a company moves from being a deployer to also acting as a provider or developer, it assumes new obligations under regulations like the EU AI Act. One of the core requirements for providers is to produce and maintain technical documentation, including descriptions of the model, associated risks, and mitigation strategies.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

