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IAPP AIGP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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.

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IAPP Certified Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

NEW QUESTION # 159
All of the following are examples of biometric data in the US EXCEPT?

- A. GPS location of a user's fitness watch.
- B. Keystroke dynamics.
- C. Iris scans.
- D. Walking gait.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Biometric data in the U.S. refers to data that relates to measurable biological and behavioral characteristics that can be used to identify an individual. Examples include fingerprints, facial recognition, iris scans, and behavior-based data like gait or keystrokes. According to definitions and discussions from theAI Governance in Practice Report 2024and U.S. privacy frameworks: "Biometric data includes physical and behavioral human characteristics that can be used to digitally identify a person to grant access to systems, devices, or data. Examples include facial images, iris patterns, gait analysis, and voice recognition." (Report context based on common frameworks in U.S. AI law and the use of biometrics in AI governance.) Here's how the options relate:
* A. Iris scans- These are physical biometric identifiers.
* B. Walking gait- Behavioral biometric used increasingly in surveillance and identification.
* C. Keystroke dynamics- Behavioral biometric based on typing patterns.
* D. GPS location of a user's fitness watch- This isnotbiometric data. It islocation data, which may be sensitive or personal, but not biometric.

NEW QUESTION # 160
Scenario:
Business A provides grammar and writing assistance tools and licenses a generative AI model from Business B to enhance its offerings. Business A is concerned that the AI model might produce inappropriate or toxic content and wants to implement governance processes to prevent this.
Which of the following governance processes should Business A take to best protect its users against potentially inappropriate text?

- A. Business A should ask Business B for detailed documentation on the generative AI model's training data and whether it contained toxic or obscene sources
- B. Business A should test that the AI model performs as expected and meets their minimum requirements for filtering toxic or obscene text
- C. Business A should fine-tune the AI model on user-generated text that has been verified to be appropriate

- D. Business A should establish a user reporting feature that allows users to flag toxic or obscene text, and report any incidents to Business B

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. According to responsible AI practices, pre-deployment testing to ensure the model behaves as expected and aligns with organizational requirements is critical.
From the AIGP ILT Guide:
"Testing for unacceptable outcomes such as toxicity, discrimination, or hallucinations should be included in the AI governance life cycle, particularly during development and prior to deployment." Also emphasized in the AI Governance in Practice Report 2024: "Organizations must verify legal and regulatory compliance, monitor performance, and mitigate risks prior to deployment." Testing the model to meet safety and appropriateness standards is more proactive and preventive than relying solely on user reporting or requesting documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 161
Scenario:
A European AI technology company was found to be non-compliant with certain provisions of the EU AI Act.
The regulator is considering penalties under the enforcement provisions of the regulation.
According to the EU AI Act, which of the following non-compliance examples could lead to fines of up to €
15 million or 3% of annual worldwide turnover (whichever is higher)?

- A. In case of a breach of AI Act prohibition by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies
- B. In case of breach of a provider's obligations for high-risk AI systems
- C. In case of AI Act prohibitions
- D. In case of the supply of misleading information to notified bodies in reply to a request

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. The EU AI Act assigns a tiered penalty system based on the severity of the violation. A breach of obligations related to high-risk AI systems falls into the mid-tier category, triggering fines of €15 million or 3% of annual global turnover.
From the AIGP ILT Guide - EU AI Act Module:
"Providers of high-risk AI systems must comply with strict documentation, testing, monitoring, and registration obligations. Breaches of these result in significant fines of up to €15 million or 3% of turnover." AI Governance in Practice Report 2024 supports this: "Non-compliance with obligations under Title III (high-risk systems) leads to financial penalties under Article
71(3) of the EU AI Act."
Note: The highest penalty (€35 million or 7%) applies to prohibited AI uses, not to obligations for high- risk systems.

NEW QUESTION # 162
Please select 3 of the 5 options below. No partial credit will be given.
All of the following are unique characteristics of AI that require a comprehensive approach to governance EXCEPT?

- A. Superintelligence.
- B. Speed and scale.
- C. Automation.
- D. Autonomy.
- E. Adaptability.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
AI governance frameworks consistently define the"unique characteristics"of AI that create novel governance challenges.
Across the OECD AI Principles, NIST AI RMF, ISO/IEC 42001, and the EU AI Act, the key characteristics requiring governance are:
* Autonomy- AI systems act without direct human intervention and take context-dependent decisions.
* Adaptability- AI systems learn, evolve, and update their behavior over time, making outputs non- deterministic.
These traits fundamentally distinguish AI from traditional software and shape all major governance activities (risk assessment,

monitoring, assurance, accountability, alignment, etc.).
Below is why each option is correct or incorrect:
A). Autonomy - NOT selected
Reason:
Autonomy is repeatedly cited as one of the defining characteristics that necessitates governance.
NIST AI RMF references the risks ofautonomous behavior.
ISO/IEC 42001 emphasizes governance controls for "systems operating with varying levels of autonomy." Thus,Autonomy IS a unique characteristic, so it isnotan answer.
B). Automation - SELECTED
Reason:
"Automation" is not a unique AI property. Automation predates AI and applies to robotics, scripts, business process automation, etc.
AI governance literature doesnotclassify automation as a unique AI-specific characteristic.
Automation is aresultof AI, but not adistinguishing property.
Therefore,Automation is correctly selected as NOT a unique AI characteristic.
C). Adaptability - NOT selected
Reason:
Adaptability (systems that update, learn, or change behavior) is recognized universally as a core distinctive trait of AI.
EU AI Act emphasizes governance requirements for "adaptive systems."
NIST AI RMF highlights "learning and emergent behavior."
Thus,Adaptability IS a unique characteristic, so it shouldnotbe chosen as an exception.
D). Speed and scale - SELECTED
Reason:
While AI can operate at high speed and scale,these are not unique characteristics of AI.
Traditional computing systems, cloud workloads, and automation pipelines operate at similar scale.
AI governance documents mention speed/scale as arisk amplifier, not a defining characteristic.
Therefore,Speed and scaleshould be selected.
E). Superintelligence - SELECTED
Reason:
"Superintelligence" is not a characteristic of current AI systems and isnot referenced as a governance-relevant attributein mainstream policy documents (OECD, NIST, ISO, EU AI Act).
It is speculative rather than a defining feature.
Therefore, it is correctly chosen as NOT a unique characteristic requiring governance today.

NEW QUESTION # 163
A US company has developed an Al system, CrimeBuster 9619, that collects information about incarcerated individuals to help parole boards predict whether someone is likely to commit another crime if released from prison.
When considering expanding to the EU market, this type of technology would?

- A. Be banned under the EU Al Act.
- B. Require a detailed conformity assessment.
- C. Be subject approval by the relevant EU authority.
- D. Require the company to register the tool with the EU database.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Under the EU AI Act, high-risk AI systems like CrimeBuster 9619 would require a detailed conformity assessment before being deployed in the EU market. This assessment ensures that the AI system complies with all relevant regulations and standards, addressing potential risks related to privacy, security, and discrimination. The company would not need to register the tool with the EU database (A), seek approval from an EU authority (B), or face a ban (D) as long as it meets the necessary conformity requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 164
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