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Exam Code: CIPP-C

Exam Name: Certified Information Privacy Professional/ Canada



Exam A

QUESTION 1

Which of the following specifically differentiates between regular personal information and employee-related or work-product information?

- A. The Privacy Act.
- B. The Quebec Act.
- C. British Columbia's Personal Information Protection Act
- D. Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA).

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 2

Under PIPEDA, each of the following are considered to be personal information EXCEPT?

- A. A public official's salary published on a government web site.
- B. A person's telephone number published in a public directory.
- C. A photograph taken in public and published in a newspaper.
- D. Information about a defendant contained in court records.

Correct Answer: A

Section:



QUESTION 3

How would an individual determine whether their personal information was used by the federal government for data matching?

- A. By submitting written requests to the third party conducting data matching for the government
- B. By noting the description of the Personal Information Banks available through Info Source.
- C. By proposing a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) within the specific government body.
- D. By reviewing the Privacy Commissioner's annual report.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 4

Which health information custodians may NOT rely on an implied consent model under Ontario's Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA)?

- A. Private insurance companies.
- B. Long-term care homes.
- C. Ambulance services.
- D. Pharmacies

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 5

Under the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), an organization must maintain a record of every breach of security safeguards involving personal information for a minimum of?

- A. 3 months.
- B. 12 months.
- C. 24 months.
- D. 36 months

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 6

In Ontario, a patient attends an appointment with a physician and reveals information about some new symptoms that she has been experiencing. Based on this information, the physician diagnoses the patient with a condition and prepares the report detailing the applicable history and diagnosis. The report is added to the patient's record. The patient later regrets revealing certain facts and doesn't want anyone else to know about these symptoms or the diagnosis. She acknowledges that the information she provided was correct and does not question the diagnosis.

Which of the following requests would the patient be most successful at pursuing?

- A. That a correction be made to change the diagnosis based on the patient's wishes.
- B. That the information be restricted from disclosure to other health care providers.
- C. That a copy of the record be kept by the patient for disclosure to physicians.
- D. That details of the diagnosis be deleted from the patient's health record.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 7

Under PIPEDA, each of the following situations requires an organization to obtain express consent to use personal information EXCEPT?

- A. If the use is outside of the reasonable expectations of an individual.
- B. If the information is publicly available as defined by the regulation.
- C. If the use is inconsistent with the original purpose.
- D. If there is no risk of significant harm.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 8

What is required for a provincial law to be considered substantially similar to the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)?

- A. Consistency with at least eight of the ten privacy principles, an independent oversight body and a complaint handling mechanism.
- B. Consistency with the ten privacy principles, an independent oversight body and a process for accessing information.
- C. Consistency with the ten privacy principles, an independent oversight body and a redress mechanism.
- D. Consistency with the ten privacy principles, an appeal process and a redress mechanism.

Correct Answer: C



Section:

QUESTION 9

A boutique hotel in Montreal seeks to attract travelers from Europe but wants to avoid becoming subject to the GDPR's requirements. Which of the following activities is most likely to result in a finding that the hotel is subject to the GDPR?

- A. Placing advertisements on travel websites accessible in Europe.
- B. Collecting contact information for foreign business leaders from public directories.
- C. Sending discount offers to guests who previously registered using a foreign address.
- D. Translating the hotel's registration page into German based on the visitor's IP address.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 10

The movement toward comprehensive privacy and data protection laws can be attributed to a combination of three major factors: the need to remedy past injustices, the need to promote a digital economy and the need to ensure consistency with?

- A. Self-regulatory laws.
- B. Pan-European laws.
- C. Pan-Asian laws.
- D. Global laws.

Correct Answer: D

Section:



QUESTION 11

A private organization called Vision 3072 must verify the information they are collecting is up to date in order to avoid misinformed actions or decisions. Which privacy principle is intended to make sure this verification is happening?

- A. Integrity.
- B. Accuracy.
- C. Accountability.
- D. Limiting purposes.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 12

Which falls under the jurisdiction of the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)?

- A. Personal information collected by private businesses for journalistic or artistic purposes.
- B. Personal health information (PHI) handled by private enterprises in provinces that have adopted substantially similar legislation.
- C. Personal information disclosed across provincial or national borders by organizations such as credit reporting agencies or list marketers.
- D. Personal information such as names, titles and contact information used by businesses to communicate with employees regarding their profession.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 13

Under the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), when engaging in a third-party transfer of personal information for processing, an organization is expected to have the technology to protect the information during transit and to?

- A. Establish a contract outlining the individual outsourcing arrangement.
- B. Obtain additional consent for the use of the information by the third party.
- C. Confirm the jurisdictional protections of the receiving organization are the same as PIPEDA.
- D. Review the cross-border data flow completed and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 14

According to the Privacy Act, which of the following disclosures of personal information by a government institution would require the data subject's consent?

- A. When disclosing to a law enforcement body.
- B. When disclosing to comply with a search warrant.
- C. When disclosing to a registered charitable organization.
- D. When disclosing to a member of parliament to assist in resolving a problem.

Correct Answer: C

Section:



QUESTION 15

The Government of Canada's Directive on Privacy Impact Assessments applies to all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. The Ministry of Health
- B. The Bank of Canada.
- C. Crown Corporations.
- D. The Cabinet.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 16

According to the federal Privacy Commissioner, what protection is missing from the Privacy Act regarding outsourcing of government work that contains personal information?

- A. A statement preventing the vendor to whom the information is outsourced to subcontract its processing.
- B. A statement granting the Privacy Commissioner the right to issue orders following an investigation into a possible data breach.
- C. A statement requiring the government agency to complete a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) prior to outsourcing to a third party.
- D. A statement indicating that the government institution from which the information is outsourced remains accountable for its security.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 17

In which circumstance do private sector privacy laws permit collection of information without consent?

- A. When timely consent cannot be obtained by the organization and the collection is clearly in the individual's interests.
- B. When the collection is necessary for the organization to complete a profile of the individual.
- C. When the collection is reasonable for purposes related to the organization's mandate.
- D. When the individual expressly waives their right to give consent.

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 18

What is critical to consider when an organization responsible for a large number of records wants to outsource the storage of those records?

- A. Determining if the personal information stored on the records will be used for data matching
- B. Putting into place a contractual agreement between the organization and the records storage company.
- C. Conducting a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) prior to establishing a relationship with the storage company.
- D. Establishing that consent gathered from individuals by the organization in order to store their personal information was informed and meaningful.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 19

According to PIPEDA, all of the following data is considered sensitive: physical disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation and?

- A. Age
- B. Gender
- C. Locality
- D. Religion

Correct Answer: D

Section:

