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Exam : **CIPP-C**

Title : Certified Information Privacy
Professional/ Canada (CIPP/C)

Vendor : IAPP

Version : DEMO

NO.1 To whom does the Privacy Commissioner of Canada report?

- A. Supreme Court of Canada and Prime Minister
- B. House of Commons and the Senate.
- C. Administrative tribunal.
- D. Auditor General.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Privacy Commissioner of Canada reports to the Parliament of Canada, specifically to both the House of Commons and the Senate. This structure supports the Commissioner's role as an officer of Parliament, emphasizing the independence necessary for overseeing the government's adherence to privacy laws and handling Canadians' personal information. The reporting relationship ensures accountability and enables the Commissioner to report on privacy issues directly to the legislative body that represents the interests of the public.

NO.2 Work-product information is generally thought of as information about an individual that?

- A. Is required by an organization to establish an employment relationship.
- B. Includes internal investigation files and complaints filed about an employee.
- C. Includes intellectual property developed within the scope of an employee's job function.
- D. Is prepared or collected as part of that individual's responsibilities or activities in connection to their job.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Work-product information is generally thought of as information that is prepared or collected as part of an individual's responsibilities or activities in connection to their job. This includes documents, notes, reports, and other materials created as part of an employee's duties or during their employment. The focus here is on the content being directly related to the job functions and responsibilities rather than personal attributes or information unrelated to work tasks. This type of information is distinct from personal information that may be collected for HR purposes and is typically treated differently under privacy laws.

NO.3 A private sector daycare's portal for parents stores their children's photos, allergy information and date of birth. A parent has asked about the portal's security requirements and in three months still not has received an answer. What is missing from the daycare's procedures?

- A. Ensuring transparency.
- B. Responding to the parent's request within 30 days.
- C. Ensuring strong encryption and security measures.
- D. Completing a real risk of significant harm assessment (RROSH).

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the scenario described, the most significant procedural flaw at the daycare is their failure to respond to the parent's request about the portal's security measures within a reasonable time frame. Under the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), organizations are required to respond to such requests within 30 days. This timeframe is mandated to ensure transparency and to provide individuals with timely access to information about the handling of their

personal data. The daycare's failure to provide an answer within this period violates PIPEDA's provisions regarding the access to personal information and the accountability of organizations in managing this data securely and transparently.

NO.4 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), personal information is defined as information about an identifiable individual. However, information that is publicly available, such as a public official's salary listed on a government website, is excluded from protection under PIPEDA's regulations specifying what constitutes publicly available information. The salaries of public officials, as government transparency measures, are specifically designated as public information. In contrast, the other options listed-telephone numbers in a public directory, photographs taken in public, and court records-although they might seem public, are not explicitly designated as exempt from PIPEDA in the same way, and could still be considered personal information depending on the context.

NO.5 Which province requires its government bodies to store and access personal information exclusively in Canada unless additional consent is obtained, or if outside storage is judged necessary?

- A.** Nova Scotia
- B.** Quebec.
- C.** Ontario.
- D.** Alberta.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Quebec has specific legislative requirements under its Act respecting access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information that require government bodies to store and access personal information within Canada, unless an exception applies. This provision is meant to protect the privacy of individuals by controlling and limiting the potential exposure of their personal information to jurisdictions outside Canada, which may not have similar privacy safeguards. Thus, Quebec is the province that requires its government bodies to store and access personal information exclusively in Canada unless additional consent is obtained or if outside storage is judged necessary, making the correct answer B, "Quebec."

NO.6 Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Acts (FIPPA), personal information includes all of the following EXCEPT?

- A.** Information about an individual's home business.
- B.** Information about an individual's creditworthiness.
- C.** Information about an individual's employment history.
- D.** Information about an individual's character references.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Acts (FIPPA), personal information typically includes details that are about an identifiable individual. This can include information about an individual's creditworthiness, employment history, and character references, as these relate directly to the person.

However, information about an individual's home business does not generally qualify as personal information under FIPPA because it pertains more to their commercial activities rather than their personal life or identity.

Therefore, the correct answer is A, "Information about an individual's home business."

NO.7 An Alberta resident has signed up for a health wellness "app" developed by a British Columbia based software provider that stores the data in British Columbia. The application has various non-healthcare related uses. The individual inputs their name and email address in the application to subscribe to health and wellness tips.

The collection and use of the individual's name and email address by the British Columbia based scheduling app would fall under what legislation?

- A. Alberta's Health Information Act (HIA).
- B. Alberta's Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA).
- C. Alberta's Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIP).
- D. The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA).

Answer: D

Explanation:

The collection and use of the individual's name and email address by a British Columbia-based wellness app that has various non-healthcare related uses would fall under the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA). PIPEDA applies to private sector organizations across Canada that handle personal information in the course of commercial activities, regardless of the province where the data is stored or the organization is based, as long as the activity is not exclusively within a province that has substantially similar provincial legislation to PIPEDA. Since the app is used for purposes beyond health care and operates inter-provincially, PIPEDA is the applicable legislation.

NO.8 Which question is NOT part of the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada's (OPC's) four-point test for establishing whether providing access to genetic testing results goes beyond what is necessary or reasonable?

- A. Are there less privacy-invasive alternatives?
- B. Are the collection and the use proportionate to the benefits gained?
- C. Are the validity and accuracy of individual test results guaranteed to be accurate?
- D. Is the personal information likely to be effective in achieving a legitimate business purpose?

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada's (OPC) four-point test for determining the necessity and reasonableness of collecting, using, or disclosing personal information does not include questioning the validity and accuracy of the information as a direct component. The four-point test includes examining whether the measure is necessary to meet a specific need; whether it is likely to be effective in meeting that need; whether the loss of privacy is proportional to the benefit gained;

and whether there are less privacy-invasive ways to achieve the same end. Therefore, option C, "Are the validity and accuracy of individual test results guaranteed to be accurate?" is not part of this test, as it concerns the technical and scientific reliability of the tests rather than the privacy implications of accessing or sharing the results.