



IAPP CIPP-C Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The process of de-identification where new data elements are substituted for identifying information is?

Options:

- A- Shuffling.
- B- Encryption.
- C- Anonymization.
- D- Pseudonymization.

Answer:

D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As response to TJX Winners - Homesense, why is "hashing" preferable to storing a personal identifier such as a driver's license number?

Options:

- A- It scrambles information but can be unscrambled for later use.
- B- It automatically puts a lifespan on any identification that is stored.
- C- It randomizes all permanent identification within an organized database.
- D- It still provides customer identification, but in a form that would not reveal the real number.

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What can be concluded from the Blood Tribe case regarding the Privacy Commissioner's access to information?

Options:

- A- The commissioner cannot receive information unless it is gathered under oath.
- B- The commissioner cannot ask an organization to prove that a document is privileged.
- C- The commissioner can compel the production of all documents that are relevant to the investigation.
- D- The commissioner can officially request proof that desired information is subject to solicitor-client privilege.

Answer:

D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is TRUE regarding health information privacy laws in Canada?

Options:

- A- Obligations regarding accountability for health information are transferred when control is outsourced to a third party.
- B Emphasis is given to personal information protection over the maintenance of the publicly funded healthcare system
- C- There is a significant amount of variation among provinces regarding the definition of consent and how the consent requirement is addressed.
- D- In provinces where there are no health information privacy statutes, a combination of the public health regulations and the private sector privacy legislation apply.

Answer:

C

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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).

Answer:

D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which instance is your personal information deemed publicly available?

Options:

- A- You belong to a professional body and your name exists on a registry that meets legal requirements.
- B- You volunteer for an organization and they register you on their contact list in order to book you for future shifts.
- C- You applied to a variety of universities and your application data exists on a register by the admissions departments.
- D- You contributed financial donations to your local church and your name exists on their list for income tax receipt purposes.

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A federally regulated company based in Ontario has customers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia.

a. Unfortunately, a third-party vendor that provides marketing support to the company experiences a privacy breach which impacts the personal information of all its customers across the provinces where it operates.

The Privacy Officer determines that the breach causes a real risk of significant harm to their customers and is tasked with reporting the breach to the relevant regulators.

With which provincial privacy regulators does the company have to file a report?

Options:

- A- It is unnecessary to file a report with any provinces because the company is federally regulated
- B- All of the provinces where its customers are located
- C- New Brunswick and British Columbia only
- D- Quebec and Alberta only

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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.

Answer:

B

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After an investigation under the Privacy Act, the Privacy Commissioner could do any of the following EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Proceed to federal court to determine if the institution improperly withheld information from an individual.
- B- Order an institution to take remedial action if it determines that the Act has been breached.
- C- Recommend solutions to institutions to address identified shortcomings.
- D- Compel institutions to give oral or written evidence.

Answer:

B

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