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QUESTION 1

According to the GDPR's transparency principle, when an AI system processes personal data in automated decision-making, controllers are required to provide data subjects specific information on?

- A. The existence of automated decision-making and meaningful information on its logic and consequences.
- B. The personal data used during processing, including inferences drawn by the AI system about the data.
- C. The data protection impact assessments carried out on the AI system and legal bases for processing.
- D. The contact details of the data protection officer and the data protection national authority.

Answer: A

Explanation:

GDPR's transparency principle mandates that data subjects be informed about the existence of automated decision-making, along with meaningful information about the logic involved and the potential consequences.

QUESTION 2

A company subject to GDPR is building its governance framework for how it will collect data to be used for training of AI models. The most important thing the company can do to ensure GDPR compliance is:

- A. Include the requirement to fully anonymize data used to train its models.
- B. Establish a data retention schedule for data used to train its models.
- C. Source training data from a reputable company to train its models.
- D. Minimize the amount of data used to train its models.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Minimizing the amount of personal data used in training supports GDPR's data minimization principle, reducing privacy risks and improving compliance.

QUESTION 3

Under the EU AI Act, which of the following compliance actions applies only to General Purpose AI models with systemic risk?

- A. Publishing a detailed summary of the data used to train the model.
- B. Maintaining up-to-date technical documentation, including testing details.
- C. Implementing an intellectual property policy to comply with EU copyright laws.
- D. Making information available to downstream providers who integrate the model into their AI systems.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the EU AI Act, General-Purpose AI models with systemic risk are required to publish a detailed summary of the data used to train the model. This transparency measure ensures that users and regulatory bodies can assess the model's data sources and potential biases.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following situations would be least likely to raise concerns under existing consumer protection laws?

- A. An AI algorithm being used in a credit decision making process by a financial institution.
- B. An AI customer service system claiming that it is as accurate as a human support agent.
- C. An AI tool using scraped digital content to generate news summaries on a publishing website.
- D. An online platform offering recommendations to its users by displaying user specific content and targeted advertisements.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Online platforms displaying user-specific content and targeted ads are common and generally accepted practices, making them least likely to raise concerns under consumer protection laws compared to the other scenarios involving more direct consumer impact or claims.

QUESTION 5

What is the primary reason the EU is considering updates to its Product Liability Directive?

- A. To increase the minimum warranty level for defective goods.
- B. To define new liability exemptions for defective products.
- C. To address digital services and connected products.
- D. To address free and open-source software.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The EU's update to the Product Liability Directive primarily aims to address the challenges posed by digital services and connected products, ensuring that liability rules are fit for purpose in the digital age and the circular economy.

QUESTION 6

A US company has developed an AI system, CrimeBuster 7909, that collects information about incarcerated individuals that predicts 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. Require the company to register the tool with the EU database.
- B. Require the application of privacy enhancing technologies.
- C. Be subject to approval by the relevant EU authority.
- D. Be banned under the EU AI Act.

Answer: D

QUESTION 7

Which of the following disclosures is NOT required for an EU organization that developed and deployed a high-risk AI system?

- A. The human oversight measures employed.
- B. How an individual may contest a decision.
- C. The location(s) where data is stored.
- D. The fact that an AI system is being used.

Answer: C

Explanation:

While transparency about AI use, human oversight, and contesting decisions are required disclosures for high-risk AI systems under the EU AI Act, the specific locations where data is stored are not mandated disclosures.

QUESTION 8

In accordance with the EU AI Act, for how long after a high-risk AI system has been placed on the market must the provider keep the relevant documentations at the disposal of the national competent authorities?

- A. 10 years.
- B. 8 years.
- C. 6 years.
- D. 5 years.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under Article 18 of the EU Artificial Intelligence Act, providers of high-risk AI systems are required to retain specific documentation, including technical documentation, quality management system records, and the EU declaration of conformity, for a period of 10 years after the system has been placed on the market or put into service.

QUESTION 9

The OECD's Ethical AI Governance Framework is a self-regulation model that proposes to prevent societal harms by:

- A. Establishing explainability criteria to ethically source and use data to train AI systems
- B. Defining ethical requirements specific to each industry sector and high-risk AI domain.
- C. Focusing on ethical AI technical design and post-deployment monitoring
- D. Balancing AI innovation with ethical considerations.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The OECD's Ethical AI Governance Framework emphasizes balancing innovation with ethical considerations to prevent societal harms through responsible AI governance.

QUESTION 10

ISO 42001 International Standard offers guidance for organizations to develop trustworthy AI management systems by:

- A. Requiring specific minimum parameters for key suppliers and key aspects of AI management systems.
- B. Requiring organizations to continuously improve the effectiveness of their AI management systems.
- C. Focusing on high-risk aspects of development of AI management systems.
- D. Explicitly over-riding previously issued and now outdated ISO standards.

Answer: B

Explanation:

ISO 42001 guides organizations to establish AI management systems with an emphasis on continuous improvement of their effectiveness to maintain trustworthiness.

QUESTION 11

Which of the following are subjects covered by a typical impact assessment?

- A. Third-party risk, model risk and legal risk.
- B. Datasets, behavior and tooling.
- C. Toxicity, accuracy and development.
- D. Fundamental rights, data protection and safety.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Typical impact assessments cover fundamental rights, data protection, and safety to evaluate the ethical and legal implications of AI systems.

QUESTION 12

What is the most important reason for requiring collaboration among cross-functional stakeholder teams during the AI development lifecycle?

- A. To minimize the involvement of third parties.
- B. To establish a user-centric design.
- C. To establish accountability
- D. To minimize potential liability to users.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Collaboration among cross-functional teams ensures clear accountability across different AI development stages, improving governance and risk management.

QUESTION 13

A US hospital plans to develop an AI that will review available patient data in order to propose an initial diagnosis to licensed physicians. The hospital will implement a policy that requires physicians to consider the AI proposal, but conduct their own physical examinations prior to making a final diagnosis. An important ethical concern with this plan is:

- A. Whether patients will receive an economic benefit from the use of AI.
- B. Whether the AI was trained on a representative dataset.
- C. Whether physicians understand how the AI works.
- D. Whether the AI will have an error rate comparable to human physicians.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ensuring the AI is trained on representative data is crucial to avoid biased or inaccurate diagnostic proposals that could negatively impact patient care.

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