

**EXAMTOPICS**

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## **CERTIFICATION TEST**

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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.

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

  **crossroads** 17 hours, 4 minutes ago

**Selected Answer:** C

Correct answer: C.

Rationale (concise):

A: Not likely—patient cannot demand changing an accurate clinical diagnosis simply because she regrets disclosure.

B: Restricting disclosure to other health-care providers would interfere with continuity of care; Ontario health custodians generally must share necessary information for care and cannot be compelled to impose such a restriction.

C: Patients have the right to request access to their own records and may keep copies for disclosure to other physicians.

D: Deletion of accurate clinical information is generally not allowed; custodians must retain accurate records for clinical, legal and regulatory reasons.

upvoted 1 times

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.

**Suggested Answer: D**

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)



 **Romeokton** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Not applying to the Bank

upvoted 1 times

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.

**Suggested Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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.

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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.

**Suggested Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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.

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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.

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

In what situation is the federal Privacy Commissioner authorized to proceed to federal court?

- A. For a determination on a ruling regarding privacy matters relating to the Charter of Rights and Freedom.
- B. For a determination of whether or not personal information was properly withheld from release.
- C. For a determination on a ruling by an administrative tribunal regarding privacy.
- D. For a determination on a ruling by a provincial Privacy Commissioner.

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

What is the primary motivation for a federal government entity to complete a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA)?

- A. Introducing new legislation in the House of Commons
- B. Receiving program approvals from the Treasury Board of Canada.
- C. Obtaining program expertise from the Privacy Commissioner of Canada.
- D. Improving collection methods through its information technology systems.

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

A company wants to invest in DEI initiatives within their organization and plans to survey employees by asking for locality, age, salary, gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, physical/mental disabilities, department, and job level.

The best solution to protect the personal information collected in the survey is to?

- A. Use a pseudonym to identify employees.
- B. Choose a survey tool located in Canada.
- C. Encrypt the sensitive information collected and stored.
- D. Adjust all survey questions so that no identifying information can be collected.

**Suggested Answer:** D

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

🗨️ **Ble\_ma** 1 year, 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Encrypting sensitive information ensures that, even if data is intercepted or accessed without authorization, it remains unreadable. This is a key practice under privacy laws such as PIPEDA (Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act) and other data protection regulations. Encryption helps mitigate the risks of data breaches or unauthorized access to sensitive data. While minimizing the collection of identifying information is a good practice, it may not be practical or desirable in this case, as the company is collecting data for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) purposes. Additionally, it doesn't address how to handle the sensitive information that is being collected. Encryption is still necessary.

upvoted 1 times

What must an organization do to fulfill the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act's (PIPEDA) transparency requirements when transferring personal information to a foreign country?

- A. Inform customers if data is to be transferred outside of Canada and solicit additional consent.
- B. Give individuals with an existing business relationship the right to refuse transfer of their information.
- C. Advise customers that their data may be accessed by another jurisdiction's courts or law enforcement.
- D. Provide new customers with a measure-by-measure comparison of relevant foreign laws with Canadian laws.

**Suggested Answer:** C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which case, brought before the Federal Court, helped determine that the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (OPC) had jurisdiction to investigate complaints about United States companies collecting, using and disclosing the personal information of individuals within Canada?

- A. TJX Winners - Homesense.
- B. Facebook: 2019.
- C. Blood Tribe.
- D. Abika.com.

**Suggested Answer:** *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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).

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which act also includes references to the Privacy Act?

- A. The Access to Information Act.
- B. The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA).
- C. The Telecommunications Intercept and Access (TIA) Act.
- D. The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA).

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which of the following provincial health acts is NOT considered substantially similar to the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)?

- A. New Brunswick's Personal Health Information Privacy and Access Act (PHIPAA)
- B. Ontario's Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA).
- C. Nova Scotia's Personal Health Information Act (PHIA).
- D. Alberta's Health Information Act (HIA).

**Suggested Answer:** *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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?

**Suggested Answer:** C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

What is required of a private sector organization that is subject to a finding by a Canadian federal or provincial Privacy Commissioner?

- A. In Québec, comply with the finding as a binding decision.
- B. Comply with findings of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada only.
- C. In all jurisdictions, adopt and apply the finding within 30 days of the published report.
- D. In Ontario only, apply for judicial review within a provincial court in order to accept or refute the finding.

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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

- 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.

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

In Ontario, personal information can be withheld from disclosure in a Freedom of Information (FOI) request. The following information is included in a record that is the subject of a FOI request being handled by a hospital: employee name, employee title, employee designation, employee educational history, employee personal cell phone number, and feedback about the employee from a colleague.

Which of the following statements is accurate regarding what can be released?

- A. Employee name and title can only be released if the employee consents.
- B. The employee designation is not to be released as it is considered employment history.
- C. Employee name, title, and designation can be released as it is not classified as personal information.
- D. No employee information can be released as it is information that was collected throughout the course of employment.

**Suggested Answer:** C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

In which instance is your personal information deemed publicly available?

- 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.

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

According to the Alberta Personal Information Protection Act, which of the following data breach reporting notifications to the commissioner is NOT automatically triggered when real risk of significant harm (RROSH) has been determined?

- A. Providing a description of the steps the organization will take to notify the affected individual(s).
- B. Providing a description of the steps the organization has taken to reduce or mitigate that harm.
- C. Providing an estimate of the number of individuals affected by the breach.
- D. Providing a description of the personal information involved in the breach.

**Suggested Answer:** C

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)



🗉 👤 **Romeokton** 1 year, 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

C is not correct

upvoted 1 times

A commercial business in Canada is allowed to collect personal information without the knowledge or consent of the individual in all of the following circumstances EXCEPT when?

- A. The collection is for journalistic or literary purposes.
- B. The collection is in the interests of the individual and the consent cannot be obtained in a timely way.
- C. The collection would lead to the creation of products that would benefit the public and consent would be difficult to obtain.
- D. The collection, with the knowledge of the individual, would compromise the availability and accuracy of the information and the collection is reasonable for the purposes related to investigating a federal law.

**Suggested Answer:** C

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

🗉  **Romeokton** 1 year, 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C it is

upvoted 1 times

Which of these employees would be subject to the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)?


- A. The staff of an airline offering flights across Canada.
- B. Underwriters for a New Brunswick insurance company.
- C. Clerks at a Montreal credit union based out of Montreal.
- D. The information technology department of the Saskatchewan Office of Residential Tenancies of Saskatchewan.

**Suggested Answer: A**

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)



 **Romeokton** 1 year, 9 months ago

Actually A seems to be the correct.  
upvoted 1 times

 **Romeokton** 1 year, 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I am with D  
upvoted 1 times

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

- 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.

**Suggested Answer:** C

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

🗉 **Romeokton** 1 year, 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I go with B

upvoted 1 times

Which is NOT a Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Privacy Principle?

- A. Personal information shall be protected by the same security safeguards regardless of the sensitivity of the information.
- B. The purpose for which personal information is collected shall be identified by the organization at or before the time the information is collected.
- C. The degree to which personal information must be kept accurate and complete is determined by whether its original purpose has been achieved.
- D. Upon request, an individual shall be informed of the existence, use and disclosure of their personal information and shall be given access to that information.

**Suggested Answer:** C

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)



 **Romeokton** 1 year, 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is my chioce

upvoted 1 times

What is the Canadian Courts' role in reviewing decisions by provincial oversight authorities?

- A. Review all the investigative notes of the oversight authority, such as would be gathered during interviews.
- B. Impose a prison sentence only, such as when an employee sells personal health information (PHI) for their own gain.
- C. Look at specific types of errors made by the oversight authority, such as a misinterpretation of a term in the legislation.
- D. Review and compare the oversight authority's decision or recommendation against those of other oversight authorities across Canada.

**Suggested Answer:** C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

According to the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Model Code, how long should personal information be retained?

- A. Personal information should not be retained at all.
- B. Personal information should be retained indefinitely as long as consent has been given.
- C. Personal information should be retained for at least two years after the last administrative use.
- D. Personal information should be retained as long as necessary for the fulfillment of the purpose of the collection.

**Suggested Answer:** *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!


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 (PIPA).
- D. Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA).

**Suggested Answer:** D

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **Romeokton** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Surely it is not D

upvoted 1 times


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.

**Suggested Answer: B**

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **Romeokton** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

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.

**Suggested Answer:** C

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

🗉 👤 **Romeokton** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Yes, C

upvoted 1 times

What is a difference between the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) and the Personal Information Privacy Act (PIPA) of both Alberta and British Columbia?

- A. PIPEDA applies to personal information about individuals employed by government institutions; PIPA applies to personal information about individuals employed by public-sector organizations within the provinces.
- B. The enforcement powers of the federal Privacy Commissioner of Canada under PIPEDA are greater than those of the provincial privacy commissioners under PIPA.
- C. PIPEDA applies to federal undertakings and to inter-provincial organizations engaged in commercial activities; PIPA applies to private organizations.
- D. The person in charge of oversight of PIPEDA is a privacy commissioner; the person in charge of oversight of PIPA is an ombudsman.

**Suggested Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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.

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

A new client is opening a Registered Retirement Savings Plan. Their investment advisor asks for their social insurance number (SIN). The advisor must tell the client that because they are opening a tax reporting product, their SIN is mandatory for tax reporting purposes and?

- A. Optional for identity verification purposes.
- B. Mandatory for identity verification purposes.
- C. Optional for secondary marketing purposes.
- D. Mandatory for secondary marketing purposes.

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Why is biometric information considered sensitive personal information in almost all circumstances?

- A. It is user specific information that can easily be stored and accessed to identify an individual or group of individuals.
- B. It can be applied broadly to link many pieces of personal information and creates security vulnerabilities.
- C. It is distinctive, unlikely to vary over time, difficult to change and largely unique to the individual.
- D. It is easy to recognize and reproduce with increasing computer processing power.

**Suggested Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which of the following describes a difference between the federal Privacy Commissioner and provincial commissioners?

- A. Provincial commissioners can order an organization to act.
- B. Provincial commissioners are limited to recommending actions.
- C. The federal commissioner has the power to make an organization comply.
- D. The federal commissioner must receive complaints from a legislative representative.

**Suggested Answer:** A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

What is the main reason a country might adopt an "ombudsman" model of privacy oversight?

- A. It provides a more streamlined process of complaint resolution.
- B. It increases the power of the commissioner to enforce decisions.
- C. It reduces the perception that compliance is a confrontational process.
- D. It provides a more detailed set of guidelines regarding possible violations.

**Suggested Answer:** C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

According to the Voluntary Code of Conduct on the Responsible Development and Management of Advanced Generative AI Systems, signatories commit to doing all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Contributing to the development and application of AI standards.
- B. Sharing information and best practices of AI governance.
- C. Supporting public awareness and education on AI.
- D. Adopting low-risk uses of AI.

**Suggested Answer:** D

*Community vote distribution*



 **Romeokton** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I vote D

upvoted 1 times