

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

EXIN

AICP

Artificial Intelligence Compliance Professional

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM EXIN AICP, Artificial Intelligence Compliance Professional

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10 practice questions for the EXIN AICP exam, Artificial Intelligence Compliance Professional, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/exin/aicp. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AICP and the question number.

1. Under the EU AI Act, how is an AI system that screens job applicants and ranks candidates classified?
- A Limited risk, with transparency duties only
 - B High risk, because employment is an Annex III area
 - C Prohibited in every case
 - D Exempt because it is used only internally

Answer: B

Recruitment and candidate selection are listed in Annex III, so such systems are high risk and carry the full set of provider and deployer duties. Internal use does not remove the classification, and the Act does not ban candidate ranking outright. Limited risk is the closest distractor, but it applies to systems with transparency duties rather than employment decisions.

2. Under the EU AI Act, a company that uses a high-risk AI system under its own authority, without developing it, is called a _____.

Answer: deployer

A deployer uses an AI system under its own authority, and it has duties such as following the instructions for use, assigning human oversight and monitoring operation. The provider is the party that develops the system and places it on the market.

3. Which role does an importer play under the EU AI Act?
- A The entity that trains the foundation model behind the system
 - B The regulator that approves conformity assessments
 - C A distributor that makes an already-marketed system available in the EU without changing it or its name
 - D An EU-established entity that places a high-risk system from a non-EU provider on the EU market

Answer: D

An importer is established in the Union and places on the market an AI system bearing the name of a third-country provider, and it must check that the provider has met its obligations. The model trainer is a provider, and the regulator approves nothing as an importer. The distributor option is the closest distractor, since a distributor only makes a system already on the market available.

4. A deployer of a high-risk AI system can delete the system's automatically generated logs after one week, provided the system works correctly.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Article 26 requires deployers to keep the logs that the high-risk system generates for at least six months, unless other applicable law sets a different period. Deleting logs after a week, even when the system works, would breach that duty, so the statement is false.

5. Which two AI uses are on the prohibited list in Article 5 of the EU AI Act? (Choose two.)
- A Untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet to build facial recognition databases
 - B Emotion recognition of employees in the workplace, except for medical or safety reasons
 - C A chatbot that tells users it is an AI system
 - D Credit scoring of consumers for lending decisions
 - E Spam filtering of corporate email

Answer: A, B

Untargeted facial image scraping and workplace emotion recognition (with medical and safety exceptions) are both prohibited practices in Article 5. Telling users they are talking to an AI is a transparency duty under Article 50, and credit scoring is a high-risk Annex III use rather than a ban.

6. Which activity checks whether an AI management system conforms to requirements and is operating effectively?
- A Writing the user manual for the product
 - B Renewing the cloud contract
 - C Internal audit and management review
 - D Retraining the model on new data

Answer: C

ISO/IEC 42001 requires internal audits and management reviews as part of performance evaluation and improvement. Documentation, contracts and retraining are operational activities that the audit would examine but that do not check conformity themselves. Retraining is the most tempting distractor because it changes the system being assessed.

7. A deployer finds that a high-risk system's provider has not supplied instructions for use. Which action is most appropriate?
- A Use the system anyway and document the missing instructions later, since the provider is responsible for supplying them
 - B Publish the model weights to the public
 - C Delete the system's logs to free up storage
 - D Obtain the instructions for use from the provider and operate the system only within them

Answer: D

Deployers must use a high-risk system in accordance with the provider's instructions for use, so the instructions have to be obtained before reliable operation. Running without them, publishing weights or deleting logs all breach the deployer's duties. Using the system and documenting the gap later is the closest distractor, but it puts the duty off instead of meeting it.

8. ISO/IEC 23894 gives guidance on AI risk management and is aligned with the principles and process of ISO _____.

Answer: 31000 (also accepted: ISO 31000, 31000:2018)

ISO/IEC 23894 applies the general risk management principles and process of ISO 31000 to AI. Organizations that already run ISO 31000 risk processes can reuse them for AI risk.

9. What is the role of the Statement of Applicability in an ISO/IEC 42001 implementation?
- A It is the marketing claim sent to customers
 - B It lists the AI models the company owns, the vendor contracts behind them and the cloud regions that host each model
 - C It lists the Annex A controls the organization selected, with reasons for including or excluding each one
 - D It is the certificate issued by the accreditation body

Answer: C

The Statement of Applicability records which reference controls the organization has chosen to implement and why others are excluded, and auditors check it against the risk assessment. The model inventory is a different record. The certificate is the final outcome of an audit, not a control list.

10. Which practice best matches the NIST AI RMF MAP function?
- A Documenting the context, intended purposes and potential impacts of an AI system
 - B Measuring model latency each night on a fixed benchmark set
 - C Deleting unused datasets
 - D Approving the annual budget

Answer: A

MAP establishes the context and identifies the risks, impacts and intended uses of an AI system before risks are measured. Latency measurement belongs to MEASURE, while deleting datasets and budgets are not core RMF activities. Latency monitoring is the tempting distractor because it looks like assessment work.