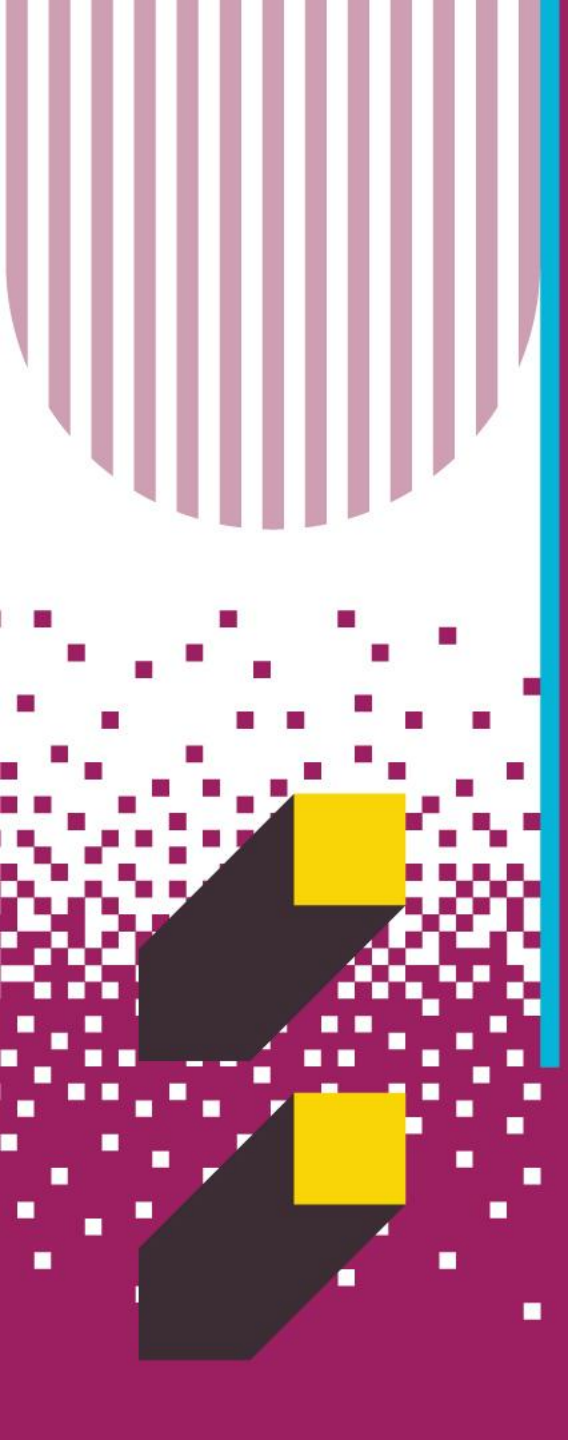

IAPP **Canada Symposium 2026**

Privacy | AI governance | Cybersecurity law

Conference 4-5 May

Workshops 6 May

Training 6-7 May

TORONTO

#IAPPSymposium26

GENERATIVE AI FOR YOUR PRIVACY OFFICE

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

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Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Ottawa

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Senior Manager, Artificial Intelligence

INQ Consulting

AGENDA OUTLINE

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Context and Motivation:
Where Privacy Teams Face Challenges and Where GenAI Can Help

III. Practical GenAI Approaches:
Structured Prompts and Retrieval-Augmented Generation

IV. Use Cases and Demonstration:
Applying GenAI To Different Types of Documents

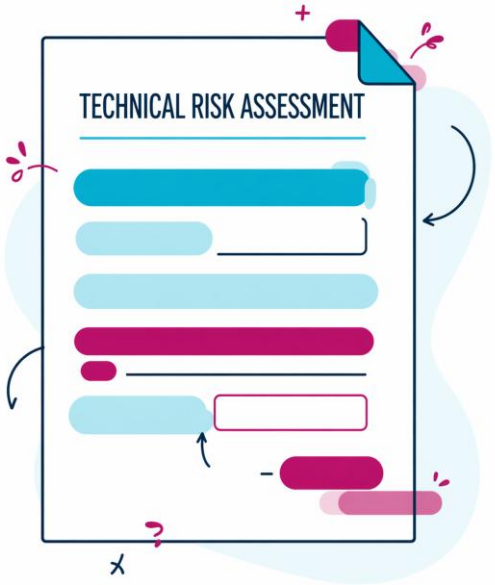
The Reality of Modern Privacy Workflows

Privacy teams are stretched in multiple directions at once - all of them demand significant **time** and **expertise**.

Understanding & Interpretation
Dense technical artifacts and inconsistent terminology that must be translated into decisions.

Review & Compliance
Documents that must be reviewed against criteria with variability in how criteria are applied across reviewers.

Understanding & Interpration



Privacy teams encounter documents that are **technically dense** and difficult to parse quickly.

Increasingly complex methods

Faster pace of change

Hidden assumptions

Specialized language

Large volume

Review & Compliance

Privacy teams review a wide range of documents that must meet **certain requirements.**

Multiple document types

Variability across reviewers

High review volume

Need for consistent decisions

Manual, checklist-driven process

Where AI Tools Can Fit

AI tools do not replace privacy expertise – but they can support **how** that expertise is applied and **accelerate** processes.

Understanding & Interpretation

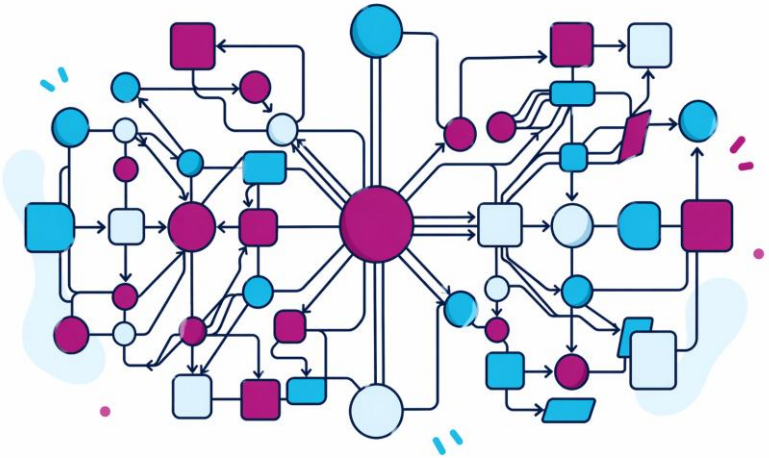
- Explain technical concepts in context
- Extract assumptions and key findings
- Support interactive Q&A over documents

Review & Compliance

- Apply pre-defined criteria consistently
- Identify missing elements or inconsistencies
- Produce structured initial assessments

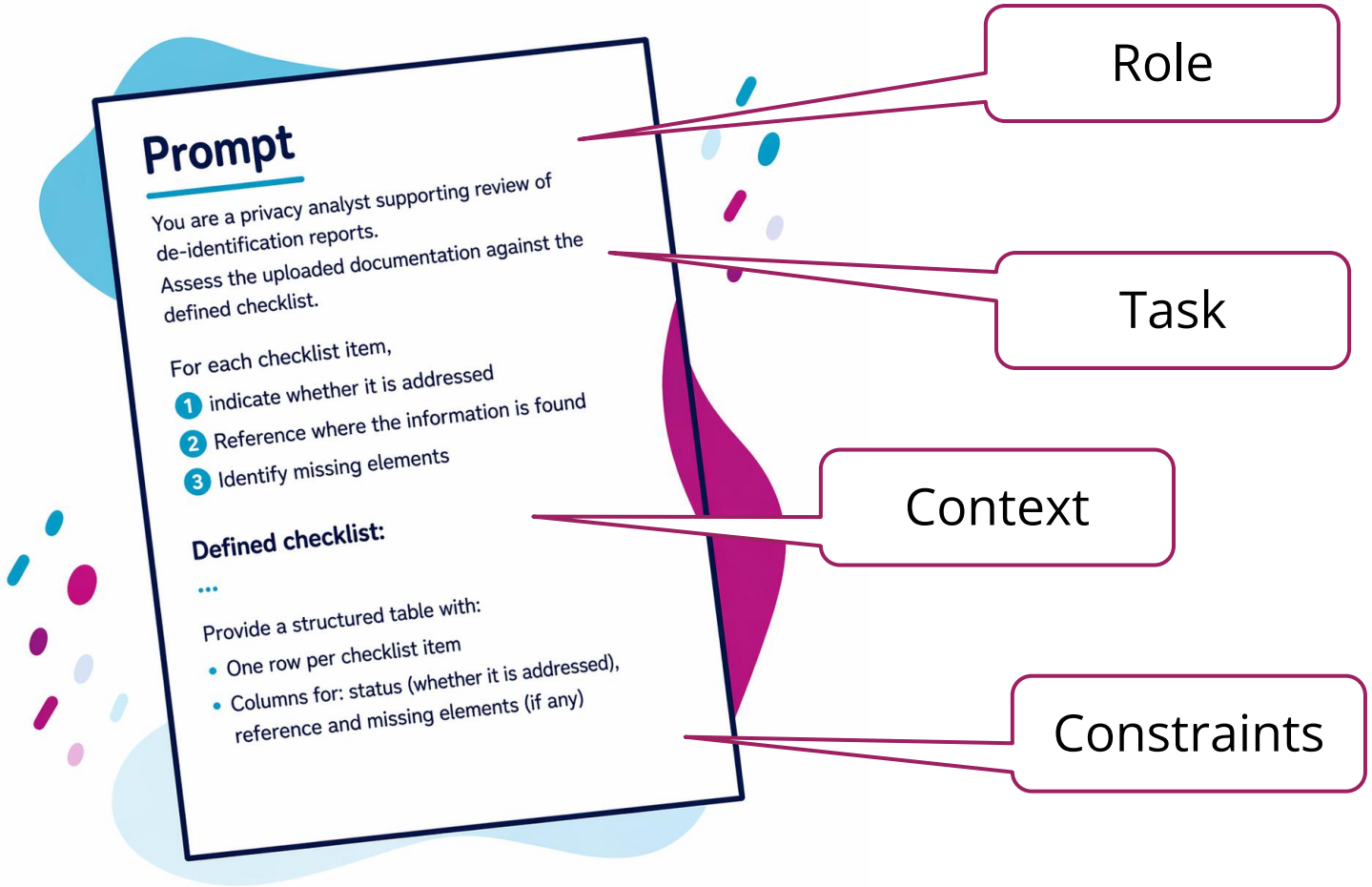
From Simple Use to More Integrated Workflows

- Structured prompts for LLMs
- Retrieval-augmented generation
- Interactive, human-in-the-loop workflows

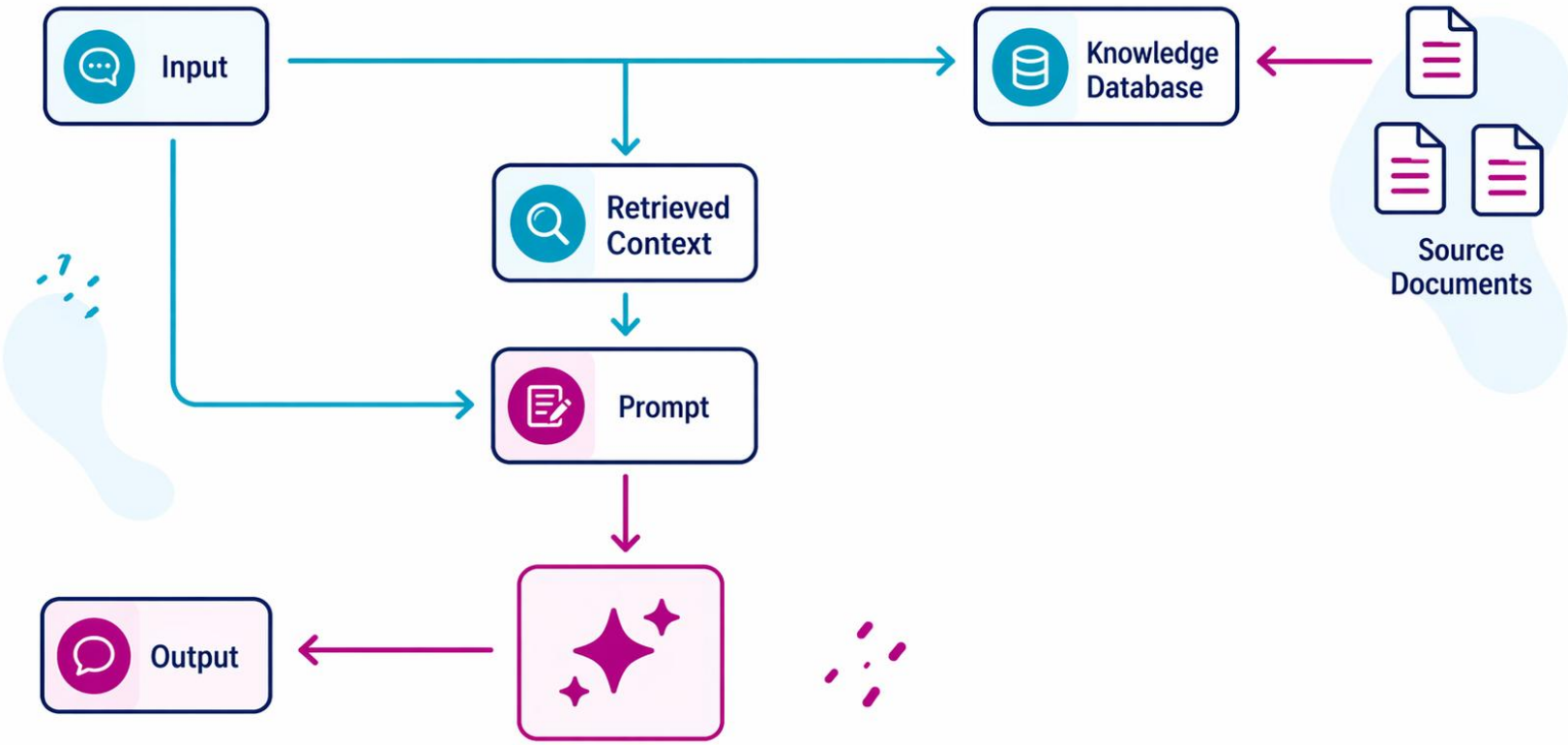


- Multi-tool workflows
- Agentic systems
- More end-to-end process automation

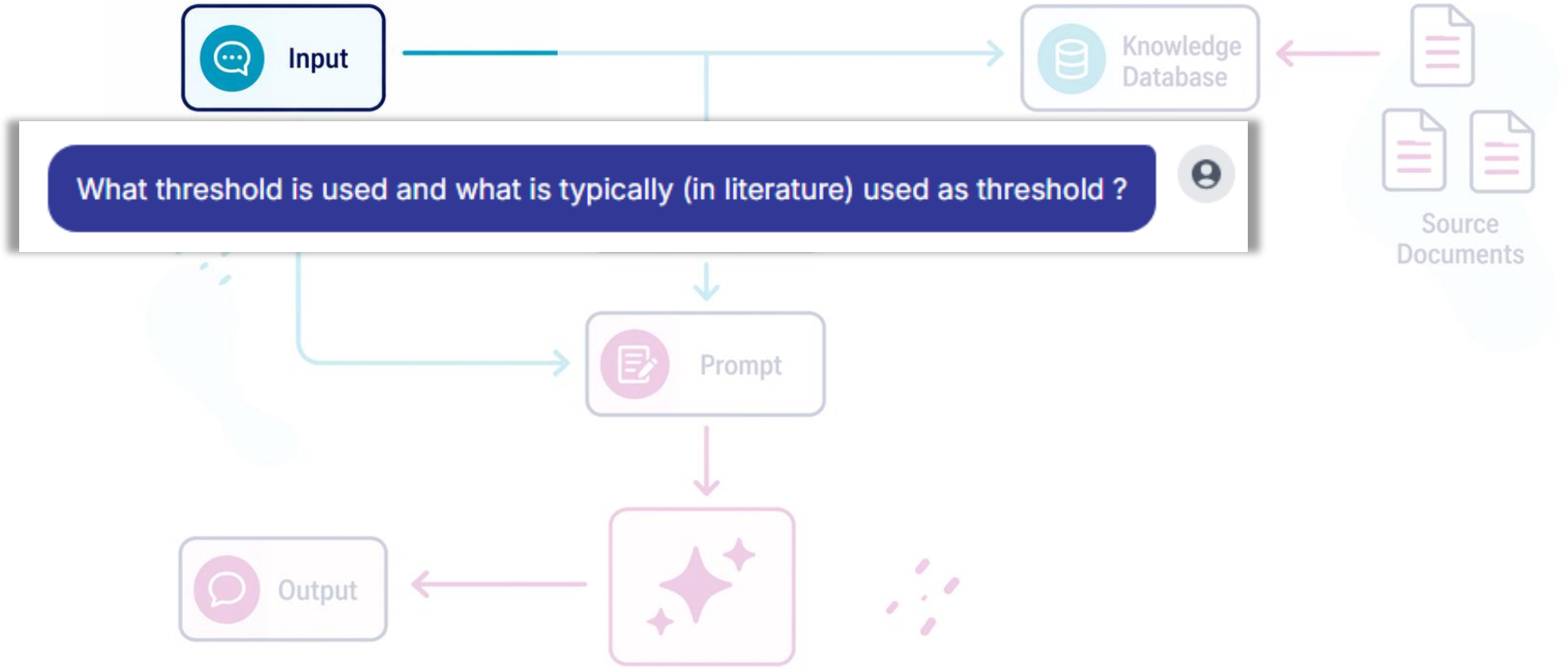
Review & Compliance: Structured Prompts



Understanding & Interpretation: Retrieval-Augmented Generation



Understanding & Interpretation: Retrieval-Augmented Generation



Understanding & Interpretation: Retrieval-Augmented Generation

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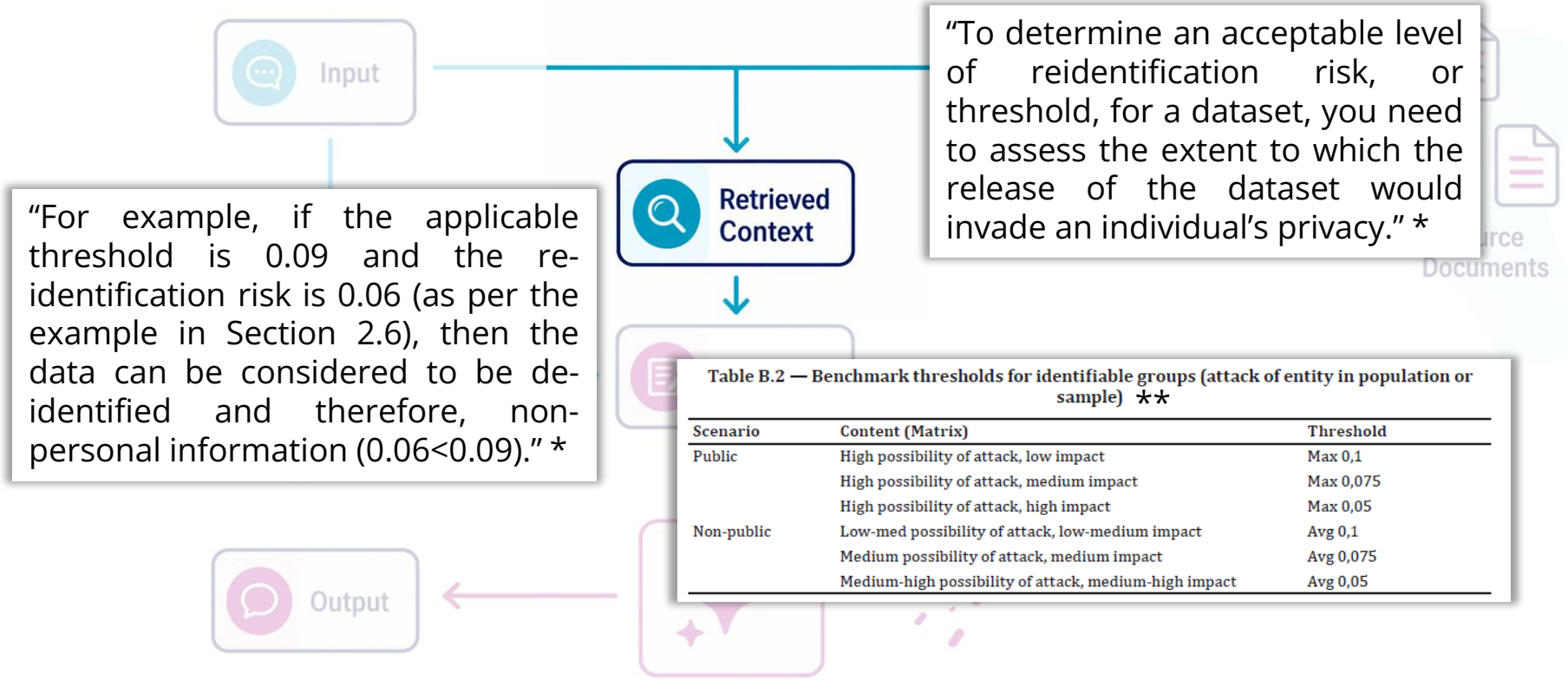


"To determine an acceptable level of reidentification risk, or threshold, for a dataset, you need to assess the extent to which the release of the dataset would invade an individual's privacy." *

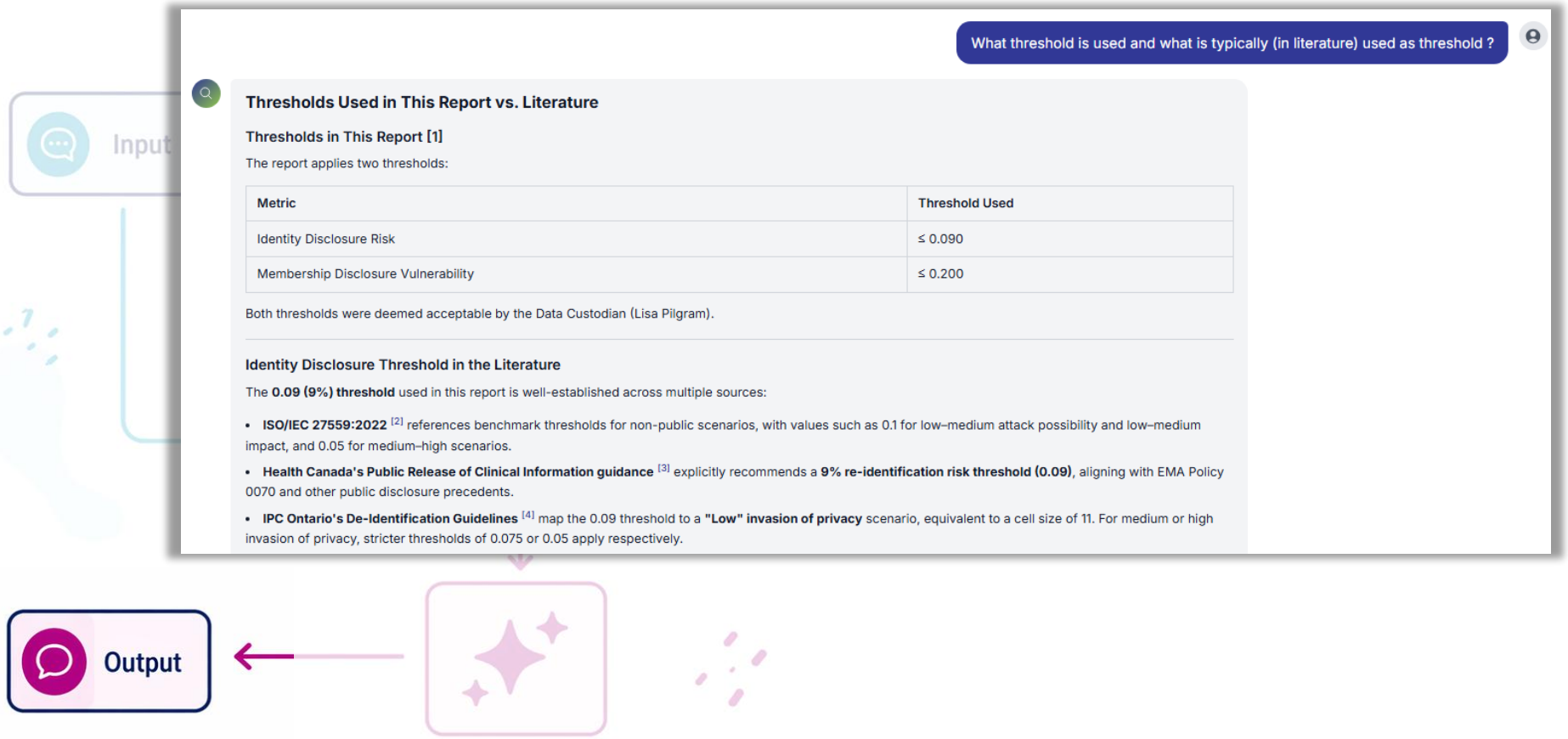
"For example, if the applicable threshold is 0.09 and the re-identification risk is 0.06 (as per the example in Section 2.6), then the data can be considered to be de-identified and therefore, non-personal information (0.06<0.09)." *

Table B.2 — Benchmark thresholds for identifiable groups (attack of entity in population or sample) **

Scenario	Content (Matrix)	Threshold
Public	High possibility of attack, low impact	Max 0,1
	High possibility of attack, medium impact	Max 0,075
	High possibility of attack, high impact	Max 0,05
Non-public	Low-med possibility of attack, low-medium impact	Avg 0,1
	Medium possibility of attack, medium impact	Avg 0,075
	Medium-high possibility of attack, medium-high impact	Avg 0,05

* from the *De-identification Guidelines for Structured Data* published by the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario. 2025.
** from ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Information security management systems

Understanding & Interpretation: Retrieval-Augmented Generation



Use Cases In Practice

Q&A Risk Assessment Reports
Extract information from a dense report, clarify terminology, concepts and methods and discuss interpretation and implications.
Tool: Woodway Assurance EviData®

Review De-Identification Reports
Check against defined criteria from the De-identification Guidelines for Structured Data published by the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (2025).
Tool: Open AI ChatGPT

Review De-Identification Methodology
Evaluate a de-identification methodology against defined criteria from good practice.
Tool: Open AI ChatGPT

Review Data Sharing Agreements
Check against defined criteria from the De-identification Guidelines for Structured Data published by the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (2025).
Tool: Open AI ChatGPT

Interested in Discussing Further ?

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How Did Things Go?
(We Really Want To Know)

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Thank you!