

A holistic approach to data privacy for the Al era

Thursday, 10 April

08:00-09:00 PST

11:00-12:00 EST

17:00-18:00 CET





Welcome and Introductions

Panelists



Nimrod Vax Co-Founder and Chief Product Officer **BigID**



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BigID

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Agenda

- 1. Global View of Al Legislative Developments
- 2. Similarities between GDPR and EU AI Act
- 3. CCPA & Automated Decision Making
- 4. Operational Similarities between Privacy & Al
- 5. Fireside Chat with Nimrod Vax
- 6. Join BigID at the IAPP GPS in April!



Where do we stand in 2025

US:

Al Executive Order

Canada:

Al & Data Act, June 2022 - reduce risks and increase transparency

China:

Draft AI Regulation



European Union:

Comprehensive AI Act AI Liability Directive

Singapore:

Al Verify - toolkit to ensure compliance with **Al ethics**

Brazil:

Comprehensive AI Bill

	Jurisdictions in focus			
Argentina	China	Israel	Singapore	
Australia	Colombia	Japan	South Korea	
Bangladesh	Egypt	Mauritius	Taiwan	
Brazil	EU	New Zealand	United Arab Emirates	
Canada	India	Peru	U.K.	
Chile	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia	U.S.	





Highlighting Key Al Laws

Key Al Laws / Frameworks to be aware of as a privacy professional:

- 1. **EU Al Act** set the tone for Al laws by establishing a risk-based framework that prioritizes transparency, accountability, and ethical Al development. Its alignment with the GDPR underscores the importance of integrating privacy protections into Al systems.
- 2. Australian Government 2023 Al Framework stricter regulation of automated decision making and profiling. Emphasizes privacy by design and compliance with existing privacy laws.
- 3. Multiple Californian Al Laws, including laws requiring transparency of datasets used to train models and mandating disclosures of Al-created content used for certain defined purposes.
- **4. Colorado Artificial Intelligence Act** aims to protect individuals from risks associated with algorithmic discrimination and requires Al assessments
- 5. New York City Local Law 144 requires employers who use AI for hiring to subject AI systems to bias audits regularly.





Similarities between GDPR and EU AI Act

The GDPR and EU AI Act share a common foundation in the following:

- 1. Risk-Based Approach: Both use a risk-tiered framework. GDPR focuses on high-risk processing, while the EU AI Act categorizes AI systems based on risk levels.
- **2. Fundamental Rights Protection**: Both aim to safeguard fundamental rights, privacy and data protection of individuals in the EU.
- **3. Transparency Requirements**: GDPR mandates transparency in data processing, while the EU AI Act requires transparency in AI system operations.
- **4. Accountability and Governance**: Both result in organizations having to implement compliance programs, conduct assessments and ensure appropriate oversight.



Upcoming: CCPA and Automated Decision Making

- Adds the right to opt-out of Automated Decision Making Technology (ADMT).
- Scope includes businesses that:
 - Make significant decisions using ADMT.
 - Use ADMT for extensive profiling.
- Opt-out via cookie banner alone is not considered compliant.
- A consumer may not be asked to opt-in for one year following an opt-out.
- Notice and consent must occur "pre-use", ideally at the point of collection.
- A new access right to learn about why and how ADMT is used (generally) and how it was used to make a decision about this consumer (specifically).





Operational Similarities between Privacy and Al

1. Inventory / Data Mapping

- Organizations need to be able to identify AI systems, what data was used for training those systems, and what personal information the AI systems use.
- Not all AI is generative, and all uses of AI should be documented.
- Definition of an Al system: Models + data + use.

2. Data Minimization

- As required under privacy laws, companies must limit the collection of personal information by AI to what is truly necessary for its intended purpose.
- Personal information used by AI should be kept only as long as needed.
- Stale data in AI not only creates security and privacy risk, but also affects the quality of AI results.

3. Data Subject Rights

- In some cases, individuals have (or will have) the right to access how AI was used to make decisions that affect them.
- Other rights, such as correction and deletion also apply to personal information used for Al.





Operational Similarities between Privacy and Al

4. Al Assessments

- Similar to privacy laws, assessments of AI systems must be conducted for privacy, security, and bias risks prior to deployment.

5. Consent

- Individuals must be able to opt-out of automated decision making in many jurisdictions.
- Automated decision making = decision making without human intervention.

6. Security Controls

- Strong technical and organizational controls need to be implemented to protect data processed by AI systems.
- Prompt injection and other new attack vectors increase the risk of inadvertent exposure.

7. Contractual Requirements

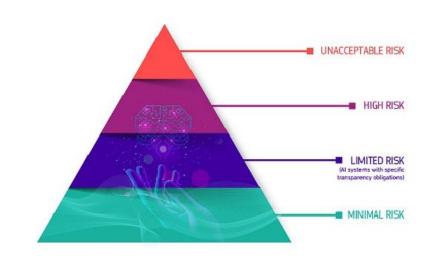
- Vendor and customer agreements
- Notification requirements and optionality





Key Components of Al Governance

- 1. Al Governance Committee made up of cross-functional stakeholders
- 2. Leverage general **frameworks** to define program controls:
 - NIST AI Risk Management Framework (AI RMF)
 - ISO 42001 Standard (Artificial Intelligence Management System)
- 3. Defining permitted and restricted use cases, aligned with a recognized **risk-tiering** framework.
 - a. For example, the EU AI Act defines 4 risk classifications: minimal, limited, high, and unacceptable (see image)
- 4. Operational tasks, including defining implementing **controls**; creating **policies**, standards and training; and completing Al **assessments** prior to launches





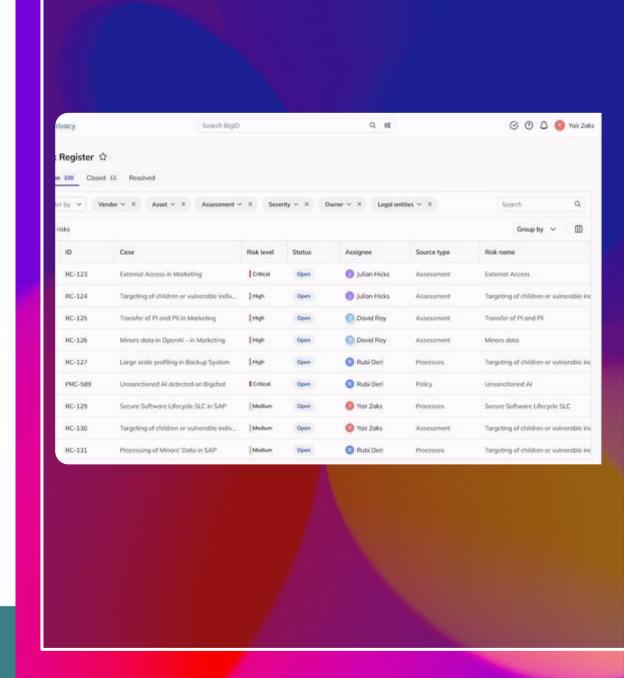
Data as a Foundation

Privacy and AI governance both start with data as their foundation.

Need to know your data

Robust Al governance programs should contain the following activities:

- Inventory of all AI and non-AI assets
- Risk management practices, which include an ability to identify, assess and track risks in a risk register
- Data maps
- Remediation processes
- Governance (expanded on in the following slide)



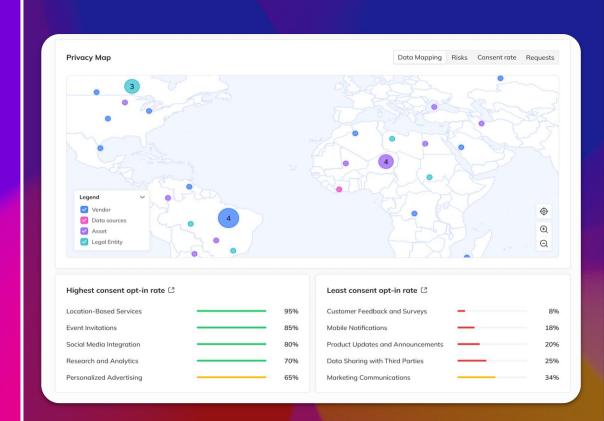


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Breaking Down the Silos Between Privacy & Security

Privacy and security teams must work together for AI governance:

- Al Governance Committee: A cross-functional team should collaborate to ensure that use of Al aligns with privacy, security, data governance and other compliance and ethical standards.
- Embedding Al governance into existing privacy and security programs: Rather than treating Al as a separate compliance issue, integrating Al oversight into existing governance structures (e.g., assessments and risk management) enhances accountability and efficiency.
- Aligning data risk with Al use risk: Al adds a new layer that isn't specifically privacy or security, but relates to how the data is used and whether it's permissible and/or requires further steps based on Al laws.



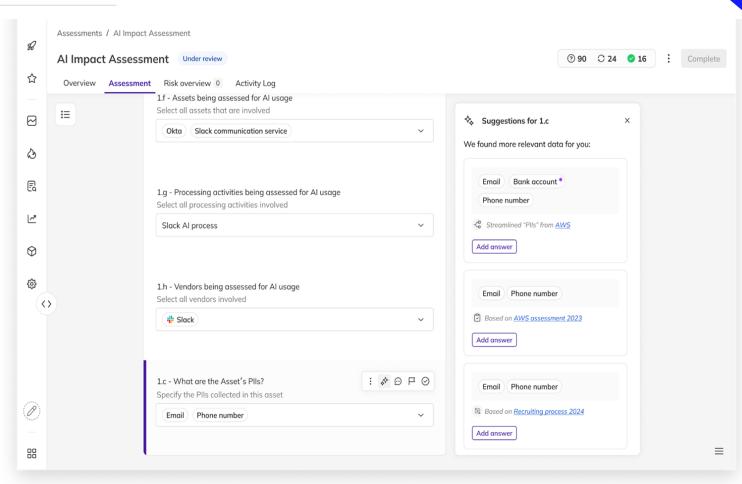




Data Driven Privacy & Al Risk Assessment

Automate risk Assessments in privacy, AI, data sharing etc

- Power risk assessments with discovered data dynamically
- Supplement with customizable survey questionnaire
- Al assisted to aid DPO & CPO



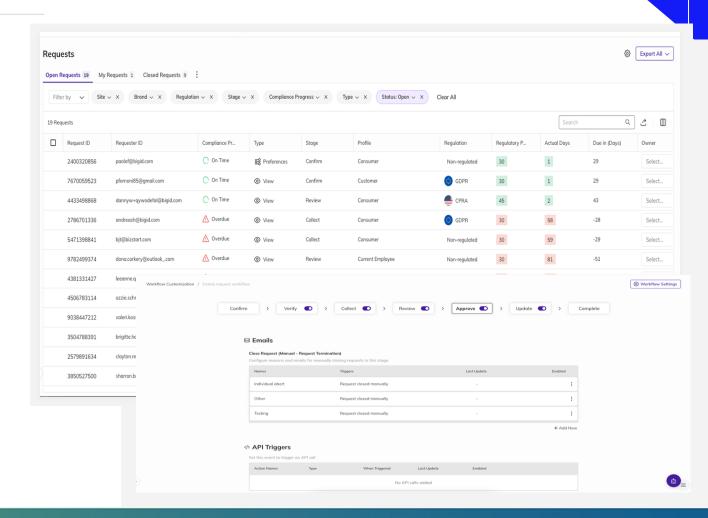




Al Preference Portal

Provide employees & consumers Al preference self-service

- GDPR & CCPA compliant DSR requests with Identity verification
- Capture privacy and AI consent around data usage
- Manage & track customer & employee requests
- Integrate into your ticketing systems







Fireside Chat: An Industry Veteran's Perspective





What's Next? 2025 AI Predictions

- 1. A shift to the states for AI regulation in the US.
- 2. New / shifting roles (e.g., Chief Al Officer, Chief Trust Officer).
- 3. More or less global regulatory alignment?
- 4. Expanding privacy rules.
- 5. Increased focus on AI certifications (e.g., NIST RMF, ISO 42001)
- 6. Agentic Al privacy operations



Agentic Privacy Assessment

Augment the privacy operations team to multiply effectiveness while maintaining a person in the loop:

- Connect to your data infrastructure
- Identify AI and Privacy risks
- Initiate Risk Assessments
- Semantically index your Privacy and Data Policies
- Suggest the appropriate AI/PIA template
- Suggest responses to assessment questionnaire
- Assign questions with suggested answers to owners
- Follow up and report on progress
- Continuous compliance



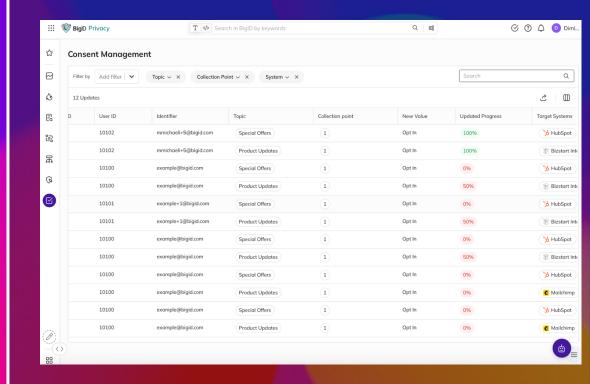




Universal Consent for Privacy in Prompts

Implement universal consent across AI Agents and Bots

- Automatically identify sharing of personal information in chats and AI applications
- Prompt the user for consent if needed
- sync across Web & mobile





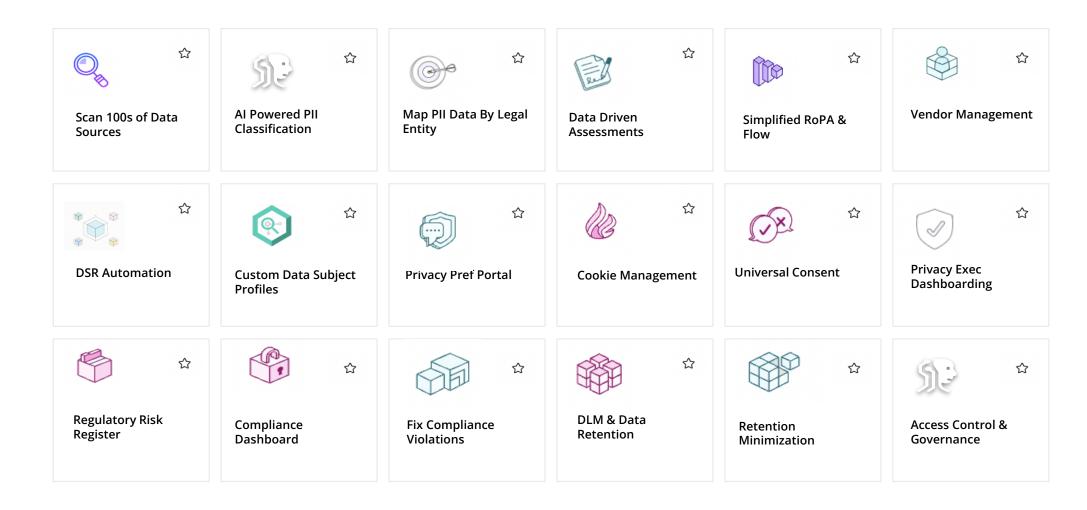


About BigID





BigID's Integrated Privacy & Compliance Suite







Connecting the Dots in Data & Al

BigID Is a Privacy and AI Leader:

- Leader in Forrester Privacy Wave
- Leader in IDC Privacy Analysis
- Leader in GigaOM Privacy
- Only Privacy Suite with Data Minimization
- Newest & most Modern privacy suite
- Bridges Privacy with Security
- Bridges Privacy with Data & Al

Visit us at IAPP Global Privacy Summit booth #30



Figure 1
Forrester Wave[™]: Privacy Management Software, Q4 2023

THE FORRESTER WAVE™

Privacy Management Software

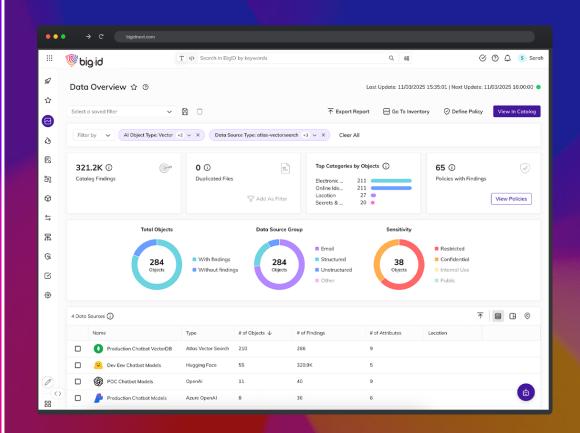
Q4 2023



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Connecting the Dots in Data & Al

- Unified platform for data + Al visibility & control
- Addresses data & Al governance, security, privacy and compliance in one platform
- Built on a foundation of Know Your Data & Al
- With Al Powered Actions delivered as modular Apps on core
- Al augmentation spread across discovery, classification, inference, search and taking actions
- Bridges Al controls with genAl data







Questions and Answers

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