

Data Protection Considerations for Artificial Intelligence

Julya Rebstock, CIPT
Information Governance Practice Manager
Symantec by Broadcom

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There are fundamental differences in the possible effects on our people depending on how and why they are engaging with AI...

There are typically 3 primary pathways of access to Artificial Intelligence:

1. Users (employees, citizens, etc.) accessing publicly available GenAI such as ChatGPT, BARD, etc.
 - a. Presents data exfiltration risks for Organizations
2. Employees/students accessing enterprise contracted AI such as via corporate applications or websites.
 - a. Presents data exfiltration risks for Organizations but usually has a security framework
3. Organizations building out their own AI models/apps for use in their business that will be accessed by others.
 - a. What data will be used to train? Where could it be shared?



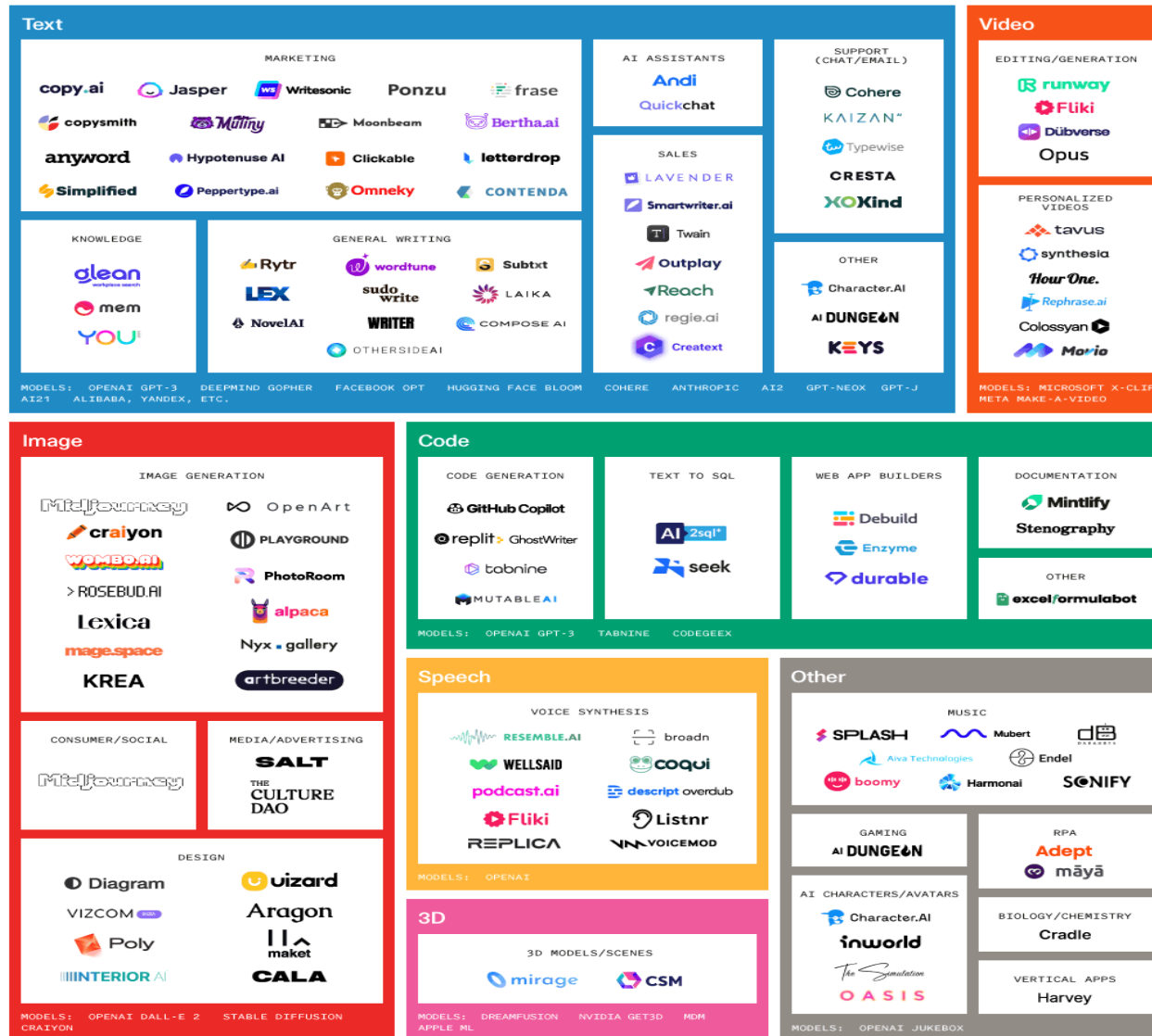


The Generative AI Application Landscape v2

A work in progress



What are you looking for?



Purpose built for...

- Text
- Video
- Images
- Code
- Speech
- 3D
- Other

AI Apps

Purpose built on...

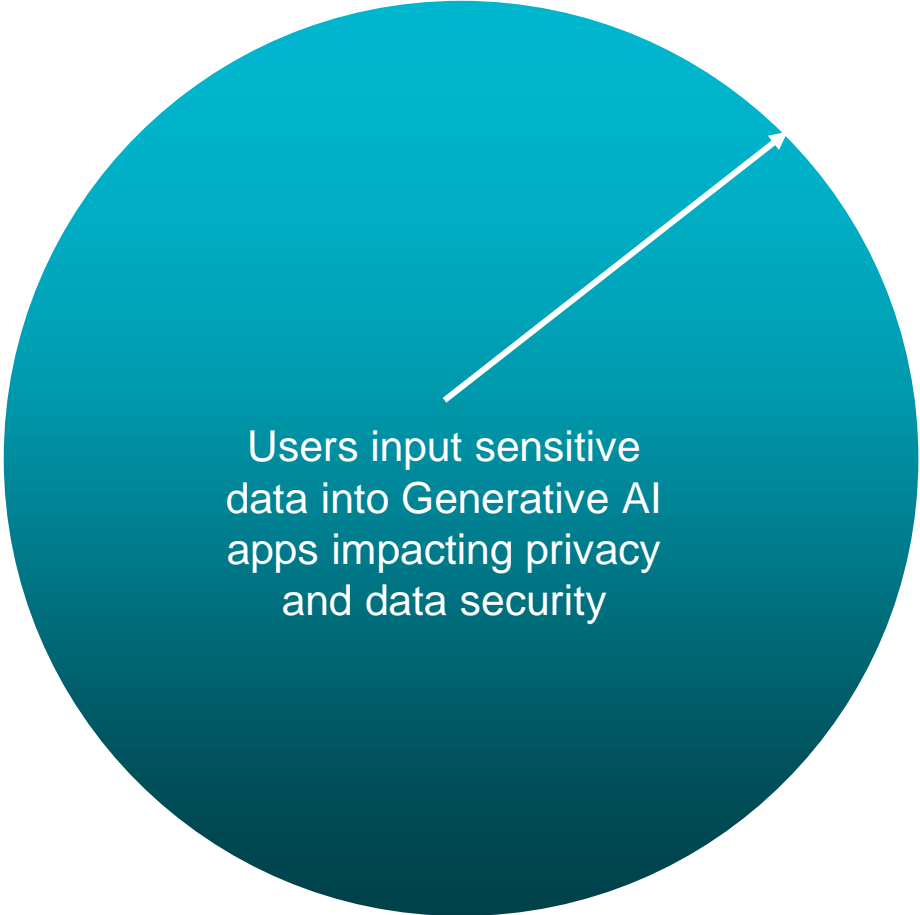
- AWS AI services
- Google AI Platform
- Azure Machine Learning
- IBM Watson

AI as a Service

<https://research-assets.cbinsights.com/2022/11/14115447/SC-genAI-map.png>

How Generative AI impacts you?

Exfiltration:



Users input sensitive data into Generative AI apps impacting privacy and data security

Infiltration:

Generative AI used by bad actors to design better attacks

- phishing email copy
- fake Gen AI portals
- malware design
- deep fakes

Symantec Security Center

Stay ahead of tomorrow's threats and security incidents with the latest information from the global leader in cyber security.

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Consider these Questions:

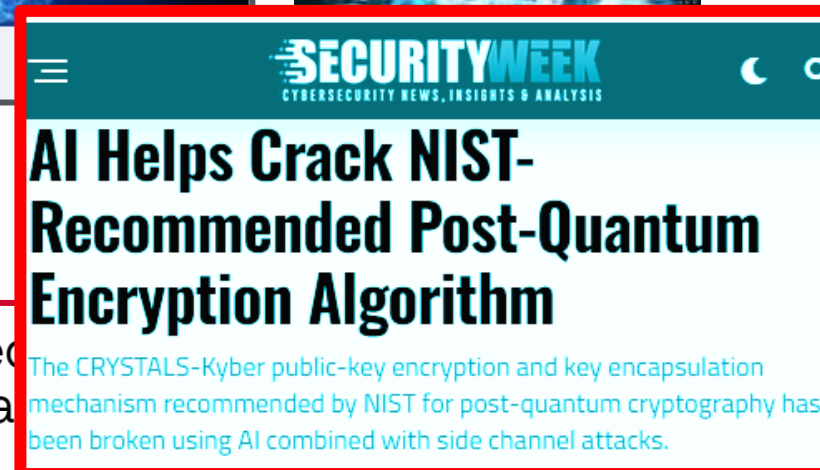
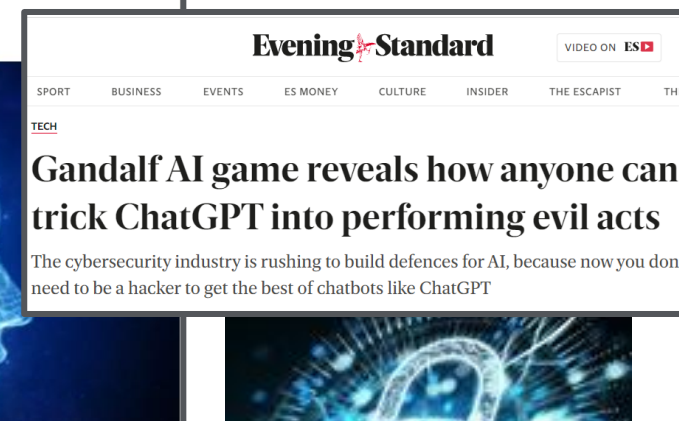
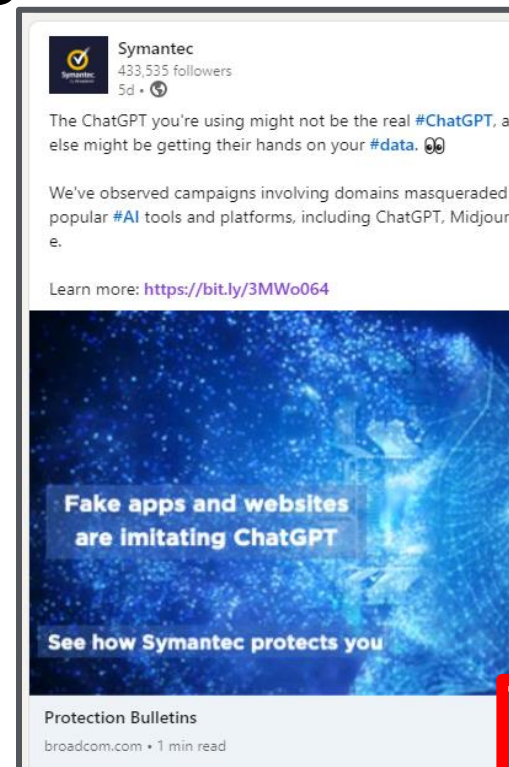
- Is accessing these services allowed?
 - *Should you allow access to the services?*
- How will it be used and by whom?
- What are the potential risks?
 - Security
 - Privacy
 - Legal
 - Regulatory
 - Economic
 - Human Rights
- What can we do?



Generative AI: Security Risks

- Already being used to create:
 - Phishing campaigns
 - Keyloggers
 - Malicious code
 - “Deep fakes”
 - Virtual machines “inside” of ChatGPT
 - Undetectable steganography malware
 - AI poisoning & “sleeper agents”
 - Per FTC AI is “turbocharging fraud”
 - Which account profile used?
- ChatGPT has already had more than one data breach (due to an open source vulnerability that revealed other users chat histories)

Group-IB Discovers 100K+ Compromised ChatGPT Accounts on Dark Web Marketplace
Asia-Pacific region tops the list



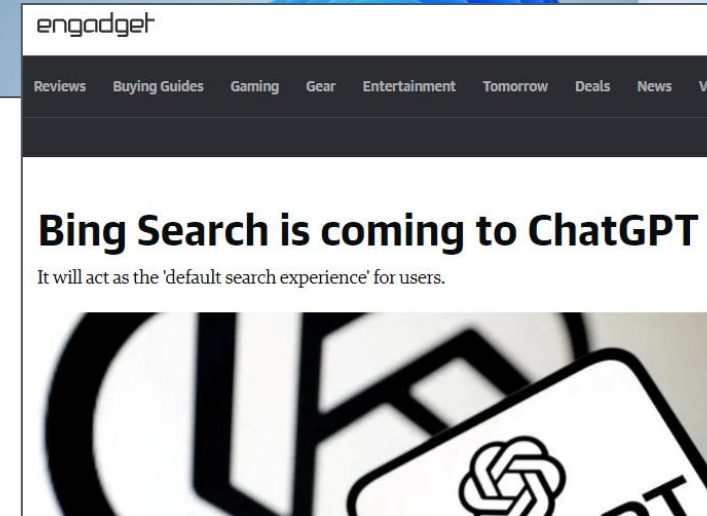
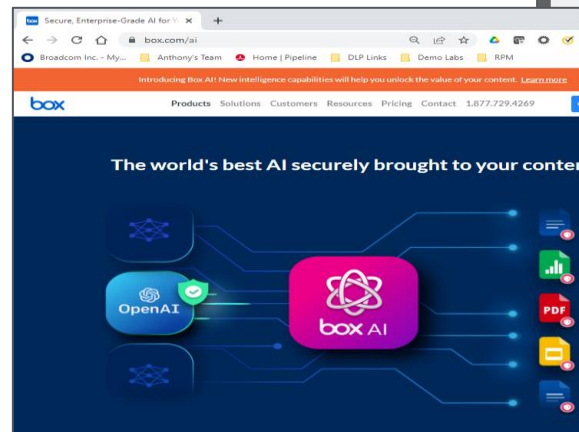
Generative AI: Integrations

Microsoft

- Microsoft announced integration into **Windows 11 and O365** for “Copilot which will help edit, summarize, create, and compare documents.”
- Google’s Bard/Gemini for Google Cloud, MakerSuite, and Workspace.
- LinkedIn, Slack, Teams, Box among others already using ChatGPT
- Anthropic's Claude, Meta's Llama
- Various Android AI from apps and OEM
- iOS AI

“With the new features, users will be able to transcribe meeting notes during a Skype call, summarize long email threads to quickly draft suggested replies, request to create a specific chart in Excel, and turn a Word document into a

ds.
concept called
essentially rides along
es to understand
t 365 data. The
email and on their
e documents
sentations they’ve
meeting with, and
ms platform,
can then ask
s write a status
documents across
d then draft an email
with an update.” -
tech/openai-gpt-



OpenAI - “One stop shop for the world’s data”

- Microsoft Windows 11 OS, O365 “Copilot”, Bing & Edge
- Box
- LinkedIn
- Slack “Einstein”
- Grammarly
- Snapchat
- Koo (X/Twitter rival)
- Quizlet
- Instacart
- Shopify
- Android & iOS apps
- Duolingo
- Expedia
- Insider
- FiscalNote
- Ghost
- KAYAK
- Klarna Shopping
- Milo Family
- OpenTable
- Speak
- Wolfram
- Zapier (interacts w/>5k apps)
- **OpenAI GPT Store offers >3M Custom AI Bots**

Plugins: web browser, code interpreter, retrieval

Generative AI: Privacy Concerns

- Any data presented to it becomes its property and can be reviewed by staffers.
 - API submitted data not used to train the LLM but still retained 30 days
 - Public site data may be used to train the LLM, users have a specific Opt-Out form to complete if they don't want their data used
- Lack of Transparency
 - How was data collected?
 - How is it processed?
 - How are decisions made?
 - “Automated discrimination” and bias concerns
- How do you comply with “*right to be forgotten*” or “*access request*” with a learning model?
- Data scraped from internet is regulated differently across privacy jurisdictions globally and may not meet “legal basis” required for collection, storage, and processing.
- AI used to process data is typically considered “3rd party processing”



Generative AI: Legal Concerns

- Do AI companies have the rights to the training data?
 - Liability risk for web scraping technologies
 - “Posting publicly is not implied consent” <https://jolt.law.harvard.edu/assets/articlePDFs/v34/6.-Xiao-Bad-Bots-Regulating-the-Scraping-of-Public-Personal-Information.pdf>
- Is the output of generative AI new and original content, or a derivative of the data sets it trained on?
 - Can you guarantee the data returned wasn’t copyrighted?
 - How do you attribute source?
- Can you trust the information you are seeing?
 - AI “**hallucinations**” are an issue.
 - What if the output is misleading or dangerous?
 - How are decisions made?
 - AI now also faces “sleeper agents”
- Could be considered “3rd party software” but YOUR company may not have a license.



HOME > TECH

Clearview AI scraped 30 billion images from Facebook and other social media sites, then turned them to cops: it puts everyone into a police line-up'

Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert Apr 2, 2023, 9:18 PM CDT

Simon Willison's Weblog

Lawyer cites fake cases invented by ChatGPT, judge is not amused

Legal Twitter is having [tremendous fun](#) right now reviewing the latest documents from the case [Mata v. Avianca, Inc. \(1:22-cv-01461\)](#). Here's a neat summary:

So, wait. They file a brief that cites cases fabricated by ChatGPT. The court asks them to file copies of the opinions. And then they go back to ChatGPT and ask it to write the opinions, and then they file them?

[Beth Wilensky](#), May 26 2023

Generative AI: Regulatory Concerns

EU Artificial Intelligence Act - proposed text approved Feb 2, 2024

- Banned: Social credit scoring, emotion recognition, predictive policing, “real-time” biometric identification, exploitation/manipulation ←
- High Risk: Quite complex to determine, many exceptions to be explored
 - Medical devices
 - Infrastructure
 - Education/training
 - Law enforcement, migration, asylum management
 - Judicial/democratic
- Obligations:
 - Summarize training data used
 - Respect the Copyright Directive
 - Enforce watermarking, metadata identification and cryptographic methods
 - Continuous monitoring of General Purpose AI (GPAI) in case it evolves into GPAI with Systemic Risks
 - Ensure good data and cybersecurity for the AI and its infrastructure



Generative AI: Regulatory Concerns (cont'd)

US AI Governance Law and Policy

- Executive orders:
 - [Maintaining American Leadership in AI](#)
 - [Promoting the Use of Trustworthy AI in the Federal Government](#)
- Acts and bills:
 - [AI Training Act](#)
 - [National AI Initiative Act](#) (Division E, Sec. 5001; in force)
 - [AI in Government Act](#) (Division U, Sec. 101; in force)
 - [Algorithmic Accountability Act](#) (Draft)
 - [National AI Commission Act](#) (Draft)
 - [Digital Platform Commission Act](#) (Draft)
 - [Transparent Automated Governance Act](#) (Draft)
- Relevant:
 - FTC Act, Section 5 (in force)
 - Title VII of the Civil Rights Act (in force)
 - Americans with Disabilities Act (in force)
 - Age Discrimination in Employment Act (in force)
 - Genetic Information and Nondiscrimination Act (in force)
 - American Data Privacy and Protection Act ([draft](#))
 - Health Equity and Accountability Act ([draft](#))



Generative AI: Regulatory Concerns (cont'd)

US Healthcare Specific

- [Healthcare Sector Cybersecurity](#)
- Health Equity and Accountability Act ([draft](#))
- HIPAA **[expect updates to HIPAA Security Rules](#)**
 - LLM use could require collection and storage of excessive quantities of PHI
 - Opt-in to data sharing? Must be defined and limited use
 - Review data access to and use of PHI within the models only for specific limited purposes
 - **BAA required with the vendor of the AI**

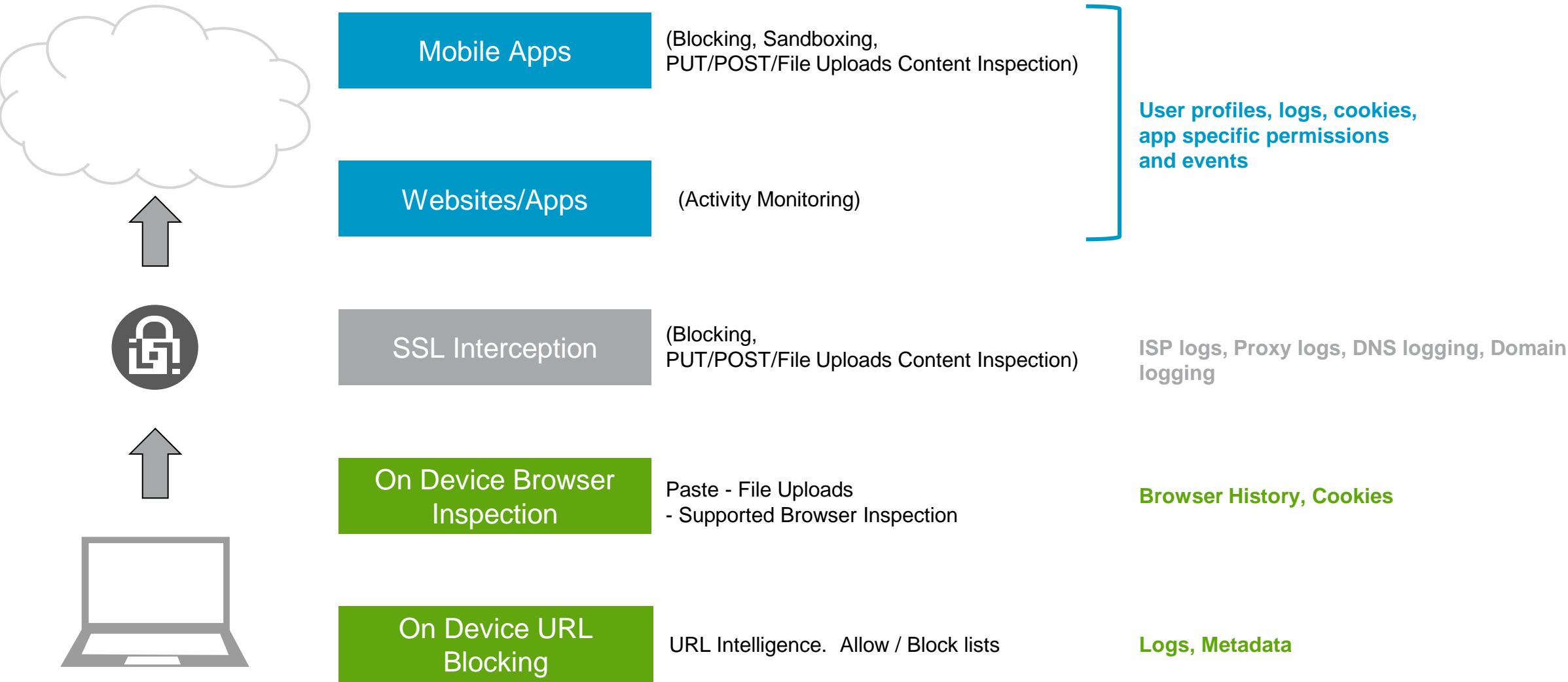


Generative AI: Economic Concerns

- Many AI integrations bypass website “pay walls” impacting the revenue streams for content creators. AI aggregators/summaries may:
 - Deny “referral” credit to websites
 - Avoid redirect and notification options
 - Avoid ads, cookies/tracking, subscriptions
 - Deny affiliate link capabilities
- Multiple AI integrations allow for video summaries (such as from YouTube)
 - May not register the “view”, affecting the creator’s algorithm statistics
 - Disrupts ad revenues commonly shown during videos
 - Limits discovery of additional content normally advertised and “subscribe” or “follow”
- Content creators/providers that rely on internet revenue methods lose valuable income streams. Many of these are small businesses or independents.

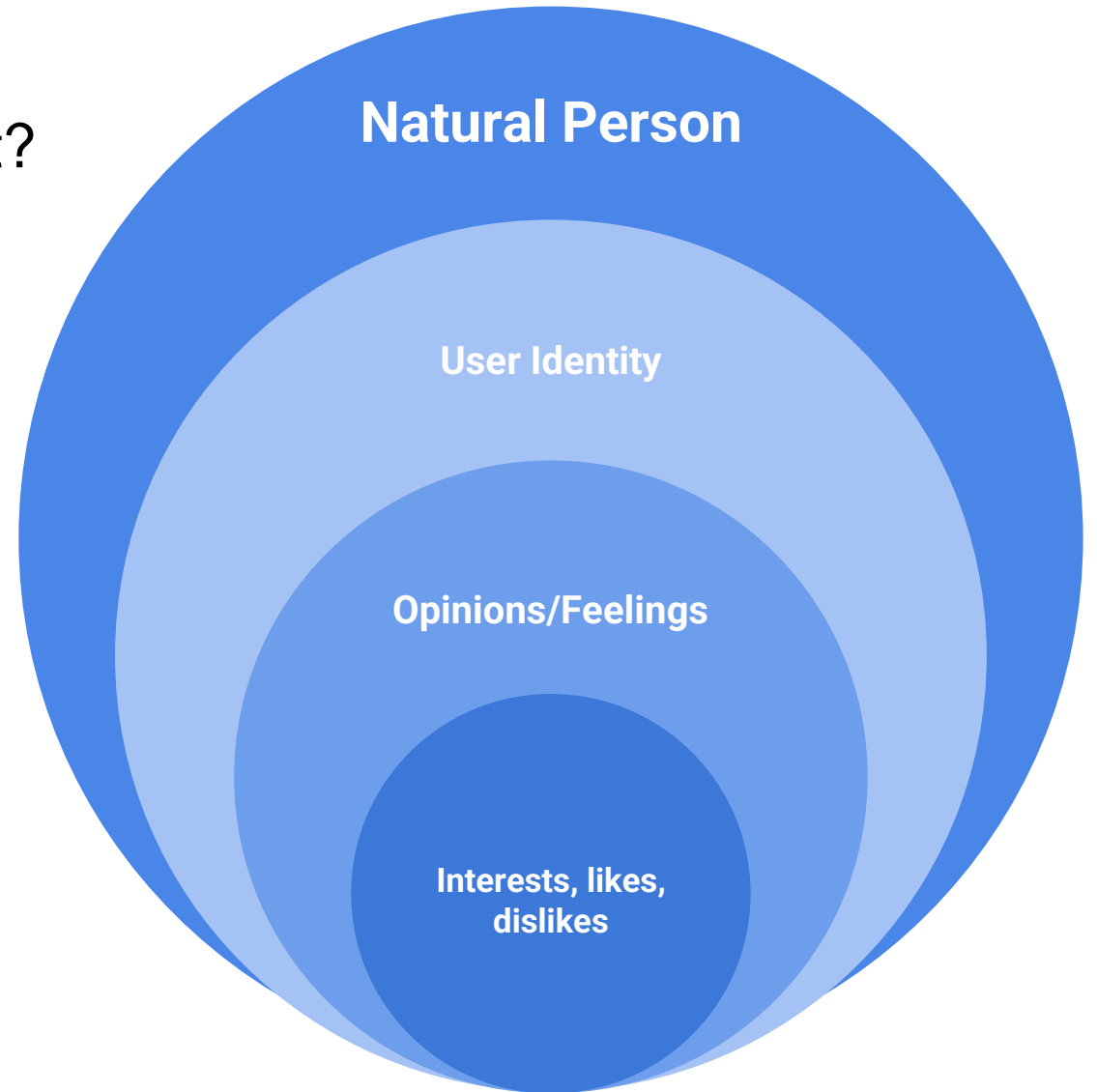


Layered Data Inspection and Collection



Generative AI: Human Rights

What does all that collected data represent?

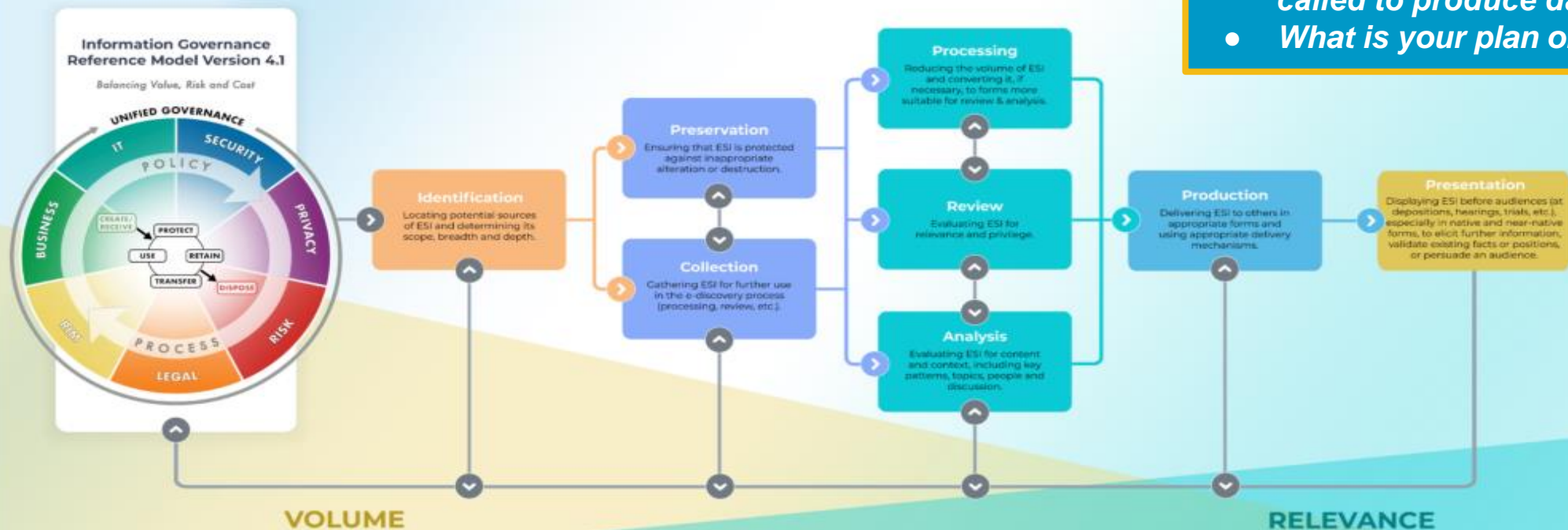


Collecting and Retaining Data is a LIABILITY



Electronic Discovery Reference Model

- “It’s not a question of IF you will be called to produce data, but WHEN”
- What is your plan on how to respond?



What can we do? Don't recreate the wheel!

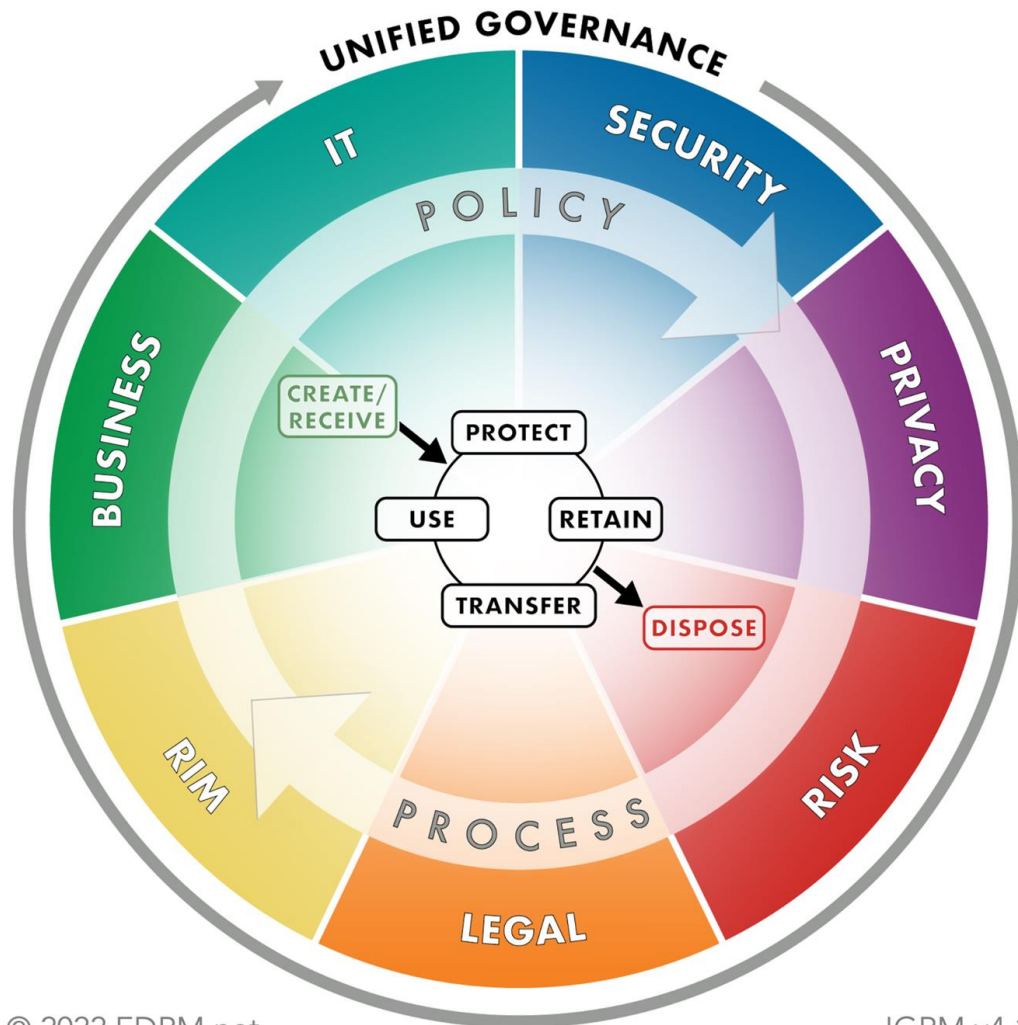
<https://edrm.net/resources/frameworks-and-standards/privacy-and-security-risk-reduction-model/>



What can we do? Help to define the data lifecycle

Information Governance Reference Model (IGRM)

Balancing Value, Risk and Cost



Enabling proper Information Governance and DATA lifecycle management is imperative.

The Information Governance Reference Model is also part of the EDRM and helps organizations to frame the data they are collecting, using and retaining.

As Global partners and industry leaders, we need synchronization

GDPR	EDRM - IGRM - PSRRM	EU AI Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Protection• Regulation Compliance• Global Impact• Standardization• Risk Assessments• Accountability Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Protection• Regulation Compliance• Global Impact• Standardization• Risk Assessments• Accountability Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Protection• Regulation Compliance• Global Impact• Standardization• Risk Assessments• Accountability Principles

Thank You

Julya Rebstock

Information Governance Practice Manager

julya.rebstock@broadcom.com

+1 936-306-8518

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/julya-rebstock>

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