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## Data Risk & Resilience: Navigating the Nexus Between Privacy, Cyber & Al

## Welcome & Introductions







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## Agenda

- **1**. Key Findings from the 2024 ACC CLO Report
- 2. Balancing Risks, Regulations & Innovation
- 3. Challenges & Opportunities in AI & Data Risk Management
- 4. Future-Proof Strategy Unleashing the Power of AI

# What are Chief Legal Officers most concerned about?



Created in collaboration with **exterro** 

669 Chief Legal Officers/General Counsel

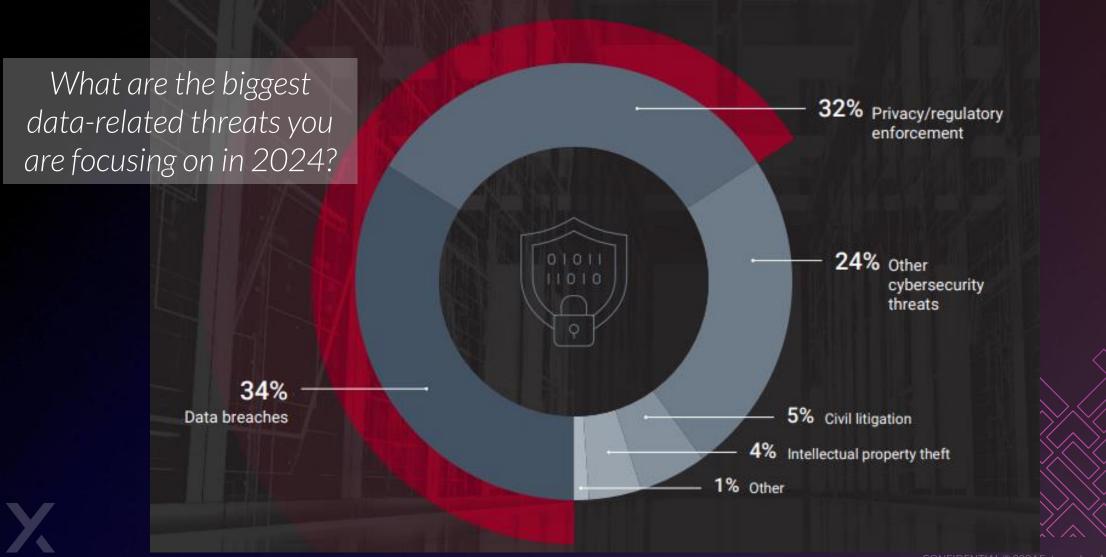
Across 20 Industries

31 Countries



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## CLO's Biggest Concerns Revolve Around Data



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## Balancing Risks, Regulations & Innovation

## Notable Privacy, Cyber and AI Laws & Regulations

- Privacy. 18 states now have comprehensive data privacy laws that impose requirements around data minimization, data impact assessments, responding to data subject requests, and data classification.
- Old School Cybersecurity. Most of the 50 states have affirmative data security requirements around name + something highly sensitive, including the duty to maintain "reasonable" security around that data. Data governance and insight is critical to compliance and risk prevention.
- New School Cybersecurity. Many of the new omnibus state privacy laws impose affirmative security requirements around a broader set of data (triggering broader data classification requirements). Emerging states like NY and others are pushing forward affirmative data security requirements as well, requiring data minimization and classification as a policy.
- AI Laws & Opportunities. States like Utah and Colorado have new AI laws in effect that require careful data governance. Good data governance also drives opportunity. Think brakes on a racecar.

## **Utah Artificial Intelligence Policy Act**



- Effective Date. May 1, 2024
- <u>Application</u>. Applies to the use of generative AI.
- <u>General Requirements</u>. For general organizations, must disclose to a consumer if generative AI is being used if asked.
- <u>Regulated Professional Requirements</u>. Regulated professionals (i.e., health care) must disclose verbally or in writing prior to using generative AI.
- Enforcement. No private right of action. Enforced by Utah Division of Consumer Protection and Attorney General. \$2,500 -\$5,000 per violation.
- <u>Defense</u>. No defense to blame Al for consumer protection violations. Businesses are accountable for the outputs of their Al systems.

## Colorado Artificial Intelligence Act



- Effective Date. February 1, 2026
- Passed: May 17, 2024
- <u>Scope</u>. Imposes governance, risk assessments, disclosure, and documentation requirements on developers and deployers of AI. Impacts "high-risk" AI systems, which can relate to the delivery of health care.
- <u>Governor Statement</u>. Hopes the law to receive some clarity before 2026 effective date so scope may change.
- Enforcement. No private right of action, can only be enforced by the CO AG.

## The EU AI Act



Takes a **"risk based"** approach, classifying AI systems according to separate tiers:

- 1. prohibited
- 2. high-risk
- 3. limited risk
- minimal risk (e.g., spam filters and AI within video games)





- "High risk" systems will be subject to strict requirements on:
- risk management system
- transparency and data governance
- human oversight
- conformity assessment (CE marking)

Foundation models (e.g. LLMs) will be a regulated category

→ Fines up to €30 million or, up to 6% of total global revenue for worst offenses
 → Unlikely to apply until 2025, at the earliest



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### Privacy & Al Governance Structure



## Balancing Data Minimization & AI Model Requirements

#### **Data Minimization**

- Limit collection
- Directly relevant and necessary
- Specified purpose
- Retain data only as long as necessary

#### **AI Models**

- Expansive need for data
- Web scraping
- Repurposing existing data
- Licensing data from third parties

## Challenges & Opportunities in AI & Data Risk Management

## Questions

Do you know where all your data is stored?

Can you easily and quickly respond to requests for data (DSAR, e-discovery, investigation, breach notification, etc.)? Do you know how long to keep data and when to dispose of it?

Do you know what regulations govern your data?

Do you know what 3rd Parties access or have your data?

## Questions

Do you know where all your data is stored?

Is personal or sensitive data being used to train AI models?

Can you easily and quickly respond to requests for data (DSAR, e-discovery, investigation, breach notification, etc.)?

Do we have consent to use personal data?

Do you know how long to

keep data and when to

dispose of it?

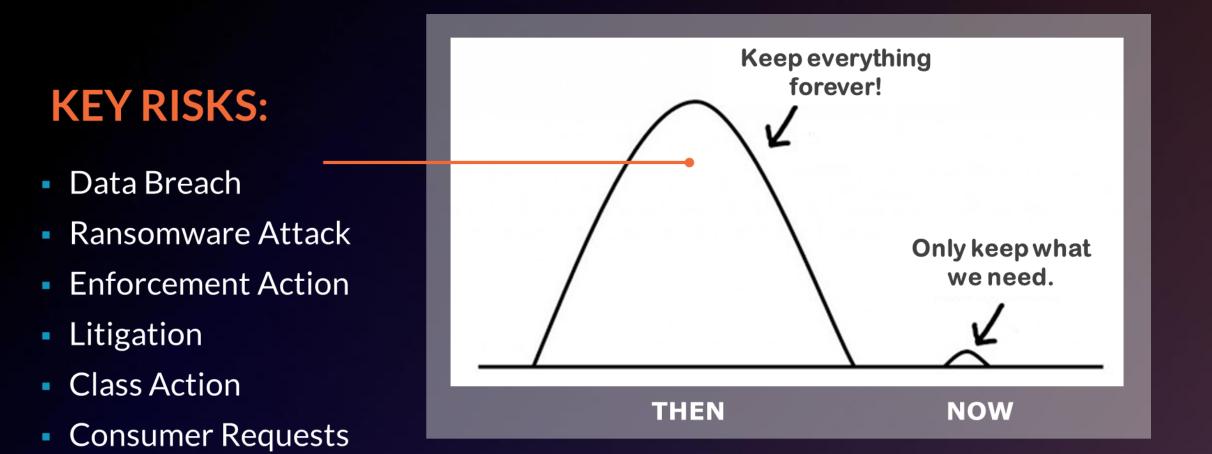
Do you know what regulations govern your data?

What business processes are using AI?

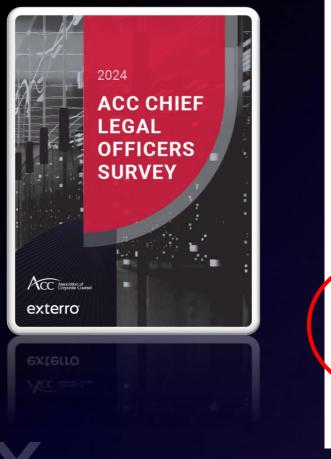
Do you know what 3rd Parties access or have your data?

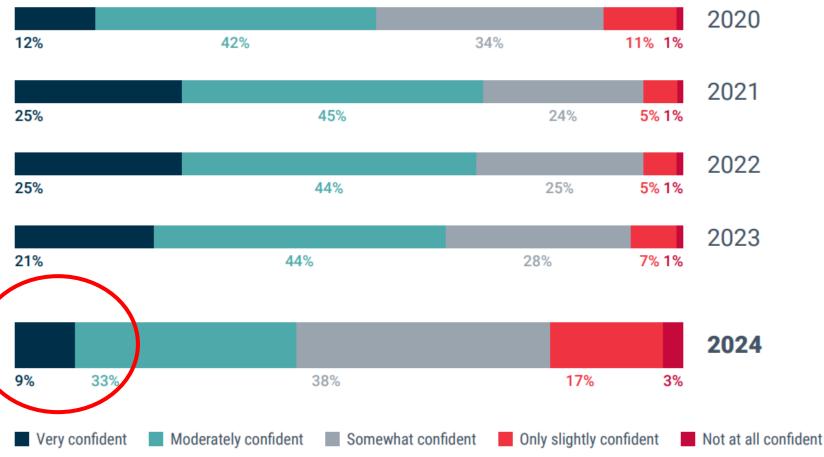
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## **Over-Retaining Data is a Liability!**



## Fewer CLOs are Confident in their Ability to Mitigate Emerging Data Risks





## **Opportunity & Competitive Advantage**



## A Future-Proof Data Risk Management Strategy

## Are You Ready for Boom?





Litigation

Breach or Cyber Attack

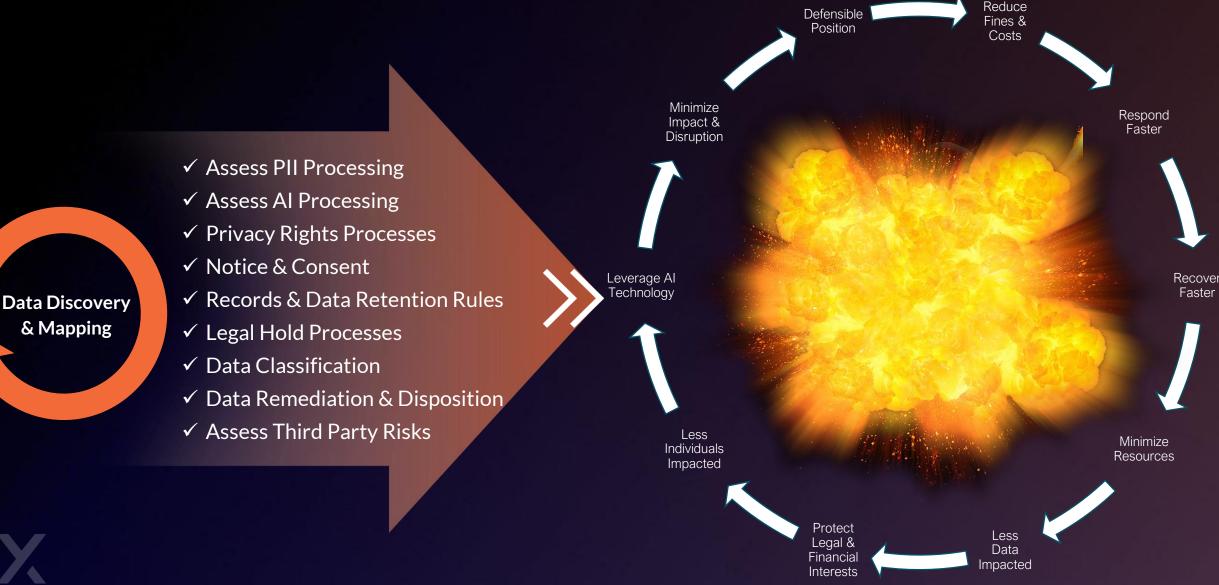
Enforcement Action



Investigation

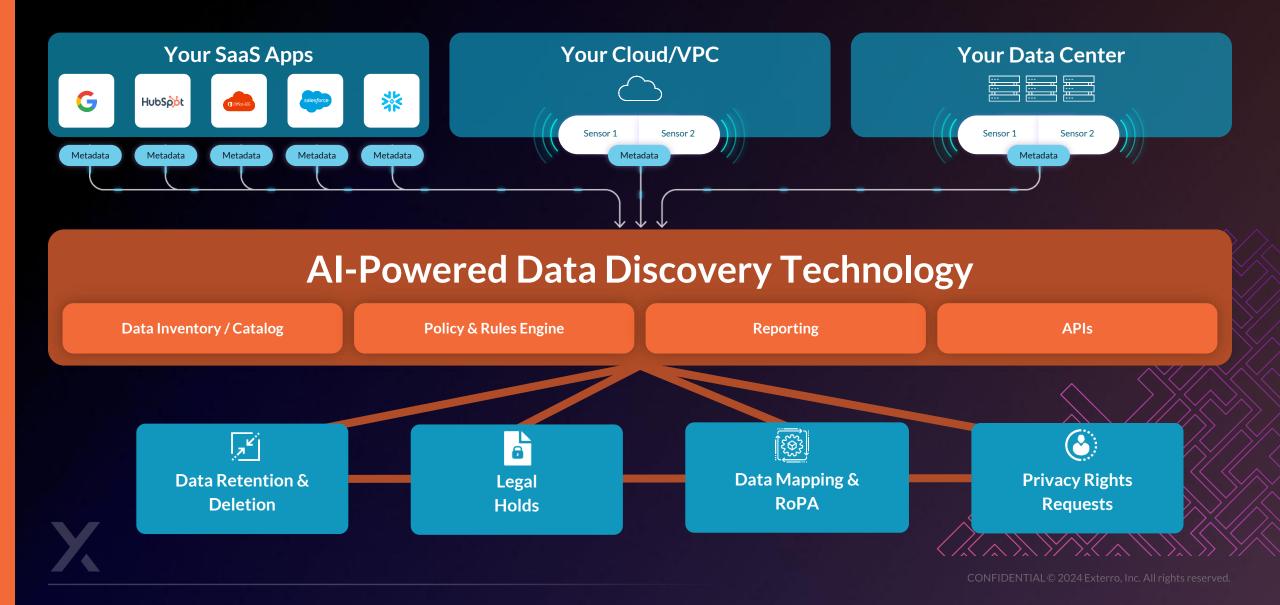
**AI TECHNOLOGY** 

## Impact of a Strong Data Risk Management Strategy



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## Unleashing The Power of Data Discovery



## Thank You!







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## A Complete Orchestrated Solution

