



Creating Infinite  
Possibilities.

# Privacy Posture 2022

## The Intersection of Technology, Policy, Standards, and Security

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## Privacy Journey

Security vs. Privacy

Privacy Enabling Technologies

Risks and Threats to Protected Data

Technology Policy and Privacy

The Privacy Standards Community



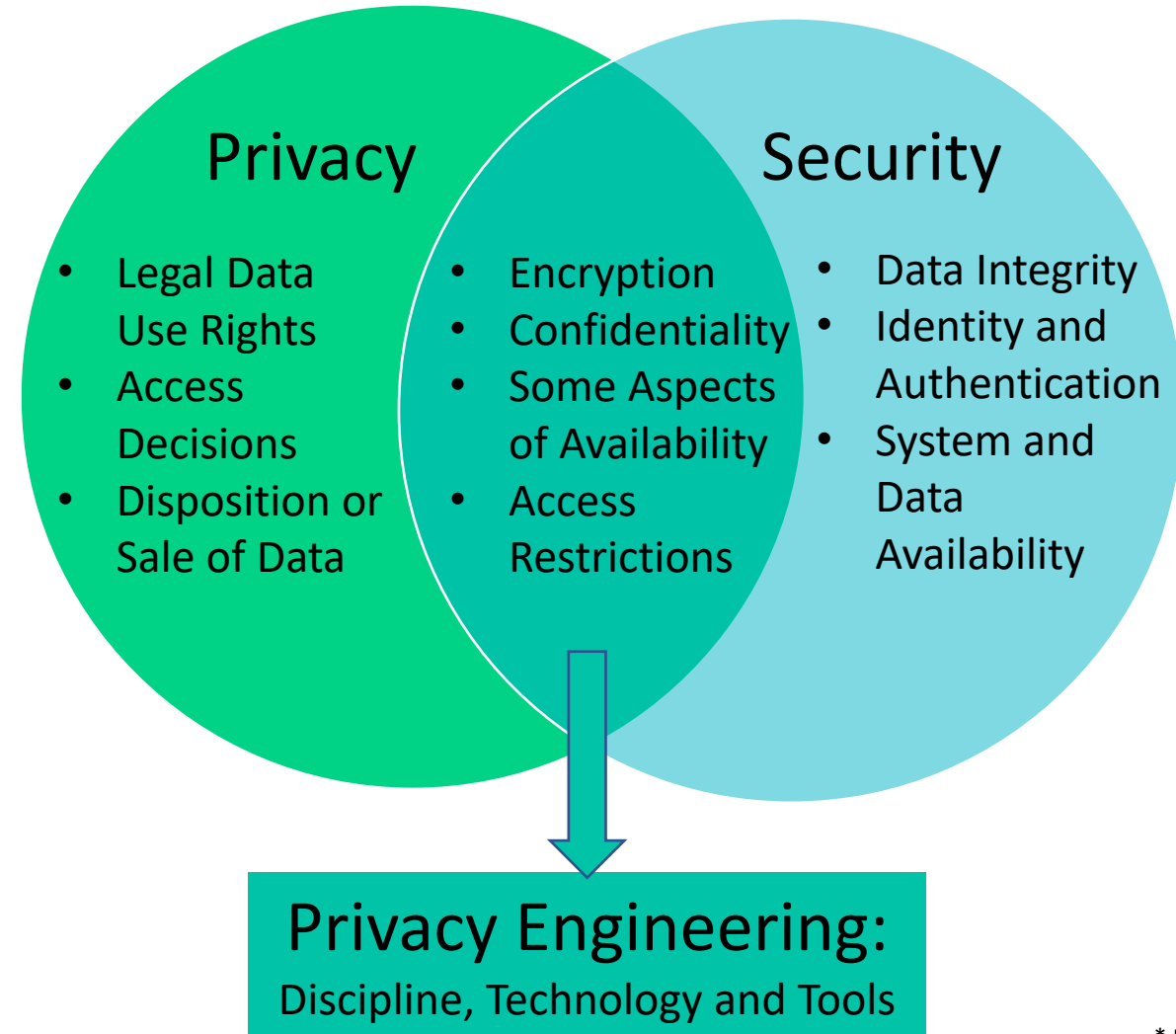
## Security and Privacy

### Privacy:

The decisions that surround competing claims for access to, modification of, deletion of, and altering the disposition of information, as well as the legal right, uses, and potential ownership of data.\*

### Security:

The confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data being accessible to only those people or systems with appropriate identity and credentials







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Privacy Enabling Technologies

Compliance, Market Solutions, and Innovations

## Privacy Enabling Technologies

### Privacy Compliance Tooling

#### Dependency Complexities:

- Industry, geography, legal jurisdiction, retention purpose, retention duration, and more

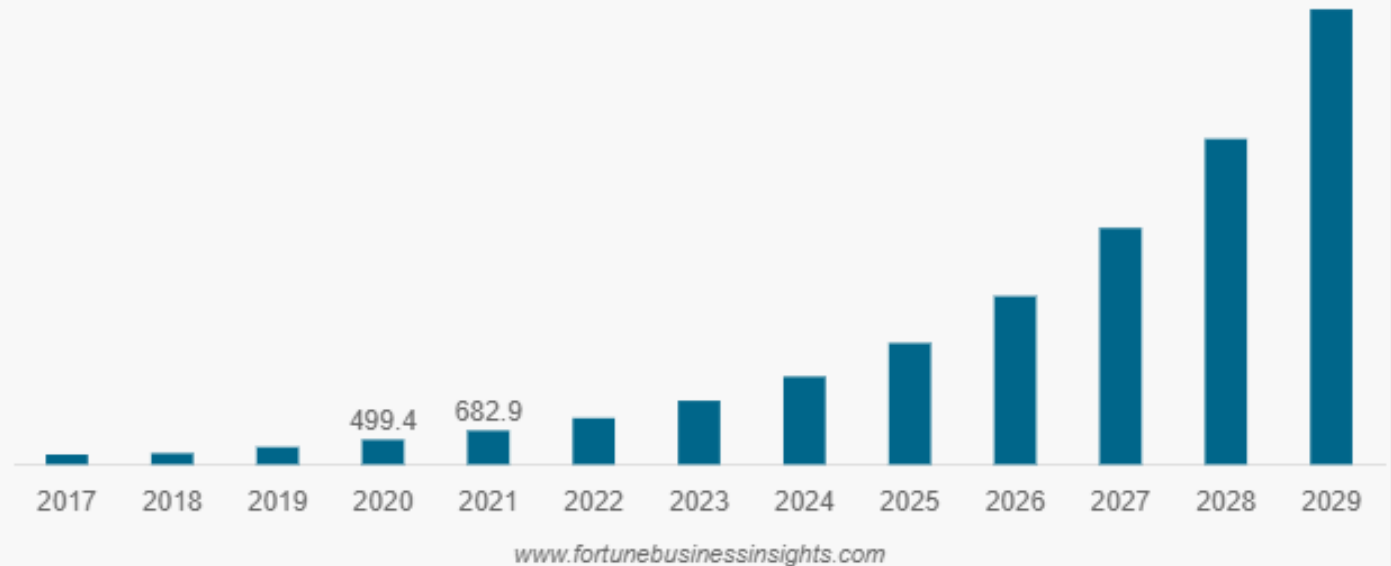
#### Requirement Complexities:

- Reporting/audit, provenance, protections, grants (opt in/out), sales/sharing, and more

#### Tooling needs

- Global \$US3.26B in 2021 (41% CAGR)
- North America: \$US682.9M in 2021

North America Data Privacy Software Market Size, 2018-2029 (USD Million)



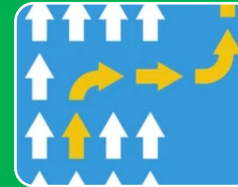
## Privacy Enabling Technologies

### Technology Solution Categories



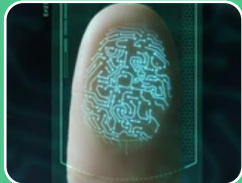
#### Traditional Data Masking

- Anonymizers, pseudonymization, data minimization, obfuscation, code review & ID



#### Differential Privacy

- Adding noise & randomness to protect aggregate and individual results



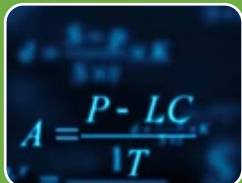
#### Self-Sovereign Identity

- Smart contracts, blockchains, rules for use
- Audit records, multi-party verification



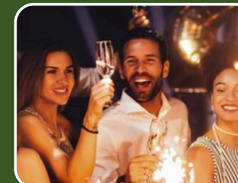
#### Federated Learning / Privacy Enhanced FL

- Machine learning with shared weights/bias but distributed data



#### Mathematics

- Homomorphic encryption and Zero-Knowledge Proofs to operate on encrypted data.



#### Secure Multi-Party Computation

- Machine learning like FL/PEFL but rules shared using finite-field cryptography



# Creating Infinite Possibilities.

## Risks and Threats to Protected Data

Risks Resulting In Data Exposure

Risks From Data Exposure

## Risks and Threats to Protected Data

### Risks Resulting in Data Exposure

**Accidental exposure** (misplaced docs)

**Endpoint sale of data** (online service revenue model)

**Online tracking** (browser fingerprinting, cookies, etc.)

**Intentional aggregation** (profile building)

**Linked data sets** (intentional or otherwise)

**Active fraud** (“social engineering”, “phishing”, etc.)

**Insider threats** (pay employees to exfiltrate)

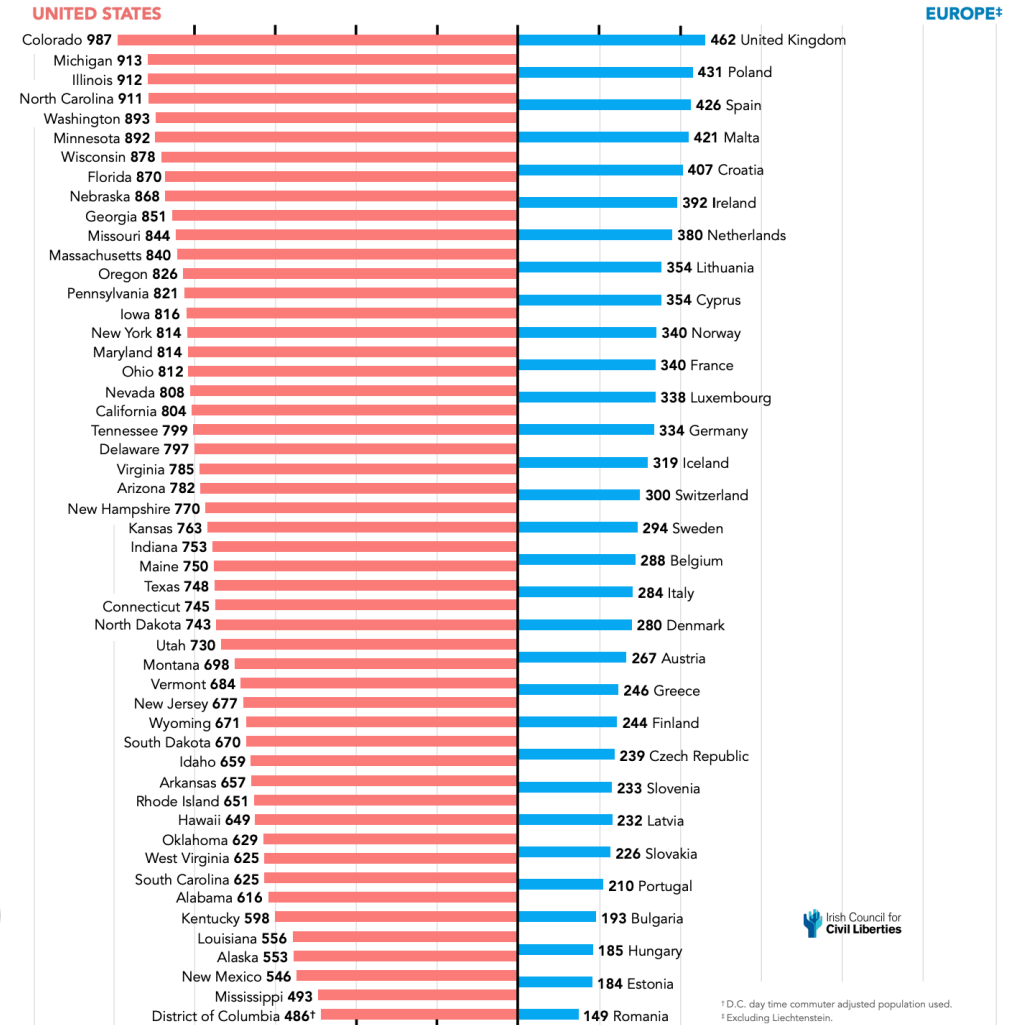
**Misclassification** (deletion or unintentional sharing)

**Technical** (insufficient security, media, CM, cloud)

**Realtime bidding markets** (\$US117B user behavior tracking)

### RTB broadcasts per person (daily)

Estimated RTB broadcasts per day<sup>2</sup>

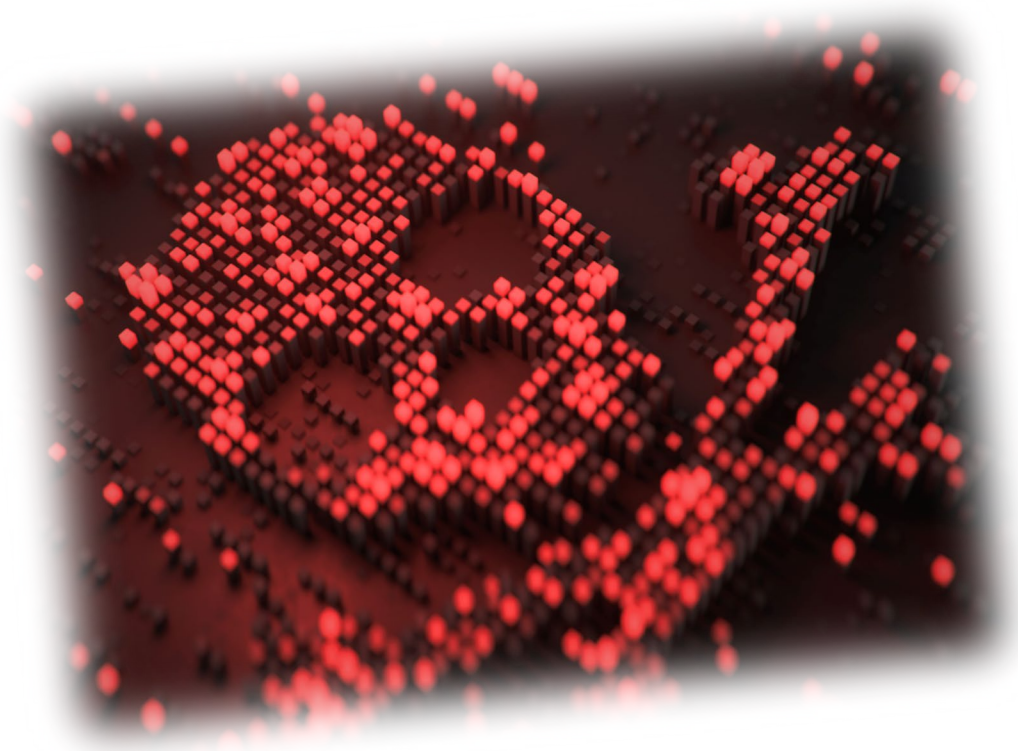


<sup>1</sup> D.C. day time commuter adjusted population used.  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding Liechtenstein.



## Risks and Threats to Protected Data

### Risks From Data Exposure



#### Malicious Actors

Everyone can be a victim, no matter how banal they may believe their own life.

#### **How is this monetized?**

- **Resale** of personal information to others
- **Direct ransom** for return or disuse
- **Extortion** with threat of public release

Ransomware with threat of exfiltrated data release: from 22% in 2020 to 82% in 2021

## Risks and Threats to Protected Data

### Risks From Data Exposure



### Regulatory, Reputational, and Legal

**Notification requirements** dependent upon:  
Jurisdiction, industry, company size, data breach size, and breach content

**Regulatory response and fines:** in the EU, GDPR violations can result in fines up to 4% of the company gross annual revenue for each offense.

**Reputational impact:** care should be taken in balancing mitigations against reputation of being ineffective or careless.



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## Technology Policy and Privacy

United States of America  
International



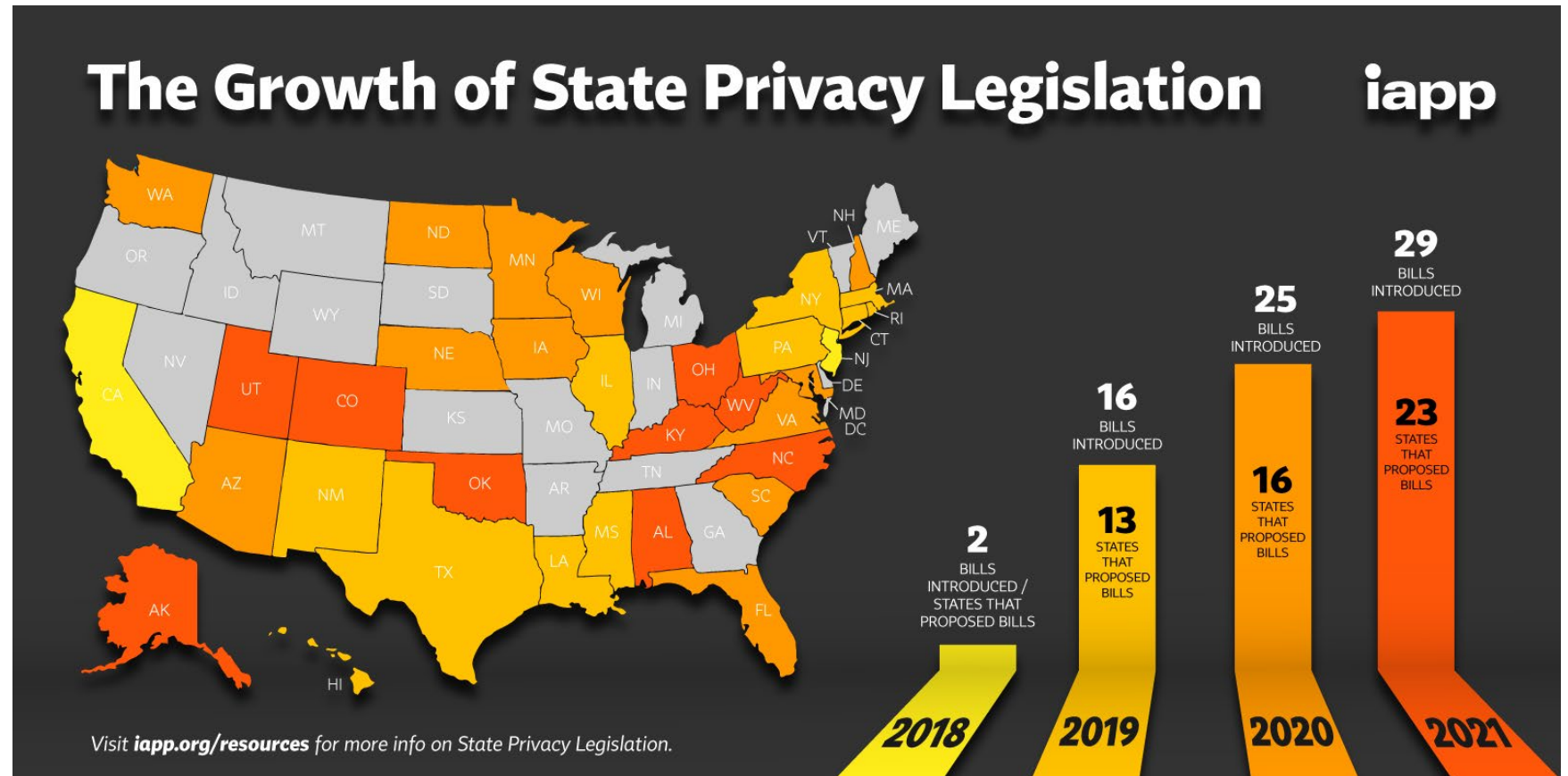
## Technology Policy and Privacy

### United States

No preemptive national consumer privacy or data protection law, but a great deal of activity

National privacy protections do exist for sub-domains such as children, health and finance (e.g., COPPA, HIPAA, & GLBA)

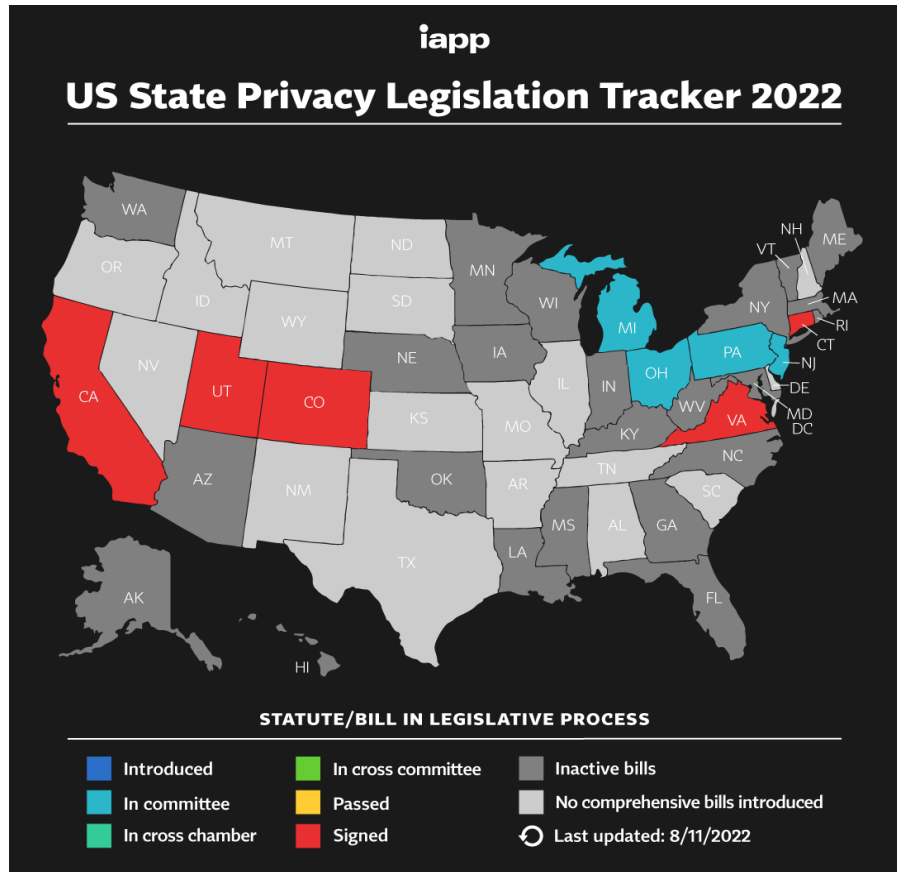
Bills introduced in state legislatures are increasing





## Technology Policy and Privacy

### 5 States in the United States with Privacy Laws:



### Commonalities:

Consumer rights to access, rectify, delete and restrict records.

Business responsibilities for opt-in as the default, transparency, and limits on processing based on data purpose. Enterprises may not discriminate against consumers exercising their privacy rights.

UT doesn't have restrictions on automated decision-making but the other four do.

CA with private right of action, Attorneys General prosecute in the other four states.

## Technology Policy and Privacy

### International

The European Union and 18 other countries have comprehensive consumer privacy legislation and regulation.

Very similar in content to consumer and business requirements in the US

Some sector-specific regulations inconsistently scattered.

International data transfer requirements being tested in courts (TADPF, Privacy Shield & Schrems II decisions)

EU, Australia and a few others now require “privacy by design” which raises questions.





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Privacy Standards Community

## Privacy Standards Community

Organization	Document, Spec, or Initiative	Notes
ISO/IEC	Privacy Information Management Systems Scheme (PIMS Scheme) 27701 & 27702 (ISO 2019)	
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	<a href="#">Privacy Framework</a>	1.0 (Jan 16, 2020) United States Dept. of Commerce
International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP)	<a href="http://www.iapp.org">www.iapp.org</a>	Policy-neutral information privacy organization. Certification and professional credentialing
World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)	<a href="https://www.w3.org/Privacy/IG/">https://www.w3.org/Privacy/IG/</a>	Public-interest non-profit web-focused privacy standards group.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)	<a href="https://www.3gpp.org/">https://www.3gpp.org/</a>	Mobile broadband standards development organization. Consumer data privacy is a working group topic for R18 in 2022.
Connectivity Standards Alliance (CSA/Matter)	<a href="https://csa-iot.org/all-solutions/matter/">https://csa-iot.org/all-solutions/matter/</a>	Consumer IoT standards development organization.
Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Future Directions Digital Privacy Initiative	<a href="https://digitalprivacy.ieee.org/">https://digitalprivacy.ieee.org/</a>	Privacy collaboration, policy, and research for individual private needs online
Wireless Broadband Alliance (WBA)	<a href="https://wballiance.com/wi-fi-imsi-privacy-protection/">https://wballiance.com/wi-fi-imsi-privacy-protection/</a>	Permanent IMSI privacy protection initiative
Multi-Party Computation Alliance (MPC Alliance)	<a href="https://www.mpcalliance.org/">https://www.mpcalliance.org/</a>	Standards and advocacy group focused on the adoption of MPC technology





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## Privacy Posture 2022

Privacy technology advances, overlapping with security

New disciplines emerging with unique tools, technologies, and standards

Establishment of new and updated compliance and regulatory frameworks

Where and how should privacy technologies be applied within your organization?



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# Thank You!

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