

# **Privacy Enhancing Technology to Address Requirements of Anonymization - Synthetic Data and Pseudonymization**

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# BACKGROUND

Requirements on the collection, use, and disclosure of data in privacy laws across the globe are triggered when data can identify a specific person

The requirements around the protection of personal information and the technologies available to anonymize such personal information are constantly evolving.

Canada's federal privacy legislation, the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)*, Canada's proposed Consumer Privacy Protection Act Bill C-27 ), and provincial legislation, such as British Columbia's *Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA)* may soon have anonymization requirements.

# AGENDA

Introductions

“Rules of engagement” (we're not technical experts, questions at the end of the session)

Definitions

What challenges do we hope to solve

# **DESCRIPTIONS OF TERMS**

## **ANONYMIZING DATA**

Anonymizing data is a process with the aim of irreversibly preventing the identification of the individual to whom it relates.

## **PSEUDONYMIZATION (or Pseudonymized?)**

Similar to anonymization.

It differs from anonymization as there is a way to restore the previous data and re-identify users.

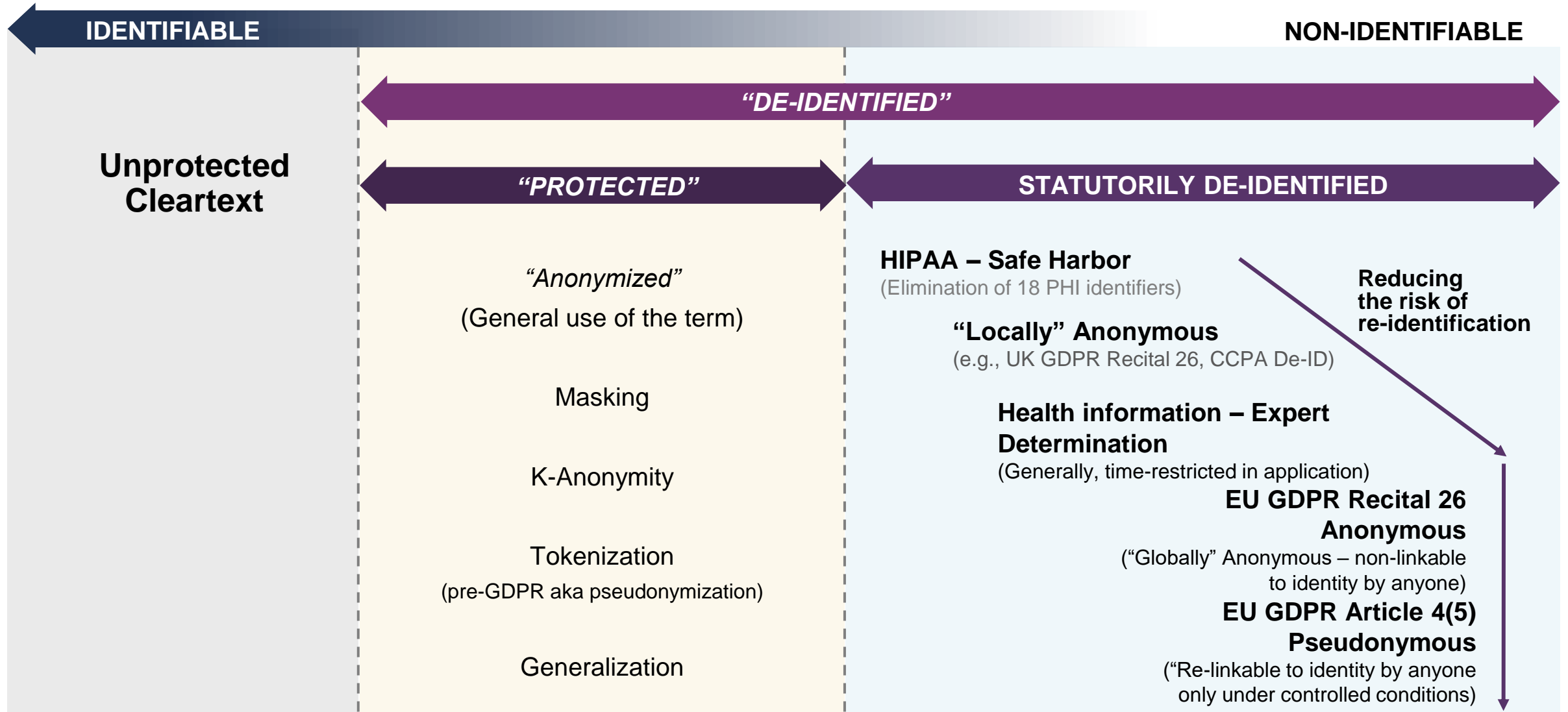
Pseudonymization is defined in the GDPR as:

Pseudonymized data remains “personal data” and is therefore remains subject to the requirements of the GDPR.

## **SYNTHETIC DATA**

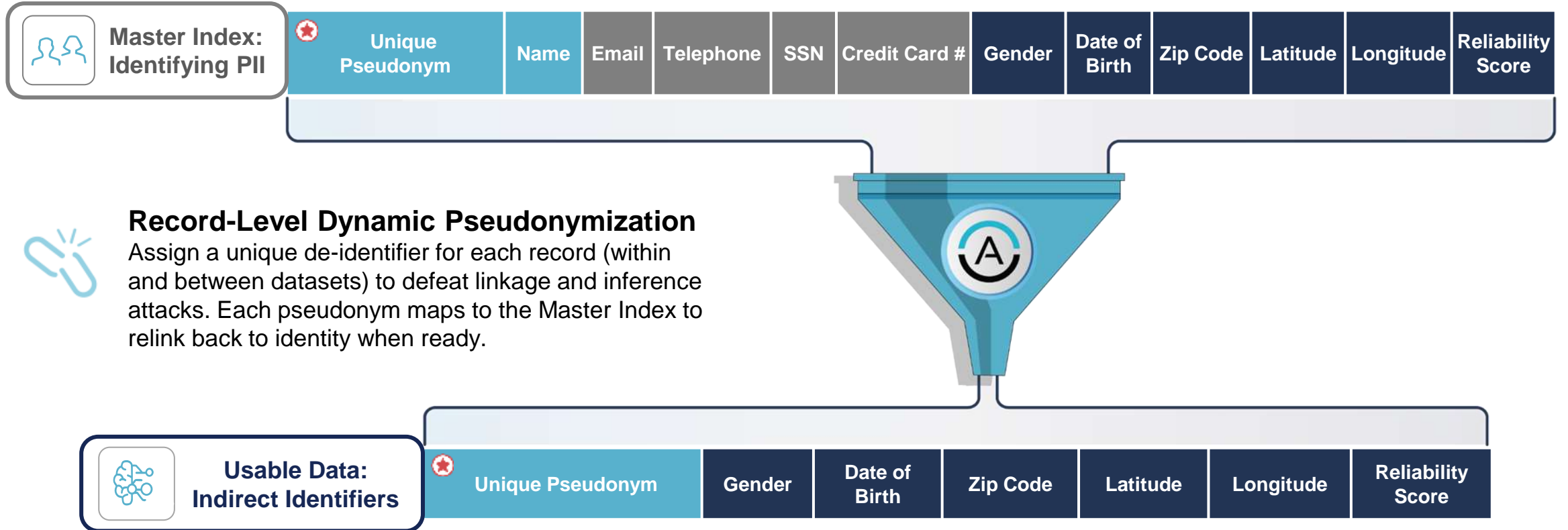
Synthetic data is information that's artificially generated rather than produced by real-world events. Typically created using algorithms, synthetic data can be deployed to validate mathematical models and to train machine learning models.

# Spectrum of Identifiable/Protected/Statutorily Non-Identifiable Data



# 1. De-Linking

## Separating Information Value from Identity



★ Enables Dynamic De-Risking and Controlled Relinking

## 2. De-Risking

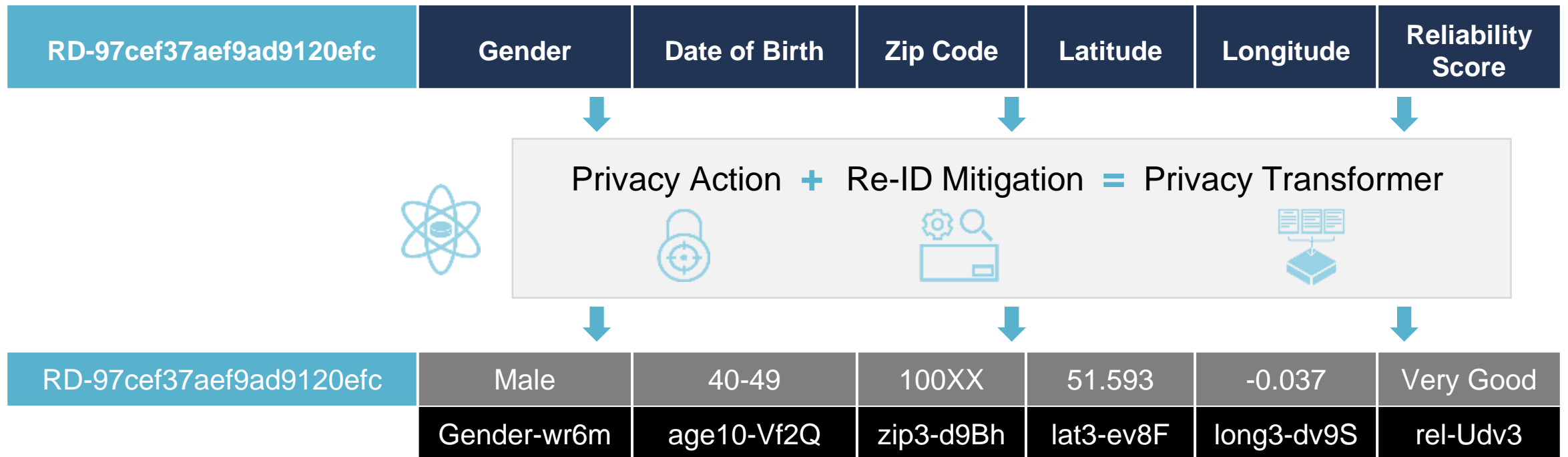
# Technical Controls that Travel with the Data

### Embedding protection into the data:

1. Anonymization Techniques
2. Field-Level Pseudonymisation
3. Re-Identification Risk Management

### Protection against:

- ✓ Inference attacks
- ✓ Linkage attacks
- ✓ Singling-out attacks



### 3. Dynamic Embedded Controls

## Privacy Transformer Scales Variant Twin Creation



Privacy Transformer Enforces Policy

RD-97cef37aef9ad9120efc	gender-wr6m	age10-Vf2Q	zip3-d9Bh	lat3-ev8F	long3-dv9S	rel-Udv3
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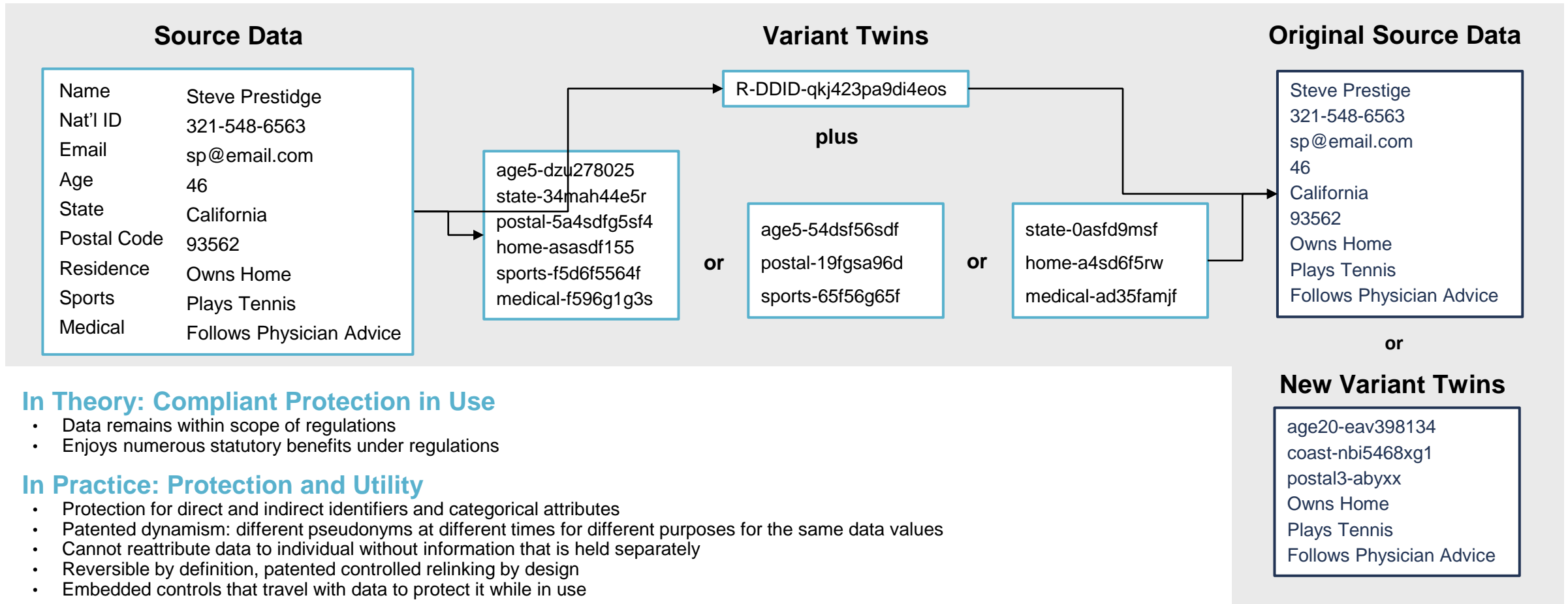
Variant Twin Embodies Policy

Unique Pseudonym	Gender	Age_10	Zip_3	Lat_3	Long_3	Reliability Score
RD-97cef37aef9ad9120efc	gender-wr6m	age10-Vf2Q	zip3-d9Bh	lat3-ev8F	long3-dv9S	rel-Udv3
RD-c75dd862e63ed8d259b0	gender-wr6m	age10-0z4S	zip3-1cgh	lat3-dv0J	long3-dv2X	rel-Udv3
RD-9c015cba189493b9cac8	gender-wr6m	age10-qPTL	zip3-d9Bh	lat3-ev8F	long3-dv9S	rel-sc6K
RD-80d74c7536e5bc706f8a	gender-OrWg	age10-1fcQ	zip3-uy4c	lat3-iob4	long3-iev5	rel-Udv3
RD-b6ff1a08bf59ecc70f15	gender-OrWg	age10-aMpl	zip3-d9Bh	lat3-5jAn	long3-7eeG	rel-j9dV

Variant Twins enable scalable sharing, combining and enriching of data for analytics, AI and ML.

## 4. Controlled Relinking

# Relinking of Variant Twins to Source Data



### In Theory: Compliant Protection in Use

- Data remains within scope of regulations
- Enjoys numerous statutory benefits under regulations

### In Practice: Protection and Utility

- Protection for direct and indirect identifiers and categorical attributes
- Patented dynamism: different pseudonyms at different times for different purposes for the same data values
- Cannot reattribute data to individual without information that is held separately
- Reversible by definition, patented controlled relinking by design
- Embedded controls that travel with data to protect it while in use

### In Reality:

- 100% precision and accuracy in analytics, ML and AI; compliant international data transfers



**QUESTIONS?**

# Thank You



Jay Loder CIPP/C, CIPM, FIP  
Privacy Officer  
FortisBC  
Jay.Loder@fortisbc.com



Tahir Latif, FIP CIPP/E/A/US  
Global Practice Lead  
Data Responsibility & Privacy  
Data+ Group  
Tahir.Latif@cognizant.com



Aaron Stevens CIPP, CIPT, FIP  
Data Privacy Evangelist  
Aaron.stevens@anonos.com