

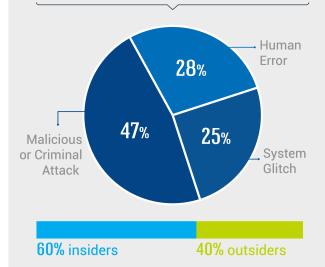
DATA PROTECTION

SHARING DATA RESPONSIBLY

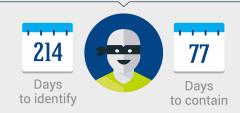
TRADITIONAL ENCRYPTION, ACCESS CONTROLS AND FIREWALLS ARE INSUFFICIENT



Breaches come from all sides



Breaches are hard to detect and contain





of organizations have had at least 1 breach in the past year

probability of another breach in the next 24 months.

Breaches are expensive with lasting impact on brands and careers













PRIVACY AND SECURITY HAVE TO COOPERATE TO REDUCE THE RISK OF A BREACH



Many regulations and best practices

GDPR
HIPAA
NIST
Safe Harbor
PIPEDA
HITRUST

ISO 29100 FIPPA PCI COPPA FACTA CASL

Masking Direct De-Identification



Risk-Based De-Identification

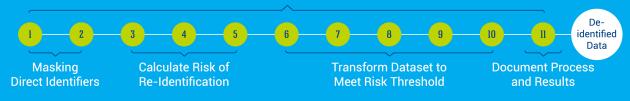


Safe Harbor de-identification removes 18 direct identifiers



Attack vector leaves
25 OUT OF 10,000 PEOPLE exposed to re-identification

Il-STEP DE-IDENTIFICATION PROCESS



RISK-BASED DE-IDENTIFICATION

5 COMPONENTS OF A TRUSTED DATA-SHARING INFRASTRUCTURE



Mask Direct Identifiers with Dynamic Privacy Controls

Real-time access to identified or masked data based on policy-driven user authentication.



Apply Risk-Based De-Identification with Persistent Access Controls

Build de-identified datasets where the risk of re-identification is calculated and data is transformed to meet risk threshold.



Enforce Zones of Trust to Control Data Proliferation

Ensure sensitive data doesn't leak to uncontrolled environments such as portable devices.



Generate Detailed Compliance Reports to Track Sensitive Assets

Document de-identification process and inventory data proliferation including right to be forgotten and personal information retention.



Maintain Fine-Grained Audit Logs to Identify Unauthorized Access

Log user activity and access to sensitive data, alerting anomalous patterns.

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