

CNIL's first recommendations for GDPR-compliant AI systems

Introduction

- The context of the AI how-to sheets
- The content of CNIL's recommendations
- Recent and future work

CNIL'S MISSIONS



Informing people and protecting their rights



Guide compliance and provide advice



Control and sanctions



Anticipate and innovate

Artificial intelligence department

CNIL's AI Department

- 5 people with diverse backgrounds:
 - 2 Ph. D. in ML,
 - 1 Ph.D. in cognitive science,
 - 1 AI Engineer,
 - **1 Privacy Legal Expert.**
- Missions:
 - Apprehend: Technology and Scientific Watch, Improve AI's CNIL Culture
 - **Guide: Enable and guide the development of privacy-friendly AI**
 - Federate: Partner with institutions, researchers, and the AI ecosystem
 - Audit: Develop audit and investigations methodologies

✓ Introduction

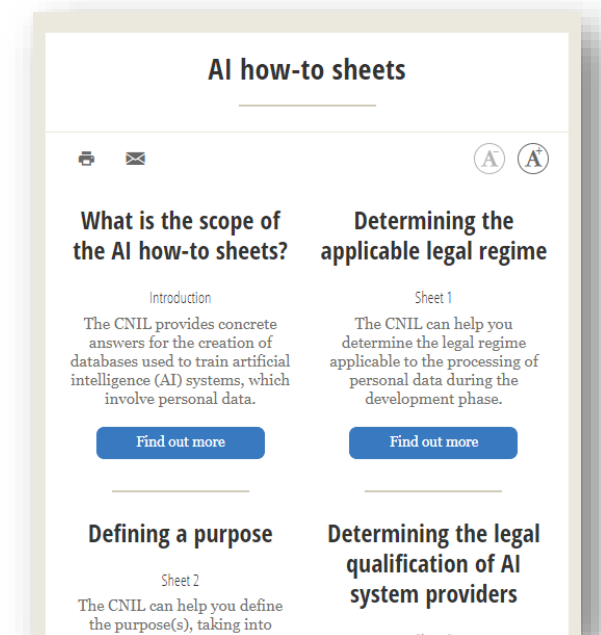
The context of the AI how-to sheets

The content of CNIL's recommendations

Recent and future work

CNIL's how-to sheets on AI systems

- Why?
 - Acceleration of AI development
 - Specificities of the AI context
- How?
 - Illustrated guidance based on prior concertations
 - Open to public consultation
- What does it cover?
 - Key GDPR principles applied
 - Purpose
 - Controllershship
 - Legal basis
 - Minimisation, etc.



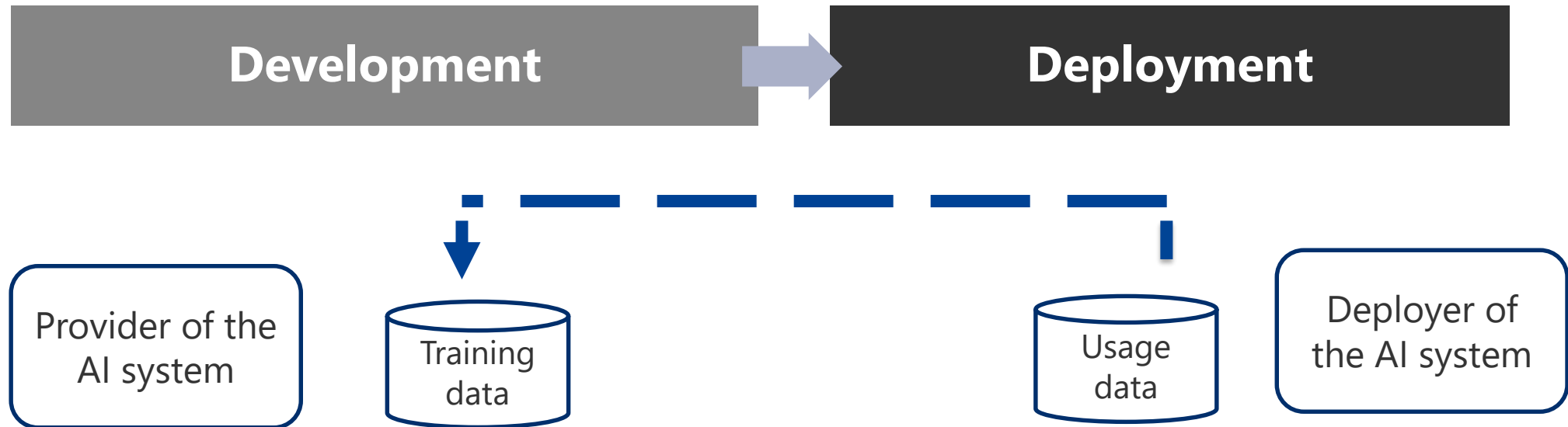
[EN available](#)

Definition of AI systems

- These recommendations concern the development of systems based on AI techniques and involving **the processing of personal data**.
- In practice, the AI systems concerned include **systems based on machine learning** (supervised, unsupervised, reinforcement) and those based on **logic and knowledge** (knowledge bases, inference and deduction engines, symbolic reasoning, expert systems, etc.), as well as hybrid approaches.

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Differences between the two phases



Sheet 2 - Defining a purpose

The operational use of the AI system is precisely identified from the development phase

If the purpose in the deployment phase is determined, explicit and legitimate, the purpose in the development phase is also considered as such.

The operational use of the AI system is not clearly defined already in the development phase (general purpose AI systems)

The purpose of the processing must refer cumulatively to:

- the "type" of system developed
- Technically feasible functionalities and capabilities

It is recommended that the purpose also includes:

- the most at-risk foreseeable capacities
- features excluded by design
- as far as possible, the conditions of use of the AI system

The AI system is developed for scientific research purposes

It may be accepted that the degree of precision of the purpose is lower or that the purposes of the research are not specified in their entirety, given the difficulties in fully identifying it from the start of the work.

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For example:

- ☹️ Development of AI models (no type or technical capabilities)
- ☹️ Development of a generative AI model (no potential capabilities)
- 😊 Development of a large language model (LLM) capable of answering questions, generating text according to context (emails, reports, etc.), translating, summarising and correcting text, classifying text, analysing feelings, etc.

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- The concept of "scientific research" has a **broad scope** in the GDPR. The CNIL has **specified the criteria for defining scientific research**, which concerns many research and development activities, including in the private sector.
- The status of scientific research **simplifies certain obligations**.

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For example:

The development of an AI system for a proof of concept to demonstrate the robustness of machine learning requiring less training data, in a documented scientific approach intended for publication.

Sheet 3 – Determining responsibility

The provider of the AI system

Controller

The natural or legal person who determines the purposes and means of the processing



For example:

If the provider is at the initiative of the development and builds the learning database for its own account.

If the provider uses a service provider to collect and process the data according to his instructions, the latter will be the provider's processor.

Sheet 3 – Determining responsibility

The provider of the AI system

Joint
controller



For example:
If the provider builds the learning database with other controllers for a purpose defined together.

Sheet 3 – Determining responsibility

The provider of the AI system

Processor

The natural or legal person who processes data on behalf of the controller

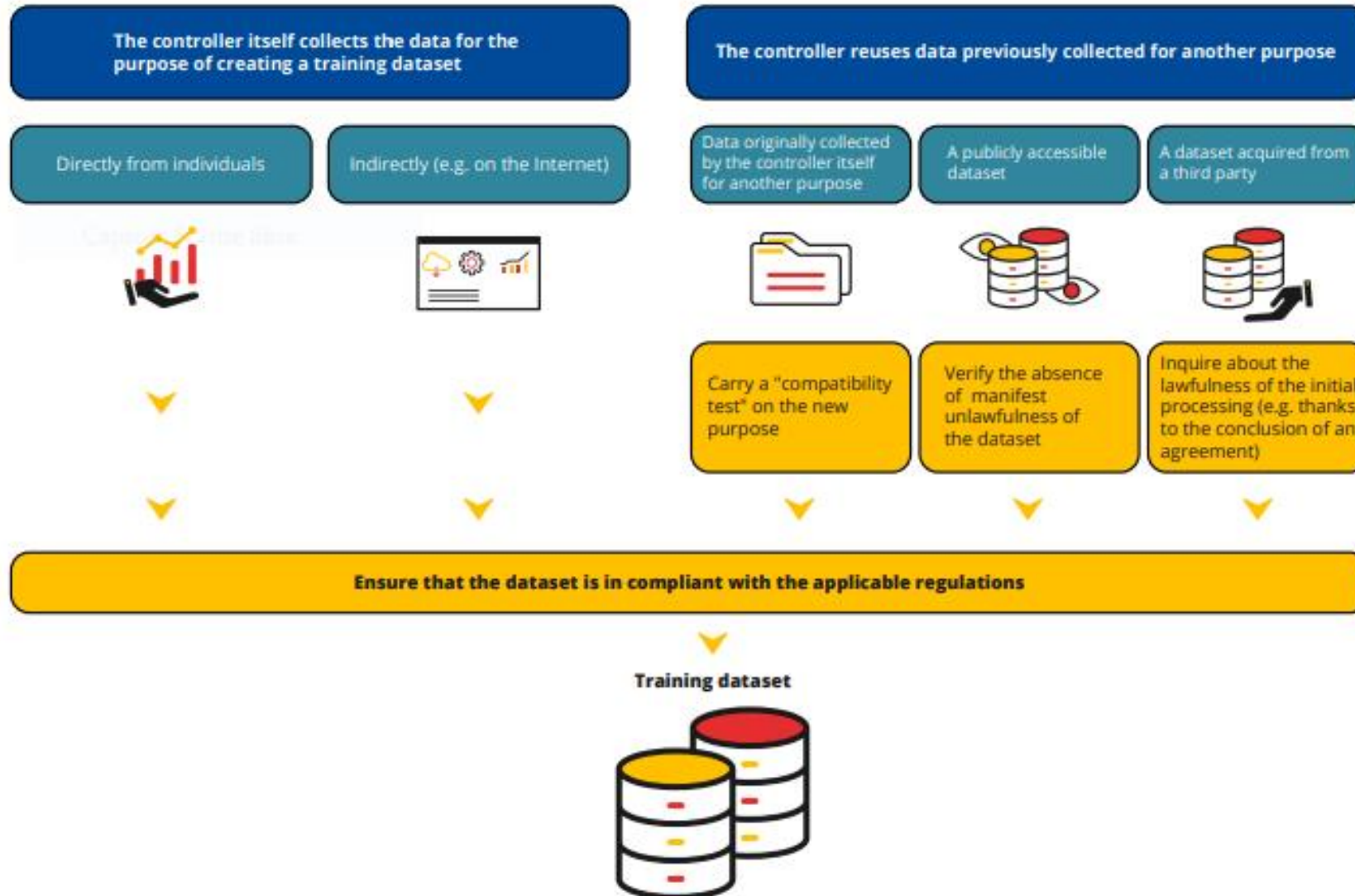


For example:

If the provider develops an AI system on behalf of one of its customers, which determines the purpose, means and techniques to be used.

On the other hand: if the customer gives only one objective to be achieved but the provider designs the AI system, the provider is responsible for the processing.

Creating a training dataset



Sheet 4 – Defining a legal basis

Consent	Legitimate interest	The public interest mission	Other legal bases
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freely given• Specific• Informed• Unambiguous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legitimacy of the interest• Necessity of data processing• No disproportionate interference with the interests and rights of the individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mission of public interest provided for in a text• Necessity of the processing to specifically carry out this task, in a relevant and appropriate manner	<p>The legal bases of the contract or legal obligation may be used more exceptionally.</p>
<p>→ May be suitable when data is collected directly from people</p> <p>→ Often impossible in practice (e.g. when data is collected online)</p>		<p>→ Often adapted for public actors</p>	

Sheet 5 – Carry out a DPIA if necessary (1/2)

Mandatory

For **high-risk processing** and **high-risk AI systems** according to the AI Regulation

Optional

In other cases

List of criteria

the collection of **sensitive** or **highly personal data**;

large-scale **data processing**;

the collection of data on **vulnerable persons**, such as children;

Cross-referencing of datasets;

Innovative treatments or the use of new technological or organisational measures;

etc.

Sheet 5 – Carry out a DPIA if necessary (1/2)

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Innovative treatments or the use of new technological or organisational solutions;

etc.

Conducting a DPIA is always a **good practice**.

Sheet 5 – Carry out a DPIA if necessary (2/2)

List and assess risks

Plan and implement an action plan

Misuse or misuse of data (data breach);

Automated discrimination;

The production of false content on a real person;

Automated decision-making;

Loss of control over data published online;

Known attacks (data poisoning, backdoor injection, model reversal);

Extraction of training data from the model.

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Plan and implement an action plan

Provide for measures concerning:

security, minimisation, data protection by design (anonymisation or pseudonymisation);

Facilitating **the exercise of the rights** of individuals;

the audit and testing of the system;

processes and organisation (monitoring and limiting access to data internally, by third parties and subcontractors);

Governance (ethical committee);

Logging to identify and explain unusual behaviour;

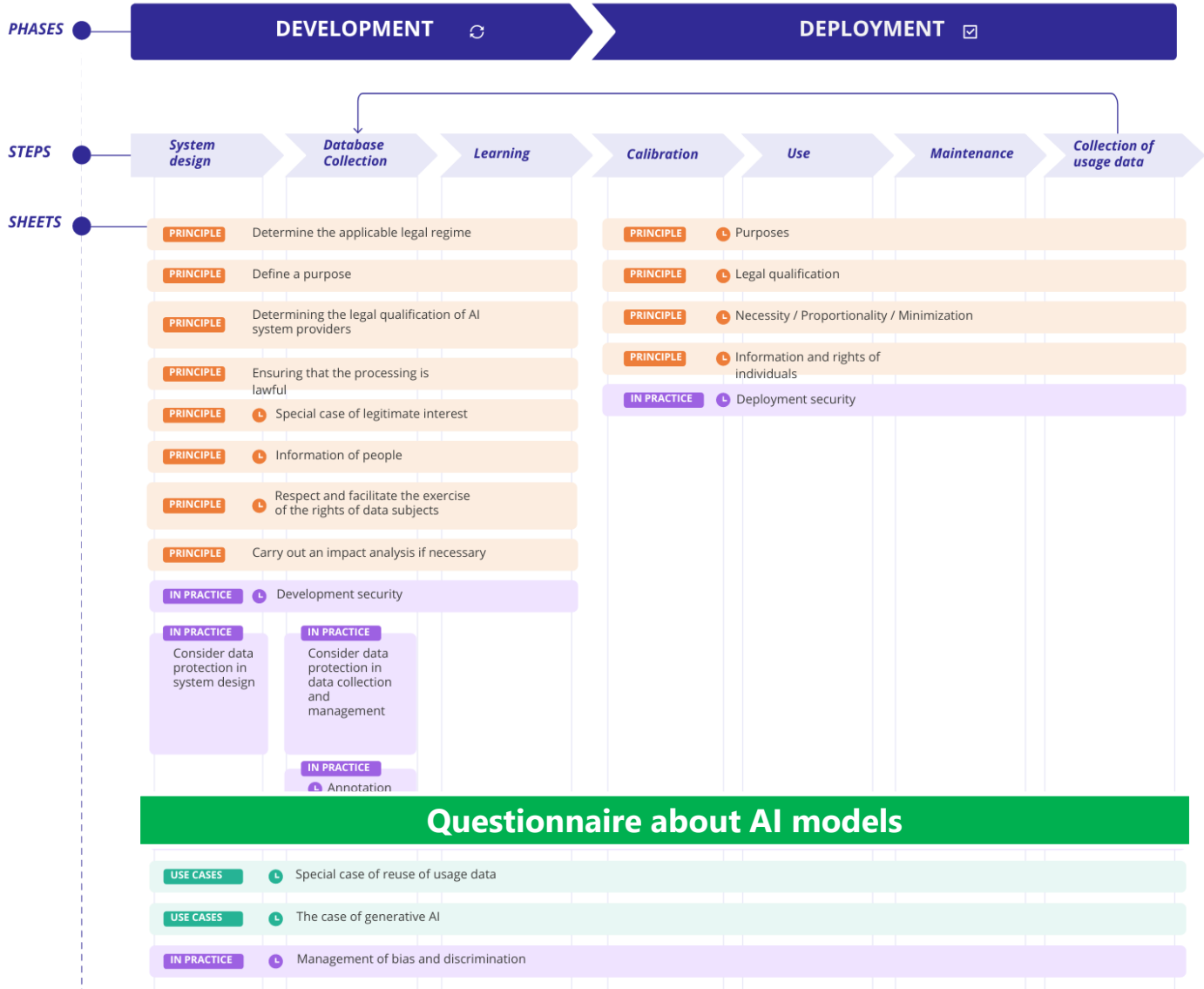
Documentation.



Summary

- ✓ Introduction
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Second batch of how-to-sheets



LEGEND

Stage

CLASSIFICATION OF SHEETS

PRINCIPLE Compliance with principles

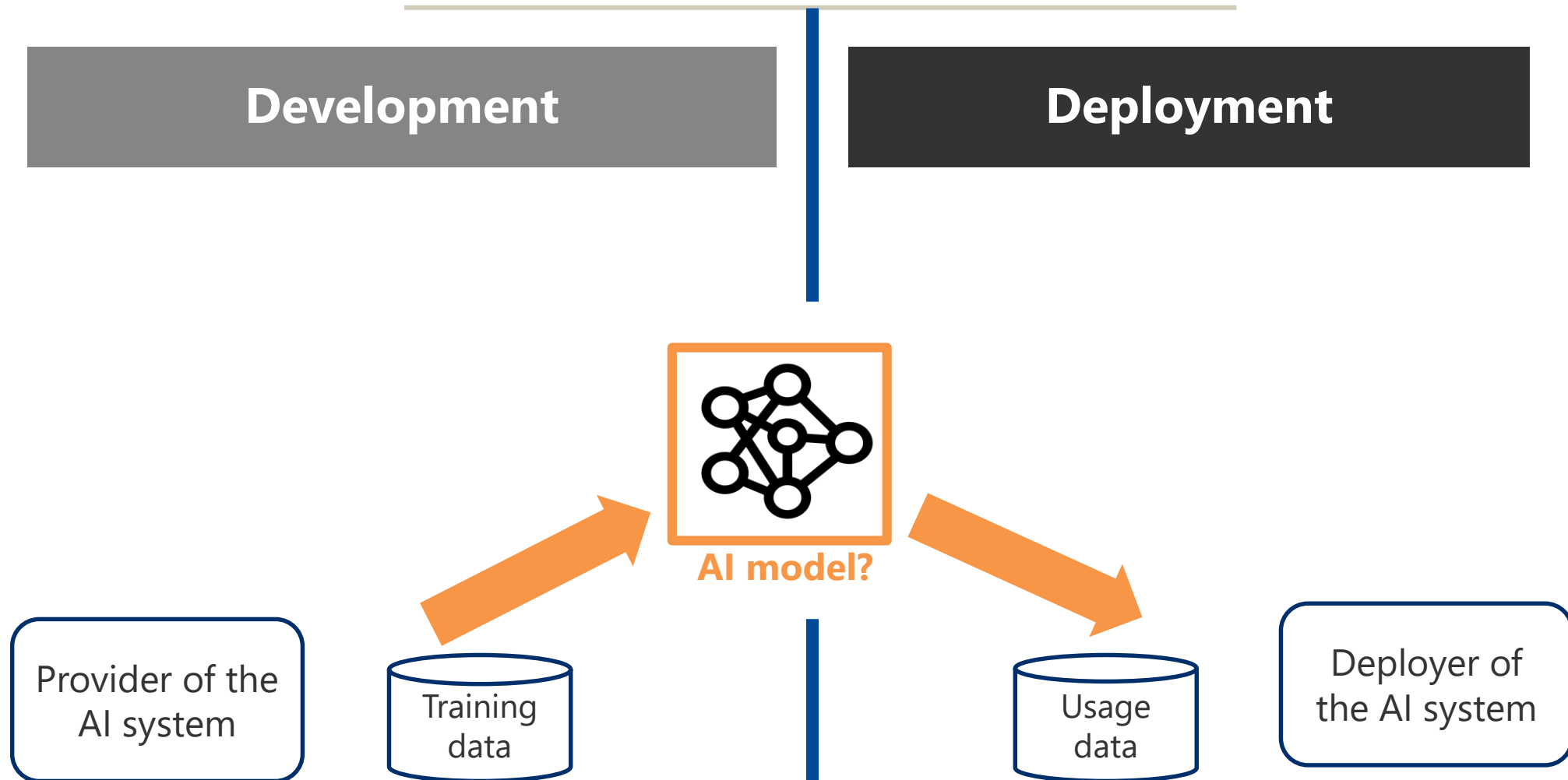
IN PRACTICE Practical implementation

USE CASES Use cases

STATUS OF FILES

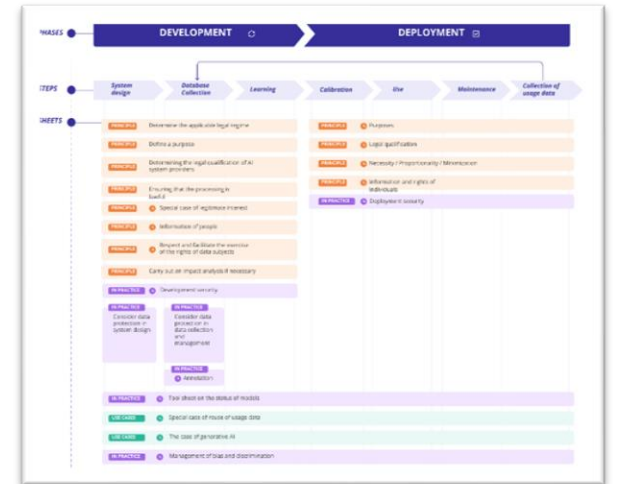
Future

Differences between the two phases



Work and publication to come

- The CNIL is also continuing its doctrinal work at **national level**. This work will be the subject of subsequent publications.
- The CNIL is also actively involved in **the work of the EDPD (guidelines on the interplay between GDPR and European AI Regulation + guidelines on scraping activities in the context of generative AI)**.





Any question?

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