Al in Account-Based Marketing

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Every transformative technology has heralded a new era of abundance and democratisation, profoundly affecting nations, societies, and businesses. The Agricultural Revolution made food abundant, the Industrial Revolution democratised labour, the Internet revolutionised access to information, and now the rise of AI promises an era of infinite intelligence. This paper explores how to harness that intelligence for account-based marketing (ABM) ethically and in compliance with the new EU AI Act (https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/the-act/).

Balancing innovation, ethics, and regulatory standards post EU AI Act

The AI Opportunity?

We are already in the age of Al, and it is fundamentally reshaping how humans and machines collaborate. Al is transforming industries, societies, and geopolitics, and soon it will redefine our jobs, as humans and Al integrate more closely in the workplace.

Marketing is one of the professions most deeply affected, being a blend of creativity and cognitive abilities, and Generative AI (GenAI) has introduced powerful new tools in this domain. GenAI systems like ChatGPT and Gemini use advanced language models that mimic humanlike language processing, and their underlying Large Language Models (LLMs) exhibit strong conversational and imaginative abilities, making them increasingly valuable for crafting effective marketing strategies — including in account-based marketing (ABM).

Predictive AI has long enhanced targeting and performance in programmatic marketing, but recent advancements will amplify these capabilities. And while Al-optimised marketing campaigns have existed for years, new experiments with GenAl are making waves. For example, a major PC manufacturer segmented their markets into ten-times more subsegments and leveraged GenAl to create highly-targeted content at scale without increasing

marketing resources¹. Retailers, too, are transforming customer experiences by leveraging Al's conversational, creative, and cognitive power, while customer service centres employ bespoke GenAl agents to equip representatives with information that improves issue resolution time and agent productivity.

Al represents a massive opportunity for marketers. In June 2023, McKinsey² predicted that GenAl could increase marketing productivity by five to 15%, while a survey by BCG in April 2023³ predicted that 84% of CMOs plan to launch new products and business models powered by GenAl technology.

2. Chui, M et al (14 June 2023) 'The economic potential of generative AI: The next productivity frontier,' McKinsey & Company, New York

^{1.} The manufacturer asked to remain anonymous

^{3.} https://www.bcg.com/publications/2023/generative-ai-in-marketing

Using AI in ABM

Al is revolutionising marketing by enabling more precise, data-driven strategies that allow deeper connections with audiences in previously unimaginable ways. Building on this foundation, GenAl is unlocking even greater transformative opportunities, particularly in enhancing ABM through personalised content creation and predictive analytics.

Here are some examples:

- You can realise productivity gains by having tools like ChatGPT or Copilot summarise large amounts of contextual information about a customer to help inform your ABM and GTM strategy.
- You can boost creativity by using GenAl to create those betterinformed messages and visuals that are more likely to resonate with your target audiences.
- You can boost your delivery accuracy and segmentation accuracy provided your data is clean, current and accessible to your AI powered martech ecosystem. Through an ecosystem like this, you are able to have your messages and advertisements delivered at a time the individuals signal intent, (i.e., the moment when the relevance of your message to your audience should be at or near its peak).

In combination, this selection of use cases alone shows the potential AI holds to help us get closer to the elusive goal of personalisation at scale.

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Challenges and risks

Despite the excitement around GenAl, several challenges persist. GenAl can hallucinate, raising concerns about accuracy and reliability. Moreover, data privacy and leakage remain significant risks, particularly with proprietary company data potentially being exposed in public cloud environments that host LLMs.

These risks extend to copyright infringement and plagiarism, as GenAl systems can scrape vast amounts of data without properly attributing or rewarding original content creators. If as a marketer, you use text-to-image or text-to-video GenAl tools, your company may inadvertently face copyright litigation; an outcome no brand desires.

Incoming regulation is another critical factor for you. The EU AI Act, which took effect in August 2024⁴, introduces strict standards that will impact how you deploy these tools to enhance productivity and effectiveness. Due to the "Brussels effect"⁵ we've seen with regulations such as GDPR, the EU Act is likely to drive global standards.

^{4.} https://commission.europa.eu/news/ai-act-enters-force-2024-08-

01_en#:~:text=The%20Al%20Act%20introduces%20a,adopt%20additional%20codes%20of%20conduct.

^{5.} https://www.chathamhouse.org/2024/03/eus-new-ai-act-could-have-global-

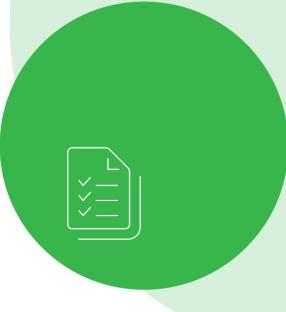
impact#:~:text=Whether%20for%20governments%20looking%20for,perhaps%20through%20its%20enforcement%20powers.

The EU AI Act: Risk-based standards

The AI Act⁶ categorises AI systems into four risk tiers: unacceptable, high-risk, limited risk, and minimal risk. Systems posing unacceptable risks, such as social scoring mechanisms or manipulative AI, are prohibited in the EU. High-risk AI systems, which handle sensitive personal data or affect critical functions like recruitment and credit scoring, must meet stringent requirements for human oversight, accuracy, and security.

If you are going to be using AI enabled technologies in your Account-Based Marketing (ABM) programmes and wider marketing strategy, and where this technology relies on AI for data-driven and personalised engagement, it is crucial to identify in which risk category mandated by the Act this will fall into. For instance, systems that assess personal attributes — such as behavioural patterns, job performance, or purchasing intent — could be classified as high-risk if they significantly impact individual rights.

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EU AI Act: Risk Tiers

Unacceptable risk	Al systems considered a clear threat to the safety, livelihood, and rights of people (e.g., social scoring by government).	x
High risk	Al systems used as safety components in public infrastructure, Al systems used to determine access to education, recruitment, credit scoring, etc.	
Limited risk	Risks associated with lack of transparency in Al usage; specific transparency obligations to ensure humans are informed (e.g., use of chatbots, audio/video using "deep fakes").	
Minimal risk	Al systems that do not pose a risk or harm to individuals (e.g., Al-enabled video games or spam filters).	i

Source https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai

Illustrative examples interpreting risk tiers under the EU AI Act in the ABM context

Unacceptable risk	Creating deep-fake videos of executives or industry leaders endorsing products without their knowledge or consent or using AI for subliminal manipulation in marketing materials for a proposal.
High risk	An ABM-er uses AI to analyse recent video footage of an executive's speech, combined with behavioural data from their website, to infer an executive's risk tolerance, biases, and behaviour and tries to exploit this by adjusting language, tone, visuals and outreach mechanism of a campaign to influence the executive's decision-making.
Limited risk	An ABM team deploys an Al-powered virtual assistant on their website that engages with visitors from targeted accounts. The assistant provides personalised product information based on the visitor's company and role, schedules demos, and answers FAQs. It clearly discloses its Al nature at the start of each interaction.
Minimal risk	An ABM practitioner uses publicly available data (e.g., recent news, financial filings) to analyse accounts and support strategy development.

These scenarios are provided for illustrative purposes only and do not constitute legal advice. For interpretation and application of the EU AI Act, please consult a qualified legal professional.

Tiered standards for providers and deployers

The AI Act places most obligations on AI system providers, particularly those managing high-risk systems. This includes companies that develop or service these systems. However, if your ABM programme uses AI (enabled) systems, and you are acting as deployers rather than providers, you are not exempt. You will also need to understand how to ensure your AI tools comply with applicable requirements and oversight responsibilities.

For example, if a company deploys a GenAl system to generate targeted ads or personalised content, it has the responsibility of informing end-users that Al was involved. This transparency requirement applies also to non-high-risk systems, such as Al-driven chatbots or "deepfakes" (i.e., synthetic audio, video or image content that mimics real people or objects) used in marketing⁸).

As AI becomes more sophisticated, companies using these systems may face stricter compliance requirements, particularly for systems that profile individuals autonomously. Such AI tools could come under increased scrutiny.

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^{8.} https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601ST093804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence

Beyond the AI hype (and regulation)

While AI is transforming industries, many regulatory concerns are not entirely new. Privacy, transparency, and data protection are already covered under GDPR, and issues around cybersecurity and robustness have long been part of risk management. However, AI has the capacity to amplify these risks exponentially, making existing concerns more immediate and severe. For instance, AI's ability to process vast amounts of personal data in real-time heightens privacy risks.

This distinction is critical for businesses. Rather than viewing Al Act compliance as a simple regulatory hurdle, you should assess how Al introduces new risk dimensions, such as increasing reputational risk due to ill-conceived and ill-managed personalisation. Al can also exacerbate existing data security vulnerabilities and transparency challenges. Therefore, it is important to regularly review your cybersecurity protocols and ensure that the Al systems deployed across your business are not only compliant but also resilient against evolving threats.

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Future outlook

As AI technology continues to evolve, its role in ABM is likely to become increasingly central. Organisations that successfully navigate the complexities of AI implementation will be wellpositioned to scale ABM to deliver more sustainable growth with top accounts. However, your success will depend not just on technological prowess, but on your ability to deploy AI in ways that are ethical, compliant, and aligned with business objectives.

The future of ABM lies in your ability to strike the right balance between Al-driven efficiency and a human-centric strategy. By leveraging Al to augment human capabilities rather than replace them, you can create more powerful, personalised, and effective ABM strategies.

In conclusion, the integration of AI into ABM provides you with both a significant opportunity and a complex challenge. By approaching this integration with a strategic mindset, a commitment to ethics, and a focus on long-term value creation, you can harness the full potential of AI to transform your ABM efforts and drive sustainable business growth.

As Account-Based Marketers, given your significant role in driving business value, you have the opportunity to lead the way by adopting a responsible and thoughtful approach to Al.

The ABM-er's Al readiness checklist

To help you navigate this new landscape, we recommend working through this checklist to ensure a comprehensive and responsible approach to integrating AI, maximising benefits while mitigating risks.

1 Strateg		Define clear objectives for AI integration in ABM	
	Strategic	Ensure AI initiatives align with overall business goals	
	Aiighment	Identify key performance indicators (KPIs) for measuring AI impact	
2 Ethical Conside		Develop an ethical Al use policy	
	Ethical Considerations	Establish transparency guidelines for Al-generated content	
	CONSIDERATIONS	Create a framework for avoiding manipulative practices	
	Data Management	Audit current data collection and storage practices	
		Implement robust data security measures	
		Ensure compliance with data protection regulations (e.g., GDPR)	
	Al Technology Assessment	Evaluate available AI tools and platforms for ABM	
		Assess the need for custom AI solutions	
		Plan for AI integration with existing marketing technology stack	
	-	Conduct AI literacy training for the ABM team	
	Team Readiness	Define new roles and responsibilities in an Al-enhanced ABM strategy	
	Reduiness	Foster a culture of continuous learning and adaptation	
	Ocatont	Develop guidelines for Al-assisted content creation	
	Content Strategy	Establish quality control processes for Al-generated content	
		Create a balance between Al-generated and human-created content	
	Customer	Map out the customer journey, including Al touchpoints, where they add to the experience	
	Experience	Develop personalisation strategies using AI insights	
		Implement feedback mechanisms to gauge AI impact on customer satisfaction	
	Regulatory Compliance	Establish a process to stay informed about relevant AI regulations (e.g., EU AI Act)	
8		Conduct regular compliance audits	
		Develop a response plan for potential Al-related regulatory issues	
		Identify potential risks associated with AI use in ABM	
9	Risk Management	Develop mitigation strategies for each identified risk	
	Management	Establish an Al governance board or process	
10 Performance Monitoring		Implement tools to track Al-driven ABM performance	
		Regularly review and optimise AI models and strategies	
	Monitoring	Conduct A/B testing to compare Al-driven vs. traditional ABM approaches	
		Develop a communication plan to inform clients about AI use in ABM	
	Stakeholder Communication	Create educational materials about AI benefits and safeguards	
	Communication	Establish channels for addressing Al-related concerns or questions	
12 Environmental Impact	F	Assess the potential for AI to reduce resource waste in marketing efforts	
		Implement tracking for environmental impact of Al-driven ABM	
	mpaor	Set goals for improving sustainability through Al-enhanced precision targeting	

About the authors

Dorothea Gosling is an experienced marketing and sales consultant with 30 years of experience in enhancing the performance of sales and marketing teams. She has a strong background in hiring and developing account-based marketing people and functions, establishing global centres of excellence, and effectively applying technology to improve both focus and impact. Today, Dorothea leads Inflexion Group's consulting and training services on the topics of AI in ABM and Pursuit Marketing.

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About Inflexion Group

The Inflexion team has helped over 50 global technology, telco and professional services companies drive account-based growth.

Inflexion Group was founded in 2021 by Bev Burgess, Tim Shercliff, and Louise Jefferson and most of the Inflexion team are now shareholders.

Building on our global leadership position in account-based marketing (ABM), we help companies:

- Choose the right accounts
- Get aligned internally to focus on them
- Engage with them through orchestrated account management, ABM, customer success and executive engagement programmes

to drive growth, align sales and marketing, and deliver outstanding results.

The Inflexion Group team are all client-side practitioners, having worked with Accenture, BDO, Cognizant, CSC, Deloitte, DXC, Fujitsu, HP, HPE, IBM, Microsoft, Micro Focus, NCC Group, Oracle, PwC, Sopra Steria, Salesforce, Telstra, Virgin Media O2 and Vodafone.

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