

AI & DATA: Thinking around it

- ❑ AI system providers and users will have new transparency obligations vis-à-vis individuals
- ❑ For example, providers must ensure individuals are informed that they are interacting with an AI system.
- ❑ Inform users of risk
 - Unacceptable risk
 - High risk
 - Low & minimal risk
- ❑ If an AI system generates 'deep fakes', the user of the AI system must disclose this
- ❑ Users of an emotion recognition system or a biometric categorization system must inform the individuals exposed there to.

- ❑ New Documentation and Processes for High-Risk AI Systems
- ❑ The draft AIA requires preparing a wide range of new documentation and internal processes in relation to high-risk AI systems
- ❑ For providers this will include, for example, preparing:
 - systems for risk management, quality management, and post-market monitoring;
 - processes to ensure data quality and logging;
- ❑ Tools for human oversight; measures to ensure accuracy, robustness, and cybersecurity; and technical documentation and instructions for use.
- ❑ Providers must also carry out a conformity (self-)assessment, and report incidents to the relevant regulator.

- ❑ Algorithms can analyze massive volumes of data for insights
- ❑ EU AI requires transparency of models and data
- ❑ Information can include:
 - Name: How to refer to the dataset
 - Problem type if any, for example, indicate whether it is a regression or classification problem
 - Input/output: The names of input and output features
 - Performance: Baseline performance for comparison
 - Sample: A snapshot of the first five rows of raw data
 - Links: where you can download datasets and learn more