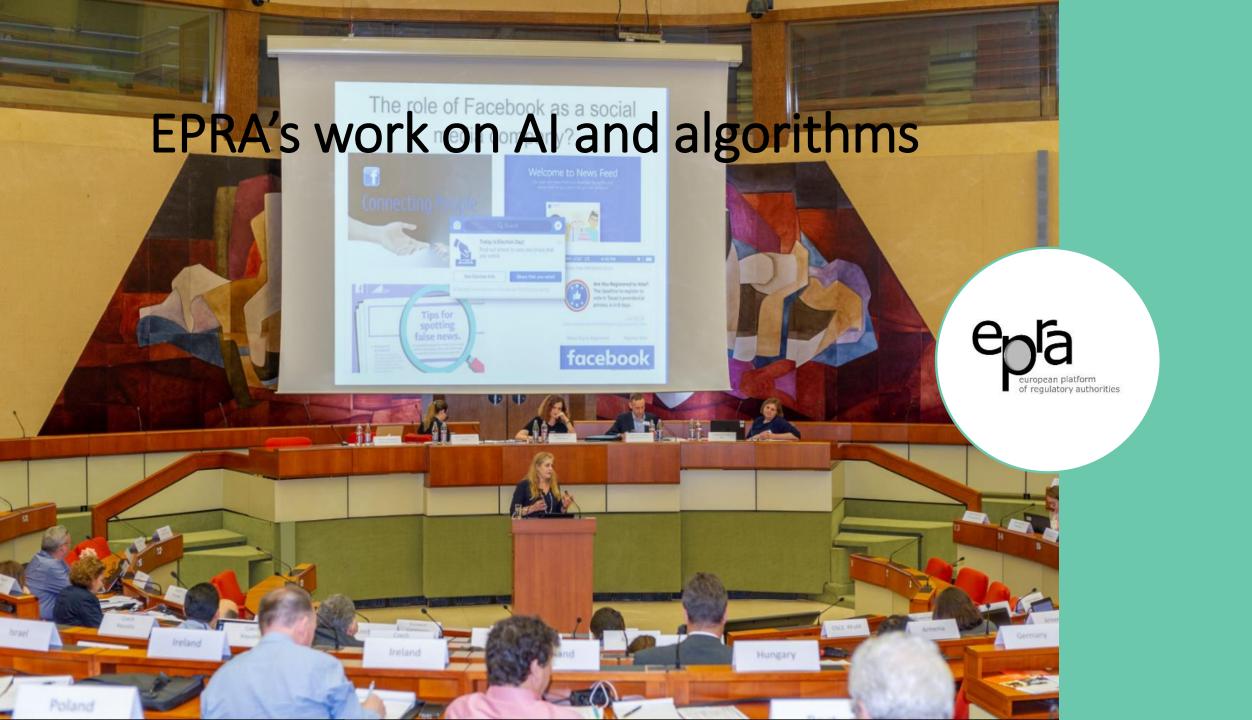


Policy and regulatory trends on AI in the media

Presentation for the Workshop of the EAO on «Artificial intelligence in the audiovisual industry»

Strasbourg, 17 December 2019 Oliver Gerber, Vice-Chairperson EPRA



EPRA's work on AI and algorithms

- 2017 Edinburgh: "Promises & challenges of Digital Disruption; Filters, algorithms & diversity turning concerns into opportunities?"
- 2018 Luxemburg & Bratislava "Political Communication & the Challenges of Social Media"
- 2019 Athens: "Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning"
- Background paper on AI & ML available now on <u>www.epra.org</u>
- Working group on AI & its possible use for media regulation planned for 2020



Determining the risk potentials



Determining the risk potentials

There should be clear evidence that AI create or amplify risks before thinking about regulation

- Al could harm pluralism of opinions ("Echo Chambers", "Filter Bubbles)
- Al could amplify disinformation & hate speech:
 - Flood of false reports & hate messages generated by "bots"
 - Illusion of political view shared by many ("Astroturfing")
 - "Deepfake" videos and images
- "Flaws" & deliberate manipulation of programming or data:
 - Incorrect labelling & delivering of distorted search results
 - Socially detrimental effects for certain groups or persons

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Possible Fields of Media Regulation



Possible Fields of Media Regulation

- Obligatory Labelling of the use of AI
 - Trustworthy, true & credible communication
- Making the use of AI & algorithms transparent:
 - Empowerment of users
 - Obstacles: Business confidentiality & "Blackbox nature" of AI
 - "Understandability by design" as a possible solution?
- Verifying unfair distortion:
 - Independent "test procedure" to evaluate cases of possible distortions
 - Right to contest distortions via co- or self-regulation (for ex ."Platform council")
- Securing plurality of opinions & findability of content:
 - Incorporation of diversity in recommender systems
 - Promotion of rational debate & corrective to domination by powerful interests

Policy Trends in Europe - Germany



Diskussionsentwurf für eine.

"MEDIENSTAATSVERTRAG"

Policy Trends in Europe - Germany

• Future Interstate Media Treaty

- Will replace "Interstate Broadcasting Treaty"
- Transparency requirements for media intermediaries > 1 mio. Users
- Key principles & criteria of content selection must be easily recognisable
- Electronic communication services must label automation
- Enter into force: autumn 2020 (EC still has to agree because of AVMSD transposition)





Qu'est-ce qu'une procédure législat

Policy Trends in Europe - France

- Law on fighting false information in the run-up to the French elections
 - Transparency on the use of algorithms by social networks
 - Information of users on the type, origin & transmission modalities of content



- More than a third of the recommended videos expressed the same point of view as the original video → risk of "Echo Chamber"
- Public authorities & Platforms should cooperate to improve the transparency of algorithms



Policy Trends in Europe-UK

Online Harms White Paper 1 2019

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Policy Trends in Europe - UK

• White paper on "Online Harms"

- Intermediaries should cooperate with regulator for shared understanding of platform mechanics
- Regulator could request explanations on how algorithms operate
- Appropriate safeguards to ensure commercial confidentiality



Policy Trends in Europe - Switzerland



Strategie Digitale Schweiz

Policy Trends in Europe - Switzerland

Government report on Al

- Sub-report by OFCOM on "AI, media & the public sphere"
- Based on two studies on the use of AI by media companies and by Intermediaries (platforms, social networks, etc.)
- For the time being no need for obligatory labelling the use of robotic journalism
- Government will identify potential hazards and assess risks for political opinion forming regarding the use of AI by intermediaries
- Next step: Governance report in spring 2021 on possible measures



Key Takeaways

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Key Takeaways

- Many studies & reports available, but only few legislative approaches in Europe
- Most legislative steps concern transparency of the use of algorithms
- Possible regulatory measures must be evidence based and need to be carefully balanced with the opportunities that AI offers
- More evidence on the risks & dangers of AI is needed

