

# The Role of Synthetic Data within the European Artificial Intelligence Act

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#### Who I am



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Outside of work, I enjoy traveling and diving into mystery, thriller, and true crime books.





# Introduction to the Al Act

#### What is the Al Act?

The Artificial Intelligence Act (Al Act) is a proposed regulation by the **European Union** aimed at establishing a comprehensive legal framework to ensure the safe and ethical development, deployment, and use of Al technologies.





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#### Artificial intelligence (Al) act: Council gives final green light to the first worldwide rules on Al

Today the Council approved a ground-breaking law aiming to harmonise rules on artificial intelligence, the so-called artificial intelligence act. The flagship legislation follows a "risk-based" approach, which means the higher the risk to cause harm to society, the stricter the rules. It is the first of its kind in the world and can set a clobal standard for Al regulation.

The new law aims to foster the development and uptake of safe and trustworthy AI systems across the EUs single market by both private and public actors. At the same time, it aims to ensure respect of fundamental rights of EU citizens and stimulate investment and innovation on artificial intelligence in Europe. The AI act applies only to areas within EU law and provides exemptions such as for systems used exclusively for military and defence as well as for research purposes.



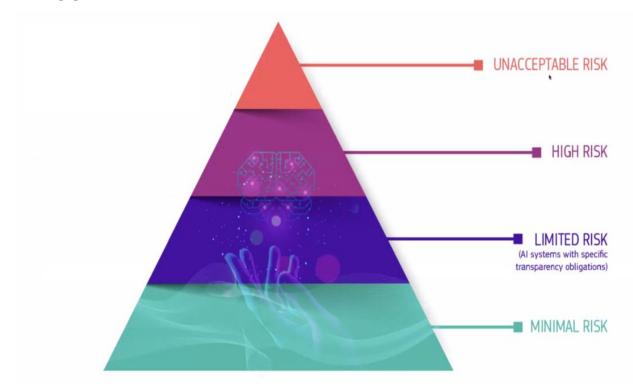
The adoption of the Al act is a significant milestone for the European Union. This landmark law, the first of its kind in the world, addresses a global technological challenge that also creates opportunities for our societies and economies. With the Al act, Europe emphasizes the importance of trust, transparency and accountability when dealing with new technologies while at the same time ensuring this fast-changing technology can flourish and boost European innovation.

Mathieu Michel, Belgian secretary of state for digitisation, administrative simplification, privacy protection, and the building regulation

# **Definition of AI system within the AI Act**

'Al system' means a machine-based system that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment, and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments (Art. 3).

# A risk based approach



## **Requirements for High-Risk AI Systems**



# The Role of Synthetic Data

# **Synthetic Data within the Al Act**

**Synthetic Data** is mentioned several times within the Al Act:

#### Art. 10 (5)(a)

(...) the bias detection and correction cannot be effectively fulfilled by processing other data, including synthetic or anonymised data;

#### Art. 50 (2)

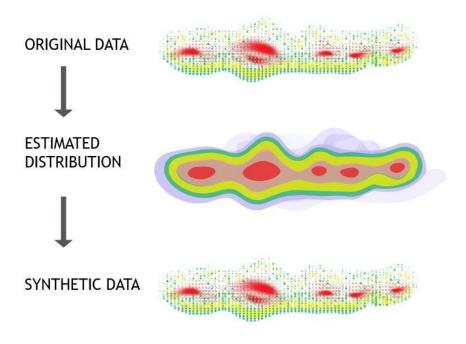
Providers of Al systems, (...) generating **synthetic** audio, image, video or text content, shall ensure that the outputs of the Al system are marked in a machine-readable format and detectable as artificially generated or manipulated.

#### Art. 59 (1)(b)

(...) the data processed are necessary for complying with one or more of the requirements referred to in Chapter III, Section 2 where those requirements cannot effectively be fulfilled by processing anonymised, synthetic or other non-personal data;

Source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj

## What is Synthetic Data?



- Synthetic data is artificially generated using artificial intelligence algorithms on real data samples.
- They possess the same statistical properties and predictive capabilities as the real data from which they were generated.

# **Advantages of Synthetic Data within the Al Act**



# Real Use Cases

## **Financial Sector: Credit Scoring**

#### Scenario:

A bank uses an Al-based credit scoring system to assess loan applications. Traditional datasets can be incomplete and can include biases, such as underrepresentation of certain socioeconomic or demographic groups.



### **Healthcare Sector: Patient Diagnostics**

#### Scenario:

Al systems in healthcare use patient data to develop diagnostic tools, such as predicting diseases or identifying risk factors. However, using real patient data can raise significant privacy concerns and compliance challenges, especially in light of GDPR and HIPAA regulations.

Image Source: <a href="https://online.stanford.edu/programs/artificial-intelligence-healthcare">https://online.stanford.edu/programs/artificial-intelligence-healthcare</a> Scenario Sources:

Giuffrè, M., & Shung, D. L. (2023). Harnessing the power of synthetic data in healthcare: innovation, application, and privacy. NPJ digital medicine, 6(1), 186. (https://www.nature.com/articles/s41746-023-00927-3)

Hernandez, M., Epelde, G., Alberdi, A., Cilla, R., & Rankin, D. (2022). Synthetic data generation for tabular health records: A systematic review. Neurocomputing, 493, 28-45. (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0925231222004349)

# Conclusion

### The Role of Synthetic Data within Al Act

**Synthetic data** plays a crucial role in achieving compliance with the AI Act, and its explicit mention in the AI Act reflects the growing recognition of this technology's potential to shape a future where AI innovation aligns with ethical principles and fosters societal trust.



# Thanks for listening

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