

Compliance Challenges in Media impact assessment using braincentric emotion recognition

New Approaches towards Compliance for AI/Data Operations Seminar

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Agenda



1. Business Case Overview

2. Data Compliance

- a) Core Principles in Emotion Recognition
- b) Sensitive Data in the MUSES Pipeline
- c) Addressing Compliance and Privacy Risks

3. Business Value



Event illustrations by Storyset









Business Case Overview



- MUSES is a tool designed to improve the impact assessment of media content (such as movies, TV series, and advertisements) by using Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) technology.
- The goal is to gather emotion data from viewers, which helps content creators understand how different segments of their media affect the audience emotionally.

Key Stakeholders:

- o Media companies
- Production houses
- Advertisers



People illustrations by Storyset



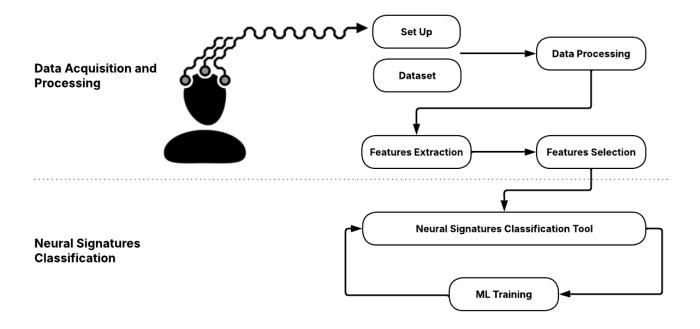


Data Acquisition and Processing

 Collect and process data from EEG devices to capture emotional responses.

Neural Signatures Classification

 Apply machine learning algorithms to classify emotional responses based on neural signals.



MUSES High-Level Architecture

Data Compliance

DATAPACT DATAPACT

Core Principles in Emotion Recognition

Transparency

- Clearly document and communicate how emotion data is collected and processed.
- Provide explanations about the AI system's decision-making process to ensure accountability.

Accuracy

- Validate and test the reliability of inferred emotions.
- Use robust datasets to reduce biases and improve the precision of emotion recognition.

Fairness

- Ensure equitable treatment of all participants, regardless of demographic factors.
- Design inclusive datasets to prevent discriminatory outcomes.

Data Compliance

Sensitive Data in the MUSES Pipeline



Biometric Data and Neural Wave Data

What is sensitive?

- EEG data is categorized as biometric data under the ALAct.
- The AI system maps this data to emotions and intentions, which could be considered high-risk.

Compliance Needs:

 High-risk AI systems require attention under the AI Act, regarding usage in sensitive environments (e.g., workplaces).

Personal Data (GDPR Compliance)

What is sensitive?

- Personal details of test participants.
- Neural data from EEG sensors, which can be considered sensitive physiological data.

Compliance Needs:

- Adherence to GDPR to protect personally identifiable information (PII).
- Special consideration required for biometric data as per GDPR and AI Act.





Addressing Compliance and Privacy Risks

Ensure ethical data handling in the platform development

- <u>Data anonymization</u>: Use **anonymization techniques** to reduce risks of personally identifiable information being exposed.
- o <u>Data access control</u>: Implement **access protocols**, ensuring only authorized personnel can access sensitive data (e.g., login system).
- <u>Consent management</u>: Implement consent management with **full transparency on biometric data usage**.

Collaborate with legal experts

Goal: Collaborate closely with legal experts to ensure adherence to GDPR and AI Act,
especially around emotion recognition and high-risk AI.

Business Impact



Where to go

- Enhancing content impact assessments by providing deeper insights into audience emotions through BCI technology ensuring data compliance.
- Media companies, production houses, and advertisers invest to reduce the risk of content failure, ensuring higher audience engagement and maximizing ROI.

Innovation

 We search to innovate by shifting from traditional methods (questionnaires, facial recognition) to emotion recognition using neural signals via noninvasive EEG devices, while maintaining transparency, accuracy and fairness





Thank you!

MUSES: Advancing Emotion Recognition with Compliance-Centric AI Solutions

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