ELRC Action: Covering Confidentiality, Correctness and Cross-linguality

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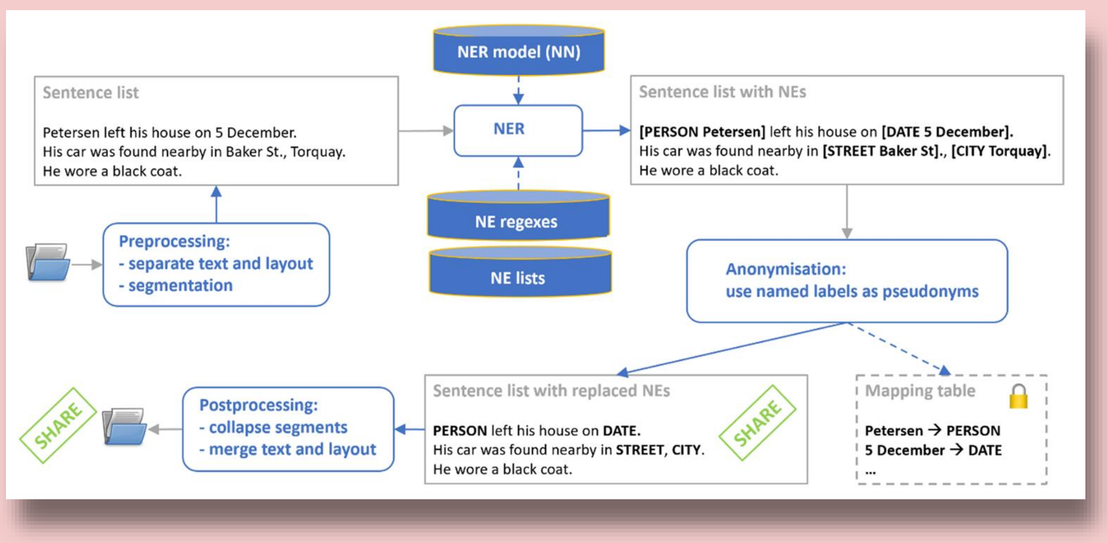
ELRC action:

- Aim: minimising language barriers across European Union
- Two language technology assessments involving consultation round:
  - **Automated anonymisation**
  - **Multilingual Fake News Processing**

Automated Anonymisation

- Anonymisation consists of **removing personal identifiable information** (PII).
- It is important when sharing language data without violating the **General Data Protection Regulation** (GDPR).
- It involves two steps:
  - Detecting **what** should be anonymised via a **named-entity recognition** (NER) system.
  - Determining **how** it should be anonymised.

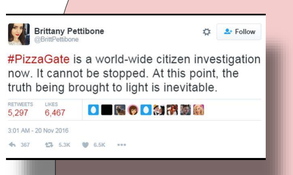
⇒ Consultation round with stakeholders
⇒ Identification of scenario for workflow using NE labels:



⇒ Development of proof-of-concept software:

Available tools:
- TM-Anonymizer[1]
- COMPRISE Text Transformer[2]
- Biroamer[3]

Multilingual Fake News Processing



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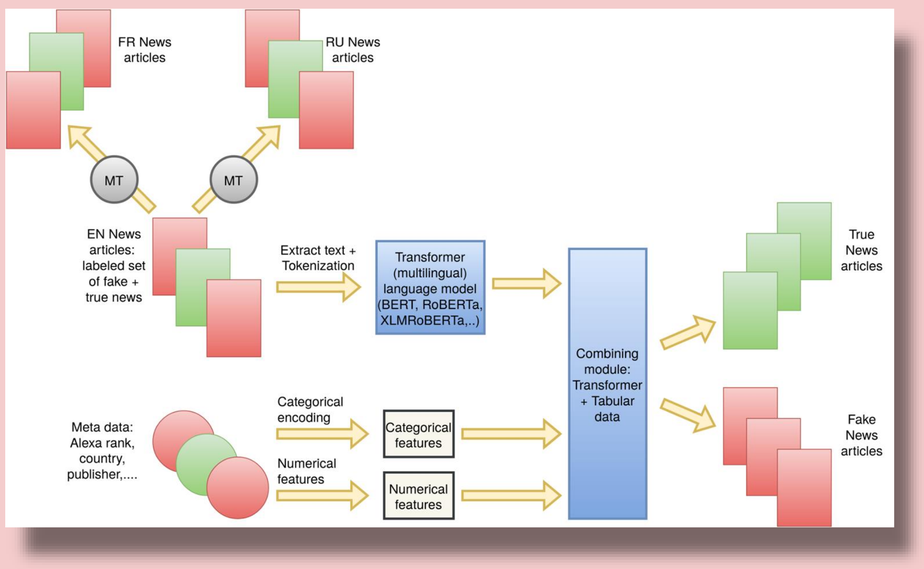
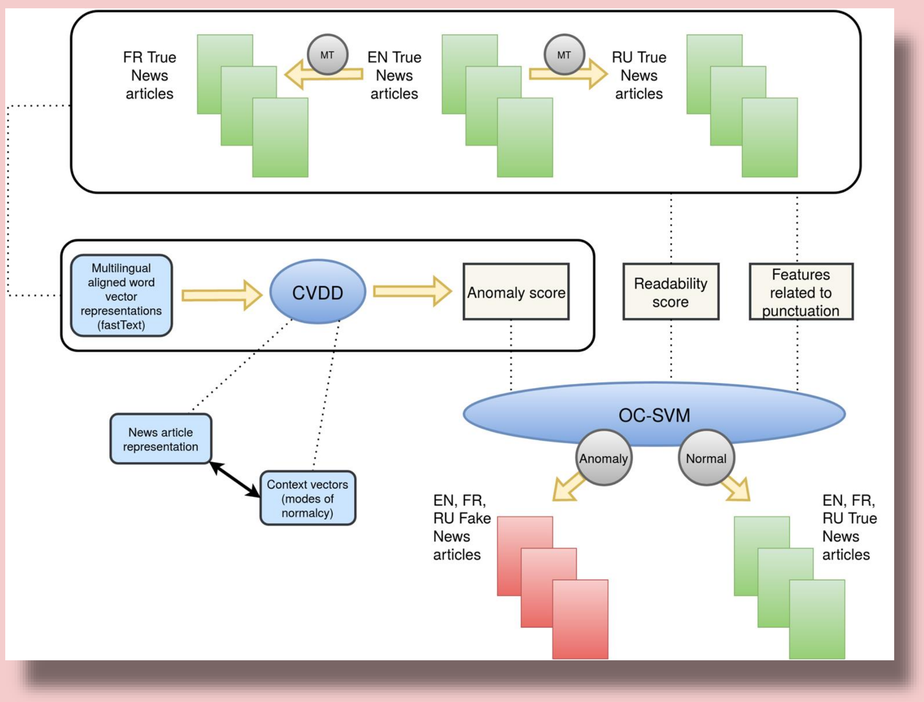
- Disinformation (fake news) on various topics is spreading quickly.
- Need for tools for automatic detection of fake news is gaining urgency.
- Disinformation is a global phenomenon: it is important to explore multilingual techniques for fake news detection.

⇒ Consultation round with stakeholders
⇒ Main findings:
  - Lack of multilingual resources for detection of fake news
  - Quick evolution of topics

Supervised approach for multilingual fake news detection in Russian (RU) and French (FR) via use of machine translation (MT) and pretrained multilingual language models:[4]



Unsupervised approach by merely training on true news articles using Context Vector Data Description (CVDD) algorithm[5] + aligned vector representations.[6]



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