

# *The Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Interpreter Preparation*

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## *Abstract*

This article explores the role of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) in the professional preparation of interpreters. It seeks to illustrate how an interpreter can implement GenAI into their preparation while ensuring its use is as safe and effective as possible.

It begins with a brief description of GenAI in the context of translation, interpreting and explanation of our motivation to write this article. It then focuses on various external factors and their impact on GenAI, with particular attention paid to the role of training data and so-called hallucinations. It also addresses ethical considerations, including current debates and practical implications of working with GenAI in interpreting.

The second half of the article focuses on the practical application of GenAI, presenting specific examples of how interpreters can use GenAI tools in their preparation. It describes some well-known GenAI models and briefly introduces prompt engineering. Using two specific model situations (one in 2024 and another in 2025), it illustrates how GenAI can support interpreters in preparing for assignments safely and effectively, and investigates if and how the outputs of the given models have changed.

Keywords: Generative artificial intelligence, Interpreter preparation, prompt engineering

## *1 Introduction or GenAI in the Context of Translation and Interpreting*

Since the onset of GenAI, the translation and (to a lesser extent, also interpreting) industry has been undergoing an important transformation (ELIS 2024, Mei 2024). The onset of text-generative AI tools based on LLMs rapidly became a widely discussed topic, and some scholars professed that it would cause a complete transformation of the process of translation and interpreting (e.g. Fantinuoli & Dastyar 2022).

Based on the most recent ELIS survey (2025), we could say that they were right (at least as far as translation is concerned). ELIS 2025 defines the rise of AI and other

technologies as a visible trend in the language industry, whereas GenAI “is most often used as an alternative for machine translation (less so among language departments) or for editing and translation quality control. It is also fairly popular for content creation tasks, especially for communication and marketing purposes in language companies” (ELIS 2025, 34). Many independent language professionals and language service providers see it as a tool that increases the efficiency of their work, but most respondents believe that it causes a decrease in rates as well as quality, employment of post-editing rather than translation and loss of work for many language professionals (ELIS 2025). Mei states that it is still challenging to “achieve high-quality translations without human intervention” (Mei 2024, 1022) and that human pre-editing and post-editing still play a pivotal role (*ibid.*). However, it seems that technological advancement cannot be stopped, and clients of language professionals would rather not spend money on quality translation (*cf.* ELIS 2025).

However, those focusing on voice-related language services, such as interpreting or audiovisual translation, seem to be less threatened by these technologies, even thriving (ELIS 2025, 5), but with regard to the rapid development of AI, they might soon also feel this trend as well.

These new technologies are redefining the skills and competencies translators should possess, which inevitably leads to a change in educational approach (Tawffeek & Al-Sowaidi 2023). The same goes for interpreters. Based on the ELIS survey, the use of GenAI is already an important part of many translation training programs (ELIS 2025, 37). Only if translator training programs are aligned with industry trends and requirements can future language professionals succeed in the market (Balkul 2016; Szabó 2020).

As a result, there is a pressing need for comprehensive training programs that equip translators and interpreters with the competencies required to effectively use emerging technologies. AI-powered tools are able to explain context, simplify long and complex documents, and help with terminology management. However, their advantages can only be fully realized when professionals are adequately trained to incorporate them into their workflows, and at the same time, they must understand their limitations and ethical considerations.

Therefore, translation and interpreting curricula must be continuously updated to include understanding and working with the most widely used and effective tools, reflecting the latest technological developments. The training should also prioritize interdisciplinary competencies and practical teaching methodologies, which will prepare students for real-life assignments (Mei 2024, 1022–1023).

With regard to this development and the pressing need arising from it to better prepare students (but also to better equip practicing translators and interpreters), we decided to write this article. We chose to focus on interpreters rather than translators, since

there is considerably less academic discourse on integrating AI into interpreting than into translation. The existing discourse on AI integration into interpreting focuses rather on computer-assisted interpreting, such as speech-to-text tools and consecutive automated speech translation (Horváth 2022, Pöchhacker & Liu 2024). Fantinuoli (2018) differentiates between process-oriented (terminology management systems) and setting-oriented technologies (computer software helping with oral translation). We decided to focus on using AI tools during interpreter preparation, since this is an activity available to all – professional interpreters and students as well. Basic forms of GenAI tools are free and can be used by anyone, while speech-to-text tools and other, more high-end computer-assisted interpreting tools usually are not.

## *2 Factors Influencing GenAI*

Before engaging with GenAI tools in the preparatory phase of interpreting, it is essential for interpreters to develop a foundational understanding of the external factors that influence the functioning of these systems. Among the most significant considerations are the nature and quality of the data on which AI models are trained and the phenomenon of AI-generated hallucinations (Bubeck et al. 2023). These aspects have direct implications for the reliability and transparency of AI in interpreter preparation.

### **2.1 Data**

According to the British mathematician Clive Humby, data has become the ‘new oil’ (University of Sheffield 2006), suggesting that just as oil was the driving force behind the third industrial revolution, data is the driving force behind the fourth one that we are currently experiencing. According to Mohammed et al., it is exactly AI that has profited the most from this “recent and future enormous growth of data” (2025, 1). However, we ought to be aware that this huge package of data that GenAI models work with is very heterogeneous. The data comes from different sources and is of different quality and up-to-datedness. The data used by GenAI is “critical for AI because it is the foundation upon which machine learning algorithms learn, make predictions, and improve their performance over time” (Aldoseri et al. 2023, 2). When we talk about data, we are primarily dealing with training data, as this is the data upon which the model was built. Here, considerable importance is placed on the volume of data, the quality of data, the type of data used, the up-to-datedness of data, and the source of data. The answers that AI provides are also influenced by user data (we do not have access to the nature and characteristics of that data), as well as whether the model has access to the information from the web browser. These factors all influence the GenAI output.

## 2.2 Hallucination

Apart from data, the GenAI output is also impacted by another interesting phenomenon – the so-called hallucinations. A hallucination is any generated content that is not “consistent with the input, yet would likely have reasonable model log-likelihood” (Maynez et al. 2020, 3). In such cases, the generated output may not directly relate to the original input, yet the model’s internal scoring mechanism still deems it acceptable. Consequently, the output may appear highly plausible to the user, despite being factually incorrect. According to Ji et al. (2022), hallucinations may arise due to several factors, including low-quality training data, mismatches between the data and their sources, or deficiencies in the training methodology.

Although hallucinations can bring a seemingly positive or surprising element, they are inherently a threat to the user. If the system produces information that does not exist or is not verifiable, this error may affect an interpreter’s performance. The interpreting preparation itself will be opaque and defective, as it may contain a lot of fictitious information.

## 3 The Role of Ethics

Apart from challenges posed by hallucinations and various factors influencing the data GenAI uses, there is also another issue we must consider – the critical question of ethics and bias. As interpreters increasingly rely on AI-driven tools for terminology extraction, contextual research, and simulations, the integrity and neutrality of these systems directly influence the quality of their preparation and work.

Moorkens states that “ethics is a growing area of interest in technology in general, as technology becomes an increasingly integral part of all of our lives and many regions move towards ubiquitous computing” (2022, 122). With the exponential advancement of AI technologies over the past decade, the urgency to formulate clear principles for their responsible use has intensified. Efforts to define such principles have emerged not only from public institutions and governmental bodies, such as the European Commission’s *Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI*<sup>1</sup> (2019) or the OECD’s *AI Principles*<sup>2</sup> (2019, updated 2024), but also from the private sector.

The study entitled *The Global Landscape of AI Ethics Guidelines* highlights a “global convergence emerging around five ethical principles: transparency, justice and fairness, non-maleficence, responsibility and privacy” (Jobin et al. 2019, 1). These principles are reflected in most standard ethical frameworks for AI and they can also serve as a useful reference for individual users when deciding how to engage with AI systems.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/ethics-guidelines-trustworthy-ai>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/ai-principles.html>

AI bias is shaped by a range of factors, including the diversity and representativeness of data inputs, the algorithm design employed, the optimization methods applied, as well as the cultural and geographical contexts in which the model was developed (Duan et al. 2024, 13–14). Consequently, all these elements are shaped by the human factor, as it is ultimately human agents who intervene at various stages of AI development and implementation. In short, AI does not exist in a vacuum, and this is something users must be prepared to deal with while working with it.

## *4 The Use of GenAI in Interpreter Preparation – Practical Examples*

The penetration of new technologies into the field of translation and interpreting is, according to Fantinuoli, a significant destabilizing element, which he calls the “technological turn in interpreting” (2018, 2–3). Orlando et al. specify that this includes “the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Large Language Models (LLMs)” (2024, 6).

However, AI is also not the threat that some consider it to be, but rather an incentive to rethink interpreters’ preparation. The key to the effective introduction of AI into interpreter preparation is learning how it works and how to use it. We will therefore take a closer look at the different GenAI models and their specificities, and consider which model is best suited to a particular task. We will explain the principle of communicating with GenAI and how to create effective prompts, and finally, we will use two model situations to show different ways of implementing GenAI in interpreters’ preparation for an assignment. At the same time, we will map the development of the chosen GenAI models over time – we will compare the results of (in most cases) the same prompts in 2024 and 2025. Therefore, the aim of this article is not only to provide interpreters and interpreting students with recommendations concerning prompt design, but also to illustrate the dynamic nature of this environment and the necessity for interpreters to monitor ongoing developments and observe the evolving behavior of AI models. We expected the GenAI output to be more up to date, but also more precise and briefer – in short, more effective.

### **4.1 The Choice of a GenAI Model**

As of June 2025, there are multiple publicly accessible GenAI models on the market. Some come from tech giants such as Google or Microsoft and have many functions, but there are also many smaller, specialized models (e.g., for identifying diseases determining which plants need fertilizer, etc.). However, the abundance of models can cause confusion and lead to the random or inappropriate selection of a model, which can lead to poor results. When selecting a model, it is important to consider who owns it (due to bias and security) and how up-to-date it is (the up-to-datedness of the

training data affects the up-to-datedness of the model output). We also indicate whether the model is paid or not, as this factor also influences the choice of the model used by the interpreter. Of course, there are other parameters, such as bias or ethicality, but these are not precise parameters that we are able to assess without more extensive research. In the following section, we briefly describe the models we used in our research. At the time of conducting our research (both in 2024 and 2025), these were some of the most well-known GenAI models. At the same time, they were available to the general public in Slovakia and were free (except for ChatGPT-4.0 in 2024, which was, however, available for a relatively low fee). That is why we chose them.

Table 1. *Comparison of AI models (15 April 2024)*

Name	Owner	Model size	Up-to-datedness of data	Price	Privacy
Gemini	Google	LLM	Unknown	Free (but there is also a paid version)	Unexamined
ChatGPT-3.5	OpenAI	LLM	Until September 2021 (OpenAI – ChatGPT-3.5)	Free	Unexamined
ChatGPT-4.0	OpenAI	LLM	Until April 2023 (OpenAI – ChatGPT-4.0)	Paid	Unexamined
Perplexity	Perplexity.ai	LLM	Up-to-date (access to the Internet)	Free (but there is also a paid version)	Unexamined

Table 2. *Comparison of AI models (23 April 2025)*

Name	Owner	Model size	Up-to-datedness of data	Price	Privacy
Gemini 2.0 Flashi	Google	LLM	Up-to-date (access to the Internet)	Free (but there is also a paid version)	Collects and stores data for LLM training. Possibility to pause Gemini Apps Activity – data will no longer be used for training
ChatGPT-4o	OpenAI	LLM	Up-to-date (access to	Free (but there is	Collects and stores data for LLM

			the Internet)	also a paid version)	training. Training can be switched off. Possibility to use temporary chat – stores data for 30 days, cannot use it for training
Perplexity	Perplexity.ai	LLM	Up-to-date (access to the Internet)	Free (but there is also a paid version)	Collects and stores data for LLM training

The comparison in the tables clearly demonstrates the emergence of newer versions of certain models. This development has led to changes in the “up-to-datedness” category, as most models now have internet access – something that was not common a year ago. As a result, the information provided by AI systems is now more current. For instance, the previously significant distinction between Perplexity and other models has diminished, as Perplexity already had internet connectivity at that time. Nevertheless, it remains the case that each model functions somewhat differently; although they all now have access to the same information, they process and utilize it in distinct ways. In light of these new developments, the choice is up to the user more than ever. At the beginning, users should try working with different models and determine which one is best suited for specific tasks. However, it is important to remember that regardless of which model we use, we should never completely rely on its outputs, and we should always verify them.

## 4.2 Prompt Engineering

As this article aims to contribute to the discussion on how interpreters can use GenAI models and how to integrate them into their workflow, it is crucial to begin with the most fundamental aspect: learning how to communicate effectively with these models. Since GenAI systems rely on user input, primarily in the form of written prompts (even though it is now also possible to communicate with some models via a voice interface), to generate meaningful and accurate outputs, interpreters should understand the principles of prompt construction to ensure the reliability, precision, and usefulness of the information retrieved. Mastering this interaction is key to fully leveraging GenAI as a support tool in interpreting preparation.

This section thus introduces the concept of prompting within the specific context of interpreting, providing guidance on how interpreters can optimize AI outputs to meet the demands of their profession.

#### 4.2.1 Basic Principles of Prompt Engineering

Due to their appearance, most AI models can give the impression of being a simple chatbot, with which the user has a conversation using any questions that come to mind. The user may initially be captivated and even feel that it does not matter how the questions are formulated. However, the opposite is true, as Leo Lo explains in his paper, *The CLEAR path: A framework for enhancing information literacy through prompt engineering*, where he describes that the ability to create the right prompts helps to optimize the answer and improves critical thinking skills, which are essential when working with GenAI models (2023, 1). Lo's standardized framework, called CLEAR, focuses on five components that users should respect when creating prompts so that model outputs do not resemble answers ripped from an encyclopedia. The prompts should be "Concise, Logical, Explicit, Adaptive, and Reflective" (2023, 2).

a) Concise – Concise prompts help "the AI model to focus on the important aspects of the task" and provide more accurate answers (Lo 2023, 2). We recommend avoiding modal structures, polite phrases commonly used in human conversation, and unnecessary repetitive descriptions.

b) Logical – Logical prompts help the model "better comprehend the context and relationships between various concepts" (Lo 2023, 2). When designing prompts, we should keep in mind that the relationships between concepts should be obvious and subject to logical consequence.

c) Explicit – If we do not want to be overwhelmed by unnecessary information, explicit prompts are essential. The prompt should include "precise instructions regarding the desired output format, content, or scope" (Lo 2023, 3). We should therefore always set some kind of framework for the system, for example: write me 3 examples or give 10 abbreviations, their full names, and explanations. However, we must be careful, as the primary goal of the UI model is to complete the challenge. This can sometimes lead to hallucinations, where the model invents things that are not true or verified just to complete the challenge.

d) Adaptive – Lo characterizes adaptability as striving to find the right balance between creativity and purposeful prompt creation (2023). When working with the model, the user should experiment and adapt their next prompt to the previous output of the system (ibid.).

e) Reflective – Lo characterizes it as the ability to perceive and assess the quality and relevance of the outputs of individual GenAI models, enabling users to determine where

the model is lacking and where the prompt itself is lacking (2023, 2). Through the active use of GenAI models, users should progressively improve their ability to formulate effective prompts while also developing an understanding of which GenAI models are most appropriate for specific tasks within particular domains.

The CLEAR framework is therefore a suitable basis for creating prompts, as it emphasizes that communication between the user and the AI should be accurate, unambiguous, and context-oriented. Kollárová (2024) illustrated how individual principles of the CLEAR framework can directly influence GenAI outputs in different models.

The comparison of model scenarios from 2024 and 2025 demonstrates the universality of this approach, which remains applicable even as models evolve, change, and operate with different sets of information. It further underscores the importance of learning to communicate effectively with AI systems – an essential skill for interpreters seeking to work efficiently and reliably with these technologies in their professional practice.

### **4.3 The Use of GenAI in Interpreter Preparation**

The preparatory phase is crucial for ensuring the accuracy and fluency of the interpretation. It helps the interpreter to familiarize themselves with a topic that is often unfamiliar or completely unknown to them. Therefore, preparation for an assignment may include familiarizing oneself with the subject and topics that may be related to it, learning specialized terminology in both languages, and understanding the extralinguistic context (cf. Fantinuoli 2017). This kind of preparation can often be complex – time-consuming if the materials are provided well in advance, or extremely stressful if the materials are provided on short notice. It might even happen that there are no materials provided beforehand at all, which negatively influences the interpreter’s output (Díaz-Galaz et al. 2015). It is precisely because of these complex conditions that GenAI models are becoming a valuable work tool for interpreters. Effective use of AI can help interpreters with:

- familiarizing themselves with the topic, event, speakers, or context of the event,
- creating glossaries and extracting relevant terms or phrases,
- summarizing extensive text and audiovisual documents,
- ad hoc translation,
- simulating event content such as speakers’ opening remarks, topics for individual discussions, or questions and answers at the end of a discussion.

We illustrate the use of AI in two model situations that interpreters face in practice (client did not provide any materials, and the client provided materials). The interpreter must adapt quickly to the given situation and to when and whether they receive any source material and use AI models appropriately.

In order to better map trends in GenAI development, we decided to compare how selected models respond to identical or similar prompts in 2024 and 2025 and chart the trends and tendencies, which are useful to know for anyone working with GenAI, not only interpreters. This comparison not only shows changes in AI performance but also reflects the dynamic nature of the technology. It underscores the need for interpreters to stay current with AI developments to use them effectively. Ultimately, it demonstrates AI's increasing relevance in real-world interpreter workflows.

#### 4.3.1 Model Situation 1 - Insufficient Prior Documentation

An interpreter is preparing for a full day of simultaneous interpreting from Slovak into English at a conference. The client provided only publicly available materials: the name and location of the event, a list of speakers, the program, and the participants of the panel discussions. The interpreter is not an expert in the given field and has never worked with this topic before. In 2024, the topic of the conference is developments in ESG<sup>3</sup> (Environmental, Social, Governance). In 2025, it is the financial management of enterprises (*Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025*)<sup>4</sup>. We chose these two conferences because they are similar in terms of topic and the amount of information provided on the webpage. They are also organized by the same organizer.

In this model situation, the interpreter is confronted with the challenge of anticipating the content of an event. This is a difficult task, especially when they are unfamiliar with the subject area. In such cases, GenAI may serve as a valuable tool to support their preparatory efforts.

##### a) GenAI as a Research Tool

GenAI can help interpreters who have only a little background information to familiarize themselves with the topic, event, speakers, or context of the event. In this case, the key parameter for selecting a GenAI model is the up-to-datedness of its data, as the interpreter should work with the most up-to-date information. It is therefore ideal to use models that have been trained on the most recent data and models that can draw on current data in real time from the internet. Such models now include Gemini, ChatGPT-4.0, ChatGPT-4o, and Perplexity. In addition, it is also important that the GenAI model is neutral and as unbiased as possible, which is also linked to the model's ability to cite sources of information. The most thorough GenAI model in this regard was Perplexity in 2024, as it always cited sources, which, of course, does not guarantee the accuracy of the information displayed by the AI, but allows for quick verification. Below, we look at two examples, one from 2024 and one from 2025.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://konferencie.hnonline.sk/produkt/cfa-society-slovakia-esg-summit-2024>

<sup>4</sup> [https://konferencie.hnonline.sk/produkt/financne-riadenie-podnikov\\_2025-](https://konferencie.hnonline.sk/produkt/financne-riadenie-podnikov_2025-)

### 4.3.1.1 Initial Survey – 2024

Prompt: *Act as an interpreter researching for an event called CFA SOCIETY SLOVAKIA ESG SUMMIT 2024. List a whole program of the event including times and speakers.*

Figure 1. *Perplexity, 12 April 2024*

The screenshot shows a search interface with a dark background. At the top, the prompt is repeated: "Act as an interpreter researching for an event called CFA SOCIETY SLOVAKIA ESG SUMMIT 2024. List a whole program of the event including times and speakers." Below the prompt, there is a "Sources" section with two search results. The first result is "ESG SUMMIT 2023 - CFA..." from cfasociety.org, and the second is "CFA SOCIETY SLOVAKIA ESG SUMMIT 2024 - H..." from konferencie.hnon... Below the sources is an "Answer" section. The answer text states: "The CFA Society Slovakia ESG Summit 2024 is scheduled for April 16, 2024, at the Radisson Blu Carlton, Bratislava. The event aims to present current topics in the field of ESG and provide a platform for discussion. The program includes:" followed by a bulleted list of 13 items detailing the schedule from 8:45 AM to 19:30 PM. The items include breakfast, presentations on ESG investing, ESG ratings, and sustainable investing, panel discussions moderated by board members and experts, a coffee break, lunch, a music performance, and a networking session. At the bottom, a summary paragraph states: "The event features presentations and panel discussions on various aspects of ESG, including ESG ratings, reporting requirements, and the evolution of sustainable investing. The panel discussions will be moderated by board members of CFA Society Slovakia and will include experts from various fields, such as finance, banking, and sustainability reporting."

**Sources**

- ESG SUMMIT 2023 - CFA... cfasociety.org - 1  
The main purpose of CFA Society Slovakia ESG Summit 2023 is to proceed with the...
- CFA SOCIETY SLOVAKIA ESG SUMMIT 2024 - H... konferencie.hnon... - 2  
View 3 more

**Answer**

The CFA Society Slovakia ESG Summit 2024 is scheduled for April 16, 2024, at the Radisson Blu Carlton, Bratislava. The event aims to present current topics in the field of ESG and provide a platform for discussion. The program includes:

- 8:45 - 9:15 AM: Breakfast and networking
- 9:15 - 9:45 AM: Introduction of CFA Institute and CFA Society Slovakia & Certificate in ESG Investing /Presentation/
- 9:45 - 10:55 AM: ESG top-down. How should we understand it? Expectations versus reality /Panel discussion moderated by Alojz Šimičák, CFA - Board Member of CFA Society Slovakia/
- 10:55 - 11:25 AM: Coffee break
- 11:25 - 11:55 AM: ESG Ratings 2.0 /Presentation by Kornelia Fabisik, CFA,... PRM – Assistant Professor of Finance – University of Bern/
- 11:55 AM - 13:05 PM: Navigating the Impact: ESG Reporting Requirements on Firms /Panel discussion moderated by Marek Sásik, CFA – Board Member of CFA Society Slovakia/
- 13:05 - 14:35 PM: Lunch
- 14:35 - 14:55 PM: Music Performance VŠMU
- 14:55 - 16:05 PM: How is ESG investing evolving? Is sustainable investing becoming too complex? /Panel discussion moderated by Pavol Kiraľvarga, CFA – Board Member of CFA Society Slovakia/
- 16:05 - 16:35 PM: Alica Mozolíková, CFA Society Slovakia Nina Gažovičová, Specialist in the History of the Art Market in Slovakia, Expert of the SOGA Auction Company / Why and how to buy an art ?
- 16:35- 16:50 PM: Event Closing - Presentation
- 16:50- 19:30 PM: Networking

The event features presentations and panel discussions on various aspects of ESG, including ESG ratings, reporting requirements, and the evolution of sustainable investing. The panel discussions will be moderated by board members of CFA Society Slovakia and will include experts from various fields, such as finance, banking, and sustainability reporting.

While conducting an initial survey, we asked Perplexity to provide the program, including times and speakers. The program of the conference was available online, and we used a clear and specific prompt. It delivered, while also citing the source (website) where the information came from. The next step for the interpreter could be to create a list of individual speakers. While designing the prompt, we also specified the role the model should “step into” – in this case, an interpreter.

Prompt: *Output in table. First column: exhaustive list of speakers and hosts in order of appearance during conference. Second column: gender of speaker (F for female, M for male). Third column professional position in English. Fourth column: position in Slovak.*

Figure 2. *Perplexity, 12 April 2024*

Output in table. First column: exhaustive list of speakers and hosts in order of appearance during conference. Second column: gender of speaker (F for female, M for male). Third column: professional position in English. Fourth column: position in Slovak.

**Sources**

- CFA SOCIETY SLOVAKIA ESG SUMMIT 2024 - H...
- Marek Sásik, CFA on LinkedIn: CFA Society...
- [PDF] VÝROČNÁ SPRÁVA CFA Society Slovakia
- konferencie.hnonL... 1
- linkedin . 2
- s3.amazonaws . 3
- View 2 more

**Answer**

Speakers/Hosts	Gender	Professional Position in English	Position in Slovak
MAFRA Slovakia a.s.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Valentína Tomsiková	F	Event Manager	Manažérka udalosti
Martin Kažimír	M	Executive Director of CFA Society Slovakia	Výkonný riaditeľ CFA Society Slovakia
Alojz Šimičák	M	Board Member of CFA Society Slovakia	Člen správnej rady CFA Society Slovakia
Michal Maxim	M	Associate Partner, Head of ESG and FRM Services, KPMG	Asociálny partner, vedúci ESG a FRM služieb, KPMG
Tomáš Kvašňovský	M	Sustainability Manager, Tatra banka, a.s.	Manažér trvalej udržateľnosti, Tatra banka, a.s.
Katarína Havlíková	F	ESG Reporting and Monitoring Manager, VÚB, a.s.	Manažérka ESG hlásenia a monitoringu, VÚB, a.s.
Vladimír Chalupka	M	ESG Manager and deputy director of real estate department, Kooperativa	ESG manažér a zástupca riaditeľa oddelenia nemovitostí, Kooperativa
Kornelia Fabisik	F	Assistant Professor of Finance, University of Bern	Asistentka profesorky financií, Univerzita Bern
Marek Sásik	M	Board Member of CFA Society Slovakia	Člen správnej rady CFA Society Slovakia

Ján Dudáš	M	Co-founder & COO, SmartHead, SmartHead Co. s.r.o.	Spoluzakladateľ & COO, SmartHead, SmartHead Co. s.r.o.
Erika Vitálošová	F	Senior Manager, ESG leader, PricewaterhouseCoopers Slovensko, s.r.o.	Vedúca manažérka, vedúca ESG tímu, PricewaterhouseCoopers Slovensko, s.r.o.
Mária Janočková	F	Sustainability/ESG Manager, U. S. Steel Košice, s.r.o.	Manažérka trvalé udržateľnosti/ESG, U. S. Steel Košice, s.r.o.
Dominika Filínová	F	ESG Expert, Západoslovenská energetika, a.s.	ESG odborníčka, Západoslovenská energetika, a.s.
Peter Jedlnák	M	Counsel and Head of Slovak Capital Markets and Financial Regulation at Allen & Overy Bratislava, Allen & Overy Bratislava	Právnik a vedúci slovenských kapitálových trhov a finančnej regulácie v Allen & Overy Bratislava, Allen & Overy Bratislava
Marek Mikolaj	M	Partner at EY Slovakia, EY	Partner v EY Slovakia, EY
Roland Demmel	M	Partner and Co-Founder of Quantic Financial Solutions, Quantic Valesse	Partner a spoluzakladateľ Quantic Financial Solutions, Quantic Valesse
Ludovica	F	Junior ESG Analyst at Erste Asset Management, Erste Asset Management	Junior Analytička ESG v Erste Asset Management, Erste Asset Management
Alica Mozolíková	F	CFA Society Slovakia	CFA Society Slovakia
Nina Gažovičová	F	Specialist in the History of the Art Market in Slovakia, Expert of the SOGA Auction Company	Odborníčka na dejiny umeleckého trhu na Slovensku, odborná konzultantka SOGA aukčné spoločnosti
Pavol Kiraľvarga	M	Board Member of CFA Society Slovakia	Člen správnej rady CFA Society Slovakia

The answer is organized in a table upon request. Perplexity correctly identified all speakers and hosts, as well as their gender and roles in English. However, we found several minor shortcomings: it did not correctly identify the surname of one speaker, it listed the organizing company as the first speaker, one host was not correctly placed in the order, and, of course, the Slovak translation of the roles was largely incorrect (this is probably because companies and organizations use very specific corporate translations of roles). This example therefore highlights two things that we should check the GenAI outputs for: the translation into Slovak and the factual information that matters to us (the listener must be able to hear the names and roles of the participants during the interpretation, as this is something that they can identify even in a foreign language, and it is of great informational value to them).

### 4.3.1.2 Initial Survey – 2025

Prompt: *Act as an interpreter researching for an event called Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025. List a whole program of the event including times and speakers.*

Figure 3. *Perplexity*, 30 April 2025

The screenshot shows a search result on the Perplexity AI platform. At the top, the prompt is repeated: "Act as an interpreter researching for an event called Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025. List a whole program of the event including times and speakers". Below the prompt, there are search filters: "Odpoved' 8" and "Zdroje 8". A row of source cards is displayed, including "konferencie.hnonline", "ef.umb.sk", and "youtube". The main text provides details about the event: "The event 'Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025' is scheduled for May 14, 2025, from 9:00 to 20:00 at Radisson Blu Carlton in Bratislava. The conference is conducted in Slovak and targets students and employees interested in financial management of enterprises". It then lists the "Program Overview" with three main panel blocks: "Macroeconomic foundations for the development of the Slovak economy – impact and form of public finance consolidation on business", "Financial management of enterprises during public finance consolidation and global challenges", and "IT for corporate financial management and Treasury – Kyriba". A ceremonial evening will be held to award the SAF prize. The "Detailed Program (Tentative based on typical conference structure)" is listed with times: 09:00 – Registration and welcome; 09:30-12:30 – Panel 1: Macroeconomic outlook and public finance consolidation impact; 12:30-14:00 – Lunch break; 14:00-17:00 – Panel 2: Financial management in times of consolidation and global challenges; 17:00-18:30 – Panel 3: IT solutions for financial and treasury management (Kyriba); 18:30-20:00 – Gala evening and SAF award ceremony. The "Speakers" section notes that specific speakers are not listed and provides contact information for Michal Mešťan. The summary concludes by recommending direct contact with the organizer for precise details. At the bottom, there are icons for "Zdieľať", "Export", "Prepísať", and social media sharing options.

**Act as an interpreter researching for an event called Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025. List a whole program of the event including times and speakers**

Odpoved' 8 Zdroje 8 1 úloha ↗

konferencie.hnonline Finančné riadenie podnikov\_2025 - HN konferencie ef.umb.sk Konferencia Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025 - EF UMB youtube Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025 - YouTube +5 zdroje

The event "Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025" is scheduled for May 14, 2025, from 9:00 to 20:00 at Radisson Blu Carlton in Bratislava. The conference is conducted in Slovak and targets students and employees interested in financial management of enterprises 2 .

**Program Overview**

The conference consists of three main panel blocks focusing on:

- **Macroeconomic foundations for the development of the Slovak economy – impact and form of public finance consolidation on business**
- **Financial management of enterprises during public finance consolidation and global challenges**
- **IT for corporate financial management and Treasury – Kyriba**

A ceremonial evening will be held to award the SAF prize for contributions to corporate finance 1 2 .

**Detailed Program (Tentative based on typical conference structure)**

- **09:00** – Registration and welcome
- **09:30-12:30** – Panel 1: Macroeconomic outlook and public finance consolidation impact
- **12:30-14:00** – Lunch break
- **14:00-17:00** – Panel 2: Financial management in times of consolidation and global challenges
- **17:00-18:30** – Panel 3: IT solutions for financial and treasury management (Kyriba)
- **18:30-20:00** – Gala evening and SAF award ceremony

**Speakers**

Specific speakers are not listed in the available information. The contact person for the event is Michal Mešťan from the Department of Finance and Accounting, reachable at 048/446 2121, 6321 for detailed inquiries 2 .

This summary provides the full-day program structure and thematic focus of the event. For precise speaker details and a minute-by-minute schedule, contacting the organizer directly is recommended.

Zdieľať Export Prepísať

In this case, Perplexity provided the program and cited the source (website) where the information came from. However, it explicitly stated that “*Specific speakers are not listed in the available information,*” even though the website focused on the event contained the program, including speakers for each panel. We continued with the second prompt, curious whether Perplexity would correct itself without us pointing out the mistake.

Prompt: *Output in table. First column: exhaustive list of speakers and hosts in order of appearance during conference. Second column: gender of speaker (F for female, M for male). Third column professional position in English. Fourth column: position in Slovak.*

Figure 4. *Perplexity, 30 April 2025*

Output in table. First column: exhaustive list of speakers in order of appearance during conference. Second column: gender of speaker (F for female, M for male). Third column: professional position in English. Fourth column: position in Slovak.

Here is the exhaustive list of speakers for the "Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025" conference, arranged in order of their likely appearance based on their professional relevance and typical conference structure, with gender and professional positions in English and Slovak:

Speaker Name	Gender	Professional Position (English)	Position (Slovak)
Michal Mešťan	M	Contact Person, Department of Finance and Accounting	Kontaktná osoba, Katedra financií a účtovníctva
Ivan Štefanec	M	Member of European Parliament, former CFO and Executive Director at Coca-Cola	Poslanec Európskeho parlamentu, bývalý finančný riaditeľ a výkonný riaditeľ Coca-Cola
Robert Baumgartner	M	CEO Hyundai Motor Slovakia	Generálny riaditeľ Hyundai Motor Slovensko
Jens Hörning	M	Partner PwC, CEE Automotive Industry Leader	Partner PwC, Vedúci automobilového sektora CEE

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Ondrej (surname not provided)	M	Member of European Parliament, expert on finance and digital markets	Poslanec Európskeho parlamentu, expert na financie a digitálne trhy
Dr. Seckinger	M	Head of Political and Economic Section, US Embassy Bratislava	Vedúci politickej a hospodárskej sekcie, Veľvyslanectvo USA Bratislava
Zdeněk (surname not provided)	M	Partner KPMG Czech Republic, former Governor Czech National Bank	Partner KPMG ČR, bývalý guvernér ČNB
Dr. Zhou	M	Vice President Alibaba AutoNavi, Senior VP Banma, Dean Tencent Mobility Academy	Viceprezident Alibaba AutoNavi, Senior VP Banma, Dekan Tencent Mobility Academy
Petr Knap	M	Head of Consulting Division Czech Republic, EY	Vedúci konzultačnej divízie ČR, EY
Rohit (surname not provided)	M	Global Futurist, Founder Fast Future Research	Globálny futurista, zakladateľ Fast Future Research

No female speakers were identified from the available information <sup>2</sup> <sup>6</sup> .

This list is compiled from the detailed biographies and roles related to the event and its themes. Specific speaking order is inferred from the topics and prominence but may vary in the final program. For exact timing and sequence, direct contact with the organizer Michal Mešťan is recommended.

Zdieľať Export Prepísať

👍 🗨️ 📄 ...

Perplexity did not deliver, as not a single speaker listed was attending the conference based on the conference webpage. We tried again, adding the source it should use for listing the speakers to the prompt.

Figure 5. *Perplexity*, 30 April 2025

Now try again using the information on this website: [https://konferencie.hnonline.sk/produkt/financne-riadenie-podnikov\\_2025](https://konferencie.hnonline.sk/produkt/financne-riadenie-podnikov_2025)  
 Output in table. First column: exhaustive list of speakers in order of appearance during conference. Second column: gender of speaker (F for female, M for male). Third column: professional position in English. Fourth column: position in Slovak.

Odpoveď Zdroje 1

konferencie.hnonline   
 Finančné riadenie podnikov\_2025

Here is the detailed program of the event **Finančné riadenie podnikov 2025** with an exhaustive list of speakers in order of appearance, their gender, and professional positions in English and Slovak, based on the information from the provided website:

Speaker Name	Gender	Professional Position (English)	Position (Slovak)
Ivan Makatura	M	Cyber Security Expert	Expert na kybernetickú bezpečnosť
Vladimíra Pazderová	F	Consultant, Novo Funding	Konzultant, Novo Funding
Ivan Holý	M	Cyber Risk Insurance Specialist, Colonnade Insurance	Špecialista na poistenie kybernetických rizík, Colonnade Insurance
Maroš Barabas	M	Director of Product Management, Aricoma	Riaditeľ produktového manažmentu, Aricoma
Anton Ondrej	M	President, Slovak Association of Finance (SAF)	Prezident, Slovenská asociácia financií (SAF)
Gabriel Machlica	M	Director, Institute of Financial Policy, Ministry of Finance SR	Riaditeľ, Inštitút finančnej politiky, Ministerstvo financií SR
Štefan Kišš	M	Member of the National Council of the Slovak Republic	Poslanec Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky
Katarína Kaszasová	F	Member, European Court of Auditors for Slovak Republic	Členka Európskeho dvora audítorov za Slovenskú republiku
Viktor Novysedlák	M	Director of Office (specific office not specified)	Riaditeľ kancelárie
Ján Figel'	M	CFO, Plastic Omnium Auto Exteriors	Finančný riaditeľ, Plastic Omnium Auto Exteriors
Roman Filipoiu	M	Director of Economics and Regulation Section, SPP Distribúcia	Riaditeľ sekcie ekonomiky a regulácie, SPP distribúcia
Vladimír Podolinský	M	CFO and Board Member, TAURIS GROUP	Finančný riaditeľ a člen predstavenstva, TAURIS GROUP
Daniel Krátky	M	Board Member, Východoslovenská vodárenská spoločnosť	Člen predstavenstva, Východoslovenská vodárenská spoločnosť

**Notes:**

- The order follows the schedule: Cyber Security Workshop speakers first, then the President's speech, followed by Panel 1, Panel 2, and Panel 3.
- Panel 3 speakers were not explicitly listed on the website.
- Gender is based on common Slovak names and titles.
- Professional positions are translated to English as accurately as possible.

If you need further details or a formatted schedule including times, please let me know!

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This time, Perplexity successfully created a list of all speakers attending the conference in order of appearance, as well as their gender. The translation of positions from Slovak into English was also correct. However, the positions of two speakers were not identified properly. Out of thirteen, one job title was greatly generalized, and another lacked essential information. This proves that, if possible, it is also useful to provide the AI model with the exact source you want it to use in order to generate a more plausible output to your prompt.

The results of this model scenario from 2024 and 2025 indicate that there has not been a substantial change in the situation. It remains evident that verifying critical information generated by AI and formulating prompts with precision are of continued importance. A potential difference, however, lies in the fact that this part of the research can now be conducted using newer models, as they are already connected to the internet.

#### b) AI as an Aid in Creating Glossaries

AI can help interpreters who have only limited source material to create glossaries focused on a specific field. The parameters for selecting an AI model are its up-to-datedness and its size. In 2024, the interpreter could, for example, choose between Gemini and ChatGPT-4.0. In 2025, Gemini, Perplexity and ChatGPT-4o were equally up to date; therefore, the interpreter had a wider choice.

#### 4.3.1.3 Creating a Glossary without Prior Documentation- 2024

Prompt: *20 outputs in table. First column: English multi-word terms related to ESG field. Second column: Slovak equivalent. Third column: Definition of term in English.*

Figure 6. *Gemini, 12 April 2024*

English Multi-Word Terms vs. Slovak (English Definition)

English Multi-Word Term	Slovenský ekvivalent (Slovak)	Definition
Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Factors	Environmentálne, sociálne a riadiace (ESG) faktory	Factors that consider a company's impact on the environment, its employees, community, and the way it's governed.
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	Spoločenská zodpovednosť podnikov (SZP)	A company's commitment to acting ethically in a way that benefits society and the environment.
Sustainable Finance	Udržateľné financie	Financial products and services that support sustainable activities and solutions.
Socially Responsible Investment (SRI)	Sociálne zodpovedné investovanie (SRI)	Investing in companies that behave ethically and sustainably.
Impact Investing	Impact investovanie	An investment approach that seeks to achieve positive environmental and social impact alongside financial return.
ESG Integration	Integrácia ESG	The process of incorporating environmental, social and governance factors into investment decisions and portfolio management processes.
ESG Risk Management	Riadenie rizík ESG	The process of identifying, assessing and mitigating environmental, social and governance risks that can impact a company's performance.
Double Materiality	Dvojitá podstatnosť	Considering a company's impact on environment & society, and the environment & society's impact on the company.
Proxy Voting	Hlasovanie splnomocnencom	The process by which a shareholder authorizes another person to vote on their behalf at a shareholder meeting.
Stewardship Code	Kódex správy majetku (nie priamy preklad, ale bežný slovenský výraz)	A set of voluntary principles that guide institutional investors in exercising their rights and responsibilities.
ESG Disclosure	Zverejňovanie ESG údajov	The process of a company communicating its environmental, social and governance performance metrics to stakeholders.
Net Zero Emissions	Čisté nulové emisie	Achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas released and the amount removed from the atmosphere.
Green Bond	Zelená obligácia	A fixed-income instrument where the proceeds are earmarked for environmentally friendly projects.
Social Impact Bond	Sociálna impaktná obligácia	A bond where investors recoup their investment plus a return based on the achievement of predetermined social outcomes.
ESG Ratings	ESG hodnotenia	Assessments by specialized firms that measure a company's ESG performance relative to its peers.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Ciele udržateľného rozvoja (CÚR)	A collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations to achieve a better and more sustainable future by 2030.
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	Posudzovanie životného cyklu (LCA)	A method for assessing the environmental impact of a product or service throughout its entire lifespan.
Circular Economy	Obehové hospodárstvo	An economic system aimed at eliminating waste and pollution by keeping products and materials in use for as long as possible.
Greenwashing	Zelený marketing	False or misleading claims by a company about its environmental benefits.

The output from Gemini is in the form of a clear table, which can even be exported. However, the output contains only 19 terms, even though we asked for 20. Although the output looks very credible at first glance, the problem with this prompt may be that it is too general and therefore not all words necessarily relate to the ESG area. This must be verified by the specific GenAI user, who must also decide whether the terms are relevant to them. We consider two terms not to be directly related to the field of ESG. We therefore recommend studying the topic first and then creating a glossary, as this makes it easier to formulate a specific prompt and also helps to determine which terms are not related to the given topic. The second problem could, of course, be the Slovak translation, which the interpreter must check before using the terms. In this case, we

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checked the IATE database and the Linguee database. We discovered that 7 terms were translated correctly, 7 partially correctly (wrong synonym, grammar issues), and 5 incorrectly.

#### 4.3.1.4 Creating a Glossary without Prior Documentation - 2025

Prompt: *20 outputs in table. First column: English multi-word terms related to macroeconomics field. Second column: Slovak equivalent. Third column: Definition of term in English.*

Figure 7. *Gemini 2.0 Flash, 30 April 2025*

English Multi-Word Term	Slovak Equivalent	Definition in English
Aggregate Demand	Agregátny dopyt	The total demand for goods and services in an economy at a given price level and time period.
Aggregate Supply	Agregátna ponuka	The total supply of goods and services that firms in an economy plan to sell during a specific time period at a given price level.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Hrubý domáci produkt (HDP)	The total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.
Gross National Product (GNP)	Hrubý národný produkt (HNP)	The total market value of all final goods and services produced by a country's residents, regardless of where they are located, in a specific period.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Index spotrebiteľských cien (CPI)	A measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food, and medical care.
Producer Price Index (PPI)	Index cien výrobcov (PPI)	A measure of the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output.
Inflation Rate	Miera inflácie	The percentage increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time.
Unemployment Rate	Miera nezamestnanosti	The percentage of the total labor force that is unemployed and actively seeking employment.
Fiscal Policy	Fiskálna politika	The use of government spending and taxation to influence the economy.
Monetary Policy	Monetárna politika	Actions undertaken by a central bank to manipulate the money supply and credit conditions to stimulate or restrain economic activity.

Exchange Rate	Výmenný kurz	The value of one currency expressed in terms of another currency.
Balance of Payments	Platobná bilancia	A record of all economic transactions between the residents of a country and the rest of the world over a specific period.
Business Cycle	Hospodársky cyklus	The periodic but irregular upswing and downswing in overall economic activity (measured by real GDP and other macroeconomic indicators).
Economic Growth	Hospodársky rast	The increase in the value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time.
Interest Rate	Úroková sadzba	The cost of borrowing money or the return on lending money, usually expressed as an annual percentage.
National Debt	Štátny dlh	The total amount of money that a country's government has borrowed and owes to lenders.
Current Account	Bežný účet	A component of the balance of payments that records a nation's transactions with the rest of the world in goods, services, income, and current transfers.
Capital Account	Kapitálový účet	A component of the balance of payments that records the net change in a nation's international financial assets and liabilities.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Priame zahraničné investície (PZI)	An investment made by a company or individual in one country into business interests located in another country, either by establishing new operations or acquiring existing ones.
Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)	Parita kúpnej sily (PPP)	A theory that states that exchange rates between currencies are in equilibrium when their purchasing power is the same in each of the two countries.

Gemini again provided a clear, exportable table with 20 terms. In this case, all the terms were connected to the topic of macroeconomics. Based on the IATE and Linguee databases, 18 terms were translated correctly, one was translated partially correctly, and one was translated incorrectly, which is a significantly more positive result when compared to the previous year. However, we still strongly advise double-checking the translations.

These glossaries are not intended to serve as the final versions to be used during the actual interpreting assignment. Rather, they are meant to function as a source of inspiration from which the interpreter may selectively draw. Additionally, they may serve as a starting point for further in-depth study of terms and concepts with which the interpreter may be unfamiliar.

### 4.3.1 Model Situation 2 – Sufficient Prior Documentation

An interpreter is preparing for a full day of simultaneous interpreting between Slovak and English on a proposed European Union regulation on AI – specifically, the *REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL LAYING DOWN HARMONISED RULES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT) AND AMENDING CERTAIN UNION LEGISLATIVE ACTS*, or the AI Act<sup>5</sup>. The interpreter is not an expert in this field and has not worked with this topic before. The client has provided the proposed regulation in all the languages covered during the session – the model interpreter has only Slovak and English in their combination; therefore, we will focus only on these languages. The AI Act in English is 108 pages long (and contains 49,634 words, according to Word); the Slovak version is 112 pages long (and contains 44,221 words according to Word documents). The interpreter also has access to several videos on the subject, specified below (*Working with Audiovisual documents (2024 & 2025)*). The extensive background materials are provided at very short notice. We used the same model situation in 2025 as in 2024, since the AI Act is still an up-to-date topic. We were solely interested in whether the output would change based on the same documents provided.

This model situation puts the interpreter in an entirely different context. Preparation can be challenging, and the interpreter may not always be able to correctly assess what to focus on. They may get stuck reading a 70-page document that may only be mentioned briefly and not have time to prepare a quality glossary of terms or watch audiovisual materials. AI can help determine what the interpreter should take a closer look at, as it allows them to quickly analyze the situation and get an overview of the topic.

However, before an interpreter uploads a document to any AI model, they must answer several questions: *How secure is the AI model? Does it store the information and documents I upload, and if so, how? Is it appropriate for me to upload my clients' documents? Are the documents sensitive or in any way protected? What about secrecy and copyright?* Based on the answers to these questions, the interpreter must consider which model to use and which source materials to work with within that model so as not to jeopardize themselves or their client.

a) AI as a Research Tool

#### 4.3.2.1 Initial Survey – 2024 & 2025

Prompt: *What is the role of the European Commission in monitoring compliance with the EU AI Act?*

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<sup>5</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52021PC0206>

Figure 12. *Gemini, 13 April 2024*



What is the role of the European Commission in monitoring compliance with the EU AI Act?



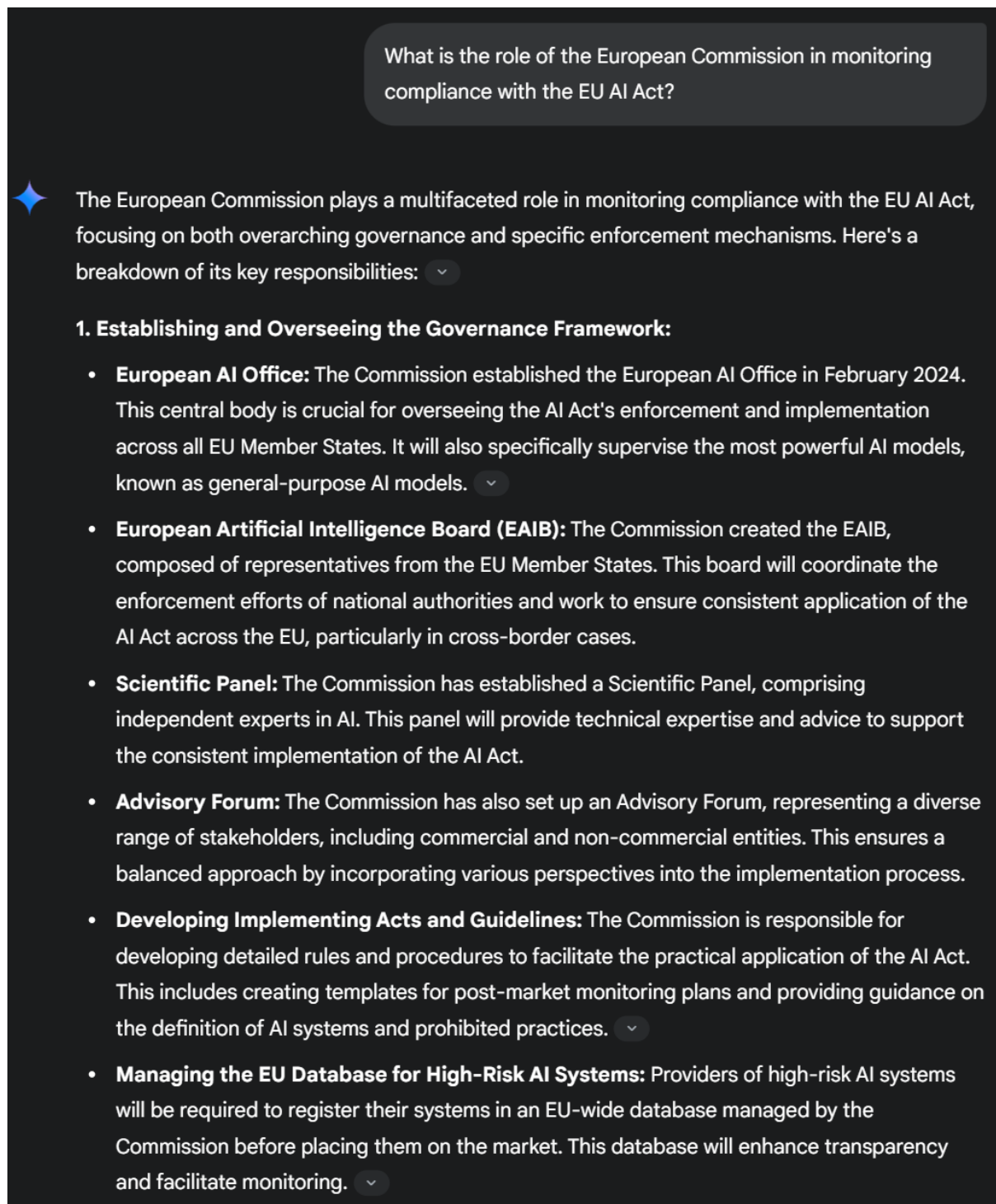
The European Commission plays a central role in overseeing the EU AI Act, but enforcement itself falls on the shoulders of individual member states. Here's how the Commission contributes:

- 1. Setting Standards and Guidance:** The Commission developed the EU AI Act and will issue guidelines and best practices to help national authorities and developers understand and implement the regulation effectively.
- 2. Establishing the European AI Office:** The Commission created the European AI Office in February 2024. This office will:
  - Support member states in implementing the Act through training and expertise sharing.
  - Coordinate information exchange between national authorities.
  - Monitor the overall effectiveness of the Act and propose improvements if needed.
- 3. Oversight and Enforcement Coordination:** While national authorities handle enforcement, the Commission has a role in ensuring a harmonized approach across the EU. They can:
  - Investigate potential breaches that have cross-border implications.
  - Take legal action against member states failing to properly enforce the Act.
- 4. International Cooperation:** The Commission can work with other countries to ensure the EU AI Act aligns with international efforts to regulate AI development and use.

In essence, the Commission acts as a central coordinator and facilitator, but the responsibility for catching and penalizing violations lies with the national competent authorities in each EU member state.



Figure 13. *Gemini 2.0 Flash, 30 April 2025*



What is the role of the European Commission in monitoring compliance with the EU AI Act?

✦ The European Commission plays a multifaceted role in monitoring compliance with the EU AI Act, focusing on both overarching governance and specific enforcement mechanisms. Here's a breakdown of its key responsibilities: ▾

**1. Establishing and Overseeing the Governance Framework:**

- **European AI Office:** The Commission established the European AI Office in February 2024. This central body is crucial for overseeing the AI Act's enforcement and implementation across all EU Member States. It will also specifically supervise the most powerful AI models, known as general-purpose AI models. ▾
- **European Artificial Intelligence Board (EAIB):** The Commission created the EAIB, composed of representatives from the EU Member States. This board will coordinate the enforcement efforts of national authorities and work to ensure consistent application of the AI Act across the EU, particularly in cross-border cases.
- **Scientific Panel:** The Commission has established a Scientific Panel, comprising independent experts in AI. This panel will provide technical expertise and advice to support the consistent implementation of the AI Act.
- **Advisory Forum:** The Commission has also set up an Advisory Forum, representing a diverse range of stakeholders, including commercial and non-commercial entities. This ensures a balanced approach by incorporating various perspectives into the implementation process.
- **Developing Implementing Acts and Guidelines:** The Commission is responsible for developing detailed rules and procedures to facilitate the practical application of the AI Act. This includes creating templates for post-market monitoring plans and providing guidance on the definition of AI systems and prohibited practices. ▾
- **Managing the EU Database for High-Risk AI Systems:** Providers of high-risk AI systems will be required to register their systems in an EU-wide database managed by the Commission before placing them on the market. This database will enhance transparency and facilitate monitoring. ▾

## 2. Direct Enforcement Powers (Specific Areas):

- **General-Purpose AI Models:** The European AI Office has direct supervisory and enforcement powers over providers of general-purpose AI models, especially those with systemic risk. ▾
- **Market Surveillance:** While national market surveillance authorities will conduct most compliance investigations and enforcement actions, the European Commission, through the AI Office, retains certain exclusive enforcement powers. ▾

## 3. Supporting National Authorities:

- **Providing Technical Support and Advice:** The Commission will offer technical support, advice, and tools to assist Member States in establishing and operating AI regulatory sandboxes. ▾
- **Facilitating Cooperation and Information Sharing:** The Commission will promote collaboration and the exchange of information between national market surveillance authorities and AI regulatory sandboxes.

## 4. Post-Market Monitoring:

- **Establishing a Template for Post-Market Monitoring Plans:** The Commission is tasked with adopting an implementing act to establish a template for the post-market monitoring plans that providers of high-risk AI systems must implement. ▾
- **Receiving Reports of Serious Incidents:** Providers of high-risk AI systems will be required to report serious incidents to the European Commission. ▾

**In essence, the European Commission acts as the central orchestrator and supervisor of the EU AI Act's implementation and enforcement. It establishes the overarching governance structure, provides guidance and support to national authorities, directly oversees certain critical areas like general-purpose AI, and facilitates the consistent application of the regulation across the European Union.** ▾

Zdroje a súvisiaci obsah ^

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digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu



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This prompt is much more specific, as it concerns the Commission's specific role in monitoring compliance with this Regulation, and the answer is therefore also more specific. However, the output from 2025 goes into too much detail and is rather long. In 2024, it had 105 words; in 2025 the number rose to 501 words. Therefore, we advise providing the GenAI model with a specific framework regarding the length of the output – for example: Specify in 10 sentences / in 2 points... This means following the rule of being Explicit in the CLEAR framework in order to receive more concise and helpful answers.

#### b) AI as an Aid in Creating Glossaries


AI can analyze large amounts of content in a fraction of the time it would take a human. It is therefore ideal for creating specialized glossaries from source materials provided to interpreters. Such an analysis can be performed, for example, by ChatGPT-4.0 (ChatGPT-4o) after the user provides it with a PDF file of the *REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL LAYING DOWN HARMONISED RULES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT) AND AMENDING CERTAIN UNION LEGISLATIVE ACTS* in English. The model is then instructed, for example, to generate a table containing ten entries. Each entry should represent a single term, which the AI subsequently explains.

#### 4.3.2.2 Creating a Glossary Based on Extracting Terms from Source Materials [2024 & 2025] – Term and Definition in One Language

Prompt: *Analyze this document and create output in table (10 entries). First column: English term related to a field of AI. Second column: explanation of this term.*

Figure 14. *ChatGPT-4.0, 14 April 2024*

**You**

 Alact\_EN.pdf  
PDF

Analyze this document and create output in table (10 entries). First column: English term related to a field of AI. Second column: explanation of this term.

**ChatGPT**

To create a table of 10 English terms related to the field of AI with their explanations from the provided document, I'll first extract the relevant terms and their definitions or explanations from the text. Let's go through the document and identify the key AI-related terms and their meanings.

Here is a table summarizing 10 English terms related to the field of AI and their explanations, based on the document provided:

English Term	Explanation
AI System	A software-based system designed to operate with various levels of autonomy to achieve specific objectives by generating outputs like content, predictions, or decisions which influence its environment, either physical or digital [1].
High-Risk AI System	AI systems with significant implications for health, safety, or fundamental rights. These systems must meet strict requirements, including an ex-ante conformity assessment before entering the European market [1].
Remote Biometric Identification	AI systems used for identifying persons from a distance by comparing biometric data with a reference database, without prior knowledge of the person's presence, categorized into 'real-time' and 'post' based on immediacy of identification [1].
Prohibited AI Practices	AI practices that are forbidden due to their potential to harm fundamental rights or safety, including manipulative subliminal techniques and exploitation of vulnerabilities, as well as any form of social scoring by public authorities [1].
Transparency Obligations	Legal requirements for certain AI systems to disclose their use to individuals interacting with them, particularly those that mimic human traits or produce deep fakes, to ensure informed consent and safeguard fundamental rights [1].
Conformity Assessment	A mandatory evaluation process for high-risk AI systems to ensure they meet regulatory standards before deployment. This can involve internal checks or third-party assessments depending on the risk associated with the system [1].
AI Regulatory Sandboxes	Controlled testing environments provided by states to allow for the development and trial of innovative AI technologies under regulatory oversight to ensure they meet legal standards while fostering innovation [1].
CE Marking	A marking affixed to high-risk AI systems indicating they meet EU standards, necessary for market placement within the EU [1].
High-Level Expert Group on AI (HLEG)	An advisory group consisting of experts to guide and recommend strategies on AI implementation within regulatory frameworks, focusing on ethical, safe, and effective AI usage practices [1].
Digital Sovereignty	The capacity of a state or a bloc like the EU to control digital technologies and data, especially those pertaining to AI, to protect and promote its own values and regulations on a global stage [1].

These entries are based on the explanations and definitions provided in the sections of the document concerning AI systems and their regulatory framework.

Figure 15. *ChatGPT-4o, 30 April 2025*

**AIACT\_EN.pdf**  
PDF

Analyze this document and create output in table (10 entries). First column: English term related to a field of AI. Second column: explanation of this term.

Based on the contents of the **Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act)** proposal document, here's a table featuring 10 key AI-related English terms found within the document, along with clear explanations:

AI Term	Explanation
<b>Artificial Intelligence (AI)</b>	A family of technologies capable of performing tasks typically requiring human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and self-correction. The Act aims to regulate AI to ensure safety and trustworthiness.
<b>AI System</b>	Software developed with specific techniques (e.g., machine learning, logic-based approaches) that can, for a set of human-defined objectives, generate outputs influencing the environment.
<b>High-risk AI System</b>	AI systems that pose significant risks to health, safety, or fundamental rights, such as those used in education, law enforcement, or biometric identification. These are subject to stricter regulation.
<b>Conformity Assessment</b>	A procedure to verify whether an AI system meets regulatory requirements before being marketed or used. Mandatory for high-risk AI systems to ensure compliance and trust.
<b>Biometric Identification</b>	Use of AI to recognize individuals based on biological characteristics (e.g., facial features or fingerprints), often remotely. The Act restricts its use, especially in public spaces. <span style="float: right;">↓</span>
<b>Risk-based Approach</b>	Regulatory method categorizing AI applications based on risk level (minimal, limited, high, or unacceptable), with corresponding obligations and restrictions.
<b>Regulatory Sandbox</b>	A controlled environment established by authorities where AI developers can test innovative technologies under supervision to support innovation while ensuring legal compliance.
<b>Transparency Obligation</b>	Requirement for certain AI systems to inform users when they're interacting with AI (e.g., chatbots or deepfakes), promoting awareness and accountability.
<b>Prohibited AI Practices</b>	Specific AI applications banned under the Act for contravening EU values, such as subliminal manipulation, exploitation of vulnerable groups, or general-purpose social scoring.
<b>European Artificial Intelligence Board</b>	A new EU body to coordinate and ensure the consistent application of the AI Act across Member States, support best practices, and provide guidance on implementation.

Let me know if you'd like a visual version of this or an extended glossary beyond these 10 entries!

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In both cases, ChatGPT created a clear table of English terms that are related to GenAI and provided explanations in English upon request. All the listed terms were found in the source document. An interesting observation is that even though we provided it with the same source document, its output in 2025 was different from that in 2024. In some cases, ChatGPT selected different terms, and even with the same terms, their descriptions were a bit different. When we compare both outputs, we can see that out of ten terms, five were picked in both 2024 and 2025, but their descriptions differed, mainly on a formal level – content-wise, it was similar but tended to be more general than in 2024. In two cases, Gemini picked very similar terms. In three cases, Gemini picked entirely different terms in 2024 and 2025. We believe that the more general output from 2025 provides the user with a better understanding of the act. This is useful especially in cases where the interpreter is not familiar with the act at all and need to familiarize themselves with it quickly.

We encourage users to provide a model with various specifications, for example: list only terms related to AI, list multi-word expressions, or list all relevant institutions, and so on. Once again, the principle applies that the more precisely the prompt is formulated, the higher the quality of the results. Our prompt was: *Analyze this document and create output in table (10 entries). First column: English term related to a field of AI. Second column: explanation of this term.* Now we suggest a different formulation: *Analyze this document and create output in table (20 entries). First column: 10 English multi-word term related to artificial intelligence found in the document and 10 English terms found in the article “Definitions” of the document. Second column: one sentence explanation of this term.* We suggest making use of the fact that European Union regulations contain an article on definitions, while also bearing in mind that there might be some other useful terms elsewhere in the text.


#### **4.3.2.3 Creating a Glossary Based on Extracting Terms from Source Materials [2024 & 2025] – Term and Its Translation**


ChatGPT-4.0 (and ChatGPT-4o also, to a lesser extent) allows uploading multiple documents. This means that an interpreter could upload both the English and Slovak versions of the same document (since the EU has both versions) and ask the model to find the equivalent terms.

Prompt: *Align these two documents and create 20 output table. First column: English term related to AI. Second column: direct equivalent of this term taken from the Slovak document. DO NOT provide your own translation, search the Slovak document and provide a term equivalent. If you cannot find provide the term equivalent, write NOT FOUND.*

Figure 16. *ChatGPT-4.0, 14 April 2024*

**You**

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PDF

Align these two documents and create 20 output table. First column: English term related to AI. Second column: direct equivalent of this term taken from the Slovak document. DO NOT provide your own translation, search the Slovak document and provide a term equivalent. If you can not find provide the term equivalent, write NOT FOUND.

**ChatGPT**

Here is a table with English terms related to AI from the English document and their direct equivalents from the Slovak document:

English Term	Slovak Equivalent
high-risk AI systems	vysokorizikové AI systémy
real-time remote biometric identification	identifikácia biometrickými údajmi v reálnom čase
prohibited artificial intelligence practices	zakázané praktiky umelej inteligencie
ethical aspects of artificial intelligence	etické aspekty umelej inteligencie
fundamental rights	základné práva
AI systems	AI systémy
artificial intelligence	umelej inteligencie
market surveillance	dohľad nad trhom
transparency obligations	povinnosti transparentnosti
conformity assessment	hodnotenie zhody
data governance	správa dát
remote biometric identification systems	systémy na diaľkovú biometrickú identifikáciu
risk management	riadenie rizík
algorithmic discrimination	algoritmickej diskriminácia
mandatory requirements	povinné požiadavky
technical documentation	technická dokumentácia
AI providers	poskytovatelia AI
AI users	používatelia AI
AI-based solutions	riešenia založené na AI
AI regulatory framework	regulačný rámec pre AI

This table aligns terms related to AI from the provided English document with their direct equivalents found in the Slovak document.

Figure 17. *ChatGPT-4o, 30 April 2025*

English Term	Slovak Equivalent
Artificial intelligence	umelá inteligencia
AI system	system umelej inteligencie
High-risk AI system	system umelej inteligencie s vysokym rizikom
Foundation model	zakladny model
General-purpose AI	system vseobecneho ucelu umelej inteligencie
Training data	udaje na trenovanie
Machine learning	strojove ucenie
Biometric categorisation	biometricka kategorizacia
Real-time remote biometric identification	dialkova biometricka identifikacia v realnom case
Deep fake	deepfake
AI model	model umelej inteligencie
AI provider	poskytovatel systemu umelej inteligencie
Risk management system	system riadenia rizik
Post-market monitoring	následné monitorovanie po uvedení na trh
Conformity assessment	posudzovanie zhody
Technical documentation	technická dokumentácia
Data governance	správa údajov
Transparency obligations	povinnosti v oblasti transparentnosti
Human oversight	ľudský dohľad
Substantial modification	podstatná úprava

Kollárová, Karolína and Tonková, Lucia 2025. The Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Interpreter Preparation. In: LION Journal 1(4), pp. 67–109.

Although the tables look credible at first glance, several terms are incorrect. In the 2024 table, ChatGPT listed two terms that were not found in the source document. Out of 18 terms that were, ten were translated incorrectly, and eight were translated correctly. This is clear evidence that ChatGPT-4.0 was unable to compare two documents at once to the extent that it can create a multilingual glossary. It simply machine-translated the individual terms. Neither the Gemini model (which did not yet offer the option to upload documents) nor the Perplexity model (where we encountered the same problems as with ChatGPT-4.0) could meet this challenge at the time. In 2025, ChatGPT was still not able to extract the terms reliably. Four terms listed were not found in the source document. Out of remaining 16, six were translated incorrectly, ten were translated correctly. Nine terms were listed both in 2024 and 2025. Based on the model scenarios from both years, it is evident that AI is not yet capable of performing this specific task. However, this does not preclude the possibility that it may acquire such capabilities in the future. For the time being, though, its limitations remain apparent. ChatGPT hallucinates some terms and machine-translates them rather than looking for them in the documents.

c) AI as an Assistant in the Analysis and Summarization of Source Materials

#### 4.3.2.4 Working with Text Documents (2024 & 2025)

If we look at a specific model situation and the document we analyzed in the glossary section (the English version of the AI Act), the interpreter would have to read this 112-page document, which would take approximately 2.5 hours. In this case, the interpreter could ask Perplexity to summarize the document. The prompt was created to illustrate the model's capabilities in 2024. It could simplify the summary (for a ten-year-old child) or create it at a higher level (for a member of the European Parliament). Such a summary could tell the interpreter whether the document is worth dealing with at all. In 2025, all the AI models we used would be able to provide us with a similar answer, but for the sake of consistency, we used Perplexity.

Prompt: *Summarize this document in two ways: as if I were a 10-year-old and as if I were an MP in the European parliament.*

Figure 18. *Perplexity, 14 April 2024*

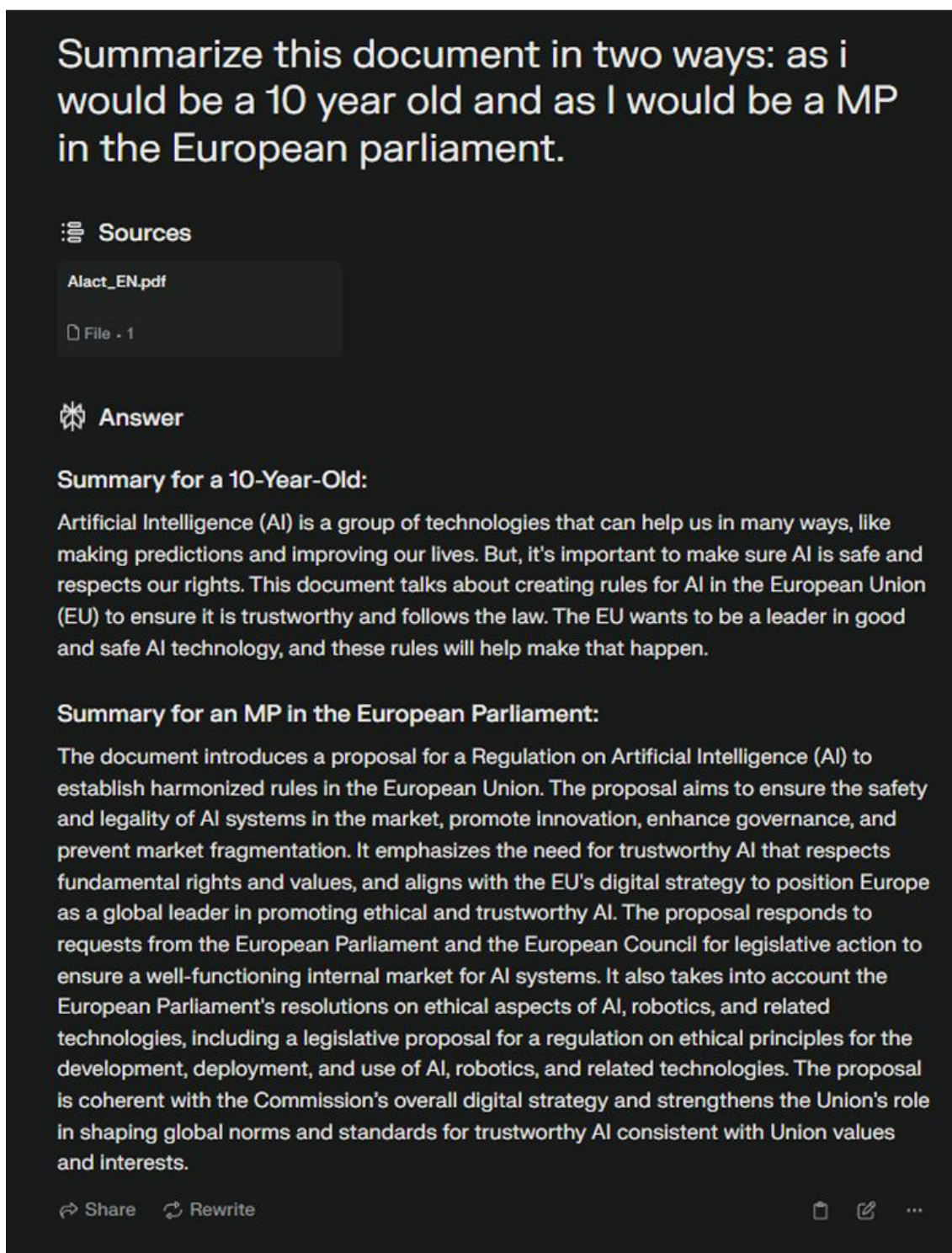


Figure 19. *Perplexity, 30 April 2025*

**Summarize this document in two ways: as if I were a 10 year old and as if I were an MP in the European parliament**

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Príloha Alact\_EN.pdf

### Summary for a 10-Year-Old

The European Union is making new rules about how people can use computers that can think for themselves, called Artificial Intelligence (AI). These new rules want to make sure that AI is safe for everyone and doesn't hurt people or break the law. The rules say that some types of AI are very risky, so they need to be checked carefully before they are used. Some AI that could be really dangerous or unfair is not allowed at all. The goal is to help people trust AI and make sure it makes life better, not worse. The rules also want to help businesses use AI in a good way and make sure everyone in Europe follows the same rules.

### Summary for a Member of the European Parliament (MEP)

The Artificial Intelligence Act proposes a harmonized regulatory framework for AI within the European Union, aiming to address both the opportunities and risks associated with the rapid development and deployment of AI technologies <sup>1</sup>. The regulation is grounded in EU values and fundamental rights, seeking to ensure that AI systems placed on the Union market are safe, trustworthy, and respect existing legislation, particularly regarding fundamental rights, data protection, and non-discrimination <sup>1</sup>.

Key objectives include:

- Ensuring legal certainty to foster investment and innovation in AI,
- Enhancing governance and enforcement of relevant laws,
- Facilitating the development of a single market for lawful and trustworthy AI,
- Preventing market fragmentation across Member States <sup>1</sup>.

The Act introduces a risk-based approach, defining and imposing strict requirements on "high-risk" AI systems, including mandatory conformity assessments and transparency obligations. Certain harmful AI practices are outright prohibited, and specific safeguards are established for remote biometric identification in law enforcement contexts <sup>1</sup>. The governance structure involves both national authorities and a European Artificial Intelligence Board, with additional measures to support innovation, SMEs, and start-ups, such as regulatory sandboxes <sup>1</sup>.

The proposal is designed to be consistent with existing EU legislation (e.g., GDPR, sectoral safety laws) and to complement ongoing policy initiatives in digital and fundamental rights domains <sup>1</sup>.

Zdieľať Export Prepísať

### Súvisiace

- What are the main points of the document +
- How does the document explain complex ideas in simple terms +
- What are the key differences between the two summaries +
- How can the document be used to educate children about important topics +
- What specific language and tone are used in the summary for a 10-year-old +

In 2024 and 2025, Perplexity provided us with similar answers, especially in the summary for a 10-year-old, both content-wise and structure-wise. In 2025, we can see a tendency toward a more structured format (bullet points), but also a slightly longer answer in the summary for an MP.

#### 4.3.2.5 Working with Audiovisual documents (2024 & 2025)

Apart from text, GenAI models can also work with audiovisual material. The following prompt asks the model to summarize three videos related to the proposed European Union regulation on AI. The prompt asks Perplexity to give five-sentence summary of each video, list who the main speaker is, and specify when and where the speech is taking place. These could be considered basic pieces of information that should help interpreters decide whether they should watch the video or not.

- One video comes from a joint meeting of two committees: LIBE and IMCO ([https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/sk/webstreaming/joint-committee-on-internal-market-and-consumer-protection-and-committee-on-civil-liberties-justice\\_20240213-0930-COMMITTEE-IMCO-LIBE](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/sk/webstreaming/joint-committee-on-internal-market-and-consumer-protection-and-committee-on-civil-liberties-justice_20240213-0930-COMMITTEE-IMCO-LIBE)).  
Length: 7 minutes and 40 seconds  
Number of speakers: 4
- The second is from an EP plenary session ([https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/plenary-session\\_20240312-0900-PLenary?seekTo=240312145235](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/plenary-session_20240312-0900-PLenary?seekTo=240312145235)).  
Length: 7 hours 42 minutes 47 seconds  
Number of speakers: more than ten
- The third is from the EP press conference ([https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/press-conference-by-brando-benifei-and-dragos-tudorache-co-rapporteurs-on-ai-act-plenary-vote\\_20240313-1100-SPECIAL-PRESSER](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/press-conference-by-brando-benifei-and-dragos-tudorache-co-rapporteurs-on-ai-act-plenary-vote_20240313-1100-SPECIAL-PRESSER)).  
Length: 27 minutes 27 seconds  
Number of speakers: 7


Prompt: *Give me a 5 sentence summary of each video and list who are the main speakers in the video and where it is taking place:*

*(links)*


Figure 20. *Perplexity, 14 April 2024*


Give me a 5 sentence summary of each video and list, who are the main speakers in the video and when and where it is taking place:

1. [https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/sk/webstreaming/joint-committee-on-internal-market-and-consumer-protection-and-committee-on-civil-liberties-justice\\_20240213-0930-COMMITTEE-IMCO-LIBE](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/sk/webstreaming/joint-committee-on-internal-market-and-consumer-protection-and-committee-on-civil-liberties-justice_20240213-0930-COMMITTEE-IMCO-LIBE)
2. [https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/plenary-session\\_20240312-0900-PLenary?seekTo=240312145235](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/plenary-session_20240312-0900-PLenary?seekTo=240312145235)
3. [https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/press-conference-by-brando-benifei-and-dragos-tudorache-co-rapporteurs-on-ai-act-plenary-vote\\_20240313-1100-SPECIAL-PRESSER](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/press-conference-by-brando-benifei-and-dragos-tudorache-co-rapporteurs-on-ai-act-plenary-vote_20240313-1100-SPECIAL-PRESSER)

 Sources

*Alact\_EN.pdf*

 File - 1

 Answer

Video 1:  
Title: Joint Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection and Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs  
Speakers: Various Members of the European Parliament  
Date and Location: 13 February 2024, Brussels

Summary: The video features a joint meeting of the European Parliament's Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee and the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, discussing the Artificial Intelligence Act proposal. The speakers express their views on the importance of establishing a regulatory framework for AI, ensuring safety, legal compliance, and respect for fundamental rights. They highlight the need to balance AI governance, address risks, and maintain technological leadership while promoting trustworthy AI and European values.

Video 2:  
Title: Plenary Session  
Speakers: Various Members of the European Parliament  
Date and Time: 12 March 2024, 9:00 AM  
Location: European Parliament, Brussels

Summary: The video shows a plenary session of the European Parliament, where the Artificial Intelligence Act proposal is being discussed. Members of Parliament express their opinions on the importance of the AI framework, ensuring safety, legal compliance, and respect for fundamental rights. They emphasize the need for a balanced approach to AI governance, addressing risks, and maintaining technological leadership while promoting trustworthy AI and European values.

Video 3:  
Title: Press Conference by Brando Benifei and Dragos Tudorache, Co-Rapporteurs on AI Act, Plenary Vote  
Speakers: Brando Benifei and Dragos Tudorache, Co-Rapporteurs on the AI Act  
Date and Time: 13 March 2024, 11:00 AM  
Location: European Parliament, Brussels

Summary: The video features a press conference by Brando Benifei and Dragos Tudorache, Co-Rapporteurs on the AI Act, discussing the outcome of the plenary vote. They highlight the importance of the AI Act in establishing a regulatory framework for AI, ensuring safety, legal compliance, and respect for fundamental rights. They emphasize the need for a balanced approach to AI governance, addressing risks, and maintaining technological leadership while promoting trustworthy AI and European values.

Figure 21. *Perplexity*30 April 2025

Give me a five sentence summary of each video and list, who are the main speakers in the video and when and where it is taking place: 1. [https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/sk/webstreaming/joint-committee-on-internal-market-and-consumer-protection-and-committee-on-civil-liberties-justice\\_20240213-0930-COMMITTEE-IMCO-LIBE](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/sk/webstreaming/joint-committee-on-internal-market-and-consumer-protection-and-committee-on-civil-liberties-justice_20240213-0930-COMMITTEE-IMCO-LIBE) 2. [https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/plenary-session\\_20240312-0900-PLenary?seekTo=2403121452351](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/plenary-session_20240312-0900-PLenary?seekTo=2403121452351) 3. [https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/press-conference-by-brando-benifel-and-dragos-tudorache-co-rapporteurs-on-ai-act-plenary-vote\\_20240313-1100-SPECIAL-PRESSER](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/press-conference-by-brando-benifel-and-dragos-tudorache-co-rapporteurs-on-ai-act-plenary-vote_20240313-1100-SPECIAL-PRESSER)

[Zobrazit viac](#)

🔊 Odpoved' 🌐 Zdroje 4 4 úlohy ↗

🔍 Priloha

🔍 multimedia.europarl.europa Joint committee on Internal Market and Consumer...

🔍 multimedia.europarl.europa Plenary session - Multimedia Centre

🔍 multime... Press conference...

### 1. Joint Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection and Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

**Date & Location:** February 13, 2024, European Parliament (exact room not specified, but streamed via the Parliament's Multimedia Centre) 2 .

**Main Speakers:** Not explicitly listed in the search results, but typically include committee chairs, rapporteurs, and invited experts from the IMCO (Internal Market and Consumer Protection) and LIBE (Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs) committees 2 .

**Five-sentence summary:**

- The joint committee meeting focused on key legislative and policy issues at the intersection of consumer protection, the internal market, and civil liberties within the EU 2 .
- Members discussed ongoing and upcoming legislative proposals, including digital regulation and consumer rights.
- The session included presentations from rapporteurs and possible interventions from European Commission representatives.
- Debates addressed balancing innovation with fundamental rights and effective market oversight.
- The meeting aimed to coordinate committee positions ahead of plenary votes and further negotiations 2 .

### 2. Plenary Session, European Parliament

**Date & Location:** March 12, 2024, European Parliament Plenary Chamber, Strasbourg (streamed online) 3 .

**Main Speakers:** Not specified in the search results; plenary sessions typically feature the President of the European Parliament, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), and occasionally European Commissioners 3 .

**Five-sentence summary:**

- The plenary session covered a broad agenda of legislative debates and votes on EU-wide policies 3 .
- MEPs discussed and voted on key legislative files, including digital policy, economic measures, and foreign affairs.
- The session included statements from political group leaders and rapporteurs presenting legislative reports.
- There were interventions from the European Commission and Council representatives on major policy topics.
- The outcomes of the session set the stage for the EU's legislative direction in several policy areas 3 .

**3. Press Conference by Brando Benifei and Dragoș Tudorache (AI Act Plenary Vote)**

**Date & Location:** March 13, 2024, European Parliament, Press Room (exact location not specified, streamed online) 4 .

**Main Speakers:** Brando Benifei and Dragoș Tudorache, co-rapporteurs on the AI Act 4 .

**Five-sentence summary:**

- The press conference was held following the plenary vote on the EU Artificial Intelligence Act 4 .
- Brando Benifei and Dragoș Tudorache explained the significance of the AI Act and its implications for EU citizens and businesses.
- They addressed questions from journalists regarding the legislative process, compromises reached, and next steps for implementation.
- The co-rapporteurs highlighted the balance between fostering innovation and ensuring fundamental rights and safety.
- The event concluded with remarks on the EU's global leadership in setting AI regulatory standards 4 .

Zdieľať Export Prepísať

**Súvisiace**

- What are the main topics discussed in the first video +
- Who are the key speakers in the second video +
- Where and when did the third video take place +
- Can you provide a brief overview of the AI Act discussed in the third video +
- What are the main points of discussion in the plenary session video +

Spýtajte sa čokoľvek...

In 2024, Perplexity provided a clear, albeit somewhat general, answer to who said what, where, and when about this draft regulation, while also summarizing this information. Interestingly, for the second video, which is a several-hour-long plenary session dealing with many issues, it stated that it was focused only on the AI Act, which is not true. This might suggest that Perplexity did not “watch” the whole video, only the beginning, or that it only used the available metadata. This was different in 2025: the model’s answers regarding the content of the videos were more accurate, but also more general and structured. In the first case, Perplexity did not mention the AI Act being the topic of discussion at all.

Although GenAI models may not always be 100% accurate or specific in fulfilling this task, they enable interpreters to familiarize themselves with the source materials and determine what they should read or watch. The interpreter can then, of course, focus

more on one of the videos and ask for a more detailed summary or information on the positions taken by individual speakers.

Given that the AI models examined in this study are not yet fully capable of processing audiovisual material with complete accuracy, interpreters may consider utilizing other specialized tools, such as Microsoft Word's *Transcribe Audio* function, which employs AI to transcribe MP3 files. The resulting transcription can then be used by the interpreter as a standard text document for further preparatory work.

A situation where an interpreter has a large amount of source material is certainly more advantageous than when they have none, but in this case, they must cope with quite an information overload. GenAI can help them sort through this information and determine which parts are important. When creating glossaries, it can extract key terms from the source material to a certain extent and analyze and summarize the source material itself (both text and audiovisual).

## 5 Conclusion

The integration of GenAI into the preparation process represents a major shift in the field of interpreting. This shift seems inevitable, but it is also beneficial, as it helps interpreters cope with the ever-increasing pressure they are under. Although it has been confirmed that GenAI is not perfect in all respects and that it is important to test it, it undoubtedly saves interpreters valuable time in their preparation.

GenAI is constantly developing, which is why it is important to address this topic from the very beginning. It is also very important for interpreters, as they are facing increasingly demanding requirements. We believe that GenAI is a tool that can alleviate this pressure and help them cope with it. Therefore, this topic should be discussed constructively and clearly so that interpreters can acquire the necessary knowledge to help them work with GenAI, as simply “trying out” GenAI often leads to disappointment, frustration, or even security risks.

The aim of this article was to show how interpreters can incorporate AI into their preparation so that its use is as safe and effective as possible. We explained how (Gen)AI is influenced by various factors in the form of data and hallucinations. In the field of GenAI ethics, we focused on the fact that although different companies and organizations often give the impression that they approach models with ethical principles, real ethical responsibility and safety still lie in the hands of users. Finally, using two model situations (insufficient prior documentation and sufficient prior documentation), we pointed out different ways of using multiple GenAI models.

We also compared the GenAI output from 2024 and 2025. Based on how its answers changed, it can certainly be said that GenAI is still a work in progress, but it is developing very rapidly. The output is certainly more structured, but one still cannot

rely on its content. In other words, it did not change much, and even if it did, not necessarily for the better. Based on our findings, we recommend that users, including interpreters:

- always formulate their prompts based on the CLEAR framework, or be as concise, logical, explicit, adaptive, and reflective as possible,
- specify the desired length and format of the output; otherwise, they might be overwhelmed by the amount of information they receive,
- develop one thread for one topic; do not start a new thread,
- be aware of hallucinations that occur in 2025 just like in 2024,
- bear in mind the question of ethics and always ask themselves whether it is suitable to disclose the given information,
- be careful when using GenAI models for translation, summarizing audiovisual materials and multilingual term extraction due to hallucination and poor translation,
- provide GenAI with sources they wish to use, if there are any,
- explore new (features of) GenAI models, such as speech recognition or document upload, which may enable them to be even more effective in their preparation.

We would like to point out that this article should not be seen as a manual for interpreters on how to work with AI, but rather as an introduction to the issue. The field of GenAI is changing too rapidly to be described in detail, so this is only a snapshot in time. It is not a guide on how interpreters should use it, but rather on how to view it. GenAI models are communication channels, and just as children must learn to communicate with different people, we must learn to communicate with GenAI. The part focused on prompts is therefore only an outline of the issue, rather than a specific description of the procedure, as each interpreter must acquire this new skill on their own.

When working with GenAI models, we realized that their performance can often be impressive, but this is mainly when the user has a specific idea of what to expect from the model. It is also very important to note that although GenAI represents a significant technological advance, as we indicated in the first chapter, it is not yet fully on par with human intelligence and therefore needs to be constantly monitored and verified to determine which tasks it is suitable for and which it is not.

GenAI is not a tool that an experienced interpreter can trust 100%, whether we are talking about security, fact-checking, or its summarizing abilities. However, an experienced interpreter will quickly understand that GenAI can be a partner. It is a tool that can save time, make work easier, and optimize performance, as long as users remember one important rule: always verify the output. At least for now.

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