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SDC Working Aid on Artificial Intelligence (AI)

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1. Why artificial intelligence (AI) matters for the SDC

Artificial intelligence is changing worldwide the current and next generations' private and professional lives, at least as much as the introduction of the internet to the broad public in the 1990s. As the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) can no longer function without the internet, it has no choice but to embrace the strengths and opportunities that AI technologies can provide. At the same time, the SDC must find ways to avoid and/or counter its weaknesses/threats (see section 3: SWOT analysis).

All SDC divisions and sections, all countries and all themes are progressively being confronted with AI technologies. This is why this **present Working Aid** is **applicable to the whole of the SDC**.

Switzerland has an approved legal & policy framework, which gives a recognised definition of AI (section 2). AI offers positive and negative aspects relevant to the SDC (section 3), from which responsible AI principles are derived (section 4). Guidance is then provided for each of the SDC's key roles: as a donor funding projects/programmes (section 5), as a cooperation partner active in policy influencing (section 6), as adviser to its various units and the Swiss representations (section 7), and knowledge broker (section 8), which also includes the key aspect of AI capacity building of SDC staff. AI is also to be considered within the SDC's internal processes (section 9).

This Working Aid is complemented by separate living documents, which are updated independently of a decision by the directorate. This ensures that the Working Aid remains relevant and practical for those seeking more precise and practical guidance, examples and training.

2. Definition and legal & policy framework

On 27 March 2025, Switzerland signed the legally binding **Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (05.09.2024)** of the Council of Europe[3]. The goal of this Convention is "*to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Each Party shall adopt or maintain appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures to give effect to the provisions set out in this Convention.*" (art. 1).

Definition as per this Convention (art. 2):

***"Artificial Intelligence system" means** a machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations or decisions that may influence physical or virtual environments*".

AI is therefore neither artificial nor intelligent. It's a reflection from collective data, projected through algorithms.

Switzerland has also adopted the **Swiss Data Protection Act**[4], which aligns with the *EU General Data Protection Regulation*[5]. Key provisions related to AI are included in art. 21 which requires that subjects be informed about decisions based solely on automated processing that have legal effects or significantly adverse consequences for them.

As a founding member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1961, Switzerland has also agreed to the **OECD AI Principles**[6] of May 2019, further updated in May 2024, which form part of the broader AI governance framework. As member and in 2025 chair of the OECD-DAC Governance Network (GovNet), Switzerland has moreover been key in establishing a new workstream on digital transformation including AI in the GovNet in 2025. In 2021, Switzerland also endorsed **UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence**[7]. In the **Swiss International Cooperation Strategy**, new technologies including **AI** are considered as one of the **key modalities/approaches (not a theme)** for international cooperation[8]. Within the Federal Administration, there are also some **instructions related to the use of AI[9].**

3. The SDC and artificial intelligence: SWOT analysis

The SDC is a part of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and therefore of the Swiss government, and as such it is bound to the above-mentioned legal and policy framework. As a development agency whose goal is to support the efforts of developing countries to improve the living conditions of their populations[10], it has however to take into consideration the context of each of its partner countries. The **strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges (SWOT) of using AI technologies in international cooperation** can be summarised in the following manner for the SDC:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
1. **Predictive capabilities and forecasting,** to support rapid decision-making and response strategies in uncertainty or new contexts, given that baseline data is available to identify patterns in behaviour and contextual changes. 2. **Mapping and detection,** for situation analysis in enabling preparedness for missions and planning for the most effective or efficient humanitarian response. 3. **Learning, shaping and advising current practice,** from missed patterns in historical and current data. 4. **Translation and communication**: AI assistance in this field greatly facilitates work in a multicultural context. 5. **Automated tasks and engagement,** using AI to carry out routine tasks enabling staff to concentrate on higher level tasks, and enabling continuous engagement with populations / communities through AI interactions.	1. **Risk of aid to deepen the digital divide with the Global South**, stemming from a lack of access to fundamental digital infrastructure, resources, governance, inclusive approaches, and AI capabilities/education (digital literacy) required to effectively leverage AI technologies, thereby exacerbating existing socioeconomic inequalities and developmental divides. Data and calculations/computing are the important machinery of AI, which constrains inclusive contextually sensitised AI practice. 2. Challenge of aligning generative AI systems (see definition in the Glossary) and **maintaining social neutrality by avoiding discriminatory or culturally insensitive outputs**, particularly in domains like policymaking, with the **diverse and complex range of human values, beliefs, and ethical principles** across different cultures, languages, and normative frameworks. 3. **Technical and cyber security weaknesses**: entries can be stored, reused by the systems and reproduced again in other later queries. Unauthorised user profiles can be created and input data misused. The systems occasionally 'hallucinate' and output completely incorrect data. Depending on the language model, the data basis may be outdated and the output incorrect, which can lead to doing harm, especially when it comes to medicine or counselling. 4. **Lack of accountability**: difficult to identify how advanced AI systems behave, hence challenging to identify potential risks and responsibility for managing those risks. 5. **Stolen data/data colonialism and labour exploitation: lack of agency and power dynamics between aid actors and affected populations** in the design and selective use of the AI systems, hence perpetuating digital colonialism by gathering data from vulnerable communities without their agency or consent, processing it remotely, and denying those communities autonomy over their digital representations and information. When collected data are treated in the Global South, it is often in countries with low salaries and labour protection, as well as weak data protection. 6. **Lack of algorithmic transparency given the incomprehensible (black box) nature of AI**, making it difficult to comprehend decision outcomes that can be arbitrary. Even more difficult with machine learning models (see definition in the Glossary) that apply continual learning. Sensitive programmes, e.g. in peace, human rights, governance and social inclusion, can succumb to incorrect and discriminatory automated decisions. 7. **Lack of competencies/skills of SDC/FDFA employees**, and of some partner staff: as AI technologies are relatively new (2022) to the general public and the Swiss Confederation/FDFA have only started to regulate them recently, there is currently limited knowledge and training available for public servants. 8. **Important climate/environmental footprint**: AI technologies have a huge need of electric power, often sourced from non-renewable energy, therefore contributing significantly to carbon emissions.

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1. **Switzerland's stable and favourable environment for innovation** in AI, based on universities, research facilities, and innovative private companies (among the top globally, in AI start-ups per capita), **including hosting one of the world's few supercomputers [11] , with privileged access for initiatives of the Global South[12].** 2. Internationally/EU [13] /European Council's **coordinated regulations promoting transparent cross-border data exchanges**, facilitating access to vast data pools for research and innovation purposes. 3. **Promotion of digital public infrastructure governance** among G20 countries, centred on digital identity systems, digital payments systems, and data exchange systems. 4. **Open-source coding of AI technologies** [14] , enabling the development of AI tools tailored for development/humanitarian work, with limited technical expertise required.	1. **Lack of an agreement on international cybersecurity rules and standards, and/or of respect of *FDFA Directive 321-0 on the use of electronic infrastructure, use of social media, and on data and information protection on the internet*[15]:** posing a risk to how AI is used for/against security and/or health data, and malicious attacks on sensitive systems and data, that are difficult to detect on the surface. This includes also the question of where/under which jurisdiction the data are physically hosted. Swiss data protection requirements: no entry of personal data - including private images, use of anonymised or pseudonymised information, compliance with Swiss information security requirements: NO entry of information classified as INTERNAL/CONFIDENTIAL/SECRET or unclassified information that concerns other sensitive content that would not be communicated publicly. The use of AI tools within the FDFA needs first to be approved. 2. **Can do harm with biased and discriminatory data:** being mostly developed by big private companies in the Global North and in English only, AI systems have the propensity to reflect and reinforce discriminatory biases encoded in training data or objectives, leading to unfair and harmful differential treatment, especially for women and girls, minority populations and the Global South – influencing governance decisions, social inclusion and human rights. 3. **The dominance and gatekeeper influence in development/humanitarian systems of big tech private companies' (mostly from the Global North)**. These companies are effectively becoming development/humanitarian service providers without being bound by the same accountability and regulatory oversight as aid organisations. The lack of transparency, safeguards, and clear boundaries enables these companies to deploy emerging AI technologies in volatile contexts without consultation and due diligence, data protection protocols, or mechanisms to prevent conflicts of interest and regulatory capture. 4. **Geopolitical tensions emanating from authoritarian trends** and models pursuing AI development that is decoupled from individual rights, political pluralism, and equitable prosperity, creating tensions with Switzerland's values. 5. **Surveillance and manipulation** in governance and citizen participation, and in regions of conflict and unrest, putting vulnerable populations and individuals at risk, and violating data/digital protection and privacy rights. 6. **Misinformation/disinformation** (see definitions in the Glossary), influencing democratic and participatory processes, particularly infringing on gender equality and human rights (e.g. by pushing girls and women out of public participation through targeted abuse, or by shaping societal views in ways that hinder gender equality and democratic inclusion). 7. **Limited and fragmented AI regulation**: governance of AI remains fragmented and territorial. AI governance efforts face misalignment on implementation, cross-jurisdiction interoperability, and compliance incentives despite shared principles. 8. The **fragmented globalised nature of the AI supply chain** governed by international rules and standards may deviate from Switzerland's approach to setting its legislative priorities for AI, and impact Swiss business, research, and humanitarian practice.

4. The SDC's 10 guiding principles for responsible AI

Based on the SWOT analysis, chapter III of the Council of Europe's *Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law*, and the OECD AI Principles, the following **10 guiding principles on responsible AI are to be systematically considered in the SDC's work**, as donor, as cooperation partner or as adviser, with training possible for SDC/FDFA staff (see section 8):

1) **Do no harm:** use the precautionary principle of 'Do no harm'[16], go slowly by design[17] and have adopted and implemented guidelines for the conditions under which to adopt AI into their processes: see the present SDC Working Aid and OECD AI Principles[18].

2) **Humans in control**[19]**:** limit AI systems to advisory roles – e.g. as in diagnostical support systems in medicine – but always retain human judgement and decision-making in the process. Otherwise, it can produce AI hallucinations and bias[20].

3) **Participation and inclusion:** develop AI solutions **including AI literacy** with and by the affected populations and communities, ensuring that women and men are involved in each stage of the project cycle. See: *OECD Catalogue of Tools & Metrics for Trustworthy AI*[21].

4) **Localise AI**[22]**:** make sure that AI tools are not developed only by large foreign companies with their own ideologies and values, taking power and resources away from marginalised communities, but instead by companies the closest possible to the reality the AI tool tends to provide an answer to, for example by supporting regional AI hubs, and promoting open-source solutions finetuned with local data.

5) **Debias datasets**: address bias throughout the whole AI lifecycle, from data collection to model deployment: identify and mitigate bias in datasets, algorithms, and AI-driven processes. There is a range of methods for debiasing datasets[23], for example to remove historical patterns of gender and racial prejudice (e.g. biased data reflecting gender inequalities, which leads AI to perpetuate existing prejudices).

6) **Data integrity**: high-quality external datasets are often essential to achieve robust and meaningful AI applications. To ensure responsible data use, make sure that data are appropriately licensed and ethically sourced, rather than drawing on datasets of unclear/undefined origin or used without consent/respect of legislation.

7) **Decent work:** combat exploitation in the AI supply chain, ensure fair work practices[24].

8) **Climate impact**: minimise and/or compensate the climate impact of AI technologies through responsible choices, for example by selecting energy-efficient models, optimising computational resources, and prioritising cloud services powered by renewable energy, wherever possible[25].

9) **Transparency/algorithmic audit** (definition: see Glossary): whenever possible, make your coding available (open source). Subject your processes to oversight and accountability. Submit your data/AI system to algorithmic accountability[26] and subject it to human rights audits of AI systems [27].

10) **FDFA internal approval**: the use of an AI tool within the FDFA is to be approved beforehand, according to "*FDFA Directive 321-0 on the use of electronic infrastructure, use of social media, and on data and information protection on the internet*"[28].

5. The SDC as donor for AI (funding operational projects)

All SDC divisions/sections and all countries are being progressively confronted with AI technologies. Within its available budget, each SDC unit can present a project including AI technologies for funding according to the usual entry/credit proposal rules, provided that it follows the present Working Aid, particularly the Guiding Principles on Responsible AI.

The SDC pursues a triple approach to funding operational projects involving AI, often still with an experimental part, sometimes using a combination of approaches.

a) **Direct concrete projects with 'safer' operational applications of AI**: where the technology acts on scientifically collected and unsensitive data, such as meteorology, seismology, satellite data, logistics, or disease incidence, for projects with low reputational risk and with low political sensitivity. The SDC has some experience in *Climate* in Laos and Indonesia (El Niño-related Risks[29]), *Health* in Tanzania and Rwanda (medical diagnosis tool for children to help reduce child mortality and reduce unnecessary antibiotic prescriptions[30]), as well as *Global* (HQ, Governing Health Futures 2030 Youth Network project[31]) and core contributions to Swiss NGOs (Foundation Hirondelle[32]).

b) **Mid to long-term projects which focus on building local/regional AI capacities and needs in and for the Global South/partner countries**: this particularly respects the mentioned *Principles for Responsible AI* numbers 3 (Participation & Inclusion), 4 (Localise AI) and 5 (Debias datasets), and corresponds mostly to the mandate of the SDC as a development agency applying locally-led cooperation. The **Swiss ICAIN project**[33] or the AI4D Africa programme – jointly funded by Canada/IDRC, UK/FCDO, Sweden/SIDA, Germany/GIZ and the Gates Foundation – are particularly relevant in this regard[34].

c) **Joint concrete projects co-funded with other donors**: **for projects where it is safer to share risks** because they are politically sensitive (e.g. on Peace, Governance and Gender) **and/or to maximise impact beyond the SDC's own reach**. Regarding the first principle (do no harm), the SDC needs to take precautions against the reputational risks and known harms of applying AI in society. The SDC should refrain from experimenting with operational projects of AI with vulnerable populations or the use of biometric and personal data because this is where risk of harm is concentrated, and the risk of amplifying existing gender and racial inequity is high. On its side, the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) has funded the GovTech Global Partnership[35]. **A selected summary list** of **AI projects of major donors sharing the same AI principles as the SDC is available**[36].

6. The SDC as cooperation partner in AI (policy influencing)

Through its membership of the OECD-DAC and its regular (vice-)chairpersonship of some of its networks, as well as through the Swiss missions in New York, Geneva and Paris, the SDC can and should play a significant role in **policy influencing in AI for international cooperation**.

The FDFA, through its **State Secretariat**, is active on the diplomatic side regarding AI, with some concrete initiatives, which can help the SDC's policy dialogue, for example:

- **Geneva Digital Atlas,** including a dedicated chatbot[37]: most comprehensive mapping of digital policy actors and internet governance in International Geneva. The Atlas provides in-depth coverage of the activities of over 40 actors**.**

- **Geneva Science and Diplomacy Anticipator (GESDA)**, with its open Quantum Institute which strives to promote open data for sustainable development[38].

- **International Computation and AI Network (ICAIN)**[39]**,** with ETH Zurich, *Data Science Africa* and other international partners including two supercomputing centres: to develop AI technologies that benefit society as a whole and facilitate access to supercomputing, data infrastructures, and AI know-how to people developing AI for good solutions in low- and middle-income countries. Initial stages of the project focused on agriculture and climate change, health and humanitarian (*Meditron* and the ICRC's large language models [definition : see Glossary]). The SDC's Humanitarian Aid Division has an initial lead to come up with further projects to benefit from ICAIN.

- **Cybermediation** with the Diplo Foundation[40].

Parallel to such concrete diplomatic initiatives, the State Secretariat runs bilateral **yearly dialogues specifically on AI with other countries**, for example with the United Kingdom. The SDC can leverage such dialogues to establish partnerships. Finally, the State Secretariat chairs the Swiss internal whole-of-government working group following the Swiss *Digital Foreign Policy Strategy* (including AI), of which the SDC is a member.

Based on Swiss rights-based values and political economy expertise, the FDFA **reinforces responsible AI international policymaking**. Many of the risks and harms of AI relate to violations of human rights, and amplify existing economic and power interests and inequalities. The Council of Europe – of which Switzerland is a founding member – and the European Parliament have released **recommendations on AI and protecting human rights**[41], which should be the core of Switzerland's policy dialogue and influence. At bilateral level, the **German GIZ** plays a leading role in AI for development/humanitarian policy and regulations. GIZ leads an **assessment method for responsible AI**[42] **and has published a handbook for AI policymakers**[43].

Main worldwide summits for up-to-date information and main arenas for policy dialogue on AI are as follows (the first four being the most relevant for the SDC):

- **AI for Good Global Summit**[44], annual, in Geneva: with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Focus on AI policies and tools in/for humanitarian and development international cooperation, co-hosted by the FDFA and OFCOM.

- **AI for Development (AI4D) Conference**[45], annual, in Barcelona (Spain): focus on practical AI applications in international development to address challenges like sustainability and ethics.

- **Global AI Summit on Africa**[46]: focus on Africa. Co-hosted by the World Economic Forum.

- **World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)**[47], in Geneva: focus not only on AI but more broadly on communication technologies as well as the issue of dis-/mis-/malinformation (see definitions in the Glossary). Hosted by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

- **Series of AI summits hosted regularly by diverse countries:** focus on AI but in general for all sectors of societies, hence not dedicated to international cooperation, like the Paris AI Summit in 2025[48], possibly later in Switzerland.

- **UN Internet Governance Forum (IGF)**[49], annual: serves to bring people together from various stakeholder groups in discussions on digital public policy, hence not exclusively dedicated to AI. Hosted by a country on a rotational basis.

- **Hamburg Sustainability Conference**[50], annual, Hamburg (Germany): focus on development sustainability in general, including a platform to harness the potential of responsible AI for sustainable development with an AI SDG Compendium, a global registry on AI for sustainable development[51].

SDC policy messages on AI, to be used for policy influencing/dialogue at all levels:

Current global discussion	Policy messages	Potential partners
• AI4 Good Global Summit (Geneva) • AI4D Conference • Global AI Summit on Africa • World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) • AI Summits (rotation) • UN Internet Governance Forum (IGF) • Hamburg Sustainability Conference	- The SDC is aware that AI shapes the future of development and humanitarian aid – for good and for ill – and actively promotes responsible, regulated, inclusive AI that does not further exacerbate the digital divide. - The SDC supports **responsible AI principles** for humanitarian and development **applications** (possible partnerships with AI4D and ICAIN). - The SDC contributes to establishing **AI policies**, norms and values that minimise harm, enhance social inclusion, promote gender equality, and align with human rights standards. - The SDC aims to build local talent and **skills on AI,** including supporting **regional AI hubs focused on locally-led** skills and responsible AI policy. - The SDC contributes to advancing **inclusive AI** through supporting the development of **local open language** datasets.	• CIDA-IDRC/UK-FCDO/Sweden-SIDA/Germany/US Gates Foundation (AI4D) • Swiss federal institutes of technology (ICAIN) • FAIR Forward (GIZ) • Global Index on Responsible AI • Digital Impact Alliance • EU D4D Hub • ITU

7. The SDC as adviser on AI (thematic advice)

The aim of SDC thematic advice (thematic sections and thematic staff within geographic sections) for all SDC themes is to:

- Make sure that the present Working Aid and the legal basis applicable within the FDFA are known and applied. If not, introduce them;
- Deepen the SWOT analysis on AI according to each specific theme and region/country;
- Suggest projects to be funded by various SDC units;
- Advise on AI-relevant policy dialogue/influencing aspects in each of the SDC's thematic areas;
- Equip requesting units with frameworks for assessing whether AI-relevant projects in a certain thematic area protect human rights, promote gender equality and align with principles on responsible AI.
- Support each requesting unit in its own AI-related considerations according to its context, especially regarding what to avoid, prioritise and/or innovate, in line with the present AI Working Aid and the SDC's thematic guidelines.

Here again, this implies for SDC/FDFA staff and their partners to develop some specific capacities through AI, particularly through dedicated training (see next section) and with support from specialised external backstoppers.

8. The SDC as knowledge broker through AI (knowledge management)

In the mid- to long term, it is expected that most of the SDC's work and supported projects will have AI aspects deeply embedded. To make sure that the SDC starts this journey in the appropriate way, as defined in this Working Aid, the following steps are to be put in place until further notice:

- **Inventory/tracking:** any project involving AI technologies is to have the words "*artificial intelligence (AI)*" written in full, especially in the project's proposal factsheet of the entry/credit proposal. So, it is can be immediately searched/filtered in the official SDC projects list, publicly and transparently available, without any extra inventory being necessary. An internal and OECD-DAC discussion including decision is being held on the wish/need to particularly track SDC funding to AI-related projects through SAP, either with the current marker on digitalisation combined with keywords, or with a distinct AI (sub-)marker.

- **Training:**
  - The Federal Administration provides **basic training on data literacy, data management, data analysis, information security and introduction to AI**, via the platform 'SuccessFactors'[52]. **SDC staff are expected to follow these training courses**. The other courses dedicated to AI specifically target IT developers and are not suitable for most SDC staff.

  - Outside the Federal Administration, there are **training courses available on artificial intelligence specialised for development and/or humanitarian practitioners. A list is available** and will be updated from time to time[53]. Line managers are expected to allow staff members most directly concerned with/by AI technologies to follow some of these courses and give feedback to their respective line management.

- **Exchanges:** the SDC will report regularly to the Swiss internal whole-of-government working group following the Swiss *Digital Foreign Policy Strategy* on the SDC's experiences with AI as well as on the exchanges between donors/partners on AI (e.g. through OECD networks), and vice-versa. Inform the directly concerned sections/divisions.

9. AI within the SDC's internal processes

AI technologies offer significant potential to strengthen the SDC's **project cycle management and quality assurance** by **automating routine tasks, enhancing data analysis, and improving decision-making processes** through predictive and generative AI, as well as AI for content monitoring (see those terms in the Glossary). Internally using AI poses fewer legal/ethical questions, as the use of machine learning to analyse an organisation's own internal data sets is far less problematic than the copying of big data from the internet.

In 2024, the SDC already took concrete steps towards integrating AI into internal processes:

- A successful pilot project to automatically assign project characteristics – technology transfer and capacity building – based on project descriptions. Results were used for reporting to the UNFCCC.
- AI is considered in ongoing digitalisation initiatives, such as *EDAta* and *SDC Projects*.

To maximise these benefits, the SDC should continue to prioritise **AI tools that integrate with existing workflows** while ensuring data privacy and information security, ethical considerations, and essential training for staff, the latter not only in terms of AI literacy but also in alignment with the Federal Administration's existing IT architecture and the applicable legal requirements, through close collaboration with FDFA IT to ensure sustainable and secure implementation.

A summary list of possible uses of AI technologies to manage development and humanitarian programmes **according to certain PCM steps, themes or for methodological quality assurance is available** and to be updated from time to time. The SDC will explore already existing options and possibly co-fund those that are particularly suitable[54]. Some **apps in Microsoft Teams** – if authorised by IT Security – might complete the range of options for SDC.

Glossary

***Algorithmic auditing**: research and practice of assessing, mitigating, and assuring an algorithm's safety, legality, and ethics.*

***Artificial intelligence (AI)**: computer systems or machines that can perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, like recognising faces, making decisions, or understanding language.*

***AI for content monitoring**: use of artificial intelligence technologies to automatically review, analyse, and manage digital content across platforms to ensure it aligns with predefined standards, guidelines, or policies. This can include detecting and managing inappropriate, harmful, or non-compliant content in text, images, video, and audio.*

***Disinformation**: information that is false, and which the person producing or distributing it knows to be false.*

***Generative AI**: type of AI that creates new content, such as images, music, or text, by learning from existing examples. It is like a creative machine that can make things from scratch.*

***Large language model (LLM)**: type of AI designed to understand and generate human language. It can answer questions, draft essays, or chat with people by processing massive amounts of text data.*

***Machine learning**: method of teaching computers to learn from experience, like how humans learn from practice. It allows computers to improve their performance on tasks without being explicitly programmed for each one.*

***Malinformation**: information based on reality, but used to harm a person/organisation/country.*

***Misinformation**: information that is false, but that has not been created or shared with the intention of misleading, and which the person distributing it believes to be true.*

***Predictive AI**: uses data and patterns to make predictions about future events. For example, it can predict the weather or forecast customer buying behaviour.*

***Responsible AI:** practice of designing, developing and deploying AI systems that are safe, inclusive, rights-based and sustainable.*

[1] Exact link: https://static.vecteezy.com/system/resources/previews/022/190/659/non_2x/double-exposure-image-of-virtual-human-3dillustration-on-blue-circuit-board-background-represent-artificial-intelligence-ai-technology-free-photo.jpg.

[2] Exact link: https://static.vecteezy.com/system/resources/previews/022/190/659/non_2x/double-exposure-image-of-virtual-human-3dillustration-on-blue-circuit-board-background-represent-artificial-intelligence-ai-technology-free-photo.jpg.

[3] *Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law* ,in English and French, and status of ratifications: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treatynum=225.

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[5] *EU General Data Protection Regulation*: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679.

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[8] *[Swiss] International Cooperation (IC) Strategy 2025-28*: https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/fdfa/aktuell/dossiers/iza-strategie-2025-28.html.

[9] [Swiss] Federal Department of Home Affairs, Federal Statistical Office, Competence Network for Artificial Intellignece (CNAI), *Instruction sheets for the use of AI within the federal administration*: https://cnai.swiss/en/.

[10] Federal Law on international development and humanitarian aid cooperation (available only in German, French and Italian): https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1977/1352_1352_1352/fr.

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[12] Project *International Computation and AI Network (ICAIN)*: https://icain.ch/.

[13] EU AI Act: https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai.

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[15] FDFA directive 321-0 on the use of electronic infrastructure, use of social media, and on data and information protection on the internet (multilingual): https://intranet.eda.admin.ch/en/publication?id=Kgi1wQXQyWws.

[16] ETUI, Ponce del Castillo A. (2024) *AI: the value of precaution and the need for human control*, in Ponce del Castillo A. (ed.) *Artificial intelligence, labour and society*, ETUI: https://www.etui.org/sites/default/files/2024-03/Chapter1_AI%20the%20value%20of%20precaution%20and%20the%20need%20for%20human%20control.pdf.

[17] Fu Gratiana, *Case Studies in the Practice of Responsible AI for Development*. Farnham, Surrey, UK: Caribou Digital Publishing, September 2024, https://www.cariboudigital.net/publication/case-studies-in-responsible-ai-for-development.

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[19] Nature, npj digital medicine, *How AI can learn from the law: putting humans in the loop only on appeal* (2023), https://www.nature.com/articles/s41746-023-00906-8.

[20] MIT Sloan Teaching & Learning Technologies, *When AI Gets It Wrong: Addressing AI Hallucinations and Bias* (2025), https://mitsloanedtech.mit.edu/ai/basics/addressing-ai-hallucinations-and-bias/.

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