One-Minute Briefing

Most AI developers focus on building models with outstanding performance. Yet in real-world settings, what matters far more is **legal responsibility and risk management**.

No matter how powerful an AI may be, if there is even a 1% chance of legal disputes leading to claims of hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars, no NGO or international organization will be able to adopt it.

As the strength of GDPR demonstrates, low-income countries are not exempt. In humanitarian contexts, one cannot assume that poverty equates to safety or goodwill. Technologies designed to protect vulnerable populations must account for complexity and risk in practice.

Today's AI achieves remarkable performance. However, **technical excellence alone is insufficient for adoption by international organizations and NGOs**. Above all, legal security and ethical trustworthiness must be guaranteed. To this end, I have established and applied **Ten Principles of Ethical AI** as the foundation of my project. These principles are not subject to compromise.

1. Minimize hallucinations.
Incorrect outputs in sensitive domains—child protection, healthcare, disaster response—can have immediate and severe consequences.

2. Ensure transparency.
Traditional AI operates as a black box, where even leading experts cannot explain hallucinations. Open-source code and architecture are essential to earn trust.

3. Guarantee accessibility in low-income settings.
Open-source AI must be simple, so that anyone can examine, adapt, and improve it. This is vital for sustainability in the field.

4. Eliminate data exploitation.
AI must not rely on unnecessary data collection or centralized servers, which can trigger legal disputes. A serverless design offers freedom from such risks and reassures NGOs.

5. Operate in low-resource environments.
AI should run on portable solar power and refurbished smartphones, ensuring deployment in the most fragile contexts.

6. Remove legal liability.
Even minimal exposure to litigation makes adoption impossible. Designs must protect NGOs and international organizations from multimillion-dollar lawsuits.

7. Be free of charge and lightweight.
Free access enables adoption in communities with no income, while also ensuring that international institutions bear no financial or legal liability.

8. Emphasize simplicity and standardization.
Life-saving AI requires reliable statistics and probabilistic analysis, not complex reasoning that increases hallucination risk.

9. Be non-specialist friendly.
Most NGO personnel are not programmers. Code should be straightforward, well-commented, and easy to adapt in the field.

10. Collect no data and allow simple deletion.
Users must be able to erase the AI and its data at any time. Ease of deletion means freedom from responsibility.

Finally, what matters more than performance is **alignment with international norms**. AI must embed GDPR, UNCRC, and CRPD principles from the design stage and ensure that no liability is transferred to international organizations. Only under these conditions can the global community confidently deploy AI in the field.

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