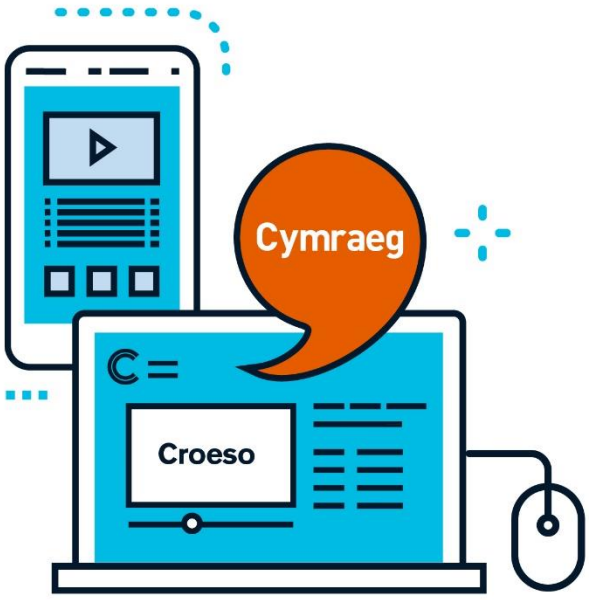
Comisiynydd y Gymraeg
Welsh Language Commissioner

Artificial Intelligence and the Welsh language: The Welsh Language Commissioner's Regulatory Policy Statement



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Foreword

One of the main aims of the Cymraeg 2050 strategy is to ensure that the Welsh language is at the heart of innovation in digital technology. To achieve this aim, the strategy commits to transforming the Welsh-language digital landscape, with a particular emphasis on language technologies.

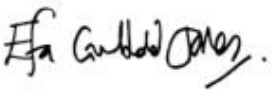
There is no doubt that artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly becoming an integral part of our everyday lives. It is a rapidly evolving area that is set to fundamentally change how we communicate with each other and the world around us, while also offering huge opportunities to improve the services we provide in Wales.

Since the introduction of the Welsh language standards in 2016, much has changed in the area of technology. AI has developed significantly, including the ability to process and understand natural language, which means that the Welsh language can now be used in AI systems more effectively than ever before. The use of AI enables organisations to deliver more efficient, personalised, and accessible services to our citizens. This presents significant benefits for the Welsh language, helping to ensure that our language remains relevant and alive in a digital world.

However, as we adopt these new technologies, it is essential that organisations continue to comply with the Welsh language standards. These standards ensure that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than English and continues to be a living language in our everyday lives. It is therefore important that any technological developments are regulated in a way that continues to reflect user practices, ensuring that the Welsh language is maintained and promoted in the digital world.

The use of AI offers unique opportunities to improve the services we provide, but we must do so in a way that respects and promotes our language and culture. It is vital that we work together to ensure that the use of AI is ethical, transparent and inclusive, ensuring that everyone benefits from these new technologies.

Together, we can ensure that Wales remains a leader in technology, while also maintaining and promoting our unique language and culture. The future is full of possibilities, and it is essential that we seize these opportunities.



Efa Gruffudd Jones
Welsh Language Commissioner

1 Background and the context in which we consider AI

Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and Welsh language Standards

1.1 The role of Welsh Language Commissioner was established by the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. Our role is to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language and we want Wales to be a country where people can live their lives through the medium of Welsh.

1.2 In setting out to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language, the Welsh Language Measure states that we must focus on increasing Welsh-language services and their use, and other opportunities for people to use the Welsh language. The Measure also gives the Welsh language official status in Wales and establishes the principle that the Welsh language should be treated no less favourably than the English language.

1.3 A number of organisations that provide services to the people of Wales are required to act in accordance with Welsh language duties, whether these are based on the Welsh language standards system or Welsh language schemes.

1.4 The Welsh language standards place duties on organisations in the following areas:

- Service delivery
- Policy making
- Operational
- Promotion
- Record keeping.

1.5 Over 130 organisations now implement Welsh language standards. More organisations and sectors are expected to be named in Regulations over time.

The Welsh Language Commissioner's Regulatory Framework

1.6 The Welsh Language Commissioner has a Regulatory Framework which explains how it will implement its programme of work for regulating Welsh language standards and Welsh language schemes.

1.7 The purpose of the Framework is to explain how the Commissioner regulates compliance in general. It also explains how the Commissioner will promote compliance with the Welsh language duties placed on organisations.

1.8 The Welsh Language Commissioner has established a Regulatory Framework that outlines how it implements its programme of work for regulating Welsh language standards and schemes.

1.9 The purpose of the Framework is to provide a clear explanation of how the Commissioner oversees compliance. It also sets out how the Commissioner encourages and supports organisations in meeting their Welsh language duties.

1.10 In early 2024, we announced our intention to adopt a more proactive approach to co-regulation; a collaborative way of working with organisations to increase opportunities to use the Welsh language.

1.11 This approach involves having open and ongoing discussions regarding the challenges and opportunities facing organisations when developing and delivering Welsh-language services. It is also a basis for collaboration in order to consider solutions, seize opportunities, and promote new ideas.

1.12 In line with this approach, and as set out in our Strategic Plan for 2025–30, we wish to place a greater emphasis on the outcomes of our regulatory work, by setting that work within the context of the broader national vision to increase the number of Welsh speakers and the use of the language.

1.13 Our intention in setting these outcomes is, amongst other things, to:

- set the Welsh language standards and our regulatory work in the context of the national vision to increase the number of Welsh speakers and the use of the language
- provide transparent public statements of what we intend to achieve, and how we will be able to demonstrate that it has been achieved
- ensure that our regulatory activities focus on outcomes for Welsh language users and have the greatest impact on opportunities to use the Welsh language, and
- mitigate the risk that organisations focus solely on strict compliance rather than achieving good outcomes for Welsh language users.

The aim of the policy statement

1.14 As an organisation committed to promoting the responsible development of AI, we believe that publishing this policy statement aligns with our objectives of focusing on regulatory outcomes and adopting a co-regulatory approach. We aim to:

- **Improve public trust**: Demonstrating our commitment to ethical AI practices fosters trust among stakeholders and the general public.
- **Promote innovation**: A regulatory framework increasingly driven by outcomes encourages innovation by providing clear guidance that focuses on good outcomes for users, rather than simply following processes.
- **Ensure accountability:** By focusing on the impact of AI technologies, we ensure that organisations are held accountable for providing safe, equitable, and transparent AI solutions.
- **Encourage collaboration**: Co-regulation fosters a collaborative environment, enabling us to strike a balance between promoting innovation in AI and ensuring the safety and rights of individuals.

2 What is meant by AI?

2.1 The UK Government white paper on AI regulation, published in 2023, acknowledged that there is no overall consensus on the general definition of AI. However, it can be defined as:

> the use of digital technology to create systems that can perform tasks generally believed to require intelligence.

2.2 AI is constantly evolving and includes many new concepts, including generative artificial intelligence and conversational artificial intelligence (see definitions in the table below). Reference is made to these concepts, among others, in the Welsh Government Welsh Language Technology Action Plan.

Welsh-language term	English-language term	Definition
Deallusrwydd Artiffisial Cynhyrchiol	Generative Artificial Intelligence	Technology that allows computers to create new content, such as text, images, sound, music, code, and even scientific data. Unlike traditional AI approaches that focus on analysing and interpreting existing data, generative AI aims to learn the underlying patterns and structures of a database and then create anew based on that knowledge.
Deallusrwydd Artiffisial Sgwrsiol	Conversational Artifical Intelligence	A computer program that processes natural language in order to be able to understand questions, offering appropriate and useful responses.

3 What do we already know about organisations' use of AI?

3.1 The use of AI in the provision of public services is not a new development; it has been evolving over a number of years. AI is already being used to create content, facilitate translation, provide automated services, and enhance worker efficiency in various ways.

3.2 For example, the NHS uses AI to detect eye conditions early among patients, helping to prevent vision loss and reduce the need for costly treatments. AI systems are also used to assist with the diagnosis of cancer and other medical conditions, saving doctors time and shortening the period between referral and diagnosis.

3.3 In the context of Welsh language duties, we have already seen an increase in the number of organisations using online chat facilities, or chatbots, to respond to enquiries. This improves the process of providing information and services to the public. A good example of this in action can be read in our good practice study on the experiences of the Wales Millennium Centre in adopting this approach.

3.4 Further examples of how AI is being used by the public sector in Wales – along with detailed guidance on how to use it ethically and safely – are available on the Centre for Digital Public Services website – an organisation responsible for advising and supporting the public sector in designing and delivering better digital public services.

Evidence gathering

3.5 During 2024, we held a series of seminars with organisations subject to Welsh language standards, or implementing Welsh language schemes. The purpose of the seminars was to understand the successes, challenges and good practices in the field of technology and the Welsh language.

3.6 In the context of AI, the following comments were received:

- There is increasing use of AI to provide or facilitate the delivery of public services.
- It is not possible to use AI in some situations because the technology does not support the use of Welsh, which creates a risk of non-compliance with organisations' language duties.
- There is a real concern that this field is developing so rapidly that it is impossible to predict what will happen next. There is also a concern that the Welsh language will be left behind and considered irrelevant if it is not included in these developments.
- The greatest concerns were expressed in relation to education. AI is increasingly used in this sector. It must be ensured that the provision in Welsh corresponds to the provision in English in order not to undermine the value of the Welsh language as a medium of education.
- Organisations want to innovate in this area to plan their services, but they need more robust guidance.
- Challenges were highlighted when trying to plan and design services using AI due to a lack of data on the practices and behaviours of Welsh language service users.

4 Our approach to AI regulation

4.1 Organisations subject to Welsh language standards have a legal duty to comply with the requirements we have placed upon them. We consider the use of AI technologies to be relevant to that duty.

4.2 The need to comply with language duties does not mean that technology or AI cannot be used to deliver services. In fact, AI can offer opportunities to improve accessibility, increase efficiency, and support the use of the Welsh language.

4.3 Many modern AI systems – including large language models (LLMs) – are already capable of processing Welsh to a high standard. However, this capability is not always enabled by providers. In some cases, the model can respond correctly in Welsh, but Welsh-language provision is deliberately or by default restricted.

4.4 This can lead to confusing experiences for Welsh-speaking users, and undermines the principles of fairness, transparency and trust. It also poses a risk to organisations that rely on these systems without adequately testing them in Welsh.

4.5 We therefore encourage organisations to ensure that any AI systems they use are specifically tested in Welsh before being deployed operationally. Reliance on provision that disables Welsh – either deliberately or indirectly – should be avoided.

4.6 It is essential that organisations understand the linguistic capabilities of the systems they use and take steps to ensure that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than English.

4.7 As the regulator for the Welsh language, we support innovation in the field of AI to deliver services in Welsh. However, any use of AI in service delivery must be safe, appropriate and transparent – without undermining the integrity of the Welsh language standards or public trust in the services provided as a result.

4.8 We will therefore regulate the use of AI by following a precautionary principle, which means we will implement measures to guard against potential risks while promoting responsible innovation.

Core principles

4.9 These core principles have been developed to guide organisations in applying AI to their Welsh language duties. They aim to ensure that the use of AI respects and promotes the Welsh language, ensuring that our language remains relevant and alive in a digital world. These principles provide a clear framework for organisations as they adopt new technologies, ensuring that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language.

4.10 However, it is important to note that these principles do not replace any duties that have been placed on organisations. Organisations are still expected to continue to comply with all the legal and regulatory requirements relating to the Welsh language. These principles are intended to complement those duties, providing additional guidance to ensure that the use of AI is in accordance with the Welsh language standards and reflects the Welsh cultural context.

1. **Equity and inclusion**:

    - Ensure that any use of AI respects and promotes equity and inclusion, ensuring that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language in all aspects of the services provided.

    - Consider the risk of unconscious bias and the risk of minority linguistic groups being under-represented.

    - Ensure that AI-generated content is thoroughly reviewed not only for linguistic and factual accuracy, but also to confirm that it meaningfully reflects the lived experiences, values, and cultural context of Welsh speakers.

2. **Linguistic accuracy**:

    - Guarantee that AI systems use Welsh correctly and naturally, avoiding linguistic errors and ensuring that the content meets high language standards.

      The Commissioner does not provide a detailed definition of “correctly and naturally”, as this can vary depending on context, the purpose of the service, and user expectations. However, we recognise that this presents a challenge for organisations wishing to evaluate the output of AI systems. We therefore encourage organisations to consider approaches such as:

        - using human reviews by competent Welsh speakers,

        - comparing output against established language standards (e.g. internal guidelines or other recognised sources),

        - and incorporating user feedback as part of the evaluation process.

3. **Transparency:**

    - Provide clarity and transparency about how AI systems are used, including how decisions are made, what data is processed, and the models underpinning the technology.

    - Ensure that any use of AI is open and understandable to the public, including who is using the technology, for what purpose, and under what terms. Transparency is essential for building public trust, especially in contexts where decisions affect individuals or communities.

4. **Accountability:**

    - Ensure that organisations are accountable for their use of AI, including having mitigation measures in place to manage any potential risks associated with the technology.

    - Accountability should include careful consideration of how data is collected, processed, and shared, ensuring this is done transparently, responsibly, and in accordance with relevant legislation.

    - It should also include consideration of the broader impact of using AI, including environmental implications such as the carbon footprint of AI

systems, particularly when processing data at scale. It is important that organisations can demonstrate they are continuously assessing and mitigating these risks as part of their responsible use of technology.

5. **Security and privacy**:

    - Organisations are expected to regularly monitor and review their use of AI, specifically assessing its impact on privacy, information security, and compliance with Welsh language standards. This should include ensuring that personal data is properly protected and processed in accordance with relevant legislation, guaranteeing respect for user privacy at all times.

6. **Responsible innovation**:

    - Support innovation in the use of AI, but do so in a responsible way that considers potential risks and ensures the technology is used ethically and sustainably.

7. **Ongoing compliance**:

    - Ensure ongoing compliance with the Welsh language standards when adopting new technologies, regularly reviewing and updating practices to reflect user behaviours and expectations.

8. **Training & Support**

    - Providing ongoing training and support to employees to ensure they can use AI effectively and in accordance with Welsh language standards.

Opportunities and risks

4.11 In considering the impact of the widespread availability of AI models, we have identified the following areas that offer potential opportunities and risks as organisations provide Welsh language services.

Opportunities	Description
Improving efficiency	**Automating tasks:** AI can automate repetitive tasks, freeing up resources to focus on more complex and creative work, including supporting the design of bilingual services. **Optimising processes:** Adopting AI technologies can improve workflow and reduce human error, including in formal translation work and internal documentation, freeing up capacity for public-facing services.
Personalisation of services	**Analysing data:** Using AI to analyse user data and understand their individual needs, including language preferences, in order to provide more personalised services. **Personalised recommendations**: Adopting AI systems that can make recommendations for services tailored to individual users, including in Welsh.

Increasing accessibility	**Real-time translations**: Using AI to provide real-time translations and language support, ensuring that the Welsh language is accessible to everyone. **Assistive technologies**: Adopting AI tools that enhance accessibility, such as screen readers, text-to-speech and speech-to-text in Welsh, including video captions and automatic transcriptions. **Bilingual experience in meetings and systems:** Although Teams captions and transcriptions have improved by incorporating Welsh data, meetings still require a language to be set as either Welsh or English. This limits the bilingual experience for users. Consideration should be given to moving towards bilingual models where language switching is unnecessary, reflecting the linguistic reality of Wales. Settings could be introduced that enable the parallel use of both languages within a single meeting or system, improving accessibility and user experience.
Technological innovation	**Collaboration:** Collaborating with a range of stakeholders, including Welsh Government, academic institutions and the translation profession, to promote innovation and develop new approaches to designing bilingual services. **Developing the role of translators:** Supporting the natural evolution of the translator's role to include contributions as language strategists, AI editors, and user experience specialists – building on their expertise to ensure services function naturally and effectively in both languages.

Risks	Description	Mitigation Measures
Compliance with Welsh language standards	More and more organisations are using AI systems to respond to enquiries from customers, clients, or citizens. It is essential to ensure that these services continue to comply with the Welsh language standards, including providing high-quality bilingual services and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than English. There is a risk that the shift towards automation could undermine Welsh-language provision if systems are not properly designed. This could lead to a "bolt-on" mindset, where services are designed in English only and then	**Developing Welsh language technologies**: Investing in technologies that support the Welsh language, such as machine translation and speech technology. **Monitoring and evaluation:** Ensuring that any AI systems used are regularly monitored to ensure compliance with Welsh language standards. **Ensuring bilingual design from the outset:** Digital services should be designed bilingually from the early stages, including user

	translated, avoiding the deeper work of designing bilingual services and understanding the needs of Welsh-speaking users.	research, interface design, and content writing. This ensures that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than English and avoids the risk of late-stage translation, which can undermine the quality and relevance of the service.
Linguistic Accuracy	There is a risk that AI systems may generate inaccurate or substandard content, undermining Welsh language standards and user trust. In addition, a lack of naturalness and usability – for example, language that is overly technical or unnatural – can create barriers for everyday users. This is about more than just linguistic accuracy; it concerns how Welsh is practically used in real-life services. This risk increases when models are trained on inappropriate or unreliable data, including data collected by third parties without validation.	**Human reviews**: Conducting regular reviews by competent Welsh speakers of AI-generated content to ensure linguistic and factual accuracy. **Natural and appropriate language generation:** AI systems should be designed to produce language that is natural and understandable to the target audience, avoiding unnecessary formality or inappropriate technical jargon. However, this does not mean avoiding standard or professional language where appropriate. In fact, AI can offer opportunities to increase the use of Welsh as a working language, including authoring technical or specialist texts in Welsh from the outset. It is therefore important to consider the context of use and ensure that the Welsh language output is fit for purpose. **Training on reliable data:** AI models should be trained using a specific, reliable, and high-quality Welsh-language corpus in order to reduce the risk of inaccurate or misleading content. To ensure that AI systems represent Welsh accurately and appropriately, more high-quality Welsh-language

		data is needed. We encourage public bodies and recipients of public funding to consider how they can contribute to this by sharing the materials they hold – such as texts, documents or digital content – as training data, where this is legally possible and ethically appropriate. This may include collaboration with organisations developing Welsh language technologies, strengthening the digital infrastructure needed to support high-quality bilingual services. **Oversight of data sources:** We recognise that full transparency regarding data sources can be challenging, especially when models are trained by commercial corporations operating under closed commercial or legal terms. This may include restrictions on disclosure due to copyright or ongoing legal proceedings. However, we encourage organisations to ask clear questions to providers about the nature of the data used, and to consider the risks if assurance cannot be obtained regarding the quality and relevance of the data for the Welsh language.
Cultural Content	There is a risk that AI may generate content that is not culturally sensitive or relevant, undermining the cultural richness and context of the Welsh language.	**Cultural reviews:** Conduct human reviews of AI-generated content to ensure it is culturally sensitive and relevant. Computational or quantitative methods can be used to identify high-risk or inconsistent content, followed by targeted human reviews of the most relevant

		or sensitive material. This approach ensures effective use of resources while retaining the human element where it is most needed – namely in assessing cultural context and linguistic complexity. **Cultural training:** Train AI models using data that reflects the cultural richness and context of the Welsh language. We have seen that some AI systems can make positive statements about the importance of the Welsh language and Welsh culture – but sometimes without a true understanding of the context. This can sound supportive on the surface but fail to produce content that is culturally relevant or sensitive. That is why we emphasise the need to train models on data that originates from Wales and reflects the experiences and values of people who live and work through the medium of Welsh – including content from Welsh speakers, Welsh organisations, and local communities. **Using data that reflects linguistic and social diversity:** The data used to train AI systems should include a variety of styles, registers, and language contexts. The data should reflect how Welsh is used by people from different backgrounds and communities. This helps create services that are more inclusive, natural, and relevant to a wide range of users.

Learning Opportunities	There is a risk that the use of AI could reduce opportunities for people to learn Welsh if it is used in place of methods that support language learning and engagement.	**Supporting language learning:** Integrate AI technologies that support learning Welsh, such as language learning apps. **Collaborating with the National Centre for Learning Welsh:** Working with the National Centre for Learning Welsh to ensure that language learning opportunities are prioritised.
Privacy and Data Security	There is a risk that the processing of personal data by AI systems could compromise privacy and information security, including compliance with data protection legislation.	**Compliance with legislation**: Ensure that AI systems comply with data protection legislation, such as GDPR. **Data encryption**: Use data encryption to protect personal information.
Impact on Jobs	There is a risk that automation by AI systems could lead to job losses in certain sectors, affecting the local economy and workforce.	**Reskilling and skills development:** Invest in training programmes to help workers develop new skills that are relevant in an AI-driven environment. This can include digital literacy, data analysis, and AI management. **Redesigning posts:** Redefine job roles to complement AI technologies, rather than replace them. For example, workers can focus on tasks that require human judgment, empathy, and creativity, while AI handles repetitive and data-intensive tasks.
Transparency and accountability	There is a risk that a lack of transparency about how AI decisions are made, and what data is used, could undermine public trust and accountability.	**Algorithmic transparency**: Clear information should be provided about how AI decisions are made. However, this can be challenging for organisations using commercial systems,

		as the companies providing these systems often do not disclose details about the data or processing methods. As a result, commercial developers should be encouraged to improve transparency by providing concise, accessible, and relevant information to users and stakeholders. **Accountability:** Ensure that AI systems are accountable by establishing clear reporting and oversight processes. This should include mechanisms for auditing decisions, especially when systems are used in sensitive areas or where there is significant impact on individuals.

5 AI applications and compliance with Welsh language standards

5.1 While we encourage organisations to innovate, when possible, certain specific applications of AI technologies are currently likely to result in non-compliance with Welsh language standards.

5.2 Here are some examples where the use of AI technology **would not** be appropriate for the standards set out in Regulations:

Service delivery standards

- **Automated translation without human review**: Using AI models to translate documents or official communications without human review. This can lead to linguistic errors or inaccuracies that undermine the Welsh language standards and trust in services.

- **Chatbots without bilingual provision**: Using chatbots that provide services in English only, without equivalent provision in Welsh. This contravenes the standards that require services to be provided in both languages.

  For example, some chatbots provided through popular platforms such as WhatsApp initially respond in Welsh but then switch to say that they do not support the language – creating a confusing and inadequate experience for the user. This undermines trust and raises questions about compliance with the principle of not treating the Welsh language less favourably than English. It is essential that organisations ensure any chatbot or communication platform offers a consistent, reliable and high-quality bilingual experience.

- **Monolingual voice support:** Voice recognition or automated response systems that function effectively in English only, excluding Welsh-speaking users.

Policy making standards

- **Data analysis that does not consider the Welsh language**: Using AI models to analyse data for making policy decisions without considering the impact on the Welsh language. This can lead to policies that ignore or undermine the Welsh language.

- **Predictive models that do not consider the Welsh context**: Using AI models to predict policy outcomes without taking into account the unique linguistic and cultural context in Wales. This can lead to decisions that are inappropriate or harmful to the Welsh language.

Operational Standards

- **Recruitment and the Welsh language:** Using AI systems to assist with the selection and shortlisting of job applicants. AI learns from historical data, which may contain biases. This can lead to discriminatory decisions that unfairly affect specific groups, including Welsh speakers.

- **Staff training that does not consider the Welsh language**: Using AI systems to deliver staff training without providing content in Welsh. This breaches the standards that require training to be provided in both languages.

- **Performance management systems that do not consider language use**: Using AI systems to manage staff performance without considering their use of the Welsh language. This can lead to the Welsh language being overlooked as part of the performance assessment process.

Record keeping standards

- **Data recording that does not consider language**: Using AI systems to record data without specifying which language was used. This can lead to a lack of transparency and non-compliance with the standards that require records to specify the language used.

6 Our commitment

6.1 As the regulator of Welsh language standards, it is vital that we lead the way in ensuring that AI is a positive tool for safeguarding and promoting the Welsh language in relation to the provision of services.

6.2 As it currently stands, the number of cases where AI is being used to provide services through the medium of Welsh – as well as evidence of inappropriate use – is limited. We therefore recognise that our guidelines and policy statement may evolve in the future as the use of AI develops. We will review and update this policy statement, as appropriate.

6.3 To ensure that the use of AI is applied appropriately, we will take the following steps:

- Carry out periodic audits to ensure compliance with Welsh language standards when using AI technologies.
- Engage continuously with regulated organisations, discussing their current use of AI technologies in service delivery, their future plans, and encouraging them to contact us with any questions regarding compliance with their Welsh language duties.
- Gather user feedback to understand their experiences of using Welsh language services delivered by AI systems, using this information to inform our regulatory work.
- Collaborate with strategic partners in this field, including the Welsh Government, the Centre for Digital Public Services, and other regulators, to explore emerging AI applications and their implications for the Welsh language.
- Strengthen links with academic research, including specialist centres making significant contributions to the development of Welsh language technologies. We recognise the value of such research not only for technological developments, but also for influencing policy and practice. We encourage ongoing collaboration between research, policy and service delivery to ensure that the Welsh language fully benefits from developments in AI.

7 Useful Resources

7.1 Below is a list of useful resources relating to technology and the Welsh language:

Technology, Websites and Software: Welsh Language considerations

This document by the Welsh Language Commissioner offers practical guidance for organisations developing or using information technology – including websites, software, email, social media, and apps – to ensure that Welsh is not treated less favourably than English. It is a useful tool for anyone wishing to ensure their digital services are inclusive and compliant with Welsh language standards.

Technology to help people use more Cymraeg

A webpage providing updates on the Welsh Government's work on technology and the Welsh language, including initiatives to increase the use of Welsh through technology.

Digital Service Standard for Wales

A standard developed by the Centre for Digital Public Services and the Welsh Government to help organisations design user-centred digital services.

Microsoft Teams: Using human language interpretation

Practical guidance and templates to support organisations in using simultaneous translation in Teams meetings, promoting linguistic inclusion.

Helo Blod Bilingual Software Developer Toolkit

A quick and easy toolkit offering advice to developers on how to create bilingual software and websites.

Welsh Technology | Helo Blod

Information about services and support for businesses and organisations to use more Welsh through technology.

Welsh National Language Technologies Portal

A collection of resources, tools, and information about Welsh language technologies, including natural language processing and speech recognition.

Generative Artificial Intelligence in Education (Hwb)

Guidance on how to use generative AI safely and ethically in educational contexts in Wales.

Ethical Guidelines on the Use of AI and Data in Teaching and Learning for Educators

A detailed document from the European Union discussing the ethical and legal implications of using AI, including civil rights and privacy.

These ethical guidelines are designed to help educators understand the potential of AI applications and data use in education, and to raise awareness of possible risks, so they can engage positively, critically, and ethically with AI systems and make full use of their potential.