GenAI Zürich

ICT for peace FOUNDATION 20 years

Shaping Switzerland's AI Summit Strategy

Consolidated Findings from Roundtable and Community Input

Prepared for the Plateforme Tripartite meeting, Bern, 13 April 2026

About This Report

This report consolidates findings from two input streams, co-hosted by GenAI Zürich[1] and the ICT4Peace Foundation[2], gathered to inform Switzerland's strategy for the AI Summit Geneva 2027:

1. **An invite-only roundtable held at GenAI Zürich 2026** on 1 April 2026, co-moderated by Daniel Stauffacher (Founder of ICT4Peace), Ambassador Thomas Schneider (Vice-Director of BAKOM), and Ambassador Markus Reubi (Federal Department for Foreign Affairs). The roundtable brought together participants from government, academia, industry, civil society, and international organisations.

2. **Written submissions received through an online call for input**, where 55 submissions were received so far, of which 52 contained substantive responses to the guiding questions. Link to the input collection form: https://tally.so/r/EkLYBo.

The roundtable and the online call for input were conducted under Chatham House rule. Accordingly, this report synthesises themes without attributing comments to named individuals.

This report is based on a qualitative synthesis of recurring themes, areas of convergence, and practical proposals emerging from these two input streams. It is intended to inform strategic planning for the AI Summit Geneva 2027. It does not present a statistically representative survey, but rather identifies the main patterns, priorities, and implications that emerged from the consultation process.

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[2] ICT4Peace Foundation represented by: Daniel Stauffacher (danielstauffacher@ict4peace.org) and Anne-Marie Buzatu (anne-mariebuzatu@ict4peace.org)

Executive Summary

The roundtable discussion and written submissions reveal broad convergence on Switzerland's comparative advantage and on the kind of AI Summit Geneva 2027 should be. Across both sources, contributors emphasised that Switzerland's comparative advantage lies not in scale, but in trusted convening, practical governance, and institutionally grounded innovation. It could position Geneva 2027 around inter alia trusted convening, practical governance, open and auditable infrastructure, and concrete tools that remain useful after the Summit.

A first major finding from both input streams is that Switzerland's strongest assets are institutional and technological. Roundtable participants noted neutrality, trust, stability, democratic legitimacy, multilingualism, and the ability to convene across government, academia, industry, and civil society. Written submissions strongly reinforced this view, repeatedly highlighting Switzerland's pragmatic regulatory culture, direct democracy, subsidiarity, legal reliability, and Geneva's humanitarian and multilateral ecosystem. Some respondents sharpened this further, arguing that Switzerland's advantage is better described as structural credibility – earned through institutions like FINMA and the federal system – rather than neutrality alone. Several respondents also stressed Switzerland's research base, especially ETH, EPFL, CSCS/ALPS, and emerging open-source model efforts such as Apertus. Nevertheless, what is lacking are the necessary financial markets and appetite of investors to fund the many promising inventions and to bring them to markets. Improved regulatory incentives could be developed. The preparatory process leading up to the Summit and events like GenAI Zürich and Davos Tech Summit 2026 can help to promote the awareness of business opportunities for the financial markets. The Swiss Government also has an opportunity to explore in cooperation with the business community and academic institutions policies in the same direction.

A second major finding is that stakeholders want Geneva 2027 to move beyond declarations. In both sources, there was clear frustration with Summit processes that produce principles without implementation. Contributors called for practical outputs: governance toolkits, audit and transparency templates, sandbox models, AI literacy frameworks, SME adoption tools, multilingual and sovereign AI infrastructure, and concrete pilot projects. Several respondents proposed that Switzerland should distinguish itself by demonstrating "proof of implementation" rather than only hosting debate.

A third major finding is that two substantive issue clusters stood out most clearly. The first is trusted and sovereign digital infrastructure: open models, transparency, interoperability, data governance, and practical alternatives to dependence on a small number of dominant providers. Some respondents made this concrete, noting that Switzerland currently lacks production-grade GPU compute certified for private or regulated workloads. The second is AI's impact on security, humanitarian law, and human rights, especially military use, autonomous systems, surveillance, and the need to preserve human agency. Around these, several adjacent themes recurred: AI literacy, the transformation of knowledge work, SME adoption, public-sector readiness, and access for smaller states and developing countries. In this context increased north-south and south-south cooperation was called for, highlighting the role of multilateral organisations, including the UN System, the World Bank and Regional Development Banks.

A fourth major finding is that inclusivity must be designed as a process, not treated as an event feature. Both sources emphasised that Geneva 2027 should be prepared through distributed, multilingual, multi-stakeholder workstreams across Switzerland and with international participation. Several respondents proposed pre-events across regions and sectors, structured online participation, citizen input mechanisms, and stronger participation from the Global South. There was also repeated emphasis on transparency in agenda-setting, participant selection, and how inputs feed into outcomes.

The strategic implication of these findings is that Geneva 2027 should be framed as a Swiss-led effort to build a practical implementation layer for international AI cooperation: not a universal treaty process, and not a showcase for national prestige alone, but a platform that helps diverse actors implement trustworthy AI in ways that are open, usable, and politically realistic. The most credible Swiss contribution would be a limited number of concrete, internationally reusable deliverables backed by a transparent and inclusive preparatory process.

Key Takeaways for Decision-Makers

- Switzerland's comparative advantage lies in trusted convening, practical governance, and institutionally grounded innovation rather than scale.
- Stakeholders want Geneva 2027 to produce concrete, reusable outputs – not declarations alone.
- The strongest areas of convergence are trusted/open infrastructure, practical governance tools, AI literacy and adoption, human rights and humanitarian implications, and capacity-building for smaller states.
- Legitimacy will depend on an inclusive preparatory process, including meaningful Global South participation and transparent multi-stakeholder workstreams.
- Geneva 2027 should be framed as a platform for implementation: a limited number of practical deliverables backed by a credible follow-up mechanism.

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1. Swiss Strengths to Leverage

> When it comes to defining a key focus of the Summit and its potential outcomes, we think it makes sense to try and build this on the particularities and strengths of Switzerland, and identify areas, issues and outcomes that Switzerland is better suited to achieve than others. What do you see as particular strengths of Switzerland – e.g., an open debate culture, pragmatic dialogue and interdisciplinary cooperation across stakeholder groups, a pragmatic and agile approach that allows innovation and agility as well as decision-making that is close to the people and the economy?
>
> **– Thomas Schneider,** Amb. & Co-Director International Affairs at The Swiss Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM)

From the roundtable

Roundtable participants noted a consistent set of Swiss strengths that could anchor the Summit's positioning.

- Neutrality and credibility were repeatedly identified as core assets in the current geopolitical climate.
- Participants highlighted trust, stability, reliability, and strong institutions as part of Switzerland's international reputation.
- Several participants pointed to Switzerland's democratic culture, including direct democracy, subsidiarity, and decision-making close to citizens.
- Roundtable participants noted Switzerland's ability to convene and mediate across sectors, with relatively easy cooperation between public and private actors.
- Several participants stressed a pragmatic, low-hype, science-based approach, contrasting this with more promotional or polarised AI debates elsewhere.
- Participants highlighted strong research and education institutions, especially ETH and EPFL, as well as broader scientific capacity.
- Multilingualism and cultural diversity within a functioning federal system were seen as relevant strengths for a Summit on globally inclusive AI governance.
- Geneva's role as a humanitarian and multilateral hub was repeatedly raised, especially in relation to human rights, international humanitarian law, and conflict-related uses of AI.
- Some participants argued that Switzerland's strength lies in operationalising trust through transparency, accountability, and practical implementation rather than rhetoric.

From written submissions

Written submissions strongly reinforced and expanded these themes.

- Neutrality, trusted convening power, and multilateral credibility were among the most frequently cited Swiss strengths.
- Many respondents highlighted Switzerland's pragmatic governance culture, including risk-based and sector-specific regulation rather than blanket rules.
- Several respondents pointed to direct democracy, subsidiarity, and consensus-building as distinctive governance assets.
- Strong research and innovation capacity was a recurring theme, especially ETH, EPFL, CSCS/ALPS, Idiap, and startup ecosystems.
- A number of respondents stressed Switzerland's "last mile" strength: translating research and global innovation into practical, high-value applications.

- Several respondents highlighted multilingualism as both a domestic strength and a globally relevant model for inclusive AI.
- Geneva’s humanitarian and human rights infrastructure was repeatedly presented as a unique comparative advantage for addressing AI’s societal and security implications.
- Respondents also emphasised legal reliability, privacy-focused technology, strong digital trust traditions, and a reputation for quality.
- Some submissions added that Switzerland’s density of international organisations, standards bodies, NGOs, academia, and industry creates an unusual capacity for cross-sector coordination in one place.
- Some respondents drew a distinction between neutrality as a diplomatic posture and structural credibility as something earned through durable institutions – FINMA, the Swiss National Bank, the federal architecture of subsidiarity – arguing that the latter is Switzerland's deeper and more defensible asset.
- Switzerland's cross-language, cross-disciplinary culture was also cited as an enabler of ideas that break technocratic silos, including proposals to involve artists, storytellers, and creative practitioners alongside technical and policy stakeholders.

Consolidated view

There is broad alignment across both sources that Switzerland’s comparative advantage lies less in scale and more in trusted coordination, practical governance, and institutionally grounded innovation.

- Neutrality, trust, stability, and convening power emerged as foundational strengths across both inputs.
- Switzerland's pragmatic, multi-stakeholder governance culture was consistently highlighted as a major asset.
- Strong research institutions and open, science-based approaches were valued in both the roundtable and written submissions.
- Geneva's humanitarian and multilateral ecosystem is widely seen as a distinctive platform for addressing AI and human rights.
- Taken together, the material indicates that Switzerland’s comparative advantage is most credible when framed in practical terms.
- The strongest strategic implication is that Geneva 2027 should present Switzerland as a trusted facilitator of practical outcomes, not as a geopolitical bloc leader or a purely regulatory power.
- A second implication is that Swiss strengths are most credible when translated into visible tools, pilots, and governance mechanisms rather than abstract branding.

2. Global Gaps and Areas for Dialogue

> Where is there most need for dialogue, progress, and solutions, focusing on the expectations and hopes of national and international stakeholders about what the Geneva Summit should or could produce? What political outcomes are needed or wanted? What are the issues where there is significantly broad agreement that we should make progress on a global level? What concrete deliverables are people waiting for?
>
> – **Thomas Schneider,** Amb. & Co-Director International Affairs at The Swiss Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM)

From the roundtable

Roundtable participants identified several areas where international dialogue remains necessary and where Switzerland could contribute.

- Participants repeatedly argued that general principles alone are insufficient without practical implementation pathways.
- A major theme was sovereignty, self-determination, and control over data, infrastructure, and AI supply chains, though participants also noted that the term “sovereignty” is contested and needs careful framing.
- Several participants proposed openness, transparency, and shared infrastructure as alternatives to fragmented national autarky.
- Roundtable participants noted a significant adoption gap, especially for SMEs, public administration, and the wider population.
- AI literacy and public understanding were seen as urgent needs, including for policymakers and public institutions.
- Participants raised military use of AI, autonomous weapons, and humanitarian implications as an area where Geneva has particular relevance.
- Several participants also pointed to surveillance, privacy, and mass data use as important areas for discussion.
- Future of work, labour market disruption, and the social consequences of AI were identified as important but still relatively immature policy areas.
- Some participants argued that the Summit should shift debate from risk rhetoric alone toward resilience, best practices, and usable governance approaches.
- Participants noted that despite strong research and institutional conditions, insufficient investment flows into Switzerland's AI sector. Creating better incentives for banks, VCs, and institutional investors was raised as a gap the Summit should address.

From written submissions

Written submissions echoed many of these concerns and added further specificity.

- Many respondents identified the need to move from principles to operational governance, including standards, templates, benchmarks, and practical oversight tools.
- AI literacy was one of the most frequently raised gaps, spanning schools, vocational training, public administration, boards, and the general population.
- Several respondents highlighted the research-to-application gap, especially for SMEs and public institutions.

- Many submissions stressed the need for interoperable approaches to risk classification, safety evaluation, and transparency across jurisdictions.
- A substantial cluster of responses focused on digital sovereignty, open models, multilingual infrastructure, and reducing dependence on dominant foreign providers.
- Human rights, human agency, and humanitarian law were recurring themes, especially in relation to warfare, surveillance, deepfakes, and high-harm applications.
- Several respondents emphasised equitable access to compute, tools, and governance capacity for developing countries.
- Some submissions highlighted economic concentration, platform dominance, and value distribution as structural issues in the AI landscape.
- Others stressed the need for practical frameworks on future work, reskilling, and workforce transition.
- Some respondents highlighted that Switzerland currently lacks production-grade GPU compute certified for private or regulated workloads, framing this as a critical and concrete infrastructure gap rather than a long-term aspiration.
- Several respondents argued that the transformation of knowledge-intensive work – in law, finance, consulting, and other trust-based professions – is central to Switzerland's economic future and deserves treatment as a primary theme rather than an adjacent concern.
- Some respondents proposed tools to measure how AI systems may be skewed or manipulative before political decisions, framing this as a governance gap distinct from general safety concerns.

Consolidated view

The two sources show clear convergence on a limited set of high-priority gaps.

- The most consistent message across both inputs is the need to move from high-level principles to implementable governance.
- AI literacy and adoption gaps – especially for SMEs, public institutions, and the broader public – were flagged as urgent in both channels.
- There is strong alignment on trusted infrastructure, openness, and transparency as practical alternatives to concentrated platform dependence.
- The relevance of humanitarian law, human rights, and human agency was a recurring theme, particularly in conflict and high-risk settings.
- Internationally usable tools rather than one-off Summit declarations were repeatedly called for.

Participants and respondents most consistently emphasised implementation, literacy, infrastructure and human rights-related concerns. Taken together, the material suggests that Geneva 2027 should focus on a manageable number of issue areas where Switzerland can credibly help structure progress.

- Trusted and open AI infrastructure, including multilingual and sovereign capacity.
- Practical governance and transparency mechanisms for high-impact uses.
- AI literacy, adoption, and institutional readiness.
- Human rights, humanitarian law, and human agency in AI-enabled systems.
- Access and capacity-building for smaller states and developing countries.
- Sovereign compute for regulated workloads: closing the gap between research infrastructure and production-grade, certified AI compute.

3. Strategic Partners and Stakeholder Landscape

> When discussing potential political outcomes, it makes sense to bear in mind not just potential partners and allies, but also potential opponents – and thus also identify the probability and likelihood of support and success for a specific political outcome.
>
> – **Thomas Schneider,** Amb. & Co-Director International Affairs at The Swiss Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM)

From the roundtable

Roundtable participants discussed partners in terms of both political feasibility and implementation capacity.

- Several participants suggested that Switzerland should work with countries that favour pragmatic, innovation-friendly governance, including Canada, Singapore, the UK, and European partners.
- Participants noted that different issues require different coalitions: some can advance through coalitions of the willing, while others require engagement with major powers.
- On military and security issues, roundtable participants noted that progress depends heavily on whether major powers are willing to engage.
- On open infrastructure and trusted alternatives, participants suggested broader coalitions of researchers, investors, developers, and smaller states.
- Several participants stressed that industry should be involved as a design partner, not treated only as an opponent.
- Participants also highlighted the importance of Geneva-based organisations, humanitarian actors, and international institutions.
- Some participants warned that "sovereignty" debates can become unproductive if framed too narrowly or protectionistically.

From written submissions

Written submissions provided a more detailed map of likely partners and friction points.

- Frequently mentioned partners included the EU, OECD, G7/Hiroshima process, UK AI Safety Institute, Singapore, Canada, Japan, South Korea, and like-minded middle powers.
- Several respondents highlighted Geneva-based international organisations, standards bodies, and humanitarian actors as natural partners.
- Academia, especially ETH, EPFL, universities, and applied research institutions, was repeatedly identified as essential.
- Many respondents stressed the need to include SMEs, startups, industry associations, and major corporates as implementation partners.
- Civil society and citizen-facing organisations were frequently mentioned as necessary for legitimacy and practical inclusion.
- Creative industries, arts, and education were identified as underrepresented stakeholder groups facing immediate AI disruption that should have a structured role.
- Global South participation was repeatedly framed as essential to Summit legitimacy.

- Potential friction points identified in submissions included major US technology firms, geopolitical rivalry between the US and China, actors favouring minimal governance, actors favouring heavy-handed regulation, and protectionist interpretations of digital sovereignty.
- One submission argued that Switzerland should actively engage China on AI, positioning neutral convening as credible only if it reaches across the US-China divide rather than avoiding it.
- Some respondents flagged the concentration of philanthropic and lobbying funding from specific ideological movements as a structural factor shaping AI policy debates.
- Several respondents argued that the most realistic strategy is to focus on outcomes with broad coalitions first, while leaving more divisive issues to follow-on processes.

Consolidated view

Taken together, the material points toward an issue-specific coalition approach rather than reliance on a single bloc.

- Working with pragmatic middle powers and European partners was endorsed across both inputs.
- Early involvement of academia, industry, civil society, and international organisations was seen as essential.
- Global South participation was consistently framed as a condition of legitimacy, not an optional add-on.
- Industry should be engaged as a co-designer of workable solutions, not treated solely as a subject of regulation.
- A practical distinction emerged between areas where coalitions of the willing can move ahead and areas where major-power buy-in is indispensable.

A practical stakeholder map emerging from the material includes:

- Swiss federal and cantonal actors.
- Multilateral and Geneva-based institutions – including the UN system, World Bank, IMF, regional development banks, and humanitarian organisations – as both convening partners and operational channels for North-South and South-South cooperation.
- Swiss and international academia and research infrastructures.
- SMEs, startups, industry associations, and major firms.
- Civil society, citizen groups, and education actors.
- Like-minded governments and standards-setting bodies.
- Developing-country partners as co-creators, especially on access and capacity-building.

4. Concrete Tools and Swiss Contributions

> In addition to producing a political outcome, it would make sense to use the time until the Summit to develop concrete tools, instruments, services, and applications provided by Swiss research and industry players as concrete Swiss contributions that help to solve problems and seize opportunities. This could be seen as a win-win between the goals of showcasing the Swiss innovation potential and providing concrete support to many players on a global level, in particular also from developing countries. What could be such concrete tools that are being or could be developed and then presented at the Summit? (These tools can be part of the official summit outcomes, but they can also be produced as side-products of the summit, communicated in a way that is mutually reinforcing.)

– **Thomas Schneider,** Amb. & Co-Director International Affairs at The Swiss Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM)

From the roundtable

Roundtable participants repeatedly returned to the need for usable outputs.

- Participants proposed concrete tools rather than only political texts.
- Open and transparent model-building infrastructure was a recurring theme, with Apertus frequently cited as an example or starting point.
- Several participants suggested that Switzerland could help foster more open, interoperable, and auditable AI infrastructure that expands choice beyond a small number of dominant providers.
- The Zürich AI sandbox model was discussed as a practical governance example that could be shared more broadly.
- Participants suggested best-practice frameworks, principles translated into operational guidance, and practical tools for trustworthy deployment.
- SME-focused support tools were raised, including service models that lower adoption barriers.
- Some participants proposed standards or protocols for cooperation, trust, and interoperability.
- Others suggested that Switzerland should visibly demonstrate working systems before the Summit rather than only announcing intentions.

From written submissions

Written submissions generated a broad but relatively coherent menu of possible Swiss contributions.

- AI governance toolkits for SMEs, public institutions, boards, and regulators were proposed by many respondents.
- Several respondents proposed trust or certification mechanisms, including variants of a Swiss AI certificate, trust label, or audit framework.
- Some proposed an accountability architecture reference standard for AI-assisted decisions in regulated sectors, specifying who holds decision rights when an AI system recommends a consequential outcome.
- Sandbox cooperation models, potentially including cross-border or networked approaches, were frequently mentioned.
- Open-source multilingual models, especially Apertus and related infrastructure, appeared repeatedly as a flagship Swiss contribution.

- Several respondents proposed transparency and audit tools: model cards, incident reporting formats, provenance tracking, red-teaming protocols, and evaluation benchmarks.
- Others proposed AI impact assessments and tools to measure AI manipulation or skew, particularly before democratic processes.
- AI literacy frameworks and training curricula were among the most common proposals.
- Some respondents also proposed experiential public engagement tools – AI-powered city-vision ideation and narrative engines for citizens to express hopes and concerns – as a way to broaden public understanding beyond expert circles.
- Some respondents proposed sovereign or privacy-preserving infrastructure templates, including federated learning, secure data-sharing, and public-interest compute access.
- One submission proposed hardware-based remote attestation protocols for AI agents, leveraging Swiss neutrality to provide global trust attestation services for confidential AI.
- Others suggested practical sectoral playbooks, especially for healthcare, manufacturing, life sciences, public administration, and education.
- A concrete proposal was a large-scale Swiss health AI project: building sovereign compute and governance infrastructure to train foundation models on hospital data as a high-visibility demonstrator.
- A number of respondents proposed durable institutional outputs, such as a standing Geneva platform or permanent governance mechanism.

Consolidated view

There is strong convergence on the type of deliverables Geneva 2027 should aim for.

- Practical governance toolkits and templates were among the most frequently proposed deliverables.
- Open, multilingual, and auditable AI infrastructure – especially Apertus – was repeatedly identified as a credible Swiss contribution.
- Sandbox-based approaches and pilot environments were endorsed across both channels.
- AI literacy and adoption tools featured prominently in both inputs.
- A recurring expectation is that outputs should be reusable internationally, including in lower-resource settings.

The most credible Swiss contribution package, grounded in the source material, would likely combine a small number of mutually reinforcing tools.

- A Swiss-led toolkit for trustworthy AI deployment, including transparency, audit, and review templates.
- A sandbox or pilot network building on existing Swiss practice.

- Open multilingual model and infrastructure components, with clear governance and use cases.
- AI literacy and readiness frameworks for public institutions, SMEs, and education.
- A limited number of demonstrator pilots in high-impact sectors.
- A flagship Swiss health or regulated-sector AI demonstrator combining sovereign compute, data governance, and domain expertise.

5. Inclusive, Multi-Stakeholder Processes

> Diversity, subsidiarity, and inclusivity are key elements of the Swiss identity and the way of doing things. How do we concretely use these to produce value added with and around the Summit? How should we organise the Summit and its preparatory process so that we make maximum benefit of these values, and so that we at the same time reinforce them and make them even stronger and attractive also for other countries and stakeholders? How do we use and organise the Swiss cooperative spirit with the diversity of actors in Switzerland and the possibility to organise pre- and side-events and many diverse work-streams, so that in the end, this all fits together nicely and efficiently and contributes to a coherent whole?
>
> – **Thomas Schneider,** Amb. & Co-Director International Affairs at The Swiss Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM)

From the roundtable

Roundtable participants treated process design as strategically important.

- Participants stressed that inclusivity should be real, not symbolic.
- Several participants called for transparency on how agendas are set, who is invited, and how selection works.
- Distributed pre-events across Switzerland were proposed, including across regions and institutions.
- Participants suggested using digital tools to gather and synthesise wider input.
- Some proposed citizen participation models, including public consultation and deliberative formats.
- Several participants emphasised that the Summit should not become a closed club or a collection of disconnected side events.
- Participants also noted the need to balance openness with enough structure to produce coherent outputs.

From written submissions

Written submissions strongly reinforced this emphasis on process.

- Many respondents proposed a federated or hub-and-spoke model with thematic workstreams and regional pre-events.
- Several respondents suggested workstreams across Swiss cities and sectors, feeding into a coherent Summit agenda.
- Global South participation was repeatedly framed as co-creation rather than attendance.
- Some respondents proposed fast-track visas and financial compensation for participants from lower-income countries as a concrete condition for legitimate Global South participation.
- Civil society, SMEs, youth, and citizens were often identified as groups that need real agenda-shaping roles.
- Several respondents proposed multilingual, hybrid, and digitally enabled participation to reduce barriers.
- Some suggested citizen assemblies, school engagement, youth tracks, or public consultation mechanisms.

- Others proposed replacing passive panel formats with active participation: decision simulations, cross-role workshops, and sessions designed for structured disagreement where diverse perspectives must reach a position together.
- A recurring concern was to avoid a “dog and pony show” and instead organise around clear themes, outputs, and follow-up.
- Several respondents argued that the Summit should itself model the governance values it advocates: transparency, subsidiarity, diversity, and accountability.

Consolidated view

The two sources converge strongly on the need for a structured but open preparatory process.

- Distributed workstreams and pre-events were preferred over a single centralised process.
- Transparency in agenda-setting and participation was consistently demanded.
- Civil society, SMEs, and citizens should have meaningful roles, not just symbolic presence.
- Global South participation was framed as co-creation, not attendance.
- Coherence matters: openness must still feed into a limited number of common outputs.

A Swiss-style process model suggested by the material would include:

- Thematic workstreams with clear deliverables.
- Regional and sectoral pre-events across Switzerland.
- Structured online participation and synthesis.
- Transparent criteria for participation and output selection.
- Dedicated mechanisms for youth, civil society, SMEs, and developing-country partners.
- A follow-up structure so the Summit marks a milestone, not an endpoint.

6. Key Recommendations

1. **Position Geneva 2027 around trusted implementation, not abstract leadership.**
   Switzerland should frame the Summit as a platform for practical, reusable AI governance and infrastructure outcomes, building on its strengths in trust, neutrality, and pragmatic coordination.

2. **Limit the agenda to a small number of high-value workstreams.**
   The strongest convergence across inputs points to five priority areas: trusted infrastructure, practical governance tools, AI literacy and adoption, human rights and humanitarian implications, and access/capacity-building for smaller states.

3. **Commit early to concrete deliverables beyond declarations.**
   Roundtable participants noted, and several respondents proposed, that Geneva 2027 should produce toolkits, templates, pilots, benchmarks, and sandbox outputs that remain usable after the Summit.

4. **Use open, multilingual, auditable AI infrastructure as a flagship Swiss contribution.**
   There was strong convergence around showcasing Swiss public-interest infrastructure, including open multilingual models and related governance arrangements, as evidence that Switzerland contributes to building as well as convening.

5. **Address the sovereign compute gap as an infrastructure priority.**
   Switzerland currently lacks production-grade, certified GPU compute for private and regulated workloads. Closing this gap – potentially through a flagship health or regulated-sector AI project – would give the Summit a concrete proof point, not just an aspiration.

6. **Build a Swiss toolkit for trustworthy AI deployment.**
   Several respondents proposed, and roundtable discussion supported, a compact package of practical tools such as transparency templates, audit formats, incident reporting, review checklists, and governance guidance for SMEs and public institutions. As a concrete example was mentioned the ICT4Peace Toolkit for Responsible Use of ICTs, in particular AI.

7. **Scale existing Swiss practice into internationally relevant models.**
   The Zürich AI sandbox, Swiss digital trust efforts, and existing literacy and ecosystem initiatives should be assessed as candidate building blocks for Summit deliverables rather than treated as isolated domestic projects.

8. **Design the preparatory process as a federated, multilingual workstream model.**
   Both sources converged on distributed pre-events across Swiss regions and sectors, linked through light central coordination and common output formats.

9. **Make Global South participation a co-design principle, not a representation target.**
   Several respondents proposed concrete capacity-building, compute access, training, and toolkit-sharing measures; these should be integrated into workstreams from the outset.

10. **Engage industry as a design partner while preserving public-interest legitimacy.**
    The source material consistently suggests that workable outcomes require industry

participation, but within transparent multi-stakeholder structures that also give real weight to academia, civil society, and public actors.

11. **Use Geneva's humanitarian and human rights ecosystem to address high-risk AI uses.**
    Switzerland should consider a dedicated workstream on human agency, humanitarian law, and high-risk uses of AI, especially where military, surveillance, and civilian protection concerns intersect.

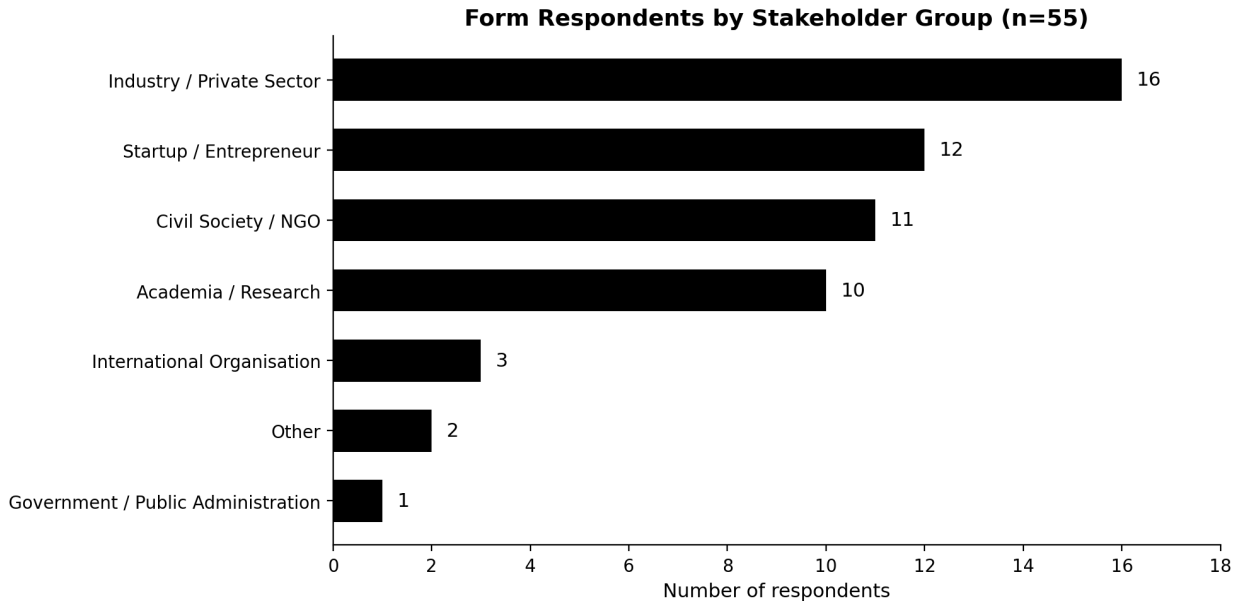
12. **Include AI literacy and workforce transition as cross-cutting themes.**
    Both sources identified literacy, public understanding, and future-of-work impacts as urgent and under-addressed; these should inform multiple workstreams rather than sit at the margins.

13. **Establish a follow-up mechanism before the Summit takes place.**
    Several respondents proposed a standing platform or durable process; at minimum, Geneva 2027 should be designed with a post-summit implementation and tracking mechanism so outcomes do not end with the event.

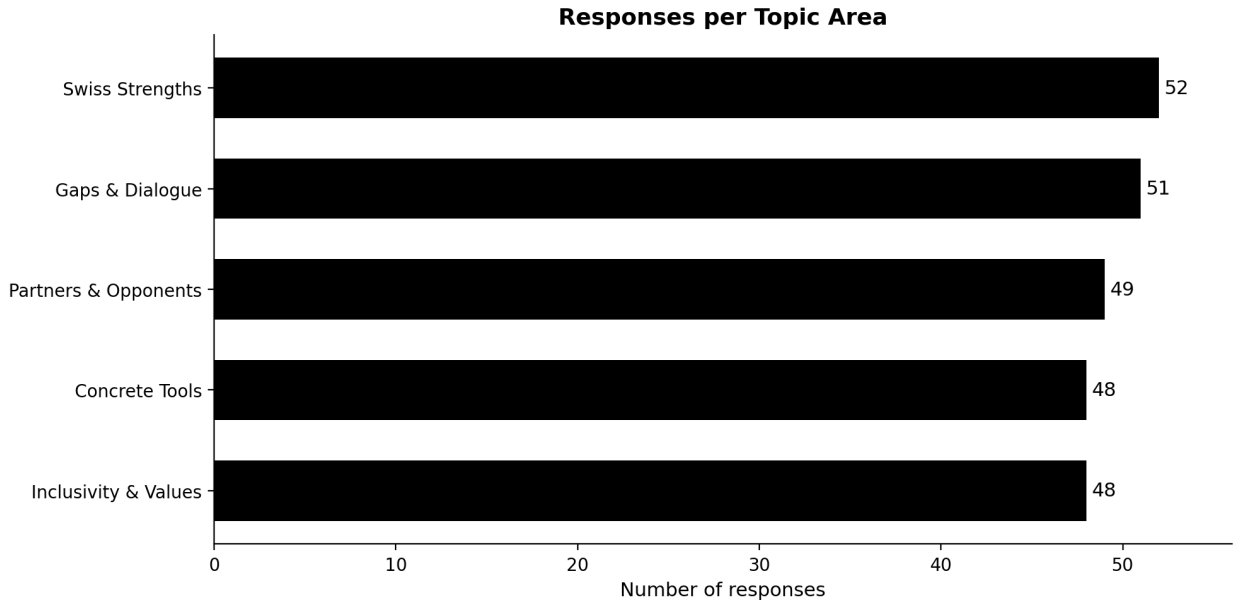
14. **Develop incentive frameworks to mobilise investment into AI infrastructure and ecosystem development.**
    The Summit should address how to engage banks, venture capital, and development finance institutions in funding trusted AI infrastructure, open models, and practical deployment – both domestically and through North-South partnerships via multilateral channels.

15. **Make the transformation of knowledge work a visible Summit theme.**
    Switzerland's economy depends heavily on knowledge-intensive, trust-based professions. The Summit should address how AI changes these roles, what skills remain essential, and how education and professional systems should adapt.

Appendix A: Submission Analytics



Respondents by Stakeholder Group



Responses per Topic Area

Follow-up interest: 50 respondents want to contribute actively to Geneva 2027 preparations, 4 want to stay informed.

Appendix B: Roundtable Participants

42 participants at the 'Geneva 2027 AI Summit Roadmap: GenAI Zürich ICT4Peace Checkpoint' roundtable, 1 April 2026:

Aima Hossen, MIT

Alex Dean, Unit8

Anne-Marie Buzatu, ICT4Peace

Ansuya Ahluwalia, AI Hub Switzerland

Ayisha Piotti, Reg Horizon

Chris Beyeler, Swiss AI Association

Christoph Schnidrig, AWS

Daniel Dobos, Swisscom

Daniel Naeff, ETH AI Center

Daniel Stauffacher, ICT4Peace

Denis Samuylov, GenAI Zürich

Eric Anderegg, GenAI Zürich

Haithem Ammar, solar Masr

Hanna Brahme, AI Center ETH

Hanna Henkel, NZZ

John Chatel, Ville de Geneve

Julie Cantalou, Einstein School ETH

Katharina Frey, ICAIN

Kristof Hertig, digitalswitzerland

Lena Jäger, Prof. University of Zürich

Mara-Elsa Montoya, Minty Zurich

Marc Stampfli, NVIDIA

Markus Reubi, EDA

Martin Dahinden, ICT4Peace Board, Amb. to US, Head SDC

Martin Jaggi, EPFL

Menna El Assady, ETH

Michael Wegmüller, Artifact

Mike Zurbrügg, AI Hub Switzerland

Muntassar Mbenrad, Artifact

Nicolas Zahn, foraus ELCA Group

Pascal Kaufmann, AlpineAI, Mindfire und Starmind

Philippe Stoll, Independent Expert

Rebecca Brauchli, ZHAW

Sabine Wildemann, aiLights

Samriddhi Singh, Girls Can Code CH

Sara Kijewski, ETH

Sonali Andani, ETH

Thomas Landolt, QuantumBasel

Thomas Schneider, BAKOM

Tobias Baumgartner, Europa Institut EIZ Uni Zürich

Tracy Trachsler, The DFINITY Foundation

Verena Kontschieder

Vivek Sharma, MIT

Appendix C: Form Respondents

Abdullah Qureshi, Fresh Graduate (GenAI Developer)

Agata Ferretti, IBM RESEARCH (AI Alliance lead for Europe)

Agnieszka Pieczko, Women in Data Science Zurich (Vice President)

Alexander E. Brunner, Alpine Tech Forum (President)

Alexander Finger, SAP Switzerland (CTO)

Alexander Walter, Apollon-Holding (CEO)

Alexey Merezhin, Google (Software Engineer)

Ali Aoun Mehdi, Institute of Space Technology (Student)

Alicia Montoya, Swiss Data Science Center (Head Industry Development)

Andres Lützelmann, Independent Researcher with Aequora (independent project) (Independent AI Researcher Architecture)

Ansuya Ahluwalia, AI Hub Switzerland (Initiator)

Arrhat Nag, Independent (AI Developer & Researcher)

Aylin Harzadin, Worked in FMCG and Biotech (Portfolio Manager)

Barbara Cresti, StratEdge (Founder)

Chris Beyler, Swiss AI Association (President)

Christoph Schnidrig, AWS (Head of Technology)

Clara Löhr, Zurich Insurance (Digital Communications & Public Affairs)

Dr. Roger Aeschbacher, aeschbacher.ai (CEO)

Dr Joanna Michalska, Ethica Group Ltd (Founder and CEO)

Dr Kubilay Ahmet Küçük, Oxford University (Researcher)

Gilles Burnier, Groupe Mutuel (Strategic Innovation Manager)

Grégoire Barbey, Le Temps (Journaliste)

Justinas Miseikis, Sony AI (Strategy and Partnerships Manager)

Kyra Goud, Red Hat (Solution Architect)

Laura Ferrarello, EPFL (Senior Researcher)

Lukas Grella, Stiftung Mercator CH (Portfoliomanager)

Manuel Flurin Hendry, After The Algorithm / ETH Zurich / ZHdK (Head of Festival / Senior Researcher / Lecturer)

Manuel Merki, Proy.AI (Founder)

Mara-Elsa Montoya (Maraelsa), MNTY Technology Ventures (CEO)

Marc Stampfli, NVIDIA (Business Director Switzerland)

Marin Bogdan, Post CH AG (Quality Manager)

Markus Muehlemann, Wenger Plattner (Partner / Board Member for IT / Finance)

Martin Jaggi, EPFL (Prof)

Michael Wegmüller, Artifact SA (Co-Founder)

Nicolas Zahn, SIDG (Director)

Niniane Paeffgen, GESDA Foundation (Program Lead)

Pascal Rosenberger, Adnovum AG (Senior AI Consultant)

Pawel Kampczyk, Aktiia (Director - Head of AI and Data Science)

Philipp Heinisch, Müller Holding GmbH&Co KG (Software Engineer GenAI)

RAZIJE TAIRI, Middlesex University (Doctoral Research DBA)

Reto Gadient, CRYPTO MOUNTAIN (CEO)

Rob Stoltz, OCIM Cybersécurité et Informatique (and ConfiGPT.ai) (Directeur)

Robert Berke, kaiko.ai (CTO)

Ruben Kranendonk, University of Zurich (Chief Connector UZH.ai)

Sachit Mahajan, ETH Zurich (Senior Scientist)

Samuel Läubli, Supertext (CEO)

Shaje Ganny, Swiss AI Academy (Co Founder)

Sheraz Ahmed, STORM Partners / Decentral House (Managing Partner)

Tammy Mackenzie, The Aula Fellowship (Director/CEO)

Thomas Landolt, QuantumBasel (CEO)

Thomas Zenger, aiaibot (Head of Sales)

Trish Young, Windfall Trust (Research Fellow)

Vincent Wolowski, Roche (Data Scientist)

Yoshinobu Nagamine, AI Hub Switzerland (Founding Advisor)