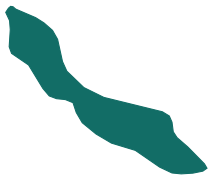
Curaçao — Which language, whose record, which season?



Curaçao AI white paper • 27 November 2026 · Revision 2

Curaçao can test AI against the language a resident uses, the records a local organisation may share and the seasonal changes a camera cannot capture in one visit.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Curaçao. Before either begins, the service owner should agree on an existing comparison service, a way to challenge an error and the conditions for ending the trial.

Test a Papiamentu service answer through initial request and correction.

Proposed lead. Public information editor and participating language reviewers

What to measure. Count changes in meaning that alter the place, date or required action.

Review AI land-cover labels against seasonal observations at Muizenberg.

Proposed lead. Participating environment and planning team

What to measure. Count dry-season labels changed after review of dated wet-season evidence.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	156,263	2025	World Bank WDI
GDP per person, current US dollars	22,833	2024	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	17.3%	2025	World Bank WDI

The year and geographic coverage belong to each observation. These figures describe the jurisdiction as a whole. Collect service-level figures before setting a cost target, staff requirement or digital access threshold.

Economic and social needs

Separate arrivals from spending at the till

The Curaçao Tourist Board publishes monthly visitor statistics and offers an interactive dashboard for destination management. Arrival counts are a useful starting point for a retailer deciding how much stock to order. They do not reveal which neighbourhood a visitor entered or what they bought. A proposed forecasting service should combine public figures with a merchant’s own sales where permitted and show when the two trends disagree.

Policy response. Report errors separately for port-area and neighbourhood shops that volunteer data.

Curaçao Tourist Board, Monthly tourism statistics

Ask in the language the household uses

Curaçao’s statistics office asked each person in the 2023 census which language or languages they spoke most at home. Its publication identifies Papiamentu as the most frequently reported. A government assistant should let people choose their language and preserve that choice through the reply, correction and follow-up. Local speakers should test a practical task such as changing an appointment, checking whether the response preserves both the place and the action.

Policy response. Test Papiamentu messages with speakers who use the service and record changes after review.

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek Curaçao, Languages spoken in Curaçao, Census 2023

Public institutions and environmental needs

Name the Curaçao authority in the contract

Curaçao's privacy authority publishes the local personal data ordinance and explains that it has regulated personal data protection since October 2013. A supplier's standard notice may name a privacy contact in another part of the Kingdom. A participating organisation should identify its local responsibility and the correct review route for the proposed use. A resident requesting correction should receive an answer that follows the file across any supplier handover.

Policy response. Verify the local contact and trace one correction through the organisation and supplier.

College bescherming persoonsgegevens Curaçao, Wetgeving

Read Muizenberg across seasons

The Ramsar information sheet describes how the dam at Muizenberg fills with fresh water during the rainy season and supports birds, including migratory species. An aerial photograph from a dry period can leave a model with little visible evidence of water. A planning team relying on the image should record its date and ask for seasonal observations before it treats a site as permanently dry or decides where a proposed use belongs.

Policy response. Compare images from different seasons and refer uncertain habitat labels for field review.

Ramsar Sites Information Service, Muizenberg site information sheet

How the policy would change a decision

Follow a sample recording from the consultation room to the finished note. Ask the supplier to show where a support technician would retrieve it and what remains after the clinic deletes the audio. The treating professional should check the draft against the consultation before signing it.

- Check the duties for health information at each location that receives a copy.
- Publish a contact for patients who find a transcription error. Set separate retention periods for recordings and signed notes.

The medical director should retain a diagram showing the destinations and a dated record of the deletion test. If the supplier cannot account for a support copy, keep live recordings out of the service until the clinic verifies access and deletion.

Source: CAIA jurisdiction guide for Curaçao. The worked example illustrates the proposal.

Let residents describe problems hidden from view

Invite residents and conservators to review descriptions in Papiamentu and Dutch. Let someone report moisture or storm damage not visible from the street. Keep home interiors and occupants out of public datasets.

The local pilot connects to Public administration and justice. Review R05 · R03 in the regional risk register.

Implementation and public review

Stage	Evidence or decision	Proposed responsibility
Before the trial	Define a completed case and sample the current process. Include people who use the phone, desk or an offline route.	Public information editor and participating language reviewers
During shadow testing	Count changes in meaning that alter the place, date or required action. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Public information editor and participating language reviewers
At the local decision	Count dry-season labels changed after review of dated wet-season evidence. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating environment and planning team
After six months	Publish results by channel, the correction time, unresolved complaints and the decision to continue, revise or stop.	Local service owner

What partners can share

Neighbouring ports could share methods for inspecting historic waterfronts. Keep local records and approval of building work in Curaçao; a shared Kingdom connection is not a substitute for checking local powers.

Record the local approval, correction route and stop authority before exchanging results. Other jurisdictions can reuse the method and run their own tests. Regional recommendation 5.

Where to draw the boundary

An office adopting this proposal would still need to check its own powers, contracts and data permissions. Organisations named as possible reviewers or leads have not been appointed by this publication. Publish any accepted role and its date with the local trial record.

A 90-day plan for the first service

Test a Papiamentu service answer through initial request and correction.

Proposed pilot lead. Public information editor and participating language reviewers

A Papiamentu service answer changes the action required

Failure to test. A proposed public service answer uses local wording fluently but tells a resident to take the wrong action.

Evidence to retain. Keep the approved instruction, speaker review and correction as heard by the original caller.

Pause condition. A resident could miss a date or act on an incorrect place or instruction.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Public information editor and participating language reviewers agrees the eligible cases, existing service measures, staffed alternative and authorised decision owner. Record reviewers and a cost estimate in local currency for staff time, testing, access and recovery. Identify the funding source and who would approve it.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 31–60	Run the original and proposed routes on the same sample. Count changes in meaning that alter the place, date or required action. Report counted errors and eligible cases by channel and language where lawful, plus the time from error report to correction.
Days 61–90	Witness the fallback, correction and restart before asking the accountable officer for a decision. Pause on the condition above. Record affected cases, unresolved issues, costs and the date for the next check.
Six months after live launch	Publish a lawful comparison with the baseline, including corrections, open complaints and the decision to continue, change or end the use.

Sponsorship, funding and the proposed lead’s acceptance require a recorded local decision. Share test methods with Caribbean partners using the local data permissions.

Sector guide · College bescherming persoonsgegevens Curaçao, Wetgeving · Local evidence and sources · Regional high-impact use rules · Local risk scenario

Sources and method

The committee used published local evidence to select the four priorities and compared them with the Caribbean AI Framework’s requirements for access, data, skills, oversight and adoption. Recommendations and stories are editorial proposals. This edition reports no results from a completed local pilot.

1. Curaçao Tourist Board, Monthly tourism statistics
2. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek Curaçao, Languages spoken in Curaçao, Census 2023
3. College bescherming persoonsgegevens Curaçao, Wetgeving
4. Ramsar Sites Information Service, Muizenberg site information sheet
5. World Bank WDI — Population
6. World Bank WDI — GDP per person, current US dollars
7. World Bank WDI — Residents aged 65 and over
8. Curaçao jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
9. Curaçao pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
10. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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