The AI for Social Good Summit.

The Summit Is Jointly Developed By

Google UNITED NATIONS ESCAP APRU

In Partnership With

The ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Content

Background

While the AI research ecosystem is growing, there is still limited research into how AI can positively transform economies and societies. In light of this, United Nations ESCAP, APRU, and Google partnered in 2018 to fill this void by setting up the AI for Social Good Project and bringing together regional scholars and experts from industry and government. The project objective was to develop insights into how to cultivate an ecosystem that will foster and enhance AI for Social Good and identify government approaches that will address the challenges associated with AI while maximizing the technology's potential in Asia Pacific.

Led by Keio University, academics from eight APRU member universities and international institutions across the Asia-Pacific region with representatives from Australia, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Thailand developed a set of eight research-based policy papers, collated and featured in the AI for Social Good report, providing various perspectives on what AI for social good may look like in this region. A *Project Advisory Board* of multi-stakeholder experts from Australia, Hong Kong, , India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, and Thailand provided advice and input throughout the development of the project. See the final AI for Social Good report published in August 2020 for more details.

The project insights developed provided the basis for the AI for Social Good Virtual Summit, jointly developed by APRU, UN ESCAP, and Google in partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Summit intent

Audience	**Intended effect**
• Working-level policymakers • Senior decision-makers	• For policymakers to understand use cases for artificial intelligence that positively transform economies and societies. • To provide a platform enabling policymakers to think about policy options for creating a conducive environment for artificial intelligence to achieve its transformational impact and to address key downsides
• Organizations that may play a role in supporting the development of the environment, advocacy, or advising policymakers such as think tanks, nonprofits, academic institutions, and technology consultancies	• Same as above • Connect stakeholders with each other so that they may begin developing a collective point of view of how AI should be supported in their country and organizing around it

The Summit in numbers

- **Over 1,350 registrations**
- **350 participants from 49 countries**
- **25 speakers**
- **7 webinars**
- **7 country breakouts sessions**
- **180+ coverage from press release with 50M impressions, including the Associate Press, AFP, Business Wire, Market Watch, Morning Star, Yahoo! Finance, Fox, Antara News, Jiji (Japan), Newswire and more**
- **15+ in-depth reporter-generated stories from bylines/interviews/commentaries with 12.6M impressions, including South China Morning Post, Times Higher Education, Asia Times, The Hong Kong Economic Times and more**
- **2.7 million impressions generated on social media**

Key features of the Summit

A learning journey. Rather than being presented as individual webinars, the Summit presented participants with options to choose along the way — participants were free to select the combination of learning events that would make the most sense for them. We considered ahead of each session what types of questions participants might want answered or what topics they would want to hear about as part of the facilitation.

Panelist preparation. We worked with panelists for each working panel in advance to gain an understanding of which discussion questions they might be most suited to discuss. Pre-session meetings were held to discuss panel focus, set expectations and identify a key stories or case studies panelists might share to illustrate the main points.

Country breakout groups. Participants were given the option of meeting with other people joining from their own country following a panel session to discuss on how to advance AI for the social good ecosystem in their country. Country breakout groups were created when a sufficient number of participants were interested. The breakout was kicked off by a facilitator and sparked discussions on topics such as how to localise AI best practices.

Web site. The APRU AI for Social Good website was built for the Summit to consolidate the purpose and proceedings of the sessions. The website includes bios of all of the speakers as well as links to playback of the virtual sessions.

Time line and what happened

Held in November 2020, the AI for Social Good Summit was a month-long regional gathering of experts and practitioners in artificial intelligence and governance covering topics on skills and capabilities, governance, and multi-stakeholder collaboration in the AI field in Asia. The series looked at both what it takes to create policies that avoid some of the big risks around the adoption of artificial intelligence in Asia as well as how to leverage the power of artificial intelligence to contribute to the social outcome.

TIMELINE: AI FOR SOCIAL GOOD MONTH PREVIEW

22nd October 2020 | **AI for Social Good Month Kick-Off**

Brief overview of the forthcoming summit, an introductory talk about the importance of the AI for Social Good Month by Christopher Tremewan, APRU Secretary General, Mia Mikic, Director of Trade, Investment and Innovation, UNESCAP and Wilson White, Director of Public Policy and Government Relations, Google followed by an expert panel discussion setting the base line for the forthcoming summit sessions.

Opening remarks for AI for Social Good Month Kick-off on 22nd October 2020
From top to bottom: Mia Mikic, Director of Trade, Investment & Innovation from UN ESCAP, Chris Tremewan, Secretary General from APRU and Wilson White, Director of Public Policy & Government Relations from Google

TIMELINE: PANEL AND DISCUSSION STARTER

Meet other participants. Each session started with an eight minute breakout where participants introduced themselves and shared their interest points in AI.

Moderated panel discussion and Q&A. Panelists discussed and shared ideas on the following topics

3rd November 2020 | **Access to data, computing power, hardware & infrastructure**
5th November 2020 | **Building Capabilities on AI**
17th November 2020 | **Multi-stakeholder Governance and Co-regulation**
19th November 2020 | **Accountability and Regulation**

Country breakouts. A total of seven country breakout sessions were hosted. The sessions were an opportunity for participants from a particular country to meet each other and discuss how to advance the AI for the social good ecosystem in their country.

In a country breakout for the Philippines, an official from the Department of Science and Technology used the opportunity to do an informal consultation on AI policy. In a country breakout for Japan, professors from Tottori University, Keio University, and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology met and developed the idea for an interdisciplinary collaboration among researchers in facilitating collaboration with stakeholders in society to move towards sustainability. In a country breakout for India, an AI ethics researcher and consultant developing AI policy master plans shared frameworks for ethical AI.

Audiences. The sessions were attended by stakeholders in government, civil society, academia and private sector at the working level. Audiences were engaged in these sessions providing further insight and facilitating session outcomes.

TIMELINE: POLICY INSIGHTS BRIEFING

12th November 2020 | **Policy Insights on Enabling Environment**
26th November 2020 | **Policy Insights on Governance**

Policy insight briefing sessions were shorter and provided a strategic summary of the key points brought up during the working panel, including key questions policymakers would need to address as part of their strategy or roadmap for development. Moderators and experts from related each panel sessions came together to share key insights. They included an opportunity for Q&A with experts. The presentation portion of the explainers was designed to be published online for broader public dissemination which can be accessed here:

Four Capabilities for Governments to Leverage AI for Social Good

Seven Challenges To Govern AI

Audiences. The policy insight briefing sessions target audience were senior government stakeholders.

TIMELINE: AI FOR SOCIAL GOOD MEDIA OUTREACH

10th November 2020 | **Media Roundtable**
| **Press Release Distribution**

A press release about the launch of the AI for Social Good Report was distributed to worldwide media outlets. An exclusive invitation was sent to selected media to join a virtual media roundtable to understand more about the AI for Social Good Report and related Summit. The session featured insights sharing by Christopher Tremewan, APRU Secretary General, Jonathan Wong, Chief of Technology and Innovation, UNESCAP, Dan Altman, AI Public Policy, Google and Professor Hongladarom Soraj, Chulalongkorn University & Contributor of the AI for Social Good Report.

Audiences. Selected media syndications and international media

AI for Social Good Month Kick-Off | 22nd October 2020

Moderator: Prof. Jiro Kokuryo (Vice President, Information Infrastructure, Keio University, Japan)

Speakers: Dr. P. Anandan (CEO, Wadhwani, Institute For AI, India)**, Dr. Mark Van Hollebeke** (Principal Ethics Strategist, Microsoft, USA)**, Prof. Park Dong Sun** (HRDWG Lead Shepherd, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Korea)**, Prof. Pascale Fung** (Director, Centre For Artificial Intelligence Research, HKUST, Hong Kong)

This session, moderated by Prof. Jiro Kokuryo, was a kick-off event for the summit. A wide scope of topics were covered in this session setting a high-level agenda for the following sessions. Dr. Anandan shared his experience working with the Indian government to enable effective use of AI. By highlighting how AI requires new ways of working in government, he suggested some shifts required to enable the people to take advantage of artificial intelligence. Dr. Hollebeke, who discussed Microsoft's internal governance and ethical approach to AI, spoke about the considerable uncertainty about its effects on society and how Microsoft is thinking about its own AI ethics and governance:

"… at Microsoft, the way that we address that (unclear regulatory landscape) is, we start with our own mission to empower every person and every organisation on the planet to achieve more. And we look at that mission and say, there are some fundamental values behind that mission, and a commitment to human rights. And those values and those commitments are what will guide our decisions as we develop and deploy AI." —Mark Van Hollebeke, speaker

Prof. Park debated about the net positive and negative impact on job creation of AI by addressing the role AI can play in the structural changes in the job market.

"...we should rise with AI not race with AI, because you've got to be a failure to race with AI."—Park Dong Sun, speaker

Prof. Fung spoke about the role of trust in making use of the data we already have in AI based on the practice followed at the interdisciplinary research centre at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Such key notions of recognising the domain specific context and the need for border cross-collaboration were explored in this session.

"While we all speak of the need for human-centric design and desire for AI for social good, one key challenge is that most developing country governments depend on private sector AI developers for their own understanding on these issues, including scaling and regulation." — Samar Verma, participant, Ford Foundation

"I wonder if we can think of AI as a moral agent in itself, rather than as an aid for humans. Such AI moral agents can independently spot social problems as well as helping in providing solutions."— Yongyuth Yuthavong, participant, National Science and Technology Development Agency

Panel Session: Access to data, computing power, hardware & infrastructure | 3rd November 2020

Moderator: Mr. Priyank Hirani (Consultant, Asia Data & Tech Lead, The Rockefeller Foundation, India)

Speakers: Dr. Mazlan Othman (Director, International Science Council, Malaysia)**, Ms. Yoonee Jeong** (Director, Public And Regulatory Affairs, Telenor Group, Singapore)**, Dr. Pun-Arj Chairatana** (Executive Director, National Innovation Agency, Thailand)**, Prof. Masaru Yarime** (Associate Professor, Division Of Public Policy, HKUST, Hong Kong)

This first panel session, moderated by Mr. Priyank Hirani, was a collaborative discussion to address the missing pieces in the Innovation Infrastructure puzzle. Ms. Jeong shared through Telenors' groundwork the types of infrastructure needed for sharing data. Ground work in developing countries has revealed that no matter how sophisticated the AI algorithms become, one can only work effectively in an environment where the data sets are properly, responsibly, and ethically generated and stored. Computing power along with reliable and affordable access to expertise and the internet are necessary.

Dr. Othman spoke about open data and open science and how these transparent practices will support the research process, facilitating a wider evaluation and scrutiny by the scientific community in the process of establishing trust.

One of the key features of AI is that it makes it difficult to predict unintended outcomes, making it a tough challenge for policymakers. Prof. Yarime built the case of regulating safety and regulating environmental protection by collaborating with various stakeholders involved in cities, advocating effective and ineffective regulatory sandboxes. Dr. Chairatana, spoke about the types of infrastructure we need for AI applications to flourish, proposed the idea of democratising innovation.

"We need to be very clear what social goods are, and how both infrastructure can be complementary to each other. A major part of the challenge lies in how we manage soft infrastructure, not hard infrastructure or even physical investment."—Pun-Arj Chairatna, speaker

Although we have now understood that AI is a step change from prior technologies, and all other aspects of interactions its behaviour and effect remain not fully understood. What we know is that the consequences are going to be long lasting and we need to organise our society to harmonize with it.

"Educating and sensitising the people who own and build AI systems so that they don't continue to follow some of the systemic practices within product design that have a more exploitative approach towards 'users'."
— Aparna Ashok, participant, Ethics Sprint

Panel Session: Building Capabilities on AI | 5th November 2020

Moderator: Prof. Mark Findlay (Deputy Director, Centre For AI and Data Governance, SMU, Singapore)

Speakers: Ir. Dr. Karl Ng (Director, Data Economy Division, Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC), Malaysia), **Dr. Cyn-Young Park** (Regional Director, Asian Development Bank, Philippines)**, Mr. Steve Leonard** (CEO, Singularity University, Singapore)

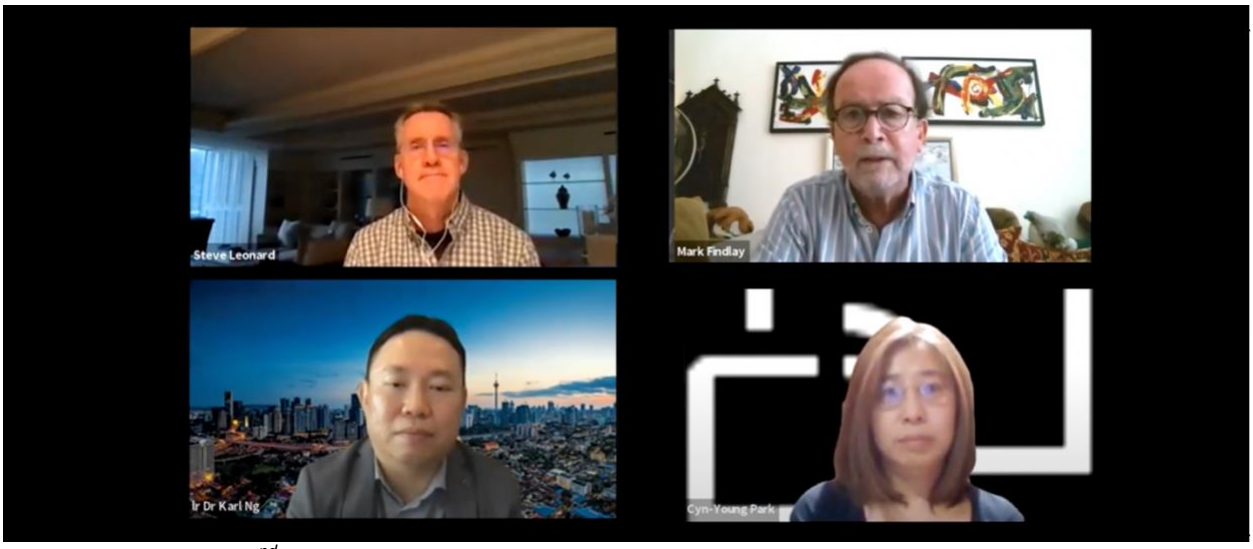
This second panel session, moderated by Prof. Mark Findlay, discusses the unclear and seemingly "patchy" investment attitudes in AI technologies across the globe and the risk associated with it. It aimed to answer the question of how we can try and make the capability of AI into something that is not only more equitable but also something which is more effective. AI investment, particularly in the Asian region has largely been geared towards economic growth. This session discussed the importance of reorienting our economic and market developments to adapt AI for social good to avoid the disaster of losing out on human capabilities along the way.

Ir. Dr. Ng began by speaking about priority areas for building AI capabilities and discussing the need to develop talent in society and channeling it into unconventional areas of future growth. Mr. Leonard advocated the adoption of AI in a new and specifically human-centric way. Addressing the differences caused by AI and what dangers are posed if humans are out of the loop, Ir. Dr. Ng highlighted the importance of more humane use cases to prioritize urgent tasks over the rest, especially in healthcare.

"... share knowledge, share experiences and share options so that capabilities in the region are enhanced through a more communitarian approach."—Ir. Dr. Karl Ng, speaker

Dr. Park brought to notice the cultural resistance that prevails in terms of accepting new technology to the extent of lobbying against it. Contemplating about how AI is best seen as a market variable, Dr. Park pointed out the importance of policy support and its ability to take care of very fundamental issues like broadening the access to the technology and opening up access to new sort of economic opportunities.

"AI will have to adapt to the local situation as the values and norms are different. While there may be a global approach, there must also be local adaptation for it to be relevant to society."—Michelle Soon, participant



2nd Panel session: Building Capabilities on AI on 5th November 2020
From left to right: Steve Leonard, CEO at Singularity University in Singapore; Mark Findlay, Deputy Director at the Centre For AI And Data Governance at SMU, Singapore; Ir. Dr. Karl Ng, Director of Data Economy Division at the Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC), Malaysia; Cyn-Young Park, Regional Director at Asian Development Bank, Philippines

Panel Session: Multi-stakeholder Governance and Co-regulation | 17th November 2020

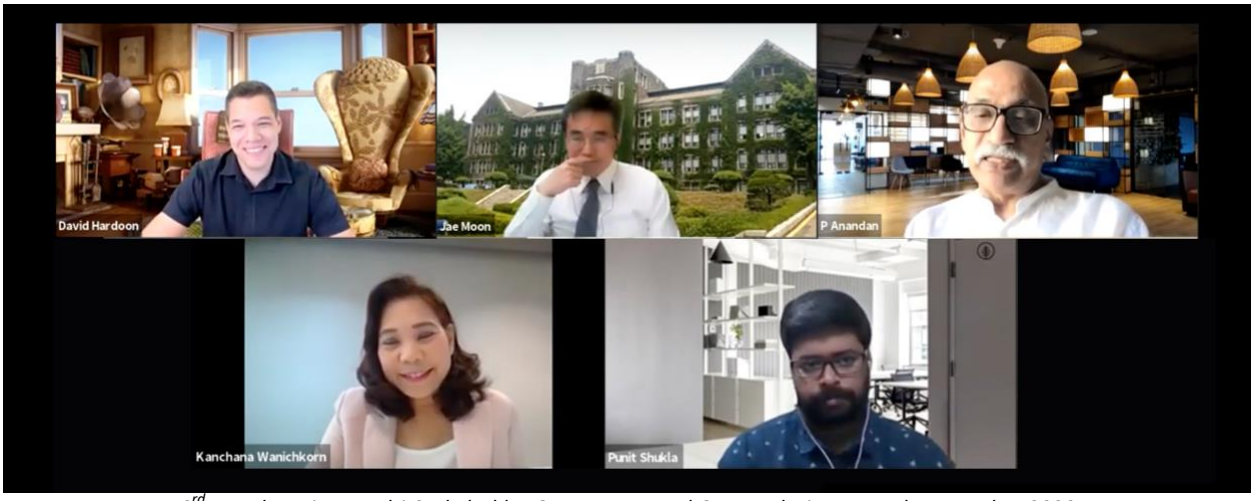
Moderator: Dr. P. Anandan (CEO, Wadhwani, Institute For AI, India)

Speakers: Dr. David Hardoon (Senior Advisor, Data & AI, Union Bank Philippines, Philippines)**, Mr. Punit Shukla** (Project Lead, AI And Machine Learning, World Economic Forum, India)**, Dr. Kanchana Wanichkorn** (Vice President, Office Of National Higher Education, Science, Research And Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), Thailand)**, Prof. Jae Moon** (Director, Institute For Future Government, Yonsei University, South Korea)

This session, moderated by Dr. P. Anandan, focused on the challenge of governance in the artificial intelligence space of accountable policymaking. From previous discussions, Dr. Anandan shared that before coming to actual regulation we actually need to think about the ways in which data and solutions can be managed. This lays the framework of responsibilities in multi-stakeholder collaborations. By sharing examples of multi-stakeholder collaborations that went wrong, Dr. Hardoon spoke about Singapore's central bank being the chief

financial regulator as well as financial development hub, working with national and international governments and industries. He laid emphasis on the need for a central nervous system that coordinates the multi-faceted approach required while handling data. Prof. Moon suggested the need for an ethical framework of guidelines as the basis of forming a structure to influence future initiative.

Dr. Wanichkorn, spoke about challenges faced as a coordinator of a multi stakeholder initiative, shared the ethical, legal, and social implication of two broad and sector specific contexts. The first challenge in managing multi-stakeholder engagement is having a shared vision. Mr. Shukla shared some challenges that the government ran into while building multi-stakeholder collaborations. Based on his personal experience, he felt that governments generally do not have the right capacity to really understand long term implications of what a particular technology could be. There is a need to engage experts to assess the long term impact of the technology policy that is currently being drafted. Another challenge in governance is the differentiation between the government's role as an enabler or an implementer. Technology can help us rethink governance, through a process of discovery of what may be the real aspects that go beyond traditional boundaries of culture.



3rd Panel session: Multi-Stakeholder Governance and Co-Regulation on 17th November 2020
From top to bottom: Dr. David Hardoon, Senior Advisor of Data & AI at the Union Bank Philippines, Philippines; Prof. Jae Moon, Director at Institute For Future Government at Yonsei University, South Korea; Dr. P Anandan, CEO of Wadhwani Institute For AI, India; Dr. Kanchana Wanichkorn, Vice President at the Office Of National Higher Education, Science, Research And Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), Thailand; Mr. Punit Shukla, Project Lead of AI And Machine Learning at the World Economic Forum, India

Panel Session: Accountability and Regulation | 19th November 2020

Moderator: Prof. Toni Erskine (Director, Coral Bell School, ANU, Australia)

Speakers: Mr. Zvika Krieger (Director Of Responsible Innovation, Facebook, USA) **- Prof. Soraj Hongladarom** (Director, Center For Ethics of Science & Technology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)**- Dr. Dini Fronitasari** (Government Officer, Agency For The Assessment And Application Of Technology (BPPT), Indonesia)

This 4th panel session, moderated by Prof. Toni Erskine, discussed the prevention of unintended harm from products that we may have never seen or used before. Responding to this pressing concern, Mr. Krieger spoke about mitigating risks when adapting AI. Developers and designers need to anticipate and speculate the future of the technology they are designing by adopting tools of foresight and future scenario mapping. Considering a wide range of audience opens up the room for constructive criticism and broadens the aperture for us to think about consequences. Currently there is a lag between our policies and technology- policies, more often than not, tailing and curtailing technology. Prof. Hongladarom emphasised on both external and self-regulation

practices in the government. He drew attention to the uniqueness of AI systems as compared to conventional forms of technology. This calls for specialized forms of regulation that can make AI much more explainable and accountable in order to make it accessible and understandable among people. Dr. Fronitasari shared her ongoing process of drafting the National Intelligence Strategy with the Indonesian government. Factors like manpower, digital digitalization, infrastructure, industry, academy collaboration, training, capacity and regulation for string and weakness for the parameter of opportunity and trade of the ecosystem of innovation, industrial adoption, public sector adoption, and international collaboration were factors that the strategy is effectively considering.

"Prototyping, testing and iterating helps address risk and uncertainty in AI. It's easier to identify unanticipated consequences of technology if we prototype it with smaller groups."— Zvika Krieger, speaker

"The reality is diversity especially in experience and thought causes conflict between people. We need to get better at managing 'good conflict'."—Alex Harrington, participant, Noegenesis

Policy Insights on Enabling Environment | 12th November 2020

Moderator: Mr. Jonathan Wong (Chief Of Technology & Innovation, UNESCAP, Thailand)

Speakers: Prof. Mark Findlay (Deputy Director, Centre For AI And Data Governance, SMU, Singapore**), Mr. Priyank Hirani** (Consultant, Asia Data & Tech Lead, The Rockefeller Foundation, India)**, Prof. Pascale Fung** (Director, Centre For Artificial Intelligence Research, HKUST, Hong Kong)**, Mr. Steve Leonard** (CEO, Singularity University, Singapore)

This session, moderated by Mr. Jonathan Wong, was a policy building session focused on some of the key capabilities that government need to create a thriving enabling environment for AI. Mr. Hirani, who talked about agile regulatory approaches, drew attention to the equal importance being given to the human society with technology, transforming regulations to be a set of flexible desired outcomes than fixed rules.

Prof. Findlay uncovered the fundamental requirements of building trusted relationships around new technology like artificial intelligence. Prof. Findlay said that people are in a better position to trust something if they are engaged with that product and have a sense of what its purpose is. If people can see and believe that its purpose has some benefit to them and not just for the person who's selling it, it is easier to trust.

Mr. Leonard proposed that the *"government can become a great collaborator as opposed to the great funder"*, including leveraging private sector's work for social good. When a government wants to create a tech ecosystem they can choose from either the big players or the entrepreneurial community where very often interesting ideas spark. Citing Chinese government's efforts to attract indigenous talent back home, Prof. Fung spoke about the technical know-how on recruiting back talent by fostering a vibrant entrepreneurial environment. Activating these capabilities or making them applicable in a particular environment, especially in Asia, was the core piece of the discussion.

The policy insights briefings consolidate the key points brought up during the working panels. Revisit key concepts and questions needed for AI development strategies. **Access the Policy Insights Brief here**: Four Capabilities for Governments to Leverage AI for Social Good

Policy Insights on Governance | 26th November 2020

Moderator: Mr. Kal Joffres (Co-founder and CEO of Tandemic)

Speakers: Prof. Jae Moon (Director, Institute For Future Government, Yonsei University, South Korea)**- Mr. Anir Chowdhury** (Policy Advisor, Aspire To Innovate (A2i) Programme, Cabinet Division/ICT Division/UNDP, Bangladesh)**- Prof. Toni Erskine** (Director, Coral Bell School, ANU, Australia)**- Dr. P. Anandan** (CEO, Wadhwani, Institute For AI, India)

This session, moderated by Mr. Kal Joffres, summarised some of the key threads that have come up in previous sessions on governance, accountability, regulation, multi stakeholder governance. The session proceeded to discuss some of the different strategies, where speakers step into the shoes of policymakers, to help address these challenges. Prof. Moon covered the topic of understanding the long-term implications of fast-moving technologies and effectively calibrating risk:

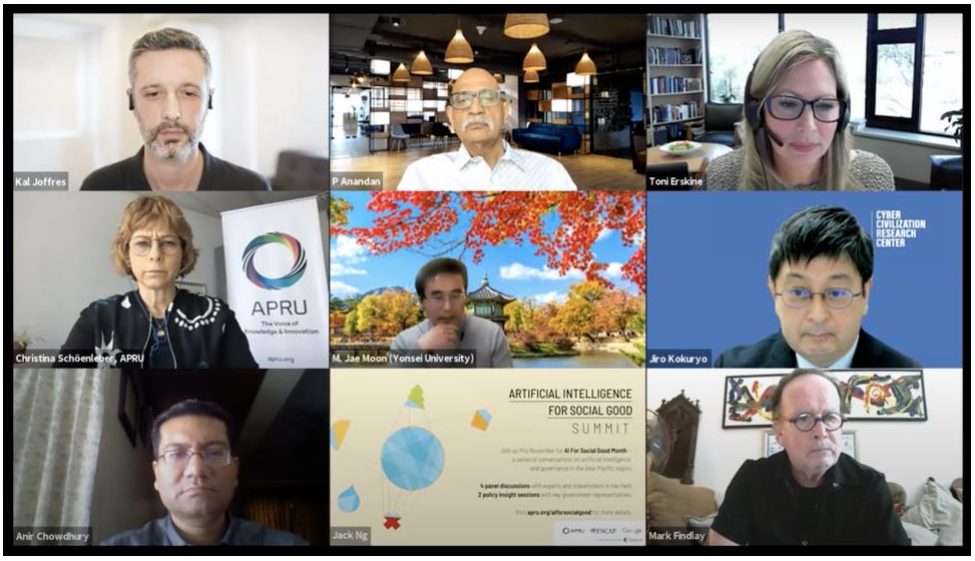
"There is a higher level of uncertainty and unknown risks in fast moving technologies like AI, particularly disruptive technologies, because it is not easy to build a social consensus on technological risk and benefits." —Jae Moon, speaker

The varied opinions and differing terms of social tolerance, of uncertainty and potential risk, make technological risk of calibration far too challenging. Social acceptance of the uncertainty, however, has faciliated proactive industrial policy backed by the government. Involving citizens in the research process can prove beneficial in the efforts to eliminate biases and create sustainable systems for the future.

Dr. P. Anandan spoke about the challenges in preventing bias and unfair outcomes produced by AI systems that are not and likely cannot be made transparent. He identified 'Impoverished Data' as the biggest challenge about AI today- finding data sampling biassed and limited. Prof. Erskine refers to the regulatory sandboxes approach while speaking about creating processes that can answer both moral and policy questions- allowing regulators to really cooperate with the innovator in the private sector to ensure that products go to the market faster and safer. Mr. Chowdhury talked about the advantage of emerging AI technologies in sectors that have limited readiness and few capable partners by mapping out his work with AI in Bangladesh during the pandemic.

"AI will certainly allow smarter data management for Bangladesh and any other country, but the 'smart' depends on how intelligently we humans remove bias from the AI system and ensure inclusion." —Anir Chowdhury, speaker

The policy insights briefings consolidate the key points brought up during the working panels. Revisit key concepts and questions needed for AI development strategies. **Access the Policy Insights Brief here:** Seven Challenges To Govern AI



Policy Insights on Governance on 26th November 2020

From top to bottom: Kal Joffres, Co-founder and CEO of Tandemic; Dr. P Anandan CEO of Wadhwani Institute For AI, India; Prof. Toni Erskine, Director, Coral Bell School, ANU, Australia; Christina Schönleber, Senior Director (Policy and Programs), APRU; Prof. Jae Moon, Director at Institute For Future Government at Yonsei University, South Korea; Prof. Jiro Kokuryo, Vice President, Information Infrastructure, Keio University, Japan; Mr. Anir Chowdhury, Policy Advisor, Aspire To Innovate (A2i) Programme, Cabinet Division/ICT Division/UNDP, Bangladesh; Prof. Mark Findlay, Deputy Director at the Centre For AI And Data Governance at SMU, Singapore

Learnings

What worked well

- Moderators who were comfortable with bringing out more challenging discussion points during the sessions helped ensure that panels were lively.
- Engaging with the audience through the chat by summarizing key points and by engaging chat participants helped bring more people into the discussion and created additional avenues for participant engagement.
- Holding pre-session meetings to understand and curate key points speakers might share in the sessions were essential to ensuring that the discussion could go to "interesting places" even with a limited amount of time.
- Working on sourcing participants in the months leading up to the programme was essential to identifying a diversity of speakers and moderators and ensuring gender diversity.

What we might do differently

- A Summit with 3 to 4 longer sessions rather than 6 shorter ones would have provided the opportunity to explore the topics in more depth and provided for a smaller set of events to market. Six topics might be covered by doing two Summits with 3 sessions, with two months between the Summits.

- While the Summit featured a strong set of thought leaders, it would have been strengthened by featuring a larger group of policy practitioners. There is a need to identify policy champions in governments much further in advance.
- A greater variety of session formats across the Summit could have strengthened participant engagement.

The opportunity: policy insights for policymakers

The AI for Social Good Summit has generated considerable interest on the topic of leveraging artificial intelligence for social and environmental good. Future initiatives could translate the key capabilities and challenges identified in this programme into more focused policy opportunities with emerging economies in the Asia region by:

1. **Contextualisation**. Bringing together policymakers in emerging economies, academics, and private sector experts in smaller, Chatham House rules discussions that focus the challenges of translating this agenda into action.
2. **Thematic policy exchanges**. Hosting regional knowledge exchanges between policymakers in emerging economies that have already begun pursuing AI-related policy (including data policies) on thematic topics such as data trusts or agile regulatory agencies.
3. **Academic-Policymaker collaborations**. Collaborations between policymakers and academics to provide knowledge and insight inputs for the policymaking process.

Appendix

Profile of speakers and moderators

1. **Prof. Jiro Kokuryo**
   Vice President, Information Infrastructure, Keio University, Japan
   Professor at Keio University's Faculty of Policy Management as well as a Professor at its Graduate School of Media and Governance.

2. **Dr. Mark Van Hollebeke**
   Principal Ethics Strategist, Microsoft, USA
   Work centers on addressing the societal impacts of the AI and Mixed Reality products that Microsoft creates.

3. **Dr. P Anandan**
   CEO, Wadhwani, Institute For AI, India
   Founder and Managing Director of Microsoft Research India and professor of Computer Science, Yale University.

4. **Prof. Dong Sun Park**
   HRDWG Lead Shepherd, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Korea
   Previously served as Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Finland as well as to Estonia and Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative to OECD.

5. **Prof. Pascale Fung**
   Director, Centre For Artificial Intelligence Research, HKUST, Hong Kong
   An expert on the Global Future Council, a think tank for the World Economic Forum.

6. **Mr. Priyank Hirani**
   Consultant, Asia Data & Tech Lead, The Rockefeller Foundation, India
   Previously served as the Program Director for University of Chicago and Tata Centre for Development's Water-to-CloudCloud (W2C) initiative

7. **Dr. Mazlan Othman**
   Director, International Science Council, Malaysia
   Malaysia's first astrophysicist and former Director General of the National Space Agency.

8. **Ms. Yoonee Jeong**
   Director, Public and Regulatory Affairs, Telenor Group, Singapore
   Public policy consultant with the World Bank and TPRC.

9. **Dr. Pun- Arj Chairatna**
   Executive Director, National Innovation Agency, Thailand
   Previously the program leader for STARTUP THAILAND and manager for Trendnovation Southeast, a horizon scanning project of the Rockefeller Foundation.

10. **Prof. Masaru Yarime**
    Associate Professor, Division of Public Policy, HKUST, Hong Kong
    Research interests centering around science, technology, and innovation policy for energy, environment, and sustainability.

11. **Prof. Mark Findlay**
Deputy Director, Centre For AI and Data Governance, SMU, Singapore Professor of Law at Singapore Management University, and Director of its Centre for AI and Data Governance, recent publication include 'Law's Regulatory Relevance' and 'Principled International Criminal Justice: Lessons from tort law'.

12. **Mr. Steve Leonard**
CEO, Singularity University, Singapore
Previous CEO of SGInnovate helping build investable deep-tech companies and Executive Deputy Chairman of the Infocomm Development Authority (IDA).

13. **Dr. Cyn-Young Park**
Regional Director, Asian Development Bank, Philippines
Manages a team of economists to examine economic and policy issues related to regional cooperation and integration (RCI) and develop strategies and approaches to support RCI.

14. **Ir. Dr. Karl Ng**
Director, Data Economy Division, Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC), Malaysia
Leading MDEC's efforts in building a thriving national data ecosystem that leverages the power of data for value creation, innovation and new sources of growth.

15. **Mr. Jonathan Wong**
Chief of Technology & Innovation, UNESCAP, Thailand
Was the inaugural Head of Innovation for the UK Department for International Development (DFID). His role as chief of technology innovation at the UN for Asia Pacific is to advise governments on technology innovation policy.

16. **Dr. David Hardoon**
Senior Advisor, Data & AI, Union Bank Philippines, Philippines
Previously the Chief Data Officer and Head of Data Analytics Group of Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), currently an external advisor to Singapore's Corrupt Investigation Practices Bureau (CPIB) and Central Provident Fund Board (CPF).

17. **Mr. Punit Shukla**
Project Lead, AI and Machine Learning, World Economic Forum, India
Previously been part of the national team at NITI Aayog, Government of India's premier think tank.

18. **Dr. Kanchana Wanichkorn**
Vice President, Office of National Higher Education, Science, Research And Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), Thailand, Previously Deputy Secretary General of National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Office.

19. **Prof. Jae Moon**
Director, Institute for Future Government, Yonsei University, South Korea
Previously International Director of American Society for Public Administration and Vice President of Korean Association of Public Administration.

20. **Prof. Toni Erskine**
    Director, Coral Bell School, ANU, Australia
    Editor of *International Theory: A Journal of International Politics, Law, and Philosophy*, an Associate Fellow of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence at the University of Cambridge.

21. **Dr. Dini Fronitasari**
    Government Officer, Agency for The Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), Indonesia. Leader and Chief Information Officer BPPT for Information Technology, Energy and Material. She has been Leader of Security Information and Artificial Intelligence Strategy National and is a part time lecturer at the ICT faculty in Multimedia Nusantara University.

22. **Mr. Zvika Kreiger**
    Directoro of Responsible Innovation, Facebook, USA
    Served on the Executive Committee of the World Economic Forum, the first-ever U.S. Department of State Representative to Silicon Valley and Senior Advisor for Technology and Innovation to a journalist for almost a decade.

23. **Prof. Soraj Hongladarom**
    Director, Center for Ethics of Science & Technology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
    Latest publication: *The Ethics of AI and Robotics: A Buddhist Viewpoint,* author of *The Online Self* and *A Buddhist Theory of Privacy,* both published by Springer. Articles have appeared in *The Information Society, AI & Society, Philosophy in the Contemporary World,* and *Social Epistemology,* among others.

24. **Mr. Anir Chowdhury**
    Policy Advisor, Aspire to Innovate (A2i) Programme, Cabinet Division/ICT Division/UNDP, Bangladesh
    Member of the Prime Minister's National Digital Task Force, Education Minister's National ICT in Education Task Force, UNESCAP Regional Steering Group for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

25. **Mr. Kal Joffres**
    Co-founder and CEO of Tandemic
    Kal has helped clients ranging from ADB, UNICEF and UNDP a number of private sector organisations in setting up innovation teams and innovation labs.

Participation in the Summit

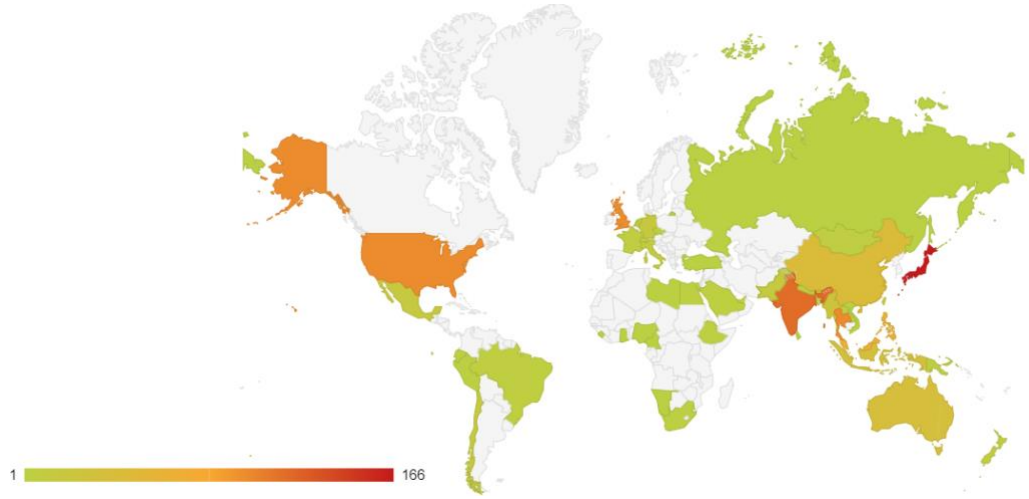


Chart 1: Participant count by geography

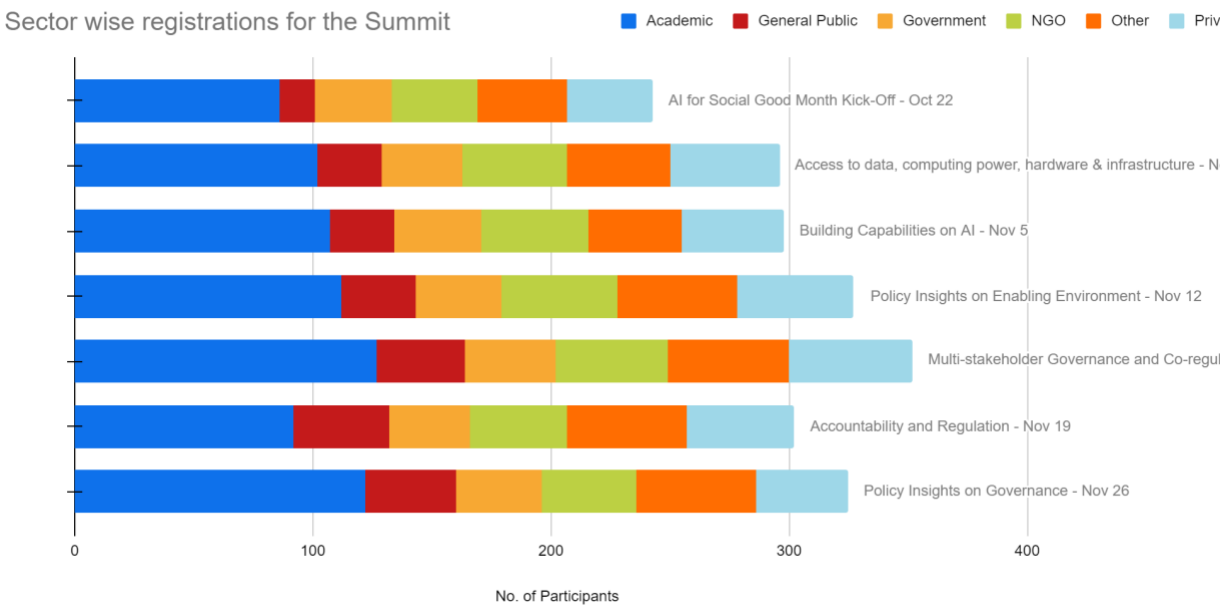


Chart 2: Affiliation of participants

Chart 3: Number of participants tuned in for the virtual Summit

Media impact overview

1. **Press release**

   Appeared coverage: 183 pieces (as of 13 Nov 2020)
   Online articles added together are the equivalent of 50M impressions (based on Unique Visitors Per Month)

   Highlight syndications include:

Associate Press	AFP	Antara News	Business Wire	Fox
Jiji (Japan)	Market Watch	Morning Star	Newswire	Yahoo! Finance

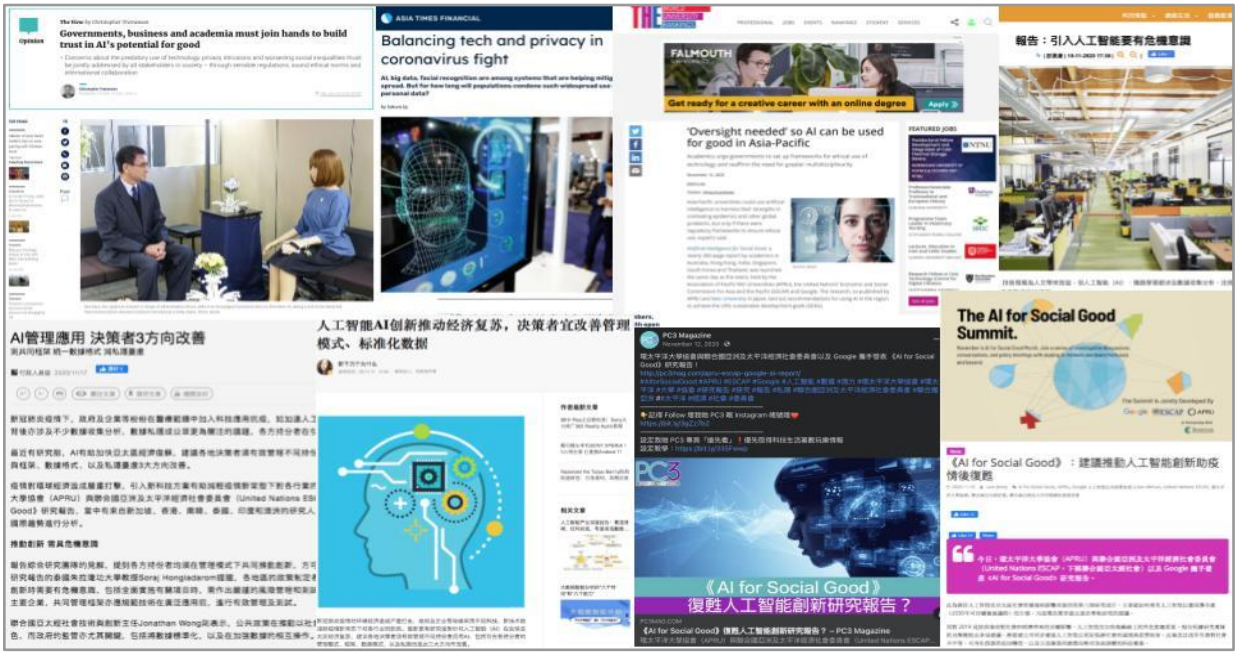
2. **In-depth reporter-generated stories**

   Coverage from 15+ bylines/ interviews/ commentary pitching are the equivalent of 12.6M impressions (based on unique visitors per month). Majority of the media highlighted specific findings from the AI for Social Good project, reinforcing the importance of collaborative efforts from public-private partnership (Google and UN ESCAP) and policymakers to drive awareness and adoption.

Table 1: Coverage highlights from in-depth reporter-generated stories

DATE	PUBLICATION	TYPE
10/11	IT Pro HKET ezone Tech Ritual	Online
	IT Pro (FB) ezone	Social
11/11	HKET Baidu	Online
12/11	PC3 Yahoo(syndicated from PC3) Times Higher Education	Online
	PC3 (FB)	Social
17/11	HKET	Print
	HKET	Online
21/11	Asia Times	Online
31/12	SCMP	Online

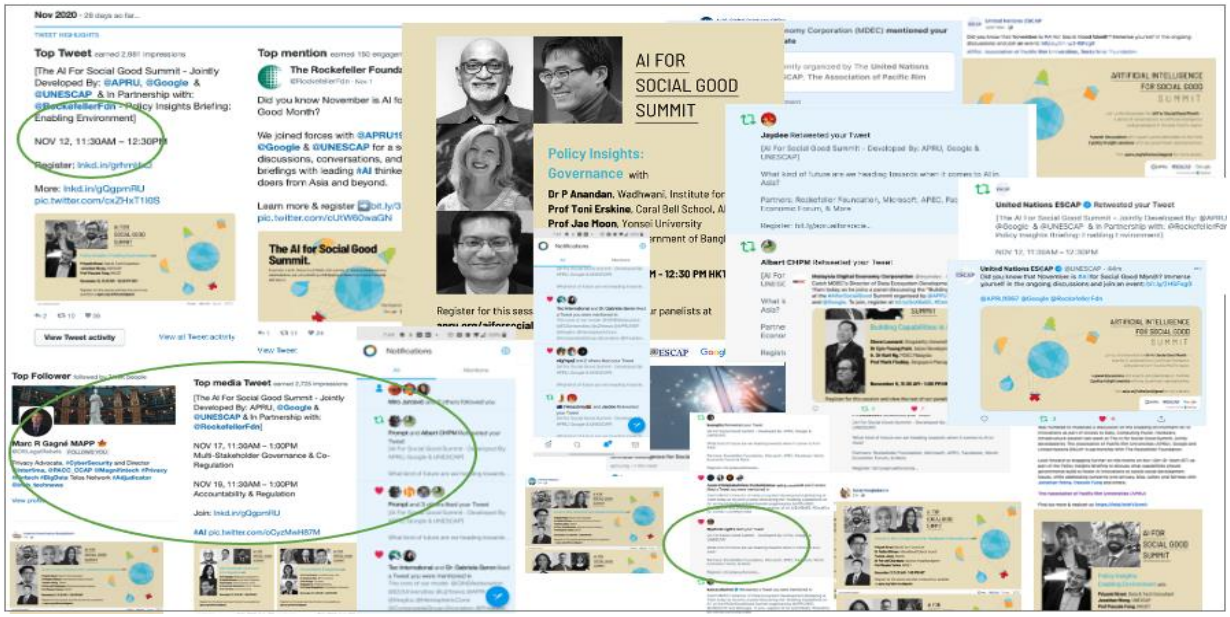
Coverage highlights:



3. Social media impressions

Twitter: 2,319,183	**LinkedIn:** 419,071	**Total:** 2,738,254

Sample Social Media Engagement:



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Visit **apru.org/aiforsocialgood** for more details

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