AI and the Digital Society:

Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals

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Executive Summary

Co-organized by

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Opening Remarks

The symposium began with opening remarks from Dr. Champa Patel, Head of the Asia-Pacific Programme at Chatham House. She gave a brief introduction of the agenda and panelists, which mainly focused on how digital society can support meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations.

Keynote Speech

Digital Societies and Achieving the SDGs: Opportunities and Challenges

Ms. Jennifer Zhu Scott, Founder and CEO of Theta AI, Associate Fellow of the Asia-Pacific Programme at Chatham House, and Founding Principal of Radian Partners, delivered the keynote speech. After her brief presentation on the implications of AI in the private sector, she and Dr. Patel (moderator) discussed the opportunities and challenges in the AI field for the private sector and the role of AI in meeting the SDGs.

AI Paradigm Shifts in Society

Ms. Scott pointed out that we are in an extraordinary era where AI is behind various paradigm shifts in our lives and society. In the current industrial revolution, the most essential assets are abundant and unlimited, such as big data and renewable energy, whereas the assets in the last industrial revolution were scarce, such as land, labor and capital. Abundant resources and new technologies like blockchain and the Internet of Things (IoT) have created new social infrastructure, such as Bitcoin and the micro-renewable grid, making it possible to live independent of state or government utilities. This change, where people can more easily access resources in society, has shifted the social framework from centralization to decentralization.

Ms. Scott (left) and Dr. Patel (right)

In terms of business, in the past, constant tension existed between business and the community due to scarce resources. The abundance of resources now allows both business profits and benefits of citizen communities to be realized. Many companies have switched to renewable energy, which improves value, saves on marketing costs and contributes to society. Social investment also provides companies with the opportunity to pursue new business opportunities that can tackle major social issues. The development of AI contributes to these fundamental shifts that affect both business and human activities in society. On the other hand, big data coupled with AI is making it ever easier to control individuals. AI could allow centralized authoritarian systems to become much more efficient than decentralized democratic ones. So, we are facing a struggle between digital dictatorships and civilian capitalism.

AI Development in China Based on Big Data

Ms. Scott explained the transformation of society through the technological development of AI in China. With the rapid growth of the Chinese economy, a variety of online platforms have been growing rapidly and widely. WeChat

Pay and Alipay have captured a significant market share, and in 2018, online payment transactions in China were valued at 24 trillion USD. We can see how large this is when compared with the global total for MasterCard and Visa, which in 2017, was nearly half, at 12.5 trillion USD. The big data gathered from online payment activities are effectively used to build a strong foundation for many AI applications. China is now in a virtual cycle in which good products produce good data and good data provide good feedback to improve various products. Because of, the big data is obtained from an enormous number of online transactions by a large population, China can promote strong grassroots applications rapidly.

In addition, Ms. Scott introduced the current situation of smart cars as an example of the IoT. While Tesla, Inc. from the USA is a leading company in this field, there are currently about 500 startups in China building their own smart cars. Once 5G is commercialized, these smart vehicles will be able to drive on smart highways, which are already being constructed in China. Smart cars can collect and analyze vast amounts of data through an online network, such as conditions in the car and the surrounding environment, and this is expected to create new value. This field will also provide new benefits to manufacturers and technology companies. Because Japan has a strong history of building cars, especially hybrid and electric vehicles, there are ample possibilities for collaboration between China and Japan in this field.

Concerns and Hopes for AI Development in the Future

The development of AI technology has led to concerns that AI will replace human workers, so people tend to fall into binary thinking in terms of “machine vs. human”. However, Ms. Scott advanced the idea that the real concern about AI in the next few years will be “machine plus human”. For example, temptations already exist for using new technologies to enhance human mental capacity and IQ. Neuralink, a startup founded by Elon Musk, develops ultrahigh bandwidth brain–machine interfaces to connect humans with computers. This situation may lead to biological inequalities in the future, in that humans with implants or genetic editing could gain substantial advantages over natural humans. One risk is that these technologies could become accessible only to the wealthy, which would exacerbate social inequality.

These issues associated with AI and genetic editing go completely beyond borders or nationalities, so we need to build more partnerships in the world to discuss these issues. Quite a few organizations, such as the United Nations, the Rockefeller Foundation and Stanford University, are currently working on ethical issues in regard to AI. As AI includes a lot of technologies used in various situations, a general operational rule is not sufficient to address the many different scenarios in our lives. Dr. Patel also noted that the regulations we make lag behind AI technologies. So, making rules quickly while considering the ethics of AI remains a big challenge, especially in areas where people have concerns, such as scientific experimentation or cyber warfare.

In the AI field, some companies drop their short-term commercial concerns and develop new business models with a long-term view for future generations. For example, Shadow, a startup in India in which Ms. Scott is an investor, applies machine learning to create a responsive routing system for public bus transport. Public transport in India has some problems with safety, cleanliness and comfort, so with Shadow, customers can use their phones to request that a bus stops in a convenient place for them and they always get a safe and clean seat. This not only offers a public service that is convenient and safe, it also removes many private cars from the road and provides more public services. We hope to see more and more of these kinds of companies that can have a positive impact on society.

Session 1

AI and Healthcare: Innovations, Learnings and Opportunities in the Asia-Pacific Region

In Session 1, panelists from the Government of Malaysia and Chatham House focused on both sides the "positive opportunities" and "risks and challenges" related to AI and healthcare. The panelists shared some of the challenges they have faced when introducing digital health frameworks for various governments in the Asia-Pacific region. Mr. Michikazu Koshiba, Head of the Center on Global Health Architecture at Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting Co., Ltd., moderated this session.

Brief Presentation from Dr. Dhesi Raja, Deputy Director of Planning, eHealth & Informatics Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Digital Technologies for the Effective Allocation of Healthcare

Dr. Dhesi Raja

Dr. Raja started by describing the digital health frameworks of governments in the Asia-Pacific region. For example, about 2.5 billion people in this area are at risk of exposure to the dengue or Zika virus, with 1.3 billion USD being spent to fight dengue and 3.5 billion USD to fight Zika. Although many patients have contracted an infectious disease, the public health response, which accounts for only 3.9% of Malaysia's national surveillance system, remains focused on predictive analysis. Basically, global health has been reacting to contain the disease rather than to mitigate it from happening. Dr. Raja created an AI startup called AIME (Artificial Intelligence in Medical Epidemiology), which has developed an AI analysis system that can predict dengue outbreaks up to 3 months in advance based on other related data such as dengue infection status and meteorological conditions. AIME was tested during the Rio Olympic Games in 2016 with an accuracy of around 84%. AIME realized that this health service needed to be democratized, so it launched a mobile app to ensure that the service would be accessible to all.

Dr. Raja emphasized that to achieve SDG 3.8, "Universal Health Coverage", digital technology should be used to achieve patient-centric healthcare rather than healthcare facilities. Looking at the shifts in healthcare today, new businesses are more concentrated in fields of noncommunicable diseases and aging society than traditional infectious diseases. In terms of treatment methods, a new model, "Uberization of health", has emerged, which shifts hospital-centric care to patient-centric care. Regardless of how AI will be used in these healthcare shifts, providing patient-centric care should be a fundamental principle. We have to strengthen our focus on infectious disease, the emergence of this microbes are unprecedented.

Challenges for the Public Sector in Using AI Solutions

Dr. Raja then introduced the situation of IT utilization in each sector, based on the survey results of the ASEAN Analytics Exchange (ADAX). Progress in the use of IT in healthcare has been considerably slower than that in the fintech or retail field due to complicated policies and regulations. However, as healthcare costs are squeezed by

rising medical expenses and aging populations, healthcare is also expected to be reformed through the use of new technologies. Specific measures for healthcare reform include building a digital platform of health care information, IoT convergence and the use of mobile devices to improve access to healthcare. The public sector needs to make guidelines, laws and policies that can be adapted to these new healthcare reforms.

In terms of a situational analysis of digital health initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region, most ministries of health do not have a registration mechanism for innovative online healthcare services because they do not know how to regulate or operate such mechanisms. So, the Malaysian government has attempted to implement soft laws for providers to rapidly create a safe and efficient environment for AI and/or blockchain. They have also shared this soft guideline method with Indonesia and neighbouring countries. What is important for government to drive innovation is to have good leadership and excess capacity building, policy building and regulatory framework building. For the government sector to start doing these things, they should be open to private sector involvement. For example, the Singaporean government ensures that bureaucrats provide an AI solution as a yearly performance indicator. It is important that key decision-makers understand AI solutions and what the private sector is trying to bring in. As a next step, we need to build a health data warehouse that integrates and analyzes health data to achieve a more efficient healthcare system based on corporation with the private sector.

Brief Presentation from Dr. Urvashi Aneja, Associate Fellow, Asia-Pacific Programme, Chatham House

Challenges for Healthcare Innovation in India

Dr. Urvashi Aneja

Dr. Aneja pointed out that India is like two countries, in that it has highly skilled professionals who provide a lot of innovation as well as a massive amount of socioeconomic inequality. There are three main problems in the Indian healthcare sector: quality, affordability and accessibility. About 2.2% of the government budget, representing 1.4% of the GDP, is for healthcare, which is one of the lowest rates in South Asia. This means the population is greatly dependent on the private healthcare sector, which reaches about 70% of the urban population and 63% of the rural population. However, a large portion of private healthcare is small, informal and unaccredited, and the high cost of private hospitals can push many people back into poverty.

The Indian government recognizes the potential of an AI strategy for healthcare to offer various benefits, and a huge amount of venture capital and other investment funds have been ploughed into the healthcare sector. According to Dr. Aneja's research, AI in healthcare is currently being used for process optimization, medical R&D and training, disease diagnosis, patient-facing applications like chatbots and IoT solutions for monitoring patients. The government is also trying to create a national repository of health data to establish an AI ecosystem for healthcare. However, health data in India are fragmented and not centralized. Especially private hospitals in India have very poor digitalization practices, for example, they do not have computers in a hospital. In addition, sociocultural community or religious norms can prevent patients from accessing healthcare facilities. AI typically relies on historical data, but the historical data in India are not representative, and the open data sources used by many startups may not be directly applicable to the general population.

Risks of the AI Lifecycle: Development, Adoption and Deployment

Dr. Aneja structured the AI lifecycle as development, adoption and deployment and indicated the risks of each stage in an Indian context. First, one of the major challenges of AI development is access to data. Because there is no centralized healthcare database, digitalization practices are not well developed and the historical data that AI relies on is scarce. Cost is also a risk factor in the development phase. AI solutions must be developed in local languages in order to access rural populations in India. Because building AI solutions can be very expensive and multilingualism can increase the cost, development costs are a heavy burden on IT companies. Second, because of the lack of a stable digital infrastructure, AI solutions are mostly adopted in large private hospitals, not in rural areas. Finally, a major risk of the deployment stage is the protection of personal privacy. Currently, there are cases where the anonymization of personal data fails because of the many ways to identify a particular individual from the data. Several surveys have found that patients are not comfortable sharing their health data with private companies because of concerns that their data will be used inappropriately. Although the benefits of AI in the healthcare field are substantial, so are the risks. Therefore, the accountability of AI solutions is crucial to its implementation, it is important to create an assistive system that helps healthcare professionals understand fully the decisions provided by AI. These challenges for AI are related not only to medical issues, but also to social and cultural issues. For this reason, when we are thinking about AI in healthcare, the point is thinking of it more broadly, for example, by considering public health systems such as disease surveillance, hospital operations and data protection frameworks, rather than thinking about personalized care only.

Panel Discussion

Key Points and Public–Private Partnership to Accelerate Innovation

(From left) Mr. Koshiba, Dr. Aneja, and Dr. Raja

Both panelists discussed the key points of innovation in healthcare. Dr. Raja mentioned that innovations should revolve around “value-based healthcare” instead of “volume-based healthcare”. This concept has achieved some positive impacts that have increased quality of care and satisfaction with care at lower costs. Dr. Aneja pointed out that the way to maximize the potential of new technologies is to ensure we are addressing the diseases affecting most of the world’s population rather than spending large amounts of money on creating commercial products such as skincare cream. It is essential to prevent new technologies from creating new social inequities. Also, to sustain these innovations, we need a properly structured financial model that benefits investors and IT companies.

To accelerate these innovations, public–private partnership (PPP) is key. The Malaysian government is building a dialogue with the private sector to find ways to help it build new business models and encourage doctors to adopt new technologies. In addition, the knowledge gap between the public and private sectors needs to be filled, because it may pose a regulatory risk for implementation. A good way to bridge this gap is to select two or three bureaucratic candidates in the Malaysian government to join a junior or preliminary data science course for learning

how to use data meaningfully. Thailand is moving fast in terms of PPP and have already set up a digital health park driven by the Minister of Health in collaboration with Phillips and General Electric. This digital park aims to become a digital platform to develop digitization programs that connect startups, investors and government agencies. Promoting PPP is therefore important for improving healthcare systems.

Concerns about AI Ethics

The discussion around AI is increasingly focused on the question of ethics through AI rapid development. Some ethical risks exist around privacy and the misuse of data, the concentration of power among large tech companies and the creation of new value in AI development. Both panelists agreed that a regulatory framework is needed to guide ethical principles. A number of tech companies are currently trying to develop technological solutions such as fairness, accountability and transparency initiatives. However, such a tool is not enough to guide ethical principles, and the state needs to step in and apply strong regulations. In a few countries, policy makers have already developed an AI ethics committee and regulatory framework. Because few AI experts are in the government, a more collaborative approach with the private sector is needed to provide an adequate regulatory framework.

Session 2
AI and Education: Future of Work

Session 2, which featured "AI, education and the future of work", was moderated by Ms. Marjorie Buchser, Head of Innovation Partnerships and Digital Society at Chatham House, and looked specifically at SDG 4, "Quality of Education", and SDG 8, which focuses on "Decent work and Economic growth". She explained that transitions in human history have always come with some element of pain and inequality, and that most of the population believes that most of the new jobs will be neither better nor as interesting. So, the topic of this session was what actions can be taken in the future. Panelists from AI startups shared their experiences about these topics.

Ms. Marjorie Buchser

Brief Presentation from Mr. Sherif Elsayed-Ali, Director of Partnerships, AI for Good

Future of Work Affected by Four Factors

"AI for Good" is a startup focusing on AI applications ranging from support for AI prioritization to the development of custom models. The company also focuses on explicit public benefits and developmental challenges such as applications for climate change and the environment. In terms of the future of work, we should take into consideration a variety of factors such as education, social policies, business incentives and the adoption of AI technologies.

As for education, a key point is that children should be taught useful things for the future, such as how technology works rather than how to use technology. Because technology is changing so rapidly, it is important for children to learn the mechanism and architecture of machines and software systems. People who are continuously evolving their skills and learning new things will struggle less in the age of AI.

Mr. Sherif Elsayed-Ali

In terms of social policies and business incentives, we should think not about job replacement through AI automation but job augmentation. The replacement of jobs due to industrial innovation has occurred throughout history. Changes in people's lifestyles due to changes in jobs and working styles raise questions about how society can incentivize desired social outcomes. The growth of freelance employment in the gig economy is affecting the welfare of workers and eliminating worker protection. It is important to ensure the presence of a social safety net, such as unemployment benefits, and to provide meaning to people's lives that meets the desired outcomes in each culture. As to the adoption of AI technologies, Mr. Elsayed-Ali quoted David Autor, co-chair of MIT's taskforce, as follows: "We tend to overstate the extent of machines substituting human labour. We ignore that the two together often increase productivity, raise earnings." In other words, in the future of work, it is expected that humans and AI will cooperate to work more efficiently.

Necessary Collaboration between Humans and AI

Traditional systems were designed based on simple rules: if x, then y. On the other hand, recent advanced AI systems are hardly designed at all because they utilize deep learning, where the software defines the features of a system or operation and makes decisions or predictions. Such software can recognize and identify specific things but cannot understand what these things are. Although it is assumed that AI will replace most human jobs, the reality is that a lot of human interaction and modification is still needed to devise a clear strategy over time. So, AI will create a lot of jobs around that ecosystem to make sure that these AI systems are well deployed. We can get the best value and outcomes when humans and AI collaborate in their own specialty areas. People are skilled at things like creativity, social and emotional intelligence, leadership and accountability in using AI, whereas AI can do things very quickly and deal with huge amounts of data and complex operations. So, rather than simply replacing humans, AI can augment and empower the workforce.

Brief Presentation from Mr. Satoshi Yamawaki, CEO, Castalia

Development of AI Technologies in Education

Mr. Satoshi Yamawaki

Castalia is an IT company that focuses on education and learning using social networks, mobile devices and machine learning. Its three main businesses involve operating the mobile learning platform "Goocus", providing coding and programming education and building education systems based on these technologies. Through experiences in providing coding education in African countries, Mr. Yamawaki realized that this education is a way to improve children's lives. Coding can give children new experiences related to "STEM" (Science,

Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics). Education is a strong skill that can serve as a weapon to survive in a future that is moving from the age of the industrial revolution to the age of AI revolution.

Recent years have seen a change from voice communication to text communication, such as chat. This has led to concerns that AI can easily invade our communication when we are using chat. We therefore have to handle this issue ourselves, and Castalia emphasizes developing “IA” (intelligent automation or intelligent application) alongside AI, where IA refers to using efficient process management to orchestrate systems and tasks. Mr. Yamawaki also mentioned that the relationship between AI and education must be optimized by IA, meaning that education systems should adopt AI technologies properly to achieve the most positive impact under the control of people.

Impact of the AI Paradigm Shift

Mr. Yamawaki discussed four key points of the paradigm shift in the AI era. First, education and skills training will still be necessary in the future. Because AI has the potential to change the shape of education, it is crucial for people to learn those human strengths that AI cannot conquer. Second, people may become polarized – those who use AI and those who are used by AI through AI development. The former will introduce new concepts into working styles, so education should be changed to suit these new styles. Third, a new social protection framework may be needed worldwide as a result of the penetration of technology and social transactions. Lastly, future job opportunities are related to the phase of social development in each country. AI adoption can mean a totally different thing in developing countries as compared with developed countries and it can transform work substantially. This will add new technology-based value to our lives in the future.

Panel Discussion

Risk of Increased Social Inequality Due to AI

Technology tends to highlight social prejudices and biases, and there is a risk that advancements will increase inequality further to affect society. Although AI is a big driver of inequality, it is one of many drivers in this complex world. AI will not change and control everything in society. Only some tasks or specific tasks that are currently being done by humans will become part of AI systems, and these will be carried out automatically. The point of the question about social inequality is not the adoption of AI but the social policies surrounding it, such as the creation and distribution of wealth and how society ensures that people’s well-being increases over time for as many people as possible. Also, other sectors of the economy have been driving inequality, such as heavy industry, the oil industry and the financial industry. The technology industry has also played a role. Therefore, the risk of inequality with AI may be a matter of economic and social policy. In addition, for a broad range of people to realize a broad range of ideas, the use of AI must be open. Everyone must have the right to share in the benefits of AI equally, and those without knowledge of AI should not lose out.

Will Humanity Maintain an Edge over Machines?

Although AI systems will be able to outperform humans in some fields, we humans have a set of skills that robots or AI systems will never be able to acquire, such as creativity and understanding emotions. Today, facial recognition systems that are trained to read human emotions are being developed, and although these are still very

limited right now, we are moving toward the development of cognitive robots, or cognitive systems, that will be able to interact with humans in a way that is much more human. Also, we have been affected by our physical environment through the use of machines and tools, so within the next 200 years, humans may be very different and live in a completely different world. Mr. Elsayed-Ali emphasized that we need to be deliberate, conscious and purposeful about where we want our societies to go, rather than just letting things happen and being passive about it. Therefore, it is very important to keep in mind that societies should decide where they want to go and be deliberate about that. Mr. Yamawaki pointed out that a better direction for society would be humans and AI working as part of a cooperative system. We can expect a good relationship to be established between humans and AI, where AI will help humans realize a society that can demonstrate human abilities and creativity.

Program and Speakers

Opening Remarks

Champa Patel

Head of the Asia-Pacific Programme at Chatham House

Dr. Champa Patel became Head of the Asia-Pacific Programme at Chatham House in September 2017. Before joining Chatham House she was most recently the Regional Director for South Asia and South East Asia and Pacific Offices for Amnesty International, responsible for managing the research, campaigns, media and advocacy for the region. Prior to Amnesty she worked in public health for almost a decade, focused on children at-risk, refugees, asylum seekers and internal trafficking. She is a Visiting Practitioner/External Examiner at the University of York, a honorary Professor at the University of Nottingham and on the Editorial Board of Human Rights Quarterly.

Keynote Speech

Digital Societies and Achieving the SDGs: Opportunities and Challenges

Jennifer Zhu Scott

Founder/CEO of Theta AI, Associate Fellow of Asia-Pacific Programme at Chatham House and Founding Principal of Radian Partners

Ms. Jennifer Zhu Scott is an entrepreneur and investor focusing on AI, blockchain and other deep tech. She is a frequent keynote speaker and opinion writer on AI, blockchain, data ownership, energy innovations, and China macroeconomics. She is listed in the Forbes World's Top 50 Women in Tech in 2018 and is a China Fellow of Aspen Institute. She serves the World Economic Forum's Future of Blockchain Council as a council member and has co-authored numerous white papers and reports on the topic. Jennifer was honored by World Economic Forum as a Young Global Leader in 2013 and is also a tech columnist for Caixin Global. She studied Applied Mathematics and Computer Science in Sichuan University in China and Finance in her Master's degree at Manchester University. She has also completed public policy and leadership programmes at Harvard Kennedy School, Yale University, Oxford University, and Princeton University.

Session 1

AI and Healthcare: Innovations, Learnings and Opportunities in the Asia-Pacific Region

Dhesi Baha Raja

Deputy Director of Planning, eHealth & Informatics Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Dr. Dhesi Baha Raja is a Public Health Medicine Specialist who is passionate about data science and machine learning. He completed his Masters in Public Health Medicine, Doctorate in Health Informatics and pursued his graduate studies in (GSP) Exponential Technology in Silicon Valley, California. Currently, he has been appointed as Deputy Director of Planning, eHealth & Informatics Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia. One of Dr. Raja's key contribution to Malaysia was the Data Managing tool & Health Information Technology Program that organizes birth data, immunization coverage & tracks high risks pregnancies in real time. The technology has been implemented in more than 50 hospitals and 800 health clinics in Malaysia. Globally, he won first prize for the Global Impact Competition in Singularity University and co-founded AIME which develops an accurate dengue outbreak prediction platform. This invention was selected as the top 5 projects in Silicon Valley, California. He was chosen by Forbes International as the Top 40 World Changers and other notable awards. Recently he was seen as a leader in health innovations and was awarded as the Top 10

Exceptional Scientist by the United Nations during the recent 2016 UN General Assembly.

Urvashi Aneja

Co-Founder & Director, Tandem Research

Dr. Urvashi Aneja is Founding Director of Tandem Research. She works on the governance and sociology of emerging technology; southern partnerships for humanitarian and development assistance; and the power and politics of global civil society. Urvashi is also Associate Fellow at Chatham House and a columnist for the Indian Express. She has a PhD from the Department of Politics & International Relations, University of Oxford. Previously, she was Associate Professor of International Relations at the OP Jindal Global University and Research Fellow at the Observer Research Foundation.

Moderator

Michikazu Koshiba

General Manager, Social Impact Partnership Business Dept.,

Head, Center on Global Health Architecture, Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting

Around 15 years ago, he started his career in International Development and Humanitarian Relief fields as an INGO worker. Serving as a staff for disaster-affected community, the concept of “sustainability” and multi-stakeholder approach became the essential value for his career.

Shaping his career as a consultant to dedicate his life to CSV (Creating Shared Value)-related business, especially on global health from the mid-2000s, he has worked with scores of established corporations and startups in Japan, as well as with the financial community, industry bodies, government, the media, NGOs, academia.

Since 2016, He established an action-oriented P3 consortium called “Access to Health” where the members are focusing on how to make contribution to global health including Infectious Diseases, Nutrition, NCDs, Maternal and Child Health to build new partnerships, create new innovative projects/businesses/products, and mobilize resources and advocate policy changes for individual and global progress. Especially, the development and promotion of digital health technologies and access and delivery such as reform on public procurement mechanism are currently key projects.

Now he is playing a role as a facilitator and coordinator for various stakeholders, working as the HEAD, Center on Global Health Architecture, MITSUBISHI UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd.

Session 2

AI and Education: Future of Work

Sherif Elsayed-Ali

Director of Partnerships, AI for Good

Sherif Elsayed-Ali heads Element AI’s AI for Good program, which brings Element AI’s deep expertise in machine learning to help solve environmental, humanitarian and human rights. Formerly, Sherif founded Amnesty Tech, which leads Amnesty International’s work on the impact of technology on human rights and the potential uses of new technologies to advance human rights protection. He held a number of other positions at Amnesty, including as director of global issues and global head of refugee and migrants’s rights. He was also previously co-chair of the World Economic Forum's Global Future Council on human rights and technology, and a fellow at the Carr Center for Human Rights at Harvard Kennedy School. Sherif studied engineering and international law at the American University in Cairo and has a master in public administration from Harvard Kennedy School.

Satoshi Yamawaki

CEO, Castalia

Graduated from Kokugakuin University in Japan. After studying at an English language education company, studied abroad in New York. Worked at Radio Pacific Japan (Los Angeles, CA), producing programs with a media mix of online and FM radio. After working as Marketing and Sales Director for U.S. Japan Business News Inc. (New York), he established Busium Inc. in New York in 2000. In April 2005, he moved to Tokyo with the relocation of the headquarters and engaged in online audio content sales business. Founded Castalia Co., Ltd. and assumed the company's representative director.

Moderator

Marjorie Buchser

Executive Director, Digital Society Initiative

Ms. Marjorie Buchser leads the Digital Society Initiative at Chatham House. Prior to Chatham House, Marjorie was a senior strategist at purpose where she developed various campaigns related to digital inclusion, climate change and migration for the public and the private sectors. She also worked as an associate director and global leadership fellow at the World Economic Forum in Geneva and New York where she led the organisation's digital innovation projects and managed the Technology Pioneer Programme. Marjorie received an Master of Arts (MA) in Comparative and International Studies from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETHZ) as well as an MA in Political and Social Sciences from the Université of Lausanne. She also advises the Democracy Club, a non-partisan organisation committed to improving democracy through digitalisation and transparency.