



**WORLD LEADER IN AI WORLD SOCIETY**

# **2022 World Leader in AI World Society Award**





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## **Ambassador Amandeep Singh Gill, Under - Secretary - General and United Nations Envoy on Technology.**

*‘A pioneer of international cooperation on the governance of artificial intelligence (AI), a passionate advocate of inclusive, responsible and collaborative applications of data and AI to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and United Nations Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology’*

Ambassador Amandeep Singh Gill is Under-Secretary-General and United Nations Envoy on Technology. He leads the UN’s efforts on digital cooperation. He was previously Executive Director and Co-Lead of the UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation that presented a field-shaping report “Age of Digital Interdependence” in June 2019. Prior to joining the United Nations in 2018, he served as an Ambassador for India.

As a diplomat, Ambassador Gill led the negotiations on regulating the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in lethal autonomous weapons systems in Geneva from 2017-2018. The principles and building blocks adopted under his chairmanship by 125 countries by consensus are an important contribution to ensuring that international humanitarian law continues to apply to AI systems and humans remain accountable for life and death decisions by machines. Subsequently, he was part of the group of global experts that put together a draft Recommendation on the Ethics of AI at UNESCO, which has since been adopted by the UNESCO membership in November 2021. He helped set up the first Task Force on AI for India’s Socio-Economic Transformation in 2017. His research and writings as Professor at the Graduate Institute of Geneva have contributed to a greater appreciation of the digital divide and the need to democratize the AI opportunity for all countries and regions. He has forcefully argued that inclusive, responsible, and collaborative use of data and AI can accelerate progress on the sustainable development goals (SDGs). As inaugural CEO of the International Digital Health and AI Research Collaborative (I-DAIR), a multistakeholder initiative based in Geneva, he helped focus attention on access to cutting edge research on digital health and artificial intelligence for clinical researchers, policy makers and patients, particularly in small States and the Global South.

Amandeep Gill studied Electronics and Electrical Communications at Panjab Engineering College, Chandigarh. He worked as a telecom engineer briefly before joining the Indian Foreign Service in 1992 and serving in Geneva, Tehran, Sri Lanka, and at headquarters, including as Director General for Disarmament and International Security Affairs. He has a post-graduate diploma in French language and history from Geneva University and a Doctorate in international learning from King’s College, London. He is a published poet and brings a unique transdisciplinary perspective to questions of technology policy and governance.



## Remarks of Governor Michael Dukakis Honoring Ambassador Amandeep Gill 2022 World Leader in AI World Society Award

Harvard University, Loeb House,  
November 22, 2022

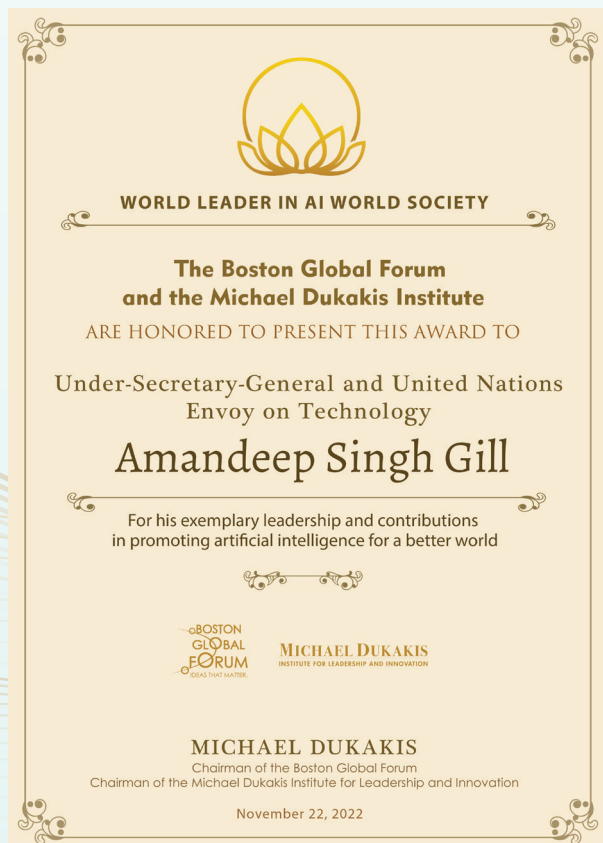
I am pleased to announce that this year's recipient of the Boston Global Forum's World Leader in AI World Society Award is Amandeep Gill, the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology.

Amandeep Gill joined the India foreign service in 1992, serving with distinction in Iran, Sri Lanka, and Switzerland before being appointed Head of the Disarmament and International Security Affairs Division of India's Ministry of External Affairs in 2013. Four years later, he was appointed India's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

In 2017, Ambassador Gill helped establish India's National Task Force on Artificial Intelligence and subsequently contributed to the drafting of UNESCO's AI ethics guidelines. His entry into the UN came as Executive Director of the Secretariat of the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation, which led to his appointment as Envoy. Upon naming him as Envoy, the UN described Ambassador Gill as **"A thought leader on digital technology, [who] brings to the position a deep knowledge of digital technologies coupled with a solid understanding of how to leverage the digital transformation responsibly and inclusively for progress on the Sustainable Development Goals."**

He has brought to the position insights he has gained as the Project Director and CEO of the International Digital Health & AI Research Collaborative based at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva. That initiative seeks to promote responsible AI research and accountable use of digital technology.

Ambassador Gill holds a bachelor's degree in Electronics and Electrical Communications, an Advanced Diploma in French History and Language, and a PhD in Nuclear Learning in Multilateral Forums from King's College London. Ambassador Gill embodies the commitment to the responsible use of AI and digital technology that has defined the Boston Global Forum's work. It gives me great pleasure to honor him today with the Boston Global Forum's World Leader in AI World Society Award and Global Enlightenment Leader Title.







## Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech by Ambassador Amandeep Gill

Harvard University, Loeb House, November 22, 2022

Here is transcript of the Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech 2022 of Ambassador Gill, please see video to get full of his speech:

“Thank you very much for honoring me today.  
Dear Tom, Tuan, ladies and gentlemen,

It's a pleasure to be here at Harvard to spend some time with you and talk about digital technologies and the issues that they pose for our societies, our economies, and our political systems, whether national or international. I'm deeply honored by this award, which I think should rightfully go to all those who are toiling away in our academic institutions, in multi-stakeholder forums, in multi-sectoral forums to get a better understanding of the impact of these technologies across the three pillars of the UN— Peace and Security human rights, and of course development, and are working together, often unacknowledged, often in obscurity to reinforce international cooperation around these technologies.

Powerful technologies have been around for a while. We have in the 20th century dealt with the power of fission and fusion, often not in very successful ways. We've dealt with space technologies. We can envision technologies coming from the biological domain. What is perhaps different is that digital technologies are coming more and more from the private sector. Their development has not been shaped as much by government intervention or by public institutions, as has been the case with other powerful technologies.

The other thing that we must keep in mind when we talk about digital technologies and Artificial Intelligence Systems (AIS) is the way in which they cross borders. They have transportability, in fact, like no other technology does. So, a small app in a remote location, if it is the right



kind of moment, the right kind of user interface, can scale to global proportions in no time and reach anywhere and, through social media platforms, through other digital means, impact the consciousness of billions around the world. So that's what's different about these technologies.

And when it comes to artificial intelligence, and we have some experts in the room, what's different is not that we are dealing with something that's beyond the current paradigm of computer science, of dealing with information in zeros and ones, but it's just a different way of putting data, outcomes, and code together. So, imagine in the past, we used a code with data to get to some outcomes. But with artificial intelligence the outcome is that it comes together with data to determine the code which becomes a model, which can then interact with new datasets to come up with insights. So, it's an interesting reversal of the earlier paradigm, at least with the current generation of artificial intelligence technologies. And this is where the power lies.

You can deal with datasets that are simply impossible for humans to deal with. So, if you look at financial transactions in today's markets, the speed, the volume and the shared variety of data that's out there, it's impossible for either humans or traditional computing systems to handle. So, you have to rely on artificial intelligence. So that's the source of their power. And we've seen this power demonstrated first in the marketplace. Companies, such as Google and Meta, look at our data across a variety of devices across platforms and are able to get insights from that and place ads or other proposals before us that they capture our attention. There are actions and entire business models with huge market capitalization which have been created on that basis.

The power of these technologies is seeping into other domains as well. Take Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems where AIS comes in to help select targets to go through petabytes data whether it's coming from video feeds from drones or something else or multitude of sensors in the battle space can then help what planners decide which target to engage in and how. So, when conflict is taking place at warp speed, when you have a battlefield that is confusing to say the least and when you don't have the kind of connectivity that you have been used to from the battlefield of the past. Then AI steps to select targets.

Sometimes it allows them to make autonomous decisions about life and death, an issue that the U.N Secretary General is very, very concerned about and has stated quite early on that we should not allow machines to make decisions on their own to take life or inflict pain. Humans should remain accountable, should remain responsible for those decisions and the application of international humanitarian law, international national human rights law should not be obstructed just because machines are capable of being delegated some of these functions by us.

So, I just gave you a few examples to illustrate the power of these technologies. Yes, the potential for good is there. We see challenges today, such as the climate challenge, the green transition from a take, make and waste economy to a circular economy. All these challenges cannot be handled without data, without artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies. So, what we need to get to a place where we can get a handle on this, where we can prevent the misuse but at the same time maximize the opportunities for good, maximize the potential of these technologies to contribute to the international

community's sustainable development goals, those 17 goals, from Zero Hunger and no Poverty all the way to conserving our Global Commons.

I think the first thing we need to do is to make sure that the opportunity space is democratized. Today you have close to 3 billion people who are not connected to the internet, and even those who are connected often cannot afford connectivity in a meaningful way. They connect to devices which give them only a narrow window onto the digital world. The content that's available to them is not in their languages. It's not meaningful. It's not empowering enough. When it comes to data, those who are left out of the data economy are the ones who are contributing data. They do not benefit from data.

And when it comes to AI, and its application that is at the junction of digital and other sciences, you see the divisions even more starkly. So, all of Africa contributes less than one percent to patents and research publications on digital health and AI. And within Africa, a single country contributes 75% of that. So this is the extent of the divide at the data and AI end when it comes to some countries. And, mind you, this is not limited to the developing countries alone. Even in richer countries, you see many countries getting left behind by the data and AI Revolution. So the digital divide is not only about internet connectivity, it extends all the way to data. And if we are not mindful about it today, if we don't address it today, you will have a yawning gap between the haves and the have-nots in the future.

So, a few people who design the algorithms would use data to maximize value for themselves. And this is not just a morally untenable position. It's also practically dangerous. If you don't have diversity, in terms of datasets in terms of contributions to our digital future, we are likely to be running more risks than we should. Just take the gender divide issue. If today, we have certain problems in the tech domain, just imagine if there have been more women designing these two technologies 20 years back. Would we have seen the same kind of business models today? I doubt very much. So, lack of diversity is the practical risk for assets, it's not just a modelling question.

The other thing that we need to get right if we want to maximize the opportunity and minimize misuse is governance. We have a live example today. The collapse of the FDX Empire, the Crypto exchange. So, when three Regulators coming from three different domains are asked what they were doing, the answer was an awkward silence because this thing actually fell between three stools. And you cannot just say that, you know, these are offshore companies and laws of the land do not extend there. If the law of one of the most powerful countries on the planet cannot extend to these business models, you can imagine what might be happening elsewhere.

So, at the national level, we have this ambiguity. We have the base of technology, this famous pacing problem between tech and policy, where regulators are using 19th century tools or 20th century mindsets to deal with some of these issues at the international level just as these things fall between schools in the national domains. Internationally they just fall at the borders because we are not used to cooperating on digital Technologies. And increasingly there's a nationalist tone on these technologies from supply chains to manufacturing chips. And it's not just an East West tissue. Even within the West, you see a competition between the EU and the US and sometimes even within Europe. So, there is a degree of beggar thy neighbour nationalist positions and these are preventing international cooperation on the governance of these technologies.



And then, in terms of our mindsets, what we learned today is lifecycle approaches to these technologies. Because you simply cannot at one point say “I will now sit back and just deal with some compliance issues.” Because what you see is data coming out of certain contexts, contributing to the AI models, the models then coming out with certain outcomes in that particular context. And what is developed inside the sandbox when it scales and is taken to society at large or the marketplace at large sometimes has a different impact than what it had in the original sandbox. So, unless you have a lifecycle approach, unless you look all the way from the context to the data, training data to the AI systems, and to their impact, you cannot handle their implications.

So some governments and some market regulators are looking at these issues. For instance, they are looking at smart regulation that combines competition policy and consumerism to deal with these issues. They are looking at getting together in the industry and getting together with civil society and academia to have more of a joint approach. But this is something that is very patchy at this point in time and needs to be done in a more coordinated manner. Otherwise, we will lose the trust of the public in technologies, and without trust we will not be able to scale, we would not be able to have the kind of digital transformation that we wish for.

I think we have an interactive session planned, so I'd like to end my remarks by speaking a little bit about a process that has started at the United Nations. A few years back, Secretary General Antonio Guterres, who has a deep interest in technology, and is actually a former student of this discipline, started a discussion around digital cooperation. He felt that there was insufficient cooperation across domains. Sometimes the tech issue is just discussed by technologists. We don't have enough social scientists in the room, ethicists, designers, artists, poets, people with a different perspective. At the end of the day, it's humans we are speaking about so it's not just code. And he also felt that there was insufficient cooperation across borders, so he started a discussion on digital cooperation. And that discussion is now moving into a digital commons discussion just as we've had other global commons in the past, such as the maritime domain where the seas have been regulated, either through customary international law, or instruments such as the UN Convention on the Law of The Sea, or the outer space domain where outer space is supposed to be the province of all mankind and there are specific conventions that regulate how you send astronauts up in space or how you recover objects that fall toward the earth. So just like those models, the digital domain itself can be treated as the commons.

There are pirates and buccaneers who take advantage of opportunities, who indulge in ransomware, exploitation of children on the dark web and many other abuses. Therefore, we need guardians; we need certain rules of the road for these commons. And just like in the past, some of these commons were turned into private clubs and so they're not truly commons available to the community. We face a similar problem today with the digital domain, the exclusion of democratic opportunity from everyone. So, we need guardrails for the digital commons. And the Secretary General has called for a “Summit of the Future” in 2024, at which one of the six key topics would be the digital commons. And a proposal has been made for a global digital compact, a kind of charter if you will, that brings us together; that helps us address this problem of things falling between stools or things stopping at borders. And not enough coordination, not enough alignment on approaches to digital technologies across borders.

The General Assembly of the Member States of the United Nations will need to come together to approve that proposal and the process has just started under the leadership of the Assembly President who has appointed two co-facilitators, the Permanent Representatives of Sweden and Rwanda, to lead that process. And my office has been entrusted with supporting them on this two-year journey to the global digital compact.

A very important aspect of this journey is that it's a multi-stakeholder journey even though these discussions will come to a conclusion at the summit of the future which is an intergovernmental process. The digital domain is multi-stakeholder so the private sector, academia, civil society and technological innovators have to contribute and have to be also part of the implementation of the global digital compact. It's not enough for governments alone to agree on this and then apply it in their own practice. This has to be landed in the practice of the private sector as well.

There is a consultation phase that we have just embarked on and these consultations have to be diverse; have to be inclusive. I was in Malta recently where nearly 100 people of different ages and different backgrounds came together for a very interesting, very insightful conversation. I go to Ethiopia next week, We must bring in new and emerging geographies of innovation in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and they have to be part of the conversation. Civil Society partners have come together to run their own consultation processes with the disabled, with women, with LGBTQ communities and others who often don't get a voice when it comes to these intergovernmental negotiations. So, I would like to invite you today to bring forward some interesting ideas and contribute to this process, and host your own consultations. If you can, work with us so that we leave no voice behind; so that we can work together for an open, free, secure and inclusive digital future----- for all.”



<https://youtu.be/gS7u5PJmGmU>





## Speech of Prime Minister Zlatko Lagumdžija Harvard University, Loeb House, November 22, 2022

I am honored to be part of a great team while learning, expanding and understanding about new horizons through rich and enlightening dialogue that Governor Dukakis has been assembling with Tuans big footprint on the Boston Global Forum platform in the last decade.

It is a great pleasure to be part of this two-day BGF 10th Anniversary Conference and listen to the Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech by Amandeep Gill, the UN SG Envoy on Technology. Governor Dukakis, Ambassador Gill – congratulations for your work and passion for Remaking the World – Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment.

Allow me to underline some thoughts about our common work so far on Manifesto “AIWS Actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment” that is based on the AIWS model whose core and pillars were introduced last year in the book “Remaking the World – Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment”.

Creating an Age of Global Enlightenment vision have to be based on peace, dignity, equality and sustainable development on a healthy planet on a road to fulfilling SDGs while protecting the standards and human values encapsulated in Universal Declaration Human Rights adopted by UN General Assembly in Paris on December 10, 1948 and of the Social Contract for the AI Age (SCAI).

We know that such a big and important set of goals require building a borderless data infrastructure, creating opportunities for all individuals, businesses, and organizations to co-create new values, new products and services that are prosperous, high efficiency, faster, smarter, as a prerequisite for connecting data infrastructure, commercial transactions and development.

But from the very beginning it is important to point out that every country is welcomed but along the values and standards that are outlined in Manifesto. If a country meets the standards, it has to be welcomed and be connected to this data infrastructure, in order to create an economy where every citizen is an innovator. I consider Creating an education program called the Global Enlightenment Education Program (GEEP) for all individuals the most important element of a

shared future along the vision and values that we share and promote today. I am sure that organizations and individuals that commit to respect and apply SCAI standards can participate, and be supported with the GEEP program will be able to know how to build a home of creativity for themselves.

The creation and strengthening the Global Alliance for Digital Governance (GADG) which stands out to call, connect, and coordinate between the United Nations, governments of the four founding Pillars: US, Japan, India, and European Alliance (EA), an alliance including the EU, UK, and European countries that accept and apply SCAI standards is precondition for effective and efficient actions along our shared vision.

These governments have to join a United Nations led Artificial Intelligence International Accord (AIIA), and Global Digital Compact (GDC), and then implement it with maximum resources and support given for full inclusion of developing countries which are ready to share the values and standards we have built so far.

After so many inequalities and gaps in between the nation states and inside the nation states we should not allow the new inequalities creating some kind of Age of Global Enlightenment Divide - some kind of division in between two poles, two parallel, confronted, exclusive “Global” civilizations – Enlightened on one side and Left Behind or “Enlightened in waiting” on another side.

That is why Global Enlightenment Economy (GEE) and Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure (GEEI) have to respect and recognize contributions to society, to drive people and society with a focus not only on material and financial values, but also contribute to creating an Age of Global Enlightenment with peace, security, prosperity for every country, every people, and preventing extreme nationalism in any country.

I am among the ones that is today eager to hear more about this technology platform that is introduced in Alex Sandy Pentland's article "Building a New Economy: Data, AI, and Web3".

I am sure that Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure supported by the Global Enlightenment Polity and its knowledge platform, the Global System for Sustainable Development (GSSD) can be very instrumental in helping to solve some of the key connected societies problem - problem of disinformation, misinformation and the like. Then GEEI and GSSD will be good and solid platforms for politics and society of the Global Enlightenment Age – AIWS.

In this context let me conclude by sharing a few words about the Global Enlightenment Education Program (GEEP) intended to help remote, mountain, island areas, developing countries, whose vulnerable populations can easily learn and practice becoming innovators to master their lives in the Global Enlightenment Age.

But at the same time creating GEEI is an excellent platform and foundation to challenge disinformation and misinformation issues, by allowing GEEI to become a solid foundation to build Global Enlightenment politics and society: smarter, faster, more effective, more reliable, more sustainable, fulfilling a United Nations vision of digital trust and security. Ultimately the best way to be effective in solving disinformation and misinformation is to double down the truth. GEEI and



GEEP, Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure and Global Enlightenment Education Program, I clearly see as an Enlightened Truth Infrastructure for doubling down the truth in growing misinformation and disinformation pollution.

I will stop in here by thanking to Cameron Kerry and Nazli Choucri for their words on Manifesto, looking forward to listen Francesco Lapenta and at the same time being eager to hear some thoughts from distinguished colleagues Joan Donovan on misinformation and disinformation as well as Randall Davis on Knowledge-Based Systems in AI for an Age of Global Enlightenment – topics that are in core of our shared mission: Remaking the World – Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment.

AI International Accord (AIIA) supports the Global Digital Compact by defining the responsibilities of all participating groups (governments, industry, academia, science).

In other words it means support for the vision of United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.

“Building on the recommendations of the road map for digital cooperation (see UN document A/74/821), the United Nations, Governments, the private sector and civil society could come together as a multi-stakeholder digital technology track in preparation for a Summit of the Future to agree on a Global Digital Compact. This would outline shared principles for an open, free and secure digital future for all. Complex digital issues that could be addressed may include: reaffirming the fundamental commitment to connecting the unconnected; avoiding fragmentation of the Internet; providing people with options as to how their data is used; application of human rights online; and promoting a trustworthy Internet by introducing accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content. More broadly, the Compact could also promote regulation of artificial intelligence to ensure that this is aligned with shared global values.”



## Manifesto “AIWS Actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment”

Harvard University, Loeb House, November 22, 2022

### I. Fundamentals and Accompanying the United Nations:

Creating an Age of Global Enlightenment is based on the AIWS model whose core and pillars were introduced in the book “Remaking the World – Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment”.

#### 1. Global Enlightenment Economy and Politics:

Every person can be an innovator with foundation standards are Social Contract for the AI Age. Building a borderless data infrastructure, creating opportunities for all individuals, businesses, and organizations to co-create new values, new products and services that are prosperous, high efficiency, faster, smarter, but protecting the standards and human values of the United Nations, of the Social Contract for the AI Age (SCAI), this is a prerequisite for connecting data infrastructure, commercial transactions and development.

If a country does not meet the standards, it will not be connected. On this data infrastructure, to create an economy where every citizen is an innovator. Creating an education program called the Global Enlightenment Education Program (GEEP) for all individuals. Organizations that commit to respect and apply SCAI standards can participate, and be supported with the GEEP program to know how to build a home of creativity for themselves. Global Alliance for Digital Governance stands out to call, connect, and coordinate between the United Nations, governments of the Pillars: US, Japan, India, and European Alliance (EA), an alliance including the EU, UK, and European countries that accept and apply SCAI standards. These governments have to join a United Nations led AI International Accord, or Global Digital Compact, and then implement it with developing countries.

We call this economy the Global Enlightenment Economy. We call its infrastructure Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure (GEEI).



The Global Enlightenment Economy respects and recognizes contributions to society, to drive people and society with a focus not only on material and financial values, but also contribute to creating an Age of Global Enlightenment with peace, security, prosperity for every country, every people, and preventing extreme nationalism in any country. Contributions for this will be recognized as AIWS Rewards.

The Manifesto “AIWS Actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment” proposes actions and coordination to build Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure that enables interoperability across company and national boundaries, and designs Global Enlightenment Economy ecosystems of trusted data and AI that provide safe, secure, and human-centered services for everyone in need : only governments who sign and apply AIIA, Global Digital Compact in their countries, can join the Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure.

The Global Alliance for Digital Governance (GADG) will supervise and control implementing standards of SCAI, ensuring data and algorithms are not biased. We call this politics the Global Enlightenment Polity where all individuals can participate in policy deliberations, introduce new ideas. And contribute in all ways to the global wellbeing.

GADG can build an operating mechanism for Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure so that companies involved in building and connecting infrastructure cannot create a monopoly, and creates opportunities for start-ups, small and medium-sized enterprises, for each individual, to create an Ecology of the Global Enlightenment Economy. The technology platform is introduced in Alex Sandy Pentland's article "Building a New Economy: Data, AI, and Web3"

Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure supported by the Global Enlightenment Polity and its knowledge platform, the Global System for Sustainable Development (GSSD) can be very instrumental in helping to solve problems of disinformation, misinformation and the like. Then GEEI and GSSD will be good and solid platforms for politics and society of the Global Enlightenment Age – AIWS.

## **2. Global Enlightenment Education Program (GEEP)**

This is a program to help remote, mountain, island areas, developing countries, whose vulnerable populations can easily learn and practice becoming innovators to master their lives in the Global Enlightenment Age. The Global Enlightenment Education Program trains people in standards and norms of AIWS and encourages them to respect and recognize contributions to society, driving people and society not only to focus on material and financial values, but also contribute to creating an Age of Global Enlightenment with peace, security, prosperity for every country, every people, and preventing extreme nationalism in more powerful States. This program should be applied to advanced technologies such as AI, digital, blockchain and mobile.

**3. Solve Disinformation, Misinformation: Creating GEEI as an excellent platform and foundation to challenge misinformation and disinformation issues, allowing GEEI to become a solid foundation to build Global Enlightenment politics and society: smarter, faster, more effective, more reliable, more sustainable, fulfilling a United Nations vision of digital trust and security.**

**4. AI International Accord (AIIA) supports to Global Digital Compact: It defines the responsibilities of all participating groups (governments, industry, academia, science), it means support to the vision of United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.**

“Building on the recommendations of the road map for digital cooperation (see UN document A/74/821), the United Nations, Governments, the private sector and civil society could come together as a multi-stakeholder digital technology track in preparation for a Summit of the Future to agree on a Global Digital Compact. This would outline shared principles for an open, free and secure digital future for all. Complex digital issues that could be addressed may include: reaffirming the fundamental commitment to connecting the unconnected; avoiding fragmentation of the Internet; providing people with options as to how their data is used; application of human rights online; and promoting a trustworthy Internet by introducing accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content. More broadly, the Compact could also promote regulation of artificial intelligence to ensure that this is aligned with shared global values.”

## **II. Organizing and Actions:**

- AIWS Actions would connect companies in Boston and Massachusetts and in San Francisco and Silicon Valley to frame a kernel platform for Global Enlightenment Economy Infrastructure, then expand to centers of East Coast: New York, Washington DC, and West Coast: Seattle, Los Angeles. Global Alliance for Digital Governance would supervise building this pilot platform.
- Collaborate with MIT Open Learning for Global Enlightenment Education.
- Collaborate and work with MIT CyberPolitics and Global Order.
- Work with the pillars governments for AIIA and Global Digital Compact.

### **Organizing:**

- Global Enlightenment Leaders support and speak at Global Enlightenment Events
- Appoint leaders of programs, plans, initiatives, events, then collaborate with organizations, institutions, individual to establish programs, projects, plans, initiatives for goals.
- Name Michael Dukakis Leadership Fellows (for US, EU, South America countries) and Shinzo Abe Leadership Fellows (for Asia and Africa countries) to lead and manage programs, projects, plans, initiatives.
- Found the Global Enlightenment Club, an organization of Global Enlightenment Business Leaders, officially announce on December 12, 2022, website: [Enlight.club](https://enlight.club)



- Connect and collaborate with partners, alliances to organize events.
- Collaborate with MIT-Global System for Sustainable Development (GSSD) as the knowledge hub serving as platform for managing all data, knowledge, and information.

### **1. High Level Events:**

Set up high level meeting of BGF leaders, contributors, and leaders of partners, alliances of BGF with governments, congress of 4 pillars (US, European Alliance, Japan, India), and the United Nations, and big tech, big companies, top universities to discuss about 4 issues in part I.

Topics: Global Enlightenment Economy models, pilot projects, role and operation of Global Alliance for Digital Governance in control, supervise and manage risks, Global Enlightenment Education, Misinformation, Disinformation, Global Digital Compact, AIIA.

### **2. Mass and distinguished events:**

Organize Mass Events “Global Enlightenment Events” to encourage people and society have perception and support to create an Age of Global Enlightenment:

**World Leader in AIWS Award and Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech annually**

**Global Enlightenment Baseball Games with Red Sox at Fenway Park: 2023 Global Enlightenment Baseball Game to celebrate 90th birthday of Governor Michael Dukakis**

Then expand to football games in Massachusetts, and soccer games in Europe: Global Enlightenment Football Games, Global Enlightenment Soccer Games.

**Global Enlightenment Concert with Boston Symphony Orchestra at Boston Symphony Hall: 2023 Global Enlightenment Concert to celebrate 90th birthday of Governor Michael Dukakis**

Then to expand to symphony, philharmonic orchestras in Europe.

**Global Enlightenment for Peace at Vatican 20/9/2023**

**Global Enlightenment for Global Digital Compact at Hollywood**

**Global Enlightenment Education with MIT Open Learning**

**Global Enlightenment Knowledge with MIT Global System for Sustainable Development**

**Global Enlightenment Economy at MIT Connection Science**

**Global Enlightenment Economy at Stanford Digital Economy Lab**

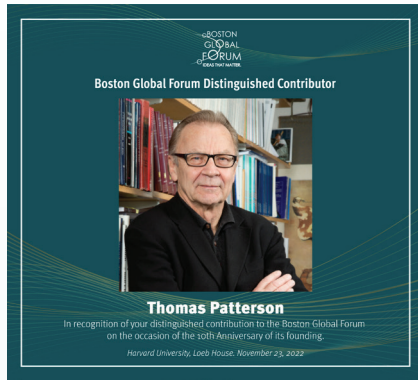
**Global Enlightenment for Digital Trust at Shorenstein Center, Harvard Kennedy School**

**Global Enlightenment for CyberPolitics and Global Order at MIT**

**Global Enlightenment Products, Services with Global Enlightenment Club**

**The book 2023: Actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment**

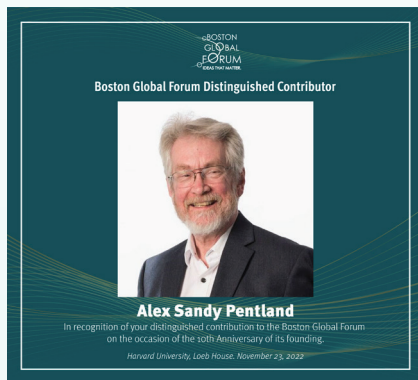




Thomas Patterson



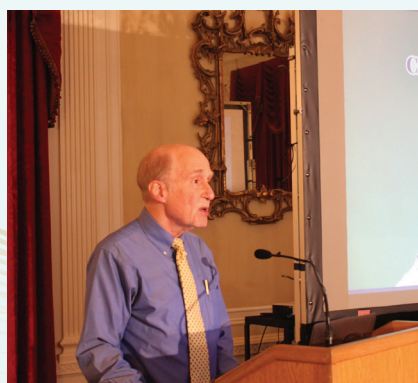
Nazli Choucri



Alex Pentland



Cameron Kerry



Randall Davis



Joan Donovan

## World Leader in AI World Society Award

Boston Global Forum recognizes and honors distinguished leaders for their exemplary leadership and contributions in promoting artificial intelligence for a better world with the World Leader in AIWS Award. The previous recipients of the award were OECD General Secretary José Ángel Gurría in 2018, father of the Internet Vint Cerf in 2019, AI pioneer Judea Pearl in 2020, and Stavros Lambrinidis, European Union Ambassador to the United States, in 2021.

The recipient is honored by the Boston Global Forum and Michael Dukakis Institute Boards, with signature and honor by Governor Michael Dukakis, the three term of Governor of Massachusetts and US Presidential Democratic Candidate in 1988, Chair of the Boston Global Forum.

## Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech

The Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech will be presented by recipient of World Leader in AIWS. It is a remark on sophisticated ideas, or concepts, or action plans, or movements to lead the world in next years. This is a special speech that the world looks forward to hearing and following.

Amandeep Gill is the first recipient of the World Leader in AIWS Award to present the Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech at Harvard University Loeb House, November 22, 2022.



<https://youtu.be/hw7LeNZIkfw>



# Boston Global Forum 10th Anniversary Conference

*November 22-23, 2022 at Harvard University Loeb House*

## Creating an Age of Global Enlightenment

The United Nations is championing a Global Digital Compact and Roadmap for Digital Cooperation under the leadership of the Technology Envoy of Secretary General of United Nations and his office. The UN initiative will be addressed at the UN Summit of the Future in 2024. The BGF is a strong supporter of this effort.

The Boston Global Forum framing of The United Nations Centennial Initiative as well as its publication entitled Remaking the World – Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment (with the AI World Society (AIWS), the AI International Accord, and the Social Contract for the AI Age) capture the urgent need for consolidate action. Toward this end, the BGF has established Global Alliance for Digital Governance (GADG) to coordinate global resources to buttress the creation of an Age of Global Enlightenment.

On the first day of the Conference, distinguished leaders and thinkers will honor the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology Amandeep Gill with the World Leader in AIWS Award. Ambassador Gill will present the "Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech". This first will also include a discussion of ways in which the BGF can contribute to the development of an Age of Global Enlightenment as indicated in its Manifesto, entitled AIWS Actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment.

On second day, the Conference will focus on the many contributions of, and lessons learned from, the lives of the late Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the late Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet that helped to build critical pillars for world peace and security.

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## Agenda - Day 1

3:00 pm – 6:00 pm, EST, November 22, 2022  
Loeb House, Harvard University  
17 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA

**2:30 pm – 3:00 pm:**

Arrival of guests (refreshments available)

**3:00 pm:**

### **Welcome**

Thomas Patterson, Harvard

### **World Leader in AI World Society Award to Amandeep Gill**

Michael Dukakis, former governor of Massachusetts and Thomas Patterson

### **Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech**

Amandeep Gill, UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology

### **Roundtable discussion with Amandeep Gill**

### **AIWS, UN's Global Digital Compact and Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, fostering an Age of Global Enlightenment – Manifesto AIWS Actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment**

Cameron Kerry, former acting U.S. Secretary of Commerce

Nazli Choucri, MIT

Zlatko Lagumdzija, former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina (online)

Francesco Lapenta, John Cabot University in Rome

### **The Global Enlightenment Economy**

Alex Pentland, MIT (online) and Jeff Saviano

### **Addressing the problem of misinformation and disinformation**

Joan Donovan, Harvard

### **Tech for Global Enlightenment Education and helping Ukraine**

Lana Cook, MIT

### **Knowledge-Based Systems in AI for an Age of Global Enlightenment**

Randall Davis, MIT

### **General Discussion**

Michael Dukakis and Thomas Patterson, moderator

**5:30 pm**

### **Concluding Observations**

Michael Dukakis and guests

**6:00 pm**

### **Adjournment**

## Agenda – Day 2

7:30 – 11:40 am, EST, November 23, 2022

Loeb House, Harvard University  
17 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA

(NOTE: The early start is to accommodate online speakers from Asia and to allow in-person guests an early start if they are traveling over the Thanksgiving break.)

**7:00 – 7:30 am: Arrival of guests (refreshments available)**

**7:30 am: Welcome**

Thomas Patterson, Harvard

### **Shinzo Abe Initiative for Peace and Security**

Nguyen Anh Tuan, CEO, Boston Global Forum

Nobue Mita, BGF representative in Japan (online)

### **Shinzo Abe's Indo-Pacific legacy**

Yasukazu Hamada, Japanese Minister of Defense (online)

Shinsuke Sugiyama, former Japanese Ambassador to the USA (online)

### **Shinzo Abe's world peace and security legacy**

Nobukatsu Kanehara, Doshisha University (online)

### **Abenomics**

Koichi Hamada, Yale Professor, Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (online)

### **Video about Shinzo Abe**

Tomohiko Taniguchi, Keio University and advisor to PM Shinzo Abe (online)

Bonji Ohara, Senior Fellow, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Security (online)

Shunji Yanai, Judge, International Tribunal for the law of the sea, former Japanese Ambassador to the USA (online)

Yasuhide Nakayama, former Japanese State Minister for Defense (online)

Ichiro Fujisaki, The president of Nakasone Peace Institute, former Japanese Ambassador to the USA (online)

### **Building the pillars of world peace and security**

Cameron Kerry, former acting U.S. Secretary of Commerce

Nguyen Anh Tuan, CEO of the Boston Global Forum

Nam Pham, former Massachusetts Assistant Secretary of Business Development & International Trade



## **Discussion**

Thomas Patterson and Ambassador Ichiro Fujisaki, moderators

## **Tribute to former Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet**

Remarks of Governor Michael Dukakis and Thomas Patterson

## **Video Honoring former Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet**

Introduced by Nguyen Anh Tuan

## **Lessons from the life of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet**

Ramu Damodaran, the first chief of United Nations Academic Impact

## **Vo Van Kiet and Political Reconciliation**

Zlatko Lagumdžija, former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina (online)

## **Leaders and the People**

Mats Karlsson, former Vice President of the World Bank

### **11:25 am BGF's 10th Anniversary – Honoring Chief Contributors**

Michael Dukakis and Thomas Patterson

### **11:30 am Concluding remarks**

Michael Dukakis

### **11:40 am Adjournment**

## **Moderators and Speakers:**

Nazli Choucri, MIT Professor, BGF Board Member

Lana Cook, PhD., Assistant Director, Strategic Initiatives, MIT Open Learning

Ramu Damodaran, Co-Chair of the United Nations Centennial Initiative, the first Chief of United Nations Academic Impact

Randall Davis, MIT Professor, the History of AI Board Member

Joan Donovan, Dr., Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics, and Public Policy's Research Director, Harvard University

Michael Dukakis, Governor, Former Governor of Massachusetts, US Presidential Democratic Candidate 1988, co-founder and Chair of the Boston Global Forum (BGF)

Ichiro Fujisaki, Former Japanese Ambassador to the US

Amandeep Gill, Ambassador, Under Secretary General and United Nations Envoy on Technology

Koichi Hamada, Yale Professor, Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe

Yasukazu Hamada, Japanese Minister of Defense

Nobukatsu Kanehara, Professor, Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe

Mats Karlsson, former Vice President of the World Bank, Representative of BGF in Sweden

Cameron Kerry, Former US Acting Secretary of Commerce

Zlatko Lagumdžija, former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Representative of the Boston Global Forum in Balkan

Yasuhide Nakayama, former Japanese State Minister of Defense

Nguyen Anh Tuan, CEO, Boston Global Forum

Thomas Patterson, Harvard Professor, BGF Board Member

Alex Pentland, MIT Professor, BGF Board Member

Shinsuke J. Sugiyama, Former Japan Ambassador to the US

Kotaro Suzuki, Consul General of Japan in Boston

Tomohiko Taniguchi, Professor, Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe

## Discussants:

Sanjay Aggarwal, Senior Director, Public Affairs at American Tower

Nami Bold, EY

Gloria J. Browne-Marshall, Writer, IOP Fellow, Harvard Kennedy School

Anders Corr, Principal at Corr Analytics

Philippe Le Corre, Senior Harvard Kennedy School Fellow

Hien Dang, Research Scholar at University of Massachusetts in Boston

Robert Desimone, MIT Professor, Director, McGovern Institute at MIT

Thang Dinh, Assistant to BGF's CEO

Cuong Do, University of Connecticut Professor

Karen Feinberg, Feinberg Consulting, Harvard affiliated Principal Consultant/Researcher

James Ferrari, President at Citizen 007 Media

Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, former President of Croatia

Michael Green, CSIS

Llewellyn King, host of PBS's "White House Chronicle"

Kei Kitanohara, Weatherhead Center, Harvard

Michael Krigsman, Publisher of CXOTalk

Anh Le, ICT specialist

Van McCormick, Founding Director, International Economic Alliance (IEA)

Jim McManus, Principal Partner, Slowey Mcmanus Communications

Beatriz Merino, former Prime Minister of Peru, Representative of BGF in Peru

Nobue Mita, Representative of Boston Global Forum in Japan

Paul Nemitz, Principal Adviser on Justice Policy, EU Commission

Minh Nguyen, Coordinator of the History of AI Initiative

Trung Nguyen, Ambassador, former Assistant to Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet

William Nguyen, R&D Manager at Mitsubishi Electric, Cambridge

Quynh Nham, Assistant to BGF's CEO

Barry Nolan, former Comm. Director for Joint Economic Committee of Congress

Bonji Ohara, Senior fellow security study program of Sasakawa Peace Foundation

Takahiro Omori, Staff Writer, Sankei Shimbun, Weatherhead Center, Harvard

Zaneta Ozolina, Professor, Chairwoman of LATO, Latvia

Nam Pham, former Assistant Secretary of Business Development & International Trade, Massachusetts



Dung Phan, Lead Data Scientist, Cortex Automation Inc.

Dick Pirozzolo, former Communications Manager, Boston Global Forum

Brad Powell, Awesome Video Makers

Derek S. Reveron, Chair of the National Security Affairs Department at the Naval War College

Jeffrey Saviano, EY Global Tax Innovation Leader

Roland Schatz, Founder and CEO of UNGSII FOUNDATION, CEO of Media Tenor

Jürgen Schmidhuber, Director, KAUST AI Initiative, Scientific Director, Swiss AI Lab IDSIA

Samuel Hibiki Sekiguchi, Weatherhead Center, Harvard

Jeffrey M. Shaw, PhD, Professor, Strategy and Policy, Naval War College

Shyamal Sharma, Brandeis Research Scholar

Sacha Shawky, Director, NobleHeart Productions LLC

David Silbersweig, Harvard Professor, BGF Board Member

Sheila Smith, Senior Fellow for Japan Studies, Council on Foreign Relations

Jonathan Sun, Director-General, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Boston

Bao Tran, Founder and CEO of PowerPatent, Partner at the PatentPC Law firm, Representative of Boston Global Forum in Silicon Valley

Vaira Vike-Freiberga, former President of Latvia, Member of BGF's Board of Thinkers

Robert Whitfield, Chair, One World Trust

Shunji Yanai, former Japanese Ambassador to the US

Lauren Zabierek, Executive Director of Cyber Project, Harvard Kennedy School

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