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GOVERNING GENERATIVE AI FOR ELECTORAL INTEGRITY: BUILDING RESILIENT AND TRUSTWORTHY DIGITAL SPACES IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA
KANCHENJUNGA HALL
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(Captioner standing by)

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Thank you for coming to this session. I am sure you are tired after lunch. I proposed this with Mr. Santosh Sigdel with Digital Rights Nepal. The title is Governing Generative AI for Electoral Integrity: Building Resilient and Trustworthy Digital Spaces in South and Southeast Asia. But before we go to the panel discussion, I would like to share a little bit of my research paper on ethical AI framework for inclusion democracy in Southeast Asia. I think this is important for the case study I used during the Indonesia presidential election 2024. Maybe I can just ...

Maybe it will be good to give the role of AI during elections. Because AI has many roles. This is some I thought would be important for AI role during election. Role for educator source of information. ChatGPT and other AI. But with potential of giving information and threat, question on accuracy. Also the role for personalizing political update, feedback analysis and predictive analytics and social media tools. I won't go into this in details. I want to show you the case study I use for Indonesia that I use in my paper before.

I don't know what is wrong with this thing. Okay.

This is the case study in the Indonesia presidential election. This is our President at the moment in Indonesia. He was at that time and still is an influential Indonesia politician and former military general with a controversial history related to alleged human rights abuses during his military career. He's accused of involvement of human rights violations, including the stopping of pro-democracy action says. He was dismissed from the Indonesia military. He was dismissed in 1998. And banned from entering the United States at that time. You know, like the travel restrictions highlight the National concern over his past actions against human rights.

If you see him right now, during the election somehow, thanks to Gen AI, he himself, he successfully rebrand himself to a cute cuddly grandfather. In famous military strong man to somehow a Gen Z cute icon.

But, you know, crazily, you can see the result here.

You can see in this graph, Gen Zs actually forgot his history.

So the majority of Gen Ze voting for him during the elections in 2024. Now he's our President. I have no further comments on that. This is just somehow, I want to show the impact of the Gen AI into the election. Oar. Not only creating a Generative AI image during the campaign.

It is using AI as an official assistant. People can go to the virtual assistant and ask questions. It feels very open for young people these days to connect to them and, you know, vote for them eventually.

Anyway, this is the opportunity and threat.

For the research, of course AI can help cities engage the politics and engage in the debate and politicians can get closer to citizens and advance more effectively and also attract. Because the this creates emerging ways to create bias and create false representations. Okay. Thank you so much. I think this is my research.

To further get more understanding are on what happened in the region especially South and Southeast Asia, I will invite a panel that will become the speakers for the panel discussion. May I call Mr. Santosh Sigdel to come up? Mr. Santosh Sigdel is the co-Founder and Executive Director of Digital Rights Nepal. He's a lawyer and policy expert working at intersection of Digital Governance, human rights and emerging technology.

The second speaker is Ms. Liza Garcia. I believe she's joining online. Can you track her, please?

Can you co-host Ms. Liza Garcia? She's the Executive Director of Foundation for Media Alternatives, privacy freedom, general rights and inclusive Internet Governance.

Next is Ms. Rishiti Choudaha. A programme Officer at Centre for Communication Governance, National Law University, Delhi. Her interests lie in the algorithmic privacy, gender and privacy rights.

Last but not least, Ms. Nirjana Sharma is a policy expert leading the communication and information unit at UNESCO. She has worked at NDP and international development.

So Mr. Santosh Sigdel, I let you start your presentation.

>> SANTOSH SIGDEL: Thank you, Catherine. Can we have the slides, please?

So you must have received a report in fiber optic of you. There is a scanned QR code as well in the screen. It will come, I believe.

I have only five minutes, we'll talk about how it is in Nepal and the digital space in the electoral processes integrity and focus on the role of AI as well.

We can see the election has moved from offline to online places with a big impact as well. With the center for reaching out for voter election information dissemination. Now it is an ecosystem platform that also impacts how the critical thinking is maneuvered, how the thought process is designed. And how it impacts on the decision-making process during the election. We saw that during the election is well. In the last election in Nepal as well. We did a study after the election and how digital space were used by different electoral space on the voters, political parties, candidates, government, civil society, organizations, and development partners as well. We used this methodology where we had the monitoring, focus group discussion. Key implement interview and a couple of sessions with different stakeholder inquiries, officials, Government officials, election management body officials. Based on that, we have found that currently the digital space has big impact on how the entire election system or ecosystem runs.

Same time, there is a huge impact of social media, AI has come to the picture where if it is labeled microtargeting of voters. Using of private and sensitive data for voters. Has been more branding there. The same time political advertisement on social media increased. During election, different kind of monitoring taking place. Around five million were engaged across seven monitored platforms within the span was enacted for 45 days. There was use of different controllers during the election. Some were identifiable with audio clips were tested.

Some were hard to identify. There was no structured way to level.

Because of the time constraint can we go to ... (chuckling)

The gaps of the -- can we go to the last three slides?

Based on our research, the gaps we observe is the digital enforcement was lagging. Before that.

It was the first time the election part -- one before.

In the first year. The first time the election commission had regulated AI in Nepal. They had in the election code of conduct mentioned AI in Nepal, but no clarity, no rules governing AI Governance in Nepal so only governing it, regulating it through the code of conduct was not adequate, so that was the first finding, the second was AI is somehow there was positive use of AI and for the voter education also, AI was used.

That was the second observation we found.

And the third observation it is important to have the coordination with the big tech companies. The Nepal, with tech talk that telecommunication. It was no formal coordination with Meta platform. That difference was visible during research.

Third, despite having different units within the election management parties and law enforcement agencies without having law enforcement legal ecosystem is not going to help. After clarifying there was no steps after identifying next steps.

Third, the role of media impact is important, they are part of the integrated mechanism to reach out to the public to help report information and identify subjects and pacts.

Regarding gaps, there was no transparency as such.

A different type of AI system used for monitoring was by UNDP or development partners. There was no algorithm transparency. No data in how the system was used.

No AI specific rules, like I said earlier. Rule channel, Civil Society was kind of -- there was no multistakeholder mechanism to discuss the issues before the election so there was the problem. The last few systems suggestions, based on that is the complete ban or mechanism will not work.

We have to collaborate with the platforms and we have to observe microtargeting and data protection. Has to go hand in hand.

We put one of the major finding is the AI impact is not equal. It is gender impact, ethnic impact, and we have to observe that sociopolitical aspect as well.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Thank you Mr. Santosh for presenting those trends and impacts on the Nepal elections. Next speaker Liza Garcia is presenting from the Philippines, is presenting on the experience and lessons from Philippines and Southeast Asia. Ms. Liza Garcia.

>> LIZA GARCIA: Yes, good afternoon, everyone. My apologies for not being able to join you in person in Kathmandu. I have to attend to urgent office matters here that require my physical presence.

As presented by Santosh, AI content this is very visible especially through elections.

The same is through in Philippines as well and I suppose many other southeast Asian countries generating. We have seen how AI manipulated is transforming the geopolitical landscape. It is concerning.

Of course, AI has uses and benefits, but also it is being used as a tool to create, perpetrate, spread disinformation, hatred, violence against women and other marginalized folks.

My organization, the Foundation for Media Alternatives. We have been mapping cases of technology related gender-based violence in the Philippines. We have monitored cases of deepfakes, AI generated content that harm women, put their reputation in question and put them at risk as well.

It was mentioned how social media and AI platforms are very much used. In fact AI is a preferred choice when reaching out to voters, especially the young voters, that we call Gen Z voters.

Katherine of course the many uses of AI in the elections. Another is will used in many professions. AI is used to entertain voters. In the physical world you have all of that. In AI world the candidates speaking fluently in other languages, singing and dancing their way to win the elections.

As Catherine mentioned earlier, AI is being used to repackage the image of candidates to make them more acceptable to voters. Many instances you know AI-generated deepfakes can get attractions in a few hours or just maybe a few hours or a few days. Okay?

It was mentioned already how AI was used by then Indonesia candidate used it to win the elections in Indonesia.

We have to look at AI and social media It is to discredit and malign candidates.

The 2025 midterm elections in Philippines saw the proliferation of AI generated images of people holding firearms. This was shared via the social media platforms, such images labeled them as communists or communists sympathizers. It would discourage citizens from voting for this candidate because they were portrayed as violent or extremists.

We just finished the first parliamentary election of the Bangsamoro this September. The elections watchdogs did the social media monitoring of official accounts of political candidates, their affiliates, and local media pages. From their monitoring, there is widespread use of AI-generated and synthetic content when campaigning. And they found inflammatory and divisive narrative circulating in various accounts and misinformation even about the election process.

Now, the proliferation of AI generated and manipulated

political content, it can intentionally or unintentionally undermine electoral processes. Thereby, lead to more of that. AI is very much useful to them in journalism.

The media organisations also recognized the use imposed complex challenges that threaten the sustainability, the integrity, and intellectual property use of media organizations. In fact, the Southeast Asia news outlets during world press freedom expressed concerns about the negative effect of LLM, AI on journalism in fact, and the democracy.

Things it is not used --

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: 10 seconds, if you may.

>> LIZA GARCIA: Give me a minute.

AI generated content has the potential to spread misinformation and contain inaccuracies or biases. We have to look into this. With AI it is becoming more difficult to detect and verify use information because of the large volume, as well as facing fakes that fact checkers are having a hard time verifying them. Journalists and news organizations are becoming fact checkers. This fabricated uses many universities are creating fact checkers channels that leverage on AI to spread this misinformation. And this has an effect on the public trust in media and the elections and fundamental democratic institutions. Ultimately in AI citizens are the targets of the AI generated and manipulated content. We have to look at this because it can shape their narratives and impact their ability to make informed democratic decisions. Confuse them. This can have consequences on our democracies. We have to look at maximizing AI and address the many risks it has. Thank you.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Thank you for sharing your experience and lessons from the Philippines and Southeast Asia.

Next we will hear from Ms. Rishiti Choudaha she will share legal perspectives from India and Southeast Asia.

>> RISHITI CHOUDAHA: Thank you, Catherine. I will focus more on the legal and academic side of it. Not as much as fact base as Santosh and Lisa was. Gen AI is not just a campaigning tool. We look at how it shapes the conditions for consent, equal participation in elections. In Southeast Asia, we're seeing a regulatory patchwork. Election advisory, rules, the criminal back stops come together to create a framework. It is not necessarily rights based or coherent but does not discuss AI-enabled electoral manipulation.

at its core, the issues look at fabricated policies, the illusion of trust in the population and opaque campaigns.

Legally, Indian law until very recently, as an example, lacked a clear definition of deepfake or synthetic media.

The 2026 IT. rule amendments try to introduce the definition of synthetically definition and labeling on

applications, but these are very much still embedded in general intermediary liability, as opposed to any kind of elections specific regime.

The legal basis in general are quite fragmented. You are looking at the IT. act, the IT rules. The election advisory model codes of conduct which include ideas of labeling and take down. Or criminal provisions which look at impersonation, forgery, public mischief.

Or data protection law that looks at profiling and microtargeting.

None of these have very specific election safeguards.

The second point I want to bring up is existing frameworks are very much insufficient. They're inherently reactive and not preventative. The tools will kick in only after harms like defamation, impersonation, or public disorder is alleged. They can't prevent manipulation before it actually distorts voter choice.

Microtargeting and profiling as I mentioned previously can include ideas of what political advertisements look like. Which specifically exploit behavioral data with very little transparency about who is targeted on what basis and with what kind of messages.

And data protection rules instead can constrain processing in principle, but electoral exemptions which we consider in terms of being able to conduct like data analysis, have weak enforcement and open AI libraries limit variable accountability.

By that I mean, how much is absolutely being spent on an advertisement? What is the level of AI manipulation on a specific kind of content? Like we looked at the Indonesian politician.

Remedies are individualized and not often systemic. So victims of deepfakes, especially women politicians and journalists must pursue take downs, complaints, or litigation which is on a case-by-case basis and there is no systemic duty to design for electoral integrity such as political ad transparency by default.

I'm going to skip on the third point for time. And I want to -- can we move to the next slide, please?

I want to look at very specific risks to Groups in democratic participation. So women, minorities and marginalized candidates, these are our primary victims when we speak about misinformation in an electoral space.

So defect, pornography, morphed images and voice clones are disproportionately used to harass and discredit women in politics and journalism. Hurting public participation and leading to increased self-censorship as I'm sure at any point all of us have experienced.

Authentic cooperate can also amplify hate and stereotypes against religious ethic or caste minorities impacting safety and the willingness to engage publicly.

This is extremely prevalent in South Asia and Southeast Asia. There is a much bigger risk to first-time and low digital literacy voters, so hyper realistic audio, video in local languages can mislead voters about candidates' positions, polling dates or their eligibility, which leads overall to an undermined informed choice.

And also, as we are all in this room, Civil Society and journalists, we are very much at risk for any AI-enabled doxing, voice cloning, fabricated statements, which all increase legal and physical risk for those who are monitoring these elections, reducing any oversight and watchdog capacity.

Lastly, to look a little bit at what can be done in terms of future AI in action Governance in South Asia. Electoral integrity needs to be looked at as public interest design. I don't mean DPI, but we have to ensure that platforms and political actors both treat elections as high-risk content with enhanced duties.

So you should have provenance data and there are limits on political vitality and have required specific default transparency for political ads. That also includes mandatory prominent labels for synthetic political content, plus machine readable metadata. We should be able to track what kind of content is being fed to us in order to make an informed choice for who you are voting for.

The protection of vulnerable participants, again, that is where I work so I want to focus on that.

And fast track remedies for platform duties for deepfake harassment, minorities, journalists, and election officials. And as was already said, a prominent of cross-border and multistakeholder cooperation. It is hyper-regional, hyperlocal and Regional norms on AI and elections. I am going to wrap up. I know my time is up.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Thank you for sharing that social legal perspective in Southeast Asia.

Last but not least, Ms. Nirjana Sharma from UNESCO. We will hear the international organization perspective on election management and law enforcement. Please?

>> Nirjana Sharma: Thank you. I will focus on the UNESCO perspective and the international normative frameworks and the practicality of these things in the real world scenario when election is taking place. Going by the presentations of the previous panelists, seeing experiences from Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, and India.

I would like to highlight and focus on the importance of

ethics of artificial intelligence that UNESCO has through 195 member states and it is voluntarily adopted by the countries. They have been adopting it. What is the ethics of it? I don't think I have to keep elaborating it. It is mostly around human rights, transparency, human oversight, and accountability.

Going by all the experiences and the cases, what challenges lie ahead for the maintaining of electoral integrity is -- I identified three major gaps. For example, the capacities of the Authorities. Who are in charge of implementing the cycle of the process?

The other one is the legal gap. I think there is also the need to assess what is available legally. And then to be strong to also meet the emerging challenges.

Then the third one is coordination.

I think the conducts of election. The entire electoral process, that is becoming more demanding and then more into the format of multistakeholder approach because no country in the world. No election authority in the world, again, run the free and fair election on its own. There must be the engagement of Civil Society, Academia, supporting through the research. The engagement off the platform the digital platform early on in the process. More importantly I would like to piece one question to you when we come for the Group discussion.

The creativity we never thought election from the perspective of creativity, but I think also to have the elections going in a fair manner in future. I think also to attract the attention of the young voters, first-time voters, not just the information or the well-informed Authorities being there taking decisions on the rules, regulations and processes.

But whether those information have risk to the young voters, first-time voters through different channels. Are people really ready to receive the information that collections have been sending? That is one major challenge. I think because of that gap between the voters and electoral authority, all of the other actors come into play through their synthetic detained defects. That is never as much as it is now.

I will stop here and we will come back to you for Group discussion.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Thank you for sharing your perspective on election management.

Now we have an open floor for the next eight minutes. Feel free to share your thoughts and experience. Anyone?

Also mention your name.

>> ATTENDEE: This is Manju. This is to Mr. Santosh Sigdel.

There are issues in the normal duration. Say there is defect detection tools that will be effectively for the

technical reasons, in a country like Nepal with higher number of Digital Divide and digital literacy how could we 94 these people can also be project and detection tool addressing all of the Digital Divide gaps we have. One of the things the Government should be implementing so they can address it all mentioning the gap between the Digital Divide. Yeah.

>> SANTOSH SIGDEL: Thank you for the question. I do agree with the issue of not monitoring the election or crisis, but problematic for all of the times, during election and more crisis time it is more volatile because it impacts the decision-making power. This is the person that are exposed from the tech. Technical capacity to detect deepfake is not enough. That is a solution for the technical problem. I believe that technical solution is not enough. We discussed about the economic social political other realities also. It is part of the integrated -- it should be a technical system to be part of the integrated approach. That should not stop there. It will be part of the local production, part of the community. So that is only one part of the entire ecosystem, digital protection. It has to come under the integrated system, I believe, thank you.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Anyone else? Please. Don't forget your name and organisation.

>> ATTENDEE: Hello, I'm Smart Cities and Communities from Nepal. I work at security. The question is the Santos signal again. Previously we had a Smart City ban in Nepal. How can we have knowledge or awareness of how to advocate for that? I had a question regarding. I hope it won't happy again. What would be the possible ways for the digital awareness to the end user?

>> SANTOSH SIGDEL: Thank you for the question. It is not just about how it was regulated but how the platform was regulated the part of the speech is ensured. There is no opaque band or rules governing the freedom of expression well line.

The have sad part is after the location and permit of the new Government. It has been six or seven will months, there is no public discourse or the digital space should be regulated. I believe there be should an open use around it. The youth are not only a user. Be part of the political discourse. But the advocacy around it, the law we want that will ensure will people's right. That will create an environment that makes the counter righter accountable. People have the right to express ideas without being targeted for the expression.

The band is the last result that we use as an ultimately policy measure for the first. That should not be the case. The least we can now post is for the public discourse around the AI regulation. Digital Governance is the priority of the youth. You are part of the policy discussion and be part of the

advocacy. Thank you.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Someone in the back? Okay.

>> ATTENDEE: I am from Bangladesh. I have a question for Mr. Santosh Sigdel again. Okay?

You mentioned about a media and integrating media and the fact checker to counter the misinformation, disinformation contents during election. Which I totally agree P. But the question is, are there also several studies that show the medias and factchecking organisations they do have their own narratives or political ideology or interest. So the same story can be noted in a different way. Who will decide to the standout of the AI-related factchecking. Who is responsible for that and how to overcome this challenge? Thank you.

>> SANTOSH SIGDEL: Thank you for the question. It applies for all South and Southeast Asia. There is a tilting toward a particular political party and ideology. It is the case. There are media organisations that are kind of sister organisation of the project parties upon they are somehow closely related to the political parts. How can we ensure that evidence media is kind of a problem? It is also a problem in Nepal, countries and places as we have seen in the news report.

There was something else also. We have to create an environment or safeguard where we can use this public institution and for factchecking.

This is their own standard. We provide status to certain organisation fulfilling certain character. Certain criteria. They check independency as well. Sometimes the public legitimacy of the public. I believe there is a problem with the publicly affiliated. It certainly comes into the case. The role of influential in the new electoral situation where there is a big role played in the election of Poland. I want to know who you it withstand also.

They were the one to set the narrative tone of election. They had to be fact checked, I believe. We have to clear the safeguards for how to nurture that. Sorry.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Thank you for the questions afternoon. Now time to go to the breakout room session. We will divide you guys into four Groups. Maybe like we have four tables here. One, two, three four. We are presenting Group one, representing Government, two Private Sector, researcher. And part five, NGO.

Group 5, I believe you are -- yes, I'm here. Hi. She will be joining online and will be the facilitator for only participants.

So Group 1, Government. Group one. You don't have to be the Government, you will say it is if they are the Government.

Group 2 is Private Sector. Academia and research will be

moderated by Ms. Will (?) and the next Group by Nirjana Sharma.

We will mute the online. Okay.

>> For those who are online, you are not muted from the onsite. Please go ahead with the discussion.

>> ATTENDEE: I'm from Internet Governance Forum. We are located here and have many members from our Forum. We are going to host this online discussion. But I don't know if we have time right now. But okay. So everyone can see three questions. The first are what are some challenges you have learned. The second one is what can your stakeholder.

>> Lastly three concrete recommendations you would propose?

And it actually will be 10-minute discussion. I hope you really discuss because at the end of the day we will compile all of your comments and we will create a publication and report that we aim to submit it to the Government also.

>> MODERATOR: So for online participants, anyone want to sort of present your view of your comment? Can you raise your hand? If not --

I will share with you some papers.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: For online participants, I will mute my mic so you can start discussing.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Okay. I believe all of the online participants have heard the three questions. Anyone want to go first? We have only 10 minutes. Can you raise your hand in the room? With that, first come, first serve. So please.

Anyone else? I will let Taipei go first, please. Can you?

>> ATTENDEE: So we briefly did a discussion before. It is unlikely due to Southeast Asia. The government framed that NGO asked that is if their agent in using Gen AI to take them. In Taiwan, we're more facing the forward manipulation and interference from China. That is the National bonded for an agent. The procedures are quite different here. We're doing a little bit of discussion that by some cases, we have the two cases here, our participant Ms. Liza faced a deepfake before. Using the voice for security issues a few months ago.

Also the theme itself is played mostly in the public, real protection gathering. And online. There is more political issues, like the party taking charter. There is more deepfake originally using this technique to make more entry or misinformation.

In Taiwan, we're facing the vacuum of the law here.

Our election and recall at is only applied to the candidate itself. The one who will ruffle elections this year.

Actually, he's kind of tricky about it because he's not running for the election here right now. It is tricky for him

to apply this law. We can actually do and have another act to polish the behavior of who create this image and actually this is not a real one. And it cannot make -- how do I say? Make an impact in time.

Another part is another case here is we're the son of the Council and it is a lot of coordinated beyond the threats. There is obviously they're trying to grand more to public opinion to will this slide. But actually those kind of -- we have a lot of fake account. Actually doesn't violate any law. We find ourselves we don't have any leverage or power to actually stop those. That is tricky. The actuary using the Generative AI in the Government side. But right now, prefacing the one with the Governor agent. We saw some activity back here. It makes the negative impact to the -- what people feel, yeah. How they make the judgment in the democracy election.

And also this is the speech here.

(Overlapping conversations)

That was the minority Groups, this is more situations.

>> One minute check for the online discussion.

>> ATTENDEE: That is our part.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Anyone from online who want to provide your comment?

>> ATTENDEE: Yes, can you hear me now?

>> Yes.

>> ATTENDEE: Most things have been discussed. Something I also wanted to highlight was these days it is so easy while creating deepfakes is one thing. People seem to be easily finding related videos. Like oftentimes in Nepal we see a crisis hits. We see similar videos as if there were burning protests. We saw videos that were from Bangladesh and edited in such a way it seemed as if they were from Nepal. It was so surprising, that it came up online or it was this spreading fear. And the brain has been growing across. That while we did talk about being able to identify fake videos that have been generated. Also misattributed videos are kind of on the rise where it would be --

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: For online participants, we're about to start the presentation. Please be ready. Mr. Santos from Group 1 representing Government. Anyone from your team want to start presenting? We have one minute.

>> We will have him, but he is eating. So ...

>> MODERATOR: Okay. Thank you. Anyone else. We will just have one minute, I believe. The last one.

>> ATTENDEE: On behalf of the Government, we have put our Government hats on, talked about the outdated laws. This is lack of legislation that adequately addresses the emerging technology including artificial intelligence. And digital

literacy among the citizens is not the same. There is a need to focus on digital literacy and teach people how to recognize content and access. Nepal is diverse in terms of geographically as well. The Internet coverage isn't the same across the country. That is the other thing that we should focus about. And then the security concerns Cybersecurity concerns, misinformation other things, yeah, those are the challenges we have at the moment. Talking about the concrete recommendations talked about updating the laws. When we update the laws we also honour people's freedom of expression. Freedom of speech. So it is not --

(Overlapping conversations)

>> ATTENDEE: Reporting mechanisms and addressing the challenges. Those are the things we discussed.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Thank you so much. Group 2, anyone, please? From the Private Sector?

>> ATTENDEE: We didn't have enough time to get into the nitty-gritty. One of the things we have is the interaction especially during major elections. These are unwritten obligations, there are electoral laws where if violations happen on your platforms, the most that will happen in terms of accountability you are called out and it is a PR nightmare. If it changes the impact. We saw it in 2016.

>> 20 seconds.

>> ATTENDEE: How much money you can make in this country and continue to operate?

They could come up with electoral recommendations, we don't have time to come up with any. And it was brought up around transparency, around monetization, ad revenues, cooling periods and whether electoral ads can no longer run. Things like this should be more transparency, this is something to do.

>> MODERATOR: Thank you, Group 2, the time is limited. Group 3, who will present?

>> ATTENDEE: To start on a sad note, we had very limited time to research about it. We tried to figure out key challenges. AI is an emerging threat and talking about some serious challenges and issues. Because getting integrated into every Sector, it has no-Sector left. The key issues I see are basically related to employment or in hiding processes. There is bias of a person that is seen as the sole hero or one to get through the problems and issues. Such issues are big challenges for us. And at the same time.

>> MODERATOR: 30 seconds.

>> ATTENDEE: Okay. Whoo we can do is that we think -- I think we should be diverging, diving deep into key challenges related to the issues and we definitely need more funding

related to it. If you have to focus on the particular recommendations that I can provide is we should be focusing on removing biases and focusing our resources and our expertise into developing methodologies and techniques to remove the biases and target our priority to more evidence-based of AI and same time we should focus with curriculum focused on AI.

>> MODERATOR: Thank you, Group 3.

Okay. Next Ms. Nirjana Sharma will present. Online.

>> NIRJANA SHARMA: We managed to have a discussion. We're presenting the INGO and NGO. The first is the challenges, creating regulations, that is on for all of the countries. This could be specific for some particular geographical Regions.

The next one is social media promoting content instead of views and likes instead of factchecking it. And the practical disparity which makes the outcomes more difficult. The second is what can the stakeholder do? The factchecking whether it is on or not, must go to the factchecking. This would be the public awareness campaign. The recommendation.

>> MODERATOR: 30 seconds.

>> ATTENDEE: Sometimes you can remove the metadata and you won't know if is it generated with AI.

And the next is the factchecking. That is all the discussion we had done. Thank you.

>> MODERATOR: Thank you, Group 4. Last but not least, the online participant? I will let Taipei a member present.

>> ATTENDEE: I'm here. For Taipei. This was in charge, it is a difference. Like she said, it is a lot of Government Agency. And they were framed journalists, NGO, activists using Gen AI. Discrimination and offline violence. In Taiwan facing the.

(Music)

It is in China. And I think we find out actually also some other situations as well. Nevertheless, also suggest quite different, but facing a similar impact. The space is shrinking because of the hatred and divided society. Making meaningful discussion for election is more likely possible in this time. So Gen AI is actually accelerating this process and situation. It is not a new problem, but it has become more seriously right now. Some of the Groups become more vulnerable within this time. Election will motivate more people in this kind of issue. So this happens around the world. Not just Asia. We find out those suggestions is something we must take on.

Third, as I said, the first in some we can do what we do. And some UNDP like the procedure must kick in for human rights. This plays a crucial role to make the cooperate viral everywhere. Actually they have the accountability here as well.

Also we need some antidiscrimination and some stop of the

hatred and discrimination speech on online. You cannot just limit it. But some crucial part of the speech or content that violate human rights has to be content as well.

Also -- (?)

>> MODERATOR: One more second to sum up.

>> ATTENDEE: Literacy is still the crucial part of the whole process. So how can we work with the platform and Government in Taiwan maybe.

I'm not so sure the association if we can work with the Government as well.

But nevertheless, the literacy is still the crucial part here. Yes. That is our view.

>> MODERATOR: Thank you for moderating the online participants. There are many questions online that we can't answer one by one. Feel free to send an email to each of us speakers we will try to answer the questions via email. I think we need to move on to the next segment. That is all the time we have for sharing today. Thank you for your insight and participation. Thank you.

>> Up next is surveillance by design. The next room, 10 minutes away. Less than 10 minutes at 2:45 next room, it will be assistive technology for meaningful participation and successful integration in the work.

Finally highlight the session to the synthesis document. Go to comment and contribute and remember to join us at the Town Hall session at 4:30 today.

>> CATHERINE SETIAWAN: Ms. Liza?

>> LIZA GARCIA: I'm sorry, do you have a question?

>> Looks like they got disconnected.

(Concluded)

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