DEF NIGERIA REPORT ON
GLOBAL DIGITAL COMPACT CONSULTATIONS
MARCH - APRIL, 2023

Topics:

1). Regulating Artificial Intelligence

2). Cross-Border Data Flow (CBDF)

Prepared By:

DEF Nigeria

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AUTHOR

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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Global Digital Compact (GDC) was developed in response to the growing recognition of the importance of digital technology in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (United Nations, 2023) The rapid advancement of digital technology has created new opportunities for development and innovation, but it has also created new risks and challenges (Geist & Lohn, 2018) (Horowitz & Scharre, 2021).

In recent years, there has been growing concern about the negative impact of digital technology on society, including the erosion of privacy, the spread of misinformation, and the exacerbation of inequalities (Ogbette et al., 2019) (Hassan & Hitchen, 2020). At the same time, there has been increasing recognition of the potential of digital technology to transform societies and achieve the SDGs.

In response to these challenges and opportunities, the United Nations launched the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation in 2018. The panel was tasked with identifying ways to maximize the benefits of digital technology while minimizing the risks and challenges. The panel's final report, released in 2019, called for the development of a new global framework for digital cooperation, which would include the development of a global Commitment on Digital Cooperation (United Nations, 2019).

The United Nations Global Digital Compact (GDC) is a call to action for the global community to work together to ensure that digital technology is used for the greater good. The GDC is a joint effort by the United Nations, the private sector, civil society, and academia to harness the power of digital technology to advance the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensure a better future for all. The UN Secretary General’s Tech Envoy provides frameworks for collaboration to ensure that digital technology is used to achieve a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous world.

The UN GDC consultation process is an important part of the development of the initiative. The purpose of the consultation process

is to gather input from stakeholders around the world to help shape the GDC framework. The consultation process is open to all stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, and individuals.

The UN GDC consultation process aims to achieve several objectives. First, it seeks to identify key priorities for action to ensure that digital technology is used to achieve the SDGs. Second, it aims to identify the most effective ways to leverage digital technology to address the challenges facing the world. Third, it seeks to identify the key stakeholders that need to be involved in the GDC and how they can work together to achieve the objectives of the initiative.

To achieve these objectives, the GDC consultation process is designed to be inclusive and participatory. It is open to all stakeholders, regardless of their background or location. The process includes a range of activities, such as online surveys, virtual roundtables, and workshops. These activities are designed to gather input from stakeholders on a range of topics, such as the role of digital technology in achieving the SDGs, the risks and opportunities associated with digital technology, and the best practices for ensuring that digital technology is used for the greater good. The GDC consultation process provides an opportunity for stakeholders to share their perspectives and ideas on how digital technology can be used to address the challenges facing the world. The GDC process and an opportunity for the global community to incorporate ideas from the global south.

The input gathered through the GDC consultation process could play an important role in shaping the GDC framework and other treaties. The UN GDC framework would outline the key priorities for action, the stakeholders that need to be involved, and the best practices for ensuring that digital technology is used to achieve the SDGs. The framework also provides guidance for stakeholders and UN member-states on how to work together to achieve the objectives of the initiative.

Regulating AI

In the first session we discussed Regulating Artificial Intelligence (AI) with Scott Timcke, Senior Research Associate Research ICT Africa; Samantha Msipa, AI Research Fellow, Research ICT Africa; and Jackie Akello, AI Research Fellow, Research ICT Africa. A.I. has the potential to transform many industries and aspects of our daily lives. As A.I. becomes more advanced and integrated into society, there are growing concerns about its regulation, as well as its ethical implications.

Currently, there are various initiatives at national and international levels to regulate A.I. At the international level, the OECD has developed principles for the regulation of AI, and the United Nations has initiated discussions on the development of international norms and standards for AI. In the EU, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) has provisions related to AI and automated decision-making (European Parliament, 2020). At the national level, countries such as the United States, Canada, and the UK have established government agencies to oversee the development and use of AI, while others, such as China and South Korea, have developed national AI strategies (United States Government, 2021) (The Government of the Republic of Korea, 2019). Many countries are also developing their own regulations and guidelines for AI. For example, in 2020, the European Commission released its white paper on AI, which proposed new regulations for AI in the EU, including a requirement for high-risk AI systems to be tested and certified before they can be deployed.

Ethical considerations are also a major concern in the regulation of AI (Bostrom, 2009). Many organizations and experts have developed ethical principles for the development and use of AI, such as the IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems, which has developed a set of ethical principles for A.I., including transparency, privacy, and accountability (“The IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems,” 2019). Many industries are also developing their own standards for the development

and use of AI, such as the Partnership on AI, which includes major tech (Big Tech) companies such as Google, Microsoft, and Facebook, and has developed a set of principles for the responsible development and use of A.I. (Google, n.d.). A.I. developers are taking a self-regulatory approach, developing their own codes of conduct and guidelines for the use of A.I. For example, Microsoft has developed a set of A.I. principles that govern the development and use of A.I. within the company (Microsoft, n.d.). The regulation of AI is a complex and evolving issue that requires a multi-stakeholder approach. As AI continues to develop and become more integrated into society, it is important to ensure that it is developed and used in a responsible and ethical manner. The development of regulations and ethical principles for AI will be crucial in achieving this goal. More importantly, as Big Tech companies advance their policy ideas using resources at their disposal, it is essential that AI regulations capture the inputs and contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including the general public.

Cross-Border Data Flows (CBDF)

In the second session we discussed Cross-Border Data Flows (CBDF) with Anupam Chander, Professor of Law and Technology, Georgetown University Law Center and Smriti Parsheera, Fellow, CyberBRICS Project, Fundacao Getulio Vargas Law School, Brazil.

Cross-border data flows refer to the transfer of data from one country to another, which has become increasingly important in today's interconnected world (Meltzer & Lovelock, 2018). The importance of cross-border data flows lies in its ability to enable global trade, communication, and innovation (United Nations Capital Development Fund et al., 2022). However, it also poses risks and challenges associated with privacy, security, and data protection (Li et al., 2022).

The regulation of cross-border data flows is essential to ensure that data is transferred in a responsible and ethical manner that respects individual privacy and promotes innovation. With the continued growth and evolution of data flows, it will be crucial to strike a balance

between enabling the free flow of information across borders and safeguarding privacy and data protection.

Regulating cross-border data flows is a complex issue that requires a multi-stakeholder approach, involving governments, businesses, and civil society (Meltzer & Lovelock, 2018). There are several regulatory approaches to cross-border data flows. Some countries may restrict data flows through measures such as data localization requirements or strict data protection regulations that apply to cross-border data transfers. Other countries may facilitate data flows through mechanisms such as mutual recognition agreements (Beyleveld & Sucker, 2022).

International agreements also regulate cross-border data flows. For instance, the World Trade Organization's (WTO) General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) includes provisions related to the free flow of information across borders (World Trade Organization, 1995). Additionally, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) includes provisions related to cross-border data transfers, including requirements for data protection safeguards and the possibility of adequacy decisions that allow for data transfers to third countries that meet certain data protection standards (Voss, 2022).

Emerging trends are also shaping the regulation of cross-border data flows. The rise of cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT) is increasing the volume of data that is being transferred across borders and making trade flow measurement more challenging (Coyle & Nguyen, 2009) (Berry & Reisman, 2012). The growing use of artificial intelligence (AI) is raising new questions about the protection of personal data.

There’s a strong relationship between cross-border data flows and A.I (Meltzer, 2018). A.I. technologies rely on vast amounts of data to learn and improve their performance, and this data often needs to be sourced from different countries and regions (Jones, 2023). Cross-border data flows enable the transfer of this data, making it

possible for countries. companies and researchers to access the information they need to develop and improve AI systems.

Cross-border data flows also raise important ethical and legal issues related to A.I. For instance, there are concerns about the protection of personal data and the privacy of individuals whose data is being used to train AI models (Humerick, 2018). Data flows that involve the transfer of sensitive or personal information may require additional safeguards to ensure that this information is protected against unauthorized access, use, or disclosure. There is growing interest in establishing ethical guidelines and principles for A.I., which may also be affected by cross-border data flows (AI HELG, 2019). These guidelines may include provisions related to transparency, accountability, and human rights, which may require careful consideration when data is transferred across borders.

As the use of AI continues to grow and evolve, it is likely that cross-border data flows will become even more important for the development and implementation of these technologies. As such, it will be critical to ensure that data flows are managed in a responsible and ethical manner that promotes innovation and economic prosperity while also protecting individual privacy and data protection.

METHODOLOGY

We adopted a Socratic dialogue methodology of questioning and critical thinking in facilitating the dialogue sessions. Our choice of methodology was based on the goal of the dialogue sessions which was to encourage participants to explore the topic more deeply and consider different viewpoints. We also chose this methodology because of the small size of the group and the time available. During dialogue sessions, the facilitator asked a series of questions that encouraged participants to think about their own ideas and beliefs, whilst considering each other’s view point. Our aim was to promote mutual understanding and capture the numerous viewpoints to make a more inclusive input to the UN GDC consultation process.

The Socratic approach encouraged critical thinking and reflection among participants. Through questioning and exploration, the Socratic approach uncovered underlying assumptions and values that shaped some of the participants' perspectives, and was a valuable insight in our research.

The dialogue sessions were facilitated by two (2) DEF members and staff. The facilitators ensured that there was enough time for each speaker, and that the session was on track with the stated agenda and timeline. The facilitators used open-ended questions to encourage participants to explore their own and each other's assumptions, values, and beliefs. The facilitators summarized responses to help participants clarify their thoughts and ensure that everyone is on the same page.

The dialogue sessions were conducted virtually via zoom, a cloud-based video conferencing and online meeting platform because of accessibility and cost. Virtual dialogue sessions can be accessed from anywhere, which makes it easier for participants from different geographic locations with different schedules to participate. Virtual dialogue sessions allow hosts to record and archive conversations for later review, making it easier to document and research discussions. Zoom in particular offered additional features such as virtual

backgrounds, hand raising, and polling, which enhanced the experience of the virtual dialogue session.

An online survey was conducted during the virtual dialogue sessions on zoom. The survey questions were presented to participants of the dialogue session using zooms poll features. Participants were encouraged to complete the survey while the dialogue session continued. Facilitators and panelists were encouraged not to take part in the survey to gain broad-based opinions from less informed citizens. The survey questions took on a dichotomous format which asked respondents to choose between two options, "yes" or "no." The survey questions for both sessions were split into 2 categories. The first centered around defining the core principles or values that all stakeholders (governments, companies, civil society etc) adhere to. The second set of questions centered around what policymakers should do to specifically achieve the identified core principles. The survey questions were designed following a secondary data analysis of existing sources such as OECD AI Principles (OECD, 2019).

The dialogue session included participants and respondents such as the President of Nigeria Association of Computing Students (NACOS), other students studying computer related courses in tertiary institutions; and leading private sector professionals who are members of DEF.

The agenda for the first dialogue session captured discussions on:

- AI and “National security”
- AI ethics (including personhood)
- Economic liability as a result of AI diffusion
- Inclusivity in the global governance of AI.

The agenda for the second dialogue session captured discussions on:

- Cross border data flow and “National security”
- Cross border data flow and “Trade”
- Cross border data flow and “National competitiveness”
- Cross border data flow and the “Digital divide”.

Limitations of the Methodology Used

Virtual dialogue sessions sometimes come with technical difficulties, lack of nonverbal cues and issues with internet connectivity. We experienced all this while hosting the two virtual events.

Panelists of both events included non-Nigerians. However all the panelists of the first dialogue session were Africans with Research ICT Africa based in South Africa. The panelists of the second dialogue session weren’t African but drew a lot of examples from their native India which is quite relatable to the African context.

Lastly, the participants weren’t given a secluded time to answer the survey questions during the dialogue sessions, in an attempt to avoid an awkward silence. Nonetheless, this gave respondents ample time to answer questions at their pace.

The survey questions were based on research and analysis of institutions based in the global north.

FINDINGS

Dialogue Sessions

The first dialogue session on regulating A.I. consisted of discussions that included criticism for neo-colonial approaches to economic development in Africa. The first dialogue session panelists included Scott Timcke, Senior Research Associate Research ICT Africa; Samantha Msipa, AI Research Fellow, Research ICT Africa; and Jackie Akello, AI Research Fellow, Research ICT Africa. The panelists agreed that data is the fuel of A.I. systems, and postulated that activities and investments by Big Tech corporations in Africa enriches the global north and may not lead to long-term economic prosperity for Africa.

Given Nigeria's population boom and the potential data users and producers, Scott Timcke of Research ICT Africa believes "Africa is well-positioned to become more aggressive bargainers around technology, technology-transfer and access to markets" because Big Tech is driven by data collected from people. He discussed the social inequalities created by Big Tech and how it is related to the global inequality between the North and the South.

Jackie Akello of Research ICT Africa stressed that whilst data is being harvested and owned by Big Tech, "the communities from which data is being harvested do not get anything from this data. In fact they do not have access to their data". She discussed the need for community agency and ownership. She recommended that Africans should explore "the benefits communities get from their data, given its economic benefits and power", adding that "communities from which data is harvested lack power over their own data; and cannot even use it for their social needs".

We discussed the need to educate the public about the usefulness and power of the data they produce towards encouraging agency and collective bargaining. We agreed and postulated that data justice within the frameworks of economics and power, and indigenous data sovereignty are crucial aspects that we must consider while regulating A.I.

We discussed practical frameworks for regulating A.I. in Nigeria and agreed that data regulation and A.I. regulation can't be conveniently separated. Scott Timcke recommended that regulation of A.I. and data "cannot be seen as discrete separate regulatory projects, and have to be seen as one". We agreed and postulated that regulating A.I. in Africa sooner rather than later is very important because of historical antecedents that have seen Africa susceptible to exploitation and extractivism in scenarios where African states didn't haven't have the appropriate institutional and regulatory apparatus in place.

We discussed community-based data sovereignty and possible frameworks for community ownership of data, citing examples such as user-unions that use collective bargaining to negotiate ownership of their data. We agreed that experimentation is necessary to arrive at a fair negotiated settlement between the markets, the public, government, civil society, academia etcetera. We discussed data deserts. We agreed and postulated that developing data localisation provisions could facilitate the development of local data infrastructure and telecoms industry. We discussed the potential for the state to be an active player in the market to overcome market failures. Scott Timcke recommended that African "states start to build and subsidize networks".

We discussed developing standardization and harmonization as a means to establishing a Digital Single Market (DSM). We discussed protectionism within digital trade in Africa and globally. We disagreed about the protectionist approach that could be pursued by authoritarian governments within the framework of national data sovereignty. Finally, we agreed and postulated that data sovereignty is about the public articulating their need for better agency over the way technology evolves in their society.

The second dialogue session on cross-border data flows centered on striking a balance between boosting economic development through data localisation and civil liberties through the constructive development of digital autonomy. We discussed the use of economic justifications

for data localisation across developing countries. We discussed the use of security justifications for data localisation by technology advanced nations. We agreed and postulated that digital trade generally is empowering. We discussed the reduction of cost through free flow of data. We discussed the EU's data protection directive and agreed that such a digital framework would be very empowering for Africans. Smriti Parsheera of Fundacao Getulio Vargas Law School advised that "just having your data stored locally within servers in your country does not automatically mean that you would have more capacity for A.I. research, that you would have access to the data". Anupam Chander of Georgetown university recommended "controlling the data wherever it sits". We agreed and postulated that what mattered the most was access to data. We agreed and postulated that data localisation empowers the state more than individuals within the country.

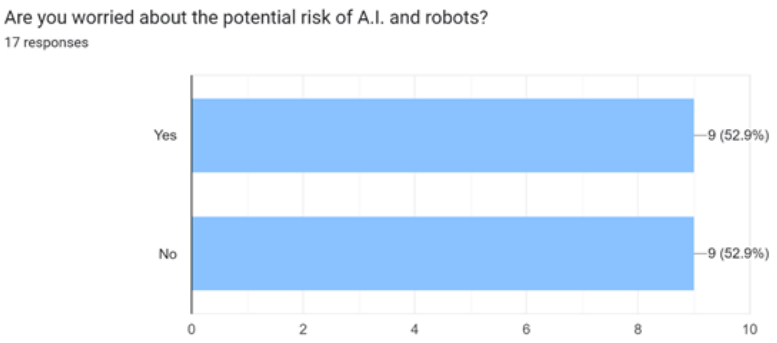
We discussed exploring bottom-up models that provide data autonomy. We discussed the possibility of using agency as a lever or justification for data localisation or access. We agreed and hypothesized that agency is an ideal justification because it empowers the individual, even though practicality may be very difficult. Smriti Parsheera of Fundacao Getulio Vargas Law School noted that "smaller nations, more developed Sweden and Finland have some examples where they do have statutory stewardship models and are testing them. But in contexts like ours which are more complex, institutional capacities are more complicated, people are not so organized, probably not as organized as they should be, it is more complex to think of empowerment in the grassroots".

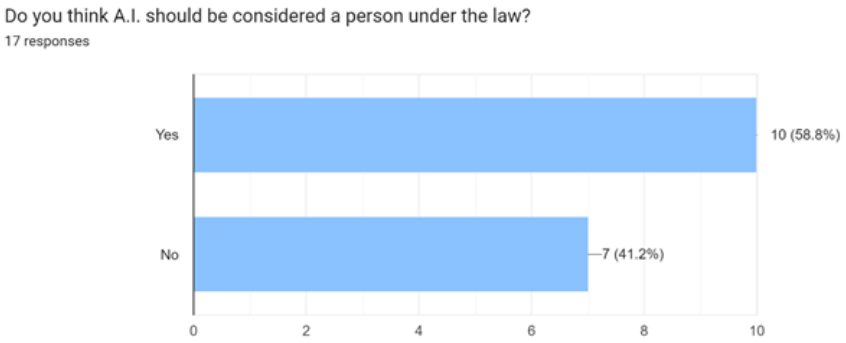
We discussed adopting metrics to track the social impact of Big Tech as a more effective way of demanding for economic development. We discussed the use of technology to fill institutional gaps in developing countries with weak state structures, which could lead to new sets of power relations that pose a threat to civil liberty. We agreed and hypothesized that states need to adopt a peculiar approach towards striking the balance between economic development and civil liberties.

Surveys

During and prior to the two dialogue sessions, we conducted surveys. Here are some of the key results:

1). Registration Survey





2). Dialogue Session Surveys

Areas of concentration: Regulating A.I.

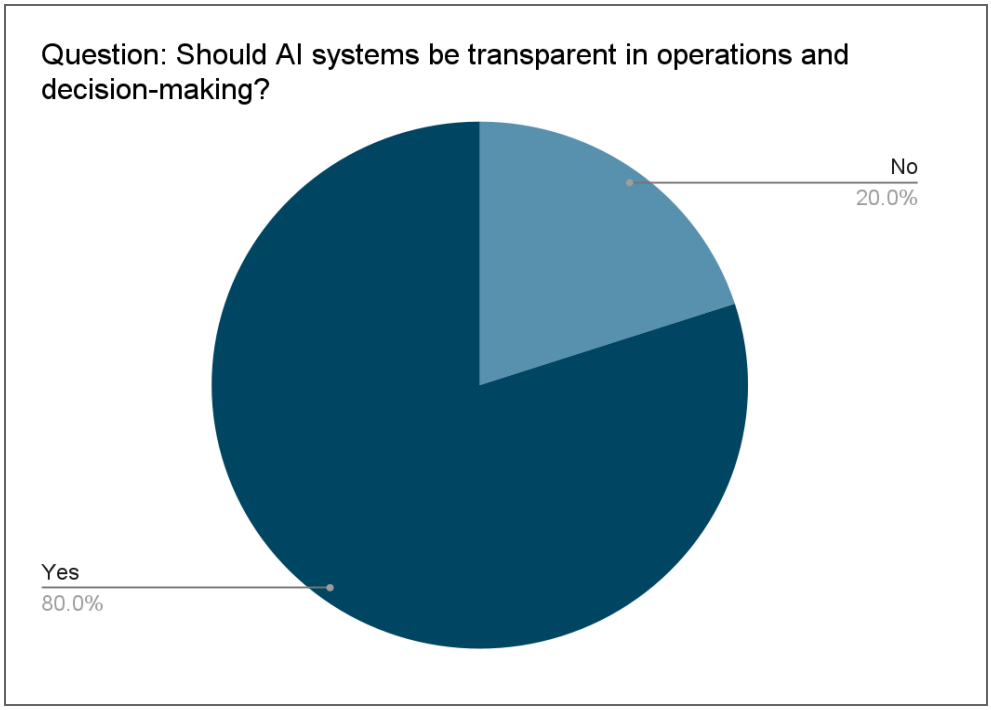


Chart 1.1

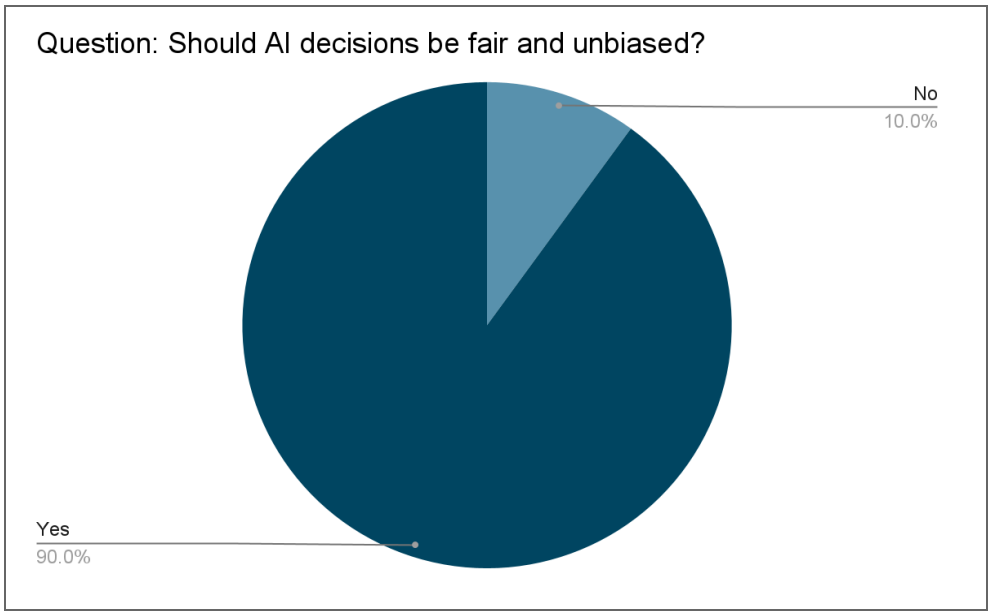


Chart 1.2

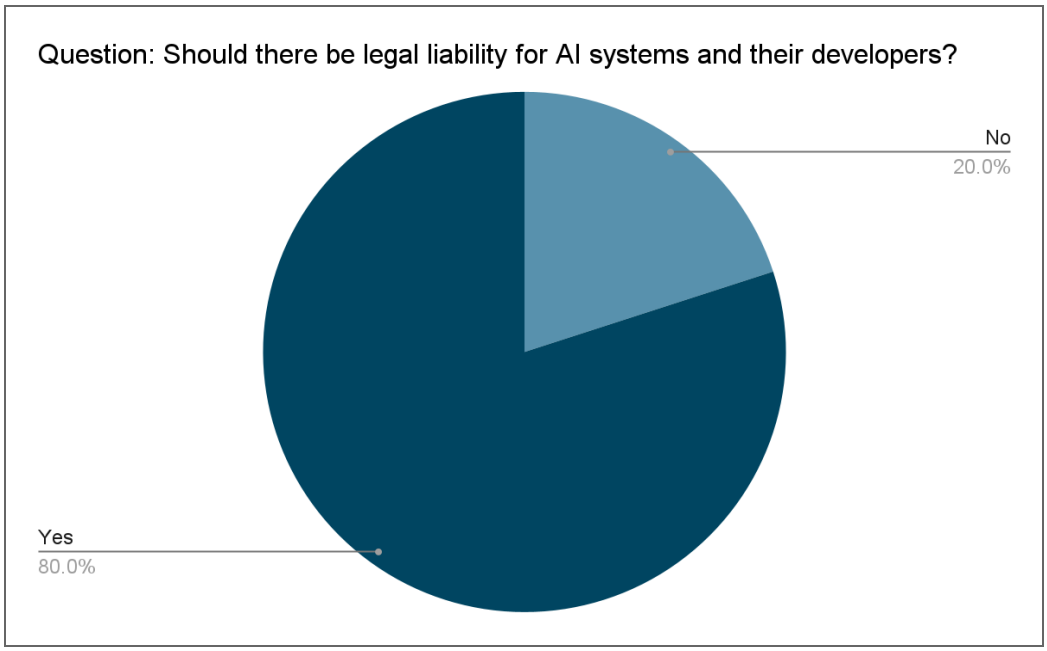


Chart 1.3

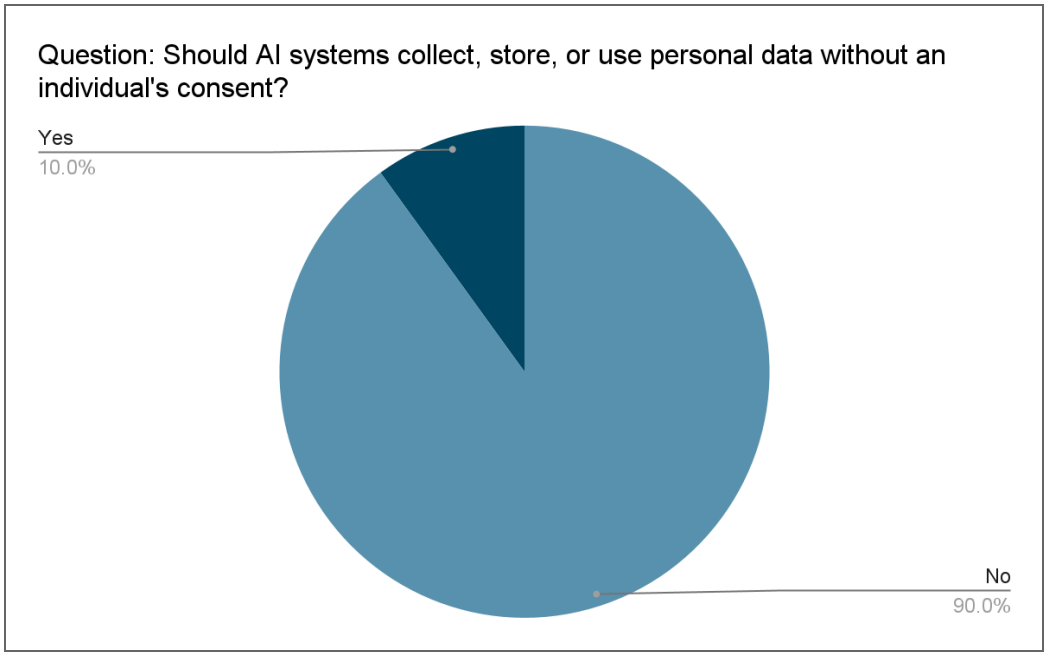


Chart 1.4

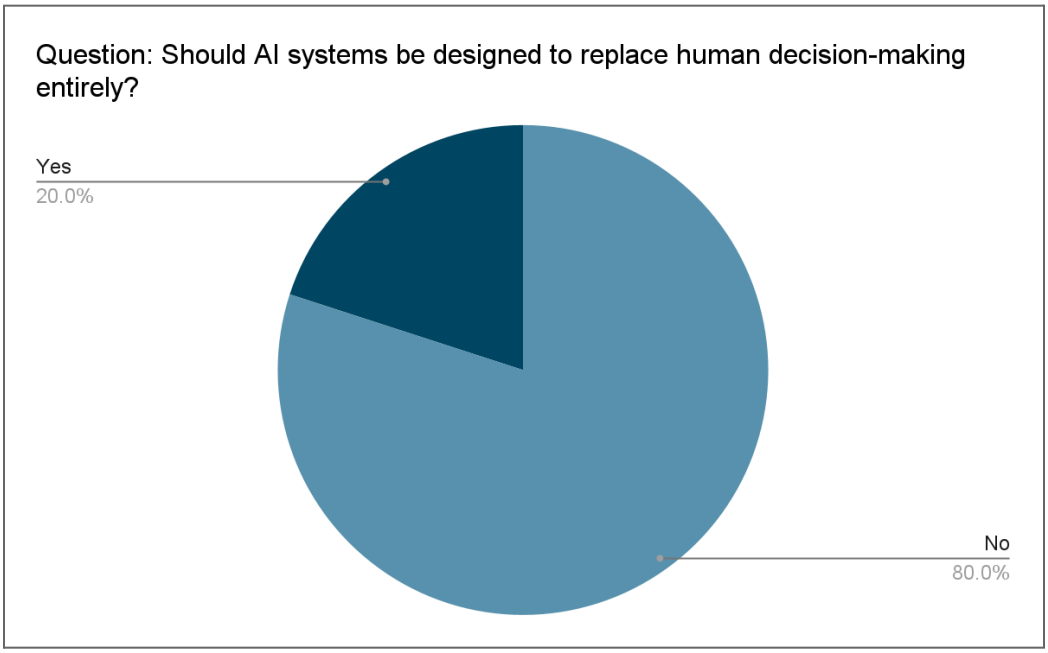


Chart 1.5

Areas of concentration: Cross-Border Data Flows (CBDF)

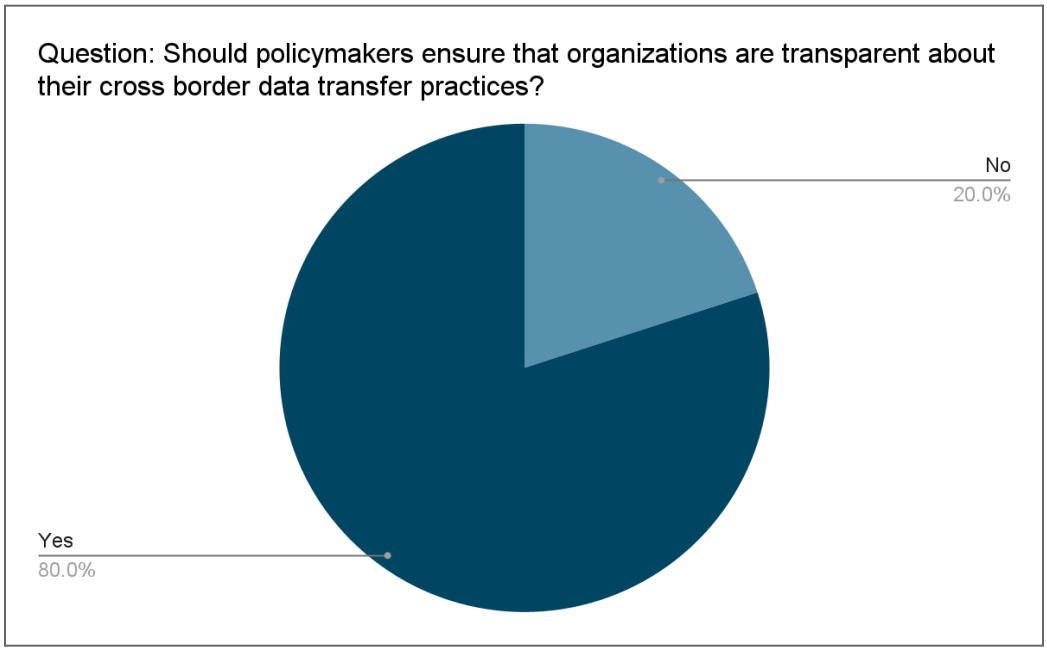


Chart 2.1

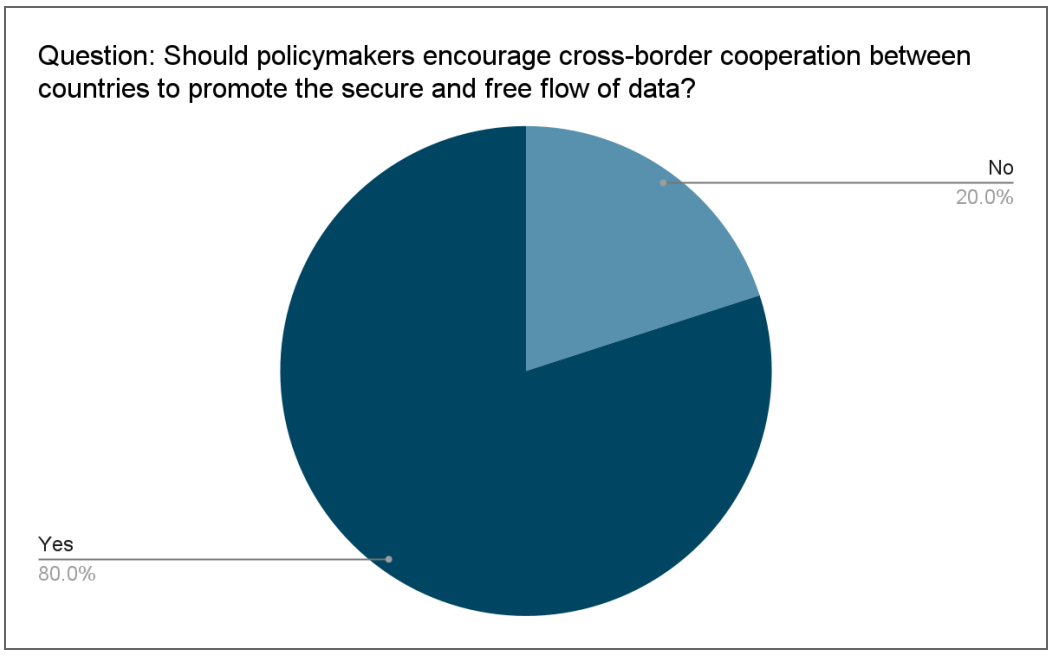


Chart 2.2

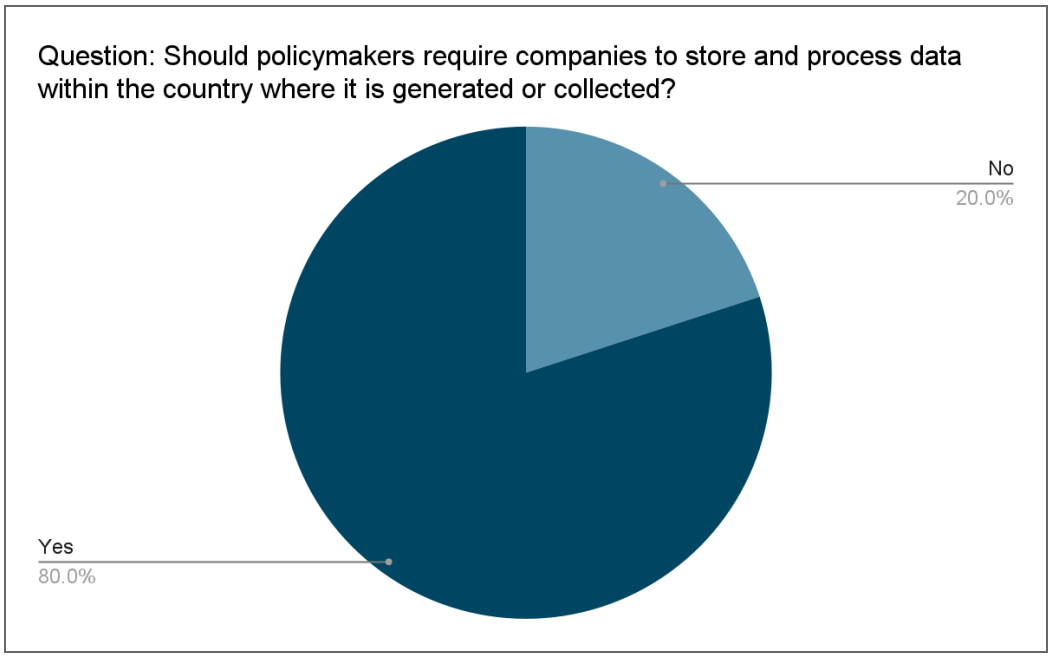


Chart 2.3

ANALYSIS

To carry out an analysis of the data gathered from our dialogue sessions the data was transcribed, and coded. Recurring themes were identified to draw meaningful conclusions. The dialogue sessions were transcribed and code co-occurrence analysis was applied to analyze the frequency and patterns of certain code fragments/themes appearing together in the transcript.

First, a thematic analysis was done to identify code fragments that will be analyzed. This was done by identifying key words and phrases that are relevant to the topics of interest. Once code fragments/themes were identified, an analysis involving counting the number of times each pair of code fragments/themes appeared together in the transcript was carried out. This count was represented in a matrix, where each row and column represents a code fragment and the value at each cell represents the number of times the two code fragments or themes appear together. The resulting matrix was analyzed using network analysis to visualize the relationships between code fragments as a network. The networks were illustrated using a Sankey diagram which visualizes the proportional quantity of flow between variables (code fragments) within a network. Key insights gained from the code co-occurrence analysis was used to develop hypotheses and could support further analysis.

The findings show that the people engaged during the dialogue session on the Regulation of A.I. were mostly concerned about Data Management. Other overarching themes during the dialogue session included globalization and global politics; power dynamics; community and socioeconomic empowerment; regulation and uncertainty. Although data localisation from the perspective of economic development within neocolonialism was well highlighted, further analysis shows that the ultimate concern is economic settlements within global political and socioeconomic frameworks.

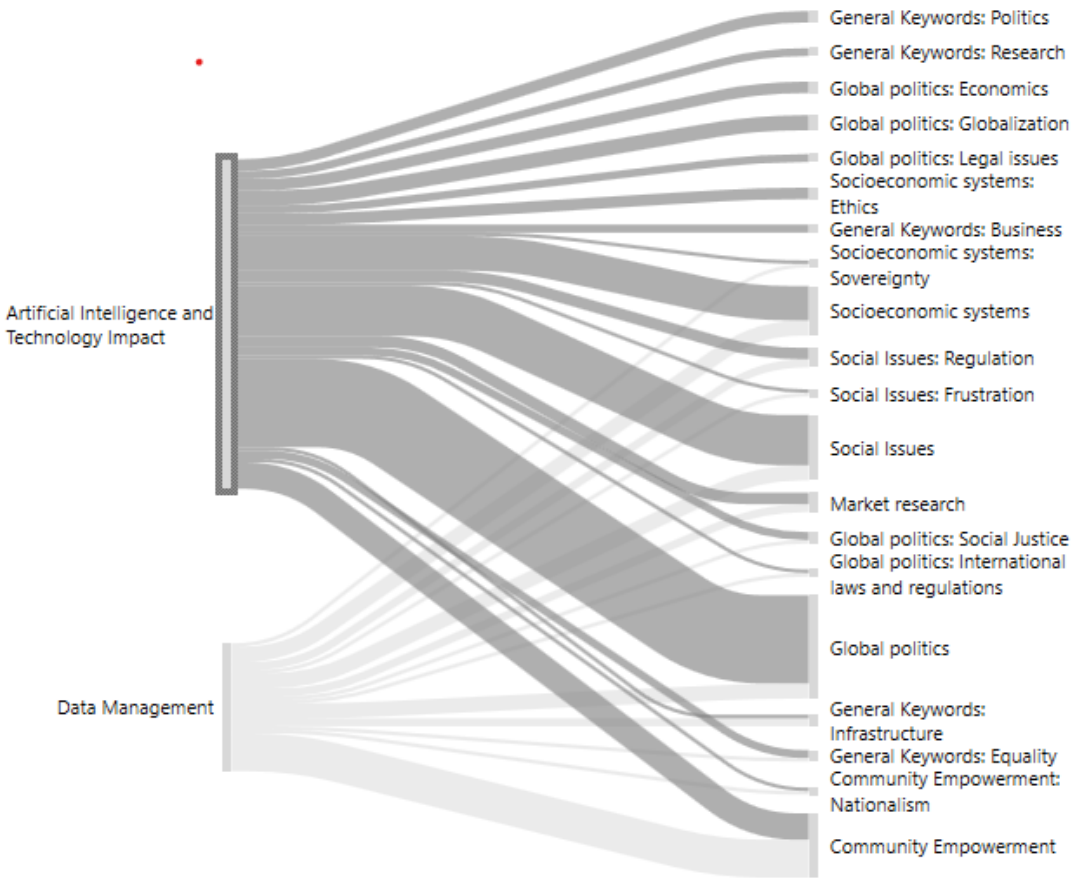


Diagram:1.1 Relationship between A.I. and Data management

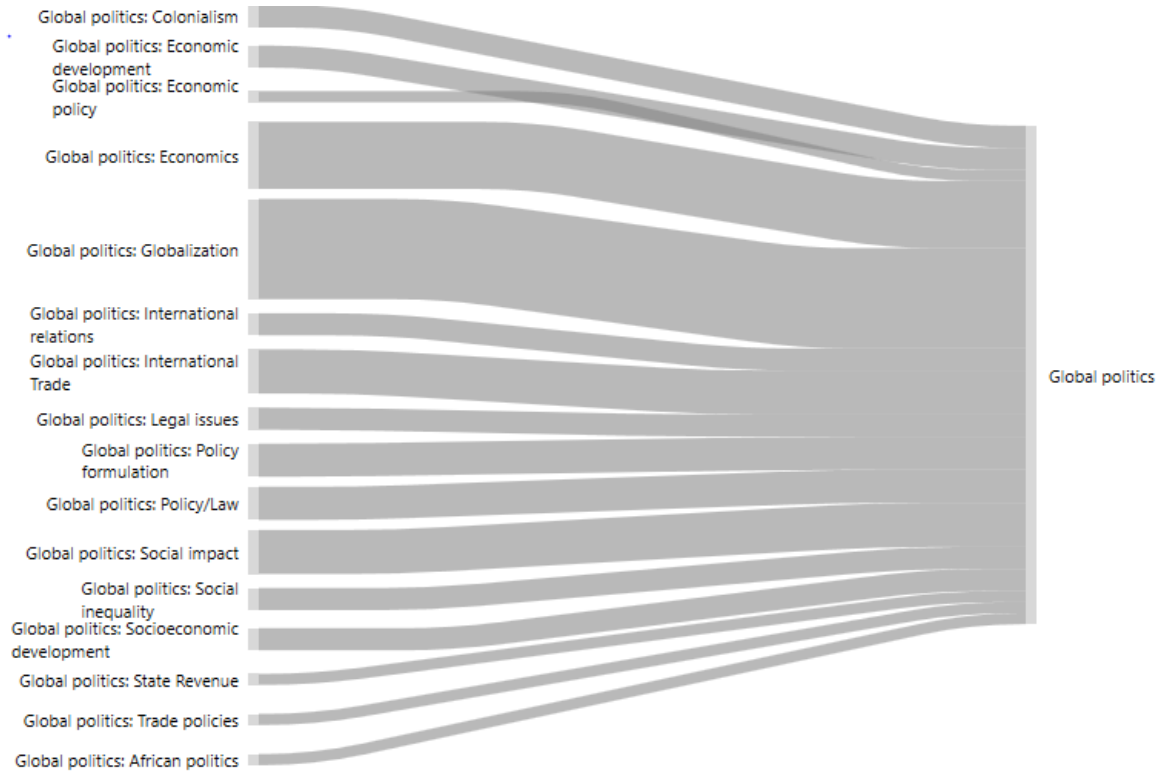


Diagram 1.2: Themes that are a subject of Global politics

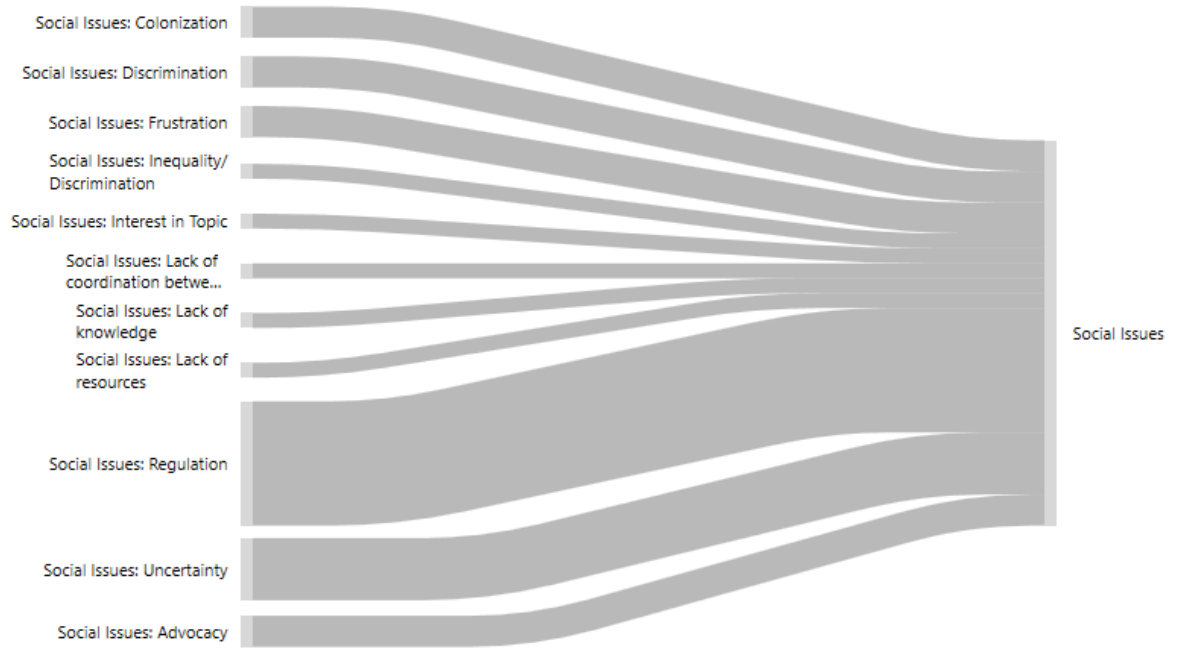


Diagram 1.3: Themes that are a subject of Social issues.

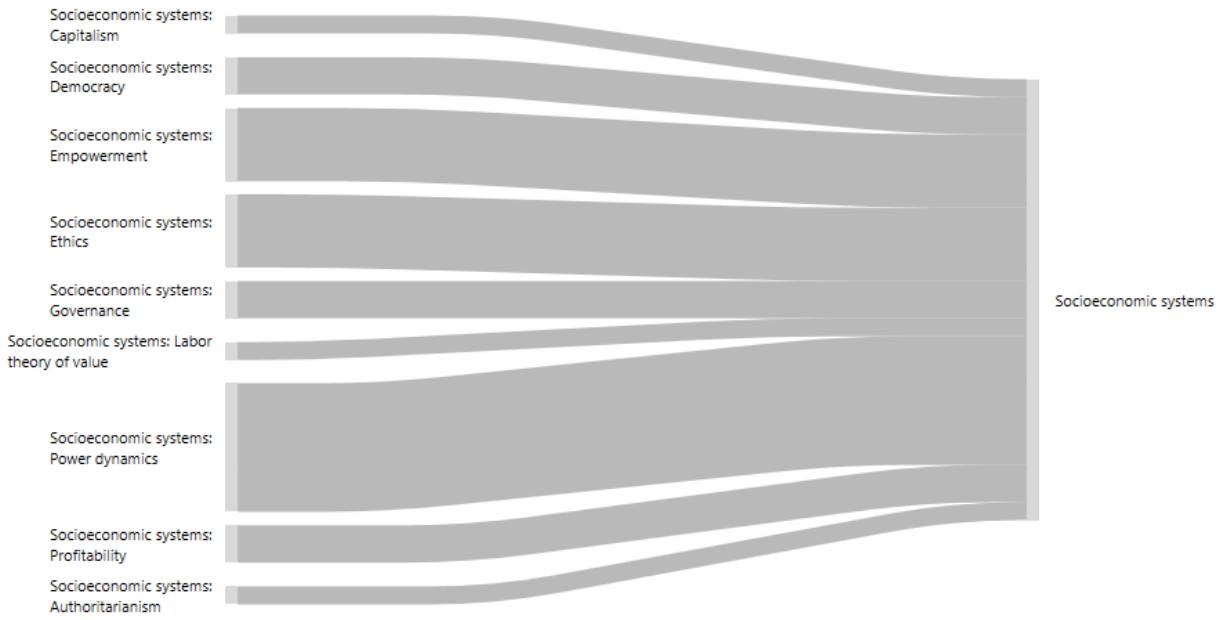


Diagram 1.4: Themes that are a subject of Socioecnomic systems

The analysis shows that the people engaged during the dialogue session on the Cross-Border Data Flow (CBDF) were mostly concerned about Power Dynamics, Data Privacy and Business Development. Participants agreed on themes of data localisation and de-centralisation. Technological and operational capabilities required for data localisation and de-centralisation were key themes of discussion respectively.

The analysis highlighted global trade, global politics and international regulation as factors influencing data localisation. Political anxiety and civil liberties within local contexts featured as key concerns for participants when considering data localisation and data ownership. Participants were anxious about data privacy and information security in general, including misinformation.

Business and economic development featured as key themes which influence data localisation and decentralization. Analysis shows that business and industry development; cost-effectiveness; and data access are important themes to consider alongside data privacy and global politics when thinking about cross-border data trade. Interestingly, the analysis showed that participants were interested in data access for indigenous businesses, and not necessarily local data storage.

Analysis points to the need for more critical thinking and research to answer questions such as “How do we use indigenous resources for indigenous development?”, “How do we go about data localisation/ decentralization cost effectively?”, “Should data localisation regulations stipulate higher obligations for entities with a certain user base and a certain revenue, whilst excluding small and medium enterprises?”. Further research is needed to assist policymakers and relevant stakeholders in navigating the relationship between decentralization and ownership within the relevant socioeconomic and power dynamics.

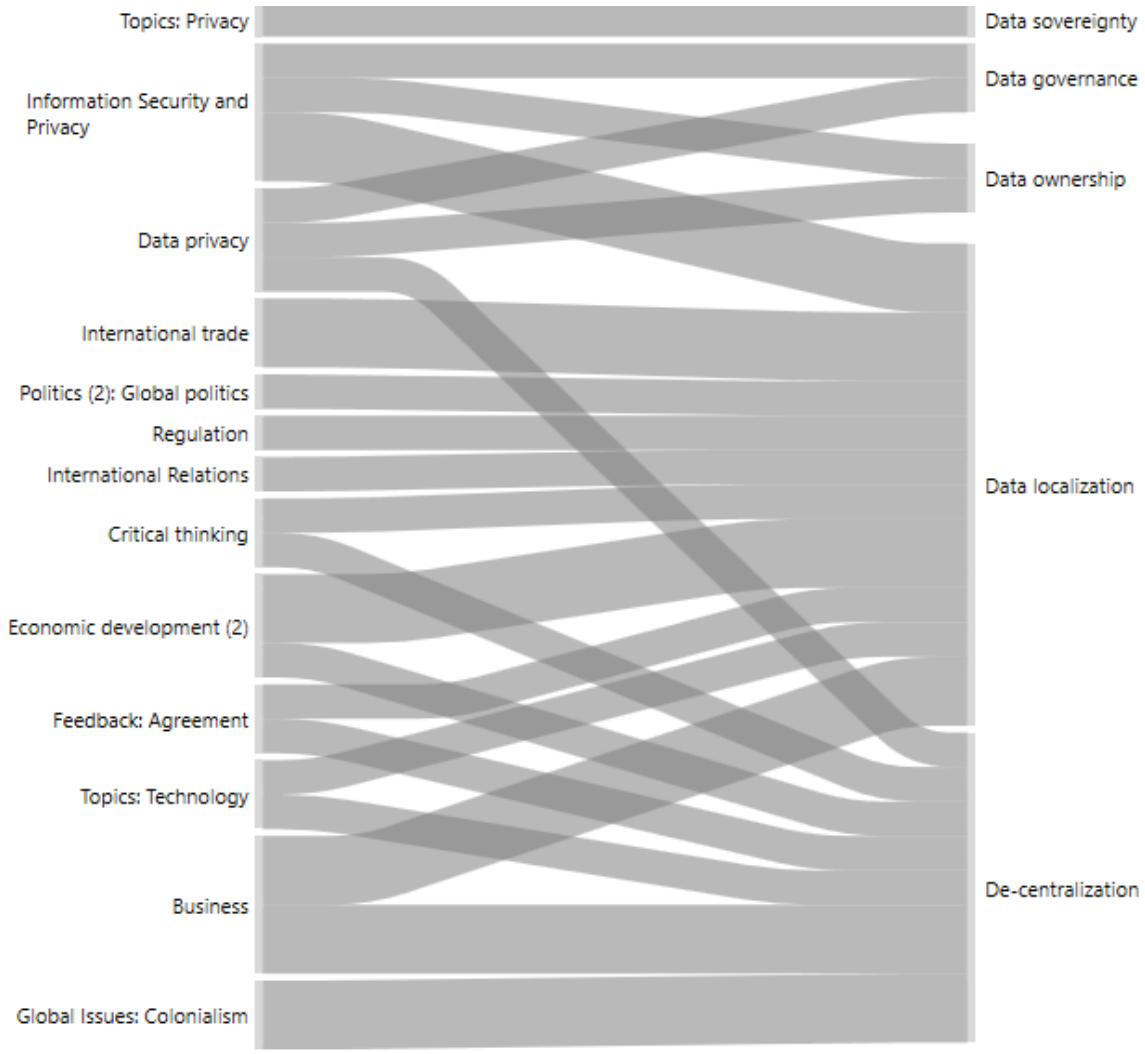


Diagram 1.5: Interconnection of common themes from CBDF dialogue session.

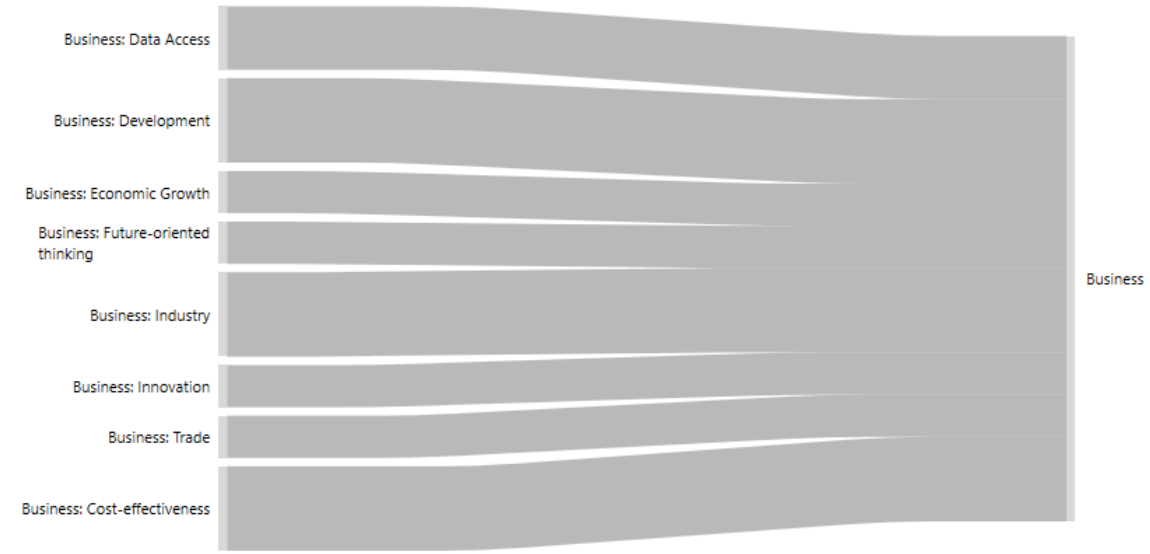


Diagram 1.6: Themes that are a subject of Business

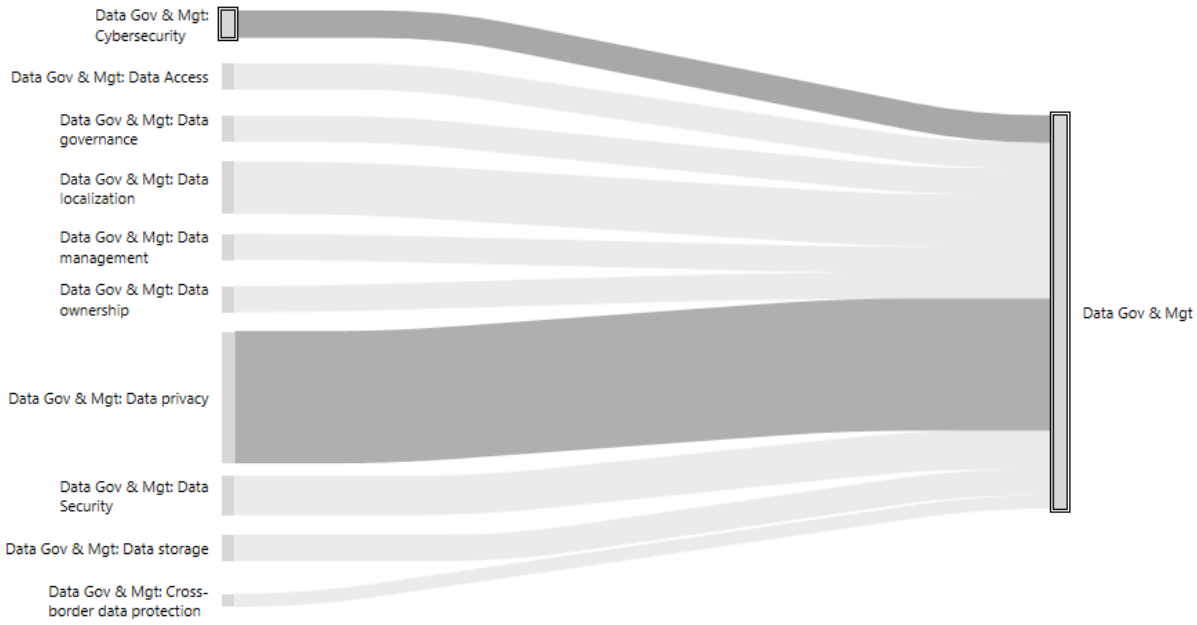


Diagram 1.7: Themes that are a subject of Data Governance and Management

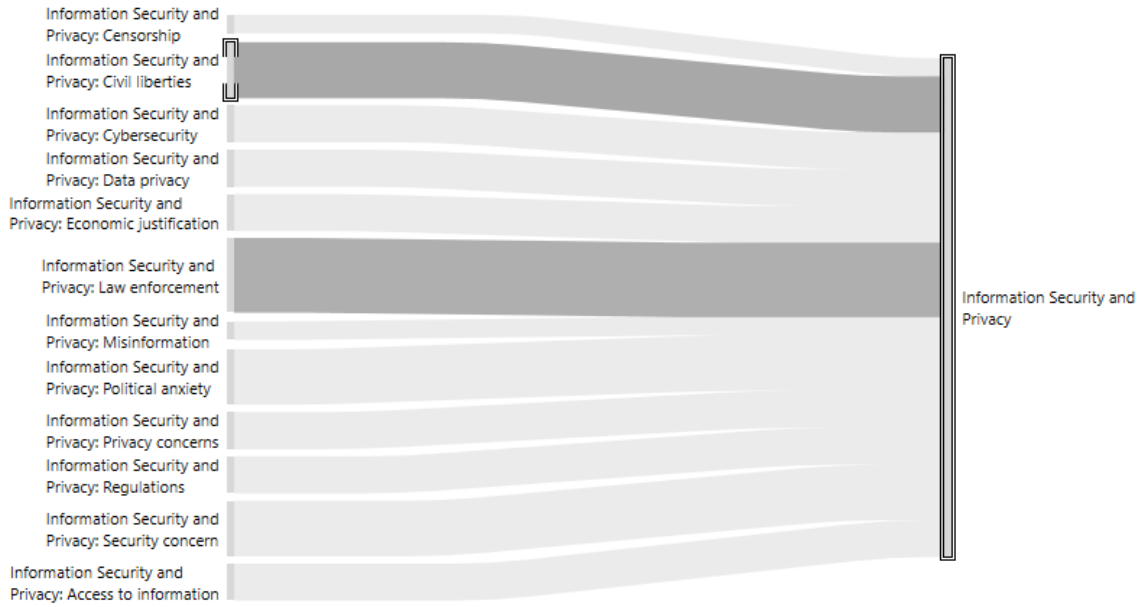


Diagram 1.8@ Themes that are subject of Information security and Privacy

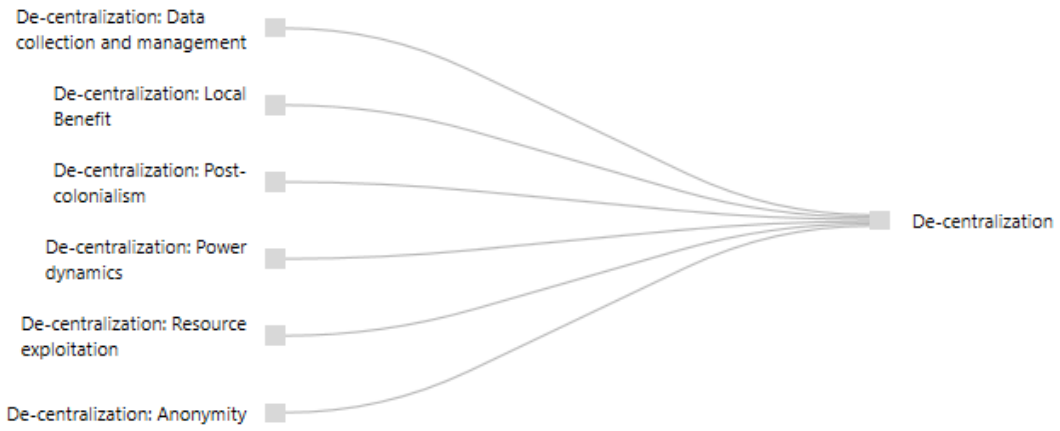


Diagram 1.9: Themes that are a subject of De-centralisation

Significant relationships or correlations between the variables measured in the survey were also explored. Analysis showed a significantly positive correlation between core principles and actions policymakers.

CONCLUSION

The input gathered through the consultation process shows that people are mostly concerned about their personal data, economic empowerment, local and mostly global power dynamics, critical thinking and regulation. The Nigerian state needs to negotiate a fair settlement between local and the international stakeholders; starting by being able address data autonomy while implementing reforms aimed at addressing market failures. The Nigerian state needs to address local power dynamics that threaten civil liberties in the online space.

According to the UN Conference on Trade and Development's UNCTAD's Digital Economy Report 2019, "The United States and China account for 75% of all patents related to blockchain technologies, 50% of global spending on the Internet of Things (IoT) and more than 75% of the cloud computing market" (United Nations Publications, 2019). New technological advances are leaving developing countries marginalized in the digital world. Indeed, data is being dominated by global digital platforms and its wealth is in the hands of a few. Taxation is not a bad thing either, in Sirimanne's estimation, because "if you are a company making money in my country then you should be paying taxes in my country." 60% of Google's profits are created outside the US, yet ninety per cent of their taxes are paid within the US.

Altogether, findings and analysis point to the need for more critical thinking and research to address negotiations for de-centralisation and data localisations within various power dynamics and socioeconomic settlements.

Towards understanding and defining core principles which are unique to the Nigerian context, and to address issues associated with power dynamics and civil liberties, Civil Society Organisations (CSO) were asked to participate in a survey. To understand the actions policymakers could take in promoting economic empowerment through an enabling environment, a survey was conducted with 4 leading Entrepreneurial Support Organisations (ESO). The results can be seen in the Appendices II.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the dialogue sessions and the key themes highlighted by analysis such as economic and community empowerment; data privacy and anonymity; research, regulation, and governance, DEF recommends the following principles and actions to be taken by policymakers for A.I. and CBDF:

Core Principles

1. A.I. systems shouldn’t collect, store, or use personal days without an individual's consent.
2. A.I. systems should be designed and implemented in a way that aligns with ethical principles such as respect for human dignity and the protection of human rights.
3. AI systems should be transparent in operations, and open to scrutiny and explanation.
4. Regulation of A.I. should be transparent and accessible to the public, including details about the purposes, methods, and outcomes of A.I. systems.
5. The development of AI skills and languages should be inclusive and accessible to all individuals, regardless of their social, economic, or educational background.
6. Data should be adequately protected when it is transferred across borders.
7. Individuals should be informed about the transfer of their data across borders.
8. The development of constructive frameworks that guarantee digital community-based data stewardship, autonomy and freedom should be encouraged.
9. Reforms that address market failures and the digital divide should be encouraged to foster indigenous participation in the A.I. market.
10. Organizations should be accountable for their data transfer practices, comply with applicable laws and regulations, and have appropriate procedures in place to respond to any privacy or security incident.

Policymaker actions

1. Policymakers should create regulations and standards to ensure that AI systems are developed and used in a responsible and ethical manner.
2. Regulations should cover issues such as transparency, accountability, fairness, and safety.
3. Policymakers should establish independent oversight bodies to monitor the development and use of AI systems, to ensure that they comply with the regulations and standards that have been set
4. Policymakers should foster collaboration between the private sector, research institutions, and civic society to ensure that AI is developed in a way that benefits society as a whole.
5. Policymakers should invest in research to better understand the potential risks and benefits of AI; and develop new technologies and approaches that can help mitigate
6. Policymakers should encourage cross-border cooperation between countries to promote the secure and free flow of data while guaranteeing the protection of individual privacy, national security interests, and local economic development.
7. Policymakers should establish certification and accreditation frameworks that enable organizations to demonstrate compliance with cross-border data transfers laws.
8. Policymakers should demand regular audits, transparency reports, and public disclosures that ensure organizations are held accountable for their data processing activities, and that individuals are provided with clear information about how their data is being used.
9. Policymakers should conduct extensive research that leads to better settlements within existing economic and political arrangements.
10. Policymakers together with international stakeholders should develop key metrics that track the economic and social impact of Big Tech in developing countries like Nigeria.

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APPENDICES I

DIALOGUE SESSION SURVEYS

TOPIC 1: REGULATING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (A.I.)

Poll 1 Results:

Area of concentration: Core principles that matter in AI regulation.

Question 1: Should AI systems be transparent in operations and decision-making?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Question 2: Should AI decisions be fair and unbiased?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Question 3: Should AI systems be open to scrutiny and explanation?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Question 4: Should there be legal liability for AI systems and their developers?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Question 5: Should there be a legal framework for holding AI systems and their creators (someone or an entity) accountable for harm caused by an AI system?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Question 6: Should AI systems collect, store, or use personal data without an individual's consent?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Question 7: Should AI systems be designed and implemented in a way that is safe for humans, animals and the environment? Should humans remain in control of AI systems?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Question 8: Should AI systems be designed to replace human decision-making entirely?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Question 9: Should humans be able to override or modify the decisions made by AI systems when necessary?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Question 10: Should AI systems be designed and implemented in a way that aligns with ethical principles, such as respect for human dignity and the protection of human rights?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Poll 2 Results:

Area of concentration: Actions Policymakers should take in AI regulation.

Question 1: Should policymakers create regulations and standards to ensure that AI systems are developed and used in a responsible and ethical manner?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 2: Should regulations cover issues such as transparency, accountability, fairness, and safety?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 3: Should policymakers establish independent oversight bodies to monitor the development and use of AI systems, to ensure that they comply with the regulations and standards that have been set?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 4: Should policymakers foster collaboration between the private sector, research institutions, and civic society to ensure that AI is developed in a way that benefits society as a whole?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 5: Should policymakers invest in research to better understand the potential risks and benefits of AI; and to develop new technologies and approaches that can help mitigate these risks?										
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question 6: Should policymakers encourage transparency in the development and deployment of AI systems, by requiring companies to disclose information about the data they use, the algorithms they employ, and the decision-making processes that are used?

Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question 7: Should policymakers encourage transparency in the development and deployment of AI systems, by requiring companies to disclose information about the data they use, the algorithms they employ, and the decision-making processes that are used?

Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question 8: 8.Should policymakers foster international cooperation to ensure that AI is developed and used in a way that is consistent with ethical and human rights principles, including collaboration with international organizations, such as the United Nations, to develop international regulations and standards?

Respondent	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

TOPIC 2: CROSS BORDER DATA FLOW (CBDF)

Poll 1 Results:

Area of concentration: Core principles that matter in the regulation of cross-border data transfer.

Question 1: Should data be adequately protected when it is transferred across borders?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 2: Should appropriate technical and organizational measures be in place to safeguard personal data from being disclosed to unauthorized parties abroad?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 3: Should the privacy of individuals whose data is being transferred across borders be protected?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 4: Should individuals be informed about the transfer of their data across borders, and have the right to access and correct their personal information?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 5: Should we ensure that appropriate security measures are in place to protect against unauthorized access, disclosure, and loss of data during cross border transfer and at rest?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question 6: Should policymakers ensure that organizations are transparent about their cross border data transfer practices?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Question 7: Should companies provide clear and concise information about the types of data being transferred, the purposes for which the data is being transferred, and the countries to which the data is being transferred?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Question 8: Should we hold organizations accountable for their data transfer practices?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 9: Should we ensure organizations are responsible for their data transfer practices, comply with applicable laws and regulations, and have the appropriate procedures in place to respond to any privacy or security incidents that may occur during the cross-border transfer of data?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Poll 2 Results:

Area of concentration: Actions policymakers should take in CBD regulation.

Question 1: Should policymakers develop comprehensive data protection laws that establish clear rules for data collection, storage, processing, and sharing, and set out the rights of data subjects?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 2: Should laws outline the obligations of data controllers and processors, and provide for appropriate sanctions and remedies in case of violations?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 3: Should policymakers encourage cross-border cooperation between countries to promote the secure and free flow of data while ensuring the protection of individual privacy and national security interests?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Question 4: Should policymakers establish certification and accreditation frameworks that enable organizations to demonstrate compliance with data protection laws and help create trust between data controllers and data subjects, and facilitate cross-border data transfers?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 5: Should policymakers require companies to store and process data within the country where it is generated or					

collected?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 6: Should policymakers adopt regular audits, transparency reports, and public disclosures that ensure organizations are held accountable for their data processing activities, and that individuals are provided with clear information about how their data is being used?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 7: Should policymakers promote the development and use of technological solutions such as encryption and anonymization to protect personal data during cross-border transfers, to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data while minimizing the risk of data breaches and cyber attacks?					
Respondent	01	02	03	04	05
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

APPENDICES II

TOPIC 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS FOR AI

Input gathered from:

- **Tech-focused Entrepreneurial Support Organizations (ESOs) in Nigeria.**

Focus Areas:

1. Core principles
2. Government Actions.

Poll 1 Results:

Area of concentration: Core principles for AI regulation such as inclusivity, sustainability, collaboration, innovation, ethical considerations, capacity building, and public awareness.

Question 1: Should the development of AI skills and languages be inclusive and accessible to all individuals, regardless of their social, economic, or educational background?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Question 2: Should the development of AI skills and entrepreneurship be sustainable and include social and environmental considerations?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Question 3: Should collaboration between the government, academia, industry, and civil society be inclusive and open, with opportunities for feedback and participation from all stakeholders?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Question 4: Should the development of AI skills and entrepreneurship include ethical considerations, such as data privacy, bias, and the impact on society?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question 5: Should the development of AI skills and entrepreneurship include funding for innovation and creativity?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question 6: Should capacity building be treated as essential for the development of AI skills and entrepreneurship?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question 7: Should public awareness of the potential and challenges of AI be treated as critical for the development of AI skills and entrepreneurship?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Poll 2 Results:

Area of concentration: Government actions for AI which include questions around establishing clear legal frameworks, fostering public debate and participation, providing oversight and accountability mechanisms, etc.

Question 1: Should the government invest in education and training programs that provide the technical and digital skills needed to participate in the AI economy, including investment in STEM education

and training programs, as well as digital literacy and entrepreneurship training programs?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 2: Should the government establish financing mechanisms that support early-stage AI startups and small businesses, such as venture capital funds and loan guarantee schemes?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 3: Should the government invest in digital infrastructure, such as broadband internet and mobile networks, to expand access to the technology and infrastructure needed to participate in the AI economy?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Question 4: Should the government launch awareness-raising campaigns to promote the potential of AI and how it can be used to address social and economic challenges, to increase demand for AI technologies and encourage the development of a vibrant AI ecosystem?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Question 5: Should the government invest in data management capacity-building programs to help organizations develop the capacity for effective data management, which is critical for developing and deploying AI technologies that rely on large amounts of data, as well as implementing programs that promote data literacy and data-driven decision-making?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Question 6: Should the government develop targeted policies and programs that support the development of the AI sector, such as tax incentives for AI startups, procurement policies that prioritize the use of AI technologies, and regulatory frameworks that encourage innovation while protecting consumers?

Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Question 7: Should the government ensure that programs and initiatives aimed at adopting local vernacular, and developing AI skills and entrepreneurship encompass all segments of society?

Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Question 8: Should the government establish ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks that ensure the responsible development and deployment of AI technologies?

Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Question 9: Should the government establish research and development centers that focus on AI and related technologies to drive innovation in the sector and provide opportunities for collaboration between industry, academia, and government?

Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question 10: Should the government develop partnerships and collaborations between academia, industry, and government to foster innovation and entrepreneurship in the AI sector including partnerships with international organizations and other governments to share knowledge best practices and collaborating on research and development initiatives?

Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Question 11: Should the government provide targeted support for AI startups and SMEs, such as access to incubators, accelerators, and mentorship programs for AI entrepreneurs that create a supportive environment for the growth of these businesses?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Question 12: Should the government promote collaboration between the public and private sectors to foster innovation and entrepreneurship in the AI sector. This can include public-private partnerships for the development of AI technologies that address social and economic challenges?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 13: Should governments promote access to AI technology, particularly in underserved areas and for marginalized populations including developing policies and programs that promote access to affordable AI tools and resources, as well as programs that support digital inclusion for marginalized communities?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Question 14: Should governments monitor and evaluate progress in the development and deployment of AI technologies, and make adjustments as needed to ensure that the benefits of AI are shared equitably between local and international players, and that potential harms are addressed in a timely manner?				
Respondent	01	02	03	04
Answer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

TARGETED SURVEY

TOPIC 2: RIGHTS & LIBERTIES (DEVELOPING AI SYSTEMS)

Input gathered from:

- **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Nigeria.**

Focus Areas:

1. Core Principles
2. Regulatory Actions.

Poll 1 Results:

Area of concentration: Core principles for AI regulation with focus areas covering transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, human rights, fairness, inclusivity, public interest, collaboration, proportionality, and adaptability.

Question 1: Should regulation of AI be transparent and accessible to the public, including details about the purposes, methods, and outcomes of AI systems?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 2: Should AI systems be subject to effective mechanisms of accountability, including oversight, review, and recourse for individuals who are negatively affected by these systems?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 3: Should AI systems be designed or deployed in ways that discriminate against individuals or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, religion, or political affiliation?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	No	No

Question 4: Should regulation of AI prioritize the protection and promotion of human rights, including freedom of expression, privacy, and due process?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 5: Should AI systems be designed and deployed in ways that promote fairness and equity, including through the elimination of bias and the inclusion of diverse perspectives in the development process?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 6: Should AI systems be accessible to all individuals, including those with disabilities and those who lack access to technology or digital infrastructure?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 7: Should the regulation of AI prioritize the public interest over the interests of private or government actors, and must be designed to benefit society as a whole?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 8: Should development and regulation of AI involve collaboration between civil society organizations, governments, and other stakeholders, and must include opportunities for public input and participation?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes

Question 9: Any regulation of AI must be proportionate to the risks and benefits of these systems, and must not unduly restrict individuals' rights or freedoms?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 10: Should regulation of AI be designed to adapt to changing technological and social circumstances, and must be flexible enough to incorporate new information and perspectives as they emerge?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes

Poll 2 Results:

Area of concentration: Regulatory for AI which include questions around establishing clear legal frameworks, fostering public debate and participation, providing oversight and accountability mechanisms, etc.

Question 1: Should policymakers establish clear legal frameworks for the development, deployment, and use of AI systems, including regulations and standards that incorporate the core principles of transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, human rights, fairness, inclusivity, public interest, collaboration, proportionality and adaptability?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 2: Should policymakers foster public debate and participation around AI development and use, including opportunities for civil society organizations and other stakeholders to provide input and feedback on regulatory frameworks and guidelines?		
Respondent	01	02

Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 3: Should policymakers establish oversight and accountability mechanisms to ensure that AI systems are designed and used in ways that comply with regulatory frameworks and guidelines, and that individuals have access to effective recourse mechanisms if they are negatively affected by these systems?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 4: Should policymakers invest in and foster ethical research and development around AI systems, including efforts to eliminate bias and discrimination in AI, to develop new tools and techniques for accountability and transparency, and to promote social and environmental sustainability?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 5: Should policymakers build international collaborations around the development and use of AI systems, including efforts to share best practices and to develop common frameworks and standards for AI regulation?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 6: Should policymakers prioritize education and awareness around AI development and use, including efforts to raise public awareness about the potential risks and benefits of AI systems, and to build digital literacy and critical thinking skills among individuals?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 7: Should policymakers encourage industry self-regulation,		

including efforts to develop codes of conduct and ethical guidelines for AI development and use?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 8: Should policymakers promote collaboration between civil society organizations and industry, including efforts to build partnerships that prioritize the core principles of AI regulation?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes
Question 9: Should policymakers build capacity for enforcement of AI regulations, including the establishment of regulatory bodies and the provision of resources to ensure effective implementation and compliance?		
Respondent	01	02
Answer	Yes	Yes