



REPORT
Closing event of the project
“Artificial Intelligence Technology and
Standards Capacity Building in the Asia Pacific”
Online, 24-25 June 2026

Prepared by: ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

1. Summary

The Closing Event of the **Artificial Intelligence Technology and Standards Capacity Building in Asia-Pacific Project (Phase I)** was held online on **24–25 June 2026**, bringing together participating member states, development partners, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan, and ITU to review the project's achievements and identify priorities for Phase II.

Implemented by ITU with support from MIC Japan, Phase I strengthened national capacities on AI technologies and international AI standards through four regional and national workshops, online learning sessions, and a regional AI readiness assessment. The project reached more than **250 government officials from 15 member states**, enhancing knowledge of AI governance, standards development, and practical applications while fostering regional collaboration.

The event highlighted the project's positive impact on national AI initiatives and reaffirmed the importance of combining technical capacity building with international standards to support trusted and responsible AI adoption. Country representatives and development partners reaffirmed the need for more practical, hands-on training, sector-specific learning, blended delivery models, and continued post-training support to help translate knowledge into implementation.

Discussions also underscored that effective AI adoption requires a holistic approach that combines digital infrastructure, skilled workforces, governance frameworks, institutional capacity, and international cooperation. Participants welcomed the expansion of the project to Africa under Phase II and reaffirmed the value of partnerships in supporting inclusive, standards-based AI ecosystems and strengthening inter-regional collaboration.

2. Background

With support from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan, ITU is implementing the project *Artificial Intelligence Technology and Standards Capacity Building in Asia-Pacific*, which commenced in February 2025 and is expected to close in July 2026. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of government officials and key stakeholders on artificial intelligence (AI) technologies and AI standards to increase the efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs across the project countries.

Phase I of the project comprised four sub-regional and national workshops across the Asia-Pacific region, complemented by online learning sessions and a regional baseline assessment of the needs for AI technology and standards. More than 250 participants from 15 member states attended the training sessions conducted in 2025.

The online closing event, held on 24-25 June, brought together participating member states, project partners, development organizations, and the donor to review the achievements of Phase I, reflect on lessons learned, discuss findings from the baseline assessment, and identify priorities for Phase II.

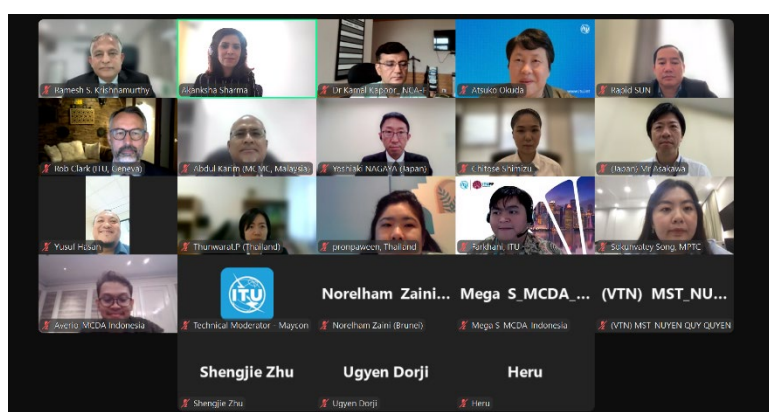
3. Opening Session & Project Overview

Opening Session

The event was opened by Ms. **Atsuko Okuda**, Regional Director of the ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, who highlighted the growing importance of AI in national digital transformation and emphasized that responsible AI adoption requires strong institutional capacity alongside technical innovation. She noted that while AI presents significant opportunities across sectors such as

healthcare, agriculture, education, transportation, and public administration, many countries continue to face challenges in policy development, technical expertise, infrastructure, and participation in international standardization processes. She emphasized that the project successfully addressed these challenges by combining AI training with standards development and practical capacity building. Ms. Okuda welcomed the successful completion of Phase I and acknowledged MIC Japan's continued support for the launch of Phase II, which will expand activities to additional countries in Asia and the Pacific and in Africa.

Mr. **Yoshiaki Nagaya**, Deputy Director, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Japan, reaffirmed Japan's commitment to supporting inclusive, trustworthy, and human-centered AI development. He highlighted that international standards play a critical role in ensuring interoperability, safety, and trust in AI systems, and commended the strong collaboration among ITU, participating countries, and project partners throughout Phase I.



Project Overview

The first technical session of the Closing Event provided an overview of the Artificial Intelligence Technology and Standards Capacity Building Project in Asia-Pacific (Phase I), highlighting its achievements, lessons learned, and future direction. Ms. **Akanksha Sharma**, Program Officer at the ITU Area Office and Innovation Center in Delhi, opened the session with an overview of the project, which began in February 2025. The project has been jointly delivered by ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), combining training in AI technologies with practical capacity-building in international AI standards.

The project delivered two sub-regional workshops in India (5-9 May 2025) and Malaysia (9-12 Sep 2025), two national workshops in Bhutan (22-26 Sep 2025) and Cambodia (8-10 Oct 2025), complemented by online preparatory and training sessions conducted through the ITU Academy. More than 250 government officials from 15 member states were trained on AI technologies and standards. The workshop in India was attended by participants from 6 member states, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives; and the workshop in Malaysia was attended by participants from 9 member states, including Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Timor Leste, Thailand, Cambodia, Mongolia, Lao PDR & Pakistan.

Presenting the standards component of the project, Mr. **Robert Clark**, Bridging the Standardization Gap (BSG) Programme Coordinator at TSB in Geneva, highlighted the importance of strengthening developing countries' participation in international standards development. Each workshop featured:

- Technical presentations,
- Interactive Innovation Cafés,
- Group discussions,
- Standards contribution drafting exercises,

- Quizzes and
- Site visits to Tech hubs.

This methodology provided participants with practical exposure to both AI technologies and the international standardization process. Participant feedback demonstrated the project's strong impact. More than 85 percent of participants reported that the workshops met or exceeded their learning objectives, while instructor performance and the relevance of the training content received consistently high ratings. Participants particularly valued the interactive learning approach and recommended additional hands-on demonstrations and sector-specific case studies for future editions.

The project contributed not only to individual capacity development, as reflected in the number of participants trained, but also to broader regional initiatives, including discussions supporting the adoption of the new WTDC [Resolution 91](#) on AI, the development of an AI Skills Framework for ASEAN, and follow-up collaboration on national AI guidance with several member states, with the ITU Regional Office working on this collaboration.

The session concluded with a presentation by Mr. **Ramesh Krishnamurthy** (Consultant at the ITU Regional Office in Bangkok) on the preliminary findings of the regional baseline assessment covering 17 countries across South and Southeast Asia. The study assessed AI readiness across five dimensions: AI policy and regulation; standards and interoperability; data centers and cloud infrastructure; AI infrastructure; and public-sector AI workforce capacity. While the assessment found significant progress in AI adoption and policy development across the region, it also identified common challenges, including limited implementation capacity, insufficient adoption of AI standards, inadequate computing infrastructure, shortages of AI skills within the public sector, and fragmented data governance frameworks. The study proposed 15 actionable recommendations to strengthen AI readiness across the region.

Looking ahead, Phase II of the project is currently under preparation and is expected to commence in August 2026. Building on the achievements of Phase I, the next phase will extend activities to the Africa region while continuing to support countries in Asia and the Pacific, including an inter-regional training program to promote knowledge exchange and collaboration between the two regions.

4. Country Perspectives

Country Panel on Day 1, 24 June

- *Mr. Kamal Kapoor, Sr. DDG, National Communication Academy Finance (NCA-F), India*
- *Mr. Abdul Karim Abdul Razak, Head, Technology and Standards Division, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission*
- *Mr. Ugyen Dorji, GovTech Agency, Bhutan*
- *Mr. Rapid Sun, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Post & Telecommunications, Cambodia*

One of the project's strengths has been collaboration with the host organizations that partnered with ITU to organize the 2025 workshops. They not only contributed to the organization of the workshops but also demonstrated commitment through both financial and technical contributions to the program. Representatives agreed that the project successfully combined AI fundamentals, international standards development, and practical implementation, enabling participants to move beyond conceptual understanding toward applying AI fundamentals and standards in their respective national contexts. The workshops were commended for bringing together government officials from diverse sectors, fostering cross-sector dialogue, and strengthening institutional awareness of AI technologies and standards.

Mr. **Kamal Kapoor** from India reflected on the success of the South Asia workshop, which drew over 76 participants, noting that careful participant selection ensured high-quality engagement among government officials. The workshop benefited from practical training models delivered by technical partners such as Wadhvani AI and IIT-Delhi, and the simulation exercise was rated highly by all participants. He provided the following recommendations for Phase II:

- India's AI Kosh (also known as AIKosha) is the government's centralized platform for AI-ready datasets, models, and computing resources. It is a scalable and transferable framework that India is willing to share with other member states.
- He suggested a blended curriculum for Phase II, with mandatory online training before the workshop to allow more time for practical exercises during the Face-to-Face (F2F) training.
- Another suggestion was to allocate a full day for simulation exercises – drafting contributions and role-play.

Mr. **Abdul Karim** from Malaysia highlighted the value of integrating AI technologies, standards, and practical implementation into a single training programme. This holistic approach strengthened national understanding of AI fundamentals and supported ongoing initiatives, including the implementation of the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission's (MCMC) MyMAP strategy. The regional nature of the workshops also fostered stronger engagement within ASEAN and encouraged participants to move from awareness of standards toward their practical adoption. Looking ahead, Malaysia provided the following recommendations for Phase II:

- Sector-specific tracks such as AI for Smart Cities, AI for Telecommunications, and Cyber Security, among others.
- A more outcome-oriented approach for Phase II, including practical outputs such as draft roadmaps and action plans.
- Post-workshop clinics that provide continued mentorship to participants.

Mr. **Ugyen Dorji** from Bhutan emphasized the importance of bringing together civil servants from a wide range of technical and policy backgrounds to enable productive interdisciplinary discussions on AI adoption. He noted that over 75 civil servants were trained during the 4-day workshop in Thimphu. Building on this experience, Bhutan proposed the following recommendations for Phase II:

- Extending future workshops to a 5-day format to allow more in-depth practical simulations.
- Broaden the focus to include training materials for sectors such as agriculture.

Mr. **Rapid Sun** from Cambodia highlighted the strong participation of young government officials and the high level of creativity shown during group exercises and presentations. The workshop was seen as valuable not only for strengthening understanding of AI standards but also for demonstrating how standards development can support the governance of emerging technologies more broadly. Participants noted that the training aligned closely with Cambodia's national priorities, including strengthening AI literacy, improving data availability, expanding digital infrastructure, supporting AI adoption in public services, and enhancing regional cooperation. He provided the following recommendations for Phase II:

- Broaden the focus of future training sessions to include not only policymakers but also the private sector and other stakeholders.
- Inclusion of sector-specific tracks and AI literacy for citizens. Include a blended learning curriculum that combines online training with F2F.
- Cambodia further requested assistance with the development of the Digital Literacy Competency Framework and a pilot project on AI for Health, Agriculture, and Education.

Participation of Dr. Emmanuel Manasseh, Regional Director for Africa, ITU, on 24 June

The project's geographical focus will be expanded in Phase II to include countries in the African region. It was therefore useful to hear from Mr. **Emmanuel Manasseh** about the regional perspective from Africa. He shared insights into the opportunities and challenges of advancing AI capacity development across African countries. He emphasized that while AI has significant potential to accelerate socio-economic development, its successful adoption depends on strong foundational digital infrastructure, including reliable connectivity and computing capacity, which should not be taken for granted.

He noted that pilot projects can demonstrate the value of AI solutions but are insufficient on their own to drive sustainable, long-term transformation. Instead, countries should focus on building national ownership, strengthening local innovation ecosystems, and developing the institutional capacity to scale successful initiatives. The intervention also underscored the importance of inclusive participation in international standards development, enabling countries to shape AI governance frameworks and ensure that emerging technologies respond to local needs and priorities. Looking ahead, Emmanuel highlighted the need for continued collaboration among governments, industry, academia, and international organizations, alongside sector-specific capacity-building programs tailored to priority areas of national development.

One of the takeaways from the intervention was that countries within Africa are at different stages of AI development. It would therefore be useful to group countries with similar needs across the Asia-Pacific and Africa to provide training at basic, intermediate, and advanced levels as we move into Phase II.

Participation of Mr. Ichwan Nasution, Director, Ministry of Communications & Digital Affairs, Indonesia, 25 June

Representing Indonesia, Mr. **Ichwan Nasution** emphasized that effective AI adoption requires a holistic approach that extends beyond technology to include institutional capacity, governance arrangements, and a supportive national ecosystem. He stressed the importance of translating AI strategies into concrete action by adopting and developing international standards, ensuring that national standards strategies are closely aligned with broader AI and digital transformation priorities.

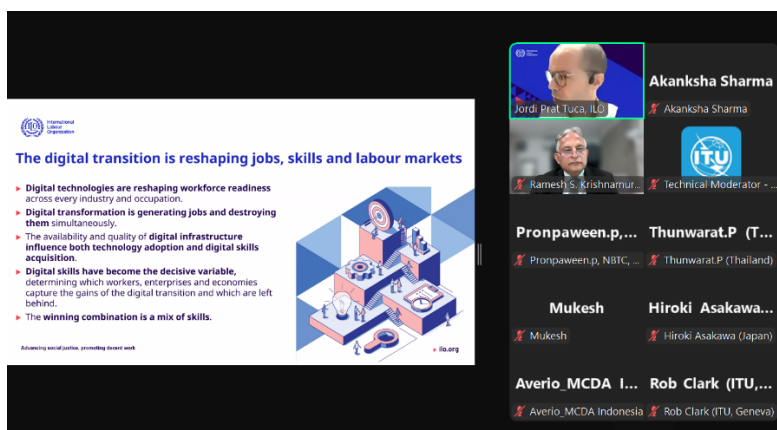
Looking ahead to Phase II, Indonesia proposed:

- Stronger emphasis on practical, hands-on learning.
- Suggested enhancements included using real-world case studies to demonstrate the lifecycle of AI standards, from identifying a problem or opportunity through standards development and implementation to measuring impact.
- Indonesia also encouraged including country case studies that illustrate how AI governance frameworks are applied across different sectors, as well as dedicated training on AI conformity assessment to help countries strengthen implementation and compliance with emerging standards.

Note: Although the **Pacific Island States** were unable to attend the sessions on June 24 and 25 due to other commitments, the Regional Office has received expressions of interest from several countries, including Fiji, PNG, Vanuatu, Palau, Nauru, and Micronesia, to participate in future Phase II training sessions.

4. Perspectives from Development Partners on June 25

Presentation from Mr. Jordi Prat Tuca, Technical Specialist at International Labour Organization on Day 2, June 25



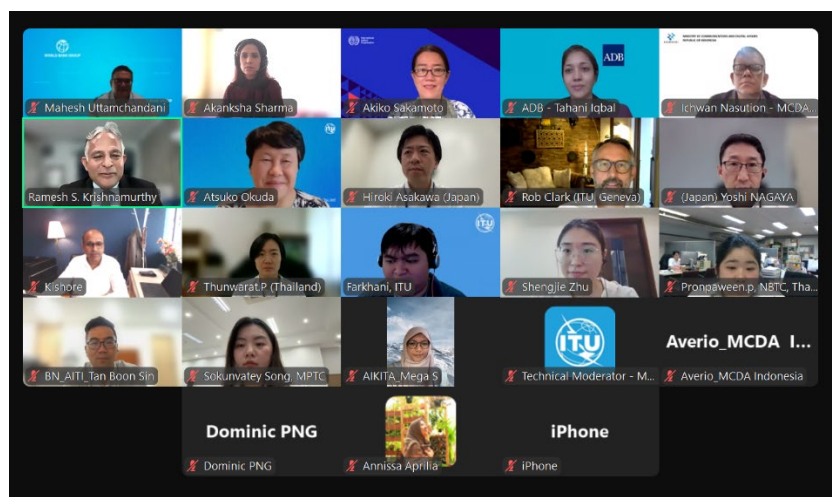
Mr. **Jordi Prat Tuca** presented an overview of the labour market implications of digital transformation and artificial intelligence, highlighting the critical role of skills development in enabling an inclusive and just digital transition. The presentation emphasized that countries across Asia and the Pacific are navigating demographic, digital, and green transitions simultaneously, with AI accelerating changes in labour markets and workforce requirements. While digital technologies are creating new economic opportunities, they are also reshaping occupations and increasing demand for new combinations of technical, cognitive, and socio-emotional skills.

Mr. Prat Tuca noted that AI is expected to transform rather than simply replace jobs, making continuous reskilling and upskilling essential. Outcomes will depend on proactive policy interventions, investment in workforce development, and effective social dialogue among governments, employers, and workers. He also highlighted that women, informal workers, and other vulnerable groups face a greater risk of being left behind if digital skills and training opportunities are not made more accessible. Drawing on recent ILO analysis, the presentation showed that expanding digital infrastructure, particularly near-universal broadband connectivity, could generate millions of additional jobs globally by 2030, including approximately 8.2 million jobs across Asia and the Pacific. However, realizing these benefits requires complementary investments in digital infrastructure, skills development, and enabling policy environments.

The presentation underscored that employers increasingly value integrated skill sets that combine AI and digital competencies with critical thinking, problem-solving, communication, leadership, and teamwork. Continuous learning and lifelong skills development were identified as essential to improving workforce resilience and enabling workers to adapt to rapidly evolving technologies. Concluding the session, Mr. Prat Tuca called for placing skills development at the center of national digital transformation strategies. He encouraged governments to strengthen skills anticipation systems, expand opportunities for reskilling and upskilling, and adopt flexible training models that reach workers across both the formal and informal economies. He noted that the Asia and the Pacific region stands to benefit significantly from the digital transition, provided countries make sustained investments in infrastructure, skills, and supportive policy frameworks.

Panel with Development Partners on Day 2, June 25

- *Mr. Mahesh Uttamchandani, Regional Director of Digital & AI for East Asia & the Pacific and South Asia, World Bank*
- *Ms. Tahani Iqbal, Senior Digital Transformation Specialist, Asian Development Bank*
- *Ms. Akiko Sakamoto, Senior Regional Skills and Employability Specialist, International Labour Organization*



The development partner panel brought together representatives from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to discuss opportunities to strengthen collaboration on AI capacity development and to support countries in translating AI strategies into sustainable national implementation. Panellists agreed that while AI offers significant opportunities to accelerate economic growth and improve public service delivery, realizing these benefits requires investments that go beyond technology. Countries need to strengthen enabling ecosystems through robust digital infrastructure, effective governance frameworks, skilled workforces, and coordinated institutional capacity.

The discussion underscored the need to align AI investments with national development priorities and to ensure that AI initiatives are supported by appropriate policy, regulatory, and standards frameworks. Panellists emphasized that international standards can play a key role in promoting trusted, interoperable, and responsible AI systems while enabling countries to participate more effectively in the global digital economy.

A recurring theme throughout the discussion was the need to place people at the center of digital transformation. Participants underscored the importance of developing AI-related skills across government, industry, and the broader workforce, while ensuring that capacity-building initiatives are inclusive and responsive to the needs of different sectors and user communities. Continuous learning, workforce reskilling, and multi-stakeholder collaboration were identified as essential to supporting countries as AI technologies continue to evolve.

The panel also emphasized the value of partnerships for scaling impact. Collaboration among international organizations, governments, academia, industry, and standards development organizations was seen as critical to avoiding duplication of efforts, leveraging complementary expertise, and supporting countries throughout the AI policy and implementation lifecycle.

Reflecting on the proposed second phase of the project, panellists welcomed the opportunity to deepen cooperation with ITU and emphasized the need to move beyond awareness-raising toward practical implementation.

5. Closing

The event concluded with closing remarks from representatives of ITU and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan, who reflected on Phase I achievements and reaffirmed their commitment to continuing the partnership through Phase II. ITU thanked the participating member states, host institutions, speakers, and development partners for their contributions to the

project's success. Ms. Okuda noted that the discussions had provided valuable guidance for Phase II, particularly the need for more practical, implementation-oriented capacity building, stronger regional collaboration, and sustained support to help countries translate knowledge into action.

Representing MIC Japan, Mr. Yoshiaki Nagaya expressed appreciation to ITU and all participating countries for the successful implementation of Phase I. He reaffirmed Japan's commitment to supporting inclusive, trustworthy, and standards-based AI development and welcomed the project's expansion to Africa, expressing confidence that Phase II would further strengthen international cooperation and national AI capacity in both regions.

6. Key Takeaways

The discussions over the two-day closing event identified several priorities to inform the design and implementation of Phase II:

- **More practical and tailored capacity building:** Participants called for longer hands-on exercises, real-world case studies, standards simulations, and blended learning approaches that combine online preparation with face-to-face workshops.
- **Sector-specific training:** Sectors such as health, education, agriculture, telecommunications, and cybersecurity emerged as important areas for future capacity building in AI.
- **Varied levels of training:** Depending on the level of AI development and adoption, countries in Asia-Pacific and Africa could be grouped into 2-3 categories to provide basic-to-intermediate and more advanced training under Phase II.
- **Partnerships and regional cooperation:** Collaboration among governments, international organizations, academia, industry, and standards bodies was recognized as key to accelerating learning, sharing best practices, and supporting the project's expansion into Africa through strengthened inter-regional cooperation.

7. Annexures

a. List of Participants

Total Participants: 47

Countries Participated: 15 (India, Malaysia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, PNG, Brunei, Thailand, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Timor-Leste, Japan, Philippines, Sri Lanka)

No	Full Name	Represented Organization	Represented Country
1	Mr. KUMAR Mukesh	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
2	Ms. SHARMA Akanksha	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
3	Ms. CERRI Céline	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
4	Mr. CLARK Robert	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
5	Mr. QUYEN NGUYEN	Department of International Cooperation,	Viet Nam
6	Ms. RATTE Inès	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
7	Mr. KRISHNAMURTHY Ramesha Saligrama	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
8	Ms. OKUDA Atsuko	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
9	Ms. SHATILA Mega	Ministry of Communications and Digital Affairs	Indonesia
10	Mr. R PUVANESUARAN Vignesh	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission	Malaysia

11	Mr. RAHMAN Md Siddiquir	Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC)	Bangladesh
12	Mr. CHHORN vibol	Ministry of Information	Cameroon
13	Mr. FARKHANI Mohammad	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
14	Mr. SONKAMBLE Prakash Digambar	Ministry of Communications, Department of	India
15	Mr. HAJI ZAINI Mohammad Norelham	Authority for Info-communications Technology	Brunei Darussalam
16	Mr. HOSSAIN BELAYET	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC)	Bangladesh
17	Mr. PRAT TUCA Jordi	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Thailand
18	Mr. NADHIRIANTO Averio	Ministry of Communication and Digital Af	Indonesia
19	Ms. SAKAMOTO Akiko	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Thailand
20	Mr. UTTAMCHANDANI Mahesh	The World Bank Group	United States
21	Mr. WANGCHUK Dorji	Ministry of Education and Skills Develop ment	Bhutan
22	Ms. PANDEY Taruni	Ministry of Communications, Department of	India
23	Mr. DE MAGALHAES Fabio	Ministry of Transport and Communications	Timor-Leste
24	Mr. OPERATOR Webcast	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
25	Mr. DEO Shivendra	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
26	Mr. BOON SIN Tan	Authority for Info-communications Technology	Brunei Darussalam
27	Mr. KAPOOR Kamal	National Communications Academy-Finance,	India
28	Mr. HASAN Yusuf	Ministry of Communications and Digital A ffairs	Indonesia
29	Mr. ASAKAWA Hiroki	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Japan
30	Mr. NAGAYA Yoshiaki	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Japan
31	Mr. SUDIONO Sudiono	Directorate of Artificial Intelligence a	Indonesia
32	Mr. ABDUL RAZAK Abdul Karim	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission	Malaysia
33	Ms. MOHD YUSOFF Norzailah	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission	Malaysia
34	Ms. PIMUKMANASKIT Thunwarat	National Broadcasting and Telecommunications	Thailand
35	Ms. SONG Sokunvatey	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications	Cambodia
36	Ms. POTIMAS pronpaween	National Broadcasting and Telecommunications	Thailand
37	Ms. ZHU Shengjie	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
38	Mr. SUN Rapid	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Cambodia (MPTC)	Cambodia
39	Mr. MANASSEH Emmanuel	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
40	Ms. IQBAL Tahani	ADB	Philippines
41	Mr. DORJI Ugyen	Government Technology Agency	Bhutan
42	Mr. MATAU MATAFEO Talatalaga	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
43	Ms. SHIMIZU Chitose	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland
44	Ms. VALDEZ Frances Loraine	International Telecommunication Union	Switzerland

45	Mr. NASUTION Ichwan Makmur	Ministry of Communications and Digital Affairs	Indonesia
46	Ms. MALLIKARACHCHI Chanaki	Ministry of Digital Economy	Sri Lanka
47	Ms. ZAINUDDIN ZIZIE ZULIEYANA	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission	Malaysia

b. Agenda

Day 1: Wednesday, 24 June 2026

Time	Session	Description	Speaker/s TBC
09:00-09:30	Opening Session	Opening Remarks <i>ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</i>	Ms. Atsuko Okuda <i>Regional Director ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Thailand</i>
		Opening Remarks <i>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan</i>	Mr. Yoshiaki Nagaya <i>Deputy Director Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan</i>
		Project overview and results achieved: <i>Artificial Intelligence Technology and Standards Capacity Building in Asia-Pacific</i>	Ms. Akanksha Sharma, <i>Programme Officer, ITU, Delhi</i>
		<i>Bridging the Standardization Gap-Course content AI Baseline Assessment</i>	Mr. Robert Clark, <i>BSG Programme Coordinator, ITU, Geneva</i> Mr. Ramesh Krishnamurthy, <i>Consultant, ITU, Bangkok</i>
09:30 - 10:45	Session 2 Country Panel	Country Status in AI Adoption <i>State of AI Adoption and Country Readiness: What has changed in the last five years?</i>	Representatives from Member States; <i>Mr. Kamal Kapoor, Sr. DDG, National Communication Academy Finance (NCA-F), India</i> <i>Mr. Abdul Karim Abdul Razak, Head, Technology and Standards Division, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission</i> <i>Mr. Ugyen Dorji, GovTech Agency, Bhutan</i> <i>Mr. Rapid Sun, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, Cambodia</i>
10:45 - 12:00	Session 3 Country Panel	Country Needs for AI Adoption <i>Scaling AI Adoption Across Sectors: Needs and priorities for sector-wide scale-up over the next five years</i>	Representatives from Member States <i>Dr. Emmanuel Manasseh, Regional Director for Africa, ITU</i>

Day 2: Thursday, 25 June 2026

Time	Session	Session	Speaker/s - TBC
09:00 09:30	-Session 4 Presentation	Labour Force and AI <i>Workforce Readiness for AI: Reskilling, Upskilling, and Lifelong Learning Priorities</i>	<i>Mr. Jordi Prat Tuca, Technical Specialist at International Labour Organization</i>
09:30 10:45	-Session 5 Interagency Panel	Sustaining AI Capacity Building: Building Whole-of-Government AI Capacity: Roles, Responsibilities, and Coordination Mechanisms	<i>Ms. Tahani Iqbal, Senior Digital Transformation Specialist, Asian Development Bank</i> <i>Ms. Akiko Sakamoto, Senior Regional Skills and Employability Specialist, International Labour Organization</i> <i>Mr. Mahesh Uttamchandani Regional Practice Director for Digital and AI, World Bank</i>
10:45 – 11:45	Session 6 Country Panel	Moving Forward <i>Country Roadmaps for Scaling AI Adoption Across Sectors</i>	<i>Country Representatives -</i> <i>Mr. Ichwan Nasution, Director, Ministry of Communications & Digital Affairs, Indonesia</i>
11:45 – 12:00	Closing Session	Closing Remarks <i>ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</i> Closing Remarks <i>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan</i>	<i>Ms. Atsuko Okuda Regional Director ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Thailand</i> <i>Mr. Hiroki Asakawa Deputy Director Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan</i>