



Center for AI & Digital Policy (CAIDP)
Statement to the G7 on Artificial Intelligence
18 May 2022

We welcome the opportunity to provide our input to the G7 for the upcoming 2022 G7-Summit under the German presidency. We applaud the G7 for its effort to ensure human-centric and trustworthy AI and to promote fairness, accountability, and transparency in digital technologies. We also acknowledge the important contributions of the data protection and privacy authorities of the G7 member countries who issued the statement on Data Free Flow with Trust following the September 2021 roundtable.¹

The **Center for AI and Digital Policy** is a global network of AI policy experts and advocates. We advise national governments and international organizations regarding artificial intelligence and digital policy. Our aim is to promote a world where technology promotes broad social inclusion based on fundamental rights, democratic institutions, and the rule of law. We closely followed the outcomes of the 2018 G7 Summit in Quebec, the 2021 G7 Summit in Carbis Bay, Chancellor Merkel’s support for comprehensive regulation for artificial intelligence during the 2019 G20-Summit in Osaka, and the European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen’s recommendation for a “digital economy rulebook” providing a set of rules based on our values: human rights and pluralism, inclusion and the protection of privacy.

AI and Democratic Values: The Role of G7

The CAIDP has a well-established interest in the work of the G7 on digital policies. The G7 is the incubator for significant work on AI policy. In our 2021 report on *Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values*, we identified the G7’s work as critical for AI policy development.²

Under the leadership of former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, in the 2016 G7-Summit in Japan, Japan’s Communications Minister proposed international rules that would

¹ G7 Privacy Officials Issue Statement on Data Free Flow with Trust, CAIDP Update 2.32 (Sept. 9, 2021), <https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8342900463/g7-attachment-202109.pdf>

² *Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values* 27-28 (CAIDP 2021), <https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8376927963/AIDV-Index-2021.pdf>



make “AI networks controllable by human beings and respect for human dignity and privacy.”³ In 2018, Canada and France announced a joint undertaking on Artificial Intelligence that led to the creation of the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI), with the goal of supporting and guiding “the responsible adoption of AI that is human-centric and grounded in human rights, inclusion, diversity, innovation and economic growth.”⁴

On June 10, 2021, the G-7 Leaders released the Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communique, setting out a common agenda for the world’s leading democratic nations. “Human centric” AI factored heavily in the 2021 Communique. The G7 leaders committed to working together for a “values-driven digital ecosystem for the common good that enhances prosperity in a way that is sustainable, inclusive, transparent and human-centric.”⁵ They called for a “human centric approach to artificial intelligence,” building on the work of the GPAI advanced by the Canadian and French G7 presidencies in 2018 and 2019.⁶ In 2021, the G7 also issued a statement on Data Free Flows with Trust stating “human dignity, must be central to AI design; AI must be transparent, comprehensible, and explainable; and the data protection principles of purpose limitation and data minimization must apply to AI.” It further said that “‘red lines’ are needed for AI systems that are not compatible with our values and fundamental rights.”⁷

CAIDP Statements for “Red Lines” on certain AI practices

³ Japan Times, Japan pushes for basic AI rules at G-7 tech meeting (Apr. 29, 2016), <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/04/29/national/japan-pushes-basic-ai-rules-g-7-tech-meeting/>

⁴ Canada, Prime Minister of Canada, *Mandate for the International Panel on Artificial Intelligence* (Dec. 6, 2018), <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2018/12/06/mandate-international-panel-artificial-intelligence>

⁵ *Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué* (June 13, 2021) <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/13/carbis-bay-g7-summit-communique/>

⁶ *Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values* (CAIDP 2021), *Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values* (CAIDP 2021), <https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8376927963/AIDV-Index-2021.pdf>

⁷ G7 United Kingdom 2021, *Data Free Flows with Trust* (Sept. 8, 2021), <https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8342900463/g7-attachment-202109.pdf>

The G7’ statement on Data Free Flows with Trust emphasizes that “‘*red lines*’ are needed for AI systems that are not compatible with our values and fundamental rights.”⁸ CAIDP also endorses “red lines” for certain AI deployments that violate fundamental freedoms. Systems that are contrary to the goals of human-centric and trustworthy AI will likely provoke further negative responses. All policies, strategies and implementation must adopt a human rights-based, people-centered, equity-focused, and gender transformative lens.

There is a growing understanding that ‘red lines’ are necessary to safeguard fundamental rights. Few AI applications are more controversial than the use of AI for surveillance in public spaces. The use of facial recognition on a general population has raised widespread controversy with many NGOs stating it should be prohibited. Other controversial AI applications include the scoring of citizens, criminal sentencing, administrative service decisions, and hiring assessments.

The UNESCO’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, endorsed by 193 nations, state clearly that “*AI systems should not be used for social scoring or mass surveillance purposes.*”⁹ The UNESCO AI Recommendation also found that “*greater transparency contributes to more peaceful, just, democratic and inclusive societies.*” The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has called for a prohibition on AI practices that violate international human rights law and a moratorium on the use of facial recognition for mass surveillance.¹⁰

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ UNESCO Finalizes Recommendation on AI Ethics, CAIDP Update 2.25 (July 2, 2021), <https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8330514463/CAIDP-Update-2.26.pdf>; See also UNESCO Clearinghouse on Global Citizenship Education, UNESCO dialogues with the G20 meeting of digital ministers (Aug. 10, 2021) (“The Recommendation is a compass for international consensus on the ‘what’ as well as the ‘how’ of ethical governance of AI to protect and advance human rights, human dignity, inclusion, and non-discrimination,” stated Gabriela Ramos, Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, who leads UNESCO’s work on the Ethics of AI), <https://www.gcedclearinghouse.org/news/unesco-dialogues-g20-meeting-digitalministers>

¹⁰ United Nation Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Artificial intelligence risks to privacy demand urgent action – Bachelet (Sept. 15, 2021), <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27469&LangID=E>

CAIDP endorses G7’s recommendation on the establishment of “red lines” for certain AI practices, such as “social scoring” and remote biometric identification.

CAIDP Statements on identifying key principles to minimize algorithmic bias

The G7 and the OECD called out AI “bias” to build more transparency in AI technologies. The G7 leaders in the 2021 Summit noted that “*new forms of decision-making have surfaced examples where algorithms have entrenched or amplified historic biases, or even created new forms of bias or unfairness.*”¹¹ The G7 leaders said they would “*take bold action to build more transparency in our technologies.*”¹² In the 2021 Summit, G7 Leaders also committed to working together for a “*values-driven digital ecosystem for the common good that enhances prosperity in a way that is sustainable, inclusive, transparent and human-centric.*”¹³ They called for a “*human centric approach to artificial intelligence.*”

CAIDP endorses the G7’s strong statement against algorithmic bias. CAIDP also urges the G7 to identify key principles to minimize bias and risks in algorithmic decision-making systems.

CAIDP Statements on equal representation in AI

To address the issue of AI “bias”, it is important to have equal representation of all sections of the society in AI development. At the Rome Summit, the G20 Leaders prioritized gender equality in AI. G7 should advocate for the representation of women and other underrepresented sections of society in AI development.

CAIDP urges the G7 leaders to prioritize more representation of women and other underrepresented sections of society in AI development.

CAIDP recommends that G7 tracks the implementation of AI policies

¹¹ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué (June 13, 2021)
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/13/carbis-bay-g7-summit-communicue/>

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

There is a need to improve the ability to track the implementation of AI policies. A point also made in the CAIDP report *Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values* - “we believe that measurement of AI, notably its diffusion and impact across the economy and the international comparability of indicators on AI, needs to be improved.”¹⁴

To this end, we urge G7 to develop sound statistical infrastructures, including through dedicated statistical surveys appropriate domestic, national and international legal and technical frameworks for tracking the implementation of AI policies in the member countries.

CAIDP Endorses the Recommendations of the G7 Data Protection and Privacy Authorities

We call your attention to the important statement of the G7 Data Protection and Privacy Authorities in 2021. The authorities emphasized the need for “deeper and swifter international regulatory cooperation.” On designing Artificial Intelligence in line with data protection, they specifically proposed to:

- Advocate for the central role that data protection and privacy authorities should plan in the governance of artificial intelligence.
- Create a dialogue among G7 data protection and privacy authorities on the principles that should govern the responsible development of artificial intelligence.
- Exchange intelligence and expertise on novel applications of artificial intelligence and the privacy implications arising from these.

CAIDP Notes the Need of the EU-US Trade and Technology Council to Move Forward Concrete Actions on AI Policy

As several members of the G7 also participate the EU-US Trade and Technology Council, we call your attention to the need to move concrete actions on AI policy. We expressed support for the outcomes of the Pittsburgh meeting in September 2021, and noted in particular the substantial Annex attached to the Inaugural Joint Statement that outlined key

¹⁴ *Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values* (CAIDP 2021),

<https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8376927963/AIDV-Index-2021.pdf?t=1650995790>



goals and Area of Cooperation for the EU.¹⁵ For your attention, we have attached that statement here.

However, we were disappointed that there was little progress meeting made between the Pittsburgh meeting and the recently concluded meeting in Saclay.¹⁶ Indeed it was not even clear, following the recent meeting of the Trade and Technology, if the EU and the US will maintain their commitment to eradicate unfair bias in AI systems, a problem that is endemic in the digital economy.

CAIDP urges the G-7 to move forward the commitments set out in the 2021 Inaugural Joint Statement of the EU-US Trade and Technology Council regarding Artificial Intelligence Policy (Annex III) and specifically the need to combat algorithmic bias.

Thank you for your consideration of our views. We would be pleased to provide any further information you request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Marc Rotenberg".

Marc Rotenberg, President
CAIDP

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rishi Ray".

Rishi Ray, Research Assistant
CAIDP

¹⁵ The White House, *U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council Inaugural Joint Statement* (Sept. 29, 2021) (Appendix III), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/09/29/u-s-eu-trade-and-technology-council-inaugural-joint-statement/>

¹⁶ The White House, *FACT SHEET: U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council Establishes Economic and Technology Policies & Initiatives* (May 16, 2022), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/05/16/fact-sheet-u-s-eu-trade-and-technology-council-establishes-economic-and-technology-policies-initiatives/>