



CAIDP Update 7.14

April 14 2025

Welcome to CAIDP Update!

African nations have agreed on a unified AI strategy at the first Global AI Summit, pledging \$60 billion toward infrastructure and talent development. Meanwhile, the International Energy Agency warns that AI's rapid growth is doubling data center energy use.

The EU unveiled ambitious plans, mobilizing €200 billion for AI investment, establishing AI "gigafactories," and setting new privacy guidelines for AI systems. The UK government's controversial "murder prediction" tool sparked alarm, highlighting broader concerns about the nation's preparedness against escalating AI-driven crime.

Ireland's Data Protection Commission opened an investigation into X over unauthorized use of EU personal data to train its Grok AI models.

CAIDP published the 2025 AI Policy Sourcebook, submitted detailed recommendations to Japan's Digital Agency, outlined key proposals for California's AI governance, and emphasized meaningful human oversight of AI systems to Dutch regulators.

CAIDP also urged Congress to tackle AI monopolies and addressed AI's expanding environmental footprint.

AI POLICY NEWS

African Nations Agree on AI Strategy at Kigali Summit

African leaders gathered in Kigali, Rwanda on April 3-4, 2025 for the first Global AI Summit on Africa, where they signed a declaration outlining the continent's approach to AI development.



"Africa must not be just a market for AI but an active player," said Rwandan President Paul Kagame in his opening remarks. "To achieve this, we need to build strong infrastructure, train our people, and promote inclusive AI."

The Africa Declaration on AI, signed by representatives from across the continent, establishes commitments to develop AI education programs, create frameworks for African data sets, build regional data centers, and set up innovation hubs to support African-led initiatives.

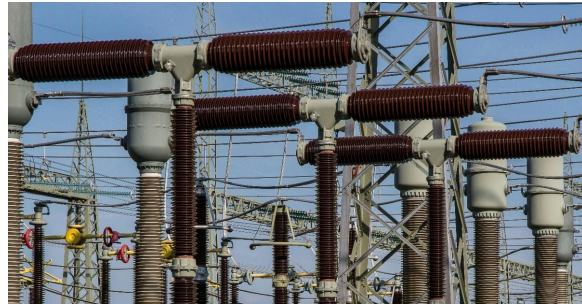
Perhaps most notably, the declaration calls for a \$60 billion fund for AI infrastructure and talent development, though specific funding sources were not detailed in the released documents.

The summit also saw the announcement of an African AI Council to coordinate these efforts across the continent, cochaired by the African Union Commission and the International Telecommunications Union.

The declaration aligns with existing frameworks including the African Union Continental Strategy on AI and the United Nations Global Digital Compact.

AI's Growing Energy Appetite Sparks Global Policy Divergence

A comprehensive report released by the International Energy Agency warns of a massive increase in electricity consumption driven by AI.



According to IEA Executive Director Fatih Birol, "Global electricity demand from data centers is set to more than double over the next five years, consuming as much electricity by 2030 as the whole of Japan does today."

According to the report, "The United States accounted for the largest share of global data centre electricity consumption in 2024 (45%), followed by China (25%) and Europe (15%)."

This surging demand has prompted divergent policy responses. President Trump signed an executive order to revitalize the coal industry, explicitly citing AI data centers' energy needs as justification.

Separately, the House Energy and Commerce Committee held a hearing titled "Converting Energy into Intelligence" During this hearing, Chairman Brett Guthrie framed the AI energy challenge as vital to national security: "If this committee gets it right, America will win. It may win otherwise, but we need to be there to make that happen."

Meanwhile, the UK government announced the formation of an AI Energy Council focused on sustainable power sources. Energy Secretary Ed Miliband stated: "As we unlock AI's potential, this Council will help secure a sustainable scale up to benefit businesses and communities across the UK."

EU Outlines New AI Plans Focusing on Investment and Privacy

The European Commission has released official documents detailing its approach to AI, covering investment

plans, privacy guidelines, and implementation across various sectors.

The [AI Continent Action Plan](#) outlines how the Commission aims to mobilize €200 billion for AI investment in the EU. Central to this plan is the establishment of "13 AI factories across Europe" using the existing supercomputing network and "up to 5 AI gigafactories" with massive computing power for training complex AI models.



"Currently, only 13.5% of EU companies use AI," the [Commission notes](#), identifying a significant adoption gap to address. The plan also includes a goal to triple EU data center capacity within "five to seven years," with an emphasis on sustainable facilities.

For privacy concerns, the European Data Protection Board has published an ["AI Privacy Risks & Mitigations"](#) report specifically addressing Large Language Models. The document offers a structured approach to identify and reduce privacy risks, illustrated through practical examples including a customer service chatbot, a student progress monitoring system, and a travel management assistant.

The Commission has also opened a [public consultation](#) on its Apply AI Strategy, running until June 4. This initiative targets AI adoption in strategic sectors including manufacturing, aerospace, defense, energy, automotive, healthcare, and creative industries.

Reports: UK Creating 'Murder Prediction' Tool While Struggling with AI Crime

The UK government is developing a "murder prediction" program to identify potential killers, [The Guardian reports](#) exclusively.



According to documents, researchers are using algorithms to analyze data of thousands of people to identify those at greatest risk of committing serious violent offenses.

"The Ministry of Justice hopes the project will help boost public safety but campaigners have called it 'chilling and dystopian'," [The Guardian](#) states.

The project, initially called the "homicide prediction project" but renamed "sharing data to improve risk assessment," was discovered by the pressure group Statewatch.

A key controversy surrounds the data being used. According to [The Guardian](#), "Statewatch says data from people not convicted of any criminal offence will be used as part of the project, including personal information about self-harm and details relating to domestic abuse." Officials "strongly deny this."

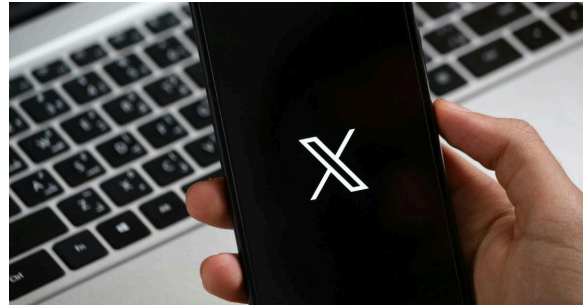
Meanwhile, a [separate report](#) from the Centre for Emerging Technology and Security

(CETAs) concludes that "UK law enforcement is not adequately equipped to prevent, disrupt or investigate AI-enabled crime."

The report warns of "considerable evidence emerging of a substantial acceleration in AI-enabled crime," including financial fraud, phishing, child sexual abuse material, and romance scams.

Irish Regulator Investigates X Over Use of EU Personal Data to Train AI

Ireland's Data Protection Commission (DPC) has launched an investigation into X over concerns the platform used European users' personal data to train its Grok AI models without an adequate legal basis, according to an official announcement.



Unlawful AI training using personal data has become a growing privacy concern across Europe.

The inquiry will examine "the processing of personal data comprised in publicly-accessible posts posted on the 'X' social media platform by EU/EEA users, for the purposes of training generative artificial intelligence models," the DPC stated in its press release.

According to Reuters, the Irish regulator, which leads EU oversight of X due to the location of its European headquarters, "has the power to impose fines of up to 4% of a company's global revenue" under EU data protection law.

This regulatory scrutiny comes shortly after Musk's AI company xAI acquired X in a deal valuing the company at \$33 billion. In announcing the acquisition, Musk directly stated that the companies would "combine the data, models, compute, distribution and talent."



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CAIDP ACTIONS

CAIDP Publishes AI Policy Sourcebook 2025

CAIDP has published the AI Policy Sourcebook, a premier collection of AI policy frameworks, offering policymakers, researchers, journalists, and the public crucial insights into the emerging norms for AI governance.

The CAIDP Sourcebook features key global AI

frameworks, such as the Universal Guidelines for AI, the OECD AI Principles, the UNESCO Recommendation on AI Ethics, the Council of Europe AI Treaty, and the European Union AI Act.

The Sourcebook also covers major national AI laws and guidelines from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the U.S., and Europe, along with U.S. Executive Orders on AI. The Sourcebook includes a comprehensive resource section with curated national strategies, reports, and organizations.

CAIDP's AI Policy Sourcebook may be used as a companion text for courses on AI and the Law, AI Ethics, and AI Governance. Updates are posted on this [page](#). CAIDP also publishes the [AI and Democratic Values Index](#).

The AI Policy Sourcebook 2025

Marc Rotenberg
Eleni Kyriakides
Center for AI and Digital Policy

CAIDP Submits Recommendations to Japan's Digital Agency on AI Guidelines

CAIDP has submitted formal [recommendations](#) to Japan's Digital Agency regarding their proposed guidelines for government procurement and use of AI systems.



CAIDP commended Japan's leadership in AI governance while offering four key recommendations to strengthen the draft guidelines:

- Expand beyond generative AI to include predictive AI systems, which pose significant risks when used in government decision-making
- Incorporate the Hiroshima AI Process framework developed during Japan's G7 presidency as a vendor self-reporting tool for compliance
- Strengthen supply chain security requirements for AI systems, including mandatory vulnerability checks and independent verification processes
- Establish data quality standards requiring vendors to document data sources, screening methods for harmful content, and protections against outdated training data

CAIDP also emphasized the need for human oversight of AI systems and recommended that government contracts explicitly prevent vendors from claiming ownership of public data processed by their systems.

CAIDP Outlines Key Recommendations for California's AI Frontier Models Policy

CAIDP outlined [recommendations](#) to strengthen California's draft report on frontier AI governance.

CAIDP urges mandatory disclosures of training data, model capabilities and risks, public model cards, and published risk assessments. The Center points out that foundation model developers currently score only 31% for transparency of risk mitigations.



Calling for mandatory third-party audits for high-risk AI systems, CAIDP emphasizes that internal company evaluations are "insufficient for proper oversight." Auditors should receive full access to models, methodology, and internal documentation.

The comment identifies whistleblowers as "the most critical safety mechanism" in the absence of regulation, suggesting safe harbor provisions for responsible red-teaming and limits on confidentiality agreements that prevent disclosure of risks.

CAIDP urged California to establish a statewide AI incident reporting system based on global frameworks such as the OECD's AI Incidents Monitor.

CAIDP recommends requiring safety assessments before deployment, prohibiting harmful AI applications, prioritizing ethical design over speed to market.

AI Decisions Need More Than a Human Rubber Stamp, CAIDP Warns Dutch Regulators



Meaningful human oversight of AI systems requires more than just a person pressing an approval button, CAIDP argues in its [guidance](#) to Dutch data protection authorities.

In its framework for effective human intervention, CAIDP emphasizes that assessors must have genuine authority to override AI decisions, backed by proper training, adequate time for review, and protection from pressure to rubber-stamp algorithmic outputs.

"Transparency enables understanding, but intervention enables accountability and correction," CAIDP explains, recommending that organizations implement "cognitive forcing" techniques where humans make decisions before seeing algorithmic suggestions.

The Center outlines four essential components for meaningful oversight: competent human assessors with real discretion, transparent system designs that explain reasoning, processes that integrate human judgment throughout workflows, and governance structures that encourage questioning of AI outputs.

CAIDP particularly stresses that automated systems should never have the final say, humans must remain empowered to reject, modify or supplement algorithmic recommendations when they fail to account for individual circumstances or rely on flawed data.

CAIDP Urges Congress to Address AI

Monopoly Concerns

In a statement submitted to the House Judiciary Committee, CAIDP warned that the concentration of AI development among a few dominant tech firms threatens to "stifle innovation, suppress competition, and erode democratic values."



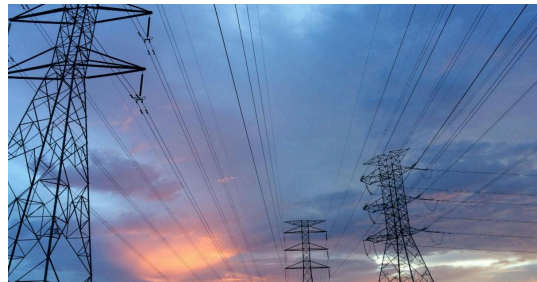
The testimony highlighted how control over computational resources has become "a critical chokepoint" in AI development, with market power increasingly concentrated among companies that vertically integrate "from chip manufacturing to data center services."

CAIDP's recommendations include mandatory disclosure of compute and energy usage by AI developers, expanded access to foundation models for researchers, and funding for Privacy Enhancing Technologies to develop more efficient, privacy-preserving AI systems.

Additionally, CAIDP called for antitrust rules preventing vertical integration that blocks infrastructure access, interagency standards for algorithmic transparency and explainability, and protections for whistleblowers evaluating high-risk AI systems.

CAIDP Calls for Action on AI's Growing Environmental Footprint

CAIDP highlighted how AI systems require massive resources beyond electricity, including water for cooling and materials that become electronic waste. These facilities often receive special energy rates and tax breaks from local governments, shifting costs to ordinary citizens.



To address these concerns, CAIDP recommended five actions:

- Requiring companies to report their AI systems' energy and water use
- Funding research into less resource-intensive AI methods
- Developing standards to measure AI's environmental impact
- Including affected communities in decisions about new computer facilities
- Investing in AI research that incorporates environmental expertise

CAIDP expressed support for the bipartisan Artificial Intelligence Environmental Impacts Act of 2024 and emphasized that with proper oversight, "Americans do not need to choose between harnessing the power of AI or a sustainable environment."

CAIDP Launches 2025 AI and Democratic Values Index

CAIDP unveiled its influential 2025 AI and Democratic Values Index (AIDV), ranking 80 countries on their commitment to democratic principles and human rights in

AI governance.

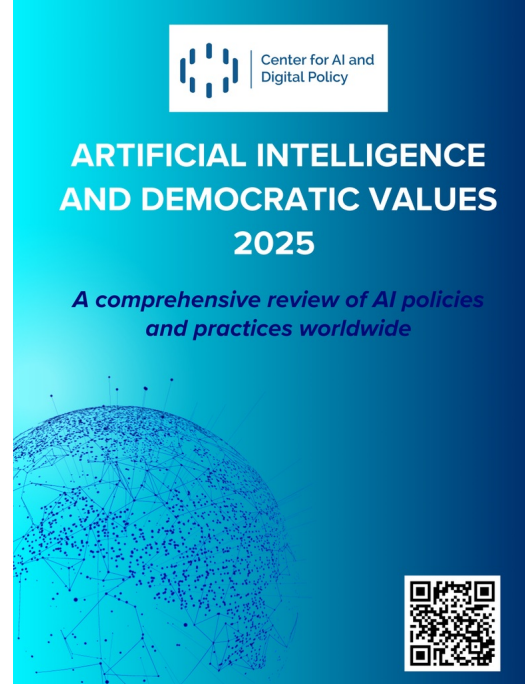
Discover which nations led the way this year and why Canada, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, and the UK topped the list.

Key highlights include landmark AI developments, such as the EU's comprehensive AI Act and widespread international support for the Council of Europe's groundbreaking AI treaty.

CAIDP's recommendations emphasize the urgency of global cooperation, mandatory human oversight, and robust transparency standards.

In a recorded message, Senator Richard Blumenthal praised CAIDP's vital contributions, stressing the importance of ensuring AI innovation aligns with protecting civil rights, consumers, and national security.

Click [here](#) to read the full report and find out more.



GRADUATION SPEAKER**Mariano-Florentino (Tino)
Cuéllar**President, Carnegie Endowment for
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**CAIDP AI POLICY EVENTS**

- CAIDP Spring 2025 Policy Clinic Graduation with Tino Cuellar (Keynote Speaker), Online, April 14, 2025
- AI Governance, The Path Forward with Marc Rotenberg (CAIDP), Nathalie Smuha (KU Leuven), John Shattuck (Tufts Fletcher School), Catherine Régis (Université de Montréal), and Tammy Horn (IBM), American Society of International Law annual conference, Washington DC, April 17, 2025
- OECD Expert Group on AI and Public Procurement meeting with Merve Hickok (CAIDP), Apr 18, 2025
- European Institute of Public Administration, Buying AI and Using AI in Procurement with Merve Hickok (CAIDP), Online, May 8, 2025
- Tech for Climate Action with Christabel Randolph (CAIDP), AI & Energy Conference, Washington DC, May 21-22, 2025
- Computers, Privacy and Data Protection (CPDP); The World is Watching, May 22-24, 2025
- Digital Humanism Conference, with Marc Rotenberg (CAIDP), Vienna, May

27, 2025

- AI, Data, Analytics Network with Merve Hickok (CAIDP), Responsible AI Summit 2025, Washington DC, Jun 17-18, 2025
- Conference of the European Society of Criminology with Marc Rotenberg (CAIDP), Athens, Greece, Sept. 4, 2025
- Global Privacy Assembly, Seoul, Korea, September 16-19, 2025
- G20, Digital Economy Working Group Ministerial Meeting, Cape Town, Sept 25-26, 2025

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