



Statement on

AI Policy for Democratic Nations

From the

The Center for AI and Digital Policy (CAIDP)

for the

2025 G7 Summit Meeting

June 2, 2025

The Center for AI and Digital Policy (CAIDP) writes to those gathering for the G7 Leaders' Summit to urge G7 nations to advance AI policies aligned with human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

Over the last several years, CAIDP has contributed several statements on AI policy to the G7, the C7, and the T7 convenings.¹ CAIDP was recently designated as one of the first civil society members of the Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group.² CAIDP endorses the G7 Leaders' work to "protect individuals, society, and [the G7's] shared principles, including the rule of law and democratic values, keeping humankind at the center."³ CAIDP now makes the following recommendation for the upcoming 2025 Summit in Canada:

- 1. Ratify the Council of Europe Framework Convention on AI, human rights, democracy, and the rule of law**
- 2. Establish clear red lines prohibiting AI technologies that violate human rights and a termination obligation for AI systems that evade human control.**
- 3. Ensure AI standards such as transparency, contestability, and human oversight for all rights-impacting AI systems.**
- 4. Adopt the recommendations of the G7 Data Protection Authorities**

¹ CAIDP, G7 and Artificial Intelligence, <https://www.caidp.org/resources/g7/>

² Hiroshima AI Process, *Membership of the Hiroshima AI Process Partners' Community* (April 2025), <https://www.soumu.go.jp/hiroshimaaiprocess/en/supporters.html>

³ Govt of Canada, *G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process* (Oct 30, 2023) https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/g7/documents/2023-10-30-ai-hiroshima-ia.aspx?lang=eng

About CAIDP and G7

CAIDP is a global network of AI policy experts and human rights advocates.⁴ CAIDP's mission is to ensure that AI and digital policies promote a better society, more fair, more just, and more accountable – a world where technology promotes broad social inclusion based on fundamental rights, democratic institutions, and the rule of law.

CAIDP publishes annually the **Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values Index** (AIDV), a comprehensive review of AI policies and practices worldwide.⁵ In the 2025 edition of the **Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values Index**, CAIDP highlighted the crucial guidance the G7 has provided in promoting international cooperation on AI policies.⁶ We commended the G7's efforts to move from principles to practice through concrete instruments such as the *G7 Toolkit for AI in the Public Sector*⁷ and the International Code of Conduct.⁸

We also commend the G7 Data Protection and Privacy Authorities efforts to cooperate on enforcement to protect privacy and personal data, and to establish shared best practices for assessing privacy-enhancing technologies, among other critical resolutions.⁹ The need for strong data protections standards is confirmed by the recent T7 recommendation to prioritize a global data governance framework.¹⁰

G7 leadership continues to be crucial in setting global norms for AI policy and ensuring that AI-enabled systems “respect the rule of law, human rights, democratic and human-centered values throughout the AI system lifecycle.”¹¹ The establishment of the G7 Hiroshima AI Process (HAIP) marked critical progress in shaping international standards. Several AI

⁴ CAIDP, Center for AI and Digital Policy, <https://www.caidp.org/>

⁵ AI and Democratic Values Index (CAIDP 2025), <https://www.caidp.org/reports/aidv-2025/>

⁶ Id., pp. 60-61. (See attachment).

⁷ OECD, *G7 Toolkit for AI in the Public Sector* (October 15, 2024), https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/g7-toolkit-for-artificial-intelligence-in-the-public-sector_421c1244-en.html

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, *G7 Data Protection and Privacy Authorities Communiqué* (October 11, 2024), https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/opc-news/news-and-announcements/2024/communique-g7_241011/

¹⁰ T7, *Tech and Data Governance: Cross-Border Compliance Challenges and Strategy* (April 2, 2025), <https://www.think7.org/publications/tech-and-data-governance-cross-border-compliance-challenges-and-strategy/>

¹¹ OECD.AI Policy Observatory, *OECD AI Principles: Respect for the rule of law, human rights and democratic values, including fairness and privacy (Principle 1.2)* (retrieved May 20, 2025), <https://oecd.ai/en/dashboards/ai-principles/P6>

companies have already submitted HAIP reports in 2025, a meaningful step toward greater public accountability and transparency on internal AI governance.¹²

Nevertheless, **voluntary commitments will not provide the legal clarity needed to protect human rights** as AI-enabled technology becomes ever more entwined with individuals, communities, and nations. We urge G7 leaders to **establish enforceable policies to translate HAIP principles into safety and rights-protecting legal frameworks**.

Explanation of CAIDP AI Policy Recommendations for G7 2025 Summit

1. Ratify the Council of Europe Framework Convention on AI, human rights, democracy, and the rule of law

The G7 nations took a leading role in drafting, developing, and adopting the Council of Europe Framework Convention on AI, the first legally binding treaty governing AI. The Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” All G7 nations, including Canada, have endorsed the Framework Convention.¹³ In total, more 40 nations have endorsed the AI Treaty.¹⁴

CAIDP now urges G7 countries to ratify the Framework Convention on AI. Leading AI experts, human rights advocates, and legal associations have endorsed the AI Treaty.¹⁵ As the C7 Civil Society organizations previously stated, the G7 should “reaffirm the values of peace, democracy and human rights, using its power to strengthen multilateral engagement, . . .”¹⁶ The T7 this year urged the G7 to champion the development of strategies to safeguard technological ecosystems, including rights-based innovation, through global governance.

¹² OECD.AI Policy Observatory, *G7 reporting framework - Hiroshima AI Process (HAIP) international code of conduct for organizations developing advanced AI systems*, <https://transparency.oecd.ai/>

¹³ Council of Europe, *The Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence, Signatories*, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

¹⁴ Government of Canada (February 11 2025), www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2025/02/canada-signs-the-council-of-europe-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence-and-human-rights-democracy-and-the-rule-of-law.html

¹⁵ CAIDP, *International AI Treaty*, <https://www.caidp.org/resources/coe-ai-treaty/>

¹⁶ C7 Canada, <https://civil7.org/c7-2025-communique-global-justice-together-web.pdf>

Ratifying the AI Treaty will advance the earlier commitments of the G7 member nations, support the recommendations of the T7 and the C7, and promote the interests of democratic nations.

2. Establish clear red lines prohibiting AI technologies that violate human rights and a termination obligation for AI systems that evade human control.

CAIDP supports the G7 commitment to promote safe, secure and trustworthy AI,¹⁷ and urges G7 leaders to establish clear red lines prohibiting AI systems that present unacceptable risks to human rights.¹⁸ At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, the G7 nations stated, “Organizations should not develop or deploy advanced AI systems in a way that undermines democratic values, are particularly harmful to individuals or communities, facilitate terrorism, enable criminal misuse, or pose substantial risks to safety, security, and human rights, and are thus not acceptable.”¹⁹

By establishing red lines prohibiting the development and deployment of AI systems, G7 leaders will establish a **minimum threshold of protection** for individuals and communities in the face of accelerating AI capabilities.

We urge G7 leaders to establish a legally enforceable obligation to **terminate AI systems that are no longer meaningfully governed by human oversight**.²⁰ This safeguard is especially urgent as AI scientists continue to note the rapidly growing risks of autonomously-developing AI systems potentially exceeding the capacity for human operators to intervene.²¹ Leading AI scientists have warned that risks from AI exceeding human control include, “large-scale labor market impacts, AI-enabled hacking or biological attacks, and society losing control over general purpose AI.”²² Professor Stuart Russell has advised the United States Senate, “a system

¹⁷ G7 Italy 2024, *Apulia G7 Leaders’ Communiqué*, www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/Apulia-G7-Leaders-Communique.pdf

¹⁸ Christabel Randolph and Marc Rotenberg, *The AI Red Line Challenge*, Tech Policy Press (September 3, 2024) <https://www.techpolicy.press/the-ai-red-line-challenge/>

¹⁹ G7 2023 Hiroshima Summit, *Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems* (2023), <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100573473.pdf>

²⁰ CAIDP, *Universal Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence* (2018), <https://www.caidp.org/universal-guidelines-for-ai/>

²¹ UK Dept for Science, Innovation and Technology, *International AI Safety Report 2025* (February 18, 2025), <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/international-ai-safety-report-2025>

²² *Ibid*, p. 13

that exhibits unacceptable behavior should be withdrawn from the market immediately, possibly with sanctions (e.g., fines) applied to the provider.”²³

The European Union has established prohibitions on several categories of AI systems.²⁴

- **Manipulative and exploitative AI:** Systems that use subliminal techniques or exploit vulnerabilities (age, disability, socio-economic status) to influence behavior or cause harm.
- **Social scoring systems:** AI that evaluates or classifies individuals based on their social behavior, personal characteristics, or personality traits.
- **Criminal risk assessment:** AI used to predict an individual's risk of criminal behavior based on profiling or personality traits.
- **Facial recognition databases:** Building databases through untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV footage.
- **Emotion recognition:** Inferring emotions of individuals in the workplace or education settings, except in specific contexts like medical or safety applications.
- **Biometric categorization:** Categorizing individuals based on their biometric data to infer sensitive attributes like race, political affiliation, and other characteristics.
- **Real-time remote biometric identification systems:** Using these systems in publicly accessible spaces for law enforcement purposes.

These prohibitions aim to protect individuals from harmful AI practices and ensure that AI is used ethically and responsibly. We urge the EU member states of the G7 to move quickly to implement and enforce these prohibitions, and we urge the non-EU member states to adopt similar prohibitions.

²³ Stuart Russell, *Oversight of A.I.: Principles for Regulation*, Before the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, & the Law (July 25, 2023), https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/2023-07-26_-_testimony_-_russell.pdf

²⁴ EU AI Act, Article 5 (Prohibited AI Practices), *reprinted in* Marc Rotenberg and Eleni Kyriakides, eds., *The AI Policy Sourcebook* 132-33 (CAIDP 2025).

3. ***Ensure ethical AI standards, such as transparency, contestability and human oversight for all rights-impacting AI systems.***

CAIDP commends the G7 Hiroshima AI Process for the emphasis on meaningful AI transparency to ensure human and organizational accountability.²⁵ We urge G7 leaders to establish legal provisions to ensure **transparency, contestability** and **human oversight** such that users can 1) ***always know when they are interacting with an AI system***, 2) readily ***access clear and accurate factors for AI outcomes***, and 3) ***challenge adverse outcomes and seek remedy with human oversight***.²⁶ Such a mandate is particularly essential with respect to **rights-impacting AI applications** such as those affecting access to education, housing, healthcare, and criminal justice outcomes.

4. ***Adopt the recommendations of the G7 Data Protection Authorities***

In recent years, data protection authorities have played a leading role in bringing to the attention of G7 leaders “the challenges that artificial intelligence (AI) poses to privacy, data protection, and other fundamental rights and freedoms.”²⁷ CAIDP strongly endorses the views and recommendations of the G7 Data Protection Authorities, and specifically the activities set out in the 2024/2025 Action Plan to “protect privacy, individual fundamental rights and societal democratic values shared among the G7 countries.”²⁸

CAIDP applauds the G7 for its ongoing leadership in promoting AI governance that upholds human rights and democratic values. We appreciate your consideration of our recommendations and welcome any further engagement.



Merve Hickok,
CAIDP President



Marc Rotenberg,
CAIDP Founder

²⁵ OECD.AI Policy Observatory, *G7 reporting framework - Hiroshima AI Process (HAIP) international code of conduct for organizations developing advanced AI systems* <https://transparency.oecd.ai/>

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ *AI and Democratic Values Index*, p. 62.

²⁸ G7 Privacy 2024, Annex - G7 DPAs' Action Plan, https://www.bfdi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/G7/2024_Action-Plan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

AI and Democratic Values Index (CAIDP 2025)

G7 Report (pp. 60-61)

The Group of Seven (G7) is an inter-governmental political forum consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The members represent the wealthiest liberal democracies. The group is officially organized around shared values of pluralism and representative government. The G7 is also the incubator for significant work on AI policy.

In 2024, Artificial Intelligence was a prominent feature in the G7 Leaders' Communique. G7 leaders said they would “pursue an inclusive, human-centered, digital transformation that underpins economic growth and sustainable development, maximizes benefits, and manages risks, in line with our shared democratic values and respect for human rights.”³⁹ The G7 leaders expressed support for the Hiroshima AI process and the development of a reporting framework for monitoring the International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems.

G7 leaders drew attention to labor issues and announced plans to launch an action plan on the use of AI in the workplace. “We ask our Labor Ministers to develop the action plan, envisaging concrete actions to fully leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers' rights and full access to adequate reskilling and upskilling, while addressing potential challenges and risks to our labor markets.” The G7 leaders endorsed the UN General Assembly Resolution on Seizing the Opportunities of Safe, Secure and Trustworthy AI Systems for Sustainable Development and said they would work “towards closing digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and achieving digital inclusion.”⁴⁰

The G7 leaders also recognized the impact of AI on the military domain and the need for a framework for responsible development and use. They stated, “We welcome those who have endorsed the Political Declaration on Responsible Military Use of AI and Autonomy (REAIM) and the REAIM Call to Action, and we encourage more States to do so to ensure that military use of AI is responsible, complies with applicable international law, particularly international humanitarian law, and enhances international security.”⁴¹

Canada assumed the G7 Presidency in 2025.

G7 Privacy Roundtable Report (pp. 61-62)

In recent years, privacy officials from G7 nations have gathered to host seminars and issue statements in conjunction with the Leaders' Summit. The G7 Privacy officials issued several statements related to AI at the 4th G7 Data Protection and Privacy Authorities Roundtable in Rome, Italy. First, the 2024 Communiqué emphasized “the challenges that artificial intelligence (AI) poses to privacy, data protection, and other fundamental rights and freedoms.”⁴² In a second statement on AI and Children, the G7 Privacy officials warned about “potential violations of privacy and data protection linked to the use of AI systems which could have serious implications for children and young people.”⁴³ The privacy officials identified several threats, including AI-based decision-making, manipulation and deception, and the use of children’s data for training AI models. The officials recommended greater emphasis on privacy by design, privacy impact assessments, transparency, and digital literacy.

A third statement explored the role of Data Protection Agencies in fostering trustworthy AI.⁴⁴ The G7 Privacy officials welcomed the recognition of DPAs in many of the international instruments for AI, including the OECD AI Principles (2019) and the UNESCO Recommendation on AI Ethics (2019), as well as the Bletchley Declaration (2023) and the Seoul Declaration (2024). The privacy officials explained, “many AI technologies, including generative AI, are based on the processing of personal data, which can subject natural persons to unfair stereotyping, bias and discrimination even when not directly processing their respective personal data.” The G7 privacy officials emphasized, “Current privacy and data protection laws apply to the development and use of generative AI products, even as different jurisdictions continue to develop AI-specific laws and policies.” The statement concluded, “Many data protection overarching principles can be transposed into broader AI governance frameworks”; “DPAs supervise a core component of AI”; “DPAs can help address problems at their source”; and “DPAs have experience.”

NOTES

39 G7 Italia, *Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué*, p. 21 (Jun. 15, 2024), <https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/Apulia-G7-Leaders-Communique.pdf>

40 Ibid, p. 22.

41 Ibid, p. 23.

42 G7 Privacy, Roundtable of G7 Data Protection and Privacy Authorities, G7 DPAs' Communiqué: Privacy in the Age of Data (Oct. 11, 2024),

[https://www.edps.europa.eu/system/files/2024-](https://www.edps.europa.eu/system/files/2024-10/g7_dpas_rome_roundtable_draft_communique_en.pdf)

[10/g7_dpas_rome_roundtable_draft_communique_en.pdf](https://www.edps.europa.eu/system/files/2024-10/g7_dpas_rome_roundtable_draft_communique_en.pdf)

43 G7 Privacy, Roundtable of G7 Data Protection and Privacy Authorities, Statement on AI and Children (Oct. 11, 2024), https://www.edps.europa.eu/system/files/2024-10/statement_on_ai_and_children_en.pdf

44 G7 Privacy, Roundtable of G7 Data Protection and Privacy Authorities, Statement on the Role of Data Protection Authorities in Fostering Trustworthy AI (Oct. 11, 2024).



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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES 2025

*A comprehensive review of AI policies
and practices worldwide*

