



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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CERRE ON THE G7 INITIATIVE ON GENERATIVE AI FORGING A PATH TO RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CONVERGENCE

CERRE welcomes the [publication](#) of the G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process for companies developing advanced AI systems. The G7 AI Hiroshima Process, a crucial starting point for policy discussions on generative AI, seeks to ensure responsible development and harness the economic and societal transformations it promises.

CERRE is proud to see its work on fostering global digital convergence at the top of the agenda at the G7, a journey we have undertaken for the past two years with our flagship project on the [Global Governance for the Digital Ecosystems](#). Notably, **Pascal Lamy** (former Director General of the WTO) and **Dr. Bruno Liebhberg** (founder and Director General of our think tank) presented the [Phase 1 report](#) to President Macron in November 2022.

Since April this year, we have actively engaged with various governments across the EU, the US, India, and other regions. The project aims to identify ways to "*preserve convergence (in digital regulation) and, when divergence is inevitable, organise co-existence*". In Phase 2, we will delve deeper and continue to serve as a sounding board to governments and key stakeholders on global governance structures for AI, as well as other topics like cross-border data flows and digital supply chain resilience.

Key Policy Recommendations

In pursuing a regulatory framework for generative AI, we advocate for a global, inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach. Key G7+ countries should lead this effort, involving also other major players (e.g., India, Brazil, etc.). CERRE is honoured to participate in this process and has submitted a public contribution to the European Commission's stakeholder consultation. This includes the following recommendations:

- **Risk-Based Approach:** We propose that G7+ countries adopt a risk-based approach for advanced AI systems. This involves voluntary obligations for risk assessment and mitigation, with prescriptive rules limited to high-risk areas.
- **Tiered Regulatory Obligations:** To address the high-risk use cases mentioned above, we recommend a tiered set of regulatory obligations, including ex-ante impact assessments, data input controls, cybersecurity measures, privacy protections, transparency requirements, content moderation, and copyright measures.
- **Collaborative Multi-Stakeholder Governance:** We recommend that the European Commission takes the lead in shaping global governance for generative AI, involving all relevant stakeholders. Governments should facilitate a harmonised, multi-stakeholder, fundamental rights impact assessment process. Collaboration should extend to policy measures, regulatory collaboration, exploration of beneficial applications, development of regulatory and technical sandboxes, as well as education, and investment in SMEs.
- **Moving towards AI Adequacy:** Self-assessment should serve as the initial line of defence, and international organisations can contribute by developing standards for risk assessment, systemic platform designation, and transparency risk mitigation measures. A multi-stakeholder governance model is crucial to ensure inclusivity and adaptability. While prescriptive rules are not advised at this stage, governments should work toward developing "AI adequacy principles" similar to the GDPR as well as build the tools for compliance by providing guidance on common processes and standards.

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