T7 Canada Communiqué

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About CIGI

The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) is an independent, non-partisan think tank whose peer-reviewed research and trusted analysis influence policy makers to innovate. Our global network of multidisciplinary researchers and strategic partnerships provide policy solutions for the digital era with one goal: to improve people's lives everywhere. Headquartered in Waterloo, Canada, CIGI has received support from the Government of Canada, the Government of Ontario and founder Jim Balsillie.

About Think 7

Think 7 is a group of leading think tanks from G7 members and beyond, including experts from different fields. Their expertise is conveyed to G7 leaders through reports, position papers and policy recommendations, offering guidance and potential solutions.

This year, the T7 solicited hundreds of policy ideas from around the world that led to about 20 final Policy Briefs built around four thematic areas to shape the recommendations for the G7. These themes constitute the task force domains and provide context and a framework for addressing key challenges:

- Transformative Technologies — AI and Quantum

- Digitalization of the Global Economy

- Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development

- Global Peace and Security

The Policy Briefs served as background material for the T7 Communiqué to be presented to the Canadian Presidency ahead of the G7 Summit.

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Canada's G7 Presidency 2025: Governance in a Fragmented World

The world in 2025 stands at a critical juncture. Geopolitical fragmentation, systemic economic shocks and accelerating technological change are reshaping the contours of the international order. While the values underpinning the postwar multilateral system — democracy, open markets, human rights and the rule of law — remain foundational, their global reach and efficacy face a real threat of erosion from multiple directions. In this context, Canada should approach its G7 leadership earnestly, but also pragmatically, seeking to advance common interests in an era of high interdependence, and to reinforce common purpose and the imperative of international cooperation.

A Shifting Geopolitical Landscape

Over recent months, global security and economic dynamics have been further destabilized by persistent conflicts, coercive economic practices and the intensification of great-power competition. Russia's continued aggression against Ukraine has hardened into a protracted war, testing the resolve of the transatlantic alliance and deepening the divide between democratic and authoritarian blocs. From continued conflict in the Middle East to evolving maritime security in the Indo-Pacific, developments around the world underscore the need for powerful deterrence, abiding by international law and multilateral coordination.

The strategic rivalry between the United States and China continues to evolve across economic, technological and military domains, with profound implications. A deepening, strategic decoupling between these two powers raises core concerns about the ability to advance international cooperation on a growing list of issues of common interest at the global level. In response to this gap, regional coalitions and middle powers are naturally being more proactive, balancing national interests and promoting their own initiatives for international cooperation. While the roles of its respective members can evolve, the value of maintaining the G7's strategic coherence to catalyze and influence global outcomes remains very high.

Technological Uncertainty

The speed and scale of technological change seen in recent decades has reached new heights of disruption. Scenarios related to accelerated AI research and development (R&D) automation could bring exponential gains in AI cognitive capabilities and profound impacts. While these changes could yield significant scientific and economic benefits, they could also undermine social cohesion and raise new global-scale risks. Developments at the global level could affect all countries and require new forms of international cooperation to manage successfully.

A Crucial Role for the G7

The G7 should act both as a stabilizer and a reformer — setting directions to help address root causes of instability while also innovating in new areas where it sees vital interests, including at the global level. Because so many international issues require global solutions, linkages and joint interests with the G20 are important; while currently difficult, they should nonetheless be prioritized.

The four task forces created for the Canada 2025 Think7 (T7) have produced a multitude of innovative ideas across G7 countries and beyond. More than 20 policy briefs were prepared for the T7. The published policy briefs are available at www.think7.org/publications.

The T7 task force chairs and co-chairs have prepared a set of policy recommendations based on the work of the task forces, which each considered a range of issues, described below.

Transformative Technologies — AI and Quantum

The governance of transformative technologies is no longer peripheral — it is central to questions of economic sovereignty, security and rights. Artificial intelligence (AI) and quantum technologies are reshaping strategic competition and regulatory landscapes. Without coordination, these technologies risk deepening inequalities, enabling authoritarian control and eroding trust in public institutions. The G7 can help champion strategies to safeguard technological ecosystems, including rights-based innovation. This includes support for open and verifiable AI models, resilience in supply chains for emerging tech, and quantum-safe communication systems. The G7 can help catalyze the use of common standards, bridge national regulatory approaches and build multilateral mechanisms that reflect democratic norms.

Digitalization of the Global Economy

The digitalization of the global economy is accelerating, but governance has not kept pace. Data now drives trade, innovation and finance, yet cross-border flows remain governed by fragmented, inconsistent rules. Meanwhile, the rise of digital assets — from stablecoins to tokenized instruments — is reshaping financial systems, challenging regulatory frameworks and raising questions around sovereignty, security and privacy. The G7 can lead in establishing shared principles for digital assets — balancing innovation with oversight, ensuring regulatory interoperability and addressing gaps that could fuel financial instability or digital divides. Investment in resilient digital infrastructure — including secure cloud, digital ID and trusted payment systems — will be essential for inclusive and accountable economic participation. The G7 has a unique ability to lead in shaping a digital order grounded in democratic values and can do so in advancing interoperability, strengthening public oversight and promoting global digital inclusion.

Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development

The issues of climate action, energy transitions and sustainable development are interlinked imperatives. Yet a persistent implementation gap, both in emissions reductions and in financial commitments, remains and threatens to undermine public trust and planetary security. The G7 faces a high bar in charting a path to take a lead in delivering meaningful support for energy transitions, particularly in the poorest and most vulnerable countries. Innovative approaches can unlock climate finance, including new debt-for-climate swap frameworks and mechanisms to better align the significant power of multilateral bank lending. As energy security challenges mount, G7 members must also lead in accelerating the deployment of renewable technologies and safeguarding critical supply chains. Policy coherence will be vital to ensure that global trade rules, investment frameworks and environmental objectives are reinforcing and not contradictory. Protecting natural ecosystems and aligning trade, investment and finance with environmental goals are critical to ensuring long-term economic and ecological resilience and must be prioritized.

Global Peace and Security

The erosion of global security norms and the rise of techno-authoritarianism demand a renewed G7 focus on collective security and democratic integrity. Alongside leadership in helping to resolve many current conflicts around the world, the G7 should also emphasize the importance of conflict prevention. The breakdown of the post-Cold War order has created the most precarious global security environment since 1945, marked by intensifying great-power rivalries and growing risks of widespread and localized conflict. Three trends are reshaping the geopolitical landscape: the erosion of institutions designed to manage interstate tensions; the indivisibility of economic and military power in a hyper-globalized world

where critical infrastructure and strategic supply chains are weaponized; and the destabilizing impact of rapid advances in dual-use technologies. In response, democratic states are increasingly turning to agile minilateral coalitions capable of acting with speed, legitimacy and strategic coherence. In this regard, the G7 is uniquely positioned to deter aggression, defend shared values and promote pathways to peace.

Conclusion: A Strategic Agenda for a Divided Era

Canada's G7 presidency is anchored in the conviction that governance must evolve in step with complexity. A pragmatic evolution of multilateralism is needed — one that is adaptive, more equitable and grounded in the realities of different societies. Across domains — technology, security, economy and environment — the G7 can demonstrate leadership through credible action. Strategic foresight and democratic principles can align to map out a course for cooperation that reflects the demands of today and the aspirations of future generations.

/ Task Force 1: Transformative Technologies — AI and Quantum

One of the most powerful contributions the G7 can make to the trajectory of transformative technologies is to unlock, organize and secure information that supports decision making, coordination and regulatory capacity. This need spans a distributed landscape, not only among nations with different levels of readiness but also across a growing number of multilateral initiatives (the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence and others) that are advancing in parallel.

Task Force 1 recommendations point to a common need: lightweight, actionable mechanisms that clarify how technologies are developing, how values are embedded in what gets adopted and where cooperation is falling short.

Recommendation 1: Build a shared G7 knowledge base on AI market dynamics.

To follow through on the momentum of the recent G7 Competition Summit hosted by the Italian Competition Authority (AGCM), the G7 should develop a shared foundation for monitoring AI market dynamics, one that supports individual oversight efforts while enabling authorities to compare notes, share insights and identify structural trends more effectively.

The G7 can support fairer and more consistent competition enforcement by strengthening the analytical foundation for its ongoing work on digital markets. Even as the G7 holds regular summits on competition, the structure of both the open- and closed-source AI ecosystems is shifting in increasingly complex and varied ways — including horizontal consolidation across model developers, emerging dependencies on compute and cloud access, exclusive distribution arrangements and even talent mobility patterns that shape who can build frontier systems. These dynamics often fall outside traditional reporting and are difficult for any single authority to fully track.

Building this shared knowledge base would equip G7 authorities with the capacity to apply rules more fairly and consistently, reduce jurisdictional tensions, and ensure that enforcement actions are grounded in a more complete and up-to-date understanding of the AI ecosystem. This analytical foundation may strengthen global AI adoption by ensuring that public and private models follow consistent practices, such as open licensing, clear documentation and transparency around limitations.

Recommendation 2: Establish a G7 contact group to coordinate quantum supply chains.

The G7 should establish a Quantum Points of Contact group — modelled on the G7 Semiconductor Points of Contact group — to facilitate structured information exchange, coordinate mapping of supply chain interdependencies and promote shared benchmarks and indicators to guide collective action.

The G7 can foster progress and enhance its collective competitiveness in quantum technologies by making fragmented supply chain processes more coordinated and actionable. A growing number of bilateral quantum agreements, both within the G7 and with external partners, have generated valuable insights into supply chain needs, but these remain siloed, inconsistent and difficult to compare across jurisdictions. This fragmentation limits the ability to identify common bottlenecks, align strategic investments or develop coherent responses to supply chain vulnerabilities.

By creating a dedicated channel for coordination, the G7 can reduce duplication, improve visibility into critical chokepoints, and enable more targeted investments and policy alignment, in turn advancing both individual member-state competitiveness and the G7's collective strategic position in a fast-evolving domain.

Recommendation 3: Establish a G7 observatory to track quantum-safe readiness.

The G7 should establish a Quantum-Safe Transition Observatory to promote coordinated actions to mitigate quantum-related risks, track implementation progress, benchmark national efforts and identify gaps across jurisdictions. This could also serve as a foundation for developing a voluntary code of conduct on quantum safety, outlining shared expectations, guiding interoperability and helping align standards ahead of formal regulation.

The G7 can play a pivotal role in enhancing cryptographic resilience and accelerating the global transition to quantum-safe security through an observatory approach. As quantum-related risks combined with AI-enabled attacks to cybersecurity become more pressing, efforts to adopt quantum-safe cryptography remain fragmented — split across national timelines, sector-specific pilots and parallel standards processes. Without coordination, countries risk moving at different speeds, duplicating work and leaving vulnerabilities in shared critical infrastructure.

A Quantum-Safe Transition Observatory would support tracking and shared visibility into national progress, surfacing gaps that impede collective readiness. By building shared visibility into timelines, risks and readiness levels, the G7 can reduce fragmentation, accelerate convergence around quantum-safe standards and strengthen collective cybersecurity before quantum capabilities mature.

/ Task Force 2: Digitalization of the Global Economy

Digitalization is reshaping the foundations of the global economy, redefining monetary systems, disrupting traditional modes of production and exchange, and elevating data as a strategic asset in both domestic policy and international relations. As digital infrastructures increasingly serve as the rails for commerce, governance and civic life, the need for coherent, inclusive and values-based digital governance frameworks has become urgent.

Task Force 2 has examined how G7 countries can navigate and shape the accelerating transformation of the global economy in ways that promote resilience, trust and equity.

The task force focused on three critical policy areas:

- the geopolitics of data governance and the tension between data localization and cross-border data flows;
- the fracturing of the global economy and the rise of techno-sovereignty and regionalization; and
- the future of money and financial systems in the age of digital assets and AI.

Contributions from a diverse set of scholars have identified significant challenges, including the fragmentation of digital governance, the erosion of public trust in digital systems and the risk of deepening digital exclusion. However, they also highlight the G7's unique position to provide principled leadership in shaping an interoperable, accountable and inclusive digital economy.

The task force proposes three forward-looking recommendations to support G7 efforts in building a digital order that is responsive to global challenges while remaining aligned with the G7's democratic values. These recommendations underscore the need to promote technical and regulatory interoperability, reinforce democratic oversight and public sector leadership, and accelerate global digital inclusion through targeted capacity building and ecosystem development.

Recommendation 1: Champion interoperability and shared standards in G7 priority digital economy domains such as cross-border data and digital currencies and assets.

Fragmentation in the digital domain — marked by regulatory divergence, incompatible standards and jurisdictional silos — is undermining the promise of inclusive digital innovation. The proliferation of uncoordinated approaches to data governance, digital payments and regulatory language has led to reduced interoperability, higher compliance burdens and a weakening of cross-border cooperation. The G7 must respond to this growing digital fragmentation by taking a leadership role in advancing interoperability as a governance principle — recognizing the necessity of normative plurality while ensuring foundational technical cohesion.

The T7 (Task Force 2) recommends that the G7 champion the development and implementation of shared, flexible standards and institutional pathways to support interoperability across critical domains of the digital economy, including cross-border data governance, digital currencies and assets, and machine-readable regulatory systems.

To this end, the following key actions are proposed:

- Establish a G7-led multilateral task force to align ongoing efforts across technical standard-setting bodies such as the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the Financial Stability Board, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Bank on digital currencies, tokenized assets and cross-border payment systems. This initiative would support interoperability in cross-border data flows and digital finance while preserving monetary sovereignty.
- Promote a G7 consensus on cross-border data governance by advancing mutual recognition frameworks and resilience-enhancing standards, particularly for security, privacy and lawful access. This work should be grounded in the data free flow with trust principles and offer scalable templates for inclusion beyond the G7 as well.
- Support the creation of a G7 Regulatory Innovation Task Force to foster the deployment of Rules as Code. This would accelerate the convergence of regulatory language across jurisdictions and enable adaptive, transparent and interoperable policy design.

Recommendation 2: Promote democratic oversight and public sector leadership in the digital economy and infrastructure for all.

Trust is the cornerstone of a functioning digital economy. Yet, across G7 societies and beyond, trust in digital systems and institutions is eroding — fuelled by opaque data practices, unchecked platform dominance, cybersecurity vulnerabilities and the absence of effective democratic oversight. This trust deficit weakens the legitimacy of digital transformation and poses systemic risks to social cohesion and innovation uptake.

To reverse this trend, the G7 must lead in advancing citizen-centric digital governance by reaffirming the role of the public sector as an active market shaper, and not merely a regulator. Public institutions must steward digital infrastructure and ecosystems in ways that embed transparency, accountability and public value at the core.

The T7 recommends that the G7 champion a shift toward open, inclusive and democratically governed digital infrastructure through the following actions:

- Mandate the use of open, interoperable and decentralized infrastructure models that support individual data agency and minimize concentration of control. This includes supporting architectures such as Solid, the Decentralized Social Networking Protocol and similar initiatives that promote consent-based, user-centric data flows.
- Institutionalize democratic oversight mechanisms by establishing a G7 Digital Governance Council composed of multi-stakeholder representatives — including civil society, technical experts and independent regulators. This body would serve as a forum for supporting independent regulatory oversight bodies in member states and empowering them through initiatives such as recommending safeguards and advancing best practices in public-interest technology governance.
- Leverage strategic public procurement and investment tools to shape digital economies in alignment with inclusive economic objectives and societal values.

By committing to these actions, the G7 will signal a decisive turn toward a digital economy rooted in public trust and democratic legitimacy. Public institutions must not only protect citizens from digital harms but also proactively create the conditions for inclusive innovation, pluralistic participation and citizen empowerment in the digital era.

Recommendation 3: Drive global digital inclusion through targeted capacity building and regional and sectoral ecosystem development.

The global digital economy is currently characterized by large segments of the world's population remaining excluded from its benefits. Despite growing digital adoption, substantial disparities persist in infrastructure access, institutional readiness and ecosystem maturity — particularly across developing economies, underserved sectors and marginalized communities. These disparities risk entrenching systemic inequality, weakening global interoperability and undermining shared development goals.

The G7 has a strategic opportunity to lead a coordinated global effort to close these gaps — not only by promoting digital access, but also by enabling institutional capacity, regulatory agility and inclusive innovation ecosystems across diverse regional and sectoral contexts.

The T7 recommends that the G7 embed digital inclusion as a pillar of its international digital agenda through the following actions:

- Launch targeted capacity-building partnership initiatives that combine legal, technical and institutional advisory support to help countries develop digital governance regimes that are transparent, secure and development-oriented. Partnerships could include cooperation with regional institutions and international organizations tailored to local realities.

- Facilitate inclusive participation in G7-aligned digital initiatives by promoting tiered, opt-in engagement frameworks that enable countries, subnational governments and smaller institutions to join standards-setting and governance dialogues based on readiness and need. These mechanisms should avoid one-size-fits-all prescriptions and instead foster modular integration with global systems.

By advancing digital inclusion not only through access, but also through governance empowerment and ecosystem development, the G7 can ensure that digital transformation serves broader goals of economic equity, democratic participation and global cooperation.

/ Task Force 3: Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development

Environment, energy and sustainable development have consistently featured prominently in G7 communiqués, and climate change and energy have been addressed in an integrated manner. While themes of energy security, affordability and competitiveness have come to the fore in the current global context, it is essential that the G7 address these imperatives with a broad lens that takes into account the impact of climate change on global security, including the impact of extreme weather on existing energy systems, as well as the benefits of renewable energy for increased energy security and affordability.

In addressing these themes, the G7's approach should seek to strengthen multilateralism and international cooperation, upholding their commitments to the Global South predicated on principles of climate justice aimed at tackling shared vulnerabilities, while also emphasizing that there is room for smart and strategic investments between Global North and Global South countries. A failure on the part of the G7 to uphold its commitments will not only risk credibility with the Global South but will also put at risk global prosperity and well-being. An approach that allows for a subset of the G7 to support statements in this area is preferable to a lowest common denominator.

At the same time, protection of natural ecosystems is also essential for long-term stability, with half of global GDP dependent on nature. The G7 must advance trade, investment and financial reforms that align economic growth with environmental resilience. Through coordinated action and strategic investment, the G7 can reinforce its leadership and secure a stable, sustainable global economy.

Recommendation 1: Strengthen energy security and address climate change in an integrated approach.

Strengthening energy security through renewable energy expansion, energy efficiency, reform of fossil fuel subsidies and securing of critical supply chains will reduce volatility and maintain economic competitiveness. By the sheer size of their markets, when G7 countries ensure their own energy security by developing technologies for renewables or energy efficiency, they also foster technological progress and cost reductions that contribute to the energy security of developing countries.

The following actions are proposed:
- To secure resilient and diverse energy systems, reaffirm and build on the G7's commitment to triple renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency by 2030.
- Recommit to the elimination of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies in 2025. For the remaining fossil fuel subsidies, commit to developing national action plans for reform within a year.
- Enhance access to critical minerals necessary for clean energy by diversifying supply chains, strengthening international partnerships to ensure just and equitable access, and advancing technological innovation for effective production. This includes promoting recycling and circular

economy models, fostering public-private collaboration and ensuring sustainable extraction aligned with high environmental and social standards. Reduce dependency on limited sources of critical minerals by supporting R&D in new materials and processes.

- Recognize the potential for integration of AI in renewable energy systems, as a transformative opportunity that can optimize energy grids and enhance energy efficiency by dynamically managing electricity supply and demand. Establish standardized protocols for the collection, storage and sharing of energy data, including consumption, and create common standards for AI application in critical energy infrastructure.

- Recognize that half of the world's GDP is dependent on nature and that human security depends on a harmonious relationship with nature, by committing to halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 and to the swift and full implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Recommendation 2: Improve access to financing for sustainable development and address the global debt crisis.

Access to financing for developing countries is critical for energy security, clean energy deployment and building resilience to climate change. Reconciling financial stability and climate resilience is particularly urgent for global security. Many developing countries are caught in the "climate debt trap," whereby borrowing to address more frequent climate-related disasters exacerbates already precarious debt situations, further reducing their ability to invest in climate resilience.

The following actions are proposed:

- Support innovative energy transition financing instruments accessible to developing economies, including green credit lines and risk-sharing mechanisms, such as through the Just Energy Transition Partnerships and the Energy Transition Mechanism. Direct multilateral development banks to actively support these initiatives.

- Play a decisive role in stabilizing the global debt crisis by coordinating with the G20 and international financial institutions to support developing countries in building climate-resilient economies, including through debt-for-resilience swap arrangements.

Recommendation 3: Advance industrial decarbonization, sustainable trade and investment.

The G7 can lead new models of collaborative trade and investment that respect sovereignty and technological independence, while also ensuring supply chain resilience and advancing decarbonization. At the same time, governments need policy space to advance investment in low-carbon technologies — policy space that is currently constrained by investor-state dispute provisions in investment treaties.

The following actions are proposed:

- Foster resilient trade relationships based on mutually beneficial clean energy partnerships, coordinating investment strategies to minimize competition for critical minerals and instead promote cooperation that diversifies sources, enhances supply chain resilience and attracts private investment.

- Advance industrial decarbonization by establishing harmonized or interoperable product-based accounting standards for carbon measurement, in order to reduce trade frictions that could arise from implementation of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms without a framework for interoperability of alternative national systems for measuring emissions.

- Accelerate renewable energy adoption by eliminating tariffs on renewable energy technologies and standardizing technical regulations to facilitate technology transfer and expedite customs processing for critical supply chains.

- Continue implementing the G7 Global Partnership for Infrastructure and Investment and, in doing so, promoting high environmental, social and governance standards, integrating climate resilience into government decision making.
- Reform investment treaties to remove investor-state dispute settlement provisions, to protect sovereignty and enhance policy space to promote investment in low-carbon industries.

/ Task Force 4: Global Peace and Security

The collapse of the post-Cold War order leaves the international community facing the greatest threat to global peace and security since the end of the Second World War. As tensions accelerate between the great powers and a Pandora's box of conflict stressors at the national and subnational levels bursts open, the risk of multiple small wars breaking out is rising and, more critically, the possibility of war between the major powers is no longer unimaginable. Against this backdrop, responsible states are working to better understand the trends that will shape the next geopolitical era, and to position themselves both to safeguard their own security and to advance viable pathways for promoting peace. Three trends are particularly relevant:

- the breakdown of the post-war architecture that was designed to regulate tensions between states through formal, institution-based dialogues, rules and norms;
- the indivisibility of economic and military power in today's hyper-globalized world, where critical infrastructures, networks and supply chains are spread across the world and key states have captured strategic chokepoints essential to the democratic world's security and prosperity (semiconductors, critical minerals, rare earth elements, and so on); and
- the global tech race fuelled by the ever-accelerating pace of radical advances in dual-use technologies is driving the breakdown of the global economic order.

To secure their interests in this more turbulent world, the United States and its democratic partners are turning to new, more agile minilateral groupings able to advance their shared interests through active, conditions-based collaboration among capable states. As a minilateral group made up of democratic members (and partners) who together hold the economic, military and technological power essential to deterring war (by being capable of winning it), the G7 has never been more needed nor more relevant to global peace and security.

Recommendation 1: Establish a revolving and self-sustaining reconstruction and recovery fund for Ukraine based on the Marshall Plan model.

The T7 recommends the following actions:
- Leverage G7+ private sector investment and management expertise to advance reconstruction and security, and position Ukraine for long-term success.
- Prioritize sustainability through AI innovation, digitalization and responsible resource extraction and use.

Recommendation 2: Commit to strengthening Euro-Atlantic and Indo-Pacific ties.

The following actions are proposed:

- Regularize G7+ arrangements to increase collective, and responsible use of, economic and military power.
- Secure our respective and collective critical infrastructure, trade/military routes, technology and supply chains.

Recommendation 3: Advance global conflict prevention by establishing processes for the G7 to synergize and share open-source data generated by AI-enabled systems to improve early warning of emerging conflicts, in line with existing national and international norms and legal standards.

These processes would support efforts to do the following:

- Identify pre-conflict indicators (to be analyzed by national governments) and inform potential national/collective response options.
- Accelerate G7 action to develop secure and responsible next-generation AI tools essential to our economic and military security vis-à-vis strategic competitors.
- Ensure leadership on technical standard setting in line with democratic principles.

Recommendation 4: Commit to leading the responsible development of AI-enabled autonomous weapons systems.

This should include the following:

- Implement a tiered system of autonomy levels to support the G7's role as a standard setter for the responsible use of autonomous weapon systems that adheres to international law and complements existing mechanisms where appropriate.

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Task Force 1: Transformative Technologies — AI and Quantum

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Policy Briefs

A G7 Strategy for AI Competition and Consumer Rights
Jess Rapson, Bipin Kumar, Courtney Radsch, Suryansh Mehta and Johanna Barop

Enabling an Open-Source AI Ecosystem as a Building Block for Public AI
Katarzyna Odrozek, Vidisha Mishra, Anshul Pachouri and Arnav Nigam

Enabling Quantum Technology Cooperation: A Strategic Priority for the G7 Ecosystem in the Global Race
Tina Dekker, Lisa Lambert and Florian Martin-Bariteau

Accelerating the Transition to Quantum-Safe Communication: A Call for Global Collaboration and Action
Ludovic Perret and Grégoire Ribordy

International AI Governance Framework: The Importance of G7-G20 Synergy
Syed Munir Khasru (lead author), Gbenga Sesan, Alison Gillwald and Siphamandla Zondi

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Co-chair, Ananya Kumar, Deputy Director, Future of Money, GeoEconomics Center, Atlantic Council
Co-chair, Peter Morgan, Senior Consulting Economist and Advisor to the Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute

Policy Briefs

Rules as Code for a More Transparent and Efficient Global Economy
Jess Rapson, Patrick A. McLaughlin, Meng Weng Wong, Jason Morris, Richard Pope, Matti Schneider, Tejas Sinha and Vitor Tomaz

Realizing Data Free Flow with Trust: Strategies for Turbulent Times
Ethel Hui Yan Tan

Innovating Digital Infrastructure: G7 Champions Data Agency
Christian Kastrop, Jeb Bell, Sarah Nicole, Vidisha Mishra and Mateo Rodriguez

Responsible Digital Transformation for a G7-Led Global Payment System
Rafael Morales-Guzman and Ori Freiman

Tech and Data Governance: Cross-Border Compliance Challenges and Strategy
Syed Munir Khasru (lead author) and Stephanie Diepeveen

G7-Led International Financial Framework for Digital Governance
Daniel Nagy, Jascha Stein, Mei Lin Fung, Alicia Garcia-Herrero, Patrizia Bussoli and Tamara Singh

Task Force 3: Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development

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Co-chair, Izabella Teixeira, Former Minister of the Environment of Brazil; Co-chair of the International Resource Panel of the UN Environment (IRP/UNEP); Member of the High-Level Advisory Board of UN-DESA

<u>Policy Briefs</u>

SDG 7 and Renewable Energy Innovations: The Road Ahead for Green Growth and Sustainable Trade, and Energy Security
Syed Munir Khasru (lead author), Bambang Brodjonegoro, Riad Meddeb, Hans Olav Ibrekk and Michael Weisberg

Addressing Debt Distress in Developing Countries – A Blueprint for Debt-for-Climate-Resilience Swaps
Claire Peraldi Decitre (lead author), Sima Kammourieh, Saundharaya Khanna, Amaan Habibulla and Salvatore Serravalle

Securing the Future: Climate Change and Energy Security Risks and the G7's Role
Adeel Kadri, Janani Vivekananda and Naoyuki Okano

G7 Leadership on Interoperable CBAMs: The US-EU TTC Negotiating Model
Brock Burton, Jen Carson, Andrew Forth, Kaveh Guilanpou and Jason Ye

Ending the Era of Investor-State Dispute Settlement
Kyla Tienhaara, Rachel Thrasher and Kevin P. Gallagher

Task Force 4: Global Peace and Security

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Co-chair, Sophie Arts, Fellow, German Marshall Fund of the United States, Geostrategy North
Co-chair, Stefan Mair, Director, German Institute for International and Security Affairs
Co-chair, Tomonori Yoshizaki, Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Policy Briefs

The G7's Contribution to Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific
Francesca Maremonti, Riccardo Alcaro and Aurelio Insisa

AI and Global Security: From Early Warning to AI-Assisted Diplomacy
Leonardo De Agostini and Michele Giovanardi

Advancing Ukraine's Reconstruction through G7 Leadership: Launching a G7 Fund for Ukraine's Recovery
Tinatin Akhvlediani

A Coordinated Tier System for Autonomous Weapon Systems
Harsh Sharma, Kevin Kasa, Chloé Currie, Julia Messina-Pacheco, Louis-Alexandre Fournier, Matthew Taylor and Pahul Singh

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