Y7 2025 CANADA | G7 2025 KANANASKIS

Youth 7 Summit

COMMUNIQUÉ 2025

We acknowledge that the 2025 Youth 7 Summit took place on unceded Anishinaabe Algonquin territory. The Anishinaabe Algonquin Nation have lived on this land for millennia, nurturing their culture, environment, way of life and communities.

Gathering on this land is an opportunity to engage in meaningful dialogue, reflecting on the responsibilities we share in shaping a more just and inclusive global future. Young Diplomats of Canada continues to learn, understand, respect and honor all First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples and their invaluable past and present contributions to this land and future generations to come.

Nous reconnaissons que le Sommet de la jeunesse 7 2025 s'est tenu sur le territoire non cédé de la Nation Anishinaabe Algonquine. Cette dernière vit sur cette terre depuis des millénaires, y cultivant sa culture, son environnement, son mode de vie et ses communautés.

Se rassembler sur ce territoire est une occasion d'engager un dialogue significatif et de réfléchir aux responsabilités que nous partageons dans la construction d'un avenir plus juste et inclusif. Les jeunes diplomates du Canada s'engagent à continuer d'apprendre, de comprendre, de respecter et d'honorer tous les peuples des Premières Nations, Inuits et Métis, ainsi que leurs contributions inestimables, passées et présentes, à cette terre et aux générations à venir.

Between May 5th and 9th, 2025, youth representatives from G7 member countries and the European Union gathered in Ottawa, Canada, for the Y7 Summit. As an official engagement group of the G7, Y7 delegates discussed and negotiated key issues youth are facing in their communities and beyond, across four thematic areas: Artificial Intelligence & Digital Technology; Economy & Supply Chain Resilience; Energy & Environment; and Peace & Security. Together, we worked to find common ground on solutions to confront the unprecedented accumulation of compounding crises.

Exceptional challenges to international law, rules, norms, and order have led us into an era of ongoing geopolitical crisis, and democracy is in drastic decline across the globe. Insufficient governance on AI and digital technology has amplified socio-economic inequalities and raised concerns about human rights and environmental risks. Strained public finances and mounting economic disparities harm global prosperity. The triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution is threatening current and future generations. As the pursuit of global peace is jeopardized, young people are bearing the brunt of conflicts.

In 2025, multilateralism stands at a critical juncture. As youth of the G7, we urge you to engage with our recommendations and embrace our voices in your decision-making.

We Call Upon G7 Leaders to...

Track 1 | Artificial Intelligence and Digital Technology

Recognize that across the world, young people face a rapidly changing digital landscape; unable to access quality education, vulnerable to online harm, and threatened by disinformation that undermines democracy. The G7 has a unique opportunity to address these challenges. By prioritizing digital learning, safeguarding democracy, protecting youth online, promoting inclusion, and shaping responsible AI governance, we empower young people to thrive, ensuring they are active creators of a fairer, inclusive digital future.

Track 2 | Economy and Supply Chain Resilience

Implement hiring subsidies and tax incentives for employers to create structured entry-level job programs that unlock pathways to long-term employment. Create a G7 common labour market by expanding youth mobility programs and easing visa sponsorship processes for skilled labour. Expand equitable, work-integrated learning by aligning secondary and tertiary education with local labour markets. Collaborate with employers to create trade-specific tertiary education programs, particularly for critical sectors experiencing labour shortages such as healthcare and agriculture.

Track 3 | Energy and Environment

We face unprecedented setbacks on climate and environmental ambition while we need accelerated action. Upholding the 1.5°C threshold of the Paris Agreement and committing to renewables is critical to prevent irreversible damage to our planet while ensuring long-term energy security. We must holistically address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Our economies must become circular and youth-driven to meet the biggest crises of our generation.

Track 4 | Peace and Security

Endorse the Maastricht Principles, giving youth special weight in decision-making on intergenerational risks to human rights and institutionalizing multigenerational and inclusive risk assessment frameworks. Strengthen historic commitments to international cooperation by making respect for the Rules-based International Order (RBIO) a prerequisite for G7's work across all domains. Uphold international law and international humanitarian law without compromise, ensuring unhindered, safe, rapid, and uninterrupted humanitarian aid and access and the protection of civilians and aid workers.

Track 1

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

Pillar 1: Online Harm/ Disinformation

As young people increasingly rely on social media to engage in public life and be informed especially on political and social issues, they are exposed to disinformation, data exploitation, cyberbullying and online abuse. Online disinformation is now a top global threat, undermining trust, fueling polarization, and weakening democratic resilience, especially during political elections. These issues threaten cognitive sovereignty, democratic values and safety online for young people.

Safeguarding Democracy

To safeguard young people in democracy, we urge G7 leaders to combat disinformation by demanding social media platforms to provide independent researchers with access to the algorithms of their platforms. Mandatory labelling of AI-generated content and stronger regulatory obligations for digital platforms to counter disinformation should be introduced. Community-based information validation mechanisms must be encouraged to empower citizens to verify, understand and debate information along with enhancing sustainable funding of initiatives such as the Forum on Information and Democracy. For these mechanisms, well-funded and reliable trusted journalism is essential to provide trusted sources of information.

Data Ownership

We urge leaders to recognize that individuals, especially young people, must be protected from exploitative data practices and deceptive design tactics, such as dark patterns that pressure them into doing harmful actions. The individuals must be recognized as the rightful owners of personal data, with full control over its access and use. Data collection should be based on active, informed opt-in consent, with clear language and non-coercive interfaces. Citizens must be empowered to easily manage, retrieve, and transfer their data. By strengthening transparency requirements and respecting data sovereignty, we can safeguard youth information and foster a safer, fairer digital environment.

Countering Cyberbullying

Despite legislative efforts, cyberbullying continues to rise, posing a severe threat to our society. We propose that, in addition to legal frameworks and education, all schools, private entities and institutions, integrate digital support tools into their services. These tools should include clear guidelines on identifying, addressing and reporting cyberbullying, including information for seeking support. While we need to address social issues behind cyberbullying, it is also necessary to empower individuals, particularly young people, to recognize, prevent, and respond effectively to online harm, ensuring a safer digital environment.

Protecting Youth from Online Abuse

We urge G7 leaders to develop and support the implementation of globally-aligned legislation that protects young people, especially women, girls and gender-diverse youth, in online spaces across government, law enforcement, the tech industry, and civil society to build a safer digital space. This legislation must mandate companies to establish a 'safety by design' approach to prevent child sexual abuse, detect and remove this content from their services, including deepfakes, without compromising online privacy and data protection. Companies should be provided a clear route to report child sexual exploitation and abuse to law enforcement, in full compliance of fundamental rights.

Pillar 2: Education for the Digital Future

In today's rapidly changing digital world, driven by algorithms and interconnectedness, we propose a three part approach enabling the younger generation; digital learning, digital literacy and the future of work. We must ensure effective communication focusing on technology skills and design to support our youth in evolving with the changes in the contemporary world. A diverse group of people is needed to develop and provide technology that is ethical and inclusive by design.

Digital Learning

Recognizing the importance of social and emotional learning, we urge the G7 leaders to expand digital formal and non-formal education through technology-enhanced personalized teaching, community workshops, online platforms, and interactive media for broader accessibility. We urge the promotion of pre-existing and create new regional learning hubs for youths in cooperation with youth organisations. The regional learning hubs should have digital resource centers that provide free, high-quality AI education and training, ensuring the inclusion of all youth. These hubs must offer experience with AI tools, mentorship from industry experts, peer-to-peer learning, and incentives for young talent to develop critical AI skills.

Digital Literacy

We call to invest into comprehensive public awareness campaigns to educate young people about the risks associated with digital spaces, along with the tools and practices they can use to protect and empower themselves by educating citizens on device security, phishing, data protection, and safe social media use. We suggest the creation of a real-life incident database where insufficient digital education results in harm to inform digital literacy initiatives, based on practical scenarios. This will help individuals understand the role of algorithms and data in shaping their online experiences, fostering critical thinking to identify and challenge biased or harmful content.

Future of Work

We urge G7 countries to assess the impact of disruptive technologies on labour markets and education systems, particularly in economies with high labour intensity and less connected regions. A fair transition requires prioritising core interdisciplinary skills for disruptive technologies across all levels, such as critical thinking, communication, and adaptability. We call for a G7 Strategic Skills Fund to expand digital infrastructure, support focused training in disruptive technologies, and incentivize inclusive reskilling programs. Public-private partnerships must ensure income protection during transitions and equitable access to future-proof skills so no worker or young person is left behind.

Pillar 3: Disruptive Technologies and AI

The rapid advancement of AI is accelerating innovation, while also raising concerns about human rights and broader societal issues. Yet, global governance remains insufficient to effectively operationalize safeguards. These challenges are not unique to AI; they also apply to future disruptive technologies, such as quantum computing, and addressing them requires stronger G7 cooperation. Youth, as the generation most impacted by these technologies, must be meaningfully included in sustainable AI governance and AI accountability discussions.

Sustainable AI Governance

Ensure that the Hiroshima AI Process (HAIP) International Code of Conduct's 11 action items are rigorously enforced. While respecting sovereignty, governments should ensure these principles translate into concrete regulatory measures, adapted to their context with shared democratic values. We call on the G7 leaders to encourage companies from their countries and beyond to join the HAIP reporting framework, and ensure that released reports are clear and accessible to small and medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurs and young people. We also call for continued investment in shared public AI infrastructure commons to give youth equitable access to shaping future technologies and accessibility for research.

AI Accountability

Given the rapid advancement of generative AI technologies into human-like traits, including but not limited to, expressing emotion and creativity, we face a growing risk of accountability gaps due to AI's increasingly autonomous behavior beyond repetitive tasks. We call on G7 leaders to create a joint task force to align and to monitor legal domains in order to set clear and interoperable standards. This will ensure businesses remain accountable, especially when these systems directly affect young people's lives, rights, and well-being.

Track 2

ECONOMY AND SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE

Pillar 1: Taxation

Inadequate taxation and overly permissive loopholes are driving disproportionate wealth accumulation among the wealthiest corporations and individuals. Meanwhile, the average debt-to-GDP ratio among G7 economies has exceeded 120 per cent. Strained budgets and mounting debt across the G7 will constrain long-term public investment in infrastructure, education, and economic resilience. We call on the G7 leaders to safeguard economic stability and prevent undue financial burdens on future generations. The Y7 recommends that the G7 should:

Taxation

Accelerate implementation of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Sharing (BEPS) to stop countries from competing over who can offer the lowest corporate tax rates (Pillar 1) and more fairly allocate taxing rights based on where revenues are generated (Pillar 2). Tax share buybacks to incentivize more productive uses of capital. Implement a windfall tax on fossil fuel producers' excess profits during systemic supply chain disruptions. Establish progressive wealth taxes and minimum income taxes on ultra-high-net-worth individuals to counter extreme wealth concentration and complex techniques to minimize taxes. Tax carried interest as ordinary income.

Pillar 2: Advancing Economic Opportunities

Youth unemployment is high and rising, critical skill gaps are widening, and gender inequities persist in labour markets. At the same time, technological innovation is unlocking new opportunities for work and mobility. We call on G7 leaders to invest in a dynamic and financially secure workforce that can foster innovation and growth while mitigating the financial and social costs of poverty and unemployment. The Y7 recommends that the G7 should:

Youth Employment

Implement hiring subsidies and tax incentives for employers to create structured entry-level job programs that unlock pathways to long-term employment. Create a G7 common labour market by expanding youth mobility programs and easing visa sponsorship processes for skilled labour.

Expand equitable, work-integrated learning by aligning secondary and tertiary education with local labour markets. Collaborate with employers to create trade-specific tertiary education programs, particularly for critical sectors experiencing labour shortages such as healthcare and agriculture. Drastically reduce the share of "Not in Education, Employment, or Training" (NEET) people by developing programs that increase access to counselling, mentorship, and soft skills training during early education.

Labour Resiliency

Expand economic empowerment beyond physical borders: Foster mutual growth by accelerating multilateral agreements to enable and regulate offshore remote work. Emerging technologies could allow remote workers to work in G7 sectors facing labour shortages without physical relocation. Labour shortages can also be addressed by liberalizing the mutual recognition of academic degrees and work licenses across borders, including beyond the G7. Simultaneously, labour protections must be strengthened domestically and internationally by upholding fair wages and union rights, extending coverage for gig workers and contractors, and banning unethical hiring practices such as unpaid internships and ghost job openings.

Gender Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Address gender disparities that women and gender diverse communities face in both professional and consumer settings by: incentivizing businesses to use clear and transparent pay scales, objective criteria and skill-based assessments, and public pay audits to ensure equal access to pay and promotion opportunities at all levels of management; eliminating the pink tax for all products by enforcing equal pricing for similar products to remove gender-based price discrimination; and mandating the adoption and enforcement of the Istanbul Convention with active funding to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (GBV) and fostering relationships with G7 organizations dedicated to support survivors of GBV.

Pillar 3: Growth and Competitiveness

Faced with rising geopolitical competition and tensions, the G7 must lead with a strategic vision for resilient and inclusive growth. We call on leaders to mobilise private capital, accelerate innovation, and modernise global development finance. By upholding open markets and fair competition, the G7 can counter coercive practices, strengthen economic sovereignty, and build a future where young people have the tools and opportunities to thrive. The Y7 recommends that the G7 should:

International Trade

Confront the global rise of economic nationalism in the form of coercive economic practices, unilateral measures, and protectionism. Free and fair trade is a cornerstone of global prosperity. Therefore, the G7 should reaffirm its commitment to a global trading system based on shared rules, which ensures predictability and reliability. This includes restoring the credibility of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) by reimagining a fair and effective dispute resolution system that can unblock the Appellate Body.

Tech and Investment

Establish a public fund to guarantee private investments in startups across critical sectors. The fund will de-risk early-stage investments, unlock private capital, and prioritise ventures that create jobs and opportunities. Create a Capital Deployment Passport that allows licensed funds to deploy capital directly across member countries without requiring new legal entities, reauthorization, or duplicative compliance procedures. Implement an arbitration mechanism that companies can opt into by contract, offering expedited resolution of cross-border IP disputes without overriding national courts. Develop a baseline and shared definition for insolvency laws, a 12-month discharge period, and minimum standards on debt relief and creditor treatment.

Development Finance

Restructure development finance rather than just reducing the scale of foreign aid commitments: Scale up blended financing mechanisms that crowd in private capital, especially in regions where competing global powers are expanding their influence. International Financial Institutions (IFIs) must rebalance governance authority toward the developing countries most affected by lending decisions, while moving beyond an outdated focus on austerity, financial liberalisation, and central planning. As part of this evolution, IFIs should initiate a thorough review, informed by external experts, to ensure their spending priorities and operating models are efficient and effective.

Pillar 4: Committing to a Demographic Pact for Future Generations

Advanced economies face a dual demographic challenge: unprecedented acceleration in aging population and steep decline in birth rates. This strains public finances significantly, including through rising healthcare costs and higher pension expenditures. With a shrinking tax base, current political choices risk sidelining critical long-term investments. Additionally, the housing crisis, now a shared G7 social and demographic issue, is locking whole generations out of home ownership. A renewed intergenerational social contract is urgently needed. We call for a "G7 Social Pact for Future Generations". The Y7 recommends that the G7 should:

Demography

Expand direct financial support for having and raising children. Enhance work-life balance policies by ensuring accessible childcare through expanded public infrastructure and flexible working arrangements. Guarantee adequately paid, non-transferable parental leave, regardless of family structure. Create the option of deconjugalizing income by individualising tax and social benefit calculations while preserving fiscal incentives for marriage. Adapt pension systems to lessen the burden of an aging population and diversify retirement income by complementing public pay-as-you-go schemes with individual capital pre-funded components**,** such as savings accounts or mandatory occupational pensions.

Housing

Mobilize national housing strategies that tackle the housing affordability crisis: Expand housing supply through incentives for new residential developments in urban and transit-connected areas. Implement inclusionary zoning and permit reforms to support affordable, higher-density housing. Establish or expand models for community-owned homes and rent-to-own schemes. End the financialisation of single-family homes with caps and restrictions on housing purchases by financial institutions. Expand access to standardised financial tools, such as down-payment assistance, government-guaranteed mortgage and fixed rate mortgages, and shared-equity loans to reduce market barriers for first-time buyers.

Track 3

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Pillar 1: Responsible Energy Transformation and Energy Security

Recognizing the interconnectedness of energy security, climate change mitigation and growth, we call on G7 leaders to prioritize renewable energy deployment, ensuring an ethical diversification of critical mineral supply chains. Furthermore, there is a significant financing gap for tripling global renewable capacity by 2030, with investments often leaving Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) behind. The proposed measures require ambitious and inclusive multilateral efforts amongst G7 members, allies and partners.

Ambitious Climate Targets

Adopt legally binding and economy-wide emission reduction targets aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C by 2100. National targets for 2050 and corporate targets by 2030, covering firms with annual turnover of over $450 million, must be set based on the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) framework. Carbon offsetting should be restricted to transitional use and only for hard to abate emissions. Progress must be reviewed every five years and publicly disclosed. Non-compliance shall trigger financial penalties, with proceeds directed to renewable energy projects. Support for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and high-transition-cost sectors will ensure fairness, accountability, and an accelerated transition to a low-carbon economy.

Renewables Financing for Energy Security

Establish a Renewable Energy Fund financed from the redirection of existing fiscal incentives and allowances for fossil fuel extraction to ensure energy security and accelerate renewable energy innovation. This fund will be used to: 1) invest in renewable technology and infrastructure including microgrids for underserved local communities; 2) fast-track R&D in future renewables (such as nuclear fusion); 3) streamline regulatory approval processes for renewables, whilst upholding findings from indigenous consultations, when applicable, and environmental impact assessments.

Secure Critical Mineral Supply Chains

Reduce dependence in the midstream of critical mineral supply chains, by: 1) coordinating joint and ethical investments in EMDEs, to facilitate the processing of critical minerals, create local value and enable capacity-building; Adopting a traceability framework that includes local and indigenous communities, in alignment with the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process; 2) promoting innovation in alternative battery models and synthetic alternatives; 3) establishing binding recycling targets to drive investment in the sustainable use of critical minerals. Prioritize the recovery of these essential minerals from end-of-life products, including batteries, industrial, and e-waste. Encourage re-mining and upcycling of tailings.

Energy Storage and Energy Efficiency

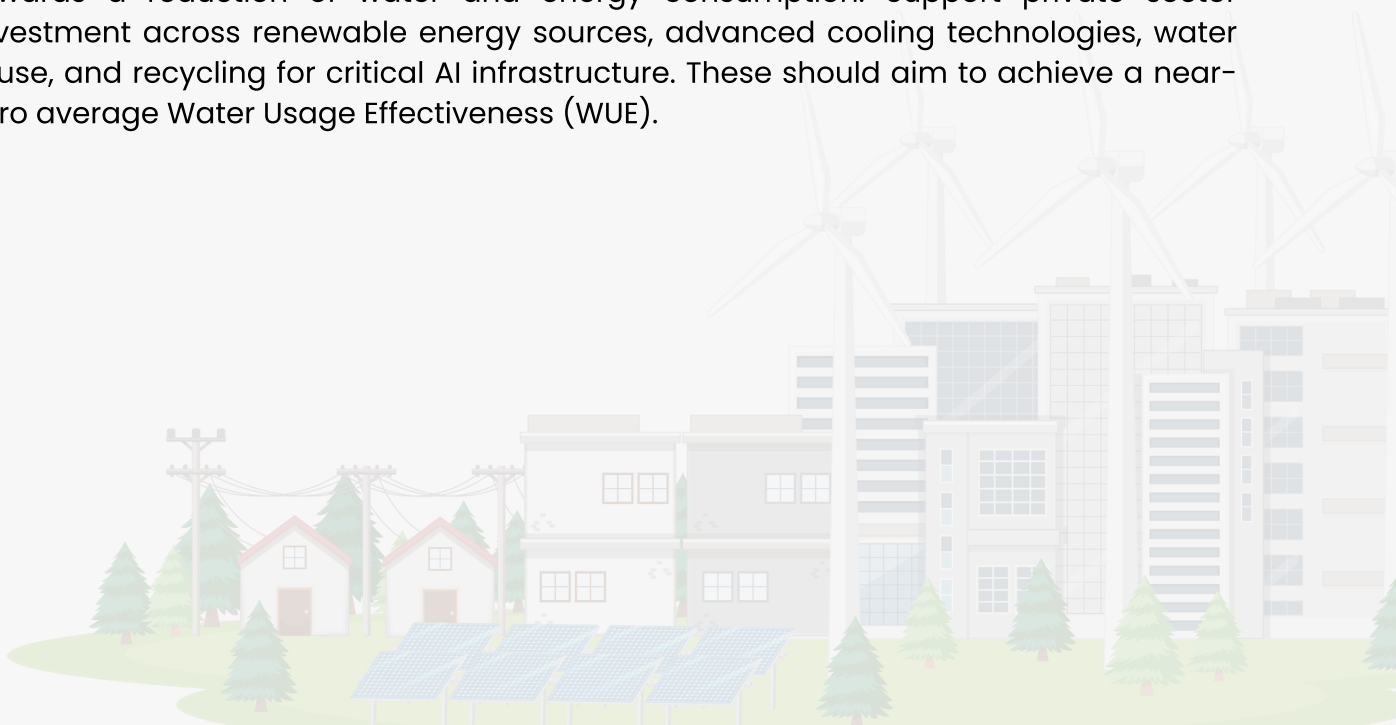
By 2030, commit ambitious resources to: 1) Retrofit homes for energy efficiency upgrades, prioritising low-income households and ensuring landlord accountability for implementation, 2) Retrofit public buildings, 3) Introduce or expand incentives for on-site energy storage solutions and promote smart energy systems for residential buildings and industry. Prioritize interventions in energy-intensive industries, particularly chemicals, cement, and steel, to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels during peak demand.

Pillar 2: Water Preservation and Environmental Resilience

G7 leaders must confront the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution through coordinated science-driven policies, in line with the One Health approach. This must include minimizing environmental impacts of AI infrastructure, and mobilising finance for forest conservation to deliver co-benefits for climate and biodiversity objectives. The G7 must elevate ocean health across multilateral frameworks, continue addressing marine plastic pollution, and tackle emerging threats for ecosystems and human health such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

AI Water and Energy Consumption

By 2028, mandate the private sector to report water and energy consumption of hyperscale AI data-centers at all stages, building on the "Statement on the Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet". Establish or strengthen national and regional roadmaps with fiscal incentives by 2030 to work towards a reduction of water and energy consumption. Support private sector investment across renewable energy sources, advanced cooling technologies, water reuse, and recycling for critical AI infrastructure. These should aim to achieve a near-zero average Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE).



PFAS and Microplastics Pollution

By 2030, adopt comprehensive, science-based national strategies to phase out all PFAS across all non-essential uses and reduce microplastics contamination, supporting lower-income and indigenous communities in this transition. This includes banning them across sensitive sectors such as textile and food-related products. Governments should implement national frameworks to monitor PFAS and microplastics in water discharges, eliminating them whenever possible, and establish fiscal incentives or penalties to reduce industrial pollution, in line with the 'polluter pays' principle. Strive for full elimination from production by 2050 across all non-essential uses, and support developing countries to break reliance on these 'forever chemicals'.

Forest Finance

Align all public finance, development assistance, and export credit agency portfolios with the commitment to halt and reverse forest loss by 2030. By 2027, phase out support for deforestation-linked activities and scale up forest-positive investment and nature-based solutions. G7 members must collectively mobilize at least USD 60 billion annually by 2030 from all sources to close the forest finance gap and contribute to both climate and biodiversity finance commitments. Enhance regulatory coherence across jurisdictions while promoting the inclusion, knowledge, and participation of forest-dependent communities, thus protecting high-integrity ecosystems.

Pillar 3: Circular and Youth-Centered Economy

A circular and youth-centered economy is key to meet climate and environmental goals. This requires investing in green skills, supporting youth entrepreneurship, and safeguarding them from gender-based violence in green industries. G7 members must reduce reliance on virgin materials extraction and use, especially for fossil-based products and critical minerals, and must call for a moratorium on deep seabed mining. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12, G7 members must promote sustainable production, consumption, and recycling patterns, particularly for plastics.

Plastics-Free Future

Spearhead global efforts to curb and reduce the global production and consumption of primary plastic polymers by 2040. This must be done through ambitious domestic policies covering the entire plastics lifecycle, including targets on virgin plastics reduction, extended producer responsibility schemes, transparency requirements for plastic additives, and the removal of subsidies for fossil-based plastic production. These efforts must be complemented by leading with this ambition in the UN-mandated Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to develop a legally binding instrument covering the entire lifecycle of plastics, to create a level playing field for the private sector, and effectively end plastic pollution.

Youth-Driven Green Future

Standardize education on green technologies and integrate it into existing formal and non-formal education pathways. Promote accessible vocational training on green jobs across sectors. Support the transition of early career workers from high-emission sectors to renewable industries via public-private partnership projects (e.g. Just Energy Transition Partnerships with EMDEs). Establish support programs for youth start-ups that tackle energy and environmental challenges, while creating a platform to connect them with private investors. Ensure that the standards of these programmes are co-created with women, girls and marginalised communities.

Track 4

PEACE AND SECURITY

Pillar 1: Youth, Peace, and Security

Youth must be empowered today to build tomorrow's peace and security. Recognizing the urgency of fully implementing UNSC Resolution 2250 through timely institutionalization, dedicated and accessible budgets, and capillary inclusion of all youth in G7 members' peace and security action; stressing the need to provide youth with adequate capacity-building infrastructure to safeguard democracy, engage as equal partners and agents in peacebuilding, and build community resilience; we urge G7 leaders to:

The Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) Agenda

Invest in accelerating integration and institutionalization of YPS National Action Plans (NAP) by: committing to publish NAPs, provided with official YPS budget plans and Focal Points, by 2026; establishing a G7 independent monitoring board to oversee and promote the advancement of YPS mandates; mandating Focal Points to peer-review NAP progression across G7 countries; and institutionalizing youth engagement at all levels of peace and security programming. Foster youth engagement in peacebuilding efforts by ensuring the full and meaningful participation of youth in participating countries' peace initiatives, including through youth mediator pools, while strengthening safeguards to protect from harm and retribution.

Capacity Building for Youth in Peacemaking & Human rights

Through Rapid Response Mechanism partnerships, support and establish locally-led youth media operators to independently, transparently, and accessibly monitor and counter Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference and Misinformation, Disinformation, and Hate Speech (MDH) in real time to strengthen state resilience, especially during elections and crises. Integrate a dedicated pillar on youth participation and inclusion within UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, with well-defined, context-specific SMART objectives, and mandate the inclusion of relevant youth Focal Points or Delegates in the drafting, implementation, and Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning processes. Establish context-responsive windows in Peacebuilding Funds to which the G7 contributes towards CSOs that empower youth and especially young women to build community protection and social cohesion through educational programming, dialogue opportunities, and skills development.

Pillar 2: Security Policy Foregrounding Human Rights

Human rights are fundamentally inherent to all human beings and must be promoted and protected; however, threats to human rights of current and future generations are multiplying, including due to the triple planetary crisis. States must safeguard the human rights of future generations, and youth's participation in decision-making must be protected as they are closest in time to generations still to come. Therefore, we call upon G7 leaders to:

Addressing International Security Risks

Institutionalize community-driven early warning and response systems, anticipatory action, and crisis mapping in partnership with CSOs and relevant stakeholders. Endorse the Maastricht Principles, giving youth special weight in decision-making on intergenerational risks to human rights and institutionalizing multigenerational and inclusive risk assessment frameworks. Integrate Climate-Related Security Risks (CRSR) in G7 programming by increasing funding in CRSR-informed peace, resilience, and adaptation, including YPS-NAPs, and integrating age-disaggregated indicators on CRSR-informed initiatives across G7 initiatives and funds. Establish a G7-wide and partner-endorsed regulatory framework on conflict mineral imports that requires value chain-wide compliance with international human rights law, transparency, and traceability, barring non-compliant actors from accessing participating countries' markets.

Protection and Inclusion of Human Rights

Safeguard human rights defenders, journalists, and whistleblowers by supporting investigations and Rapid Response Units, enforcing relevant legal instruments, enhancing on-the-ground safety provisions, and upholding freedom of press and speech. Ensure the full protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees, and asylum seekers under the *non-refoulement* principle and international law. Enable representation of and decision-making abilities for beneficiary countries and marginalized groups at regional and international forums to inform G7 peace and security programming. Sponsor a UNGA resolution to develop a legally binding instrument to regulate emerging technologies and their use in warfare, e.g. Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems and biochemical weapon use, and safeguard related human rights.

Pillar 3: The Rules Based International Order

We stand united against division and unequivocally condemn annexation threats, including against G7 and NATO members and partners. We remain committed to multilateralism, self-determination, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, including in the occupied Palestinian territory (the Gaza strip and West Bank, including East Jerusalem; oPt) and Taiwan. Deeply concerned about continued Russian military activities in Ukraine and its temporarily occupied territories (TOTs) of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC), Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson oblasts, we stress its impact on Ukrainian people and ARC's Indigenous Peoples. G7 must uphold the February 2022 Leaders' Statement and:

Strengthening the Rules Based Order

Reaffirm and strengthen historic commitments to international cooperation by making respect for the RBIO a prerequisite for the Group's work across all domains, reinforcing its legitimacy and durability. Ensure accountability, uphold international law and legal frameworks, and prevent violations by making partnerships, economic engagement, and security cooperation contingent on tangible, demonstrable commitments to international legal obligations; reinforcing respect for RBIO rules, norms, and institutions that limit the arbitrary exercise of power, prevent global instability, and underpin peace and prosperity. Reform the inclusivity, equity, and responsibility of the UNSC as outlined in A/RES/791 Actions 39-41 and the French-Mexican initiative.

The Rules Based Order & Ukraine

Condemn Russia's invasion of Ukraine and commit to unconditional support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. Sustain the demand of Russia's immediate, unconditional, and complete withdrawal from Ukraine and immediate cessation of Russian military actions with the Ukrainian people and youth at the center of peacebuilding. Support a negotiated end to the conflict that: 1) respect Ukraine's full territorial integrity; 2) includes a release of all illegally detained and abducted Ukrainians, including children and youth; and 3) results exclusively from Ukraine's direct engagement and agreement.

Uphold the UN Charter and international law in condemning illegal unilateral annexations, including in Ukraine's TOTs.

Pillar 4: Global Conflicts

Unprecedented levels of violence have become the defining currency of our age. International law cannot be compromised nor dismissed as easily as the millions of lives it was meant to protect. The high cost of inaction exacerbates suffering, fuels displacement, destabilizes host regions, and forces many to seek safety elsewhere. Well-funded, sustainable responses are both a moral imperative and a strategic investment in future peace. We urge G7 leaders to:

Current Conflicts

Commit to leveraging G7's influence to uphold international humanitarian law without compromise, ensuring unhindered, safe, rapid, and uninterrupted humanitarian aid and access, and the protection of, *inter alia*, civilians, aid workers, peacekeepers, and forcibly displaced persons. Utilize all tools at G7's disposal to hold perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity accountable before competent courts. Uphold commitments to resolve global conflicts, including in the: 1) oPt, to achieve an immediate ceasefire and release of all hostages and a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace based on the two-state solution; and 2) Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/RES/2773) and Sudan (S/RES/2736), to support regional efforts to find a lasting peace.

Conflict Prevention & Positive Peace

Scale up initiatives supporting meaningful youth engagement, including the Youth4Disarmament initiative and official youth delegations to the 2026 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Conference of the Parties.

Spearhead a High Ambition Coalition to achieve NPT's universal ratification by 2050 and compliance with its provisions on progressive, multilateral, and verifiable reduction of nuclear arsenals. Increase funding for current mechanisms that prioritize youth leadership and sustainable peacebuilding through community-driven initiatives (e.g. sports and arts) that promote justice, cohesion, and long-term recovery. Prevent resource-driven conflicts and resource scarcity by increasing funding and innovation support to achieve G7's 2015 Food Security and Nutrition pledge in agrifood systems.

Post-Conflict Transition

Support displaced and host populations equitably during and post conflict, prioritizing livelihoods, healthcare, education, and essential services; fostering durable solutions, especially integration, resettlement, and resilience. Commit to sustained, context-responsive funding for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) and locally-led peacebuilding efforts, aligned with UN Integrated DDR Standards frameworks. Support inclusive reconciliation mechanisms rooted in transitional justice, ensuring meaningful participation of women, youth, Faith and Traditional leaders, Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders by: 1) addressing root causes of extremism, inequality, marginalization, and MDH while promoting democratic values and human rights; and 2) protecting armed group-associated children and youth to promote reintegration without stigma and ensure accountability aligned with international juvenile justice standards.

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