

The Honourable Evan Solomon

Minister of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Innovation

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
Government of Canada

November 5, 2025

Subject: OpenMedia's Inputs to a Renewed National AI Strategy that Serves Canadians

Dear Minister Solomon,

I am writing to you on behalf of OpenMedia, a community-based non-profit organization dedicated to keeping the Internet open, affordable, and surveillance-free. Our community of over 240,000 people across Canada is deeply invested in shaping informed, participatory, and rights-respecting digital policies.

We appreciate the Government of Canada's initiative to renew the national Artificial Intelligence Strategy. A refreshed strategy is both necessary and timely, because developing a robust, competitive, and accountable AI ecosystem is critical to **ensuring meaningful choices for Canadians** and to **advancing our individual digital autonomy** as part of a broader vision for Canada's digital sovereignty.

However, we share the deep concerns voiced by many civil society organizations that this 30-Day National Sprint falls far short of a serious or inclusive consultation. Rushing such an important national conversation through a condensed timeline and narrow, industry-centred process and questions undermines public trust and excludes the very people most affected by AI. The limited format and consultation materials make public participation feel like a checkbox exercise rather than a meaningful dialogue. By framing this process primarily through an industry lens, the government has ignored the core AI issues Canadians most want addressed: *human rights, privacy, environmental impacts, and democratic integrity*.

At OpenMedia, we have already conducted extensive community engagement to understand **what Canadians expect from AI policy**. In August 2025, we surveyed our national community, asking: *What kind of AI future should Canada build? What priorities are missing from the government's agenda? What should be protected, promoted, or prevented?*

Our community believes AI cannot remain unregulated, nor governed solely to encourage innovation and adoption. **Canadians want a framework that ensures rights, privacy, sustainability, and public accountability are not afterthoughts, but core pillars of our government's strategy.**

From 3,020 responses, we heard that Canadians are deeply concerned about AI's impact on creators, the sovereignty of our data, and the environmental footprint of AI infrastructure. Many raised alarm over how AI is fundamentally altering how knowledge and truth flow in society, because of misinformation, deepfakes, and how AI is changing the way people learn, think, and access information.

Any national AI strategy should start by understanding how Canadians are actually using and experiencing AI, not treat it as an afterthought. The government's 30-Day National Sprint missed an important opportunity to hear directly from Canadians about their top concerns.

OpenMedia and many civil society partners have chosen to boycott answering the biased questions of an anonymous, opaque consultation process we view as inadequate. Instead, we are sharing the **key insights and policy recommendations** we have gathered through and inspired by our community survey.

To address Canadians' concerns and guide a human-centric, rights-respecting (not solely industry-focused, innovation-first only AI strategy, we recommend that the Government of Canada:

- ❖ **Ensure Canada's AI policy is proactive, inclusive, and adaptive**, starting with a broad, collaborative **public consultation now, and using regulatory sandboxes** to test and evaluate accountability measures;
- ❖ **Protect privacy and creative work** by requiring meaningful consent, fair compensation for creators, and **clear legal safeguards against misuse** of data and AI-generated content;
- ❖ **Strengthen public trust** by requiring **clear labelling of AI-generated content** and developing a permanent support system for **independent, local, and fact-based journalism**;
- ❖ Make AI development **environmentally sustainable** by regulating energy and water use, conducting impact assessments before approving new data centres, and incentivizing low-impact technologies;
- ❖ **Safeguard workers** by tracking AI adoption and funding retraining and upskilling programs;
- ❖ **Promote AI literacy** through school curricula, community programs, and public campaigns that empower Canadians to understand and responsibly use AI, and help our education system adapt to its impacts.

In the following submission, we outline the details of **key priorities and recommendations that we urge the government to integrate into the renewed AI Strategy**. These real and diverse voices of everyday Canadians were not able to be reflected due to the framing of the 30-Day National Sprint, but are essential for ensuring that Canada's approach to AI serves the public interest, and reflect the values and priorities of Canadian voters.

Thank you for considering our submission. We remain committed to working toward an AI future that reflects the values and rights of all Canadians, and welcome future opportunities to meet with you and discuss these recommendations in whatever form is useful to our mutual goals.

Canadians' sentiments towards AI

Deep public unease about AI's risk

OpenMedia's community survey shows that **Canadians are approaching AI with caution and care**. Over 70% report using it only occasionally (23%) or do not use AI on a daily basis (49%). When we are using AI, Canadians primarily use it for search (31%), work-related tasks (23%), and education (15%).

This cautious engagement reflects a **deep public unease about AI's risks**. Almost 60% of respondents said they are more worried about AI's potential harms than excited about its benefits, while only 5% expressed more hope than concern. Supporting this, a KPMG report found that four in five Canadians (79%) are concerned about possible negative outcomes.¹

Regulations shouldn't come as an afterthought

While quantitative results show strong concern about AI's risks, open-ended feedback from our survey reveals how Canadians believe regulations shouldn't come as an afterthought. One of the recurring themes was the need for **clear accountability when AI systems cause harm or misuse copyrighted and creative materials**.

Many participants emphasize that **government approaches should not treat AI regulation as one-size-fits-all**. They want rules that reflect the distinct ethical, legal, and societal impacts of different AI applications, and imposed increasing obligations for more sensitive uses. Setting guardrails for privacy, copyright, and environmental protection is not about "over-indexing" on AI regulation; it's about protecting Canadians' rights, safeguarding the integrity of our information systems, and addressing the environmental impacts of unchecked AI development.

Our community believes that **innovation without accountability is not an acceptable path forward**. Instead, our community wants a **collaborative and participatory process** in shaping the national strategy for AI adoption, innovation, and regulation, ensuring that privacy, rights, and democracy are protected in potentially enormous change.

Where is public trust most fragile around AI?

Within our community, trust in artificial intelligence is most fragile where people see the greatest **risks to truth, safety, and privacy**. Many of our members told us that their confidence in AI quickly erodes when it directly threatens the **integrity of information, personal privacy, or fundamental rights**. The leading worries among Canadians include:

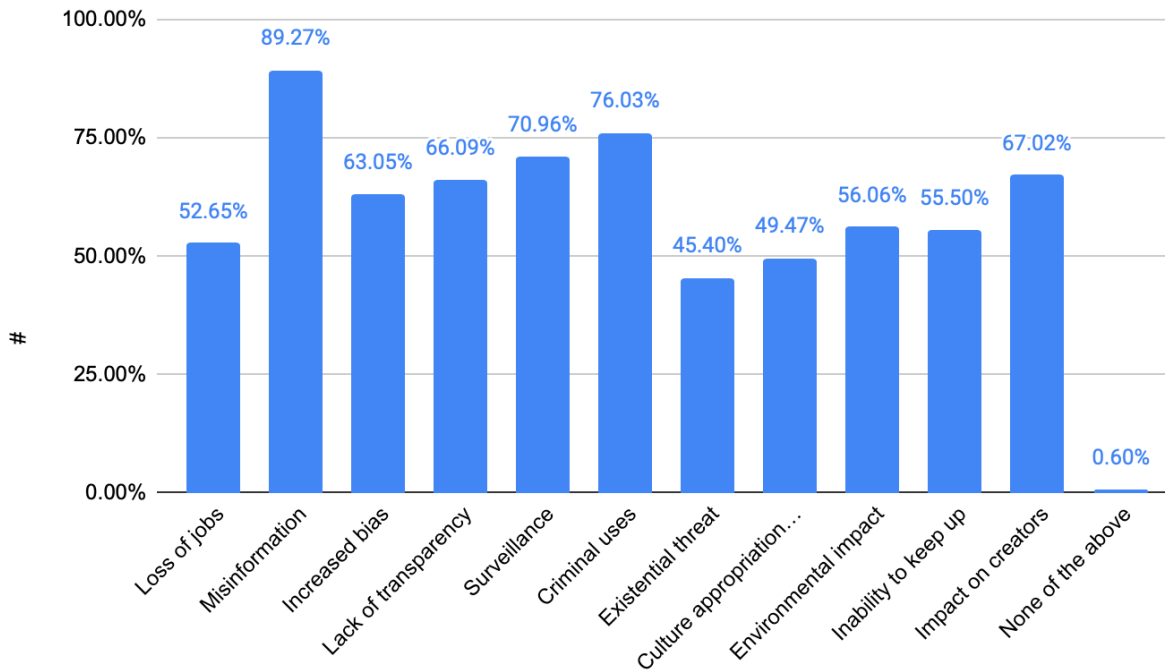
- AI-generated misinformation, deepfakes, and fake content (89%)
- Criminal misuse of AI, including scams, fraud, cyberattacks, stalking, and identity theft (76%)

¹ Canada is lagging behind global peers in AI trust and literacy – [KPMG](#)

- Expansion of government or corporate surveillance (71%)

These findings show that **Canadians are not rejecting innovation; they are demanding responsible, transparent, and rights-respecting AI governance.** They want their government to take leadership in ensuring that AI strengthens, rather than undermines, our democracy, privacy, and public safety.

Q4. What concerns you most about AI?



What kind of AI futures Canadians trust?

Canadians are calling for action to effectively regulate AI. A recent Leger poll shows that 85% believe AI tools should be regulated;² In our community survey, a strong majority of respondents supported relatively aggressive approaches such as **ex-ante regulation** (precautionary legal measures before new AI models are released), and **EU-style regulation** (a risk-based, tiered system that applies stricter rules depending on how AI is used). Where uncertainty exists about how best to regulate cutting edge AI, more than 61% of our respondents liked so-called **regulatory sandboxes** – safe testing environments for innovation before products enter the market). Meanwhile, **95% said high-risk industries should face stronger rules** governing how they develop and use AI. **Only 10% of respondents favoured an open-market approach** with minimal oversight and voluntary self-regulation.

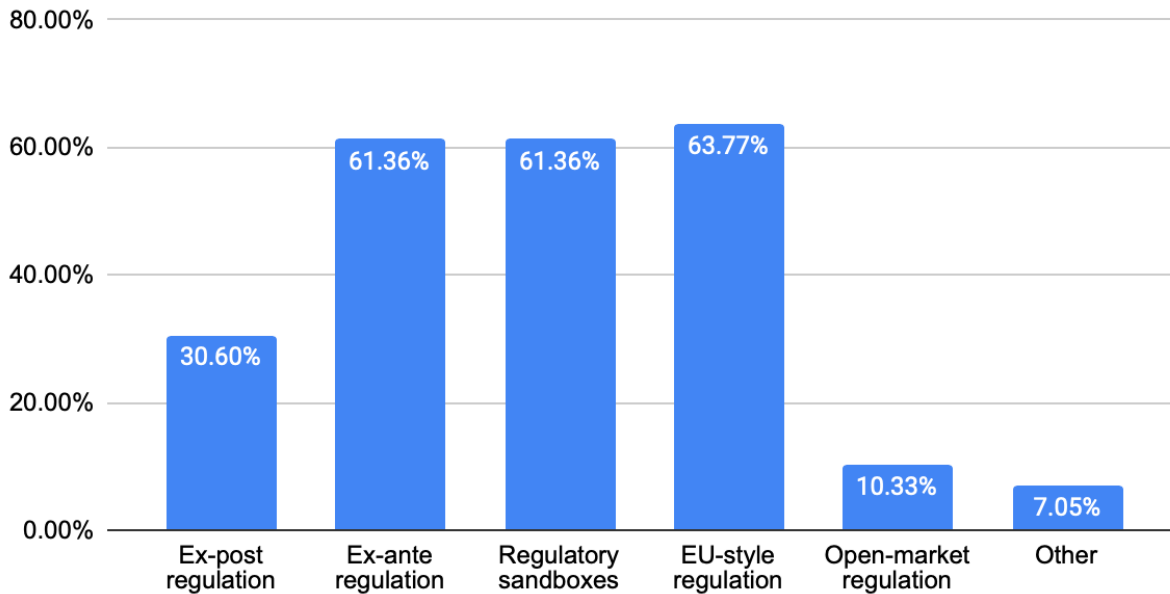
This is a clear signal that the **U.S.-style laissez-faire model isn't what Canadians want**, and our government must answer to its citizens and voters. Canadians believe we should develop

² Canadian governments should regulate AI, 85% of Canadians say: poll – [Global News](#)
OpenMedia Engagement Network

and regulate AI in a responsible, accountable way; one that aligns with Canadians' values and lived experiences, rather than prioritizing industry interests over public trust.

Our community urges the government to ensure these principles guide the development of future AI strategies and regulations:

Q5. Which types of AI regulation do you think Canada should prioritize?



Risk-based regulatory framework

A strong majority of respondents (64%) support an EU-style, risk-based regulatory framework, where different AI models are governed according to the potential harm they can cause. Another 61% favour ex-ante regulation, meaning legal and ethical guardrails should be applied before AI models are released, not after problems emerge. Recognizing the need for innovation but also the need to innovate safely, many also support regulatory sandboxes that permit safe experimentation under tight oversight before commercial deployment.

"... The US is taking a very open approach to AI that could lead to dangerous consequences. We shouldn't be swayed by that approach. Sticking more closely with European perspective is a safer route. The future of AI governance must use a multifaceted and adaptive strategy. Research is needed to understand the social, ethical, and legal ramifications and to develop effective strategies. The approach must be collaborative, bringing together experts from diverse fields. Focusing our regulatory efforts on high-risk AI applications can help maximize the

benefits of AI while minimizing potential harms. Canadian governance frameworks need to allow ongoing experimentation, evaluation, and adaptation and prioritize human-centred values, such as fairness, transparency, accountability, and respect for human rights..."

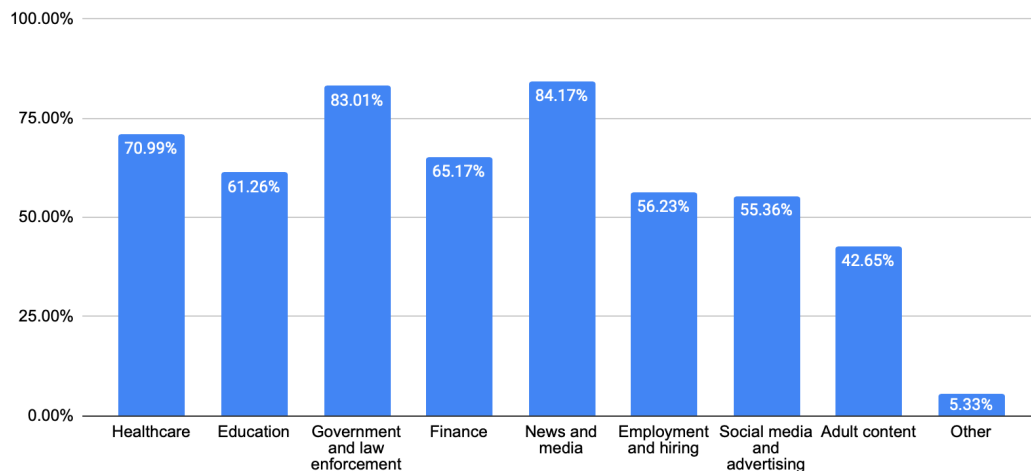
– K. Hamilton (Ontario)

Tighter rules for high-risk sectors and criminalization of harmful uses

There is near-unanimous agreement that high-risk industries must face stricter regulations on how they develop and use AI: 95% of respondents support tighter rules for high risk industries. Canadians believe AI use in government and law enforcement (83%), news and media (84%), and healthcare (71%) should face tighter rules. This reflects the public's awareness of the enormous potential for harm if AI systems in these domains are misused or left unchecked.

There is also **overwhelming support for clear criminal prohibitions against harmful or fraudulent uses of AI** that were covered in earlier proposals under the Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA). Our community supports treating the following as criminal offences: developing AI to defraud (97%), using stolen data (96%), using AI to cause serious harm (95%), and creating or distributing deepfakes (90%).

Q7. If certain industries were to face stricter regulations on AI tool usage, which do you think should be the top priorities?



Canadian sovereignty over AI

Finally, when asked about the four main priorities the Honourable Evan Solomon has outlined for his AI ministry, our community strongly agreed with only one: *maintaining Canadian sovereignty over AI* (81%). The other stated priorities, such as growing Canada's AI sector (23%), encouraging Canadian adoption of AI (10%), and promoting public trust in AI (34%), received far less support.

Together, these findings make one thing clear: **Canadians want AI governance that protects people, not just promotes reckless adoption and corporate profits.** Safeguards must be built into the system from the start, not added later as damage control, if Canada hopes to build a truly sustainable, trustworthy AI industry that Canadians will participate in.

"In a world of monopolies, and greed. The rich may often be motivated by profits at the detriment of the people. And there isn't always a 1 for 1 loss vs gain.. And we need limits to protect against AI influence over people in this regard. We need to shield our children from AI. And balance who gets how much influence of AI. Like an internet search [engine] optimization, it is often the rich who get their influence across. Does that sound like a democracy?"

– E. Daoust (Alberta)

Canadians' top concerns

Our community expressed serious concerns across multiple dimensions of artificial intelligence. Our top worries include AI-generated misinformation, deepfakes, and fake content (89%); criminal misuse of AI such as scams, fraud, cyberattacks, stalking, and identity theft (76%); and the growing use of AI to expand government or corporate surveillance (71%).

This section highlights critical areas of this feedback, drawing on the lived experiences of Canadians that have been ignored by our government's 30-Day National Sprint.

Privacy and data protection

Our community expects **accountability and transparency from AI companies** about how they **collect, use, and train their systems on data.** Many Canadians are alarmed by the growing opacity of AI development, where companies know everything about their users, yet share almost nothing in return. As one community member put it:

"[The] government needs transparency from AI developers... They know everything about their users - but share nothing. We can do nothing meaningful about regulating these types of industries without understanding what they know about their users and the harms and risks they are facing... Without the data we are blind and any attempt at regulation will be shooting in the dark."

– C. Murphy (British Columbia)

People in our community agree that any sensitive information used by AI, especially in health or finance, must be protected from data leaks and misuse, retained only for the time necessary to

process the request, and used strictly with informed user consent. A recurring theme in survey responses was the strong support for **keeping Canada's most sensitive data under Canadian control**, rejecting reliance on foreign-controlled AI systems for critical services and public-sector use.

Many members of our community said they prefer self-hosted and locally developed AI, governed under Canadian laws and aligned with Canadian values and human rights.

As one supporter wrote:

"I think the most important thing we need to do is ensure whatever AI we use is self-hosted, whether the models themselves are home-grown or not (though prefer if they are of course!)"

– E. Moeller (British Columbia)

These perspectives show that Canadians want an AI ecosystem grounded in **trust, transparency, and sovereignty**; one that gives people confidence their data is protected, their consent matters, and their values shape how AI develops in Canada.

Control and rights for creators and users

Our community voiced deep concern about how AI is impacting **creative ownership and livelihoods**. People who fuel Canada's cultural life, such as artists, writers, performers, and independent creators, are seeing their work copied and repurposed by AI systems without their consent, credit, or compensation. Seventy-seven percent of our community believe AI systems should not be allowed to train on copyrighted materials without permission. Fewer than 20% said it should only be permitted to do so under strict conditions, such as with fair compensation or with cultural safeguards in place. And a striking 84% reject the idea that "innovation" alone justifies the unauthorized use of creative works, even if this slows AI development in Canada.

Our community made it clear: Canadian creators deserve control over their work, not exploitation under the banner of progress.

"Les artistes ont passé leur vie à se former et développer leur art, souvent avec de très faibles contreparties monétaires. Le vol de l'IA de leurs œuvres par de grosses compagnies qui généreront par la suite de très gros profits est littéralement du vol à grande échelle des plus pauvres par les plus riches. Non seulement ils devraient pouvoir donner leur consentement, mais aussi devraient pouvoir générer un revenu s'ils acceptent. Et même des compensations pour des pertes potentielles de marchés futurs causés par l'utilisation de l'IA."

(AI-assisted Translation: Artists spend their lives training and developing their craft, often for very little pay. When AI steals their work for use by big

companies that then generate massive profits, it's literally large-scale theft—taking from the poor to enrich the wealthy. Artists should not only be able to give or withhold consent, but also receive income if they agree, and even compensation for potential future market losses caused by AI use.)

– C. Dallaire-Dupont (Quebec)

“... The normalization of AI in creative fields is an existential threat to the career I worked hard toward building at a time when the job opportunities are extremely low, not to mention the fact that genAI models such as chatGPT are already built off of stolen materials --- not just copyrighted materials, but social media posts by creatives sharing their work online...”

– C. Olivera (Ontario)

Misinformation and democratic integrity

Our community is deeply concerned about the **growing threat AI poses to truth, public trust, and democratic processes**. AI-generated content, including deepfakes, disinformation, and manipulative commercial messaging, is already eroding confidence in public institutions and the information Canadians rely on to make informed decisions. This is not a hypothetical risk. Canadians are already seeing the consequences of AI being used to mislead, manipulate, or distort reality. Recent deepfake videos featuring Prime Minister Carney hawking shady investment opportunities, for example, are just ones of the many online.³

Community members described the impacts they are already seeing in clear terms:

“[I] am worried about the increasing harm to our political landscape thru deepfakes and the spread of misinformation and disinformation, the harm to students from their own abuse of AI-generated content to pass exams without doing the work and learning how to research properly... the consequent loss of skill/research skills... the reliance on it for news, health info especially, that may put people at risk...”

– M. Dixon (Nova Scotia)

“I'm seriously worried about the creation of deep fake media that cannot be identified as being AI generated. Or generating non-consensual porn type materials. Also, AI developed in other countries including the US should not be used in Canada for sensitive purposes related to things like health care or national security. Social media sites should have to take down AI

³ ‘We truly are stepping into the unknown’: Carney deepfake sparks AI concern and action – [CTV News](#)
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generated deep fake material, while not getting in the way of freedom of speech or artistic expression. AI bots should not be allowed to pretend to be actual professionals such as medical professionals, therapists, or lawyers. And there should be guardrails around using AI chatbots etc to manipulate people to buy products or services or to influence voting or financial decision making. If a business uses AI agents to deal with the public, that must be made clear to the customer.”

– C. Cembrowski (Ontario)

Protecting copyrighted materials from being exploited for AI training isn't just about fairness to creators, it's about safeguarding the integrity of information and the truth itself. Over 70% of respondents believe copyrighted materials should be protected and excluded from AI training, and 57% support tighter regulations and stronger copyright standards for AI-generated content used in commerce.

Even when asked to weigh a hypothetical trade-off—that restricting the use of copyrighted materials could slow Canadian AI innovation—84% still viewed such protections as a **necessary baseline for ethical development**. This strong consensus underscores a shared conviction across our community: **protecting human creativity and factual integrity must come before unrestrained AI growth**.

Environmental sustainability

Our community is **deeply concerned about the steep ecological cost of runaway AI deployment**. Electricity drawn from fossil fuels, millions of litres of water for cooling, and critical minerals extracted at significant environmental and social cost. A single request through ChatGPT, for example, uses an estimated roughly ten times the electricity of a standard Google search.⁴ But individual user use is not the largest problem. Recent studies suggest that **current AI data centres are around 48% more carbon-intensive than non-AI serving data centres**—and their share of societal electricity use is rapidly increasing. By 2028, AI operations could account for up to 22% of total electricity use in the United States.⁵ While the smallest AI models consume almost negligible amounts of energy—less than a bicycle, the largest models require vast quantities of electricity to train, which are difficult to precisely estimate and could directly raise electricity costs for neighbouring communities.

Meanwhile, data centres generate electronic waste that often contains hazardous substances such as mercury and lead, posing additional risks to ecosystems and communities.⁶ These impacts are not abstract. Around the world, communities are already bearing the consequences.

⁴ ChatGPT is an energy guzzler. These things you're doing are worse. – [The Washington Post](#)

⁵ We did the math on AI's energy footprint. Here's the story you haven't heard. – [MIT Technology Review](#)

⁶ AI has an environmental problem. Here's what the world can do about that. – [UN Environment Programme](#)

In Georgia, USA, residents lost access to water after a large AI-driven data centre was built nearby.⁷

In Canada, proposals for massive data centres on Treaty 8 territory in drought-stricken northern Alberta are raising similar alarms. Millions of litres of water a day in regions already facing environmental stress, with little consultation or accountability—unless our government steps in to do something about it.⁸ To meet the Canadian government's vision on expanding domestic AI development, nuclear power plays a key role. While nuclear energy is a relatively low-carbon solution to meet the higher demand in powering these data centres, the reliance on nuclear does not mitigate the water usage or potential local environmental impacts. Indeed, its controversial nature only increases the need for meaningful consultation with local and Indigenous communities before moving forward.⁹

“The devastating environmental impact of AI and LLMs. This seems to get missed a lot in current conversations. The amount of water needed to cool a server farm is outrageous, seeing as there are First Nations that still don't have safe, clean drinking water...Having to reopen a nuclear facility (3 Mile Island) just to power this is not only reckless, it's absurd!!! ”

– T. Janeen (Ontario)

Many existing data centres operate inefficiently, produce an above-average carbon footprint for their share of energy use, and are being placed in environmentally sensitive but socially marginalized areas, disproportionately affecting communities with the least ability to resist. By following this pattern AI centers are replicating and amplifying existing inequalities, placing the heaviest impact burden on Indigenous, Black, and marginalized communities.

The onus is on our government to check this emerging pattern. AI development cannot come at the expense of ecosystems, water security, or social equity. Canadians expect our government to ensure that the growth of AI is environmentally responsible, socially just, and transparently managed; and we deserve full transparency and accountability for how AI investments are made and measured. Careful decisions about location, energy efficiency, water usage, and long-term ecological impact must be built into the process, and cannot be an afterthought.

“... mass use of AI is woefully unsustainable and does nothing but accelerate the rate of climate change for the sake of a bit of convenience (if it even manages to accomplish that), which was already a huge problem even before this technology started taking off... The issue should be approached with careful consideration and a lot of involved discussion, not

⁷ Their Water Taps Ran Dry When Meta Built Next Door – [The New York Times](#)

⁸ The AI data centre boom is here. What will it mean for land, water and power in Canada? – [The Narwhal](#)

⁹ Data Centres and Artificial Intelligence: A Growing Opportunity for Canadian Nuclear Power? – [Fasken](#)

a bandwagon trend to jump on just because everyone seems to be using it.”

– M. Kwan (Alberta)

“... we have already seen so much evidence that these initiatives will cause harm, both societally and environmentally. I do not want to see Canada's workforce deskilled and our lakes drained. During an environmental crisis it is unconscionable that we are pushing the development and adoption of a technology with such a deleterious effect on the environment. We need to get generative AI out of schools, out of healthcare, and out of government, not entrench it deeper...”

– V. Woldenga-Racine (Quebec)

Employment and economic stability

Our community is deeply concerned about the impact of AI and possible automation on Canadian jobs and economic stability. While governments and companies are framing AI adoption as a path to efficiency, many Canadians are worried that it is being used primarily to **replace workers, cut costs, and reduce human oversight, rather than improve outcomes.**

AI is already affecting job availability across a range of fields, from computer science to customer service.¹⁰ According to the International Monetary Fund, AI will affect 40% of jobs worldwide.¹¹ By 2030, up to 20 million manufacturing jobs will be replaced.¹² By 2050, reports from PwC, McKinsey, and the World Economic Forum estimate that up to 60% of current jobs will require significant adaptation due to AI.¹³

This scale of risk extends well beyond individual roles to potentially enormous social consequences. AI threatens to **deskill Canada's workforce and devalue human judgment, creativity, and adaptability.** Canadians worry about a future where originality is sacrificed for optimization, and where the social and economic costs of automation are ignored.

Our community rejects mass automation without sustained effort to spread economic benefits of AI across society and ensure democratic of how it is rolled out. Canada's social democracy cannot accept a future where today's techno-optimism justifies the mass replacement of workers without a clear plan to support those displaced; where GDP and stock markets go up, but the actual welfare and stability of Canadian families declines; and where Canadians are forced to navigate increasingly universal new AI systems with unclear oversight, no transparency, and no recourse when errors occur.

¹⁰ Research shows AI threatens to replace some entry-level jobs – [Canadian Press Video](#)

¹¹ AI Will Transform the Global Economy. Let's Make Sure It Benefits Humanity. – [IMF Blog](#)

¹² How Robots Change the World – [Oxford Economics](#)

¹³ These Jobs Will Fall First As AI Takes Over The Workplace – [Forbes](#)

As one community member put it quite simply:

“...The loss of jobs to AI is going to be harmful to many Canadians.”

– L. Taekema (Alberta)

“The government must focus on job loss as a result of AI integration. If people lose their jobs this will only increase the need for government assistance... as those same people will be unable to purchase good[s] or pay into the system (infrastructure, education and healthcare)... This cannot be ignored. Large companies need to be punished or pay more (taxes) when they let go of workers or outsource jobs based on AI integration.”

– R. Cote (Ontario)

Education and digital literacy

Our community strongly believes that **the public must be transparently informed about each AI system’s capabilities, limitations, and risks**. Concerns go far beyond automation and job loss; people are deeply worried about how AI is reshaping education, critical thinking, and the flow of information in society. Canada’s next generation is increasingly relying on these tools without grasping their consequences, leaving a serious gap in their baseline knowledge, reasoning, and judgment. And employers are pulling up the education ladder after themselves, cutting junior positions that are critical to Canadians’ post-school professional education.

AI is fundamentally altering how children and young people learn. As one community member explained:

“The arrival of AI as an infinite information source (hopefully true and accurate) totally changes the meaning of education and the development of adult reasoning and decision making. The greatest concern we should have about AI utilization is how it will impact children born after the first decade of the 21st century! We must tell them why it is important to learn anything about history, society, politics, environment, etc. If everything is available with a 5 second Google search, why spend all that time in classrooms and writing exams? Why is it important to write or speak in extended paragraphs or argue important points effectively? In a world swarming with clever disinformation, how can we be sure AI will not lead an entire generation into intellectual lethargy and then total mental paralysis?”

– D. Corbett (Ontario)

Policy Recommendations

Governance, Oversight, and International Coordination

Current federal approaches to AI—including the government’s AI Task Force and the 30-Day National Sprint—have revealed significant gaps in understanding and risk framing AI policy as a choice between adoption and regulation. Our survey shows **Canadians do not see innovation and regulation as opposing goals; in fact, public support for widespread adoption will require considerable regulation.**

A robust AI strategy must reflect the public’s concerns and priorities, not just industry or academic perspectives. As AI systems evolve, regulation must adapt swiftly, anchored in transparency, public participation, and human-centred values. We urge the following concrete steps to ensure Canada’s AI governance is **proactive, inclusive, and accountable**:

1. **Conduct serious, nationwide consultations with Canadians:** Gather insights on public sentiment, concerns, and priorities to inform a sustainable AI strategy that supports innovation, provides consumer choice, and strengthens Canada’s digital sovereignty. Engage Indigenous rights holders and equity-deserving groups in policy development. The current 30 day anonymous survey whose questions do not engage seriously with the breadth and depth of AI-related risks and harms to manage is corner cutting today that will pay off in poor public trust and missed AI harms that produce public welfare disasters if the government does not follow up with a more serious process.
2. **Establish public-interest regulatory sandboxes:** Engage with all stakeholders, including civil society groups, to test and evaluate AI companies’ accountability mechanisms, such as auditability, redress systems, environmental impact disclosures.
3. **Implement risk-based, differentiated regulations for AI types:** Introduce **Ex-ante regulation**, that is precautionary legal measures that forbid AI from engaging in some clearly harmful and manipulative behaviours. Adopt an EU-style risk-based tiered regulatory system, that applies tighter regulation to AI purposes that have higher social risks. **Develop distinct rules** for analytical, generative, narrow, and general AI models appropriate to their natures and uses.
4. **Establish ongoing civic engagement mechanisms:** Host **citizen town halls and civil society partnerships** to ensure everyday Canadians have a direct voice in AI policy development, ensuring policies are rooted in Canadian ethics, public trust, and evolving societal needs.

Protection of Privacy, Creativity, and Consent

Canadians face an enormous challenge in defending Canadians' privacy and intellectual property rights in AI governance. Models are being trained on copyrighted materials and personal data without meaningful consent, effectively exploiting creative work and individual information.

Yet, these practices are replicating and worsening the imbalance we've seen between social media platforms and tech giants, and content producers around the world. Generative AI is an unprecedented tool for alienating both creative content and factual reporting from millions of individual Canadians, and providing financial returns only to the owners of a handful of AI models. As AI is increasingly integrated into workflows and content creation, and as audiences consume more AI-assisted or AI-generated material, it is critical that we learn the lessons from the failure of Digital Services Tax and the Online News Act that mandatory "rules" alone leave Canada as a rule-taker, with little leverage over Big Tech when Canada renews its AI strategy.

Addressing this requires innovative policy mechanisms that **restore control, compensation, and accountability** for both creators and individuals, collectively help Canada reclaim the kind of digital autonomy we want. Therefore, we urge the government to adopt policies that:

1. **Respect consent and restore individual control:** Canada should require digital service providers and AI developers to obtain **explicit opt-in consent for any use of personal or copyrighted data in AI training**. Assumed consent ("opt-in" by default) is unacceptable; individuals must have meaningful choice, and meaningful financial penalties should be applied to developers who ignore these indicators. AI companies, especially those working in high-risk models, should be required to publish clear explanations of how, where, and for what purposes data is collected and used in their systems, including any limitations and safeguards. And regulation should ensure that dual-purpose services such as platforms that also own widely used search or social media services cannot punish users for opting out of use of their content by excluding them from full use of those services.
2. **Develop a framework for creative compensation and intellectual property under AI:** Establish a task force to **study structural challenges in fairly compensating creators** whose work is used in AI systems, drawing lessons from the challenges of the Online News Act. Introduce **tax incentives or licensing arrangements to encourage fair compensation for Canadian content** without discouraging AI deployment in Canada. Explore a **domestic levy or royalty system** on AI models trained using Canadian intellectual property, modeled after frameworks in music, broadcasting, and cultural sectors. **Coordinate internationally** through OECD or G7 frameworks to harmonize compensation mechanisms and reduce risks of capital flight or jurisdiction shopping.
3. **Protect against misappropriation:** Mandate compensation and consent for creators when their work is used in AI applications. Provide individuals, and families of deceased individuals, with actionable, expedited, easy to use rights and tools to remove deepfakes

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or unauthorized use of their likenesses, and enable legal recourse for misuse of personal or creative content.

Misinformation, Democratic Integrity, and Media Accountability

Unchecked AI is profoundly threatening **public trust, creative integrity, and democracy** itself. Canadians are increasingly exposed to content that can mislead, manipulate, or erode confidence in legitimate journalism. A strong, diverse, and independent media ecosystem is the most effective way to counter these harms, ensuring that Canadians have access to factual reporting, local perspectives, and trustworthy information. Canada must act to safeguard democratic integrity while integrating AI responsibly into media and creative industries.

We call on policymakers to:

1. **Mandate AI content labelling:** Require clear, visible labels or watermarks on AI-generated text, images, videos, and audio content, so audiences can easily distinguish AI-generated content from human-produced content. Extended material that mixes AI and real-world content should describe the contexts in which AI was or was not used for its audience.
2. **Support independent journalism:** Strengthen Canadian journalism by expanding public subsidy support for local, independent, and fact-based media. News production is becoming a classic public good that will be reliably underproduced in a platform and AI driven world. Yet a public support system for media need not amount to the government picking winning news outlets, or deciding who gets to be a journalist. Measures that make news viable while rewarding the diversity of Canadian preferences in reporting could include greatly expanded tax credits for subscriptions, universal media vouchers for Canadians to support their choice of accredited outlets, and additional targeted funding for under-served regions and communities.

Environmental Sustainability

Canadians are deeply concerned about the environmental toll of AI. From massive data centres consuming staggering amounts of energy and water to rising carbon emissions,¹⁴ AI's rapid growth threatens both people and the planet.

Yet Canada also has unique clean energy advantages for AI development if we use our resources responsibly. To position Canada as a global leader in responsible AI, the government must ensure that AI development is sustainable, does not exacerbate climate change, and does not leave an environmental burden for future generations. Planning sustainable AI now is critical to both innovation and long-term resilience. Therefore, we call for policies that:

¹⁴ AI-related data centres use vast amounts of water. But gauging how much is a murky business – [CBC](#)
OpenMedia Engagement Network

1. **Engage sustainability experts:** Work with independent environmental scientists and climate experts to develop a national framework for sustainable AI innovation, adoption, and reporting.
2. **Mandate environmental impact assessments:** Require AI infrastructure projects to complete full environmental assessments before approval, incorporating community consultation and clear benchmarks for ecosystem protection. Ban deployment in regions where finite water or energy sources are already under stress.
3. **Promote energy-efficient AI systems:** Offer tax incentives, grants, or recognition programs for companies that develop or deploy AI technologies with demonstrably lower energy consumption and emissions. Encourage the use of renewable energy sources for AI data centres, with progress tracked and publicly reported.
4. **Implement ongoing monitoring and disclosure:** Establish mechanisms for continuous evaluation of AI's environmental impact, including carbon and water footprints, with regular disclosure to the public.
5. **Respect Canada's climate goals:** Require AI data centers be net carbon neutral, reducing their footprints and buying carbon credits for unavoidable carbon emissions.

Workforce, Employment, and Economic Stability

AI should enhance human work, not replace it. Canada must act to protect workers from job losses and ensure technology serves people, not just profits. Public sentiment was clear: **accountability and fairness must be built into every stage of AI adoption.**

We urge the government to:

1. **Disclose AI usage in workplaces and productions:** Require companies, media outlets, and creative productions to report the proportion of AI-assisted content and the extent of AI integration in workflows beyond the hiring process. This data should be published annually to facilitate tracking of AI adoption and its impact on Canadian jobs.
2. **Invest in workforce reskilling:** Fund targeted retraining and upskilling programs for workers and communities that prove to be most affected by AI automation, with clear metrics for participation, completion, and post-training employment outcomes.
3. **Monitor AI's impact on skills and creativity:** Conduct ongoing studies into AI's long-term effects on deskilling, human creativity, and critical judgment, and publish annual findings with actionable recommendations for workforce policy.

Education, Digital Literacy, and Public Awareness

Our survey reflects the widespread concern of everyday Canadians about people's understanding of AI and its influence on daily life. The results also reveal that society is not yet ready for broad AI adoption: many individuals do not feel confident or safe using AI tools.

AI literacy is essential for both opportunity and safety. Canadians must be empowered to use AI responsibly, question its outputs, and understand its risks. **A well-informed public is key to ensuring AI serves society rather than shaping it unchecked.**

We propose measures to:

1. **Integrate AI education into school curricula:** Allocate dedicated federal or provincial budget funding to support teacher training, curriculum development, and resources to include practical lessons on how to teach in an AI world. This should include assistance building curricula and teaching methods for learning that cannot easily be simulated by LLM homework. It should also include curricula for demystifying AI, highlighting risks and how they can be addressed, and guiding students on evaluating AI outputs and identifying AI created content. Young Canadians must grow up with an understanding of AI's strengths, limitations, and ethical considerations.
2. **Fund community-based AI empowerment programs for everyday Canadians:** Support workshops, local learning labs, and online or in-person programs that help adults, seniors, and marginalized communities develop AI skills, understand risks, and critically evaluate AI outputs. Programs should also equip participants to navigate the economic and societal changes posed by AI, including job displacement, new workforce opportunities, and evolving digital skills requirements.
3. **Run public education campaigns and provide guidelines for AI use:** Promote responsible use, and protect Canadians from manipulation, social isolation, and over-dependence. Campaigns should include measurable targets and evaluation metrics to track improved understanding and safe AI adoption.

As our community's commentary and these recommendations demonstrate, Canadians' concerns about artificial intelligence extend far beyond privacy or innovation. They include the environmental sustainability of AI infrastructure, its impact on jobs and creators, and the broader societal and democratic implications of how AI is shaping information, work, and culture. These perspectives must be at the centre of any renewed national AI strategy.

As Canada's government doubles down on boosting economic growth and AI innovation, safeguards cannot be treated as secondary considerations; they are required to that strategy's success. Building a sustainable and competitive AI industry requires embedding accountability, transparency, and rights protections from the outset. Governance must not come as an afterthought to innovation — it is the foundation for ensuring that AI development truly serves the public interest and upholds the values Canadians expect from their government.

We thank you for considering our submission. OpenMedia remains committed to advancing an AI future that is open, sustainable, and accountable — one that reflects the rights, values, and aspirations of all Canadians.

*OpenMedia is a community-based organization that works to
keep the Internet open, affordable, and surveillance free.*



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matt".

Matt Hatfield
Executive Director, OpenMedia
matt@openmedia.org

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jenna".

Jenna Fung
Senior Campaigner
jenna@openmedia.org

APPENDIX A: The Original Survey as Presented to Our Community (English Version)

Take Action: Have your say on Canada's AI Future

OpenMedia is a community-based organization that safeguards the possibilities of the open Internet.





[Français](#)

Take Action: Have your say on Canada's AI Future

How should Canada shape the future of AI to reflect our values?

Since ChatGPT's release in 2022, new forms of AI have steadily infiltrated our everyday lives. It's reshaping how we work, learn and connect, while also deepening concerns about ethics and accountability. As of summer 2025, Canada has yet to adopt any new laws regulating this technology; as our leaders work to balance innovation with responsible AI adoption, we want to hear from you about what they should do.

Canada's newly appointed Minister of AI, the Honourable Evan Solomon, has outlined four main priorities for his ministry¹:

1. Growing the country's AI industry.
2. Encouraging AI adoption.
3. Building public trust in AI, and
4. Maintaining Canadian sovereignty over AI.

But what's missing from this list? How would **you** shape these priorities? What kind of AI future should Canada build? What should the government protect, promote, or prevent?

We're asking YOU what you want on these questions and more. Help shape what comes next before August 29, 2025 (Friday).

Fill out our community survey below! Your responses will be delivered in full to **Canada's new AI and Innovation Minister Evan Solomon**, and directly shape our formal written submission on what should come next for AI regulation in Canada.

First Name*

Last Name*

Your Email*

Province*

Postal Code*

Note: Your name will be included alongside your comments in our submission to Minister Evan Solomon. Your contact information will not be shared, and will only be used to keep you updated on the delivery of your input and next steps on AI and digital policy.

Section 1: AI in Everyday Life: How You Use It, How You Feel About It

1. How often do you use AI?*

2. If you use AI, what do you use it for? Check all that apply:

3. Right now, how are you feeling about AI?*

4. What concerns you most about AI?*

Section 2: Governance and Accountability: What AI Future Do You Trust?

In 2024, the Canadian government proposed Bill C-27, which included the AI and Data Act (AIDA), Canada's first attempt at AI regulation. But this vision for our AI future was created without meaningful public input — no public consultation, public polling, or other input from ordinary Canadians went into its development. Now, Canada's new Carney-led government is promising new AI laws soon. That's why we're asking you: what should our AI regulations look like this time, if they actually reflected the public's voice?

5. Which types of AI regulation do you think Canada should prioritize?*

6. Do you believe particularly high risk industries should face stricter regulations than others on how they develop or use AI technologies?*

7. If certain industries were to face stricter regulations on AI tool usage, which do you think should be the top priorities? Please select all that apply.

8. Do you believe AI systems should be allowed to train on copyrighted materials (e.g. books, art, music) without the creator's permission?*

9. Limiting access to copyrighted material may stifle AI innovation and slow down the development of more advanced AI systems in Canada. Does this change your view? *

(Optional) 10. If you'd like to, please explain your answers to the questions about AI and copyrighted content. What factors shaped your view?

11. Should AI-generated content created for commercial purposes be subject to stricter regulations and copyright than content used for non-commercial purposes?*

12. Which of the following acts do you think should be considered criminal offences?

Context: Canada's first AI regulation proposal, AIDA, included three new Criminal Code offences: (1) Using stolen or illegally obtained personal data to develop or run AI – e.g. data from a hack or breach, (2) Knowingly or recklessly creating or using AI to cause serious harm or major property damage, and (3) Developing AI to defraud the public and cause significant economic loss. The new Liberal government has also proposed criminalizing the distribution of non-consensual deepfakes.

13. Which of the following AI priorities are important to you? Check all that apply.

Context: The government's new Minister of AI and Innovation, Evan Solomon, provided this list as his key priorities in regulating AI.

(Optional) 14. Are there any goals or actions you believe the government should be focusing on that weren't included in the minister's list in question 13?

Submit your response

This campaign is hosted by OpenMedia. We will protect your privacy, and keep you informed about this campaign and others. Find OpenMedia's privacy policy [here](#).

Looking for more details before sharing your opinion? Keep reading.

Canada's only major attempt at AI regulation to date, the AI and Data Act (AIDA), was included with privacy regulation in Bill C-27, and died when Parliament was prorogued in early 2025.² The bill struggled to gain support across party lines and, more importantly, lacked any public consultation with experts and ordinary Canadians.³ Now, the new government has signaled a new focus on AI adoption and industry growth, without clear plans to address key problems posed by AI, like its impact on privacy, oversight and equity.⁴

New AI laws are coming—and this time, we're showing up for the conversation!

This is your chance to shape what comes next.

This consultation is about getting our voices heard by the people making the decision. It's about figuring out how Canadians want to balance innovation with responsible AI adoption, and building public pressure to make sure those priorities are reflected in future laws. Right now, many of our priorities are not on the government's agenda. That needs to change.

The stakes couldn't be higher.

Countries like China and the US have refused to meaningfully regulate AI, making it harder for places like Canada and the EU that are not currently primary AI developers to act decisively.⁵ The decisions made now will shape our rights, jobs, economy, and culture for decades. If we don't speak up, others will shape the rules for us—or worse, AI could grow unchecked and unregulated in ways that harm our democracy and our lives. If we want Canada to have real leverage, instead of just following the US, we need to think carefully about how to design a people-first position on AI, and we need to do it now.

What happens next?

The collected data will be used to push for responsible, transparent AI laws that reflect **your** values. Survey results will be:

1. Shared with our community and the public;
2. Help shape our submission to Canada's AI and digital trades agreement consultation,⁶
3. Delivered in full to Minister Evan Solomon as part of our formal policy submission on regulating AI.

This time, we're here to make sure your voice drives the conversation!

[If you haven't taken action, click here.](#)

Sources

1. New AI minister says Canada won't 'over-index' on AI regulation – [Financial Post](#)
2. Digital laws in limbo: What's at stake after Parliament's shake-up in 2025 – [OpenMedia](#)
3. [See 2](#)
4. [See 1](#)
5. [See 1](#)
6. Share your views: Consulting Canadians on a possible Canada-European Union Digital Trade Agreement – [Government of Canada](#)

*We referred to information from [ISED](#), [MLT Aikins](#), [OpenMedia](#), and [Liberal.ca](#) when designing this survey.

[If you haven't taken action, click here.](#)

Press: Matt Hatfield | Phone: +1 (888) 441-2640 ext. 0 | press@openmedia.org

APPENDIX B: The Original Survey as Presented to Our Community (French Version)

Take Action: Have your say on Canada's AI Future

OpenMedia is a community-based organization that safeguards the possibilities of the open Internet.





[English](#)

Passez à l'action : Donnez votre avis sur l'avenir de l'IA au Canada

Comment le Canada devrait-il encadrer l'intelligence artificielle (IA) pour qu'elle reflète nos valeurs?

Depuis la sortie de ChatGPT en 2022, de nouvelles formes d'IA se sont progressivement intégrées à notre quotidien, transformant notre manière de travailler, d'apprendre et de communiquer, tout en soulevant des préoccupations croissantes sur l'éthique et la responsabilité. Cependant, le Canada n'a toujours pas adopté de nouvelles lois régulant cette technologie. Alors que nos dirigeants s'efforcent de trouver un équilibre entre innovation et adoption responsable de l'IA, nous souhaitons connaître votre opinion sur les mesures qu'ils devraient prendre.

Le nouveau ministre canadien de l'IA, l'honorable Evan Solomon, a défini quatre grandes priorités pour son ministère:

1. Développer l'industrie de l'IA au Canada,
2. Encourager l'adoption de l'IA,
3. Renforcer la confiance du public dans l'IA, et
4. Préserver la souveraineté du Canada en matière d'IA.

Mais qu'est-ce qui manque dans cette liste? Comment définiriez-vous ces priorités? Quel avenir l'IA devrait-elle avoir au Canada? Que devrait le gouvernement protéger, promouvoir ou empêcher?

Nous vous demandons votre avis sur ces question. Contribuez à définir l'avenir d'ici le **le vendredi 29 août 2025.**

Remplissez notre sondage communautaire ci-dessous! Vos réponses seront transmises dans leur intégralité au **nouveau ministre canadien de l'IA et de l'Innovation, Evan Solomon**, et serviront directement à élaborer notre mémoire officiel sur l'avenir de la réglementation de l'IA au Canada.

Prénom*

Nom de famille*

Courriel*

Province*

Alberta

Code postal*

Remarque : Votre nom sera mentionné à côté de vos commentaires dans notre mémoire destiné au ministre Evan Solomon. Vos coordonnées ne seront pas partagées et ne seront utilisées que pour vous tenir informé de la transmission de vos commentaires et des prochaines étapes concernant l'IA et la politique numérique.

Section 1 : L'IA dans la quotidienne: comment vous l'utilisez, ce que vous en pensez

1. À quelle fréquence utilisez-vous l'IA?*

- ☐ J'utilise l'IA tous les jours.
- ☐ J'utilise l'IA souvent (4 à 5 fois par semaine).
- ☐ J'utilise l'IA parfois (2 à 3 fois par semaine).
- ☐ J'utilise rarement l'IA (1 à 2 fois par semaine).
- ☐ Je n'utilise pas l'IA.

2. Si vous utilisez l'IA, à quoi vous en servez-vous? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique :

- ☐ Travail
- ☐ Éducation
- ☐ Comme alternative aux moteurs de recherche
- ☐ Actualités
- ☐ Tâches créatives (ex. : rédaction, musique, conception)
- ☐ Tâches quotidiennes (ex. : planification, préparation repas, courses)
- ☐ Soutien ou conseil en matière de santé mentale
- ☐ Compagnie ou amitié
- ☐ Autre

3. En ce moment, comment vous sentez-vous par rapport à l'IA?*

- ☐ Je suis plus optimiste quant à ses avantages potentiels que préoccupé par ses risques.
- ☐ Je suis plus préoccupé par ses risques qu'enthousiasmé par ses avantages potentiels.
- ☐ Je suis autant optimiste que préoccupé par ses avantages et risques.
- ☐ Cela ne m'intéresse pas.

4. Qu'est-ce qui vous préoccupe le plus à propos de l'IA?*

- ☐ La perte d'emplois due à l'automatisation.
- ☐ La génération par l'IA de fausses informations, d'hyper trucages et de contenu trompeur.
- ☐ L'augmentation des préjugés ou de la discrimination dans la prise de décisions (ex. : dans le recrutement ou interventions policières).
- ☐ Manque de transparence (ne pas savoir comment l'IA prend ses décisions).
- ☐ Renforcement de la surveillance gouvernementale ou des entreprises.
- ☐ Utilisations criminelles de l'IA (ex. : escroqueries, fraudes, cyberattaques, harcèlement, usurpation d'identité).
- ☐ Menace existentielle (ex. : systèmes d'IA devenant trop puissants ou incontrôlables par les êtres humains).
- ☐ Appropriation culturelle ou utilisation abusive de données sensibles.
- ☐ Impact environnemental de la formation et de l'utilisation de grands modèles d'IA.
- ☐ Incapacité de suivre le rythme (ex. : l'IA avance plus vite que les gouvernements, les écoles ou les tribunaux qui ne peuvent s'adapter).
- ☐ Impact sur les créateurs (ex. : artistes ou journalistes non rémunérés équitablement lorsque leur travail est utilisé pour former l'IA, ou remplacés par du contenu généré par IA).
- ☐ Aucune de ces réponses.

Section 2 : Gouvernance et responsabilité: Quel avenir pour l'IA inspire votre confiance?

En 2024, le gouvernement canadien a proposé le projet de loi C-27, qui comprenait la Loi sur l'IA et les données (LIAD), première tentative du Canada de réglementer l'IA. Mais cette vision de l'avenir de l'IA a été élaborée sans consultation significative du public: aucun sondage, aucune consultation, ni aucune autre contribution des Canadiens ordinaire n'ont été pris en compte dans son élaboration.

Aujourd'hui, le nouveau gouvernement dirigé par Carney promet de nouvelles lois sur l'IA dans un avenir proche. C'est pourquoi nous vous posons la question suivante: À quoi devraient ressembler nos réglementations de l'IA cette fois-ci, si elles reflétaient réellement la voix du public?

5. Quels types de réglementation de l'IA le Canada devrait-il privilégier?*

- ☐ Réglementation « ex post » (nouvelles mesures juridiques prises après la survenue de préjudices publics)
- ☐ Réglementation « ex ante » (mesures juridiques préventives prises avant la mise sur le marché de nouveaux modèles d'IA)
- ☐ Zones de test réglementées (« regulatory sandboxes » environnements juridiquement sûrs pour la validation de concepts innovants, suivis d'une réglementation stricte des produits commerciaux)
- ☐ Réglementation de type européen (système à plusieurs niveaux basé sur les risques et réglementé différemment en fonction de leurs utilisations)
- ☐ Réglementation par le marché (surveillance minimale du gouvernement, autoréglementation et codes volontaires de l'industrie)
- ☐ Autre

6. Pensez-vous que les industries particulièrement à risque devraient être soumis à des réglementations plus strictes que d'autres quant au développement ou à l'utilisation des technologies d'IA?*

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non

7. Si certains industries devaient être soumises à des réglementations plus strictes pour l'usage de l'IA, quelles devraient être , selon vous, priorisés? Cochez toutes les options qui s'appliquent.

- ☐ Santé (ex. : diagnostics, données des patients, recommandations de traitement)
- ☐ Éducation (ex. : enseignement de matières ou de langues, détection des élèves en difficulté ou inattentifs)
- ☐ Gouvernements et forces de l'ordre (ex. : surveillance accrue, prédiction de lieux à risque de crimes)
- ☐ Finance (ex. : évaluation du crédit, détection de fraude, transactions automatisées)
- ☐ Actualités et médias (ex. : hypertrucages, désinformation, contenu généré par IA)
- ☐ Emploi et recrutement (ex. : tri de CV, surveillance au travail)
- ☐ Réseaux sociaux et publicité (ex. : pub ciblée, algorithmes de personnalisation)
- ☐ Contenu pour adultes (ex. : contenu sexuel généré par IA)
- ☐ Autre

8. Pensez-vous que les systèmes d'IA devraient être autorisés à se former utilisant des contenus protégés par le droit d'auteur (par exemple, des livres, des œuvres d'art, de la musique) sans l'autorisation de leur créateur?*

- ☐ Oui – les créateurs ne devraient pas avoir besoin de donner leur permission.
- ☐ Oui – mais seulement si les créateurs sont rémunérés équitablement.
- ☐ Oui – mais pas lorsqu'il s'agit de connaissances culturelles ou communautaires sensibles (ex. : récits ou traditions autochtones) utilisés sans consentement.
- ☐ Non – les créateurs doivent donner leur permission explicite avant toute utilisation.
- ☐ Autre

9. Limiter l'accès aux œuvres protégées par le droit d'auteur pourrait freiner l'innovation en IA et ralentir le développement de technologies avancées au Canada. Est-ce que cela change votre point de vue?*

- ☐ Oui – je suis plus disposé à permettre cette utilisation si cela permet l'IA canadienne de s'améliorer et de rivaliser avec le reste du monde.
- ☐ Non – je continue de penser que la permission devrait être obligatoire.
- ☐ Autre

(Facultatif) 10. Si vous le souhaitez, veuillez expliquez vos réponses sur l'IA et les contenus protégés par le droit d'auteur. Quels facteurs ont influencé votre opinion?

11. Est-ce que le contenu généré par l'IA à des fins commerciales devrait être soumis à des réglementations plus strictes et droits d'auteur que le contenu utilisé à des fins non commerciales?*

- ☐ Oui, les usages commerciaux de l'IA devraient être réglementés plus strictement que les usages non commerciaux.
- ☐ Non, les usages commerciaux et non commerciaux de l'IA devraient être réglementés de façon similaire ou identique.

12. Quels types d'utilisation(s) de l'IA devraient, selon vous, être considérées comme des infractions criminelles?*

Contexte : La LIAD, première proposition canadienne de réglementation de l'IA, crée trois infractions au Code criminel : (1) utiliser des données personnelles volées pour l'IA, (2) causer volontairement/imprudemment de graves dommages avec l'IA, (3) développer l'IA pour frauder et causer des pertes économiques. Le nouveau gouvernement libéral a également proposé de criminaliser la distribution de hyper trucages non consentuels.

- ☐ Utilisation de données personnelles volées ou obtenues illégalement pour développer ou exploiter une IA (ex. : données issues d'un piratage ou d'une violation).
- ☐ Création ou utilisation délibérée ou imprudente de l'IA dans le but de causer des dommages graves à des personnes ou à des biens.
- ☐ Développement de l'IA dans le but de frauder le public et de causer des pertes économiques importantes.
- ☐ Diffuser des hyper trucages non consentuels.

13. Parmi les priorités en matière d'IA du ministre Solomon, laquelle est la plus importante pour vous?

Contexte : Le nouveau ministre de l'IA et de l'Innovation du gouvernement, Evan Solomon, a fourni la liste suivante comme étant ses priorités principales en matière de réglementation de l'IA.

- ☐ Développer l'industrie de l'IA au Canada.
- ☐ Encourager l'adoption de l'IA.
- ☐ Renforcer la confiance du public dans l'IA.
- ☐ Préserver la souveraineté du Canada en matière d'IA.

(Facultatif) 14. Y a-t-il des objectifs ou des mesures sur lesquels le gouvernement devrait prioriser et qui ne figurent pas dans la liste du ministre?

Soumettez votre réponse

Cette campagne est organisée par OpenMedia. Nous protégerons vos renseignements personnels et nous vous tiendrons informé de cette campagne et d'autres. Vous trouverez [ici](#) la politique de confidentialité d'OpenMedia.

Vous souhaitez obtenir plus d'informations avant de donner votre avis? Continuez votre lecture.

La partie tentative majeure du Canada pour encadrer l'intelligence artificielle jusqu'à maintenant, la Loi sur l'IA et les données (LIAD), faisant suite au projet de loi C-27, a été abandonnée lors de la prorogation du Parlement au début de 2025.² Ce projet de loi eu du mal à obtenir le soutien de tous les partis et, surtout, n'a pas fait l'objet de consultations publiques sérieuses auprès des expert et de citoyens canadiens ordinaires.³

Aujourd'hui, le nouveau gouvernement met l'accent sur l'adoption de l'IA et la croissance de l'industrie — sans présenter de plans clairs pour répondre aux enjeux que pose l'IA, comme les impacts sur la vie privée, la surveillance et l'équité.⁴

De nouvelles lois sur l'IA s'en viennent — et cette fois-ci, on va se faire entendre.

C'est ta chance d'influencer ce qui s'en vient.

Cette consultation vise à faire entendre notre voix auprès des décideurs. Il s'agit de déterminer comment les Canadiens souhaitent équilibrer l'innovation avec une adoption responsable de l'IA, et de faire pression sur le gouvernement afin que ces priorités se reflètent dans les lois à venir. À l'heure actuelle, plusieurs de nos priorités ne figurent même pas à l'agenda du gouvernement. Cela doit changer.

Les enjeux ne pourraient être plus importants.

Des pays comme la Chine et les États-Unis refusent de réglementer de manière significative l'IA, ce qui complique la tâche pour des pays comme la Chine et les États-Unis refusent de réglementer de manière significative l'IA, ce qui complique la tâche pour des pays comme le Canada ou pour une entité comme l'Union européenne, qui ne sont pas actuellement les principaux développeurs de l'IA, d'agir de manière décisive.⁵

Les décisions prises aujourd'hui influenceront nos droits, nos emplois, notre économie et notre culture pour des décennies à venir.

Si nous prenons pas la parole, d'autres définiront les règles à notre place, ou pire, l'IA pourrait se développer de manière incontrôlée et non réglementée, au détriment de notre démocratie et de nos vies.

Si nous voulons que le Canada ait un vrai pouvoir de décision, plutôt que de simplement suivre les États-Unis, il faut réfléchir sérieusement à une approche centrée sur les citoyens... et il faut le faire maintenant.

Que va-t-il se passer ensuite?

Les données recueillies serviront à revendiquer des lois sur l'IA responsables et transparentes, qui reflètent vos valeurs. Les résultats du sondage seront :

1. Partagés avec notre communauté et le grand public;
2. Utilisés pour guider notre participation à la consultation sur l'accord commercial numérique Canada-UE;⁶
3. Remis dans leur intégralité au ministre Evan Solomon dans le cadre de notre mémoire officiel.

Cette fois, nous sommes là pour que votre voix mène la discussion!

[Si vous n'avez pas encore agi, cliquez ici.](#)

Sources

1. New AI minister says Canada won't 'over-index' on AI regulation – [Financial Post](#)
2. Digital laws in limbo: What's at stake after Parliament's shake-up in 2025 – [OpenMedia](#)
3. Voir 2
4. Voir 1
5. Voir 1
6. Explorez-vous – Consultation des Canadiens sur un éventuel accord Canada-Union européenne sur le commerce numérique – [Gouvernement du Canada](#)

*Nous nous sommes basés sur des informations provenant d'[ISDE](#), de [MLT Aikins](#), d'[OpenMedia](#) et de [Liberal.ca](#) pour concevoir ce sondage.

[Si vous n'avez pas encore agi, cliquez ici.](#)

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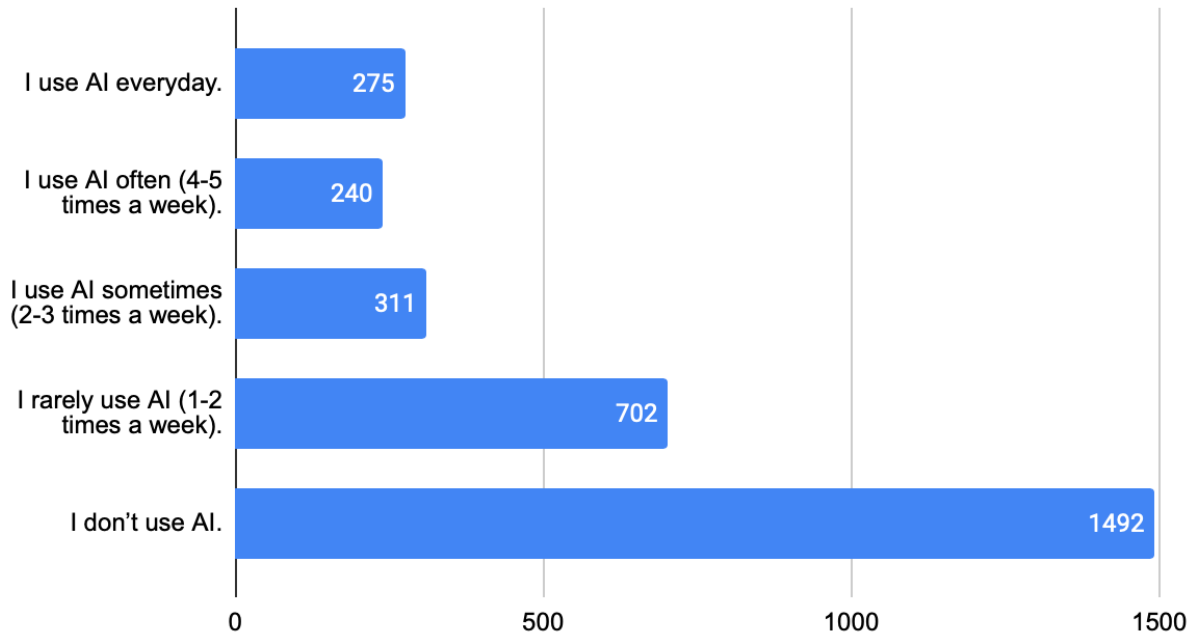
APPENDIX C: A Summary of the Survey Result

Take Action: Have your say on Canada's AI Future

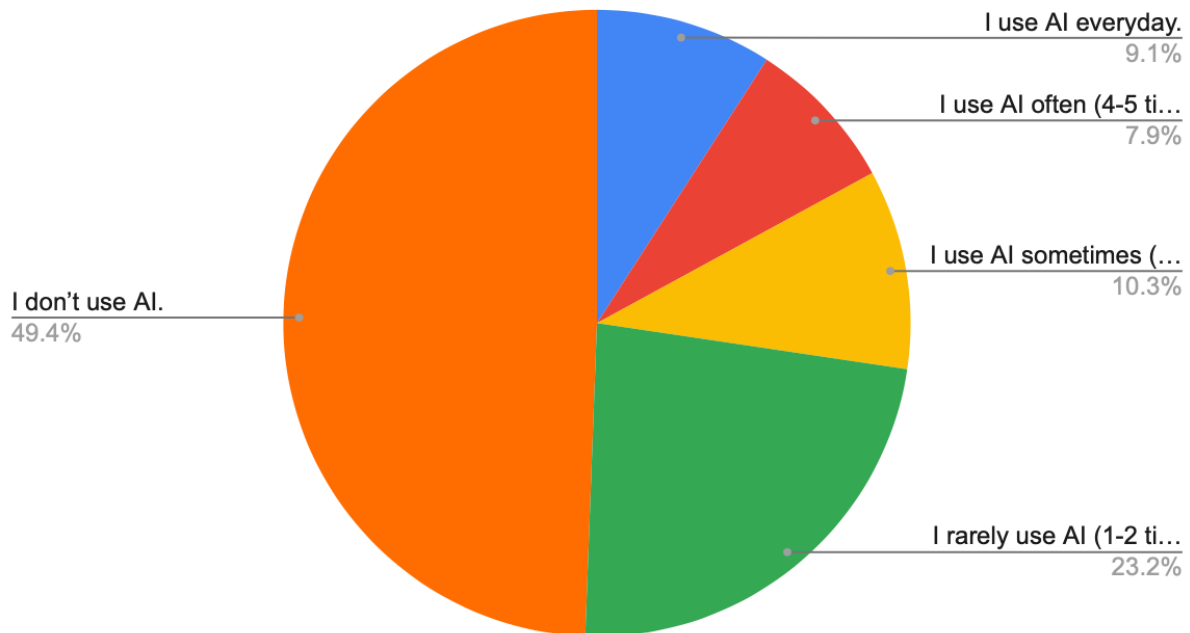
OpenMedia is a community-based organization that safeguards the possibilities of the open Internet.



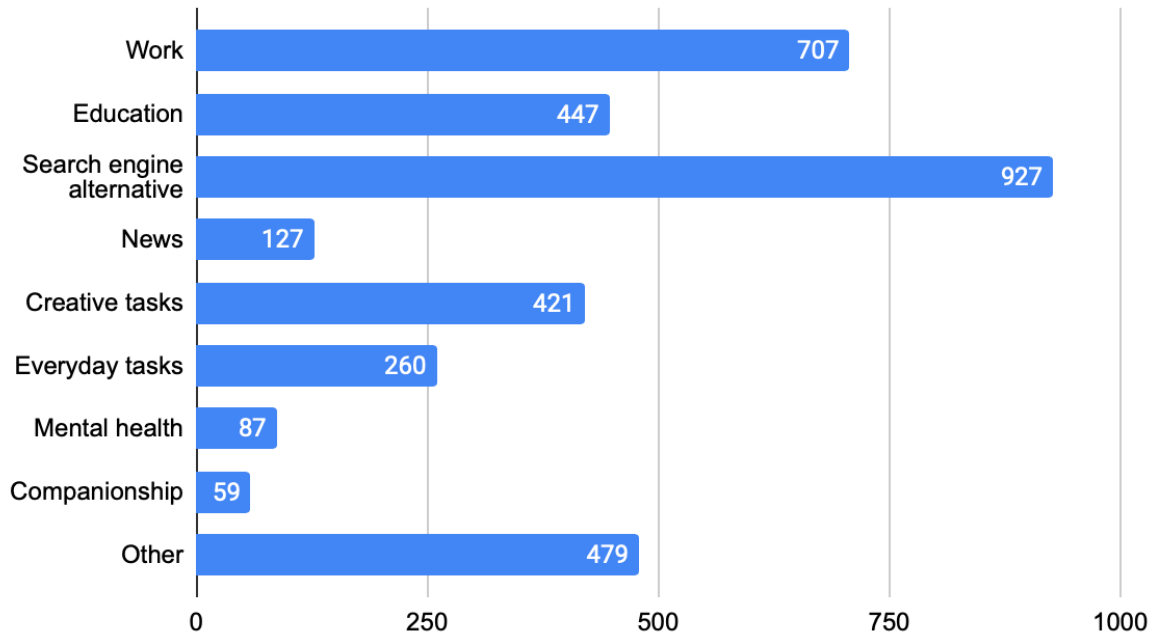
Q1. How often do you use AI?



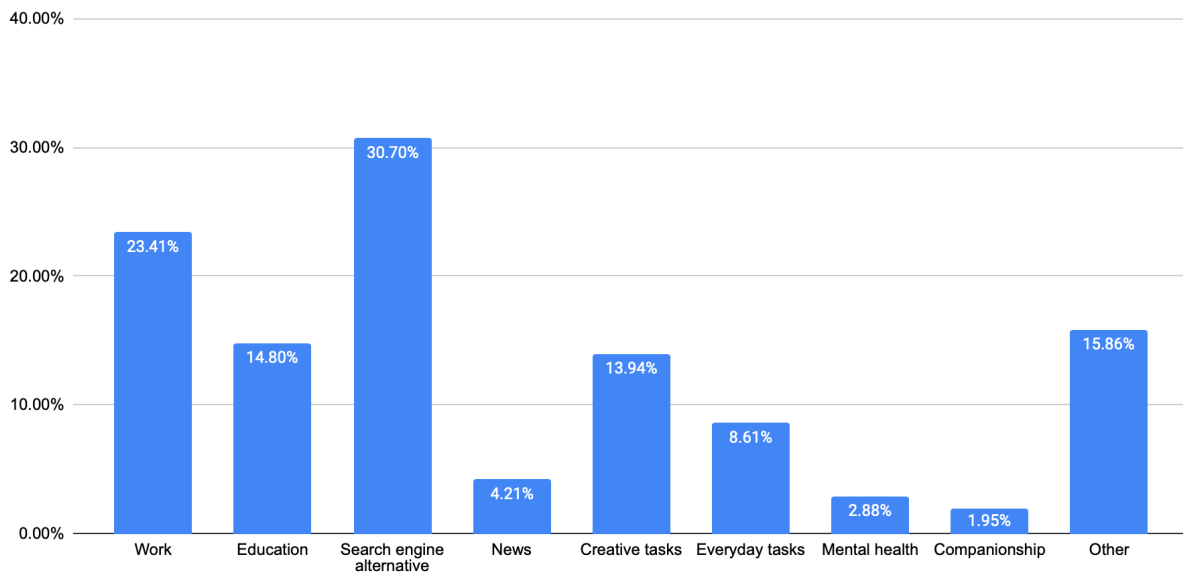
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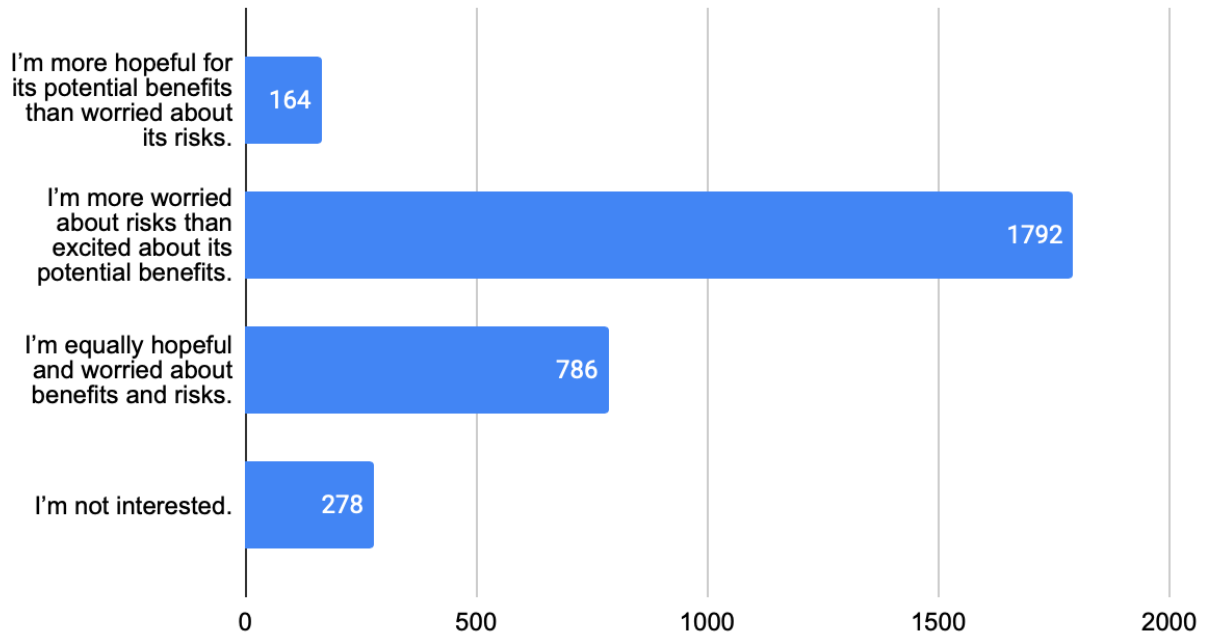
Q2. If you use AI, what do you use it for?



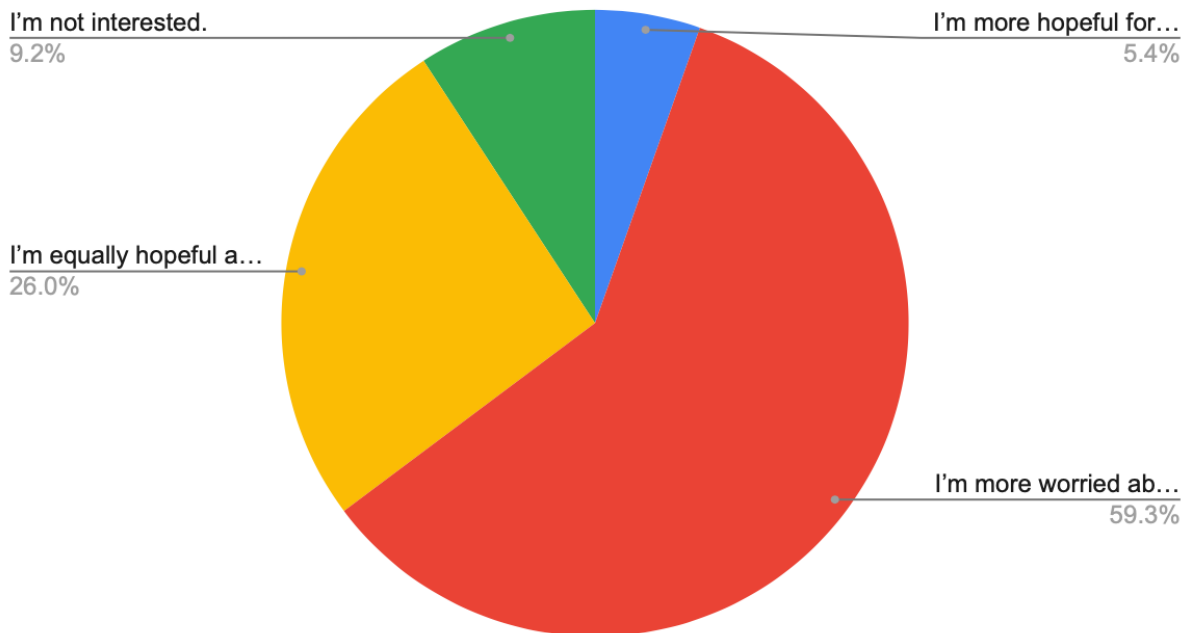
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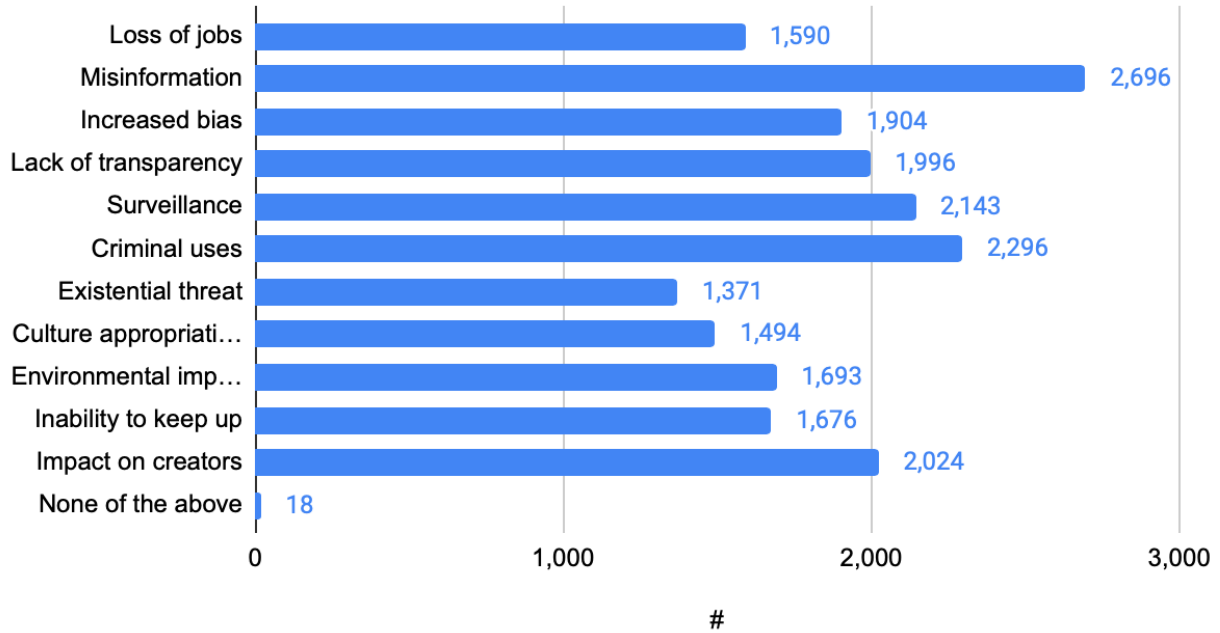
Q3. Right now, how are you feeling about AI?



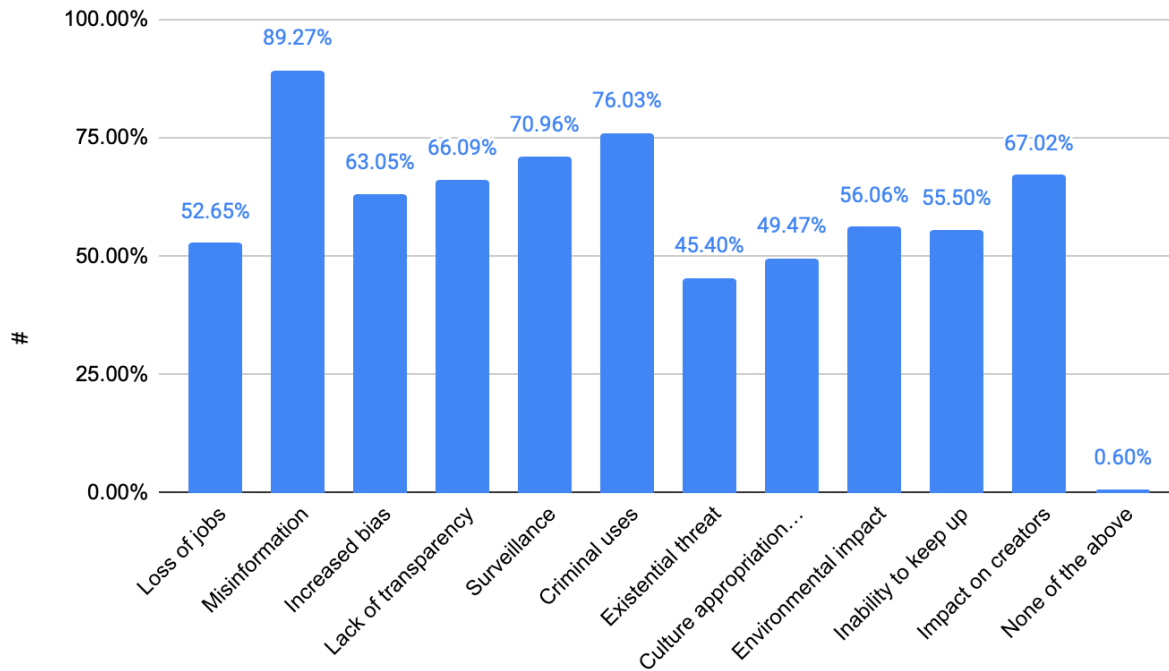
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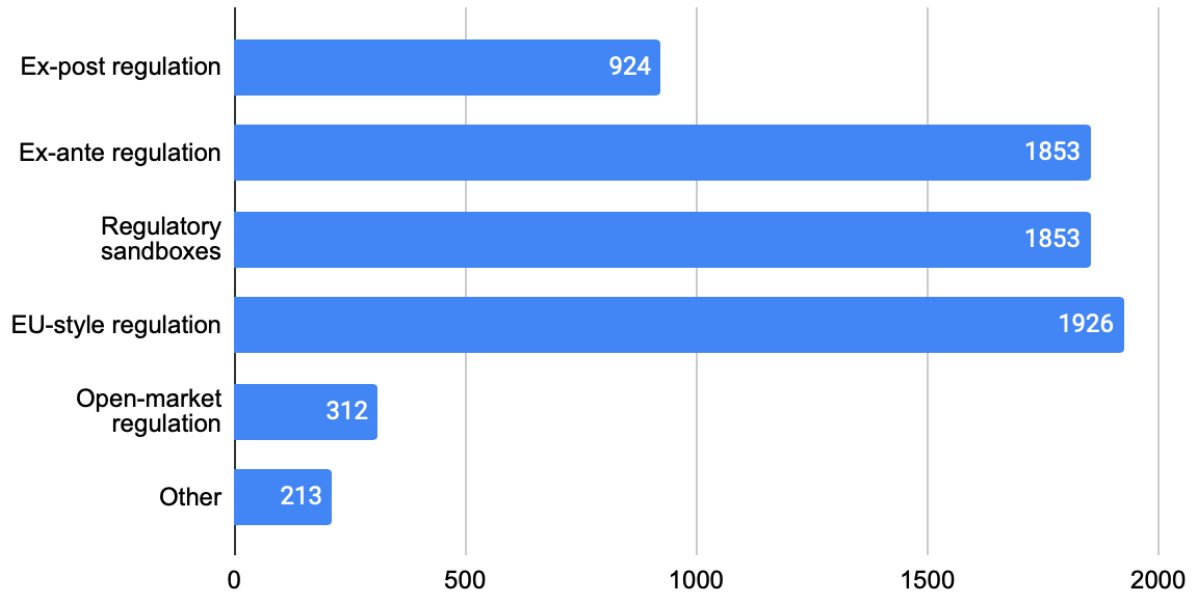
Q4. What concerns you most about AI?



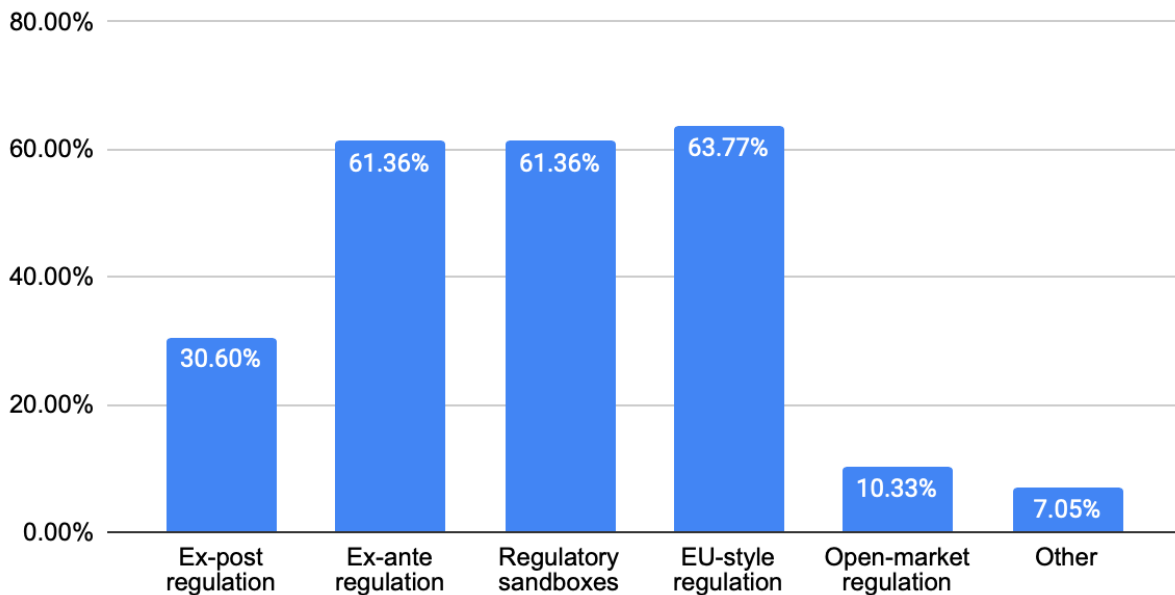
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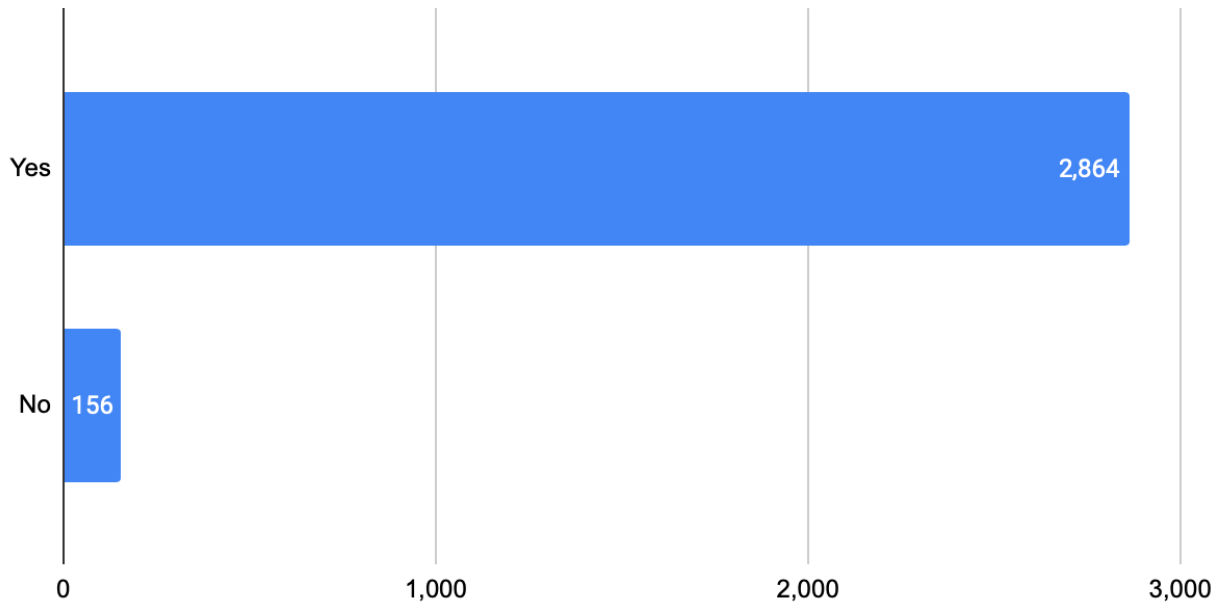
Q5. Which types of AI regulation do you think Canada should prioritize?



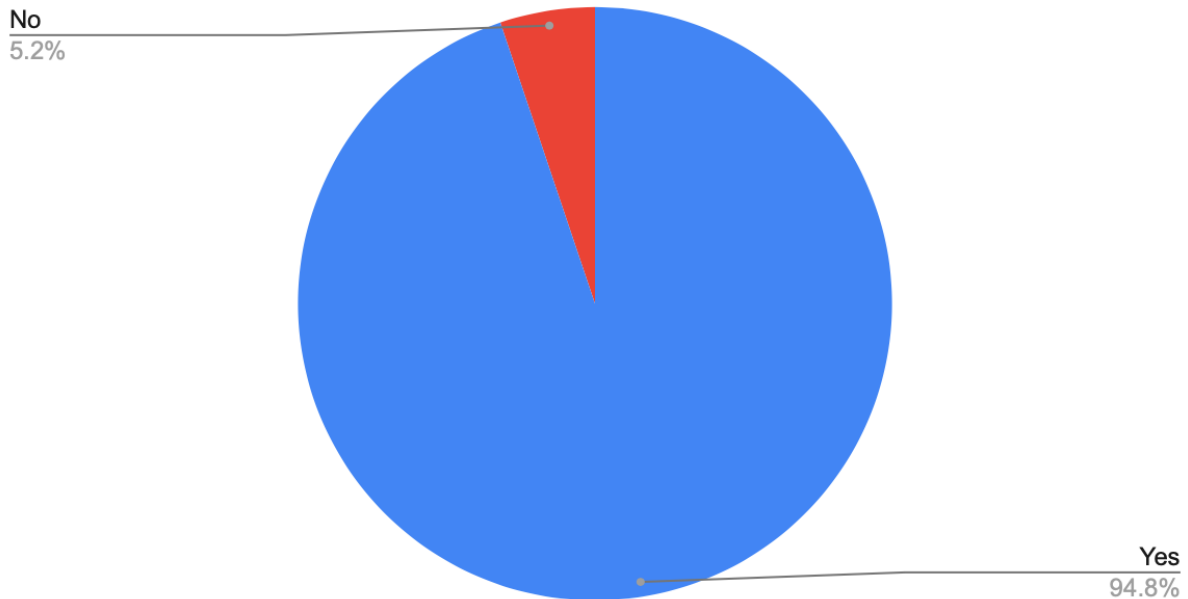
Q5. Which types of AI regulation do you think Canada should prioritize?



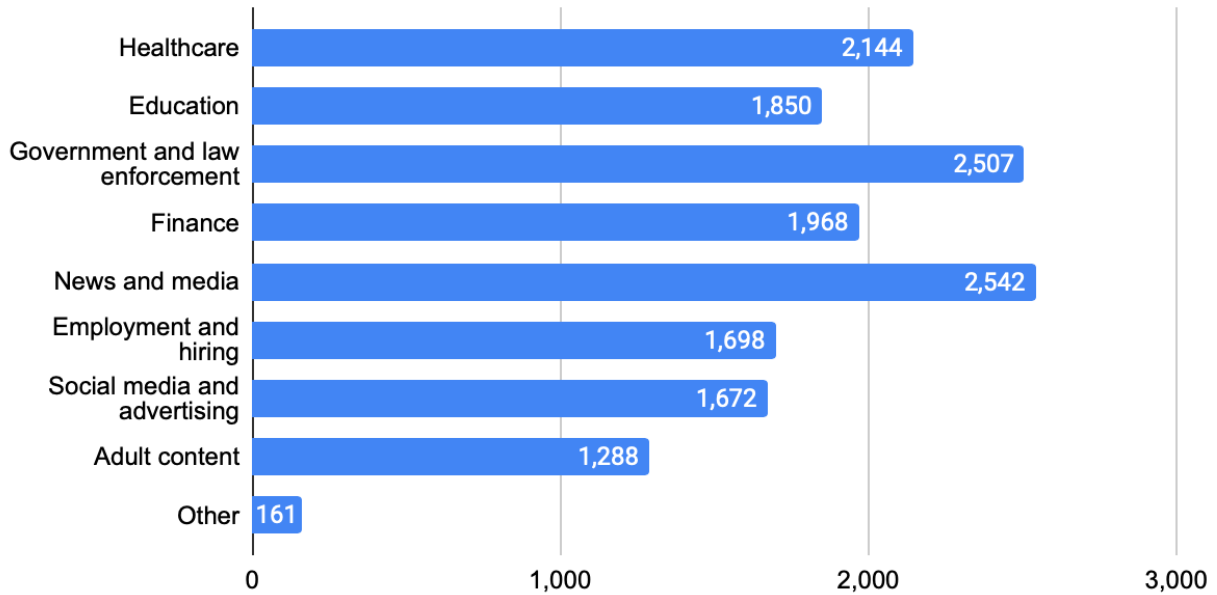
Q6. Do you believe particularly high risk industries should face stricter regulations than others on how they develop or use AI technologies?



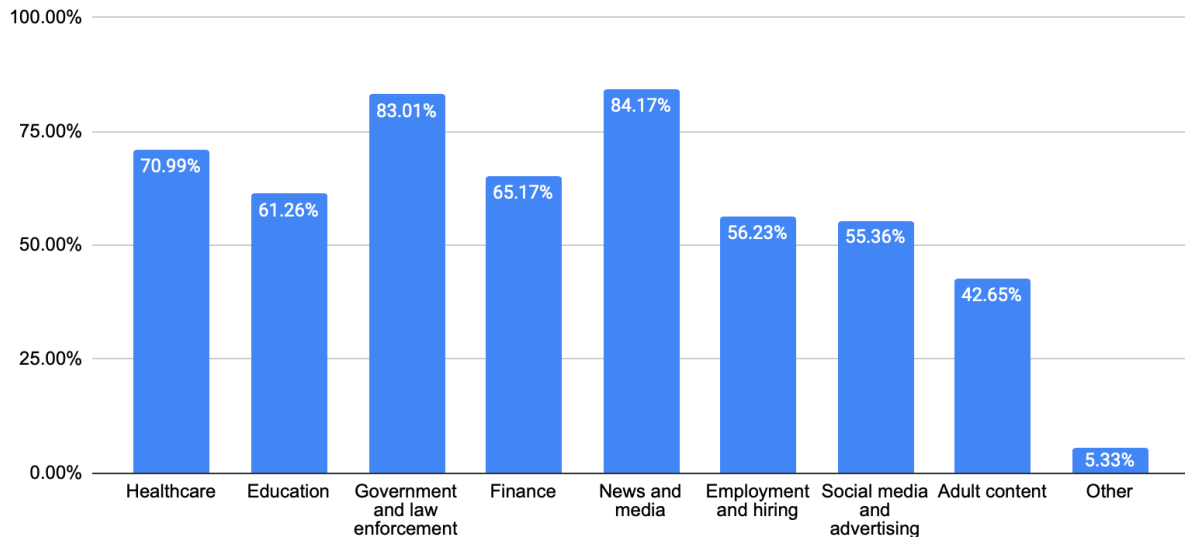
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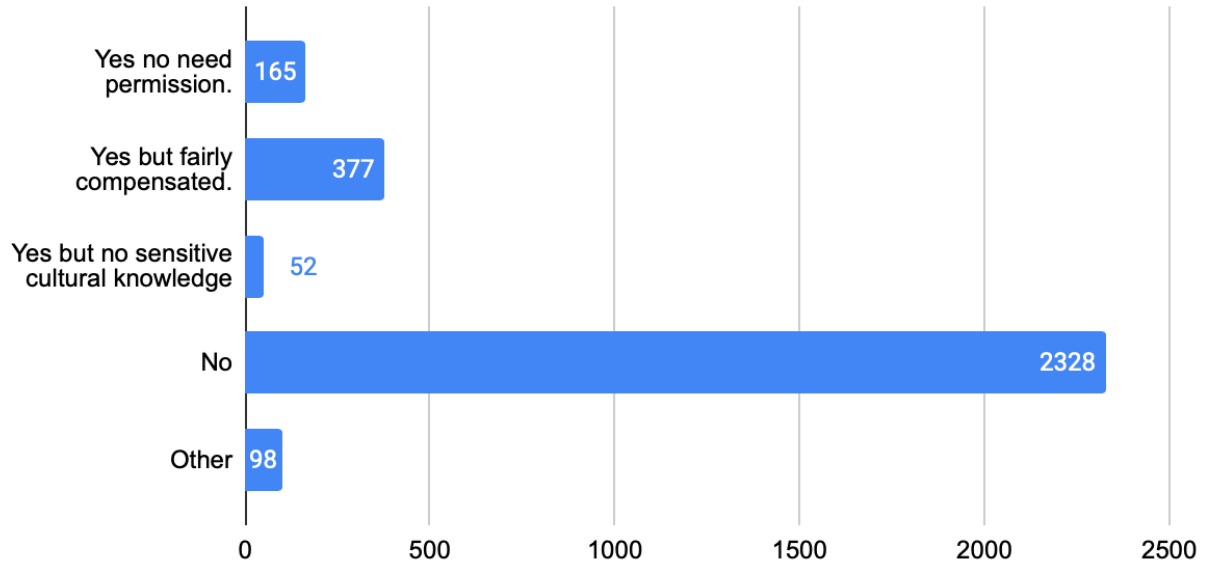
Q7. If certain industries were to face stricter regulations on AI tool usage, which do you think should be the top priorities?



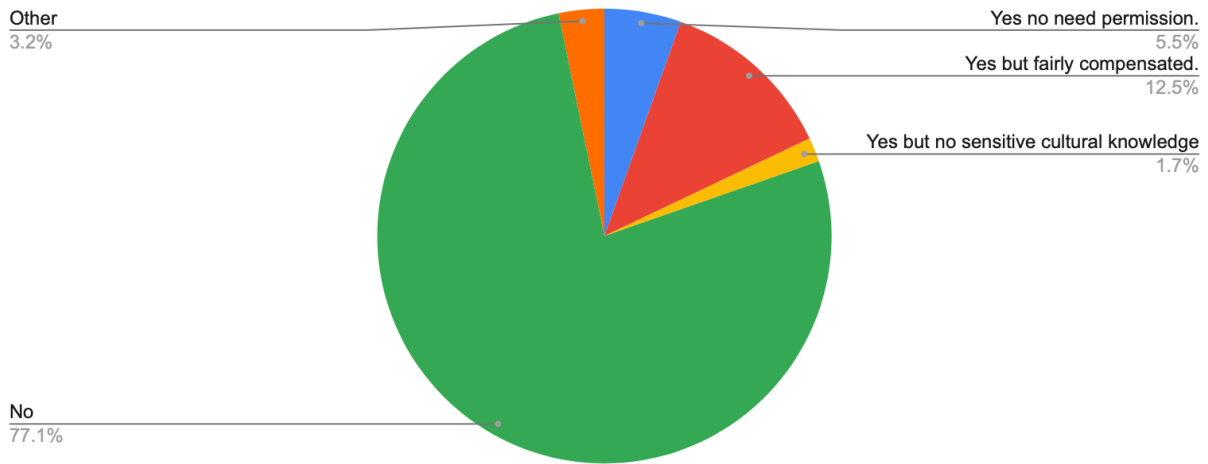
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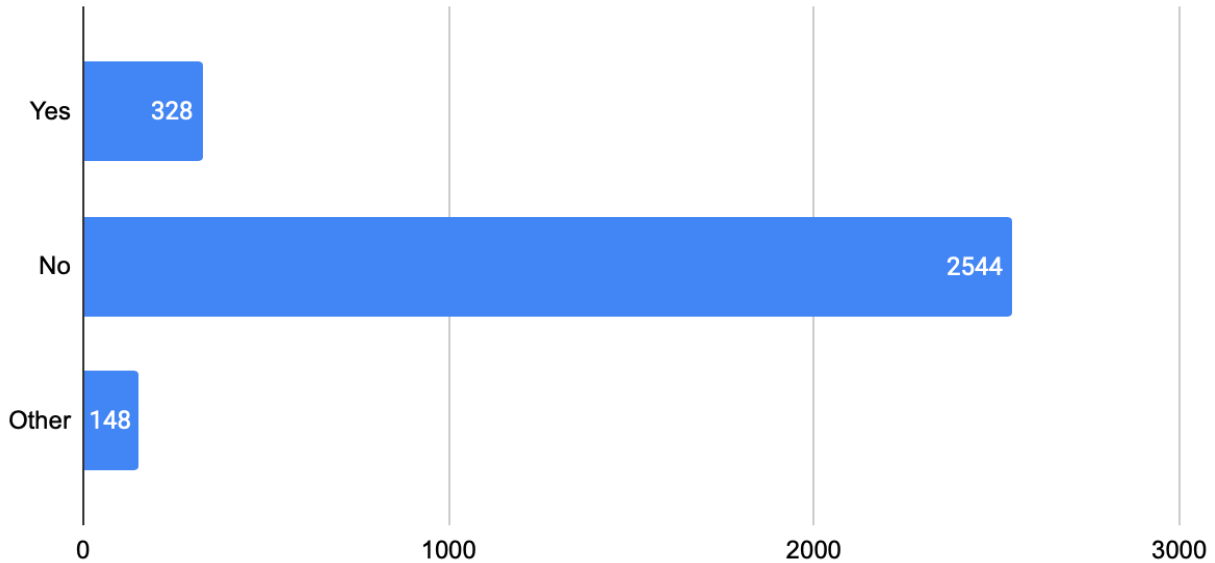
Q8. Do you believe AI systems should be allowed to train on copyrighted materials (e.g. books, art, music) without the creator's permission?



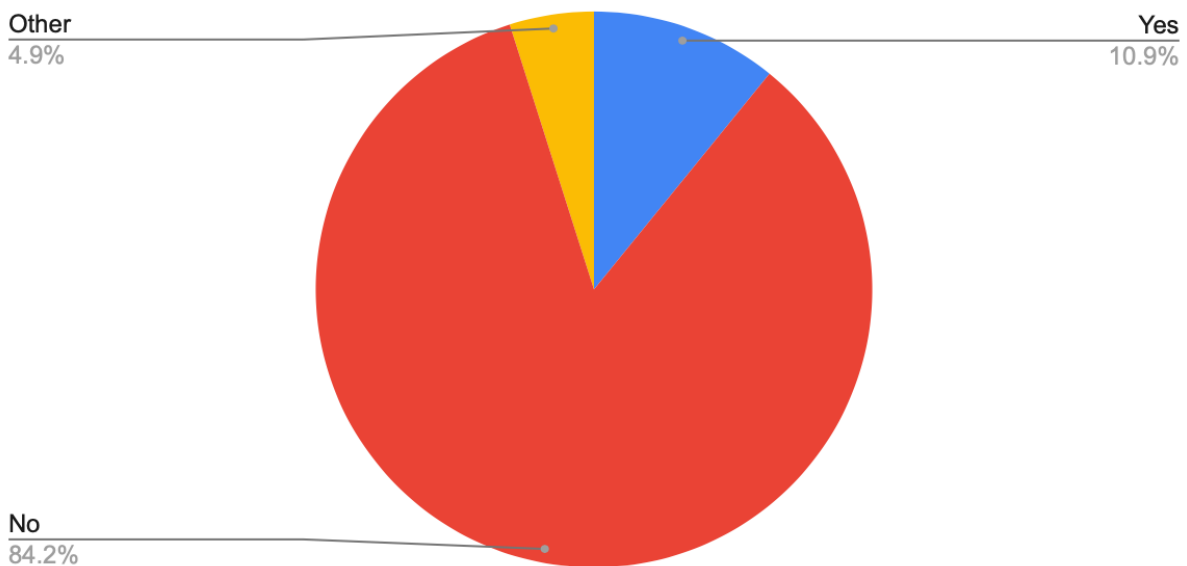
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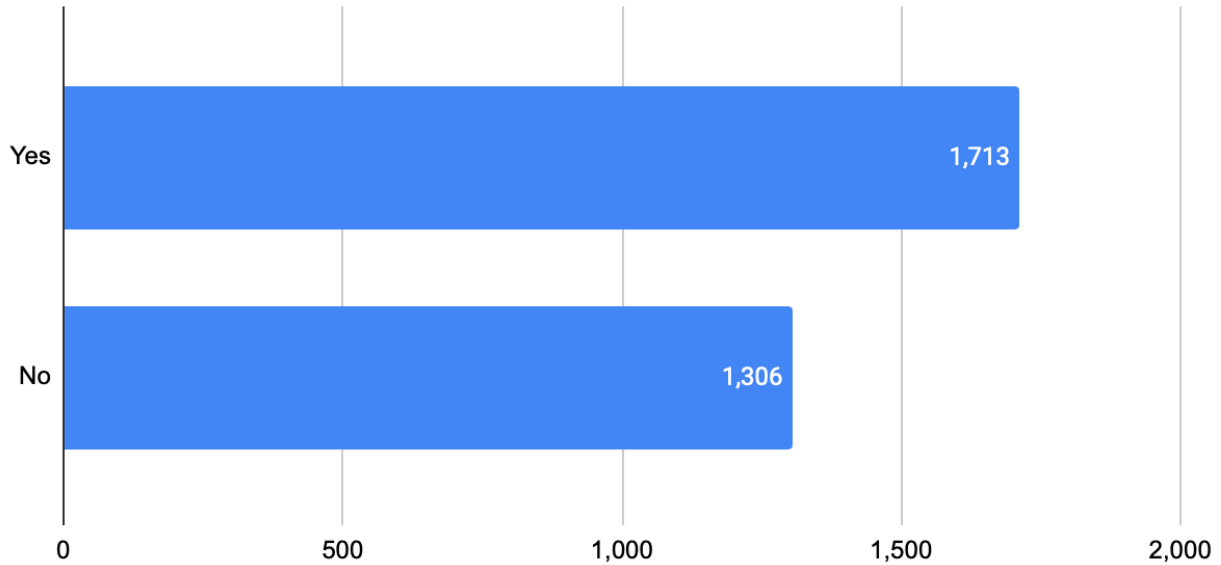
Q9. Limiting access to copyrighted material may stifle AI innovation and slow down the development of more advanced AI systems in Canada. Does this change your view?



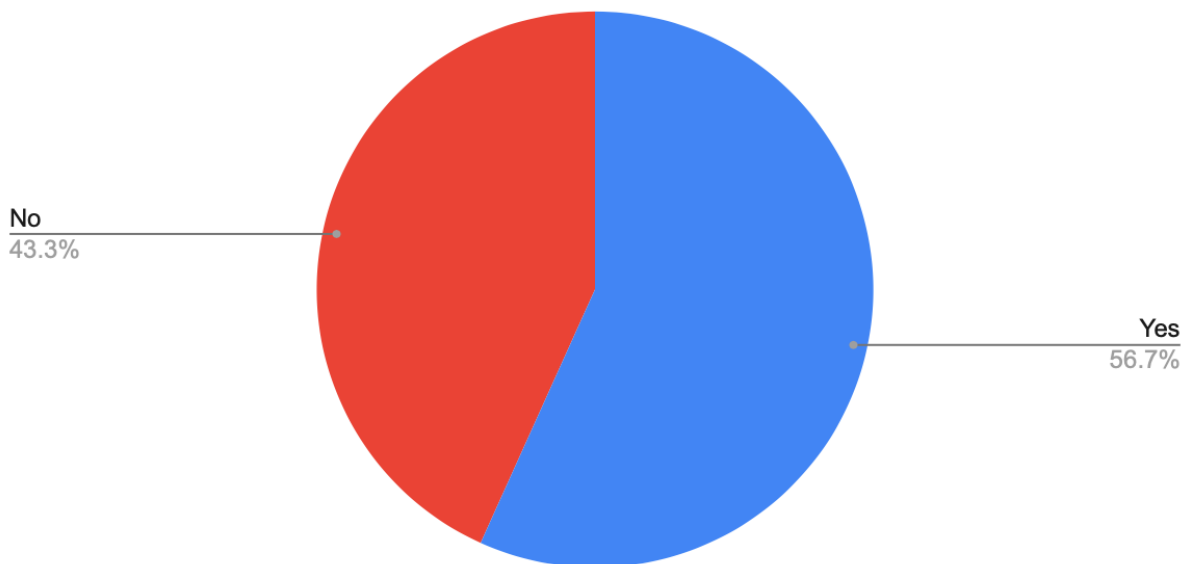
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Q11. Should AI-generated content created for commercial purposes be subject to stricter regulations and copyright rules than content used for non-commercial purposes?

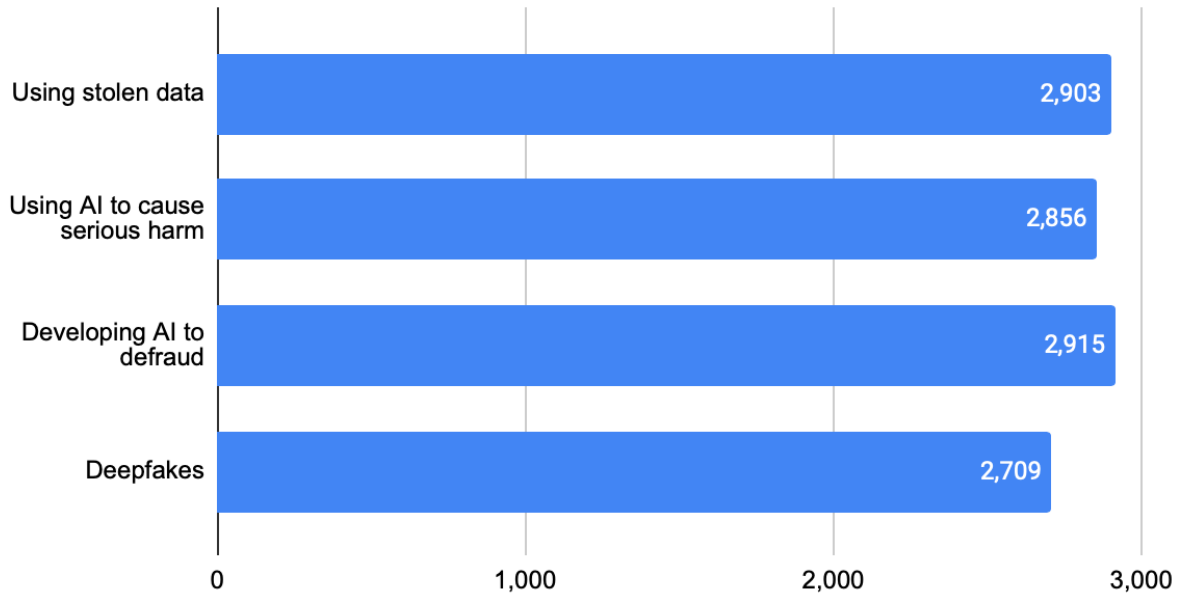


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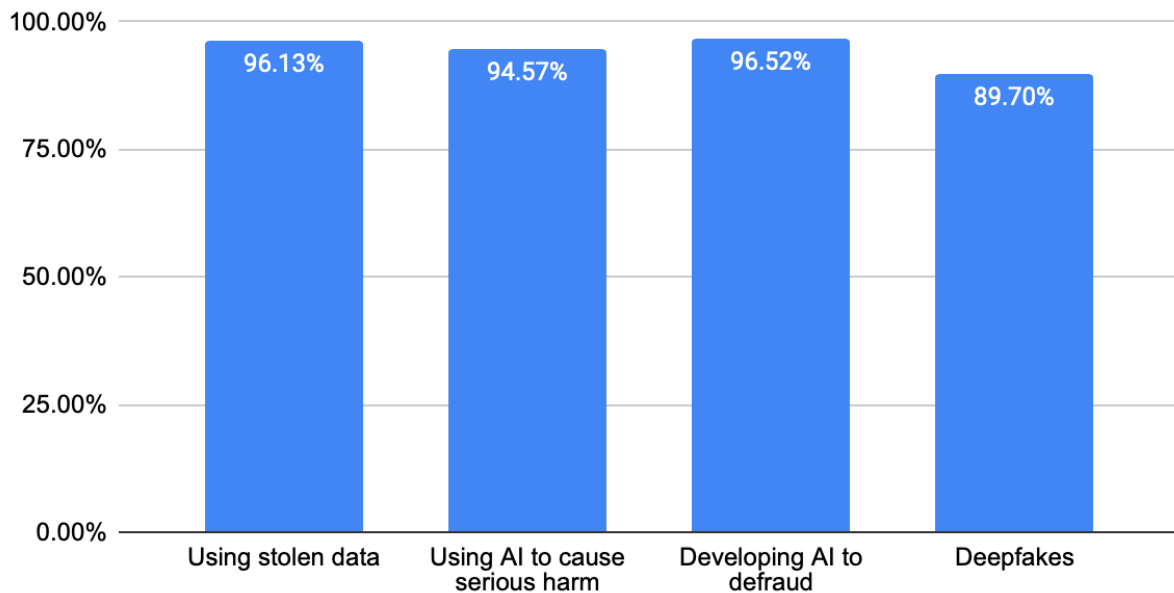


*Only 3,019 responses were received for Q11.

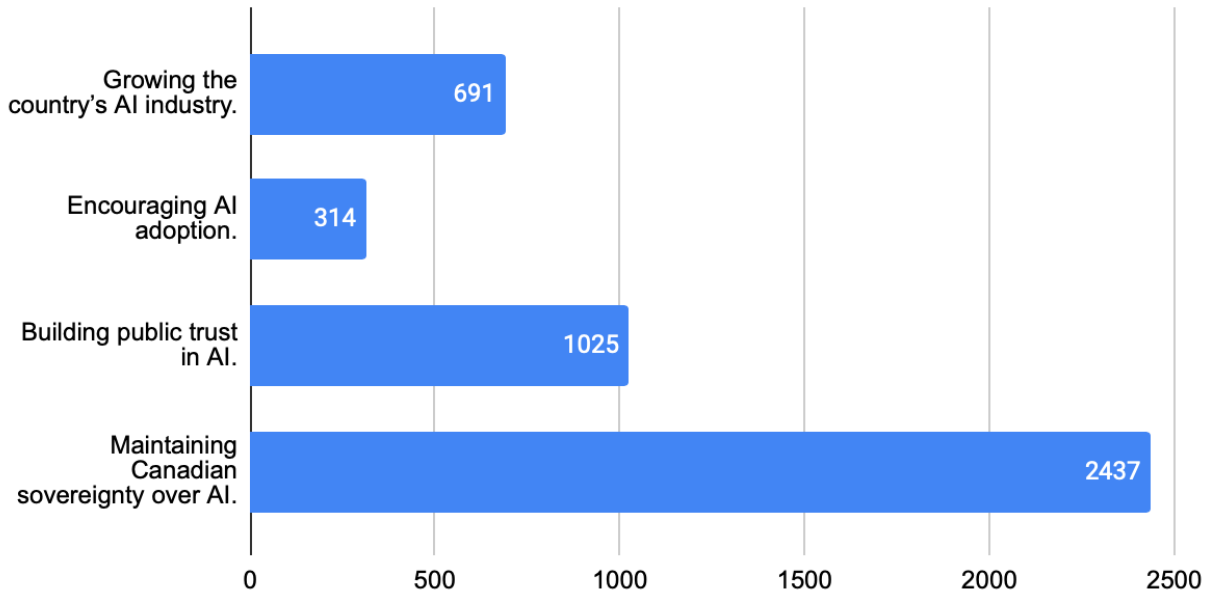
Q12. Which of the following acts do you think should be considered criminal offences?



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Q13. Which of these Minister Solomon's AI priorities matters to you the most?



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