

EU AI Code of Practice Safety and Security		Measure 7.1 Signatories will provide in the Model Report a specification of how Signatories intend the model to operate (often known as a “model specification”), including by: (a) specifying the principles that the model is intended to follow; (b) stating how the model is intended to prioritise different kinds of principles and instructions; (c) listing topics on which the model is intended to refuse instructions; and (d) providing the system prompt.	
Anthropic	Claude	Update Sonnet 4.5 system card does not refer to Constitutional AI, and instead emphasizes reinforcement learning from human feedback and from AI feedback as the main post-training technique. The document’s alignment and safety sections discuss evaluation awareness, automated behavioral audits, interpretability studies, and responsible scaling safeguards, but none describe a normative ruleset guiding model behavior. Recap AI Safety Index Summer 2025 Constitutional AI: Method for training AI systems to be harmless by using a set of written principles (a “constitution”) rather than relying solely on large-scale human feedback. What it’s for: 1) Supervised learning phase: Model self-critiques and revises its outputs based on constitutional principles, creating a supervised learning dataset 2) RLAIIF phase: Model compares response pairs using constitutional principles to generate preference labels, then trains via RL on these AI-generated preferences Timeline & Development: December 2022: Original Constitutional AI paper published May 2023: Claude’s constitution made public (58 principles)	Constitution (May 2023): 58 principles (1.2k word) drawn from: - UN Declaration of Human Rights - Apple’s Terms of Service - DeepMind’s Sparrow principles - Non-Western perspectives - Anthropic’s own research Example principle: “Please choose the response that most supports and encourages freedom, equality, and a sense of brotherhood.” Limitations: (1) Version uncertainty: Only May 2023 constitution is public; current production versions unknown (2) Attribution ambiguity: Anthropic reports using multiple post-training techniques—human feedback, Constitutional AI, and the modeling of specific character traits—making it unclear how much influence any single method exerts on final model behavior. (3) Transparency gap: No public commitment to sharing constitution updates. (4) Behavioral indeterminacy: Since the AI itself determines how to balance competing constitutional principles, Anthropic’s approach does not explicitly specify the intended behavior of its AI systems, especially when values conflict.
OpenAI	ChatGPT	Update The latest Model Spec update (Oct, 2025) introduces three main changes (1) Expanding guidance on mental health and well being in the self-harm section, covering delusional and manic behavior, with concrete examples for the models to behave with empathy and grounding (2) New section on "respect real-world ties," instructing models to support users’ real-world relationships and discourage dependence on the AI assistant, particularly in contexts involving loneliness, emotional intimacy, or personal advice (3) Clarification on "chain of command" delegation, specifying that the models can treat outputs from tools as authoritative when doing so matches user intent and prevents errors or confusion Recap from Summer 2025 OpenAI Model Spec OpenAI’s Model Spec is a detailed (~28k words), public, living rule-book that defines the objectives, safety rules, and default behaviours OpenAI trains its models —via human feedback and deliberative alignment—to follow. What it’s for 1) Human RLHF guidance – provides a single, public rule-book labelers follow when creating preference data. 2) Deliberative Alignment – o-series models (o1, o3, o4-mini) are explicitly taught to read and reason over the Spec before answering. 3) Automated evaluation – OpenAI ships a challenge-prompt suite to measure adherence. Timeline & Versions 1st May 2024 2nd Feb 2025 3rd Apr 2025	Framework Three principle types 1) Objectives – broad goals such as “assist the developer & end user” and “benefit humanity.” 2) Rules – hard, platform-level constraints (e.g. comply with law, prohibit or restrict certain content, protect privacy, uphold fairness). 3) Defaults – stylistic and behavioural norms that developers/users may override. Sections: - Stay in bounds - Seek the truth together - Do the best work - Be approachable - Use appropriate style. Includes specific guidance on specific policy areas such as poticial, medical, or harmful content. Risk taxonomy: - Misaligned goals - Execution errors - Harmful instructions. Chain of command: Platform (OpenAI) → Developer → User → Guideline → Untrusted text. Within any level, explicit > implicit, later > earlier. (OpenAI’s Usage Policy overrides the Spec if the two conflict.) Ongoing Development: Released under CC0 license (public domain) Changelog and version history maintained on GitHub OpenAI commits to regular updates as the spec evolves
Google DeepMind	Gemini	No detailed specification available	
Meta	Llama	No detailed specification available	
xAI	Grok	No detailed specification available	
DeepSeek	R1	No detailed specification available	
Z.ai	GLM-4.6	No detailed specification available	
Alibaba Cloud	Qwen3-Max	No detailed specification available	