

# Overarching Narrative on AI

## Annex 1 – Principles and codes of conduct

- The **OECD**'s groundbreaking [2019 AI Principles](#) are composed of five values-based principles for trustworthy and human-centric AI as well as five related principles for national policies and AI ecosystems to benefit societies. They aim to guide AI actors in their efforts to develop trustworthy AI and provide policymakers with recommendations for effective AI policies. The principles were revised in May 2024 to consider new technological and policy developments and have been – to date – endorsed by 47 countries worldwide. Notably, one of the updates to the principles emphasises the importance of cooperation “*within and across jurisdictions to promote interoperable governance and policy environments*”.
- In March 2024, the **United Nations (UN) General Assembly** [adopted a resolution](#) to promote safe, secure and trustworthy AI systems for sustainable development. While non-binding, the resolution was adopted by consensus and co-sponsored by more than 120 countries, providing a solid basis for future UN work on AI. The resolution covers the need to respect, protect and promote human rights in the design, development, deployment, and use of AI, and also recognises the potential of AI to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- In 2021, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted a [recommendation on the Ethics of AI](#) and continues work to support its implementation. This includes a [UNESCO Business Council for Ethics of AI](#) to help ensure that AI is developed and utilised in a manner that respects human rights and upholds ethical standards. The AI Business Council is committed to strengthening technical capacities in ethics and AI, designing and implementing the Ethical Impact Assessment tool mandated by the UNESCO Recommendation, and contributing to the development of regional regulations.

- The **G7 Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework** includes a code of conduct for developers of AI systems and guiding principles for all AI actors, both explicitly designed to “build on the existing OECD AI Principles”. The 2024 G7 Digital Ministerial Declaration committed to working with the OECD on tools and mechanisms to monitor application of the code of conduct, and to broaden the involvement of key partners and organizations.
- The **G20 2023 Leaders Declaration** reaffirmed a commitment to the [G20 AI Principles \(2019\)](#) and the pursuit of a “pro-innovation regulatory/governance approach that maximizes the benefits and takes into account the risks associated with the use of AI” and promotes “responsible AI for achieving SDGs”.
- The first **AI Safety Summits**, in November 2023, gathered 27 governments, the EU and the UN, and agreed on the Bletchley Declaration, a commitment to a “State of the Science” report on the capabilities and risks of frontier AI, a partnership between the [UK](#) and [US](#) AI Safety Institutes, and a [Chair's statement on safety](#). The second, in May 2024, included commitments from governments to deepen collaboration, and from companies to publish frontier AI safety policies.

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