10th Anniversary

GISC 2026

Global ICT Standards Conference 2026

Convergence and Divergence of International Norms and National Policies for Trustworthy AI

OECD AI Principles and AI Governance Trends in Major Economies

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ICT Standards and Intellectual Property:
Shaping the Physical AI

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Abstract

Overview

Key Message

Adopted in 2019 as the first intergovernmental standard on AI, the OECD AI Principles laid the foundation for the G20 AI Principles and were revised in 2024 to address the risks of the generative AI era.

The Principles' definition of an AI system and its lifecycle concept have been incorporated into the EU AI Act and the Council of Europe AI Convention, serving as a common language for cross-jurisdictional interoperability.

Yet in 2025–26, institutional designs are diverging: the EU's comprehensive risk-based regulation and its recalibrated pace, US deregulation and federal preemption, China's state-led management and push for an international body, and promotion-oriented framework acts in Japan and Korea.

This presentation reviews the structure and revision of the Principles, compares trends across major economies, and proposes an agenda for Korea within the dynamic of 'converging principles, diverging institutions.'

01. Evolution of the OECD AI Principles

The first intergovernmental AI standard, from adoption to review

step 01 — May 2019 Adoption

- MCM adopts the AI Recommendation
- First intergovernmental AI standard

- Launched with 42 countries

- Basis for G20 AI Principles (Jun 2019)

step 02 — 2020 Foundations

- OECD.AI Policy Observatory launched
- National AI policy database built

- Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) launched

- First implementation report (2021)

step 03 — Nov 2023 AI Definition

- 'Inference'-based definition to cover generative AI
- Approved by Council after AIGO deliberation

- Adopted in EU AI Act and CoE Convention

- Used in US and UN policy documents

step 04 — May 2024~ Revision

- Principles revised at the MCM
- Integrated GPAI–OECD partnership (Jul 2024)

- Hiroshima AI Process Reporting Framework (2025)

- OECD.AI Index released (2026)

02. Structure of the Principles

Principles for AI actors + policy recommendations for governments

Section 1 · Principles

1.1 Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being

1.2 Respect for the rule of law, human rights and democratic values, incl. fairness and privacy

1.3 Transparency and explainability

1.4 Robustness, security and safety

1.5 Accountability

Section 2 · Recommendations

2.1 Investing in AI R&D

2.2 Fostering an inclusive AI-enabling ecosystem

2.3 Enabling interoperable governance and policy environment

2.4 Building human capacity and preparing for labour market transition

2.5 International co-operation for trustworthy AI

- A non-binding OECD Council Recommendation: principles address 'AI actors'; recommendations address adherent governments
- 49 adherents (2026) incl. 38 OECD members, the EU and non-member partners; reach extended via G20 AI Principles (2019)
- Implementation and monitoring supported by OECD.AI, AIGO/GPAI, and the Hiroshima Reporting Framework

03. Five Values-based Principles

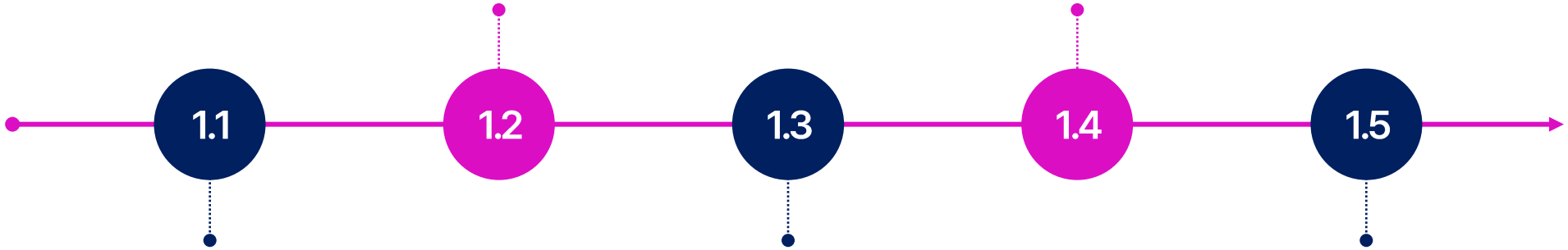
Norms for AI actors across the AI lifecycle

Human Rights & Democratic Values

Rule of law, human rights
Fairness and privacy
[Rev.] Mis- and disinformation

Robustness, Security & Safety

Lifecycle risk management
Traceability
[Rev.] Override, repair, decommission



Inclusive Growth & Well-being

Benefits for all
Reducing inequalities
[Rev.] Environmental sustainability

Transparency & Explainability

Awareness of AI interactions
Understanding of outputs
Ability to challenge outcomes

Accountability

Accountable AI actors
Systematic risk management
[Rev.] Value-chain co-operation, RBC

[Rev.] Elements added or strengthened in the May 2024 revision

04. Key Points of the 2024 Revision

Reflecting risks from generative AI and a changing policy landscape

01

Safety & Security (1.4)

- If AI causes undue harm or acts unexpectedly,
- mechanisms to override, repair or safely decommission
- Covers risks of misuse and unintended use

02

Info Integrity & Oversight (1.2)

- Addressing AI-amplified mis/disinformation
- Balanced with freedom of expression
- Capacity for human agency and oversight

03

Accountability & Risk (1.5)

- Systematic lifecycle risk management
  - Linked to RBC principles
- Actor–supplier–user co-operation
  - Value-chain responsibility sharing

04

Sustainability & Interoperability (1.1, 2.3)

- Environmental sustainability (1.1)
  - Added to inclusive growth principle
- Interoperable governance (2.3)
  - Cross-jurisdictional policy coherence

05. Major Economies: EU, US, China, Japan

Same principles, different institutional designs

EU

- AI Act (in force Aug 2024): prohibitions (Feb 2025) and GPAI duties (Aug 2025) phased in
- Digital Omnibus (in force Jul 2026): high-risk duties delayed to Dec 2027 / Aug 2028
- New ban on AI generating non-consensual sexual content

US

- Biden EO revoked (Jan 2025); AI Action Plan (Jul 2025) shifts focus to innovation and infrastructure
- EO 14365 (Dec 2025): federal standard pursued, incl. litigation task force on state AI laws
- National AI Policy Framework (Mar 2026): recommends federal preemption legislation

CN

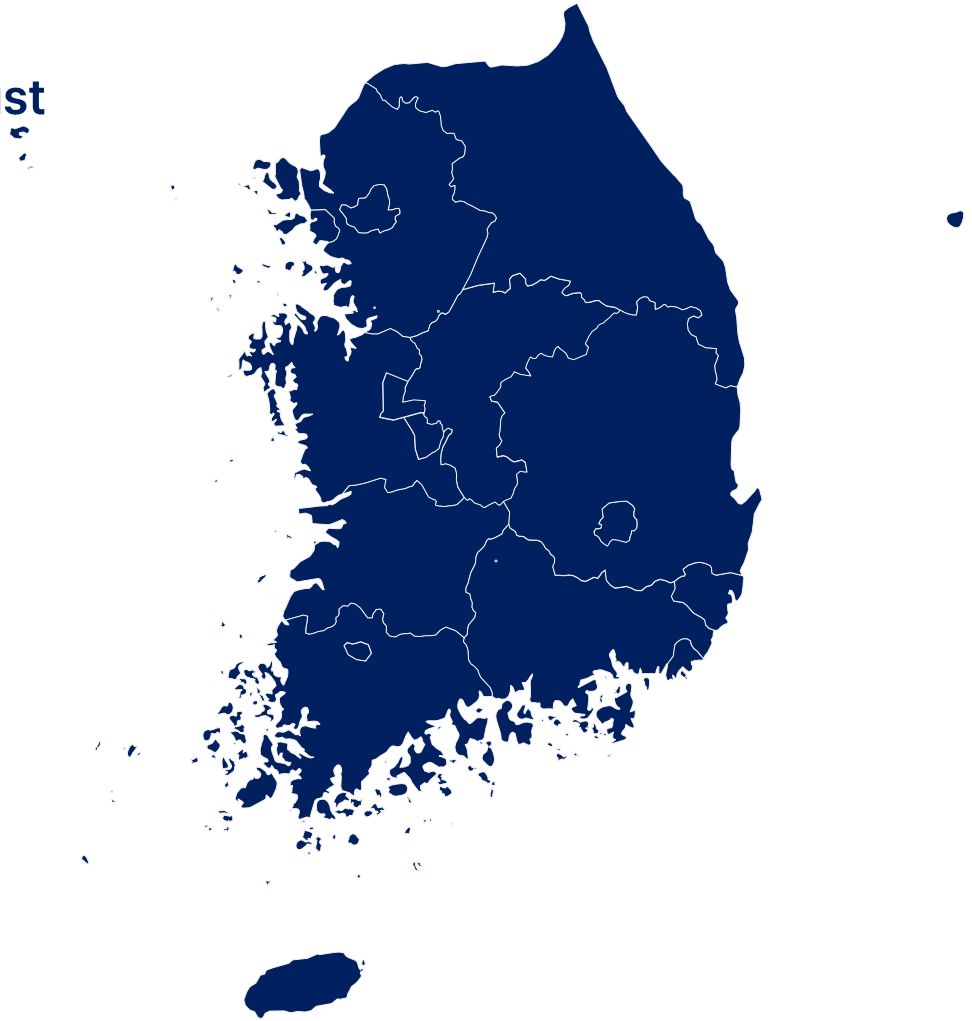
- Early sector-specific rules on algorithms, deepfakes, generative AI
- AI-generated content labeling measures (Sep 2025); amended Cybersecurity Law (Jan 2026)
- World AI Cooperation Organization (WAICO) launched (Jul 2026, Shanghai)

JP

- AI Promotion Act (enacted May 2025, fully effective Sep): promotion-oriented, no penalties
- PM-led AI Strategy Headquarters; first AI Basic Plan (Dec 2025)
- Leads Hiroshima AI Process, linked to OECD Reporting Framework

06. Korea: AI Basic Act in Force

Comprehensive AI legislation combining promotion and trust



AI Basic Act Overview

- Passed Dec 2024 · Promulgated Jan 2025 · In force 22 Jan 2026

- High-impact AI: major impact on life, safety, rights
  - Areas incl. energy, healthcare, hiring, lending
  - Risk mgmt, explanation, user protection, oversight

- Transparency duties and enforcement
  - Label generative AI outputs; disclose deepfakes
  - Domestic agent for large foreign providers
  - Fines up to KRW 30M for ignoring corrective orders
  - Grace period of 1+ year before fines apply

07. Comparing AI Governance in Major Economies

Principles converge, institutions diverge

AI governance frameworks compared (as of Sep 2026)

	EU	US	China	Japan	Korea
Approach	Comprehensive risk-based regulation	Innovation-first, deregulation, federal preemption	State-led, early sectoral rules	Promotion-led soft law	Framework act for promotion and trust
Key instruments	AI Act (in force 2024, phased)	AI Action Plan (2025), EO 14365	GenAI Interim Measures (2023), Labeling Measures (2025)	AI Promotion Act (2025)	AI Basic Act (in force 2026)
Regulatory tools	Risk-tiered obligations, fines	No federal comprehensive law; state laws	Algorithm filing, security assessment, labeling	Guidance and co-operation, no penalties	High-impact AI duties, labeling, fines
Governing body	EU AI Office	OSTP, Commerce (CAISI)	Cyberspace Administration (CAC)	PM-led AI Strategy HQ	National AI Strategy Committee, MSIT
Relation to OECD Principles	Adherent; adopted AI definition	Adherent (2019)	Non-adherent (joined G20 AI Principles)	Adherent; leads Hiroshima Process	Adherent;reflects principles and definition

08. Convergence and Divergence

Shared principles, competing institutions

Converging Principles

- Shared AI definition and lifecycle
- Spread of risk-based approaches
- Labeling and transparency duties
- More AI safety institutes

OECD Principles serve as a 'common language' across jurisdictions

Diverging Institutions

- EU: high-risk duties delayed
- US: federal preemption vs. states
- China: state-led, new int'l body
- Japan/Korea: promotion-led acts

Gaps in regulatory intensity and enforcement are widening

New Axes of Competition

- OECD·GPAI vs. WAICO
- Leadership in standards and evaluation
- AI infrastructure and supply chains
- Capacity-building with Global South

Norm competition shifts toward 'implementation platforms'

09. Korea's Agenda

From norm-taker to norm-shaper

01 Bridge for Interoperability

- Anchor on OECD principles and definition
- Ensure coherence across EU, US and Asia
- Check global fit of AI Basic Act rules

02 From Principles to Measurement

- Expand Hiroshima Framework reporting
- Contribute to OECD.AI Index, incident reporting
- Lead implementation-review methods

03 Balancing Promotion and Trust

- Predictable post-grace enforcement
  - Clarify high-impact AI criteria
- Monitor foreign delays and easing
  - Keep domestic regime competitive

04 Multi-layered Multilateralism

- Link OECD, GPAI, UN, APEC tracks
  - Role division, agenda linkage
- Expand developing-country AI capacity
  - Respond to norm-diffusion race

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- Thank You -

Name Title Organization

Email

ICT Standards and Intellectual Property:
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