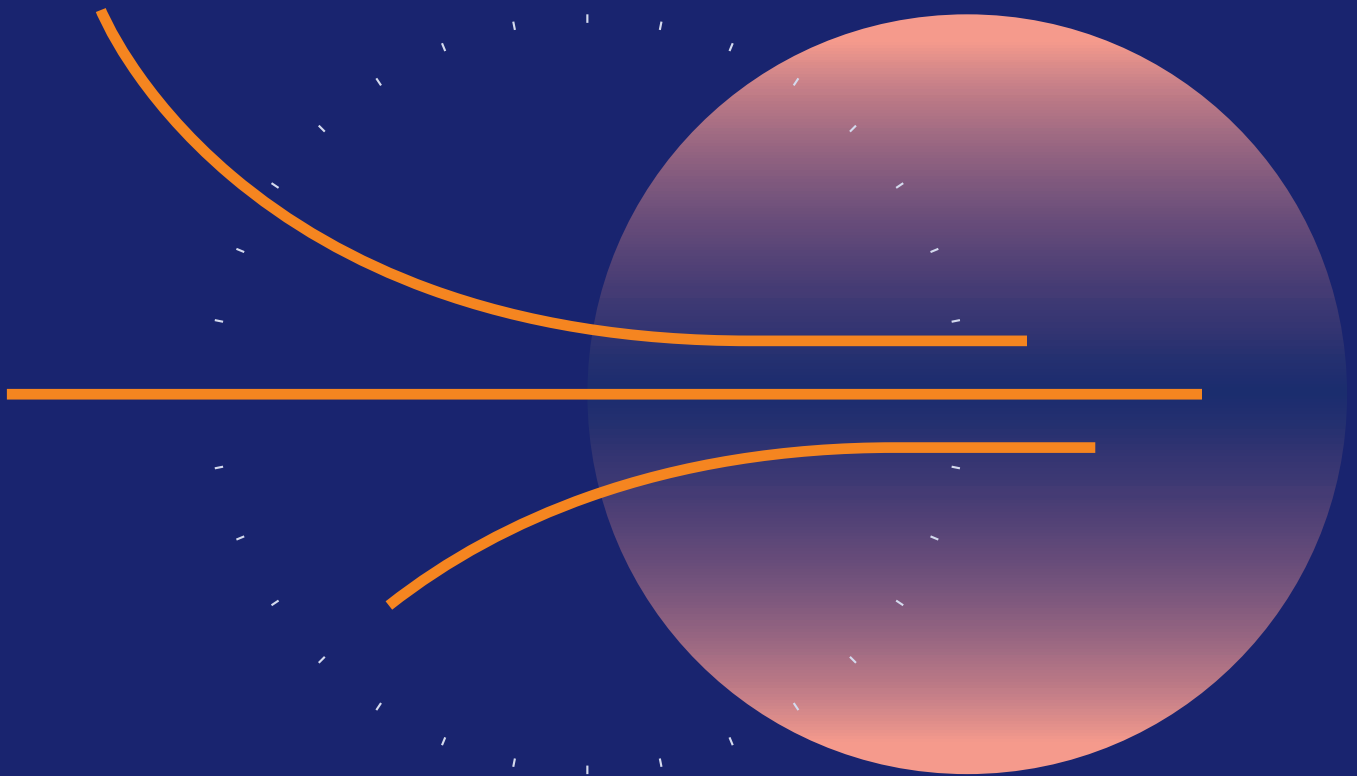


# Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level

Paris, 3-4 June 2025



## SCOPING NOTE FOR AN AI POLICY TOOLKIT TO SUPPORT ECONOMIES IN REALISING AI BENEFITS

**SCOPING NOTE FOR AN AI POLICY TOOLKIT  
TO SUPPORT ECONOMIES  
IN REALISING AI BENEFITS**

# 1 Background

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming economies worldwide, driving innovation, enhancing productivity, and reshaping industries. AI presents significant opportunities to boost efficiency in key sectors, improve public service delivery, and elevate quality of life. While advanced economies often lead the way in AI innovation, the impact of AI adoption in emerging and developing economies<sup>1</sup> is expected to be particularly profound. For example, it may offer them a chance to leapfrog traditional development pathways, accelerating economic growth and development.

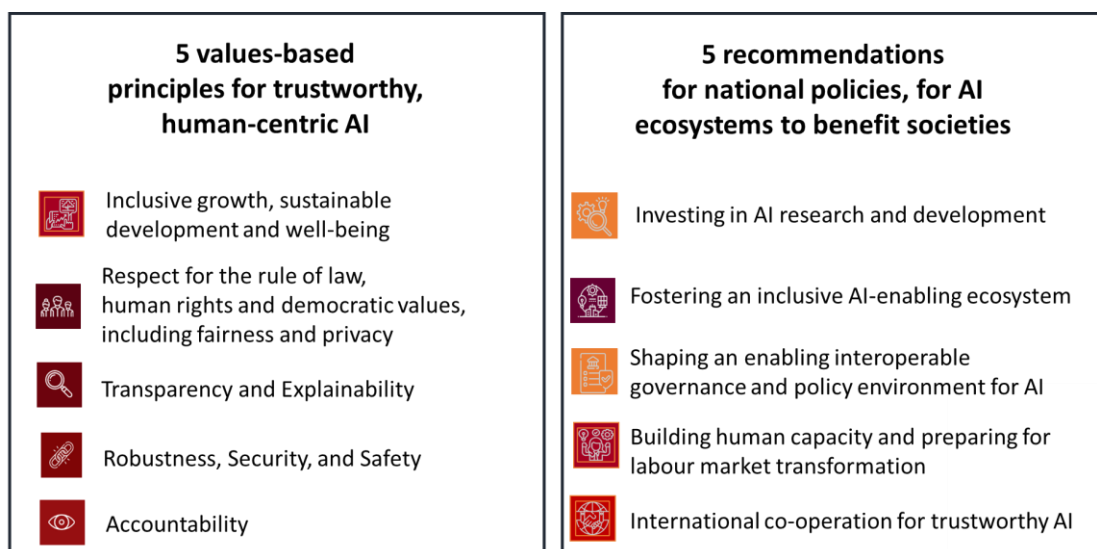
2. Supporting development and use of AI technologies across high- and low-income countries alike is necessary to fully unlock the potential of AI and avoid deepening existing divides. AI development and benefits are accelerating in advanced economies, attracting investment, and driving technological progress. These economies at the forefront of the AI transformation are also better positioned to manage technological shifts, mitigate disruptions, and harness AI for productivity and growth. In contrast, many emerging and developing economies face significant barriers to AI adoption, not least due to financial constraints, limited infrastructure, and skills gaps. These factors threaten to create an "AI divide," further constraining the competitiveness of emerging and developing economies in the global economy.

3. The OECD AI Principles included in the OECD Recommendation on AI [[OECD/LEGAL/0449](#)] provide a globally recognised framework to guide the trustworthy development and use of AI. They emphasise values including fairness, transparency, accountability, security, and human rights protection, while advocating for policy coherence, investment in AI ecosystems, and international cooperation (Figure 1). Since their adoption in May 2019, 47 countries and the European Union have adhered to these Principles. The OECD AI Principles also serve as the common foundation guiding the work of the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI), which joined forces with the OECD in July 2024 in a new integrated partnership.

---

<sup>1</sup>Based on the International Monetary Fund's classification (International Monetary Fund, 2025<sub>(5)</sub>).

**Figure 1. The OECD AI Principles**



4. More recently and related to the integrated partnership between the OECD and GPAI, demand has grown for implementation guidance tailored to specific economic and cultural contexts, for sector-specific guidance to apply these principles across domestic industries, and for recommendations that align with different countries' capacities.

5. To this end, the OECD is developing an AI policy toolkit to support countries in the implementation of the OECD AI Principles, including emerging and developing economies. The OECD AI Policy Toolkit will consist of two core components. First, a Self-Assessment Tool will help countries evaluate their alignment with both the value-based and policy-based AI Principles, allowing them to prioritise and refine their implementation efforts. Second, Implementation Guidance will provide practical guidance and specific examples from countries in different regions and with different capacities. In addition, it will provide success stories and good practices for using AI to improve economic and social conditions across sectors. This way, the Toolkit aims to support policy makers in designing and implementing effective policies and coherent AI strategies that reflect their unique contexts and help all countries to benefit from AI in ways that reflect the AI Principles.

## 2 Towards a Toolkit to implement the OECD AI Principles

6. Since the adoption of the OECD AI Principles in 2019, the OECD Working Party on Artificial Intelligence Governance (AIGO) has been providing practical implementation guidance, notably via the OECD.AI Policy Observatory (OECD.AI, 2025<sup>[1]</sup>). Two reports have taken stock of implementation efforts across countries, detailing policy initiatives adopted in OECD and partner economies (OECD, 2021<sup>[2]</sup>) (OECD, 2023<sup>[3]</sup>).

7. Many countries are leveraging guidance and practical tools available on the OECD.AI Policy Observatory to facilitate the implementation of national AI policies that build on the principles. More recently and related to the integrated partnership between the OECD and the GPAI, demand has grown for:

- Practical guidance to implement the value-based Principles, such as implementation guidance tailored to local contexts and cultures.
- Guidance on implementing the policy recommendations in a way that accounts for the specificities and relative strengths of countries as well as their capacities.
- Guidance concerning sectoral implementation of the Principles.

8. To respond to the above-mentioned needs, this note outlines plans to develop an “OECD AI Principles Implementation Toolkit”. The Toolkit is intended to provide practical, non-prescriptive guidance to support the implementation of the OECD AI Principles, supporting policymakers in tailoring approaches to national contexts, capacities, and priorities. It will be structured around two main components:

1. An **OECD AI Principles Self-Assessment Tool** to help countries self-assess their level of alignment with both the value-based and policy-based OECD AI Principles, so that they can prioritise and target their implementation efforts.
2. Complementary to the Self-Assessment Tool, the **OECD AI Principles Implementation Guidance** will address the need for practical guidance and provide best practices for countries in different world regions and at different preparedness levels. It will have a primary focus on addressing the unique challenges faced by emerging and developing economies in designing and implementing AI policies. It will provide policy options for implementing both the value-based Principles and policy-oriented recommendations and illustrate these options through relevant examples from countries in different world regions.

9. The *Self-Assessment Tool and the Implementation Guidance* will be developed as **interactive online tools** integrated into the OECD.AI platform. This is expected to allow all countries to benefit from the Toolkit. They will be conceived to allow for adjustments and updates over time, as countries’ needs evolve and evidence on implementation practices and success factors becomes available. To that end, **co-creation workshops** will be conducted with a diverse range of countries during the project. The outcomes of these workshops are intended to identify local needs and priorities, and to support the design and development of both interactive online tools.

10. Other ongoing and planned activities undertaken by the OECD complement the Toolkit. For instance, AI Country Reviews provide in-depth analysis and tailored recommendations for countries to translate the principles into national policy actions, and the OECD.AI Policy Database serves as a comprehensive repository of AI initiatives worldwide, facilitating peer learning and sharing of best practices. The OECD.AI Trends and Data and the OECD AI Index (currently being developed) help countries monitor progress in implementing the Principles in key policy areas and identify priorities for action.

11. Furthermore, a repository of AI Case Studies in key sectors, such as the public sector, agriculture, healthcare, and education could be developed to offer insights into regional and sectoral implementation of the Principles or explore specific aspects of AI governance. Lastly, Capacity Building activities could be organised in the form of hands-on training and workshops to facilitate the uptake of both tools and based on concrete examples, integrate them into the design and implementation of relevant policies at national and regional levels.

## Outputs

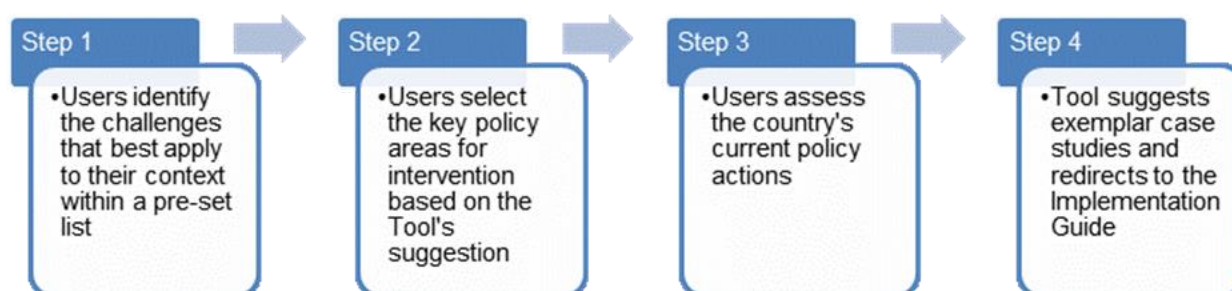
### *Output 1: OECD AI Principles Self-Assessment Tool*

12. The Self-Assessment Tool will be designed to help governments and organisations self-assess their alignment with the OECD AI Principles. This tool will enable countries to evaluate their AI governance practices and advancement in key policy domains (e.g. research, investments, skills...), with the objective of identifying areas for improvement.

13. Respondents will select relevant topics from a predefined list of common challenges in implementing the OECD AI Principles. This list, that will be reviewed and compiled by the Secretariat based on research and insights from co-creation workshops, will serve as the foundation for the Tool's recommendations. Based on the selected topics, the Tool will identify one or more key policy areas for intervention.

14. Once respondents have chosen their priority areas, they will conduct a brief assessment of their country's policy actions, indicating which measures are already in place and which are missing using a graded scale. This assessment will help determine whether a particular aspect is a strength or an area needing improvement. For policy areas where actions are lacking or could be enhanced, the Toolkit will provide access to relevant case studies through the Implementation Guidance. An illustrative example of the Tool is shown in Figure 2. Its structure will draw inspiration from the OECD Innovation Playbook, which was designed as an accessible and actionable resource to help countries implement the Declaration on Public Sector Innovation in practice (OECD, 2024<sup>[4]</sup>).

**Figure 2. Overview of the steps of the Self-Assessment Tool**



15. Countries and organisations will not only receive an assessment but will also be directed towards specific actions (Figure 3) they can take to address gaps or leverage strengths, improving their ability to act on the findings. This is a key feature of the Self-Assessment Tool, compared to other tools where this connection between readiness assessment results and specific policy actions may be less streamlined.

16. The Self-Assessment Tool will incorporate a series of innovative features that differentiate it from existing tools and help address countries' evolving needs without duplicating efforts undertaken through other initiatives. These features notably include:

- *Tailored approach*: it would be specifically designed to assess implementation preparedness for the OECD AI Principles.
- *Interactive*: the Tool will be available for policy makers via an intuitive online user interface.
- *Adaptable*: the Tool will be designed so that it is easy to apply changes that reflect the most up-to-date and relevant challenges that a country can face. This will improve its agility compared to more static and manual tools.
- *Rapid and flexible completion*: through pre-determined categories the Tool will be designed to be completed rapidly. Moreover, more submissions per country will be encouraged, so that all relevant key stakeholders in the countries can identify the challenges most relevant to their specific situation, including by providing use cases.
- *High-Level overview*: the tool will provide a concise yet comprehensive assessment suitable for self-evaluation and agile comparison across policy domains and, potentially, across countries.
- *Linkage to guidance and policy options*: thanks to the integration between the Self-Assessment Tool and the Guidance, it will be possible to provide policy makers and public officials with an overview of concrete policy options that may be worth considering to capitalise on their country's strengths and address any weaknesses identified as part of the assessment process.

### ***Output 2: OECD AI Principles Implementation Guidance***

17. Based on the Self-Assessment's results, countries will be able to prioritise implementation efforts and interact with the more detailed Implementation Guidance accordingly. The Guidance will act as a practical resource outlining a range of actions that governments may implement to foster trustworthy AI innovation. It will incorporate and build upon relevant guidance developed by OECD member countries and partner economies, as well as examples showing how countries from different regions are translating the Principles into policy actions, drawing from the OECD.AI Policy Observatory database of national policies, which will be enriched with initiatives gathered through desk research and interaction with countries, including through the co-creation workshops and GPAI *Tours de Table*.

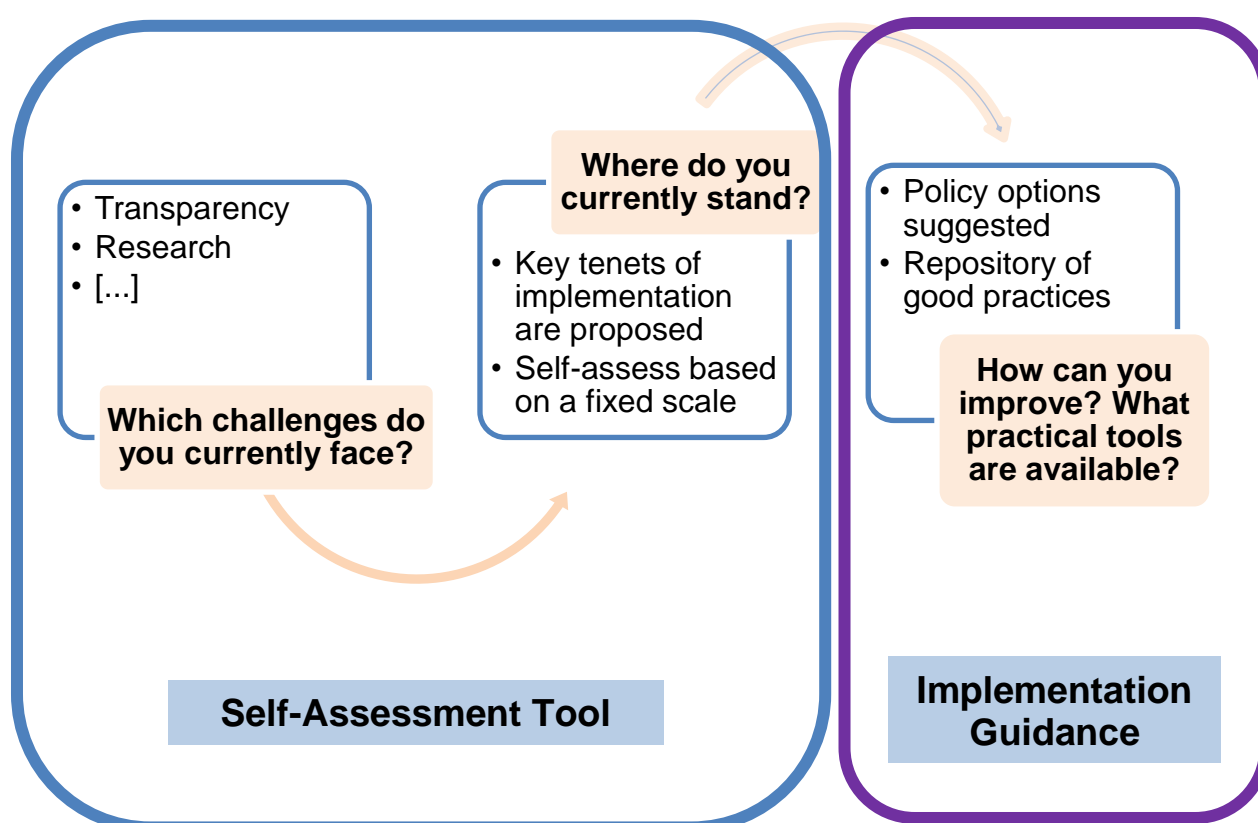
18. Examples from various geographies are essential to account for the diversity of socio-economic contexts and related priorities, e.g. knowledge and skills (notably in the workforce), availability of digital and AI-enabling infrastructure, diverse policy approaches etc. By showcasing such country-specific examples, the Guidance will help countries implement the Principles by tailoring related measures to their specific regional and national context.

### ***Interface, co-creation and testing***

19. As noted above, the Self-Assessment Tool and the Implementation Guidance will be interactive online tools integrated from the outset into OECD.AI to enable a more agile and intuitive user interface. This will entail restructuring the OECD.AI Policy Observatory according to categories of interest and including a repository of AI in key sectors, such as the public sector, agriculture, education, and health.

20. A series of piloting exercises are foreseen to test the tools and proceed to any necessary adjustments, in the form of co-creation workshops. Their primary objective is to gather input from countries on their most pressing needs, develop together the key features of the tools and ensuring that these perspectives are incorporated early in the development of the Self-Assessment Tool and Implementation Guidance. The OECD Secretariat will engage with GPAI member and non-member countries to ensure broad and diverse participation in these workshops.

**Figure 3. Key features and complementarities of the Self-Assessment Tool and Implementation Guidance**



## Workplan

21. The project spans 15 months, from January 2025 to March 2026. The workplan and associated timeline (Table 2) outline the proposed steps to realise the two outputs above:

- The project began with initiation and planning in months 1 and 2 (January and February), setting the foundation for all outputs, through literature review and consultation with countries.
- In months 3 and 4 (March and April), to inform the report and help expand the repository of relevant country practices, the OECD Secretariat conducted desk research and organised three *Tour de Tables* with countries of the GPAI, non-OECD and non-GPAI countries, focusing on specific world regions, notably emerging and developing economies in Asia and the Middle East, LAC, and Asia.
- In months 5 to 7 (May to July), the OECD Secretariat will develop the content for the self-assessment tool, including by conducting one co-creation workshop to gather inputs from countries. Data gathering activities on policy initiatives to enrich the OECD.AI Policy Observatory will continue through desk research and *Tour de Tables*.
- In months 8 to 10 (August to October), the development of the online tool for the Self-Assessment Tool and Implementation Guidance will progress. This phase will focus on curating policy intervention examples from diverse geographic regions and categorising them in alignment with the OECD AI Principles. Validation workshops with select countries will be conducted to ensure content accuracy.
- In months 11-14 (November to February), the interactive self-assessment prototype will be developed, allowing for user selection of policy areas and tailored recommendations. Following that, the backend and frontend of the tool will be completed.
- In month 15 (March), the Toolkit will be presented at the GPAI Plenary, as well as the Digital Policy Committee, for its finalisation and launch.

**Table 2. Workplan and timeline to develop the Toolkit**

Month(s)	Activity	Key Tasks	Reporting
January - February	Project initiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature review</li> <li>- Discussion with countries</li> </ul>	Scoping paper presented at GPAI Plenary (Spring 2025)
March - April	Project scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk research on policy initiatives in emerging and developing economies</li> <li>- GPAI <i>Tours de Table</i> to enrich policy database</li> </ul>	
May -July	Self-assessment content development Enrich OECD.AI Policy Observatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct co-creation workshops to support</li> <li>- Development of the self-assessment tool</li> <li>- Curate geographically diverse policy intervention examples on OECD.AI Policy Observatory, through desk research and GPAI <i>Tours de Table</i></li> </ul>	Draft report presented at GPAI Plenary (Fall 2025)
August - September	Interactive tool development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop interactive prototype ensuring intuitive user interface design</li> <li>- Categorise and align examples with OECD AI Principles.</li> <li>- Establish logic for linking assessments with policy suggestions</li> </ul>	
October	Stakeholder engagement and content refinement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct co-creation workshops to refine assessment criteria and self-assessment structure.</li> </ul>	

Month(s)	Activity	Key Tasks	Reporting
November - December	Prototyping the self-assessment tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete backend/frontend development.</li> <li>- Integrate self-assessment tool with implementation guidance.</li> </ul>	Presentation at GPAI Council (November 2025)
January - February	Piloting, validation, final refinement and integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct pilot testing with selected countries.</li> <li>- Collect and integrate feedback for adjustments.</li> <li>- Finalise interface and content.</li> <li>- Integration into OECD.AI Observatory.</li> </ul>	
March	Launch and dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Official tool launch.</li> <li>- Disseminate tool widely through OECD and GPAI networks.</li> </ul>	Toolkit and accompanying report presented at GPAI Plenary and Digital Policy Committee (Spring 2026)

# References

- International Monetary Fund (2025), *World Economic Outlook Database, Groups and Aggregated Information*, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2023/April/groups-and-aggregates>. [5]
- OECD (2024), *Innovation Playbook*. [4]
- OECD (2023), “The state of implementation of the OECD AI Principles four years on”, *OECD Artificial Intelligence Papers*, No. 3, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/835641c9-en>. [3]
- OECD (2021), “State of implementation of the OECD AI Principles: Insights from national AI policies”, *OECD Digital Economy Papers*, No. 311, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/1cd40c44-en>. [2]
- OECD.AI (2025), *Policies, data and analysis for trustworthy artificial intelligence*, <https://oecd.ai/en/> (accessed on 14 March 2025). [1]

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

OECD  
**MINISTERIAL**  
**COUNCIL MEETING**  
2025

[www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

OECD Paris  
2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16  
Tel.: +33 (0) 1 45 24 82 00