



CORTES GENERALES

CONFERENCIA DE LISBOA DE LA ASAMBLEA PARLAMENTARIA DE LA OSCE

“SEGURIDAD EN LA ERA DE LA INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL”

Lisboa, 20 de mayo de 2024

A.- INTRODUCCIÓN

Esta reunión estuvo conformada por cinco sesiones, a saber:

I. Sesión de apertura.

II. Sesión I. “Comprendiendo la Inteligencia Artificial y su impacto en la región de la OSCE.

III. Sesión II. “Protegiendo la Democracia y promoviendo el desarrollo a través de la Inteligencia Artificial”

IV. Sesión III. “Regulando la Inteligencia Artificial – El papel de los Parlamentos nacionales”

V. Sesión de clausura.

ASISTENCIA.- La reunión estaba abierta a todas las delegaciones de las Asambleas Parlamentarias, así como a diferentes personalidades, expertos, altos cargos de los países miembros de la OSCE y representantes de las embajadas. Por parte española acudieron a esta reunión:

- Excmo. Sr. D. Artemi Rallo Lombarte, Diputado;

- Ilmo. Sr. D. Ignacio Gutiérrez Cassillas, Letrado;

- Ilmo. Sr. D. Pedro Martínez Rodríguez de Lema, agregado militar de la Embajada de España en Portugal¹;

¹ Se adjunta el documento correspondiente a la relación de asistentes a la reunión (Anexo I).



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AGENDA.- La agenda de esta reunión fue la siguiente²:

1. Sesión inaugural.

- Paula Cardoso, Jefa de la delegación portuguesa ante la AP de la OSCE
- Helga Maria Schmid, Secretaria General de la OSCE (mensaje de vídeo)
- Pia Kauma, Presidenta de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE
- José Pedro Aguiar-Branco, Presidente de la Asamblea de la República de Portugal

2. Sesión I. “Comprendiendo la Inteligencia Artificial y su impacto en la región de la OSCE”.

- Arlindo Oliveira, Profesor Distinguido del Instituto Superior Técnico (IST), Presidente del INESC
- Jean-Marc Rickli, Jefe de Riesgos Globales y Emergentes del Centro de Seguridad de Ginebra (en línea)
- Moderadora: Gudrun Kugler, Relatora del Comité General de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE sobre Asuntos Económicos, Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente

3. Sesión II. “Protegiendo la Democracia y promoviendo el desarrollo a través de la Inteligencia Artificial”.

- Sarah Spiekermann, Presidenta del Instituto de Sistemas de Información y Sociedad de la Universidad de Economía y Negocios de Viena
- Kristian Bartholin, Jefe de la Unidad de Desarrollo Digital del Consejo de Europa, Secretario del Comité de Inteligencia Artificial
- Irene Charalambides, Vicepresidenta de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE y Representante Especial para la

² Se adjunta documento relativo al programa previsto (Anexo II)



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Lucha contra la Corrupción

- Ricardo Baptista Leite, Director ejecutivo de HealthAI – La Agencia Global para la IA Responsable en Salud
- Moderadora: Lucie Potuckova, Presidenta del Comité General de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE para la Democracia, los Derechos Humanos y las Cuestiones Humanitarias

4. Sesión III. “Regulando la Inteligencia Artificial – El papel de los Parlamentos nacionales”.

- Carlos Zorrinho, miembro del Parlamento Europeo
- Thorhildur Sunna Aevardsdottir, Relatora de la Opinión del Consejo de Europa sobre el proyecto de Convenio Marco del Consejo de Europa sobre IA, Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Estado de Derecho
- John Whittingdale, Jefe de la Delegación del Reino Unido ante la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE
- Moderador: Azay Guliyev, Presidente del Comité General de Asuntos Económicos, Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE

5. Sesión de clausura.

- Luís Graça, Jefe adjunto de la delegación portuguesa ante la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE
- Roberto Montella, Secretario General de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE
- Paulo Rangel, Ministro de Estado y Asuntos Exteriores de Portugal
- Marcos Perestrello, Vicepresidente de la Asamblea de la República, vicepresidente de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OTAN



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B.- DESARROLLO DE LAS SESIONES

1. Sesión inaugural. La sesión fue iniciada por la Sra. Cardoso (Jefa de la Delegación de Portugal) dando la bienvenida a todos los asistentes y abriendo el tema de la conferencia sobre la utilidad de la Inteligencia Artificial que debe ser aprovechada con cautela, pero sin miedos, por las formidables posibilidades que ofrece.

A continuación, intervino la Sra. Schmid (Secretaria General de la OSCE) a través de un video mensaje, animando a las delegaciones a que aprendan las ventajas de la IA, y contribuyan a su utilización.

Seguidamente, tomó la palabra la Sra. Kauma (Presidenta de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE) para hablar sobre la realidad que supone ya la IA y que por eso la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE debe ocuparse de un adecuado despliegue de esta en los países del área de la OSCE.

Finalmente, intervino el Sr. Aguiar-Branco (Presidente de la Asamblea de Portugal) haciendo referencia a la indudable eficacia de la IA, pero indicando que resulta necesaria una regulación adecuada que garantice que su utilización no comporte riesgos graves para nuestras democracias

2. Sesión II. La sesión sobre “El entendimiento de la IA y su impacto en la región OSCE”, se abrió con la intervención del Sr. Rickli (Jefe de Riesgos Globales y Emergentes del Centro de Seguridad de Ginebra) hablando sobre las posibilidades de manipulación con la ayuda de la IA, al hacer posible la creación de imágenes tan creíbles como las reales, así como, textos e historias directamente creadas por IA.

El representante español Sr. Rallo Lombarte intervino para destacar la necesidad de acertar con la regulación legal de esta nueva realidad que es la IA. En el nivel local y regional las posibilidades regulatorias son escasas, debe ampliarse más el foco a la hora de concretar cuál debe ser la entidad que aborde esa regulación. También planteó la pregunta de cuánto se tardará en poder identificar por su imagen a las personas que van por la calle, haciendo hincapié en los riesgos que ello conlleva respecto al normal ejercicio de las libertades públicas y los derechos fundamentales.

El Sr. Oliveira (Profesor del Instituto Superior Técnico (IST), Presidente del INESC) indicó que la identificación facial es ya una realidad aplicada en los aeropuertos. El uso masivo de esta tecnología es lo que nos plantea dudas regulatorias y cierto temor que deber ser superado mediante una regulación significativamente garantista.



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Posteriormente, intervinieron para plantear sus preguntas el representante italiano Sr. Loperfido, el Sr. Samkharadze de Georgia, haciendo referencia a quién debe promover las regulaciones en materia de IA, Sr. Whittingdale del Reino Unido quien planteó que la IA es cada vez más accesible a empresas y países, y el Sr. Skinnari de Finlandia, preguntó cuál es el papel que debe desempeñar la OSCE, y cuáles deben ser los principales criterios orientadores de sus decisiones en materia de IA.

Seguidamente, respondió el Sr. Rickli indicando que debe preverse un posible uso inadecuado de la tecnología, pero que el desarrollo de la IA es imparable. Y a continuación, intervino el Sr. Oliveira para indicar que las nuevas tecnologías no son caras (drones, IA, ...) de modo que casi cualquiera puede decidir el uso de la IA con fines propios.

3. Sesión II. La sesión sobre “La protección de la Democracia y promoción del desarrollo a través de la Inteligencia Artificial” la abrió su moderadora la Sra. Potuckova (Presidenta de la Comisión General de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE sobre Democracia, Derechos Humanos y Cuestiones Humanitarias) recordando la relevancia de los principios que fundamentan, la democracia y los derechos fundamentales y que esos mismos derechos deben orientar la regulación de los límites de la IA.

A continuación, la Sra. Spiekermann (Presidenta del Instituto de Sistemas de Información y Sociedad de la Universidad de Economía y Negocios de Viena) intervino para hablar sobre el papel clave que tienen los medios de comunicación para hacer frente al riesgo de desinformación y las noticias falsas.

Acto seguido, el Sr. Bartholin (Jefe de la Unidad de Desarrollo Digital del Consejo de Europa, Secretario del Comité de Inteligencia Artificial) indicó que ciertamente la IA presenta ventajas y riesgos, y que los intentos por establecer trámites regulatorios son ya numerosos. Los principios que deben tratar de prevalecer forman parte del acervo común de las democracias. Está claro que el uso adecuado será positivo, pero el uso inadecuado supondrá un serio riesgo para la democracia y los derechos humanos.

Posteriormente, la Sra. Charalambides (Vicepresidenta de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE y Representante Especial para la Lucha contra la Corrupción) manifestó que la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE ofrece una plataforma magnífica para colaborar en la aplicación de las prácticas más eficaces para la prevención de una utilización inadecuada de la IA.

Seguidamente, tomó la palabra el Sr. Baptista Leite (Director ejecutivo de Health AI: la Agencia Global para la IA Responsable en Salud) para comentar



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que el desafío que plantea la IA es el regulatorio, y que la regulación que se adopte debe ser:

- Global, sin dejar espacios carentes de limitación normativa.
- Envolvente; esto es, aplicable de forma genérica (no exhaustiva a través de principios y criterios claros que determinen límites a un uso inadecuado de la IA).
- Especializada; es decir, que debe tener en cuenta las singularidades del campo en que se aplica. Por ejemplo, las aplicaciones de la IA a la sanidad son tan positivas que resulta necesario acogerlas de forma ordenada para evitar los riesgos que la IA comporta.

En el turno de preguntas intervinieron:

El Sr. Hays (Francia) que compartía la necesidad y la oportunidad que supone la IA, pero dando los pasos regulatorios oportunos para evitar los riesgos.

Nuevamente intervino el Sr. Spiekermann, para indicar que el problema no es la tecnología, si no el “diseño” de esa tecnología, lo que le “permite” hacer.

El Sr. Sambrook (Reino Unido) comentó que las regulaciones globales tropiezan a veces con la desconfianza de los usuarios, debido al “déficit democrático” de las instituciones que las adoptan.

El Sr. Artemí Rallo planteó la duda que abre un posible control sobre la difusión de noticias falsas (desinformación) y su naturaleza preventiva o reactiva.

4. Sesión III. Inicio la sesión sobre “Regulación sobre Inteligencia Artificial – El papel de los Parlamentos nacionales” su moderador el Sr. Gulyiyev (Presidente del Comité General de Asuntos Económicos, Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE) y tras unas palabras de introducción, abrió el turno de oradores en el que intervinieron:

- El Sr. Zorrinho (Eurodiputado portugués) planteó que el punto de partida de la transparencia exige que se sepa con claridad cuándo un contenido ha sido creado por IA.

- La Sra. Aevarsdottir (Relatora de opinión del Consejo de Europa sobre el proyecto de Convenio Marco del Consejo de Europa sobre IA, Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Estado de Derecho) destacó el valor añadido que suponen las Asambleas Interparlamentarias y los organismos internacionales como plataformas para aproximar desde arriba la negociación de las regulaciones a adoptar en materias de IA.



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- El Sr. Whittingdale (Delegación de Reino Unido) comentó que la capacidad de engañar de la IA es muy potente y permite crear un mensaje verosímil y creíble que, por ejemplo, podría referirse a nuestro hijo pidiendo ayuda. Es cada vez más acertado el pronóstico de Elon Musk, según el cual en el futuro todos los trabajos podrán hacerse por la IA, podremos trabajar por el placer de hacerlo, pero no será necesario.

En el turno de preguntas participaron:

El Sr. Zoffili (Delegación de Italia) indicó que no hay que temer a la IA, sino aceptarla como una oportunidad cuyos riesgos deben ser evitados con reglas de uso apropiadas.

Sr. Loperfido (Delegación de Italia).

Nuevamente la Sra. Aevarsdottir intervino para indicar que la regulación es necesaria, pero que no se pueden dejar a la IA determinadas decisiones con transcendencia moral (puso el ejemplo del coche automático que puede decidir atropellar a un peatón para salvar la vida del pasajero)

El Sr. Whittingdale comentó que la ordenación legal de la IA solo podrá fijar bases y criterios muy elementales y básicos, pero no una regulación detallada y completa.

5.- Sesión de Clausura. Actuaron como ponentes los Sres. Graça (Jefe adjunto de la delegación portuguesa ante la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE, Montella (Secretario General de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE) Rangel (Ministro de Estado y Asuntos Exteriores de Portugal) y Perestrello (Vicepresidente de la Asamblea de la República y Vicepresidente de la AP de la OTAN) destacando la importancia de adaptarse a cambios importantes manteniendo lo esencial, y lo esencial que debe preservar la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OSCE es la democracia y los derechos humanos como garantía de paz, estabilidad y bienestar.

Se levantó la sesión a las diecisiete horas y diez minutos.



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ANEXO I

International Parliamentary Conference on
Security in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

Lisbon, Portugal, 20 May 2024

As of 16 May

List of participants

Albania

Mr. Damian GJIKNURI
Ms. Ermonela VALIKAJ
Mr. Helidon BUSHATI
Ms. Dorina LETI
Mr. Bojan GOXHERI

Head of Delegation
Member of Delegation
Member of Delegation
Advisor of Delegation
Secretary of Delegation

Austria

Ms. Gudrun KUGLER
Mr. Lukas MUSSI

Member of Delegation, Moderator of Session I
Secretary of Delegation

Azerbaijan

Mr. Azay GULIYEV

Head of Delegation, Moderator of Session III

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr. Albin MUSLIC
Mr. Azra KOST

Member of Delegation
Secretary of Delegation

Cyprus

Ms. Irene CHARALAMBIDES

Member of Delegation, Guest Speaker

Czech Republic

Ms. Lucie POTUCKOVA
Ms. Jana PASTUCHOVA
Ms. Silvia ANDRISOVA

Head of Delegation, Moderator of Session II
Member of Delegation
Secretary of Delegation

Estonia

Mr. Mati RAIDMA
Ms. Kersti SARAPU

Head of Delegation
Member of Delegation

Finland

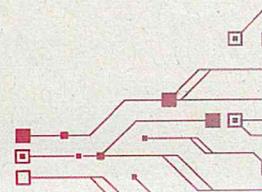
Ms. Pia Kauma
Mr. Ville SKINNARI
Ms. Maria FAGERHOLM

OSCE PA President
Member of Delegation
Secretary of Delegation

France

Mr. Pascal ALLIZARD
Mr. Ludovic HAYE
Mr. Jean-Luc BLOUET
Ms. Valérie ALLIZARD

Deputy-Head of Delegation
Member of Delegation
Secretary of Delegation
Accompanying Person



Georgia

Mr. Nikoloz SAMKHARADZE

Head of Delegation

Mr. Nikoloz KHATIASHVILI

Secretary of Delegation

Germany

Mr. Stefan KAUTER

Member of Delegation

Mr. Malte KAUFMANN

Member of Delegation

Greece

Mr. Theodoros KARAOGLOU

Member of Delegation

Ms. Maria ANTONIOU

Member of Delegation

Ireland

Mr. Michael CREED

Head of Delegation

Mr. Shane CASSELLS

Member of Delegation

Ms. Bernardette MATHEWS

Secretary of Delegation

Italy

Mr. Eugenio ZOFFILI

Head of Delegation

Ms. Federica ONORI

Member of Delegation

Ms. Catia POLIDORI

Member of Delegation

Ms. Anna BILOTTI

Member of Delegation

Mr. Emanuele LOPERFIDO

Member of Delegation

Mr. Mauro DEL BARBA

Member of Delegation

Ms. Susanna Donatella CAMPIONE

Member of Delegation

Ms. Valeria GALARDINI

Secretary of Delegation

Ms. Pia CALIFANO

Secretary of Delegation

Lithuania

Mr. Giedrius SURPLYS

Member of Delegation

Luxemburg

Mr. Claude HAAGEN

Member of Delegation

Ms. Liz BRAZ

Alternate Member of Delegation

Ms. Emile EICHER

Alternate Member of Delegation

Mr. Fernand ETGEN

Alternate Member of Delegation

Montenegro

Mr. Slaven RADUNOVIC

Head of Delegation

Ms. Jelena NEVODIC

Member of Delegation

Mr. Amer SMAILOVIC

Member of Delegation

Ms. Simonida KORDIC

Member of Delegation

Ms. Iva LAKICEVIC

Secretary of Delegation

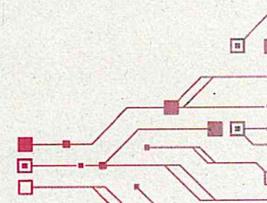
Norway

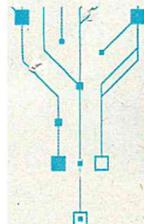
Mr. Sverre MYRLI

Member of Delegation

Mr. Mahmoud FARAHMAD

Alternate Member of Delegation





Portugal

Mr. José Pedro AGUIAR-BRANCO

Ms. Paula CARDOSO

Mr. Luís GRAÇA

Mr. João de CAMPOS COELHO

Ms. Ana Margarida ISIDORO

Mr. Nuno PAIXÃO

President of the Assembleia da República of Portugal

Head of Delegation

Deputy Head of Delegation

Head of International Relations and Cooperation Division

Adviser and Secretary of the Delegation

Adviser and Secretary of the Delegation

Romania

Mr. Catalin-Daniel FENECHIU

Ms. Teodora MITRU

Member of Delegation

Secretary of Delegation

Serbia

Ms. Danijela VUJICIC

Ms. Ivana RADOVANOVIC

Member of Delegation

Secretary of Delegation

Slovakia

Mr. Michal STUSKA

Mr. Martin SMILNAK

Ms. Lenka DURICOVA

Member of Delegation

Member of Delegation

Secretary of Delegation

Slovenia

Ms. Tine NOVAK

Head of Delegation

Spain

Mr. Artemi Vicent RALLO

Mr. Ignacio GUTIÉRREZ

Member of Delegation

Secretary of Delegation

Sweden

Mr. Björn SÖDER

Mr. Denis BEGIC

Head of the Delegation

Alternate Member of Delegation

Türkiye

Mr. Selami ALTINOK

Head of Delegation

United Kingdom

Mr. John WHITTINGDALE

Mr. Gary SAMBROOK

Head of Delegation, Guest Speaker

Member of Delegation

Ukraine

Mr. Sergii ALIEKSIEIEV

Member of Delegation

Members of Assembleia da República of Portugal

Mr. Marcos PERESTRELLO

Mr. Rodrigo SARAIVA

Mr. Pedro PESSANHA

Mr. Telmo FARIA

Ms. Clarisse CAMPOS

Mr. Eduardo PINHEIRO

Ms. Ana ABRUNHOSA

Vice-President Assembly of the Republic, Guest Speaker

Vice-President Assembly of the Republic

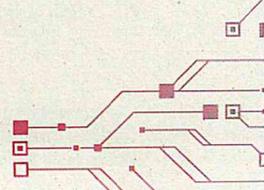
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President 4th Committee

Vice-President 7th Committee

Vice-President 8th Committee

President of 9th Committee



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Mr. Pedro VAZ
Mr. Bruno NUNES
Ms. Isabel ONETO
Mr. Pedro ROQUE
Ms. Liliana REIS
Mr. Silvério REGALADO
Mr. André RIJO
Mr. Ricardo PINHEIRO
Mr. Pedro DELGADO ALVES
Mr. Henrique DE FREITAS
Mr. Eduardo TEIXEIRA

President 10th Committee
Vice-President 11st Committee
President of 13rd Committee
Vice-President 14th Committee
GP PSD, Vice-President PAM
GP PSD
GP PSD
GP PS
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GP PS
GP CH
GP CH

Guest speakers

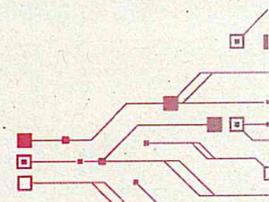
Mr. Paulo RANGEL
Mr. Arlindo OLIVEIRA
Mr. Ricardo BAPTISTA LEITE
Ms. Sarah SPIEKERMANN
Mr. Carlos ZORRINHO
Mr. Kristian BARTHOLIN
Ms. Thermidor SUNNA AEVARSDOTTIR
Mr. Jean-Marc RICKLI

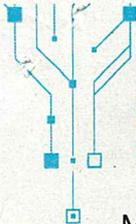
Minister of State and Foreign Affairs
Guest Speaker
Guest Speaker
Guest Speaker
Guest Speaker
Guest Speaker
Guest Speaker

Invited Guests

Mr. João SOARES
Ms. Nilza de SENA
Mr. Vasco HILÁRIO
Mr. Nuno LÚCIO
Ms. Ana Rita RIBEIRO
Ms. Carolina PINHEIRO
Mr. Eduardo BURNAY
Mr. Alexandre ALBUQUERQUE
Mr. João Francisco JORGE
Ms. Sónia Sénica
Ms. Silvia GARCIA
Mr. Gonçalo CURADO
Ms. Joana COSTA
Ms. Joana FERREIRA
Ms. Catarina ALMEIDA
Mr. João DICKMANN
Mr. Ricardo RAMOS PINTO
Mr. Hermínio TEODORO MAIO
Mr. Gennaro MIGLIORE
Mr. Pedro MARINHO DA COSTA

Former President of the OSCE PA
Former Vice-President of the OSCE PA
Director General of National Defense Resources
Deputy Director General for European Affairs
Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa
Agência Internacional de Inovação
SIS
PCM
PCM
PCM
PCM
ISCSP
Instituto Universitário Militar
APM
SIED





Ms. Filipa CORNÉLIO DA SILVA
Mr. Henrique CASTANHEIRA
Mr. Miguel ALMEIDA FIGUEIREDO
Mr. Jorge Maciel SOARES PIMENTEL
Mr. CORTES SANCHES
Ms. Marina DUTRA
Mr. Tiago GONÇALVES
Mr. Zacarias DA COSTA
Mr. PRATA PINTO

MNE
Direção-Geral de Política de Defesa Nacional
EMFA
EMGFA
EMFA
Parlamento Europeu
ISEG
CPLP
Chefe do Centro de Capacitação Tática, Simulação e Certificação

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Mr. Ingo KÖNIG
Ms. Vera GUEORGUIEVAM
Mr. Martin POHL
Mr. Hugo DE OLIVEIRA PINTO
Mr. Lars STEEN NIELSEN
Ms. Moonika KASE
Ms. Satu SUIKKARI-KLEVEN
Ms. Alma NI CHOIGLIGH
Ms. Martine SCHOMMER
Mr. Joaquim MONTEIRO
Ms. Natalia WACHOWIAK-BALECZNA
Mr. Adrian Stefan GEANTA
Ms. Ana ILIC
Ms. Ivana BELCÁKOVÁ
Mr. Pedro MARTINEZ RODRIGUES DE LEMA
Ms. Hilal KÖSE
Mr. Daniel HONG
Mr. Vincent JOHNSON

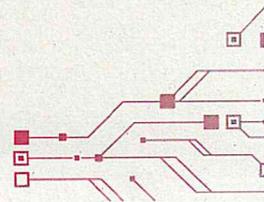
Apostolic Nunciature of the Holy See *Apostolic Nuncio*
Embassy of Austria *Political Assistant*
Embassy of Bulgaria *Diplomat*
Embassy of the Czech Republic *Ambassador*
Embassy of the Czech Republic *Commercial Advisor*
Embassy of Denmark *Ambassador*
Embassy of Estonia *Ambassador*
Embassy of Finland *Ambassador*
Embassy of Ireland *Ambassador*
Embassy of Luxembourg *Ambassador*
Embassy of Luxembourg *Council*
Embassy of Poland *Deputy-Chief of Mission*
Embassy of Romania *Diplomat*
Embassy of Serbia *Ambassador*
Embassy of Slovakia *Diplomat*
Embassy of Spain *Défense Attaché*
Embassy of Türkiye *Diplomat*
Embassy of the United Kingdom *Second Secretary*
Embassy of United States of America *Diplomat*

Staff of Portuguese Parliament

Mr. Albino de AZEVEDO SOARES
Mr. Rui PEREIRA COSTA
Ms. Maria João COSTA
Ms. Rita PINTO FERREIRA

Secretary-General
Deputy Secretary-General
Deputy Secretary-General
Head of the International Relations and Public Relations
and Protocol Directorate
Head of Public Relations and Protocol Division
Adviser International Relations
Adviser International Relations
Adviser International Relations
Adviser International Relations

Ms. Manuela AZÓIA
Ms. Júlia ALMEIDA
Ms. Suzana SANTOS
Mr. Rodrigo KNOPFLI
Ms. Ana GUAPO
Mr. Artur REIS



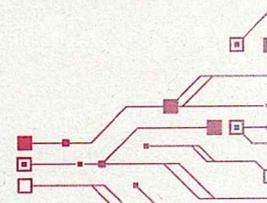
Ms. Josefina GOMES
Ms. Sandra NAVALHO
Ms. Maria AMORIM
Ms. Helena BAPTISTA RODRIGUES
Ms. Paulo FONSECA
Ms. Ana COUTO
Ms. Teresa MARTINS

Adviser International Relations
International Relations Division
International Relations Division
Adviser of the Public Relations and Protocol Division
Adviser of the Public Relations and Protocol Division
Public Relations and Protocol Division
Public Relations and Protocol Division

OSCE PA International Secretariat

Mr. Roberto MONTELLA
Mr. Gustavo PALLARES
Mr. Stephen PAUL
Mr. Marco BONABELLO
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Secretary-General
Deputy Secretary-General
Head of ICT Service and Support Team
Senior Advisor
Senior Advisor
Communications and Press Officer
Senior Advisor





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ANEXO II

Lisbon Conferences of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly on “Security in the Age of Artificial Intelligence”

Senate Chamber

DRAFT AGENDA

As of 17 May

09:30 – 10:00 OPENING SESSION

Paula Cardoso, Head of the Portuguese Delegation to the OSCE PA

Helga Maria Schmid, OSCE Secretary General (video-message)

Pia Kauma, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

José Pedro Aguiar-Branco, President of the Assembleia da República of Portugal

10:00 – 11:30 SESSION I: Understanding Artificial Intelligence and its Impact in the OSCE Region

Arlindo Oliveira, Distinguished Professor of Instituto Superior Técnico (IST), President of INESC

Jean-Marc Rickli, Head of Global and Emerging Risks at the Geneva Center for Security (on-line)

Moderator: **Gudrun Kugler**, Rapporteur of the OSCE PA General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment

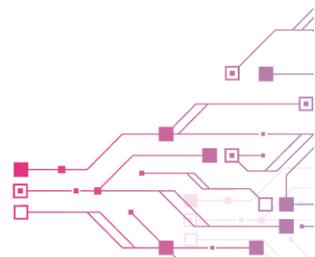
11:30 - 12:00 Family Photo

Coffee break

12:00 - 13:30 SESSION II: Protecting Democracy and Promoting Development Through Artificial Intelligence

Sarah Spiekermann, Chair of the Institute for Information Systems & Society at Vienna University of Economics and Business

Kristian Bartholin, Head of the Council of Europe Digital Development Unit, Secretary to the Committee of Artificial Intelligence



Irene Charalambides, OSCE PA Vice-President and Special Representative on Fighting Corruption

Ricardo Baptista Leite, Chief Executive Officer at *HealthAI – The Global Agency for Responsible AI in Health*

Moderator: **Lucie Potuckova**, Chair of the OSCE PA General Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions

13:30 – 15:00 Lunch hosted by the Assembly of the Republic
Cloister of the Parliament – for all participants

14:15 – 15:00 Free Visit to the Session Chamber (Plenary Hall)

15:00 – 16:30 SESSION III: Regulating Artificial Intelligence - The Role of National Parliaments

Carlos Zorrinho, Member of the European Parliament

Thorhildur Sunna Aevarsdottir, Council of Europe’s Rapporteur for the Opinion on the draft Council of Europe Framework Convention on AI, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

John Whittingdale, Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom to the OSCE PA

Moderator: **Azay Guliyev**, Chair of the OSCE PA General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment

16:30 – 17:00 CLOSING SESSION

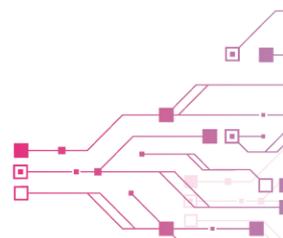
Luís Graça, Deputy Head of the Portuguese Delegation to the OSCE PA

Roberto Montella, Secretary General of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Paulo Rangel, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of Portugal

Marcos Perestrello, Vice-President of the Assembleia da República, Vice-President of the NATO PA

19:30 – 22:00 Dinner hosted by the Portuguese Delegation to OSCE PA
for OSCE PA delegations and keynote speakers





CORTES GENERALES

ANEXO III

Lisbon Conference of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly on “Security in the Age of Artificial Intelligence”

20 May 2024

HIGHLIGHTS



Lisbon, Portugal

Executive Summary

The second Lisbon Conference of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, held on 20 May 2024, brought together around 170 participants, including 70 parliamentarians from 27 OSCE participating States, experts from academia, international organizations, and the private sector to explore the security impact of artificial intelligence (AI) and assess possible regulatory requirements in the OSCE region.

Organized by the Portuguese Parliament (*Assembleia da República*) and co-hosted by the OSCE PA, the conference proved instrumental in enhancing international parliamentary co-operation, promoting a greater understanding among lawmakers of AI, facilitating more harmonized approaches towards its governance, and sharing important lessons learned.

Divided into three thematic sessions, speakers addressed various aspects of AI, including its potential to impact democratic, economic and social processes, the risks it poses to privacy and civil rights, and the necessity for transparent and accountable AI systems. Participants discussed the development of independent monitoring mechanisms, how to best prevent AI misuse, and possible regulatory frameworks that support innovation and development while safeguarding security, democracy and human rights. Overall, participants concurred that AI development and use should be guided by ethical principles, aligned with human rights, subject to the rule of law and placed under human control.

Confirming the important role of legislators in shaping well-balanced regulatory frameworks, the debates underscored the need for comprehensive dialogue, targeted education, and growing digital literacy to prepare societies for an AI-driven future.

Ultimately, the conference built on previous OSCE PA deliberations in this field¹ and set the stage for continued discussions on AI governance and security, with relevant recommendations expected to inform the upcoming [OSCE PA Annual Session in Bucharest](#) (29 June - 3 July 2024).

Security Implications of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence presents several multifaceted security implications that require urgent attention. The rapid advancement of AI technologies introduces threats such as digital manipulation, disinformation, privacy and copyright infringements, as well as the potential for mass job displacement. Autonomous decision-making systems and brain-computer interactions add further complexity, raising ethical and safety concerns. The difficulty in ensuring accountability and transparency of AI algorithms undermines trust in AI systems and the institutions that deploy them.

¹[The Second General Committee Special Debate at OSCE PA Winter Meeting 2024 - “Artificial Intelligence: A Technological Breakthrough with Security Implications”](#); [The CCT Meeting at OSCE PA Winter Meeting 2024 - “Artificial Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism: A Double-edged Sword?”](#)

During the first session of the conference, titled *Understanding Artificial Intelligence and its Impact in the OSCE Region*, participants delved into these threats, emphasizing the challenge of establishing common standards at global, regional, and local levels while balancing innovation with safety. In addition to digital manipulations and disinformation, significant challenges include fraud schemes, copyright violations, and the potential misuse of AI in military operations, including nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

Concerns over the impact of AI on counter-terrorism were also highlighted. Swarming technology, which involves the co-ordination of multiple autonomous entities to achieve a common goal, has the potential to revolutionize the field of terrorism. When combined with weaponized drones, they can be used for co-ordinated attacks with unprecedented precision and scale. Moreover, immersive technologies present new avenues for training terrorists, radicalizing new individuals and conducting propaganda campaigns, which can easily be accessed and used by malicious actors.

However, AI also holds significant potential to enhance global security. During the second session on *Protecting Democracy and Promoting Development Through Artificial Intelligence*, discussions focused on AI's dual role in promoting transparency, accountability, and effective governance while mitigating risks such as corruption and social inequalities.

AI has the potential to lower expertise barriers by enabling non-experts to perform tasks that traditionally required specialized knowledge. Remarkably, AI-driven diagnostic tools in healthcare can analyze medical data with high accuracy, making expert-level healthcare accessible in areas with a shortage of specialists. This democratization of expertise fosters job creation and inclusivity across various sectors, driving economic growth and innovation. However, concerns about job displacement and inequality persist alongside the potential for AI to create new opportunities.

Artificial intelligence can also enhance democracy by making governance more efficient and transparent. It streamlines bureaucratic processes, helps evidence-based policy making and simplifies legal regulations. AI-powered platforms boost citizen engagement by facilitating communication with representatives and promoting more inclusive governance.

Furthermore, AI can both prevent and facilitate serious crime, such as terrorism and corruption. For instance, AI systems can analyze large datasets to detect anomalies and patterns indicative of criminal activities, such as irregular financial transactions or abnormal bidding patterns in public contracts. AI can automate and enforce compliance with regulations, reducing the opportunities for human intervention and manipulation that often lead to corruption. However, it can also facilitate corruption if misused. Corrupt individuals might manipulate algorithms or input biased data to serve their interests. AI can be used to create deepfakes, generate fake news, or automate sophisticated fraudulent schemes, highlighting the need for transparent regulatory frameworks to ensure it serves the public interest rather than increasing existing inequalities.

Several participants stressed that the United States and China are currently the main players in the AI field, with Europe lagging somewhat behind. Concerns were raised regarding the export of AI-driven surveillance systems by China, used to suppress democratic movements. Europe, despite its advanced regulatory frameworks and strong academic institutions, struggles to compete due to fragmented markets and limited investment into AI technologies.

Participants also discussed the potential for AI to increase existing biases and inequalities, emphasizing the importance of ensuring that everyone benefits from AI advancements. They highlighted the disparity in AI development and implementation between the global north and south, stressing the need for inclusive discussions that consider the perspectives and needs of less represented regions. Addressing these disparities is crucial to prevent AI from widening the gap between developed and developing areas and to ensure that the benefits of AI are shared equitably across the globe.

Ultimately, participants concurred that transparent and effective regulatory frameworks are instrumental in ensuring that AI serves, first and foremost, in the interest of the general public and of citizens' security.

Regulatory Efforts and the Role of Parliamentarians

Finding common standards for AI governance that balance innovation with safety is the real challenge. Participants emphasized that regulations should be targeted and well calibrated to promote responsible innovation and economic growth while preventing its misuse by states or private entities. Key principles for AI regulation include respect for human dignity, transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, and privacy protection. AI development, deployment, and use should be guided by ethical principles, aligned with human rights, subject to the rule of law and placed under human control.

In the third session on *Regulating Artificial Intelligence - The Role of National Parliaments*, participants explored the regulatory challenges surrounding AI. While a global agreement on AI regulation represents the ideal scenario, experts agreed that it is currently unrealistic. Instead, regional blocks like the EU should lead the way, maintaining an open dialogue with major AI developers in the United States and China to prevent geopolitical tensions. It is imperative to develop independent monitoring mechanisms and coherent policy frameworks to prevent AI from undermining democratic values and human rights.

The Council of Europe's Framework Convention on AI², the first international treaty in this domain, was highlighted as a significant step towards establishing a comprehensive regulatory framework. Negotiated by the Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAI), this treaty aims to ensure that AI development and use respect human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, thereby emphasizing transparency, accountability, and ethical principles.

Moreover, the EU has recently adopted one of the world's first comprehensive regulations on artificial intelligence. The EU AI Act, enacted in March 2024, aims to ensure the safe,

² The convention was adopted on 17 May 2024 and is scheduled to be signed in September 2024.

transparent, and ethical development and use of AI technologies within the European Union. It categorizes AI systems by risk level, imposing bans and obligations accordingly. Generative AI models like ChatGPT must comply with transparency standards, and AI-generated content must be labeled. Scheduled to be fully applicable over the next 24 months, this Act marks a significant step in ensuring responsible AI development and use among EU member states.

Speakers stressed that the exponential pace of AI advancements requires regulatory approaches that are adequately flexible to quickly adapt to emerging needs. For this reason, digital literacy and education is paramount to prepare individuals for an AI-driven future. Several also stressed that a human-centered and bottom-up approach to AI regulation, ensuring the right for all to benefit from AI advancements, is necessary to harmonize innovation with security needs.

International co-operation is critical in this regard. Participants shared national experiences, highlighting the important role of national parliaments in navigating AI's regulatory complexities. The discussions underscored the necessity of synchronized efforts among key stakeholders to create a cohesive regulatory approach. Disparity in AI development and implementation between the global North and South was also stressed, advocating for more inclusive policies and dialogue.

Finally, participants commended the spearheading efforts of the OSCE PA in addressing the intersection of AI with security, expressing gratitude for the continued focus on this crucial issue. A strong emphasis on artificial intelligence in forthcoming policy guidance to be adopted by the OSCE PA at the 31st Annual Session - such as the draft Resolution of the [General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment](#), as well as the Supplementary Item sponsored by the [Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism](#) titled "AI and the Fight against Terrorism" - stands as a testament to this dedication.

Policy Focus

Key policy recommendations put forth by the conference participants include³:

- Enhance digital literacy among society at large.
- Increase transparency in AI-development and training data models.
- Safeguard copy and privacy rights.
- Enforce stringent data protection standards with effective legal remedies.
- Set-up open, free and dynamic AI-markets.
- Enforce legal accountability of AI.
- Clearly label AI-generated content online.
- Boost the quality and integrity of the data-sets on which AI operates.
- Foresee the possibility to appeal to humans in autonomous decision-making systems.

³ This list is not meant to be exhaustive of all the suggestions which have been voiced during the event, but merely indicative of some of the most frequent proposals.

- Co-operate closely at international level, for instance to regulate the use of AI in military context (e.g. automated weapon systems).
- Regularly monitor AI-related developments, for example through a dedicated Subcommittee under the aegis of the OSCE PA's General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

09:30 – 10:00 OPENING SESSION

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Helga Maria Schmid, OSCE Secretary General (video-message)

Pia Kauma, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

José Pedro Aguiar-Branco, President of the Assembleia da República of Portugal

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Arlindo Oliveira, Distinguished Professor of Instituto Superior Técnico (IST), President of INESC

Jean-Marc Rickli, Head of Global and Emerging Risks at the Geneva Center for Security (on-line)

Moderator: **Gudrun Kugler**, Rapporteur of the OSCE PA General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment

12:00 - 13:30 SESSION II: Protecting Democracy and Promoting Development Through Artificial Intelligence

Sarah Spiekermann, Chair of the Institute for Information Systems & Society at Vienna University of Economics and Business

Kristian Bartholin, Head of the Council of Europe Digital Development Unit, Secretary to the Committee of Artificial Intelligence

Irene Charalambides, OSCE PA Vice-President and Special Representative on Fighting Corruption

Ricardo Baptista Leite, Chief Executive Officer at I-DAIR

Moderator: **Lucie Potuckova**, Chair of the OSCE PA General Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions

15:00 – 16:30 SESSION III: Regulating Artificial Intelligence - The Role of National Parliaments

Carlos Zorrinho, Member of the European Parliament

Thorhildur Sunna Aevardottir, Council of Europe's Rapporteur for the Opinion on the draft Council of Europe Framework Convention on AI, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

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Moderator: **Azay Guliyev**, Chair of the OSCE PA General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment

16:30 – 17:00 CLOSING SESSION

Luís Graça, Deputy Head of the Portuguese Delegation to the OSCE PA

Roberto Montella, Secretary General of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Paulo Rangel, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of Portugal

Marcos Perestrello, Vice-President of the Assembleia da República, Vice-President of the NATO PA

PRESS RELEASE

LISBON, 20 May 2024 – Governments, parliaments, and international organizations must enhance co-operation and develop robust, comprehensive policies to address the multifaceted challenges posed by Artificial Intelligence (AI), said participants today at the 2nd Lisbon Conference of the OSCE PA. Organized by the Portuguese Parliament (Assembleia da República) and co-hosted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the event aimed to raise awareness about AI's profound security implications, facilitate dialogue among policymakers and key stakeholders, as well as to explore effective policy frameworks and international co-operation avenues to mitigate AI-related threats.



Family Photo, Lisbon, 20 May 2024

The conference, titled “Security in the Age of Artificial Intelligence,” brought together around 170 participants, including 70 parliamentarians from 27 OSCE participating States and numerous experts from academia, international bodies, such as the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, and the private sector.

“It is essential that Parliamentarians play a pivotal role in shaping AI policies that strike a balance between innovation and security, guided by ethical principles and democratic processes,” said President Pia Kauma (Finland) in her opening remarks. “AI is a priority within our Assembly,” she added, citing the recent debate of the OSCE PA General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment at the Assembly’s Winter Meeting and the activities and discussions of the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism.

José Pedro Aguiar-Branco, President of the Assembleia da República of Portugal, highlighted the need to stay ahead of AI's rapid advancements. "As profound changes unfold quickly across many domains of our daily lives, it is urgent that parliaments address this issue," he said. "The decision by the OSCE PA to dedicate the second Lisbon conference to 'Security in the Age of Artificial Intelligence' underscores the significance of these questions in fulfilling the core mission of the OSCE: enhancing co-operative security by promoting democratic values, the rule of law, and sustainable development."

The opening session also featured a speech by Head of the Portuguese Delegation to the OSCE PA Paula Cardoso and a prerecorded video-message by Helga Maria Schmid, OSCE Secretary General.

The conference included three main sessions. Chaired by Gudrun Kugler (Austria), Rapporteur of the OSCE PA second committee, the first session delved into the threats stemming from AI, emphasizing the challenge of finding common standards at global, regional, and local levels while balancing innovation with safety. Concerns over digital manipulation, disinformation, privacy and copyright infringements, swarming technology, mass jobs displacement, autonomous decision-making, as well as brain-computer interaction were highlighted, urging the development of mechanisms for independent monitoring and coherent policy-making. Participants emphasized the need for a unified global approach to AI governance.



Lisbon Conference of the OSCE PA, Assembleia da República of Portugal, 20 May 2024

During the second session, chaired by Lucie Potuckova (Czech Republic), Chair of the OSCE PA General Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions,

panellists and participants discussed AI's dual role in enhancing democracy and development while highlighting potential pitfalls. The debate focused on the need for coherent global regulations to prevent misuse of AI and uphold human rights, as seen in the recent Council of Europe's Framework Convention on AI - the first international treaty in this domain. They underscored the importance of transparency, accountability, education, and international co-operation to harness AI's benefits while mitigating risks such as corruption and inequalities. Participants praised the transformative impact of AI on healthcare but also raised concerns about surveillance and ownership, underscoring the need to ensure responsible AI use and safeguard democratic processes

Moderated by Azay Guliyev (Azerbaijan), Chair of the OSCE PA General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment, the last session explored the regulatory challenges surrounding AI. Participants and panellists examined the EU's approach, learnt more about the recently adopted Council of Europe's Convention, and shared national experiences. They highlighted the pivotal role of national parliaments in navigating AI's regulatory complexities, stressing the importance of adopting forward-looking regulations which need to be, and remain, fit-for-purpose in a world which is changing very fast. They advocated for a cohesive global approach, emphasizing the necessity for synchronized efforts among all key stakeholders.

The conference concluded with remarks from Portugal's Minister of State and Foreign Affairs Paulo Rangel, Deputy Head of the Portuguese Delegation to the OSCE PA Luís Graça, Vice-President of the Assembleia da República and Vice-President of the NATO PA Marcos Perestrello and OSCE PA Secretary General Roberto Montella.

Montella highlighted the exceptional track record of the OSCE PA in addressing security implications of AI. "Looking ahead, we must recognize the need for continued dialogue and collaboration on AI-related issues within the OSCE framework, possibly also through the creation of new structures which can continue to explore and offer recommendations in this fast-evolving field," he said.

The Lisbon conference has set the stage for continued discussions at the OSCE PA's upcoming Annual Session in Bucharest, where recommendations in the field of AI governance and security are expected to be adopted.