



## RESOLUTION ON

### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM<sup>1</sup>

1. Emphasizing that terrorism continues to constitute one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and unequivocally condemning all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all of its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable,
2. Reaffirming its solidarity with the victims and survivors of terrorism, offering its heartfelt condolences to their families and to the people and governments that have been targeted,
3. Recalling that States bear the primary responsibility for preventing and countering terrorism, violent extremism, and radicalization that lead to terrorism, while respecting their obligations under applicable domestic and international law, including but not limited to international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, as well as relevant United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions,
4. Stressing the central role of the UN in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, and recalling relevant UN resolutions such as Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1566 (2004),
5. Underscoring that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary to and mutually reinforce effective counter-terrorism measures, and noting the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and counter terrorism,
6. Reaffirming our determination to prevent and counter terrorism through increased international co-operation and by endorsing a whole-of-society approach with the

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<sup>1</sup> This resolution was adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the 31st Annual Session (Bucharest, 29 June to 3 July 2024) as a part of the [Bucharest Declaration and Resolutions](#).

active participation of all relevant international and national actors, as well as local communities, civil society, media, business sector and youth,

7. Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and collaboration in addressing the challenges posed by emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), to counter terrorism more effectively,
8. Recognizing the rapid advancement and widespread adoption of AI technologies globally, and acknowledging the impact of AI on various aspects of society, including security and the fight against terrorism,
9. Deeply concerned about the potential misuse of AI by terrorist organizations and other violent extremists to plan and execute criminal acts, which pose a significant threat to international peace and security,
10. Deeply concerned also by how AI can be abused to spread misinformation and conspiracy theories, including through the creation of realistic deep fake content and voice cloning technologies, targeting vulnerable groups and facilitating online polarisation and radicalization that lead to violent extremism,
11. Welcoming existing efforts by international organizations and OSCE participating States to prevent and counter the misuse of AI for terrorist purposes, including the joint report on *Algorithms and Terrorism: The Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence for Terrorist Purposes*, by the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI),
12. Acknowledging the potential of AI in countering terrorism, including in the prevention of terrorist acts through, for example, advanced data analysis of vast amounts of information, such as financial transaction information or communication data, and identifying patterns that might be indicative of terrorist planning or recruitment efforts, while recognizing associated challenges, such as the ethical implications of AI's autonomous decisions, algorithmic biases and human rights concerns, specifically the right to privacy,
13. Stressing that the development and use of AI must be guided by stringent ethical considerations, governed by democratic processes and be fully subject to human control and the rule of law,
14. Noting the existing efforts by OSCE participating States and international organizations to protect and promote human rights and the rule of law in the deployment of AI technologies for surveillance, monitoring, and intelligence gathering to combat terrorism, for example the Policy Manual *Spotlight on Artificial Intelligence and Freedom of Expression* by the OSCE's Office of the Representative on the Freedom of the Media (RFoM),
15. Acknowledging the critical role of the business sector in the development, deployment and utilisation of AI, and emphasizing the need to create long-term public-private partnerships to effectively prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism,
16. Stressing the critical role of parliamentarians in shaping counter-terrorism policies and legislation, and welcoming the timely efforts of the OSCE PA to shed light and raise awareness around the security implications of AI development, deployment and utilisation, including through a Special Debate on *Artificial Intelligence: A Technological Breakthrough with Security Implications* in the framework of the 23rd Winter Meeting in Vienna (Austria), the 17th Meeting of

the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism (CCT) on *Artificial Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism: A Double-edged Sword?*, and by holding a dedicated OSCE PA Conference on *Security in the Age of Artificial Conference* in Lisbon (Portugal) in May 2024,

17. Commending the commitment of the OSCE PA-CCT to explore trends, share lessons learned and promote policy convergence on counter-terrorism matters, as exemplified during the Official Visit conducted in Türkiye on 5-7 May 2024, the 16th, 17th and 18th Meeting of the CCT held, respectively, in Yerevan (Armenia), Vienna (Austria) and Bucharest (Romania), as well as during the chairing of the 4th and 5th meetings of the Coordination Mechanism of Parliamentary Assemblies on Countering Terrorism, and the co-organizing of the 2nd and 3rd Policy Debates on the Role of Youth in Preventing Radicalization and on the Protection of Soft Targets and Religious Sites, held in Vienna (Austria) and Istanbul (Türkiye), respectively.

#### **The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:**

18. Urges OSCE participating States to enhance their national legal frameworks to regulate the development, deployment, and use of AI technologies to prevent their misuse by terrorists and violent extremists, while ensuring respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, privacy rights and data protection standards, in line with relevant United Nations and European Union standards, such as the recently adopted EU AI Act.
19. Encourages participating States to enact, or strengthen, legislation that criminalizes the development, distribution, or use of AI for terrorist purposes, including the dissemination of terrorist propaganda, recruitment, financing, and coordination of terrorist activities;
20. Calls upon participating States to establish robust oversight mechanisms, including independent regulatory bodies, to monitor the development and deployment of AI technologies, based on different levels of risk, such as the ones introduced by the European Union AI Act, with a particular focus on identifying and mitigating potential threats associated with their misuse for radicalization and terrorist purposes;
21. Recommends participating States to promote research and development of AI-based tools and techniques for detecting, monitoring, and countering terrorist activities, while ensuring transparency, accountability, and adherence to human rights and ethical standards in the design and implementation of such technologies, including its use by law enforcement;
22. Urges participating States to introduce mandatory labelling for all AI-generated, or manipulated, content, as well as for all human interactions with AI systems, aiming to empower users to identify information manipulation, discern the origins of genuine digital content, differentiate it from content generated or altered by artificial intelligence, and enhance media and information literacy;
23. Urges participating States to invest in public education and conduct targeted awareness raising campaigns, especially among youth, to promote media literacy and enhance societal resilience against online polarisation and radicalization leading to violent extremism;
24. Calls on Governments to develop effective public-private partnerships to prevent and counter the misuse of AI for terrorist purposes, including with the aim to enforce greater transparency standards on private developers and investors in relation to AI

training methods and the training data used;

25. Calls upon participating States to strengthen international cooperation and information sharing to combat threats posed by AI-enabled terrorism and violent extremism, including through strategic partnerships with the business sector and civil society;
26. Encourages governments and parliaments to exchange best practices, lessons learned, and technical expertise in regulating and using AI technologies for counterterrorism purposes centered around the respect for human rights and the rule of law through existing multilateral forums, such as the OSCE and its Parliamentary Assembly;
27. Decides that the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism, with the support of the International Secretariat, shall remain seized of this matter and support the implementation of this resolution as appropriate.