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DRAFT RESOLUTION

FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

***“THE ROLE OF THE OSCE IN THE CURRENT SECURITY
ARCHITECTURE: A PARLIAMENTARY PERSPECTIVE”***

**RAPPORTEUR
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BUCHAREST, 29 JUNE – 3 JULY 2024

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Rapporteur: Ms. Gudrun Kugler (Austria)

1. Recalling the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, particularly those on co-operation among OSCE participating States in the economic, scientific, technological and environmental fields, which contribute “to the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole”, as well as to “promote economic and social progress and the improvement of the conditions of life”,
2. Emphasizing the unique role of national parliaments in adopting legislation, exercising oversight, mobilizing resources, promoting public participation, and enhancing cross-regional co-operation to advance economic and environmental security,
3. Recalling the OSCE PA 2023 Vancouver Declaration, which underscores the need for more energy security, green development, and resolute climate action, while also raising awareness around the challenges posed by artificial intelligence, digitalization, and demographic trends in the OSCE region,
4. Underscoring strong support for the work of the Maltese Chairmanship of the OSCE in building critical consensus around pressing second dimension security concerns, the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) in supporting OSCE participating States to implement their economic and environmental commitments, and OSCE field operations in promoting sustainable development, environmental protection, and connectivity across the OSCE region,
5. Welcoming all activities of the Assembly intended to foster economic and environmental security, including, but not limited to, those of the Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine, the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism, and the Ad Hoc Committee on Migration, as well as the relevant Special Representatives,
6. Recognizing that peace is a prerequisite for security, co-operation, and human development, and therefore categorically condemning the Russian Federation’s illegal, unprovoked, and unjustified military invasion of Ukraine with its disastrous humanitarian, socio-economic, and environmental repercussions, which have significantly weakened security, connectivity, and prosperity across the region,

7. Acknowledging in particular the severe environmental impact of the war in Ukraine, including extensive deforestation, pollution, water disruptions, and heavy metal contamination in the food and water chains,
8. Gravely concerned about the deliberate destruction of critical infrastructure in Ukraine, including the Kakhovka Dam, which has led to extensive disruptions in water reservoirs vital for irrigation, the displacement of thousands, and devastating effects on biodiversity,
9. Stressing that such deliberate actions, when perpetrated by belligerents in armed conflicts in the knowledge that such attacks will cause widespread, long-term, and severe damage to the natural environment, qualify as war crimes according to the Statute of the International Criminal Court (art. 8.2.b.iv),
10. Determined to support Ukraine's swift reconstruction and transition towards green energy sources as a means to boost its resilience and geopolitical independence, and stressing the importance of developing a sustainable energy strategy for Ukraine, restoring and upgrading its energy infrastructure, and integrating it with the EU's energy grid for enhanced stability,
11. Underscoring the positive impact of trade, connectivity, and economic integration on peace and stability across the OSCE region, and committing to responsible and sustainable economic development, founded on reasonable use of resources, technological innovation, and access to clean and affordable energy for all,
12. Reiterating that unhindered access to and affordability of energy is a prerequisite for the socio-economic development, social justice, and well-being of our societies, and therefore concerned that several areas within the OSCE region still have limited access to electricity,
13. Confirming the necessity of implementing a green transition that leaves no one behind, that is fair and beneficial for workers, consumers, and competitive for companies and States, to promote more equitable access to natural resources, and to make our economies more resilient, innovative, and competitive,
14. Stressing that both promoting energy security and mitigating climate change are important objectives, and convinced that diversifying energy supplies towards clean energy sources will alleviate energy dependency and thereby also minimize related geopolitical tensions, and emphasizing that also in the transition process energy must become more accessible, resilient, and affordable for all human needs,

15. Gravely concerned about the destabilizing effects of climate change, which acts as a threat multiplier with profound implications for international peace and stability, and which is increasingly disrupting weather systems, impacting national economies, costing lives, and critically affecting the livelihoods of local communities around the world, especially those in the Arctic region and High North,
16. Recognizing the complex links between climate change and conflict, and that climate change is likely to exacerbate the competition for access to natural resources and trigger mass-migratory movements,
17. Determined to address the challenges posed by climate change resolutely through enhanced international co-operation and co-ordination at all levels, which takes into account its differentiated impact on different regions and individuals,
18. Taking note of the outcomes of the first 'global stocktake' at the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), whereby parties recognized, *inter alia*, that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions need to be cut 43% by 2030, compared to 2019 levels, to limit global warming to 1.5°C, and that nations are currently not on track to meet their Paris Agreement goals,
19. Concurring with the conclusions of COP28 concerning the need to transition away from fossil fuels "in a just, orderly and equitable manner", triple the global renewable energy capacity, and double energy efficiency by 2030,
20. Emphasizing the necessity of taking into account the needs of women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by climate change due to various forms of socio-economic inequalities,
21. Welcoming the contribution of the OSCE PA at the 23rd Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols (COP23), and underscoring the need for robust parliamentary engagement to address climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution in the Mediterranean basin and across the OSCE region,
22. Concerned about regional water scarcity and salinization of soil, especially in Central Asia, stemming from the mismanagement of water resources, and highlighting the need for regional co-operation on water management, especially for transboundary rivers and other shared bodies of water, and investment in advanced technology and water management practices,
23. Welcoming the critical contribution of science and technology in offering viable solutions to the many challenges our world is facing, and stressing the importance of a strong and transparent science-policy interface to better

inform critical decisions needed to tackle climate change, promote sustainable development and economic growth, protect the environment and safeguard citizens' health, and the need to foster science diplomacy,

24. Recognizing the vital role that technological advancements and innovation play in the mitigation and control of pollution, including microplastic and nano plastic, such as the development of plastic waste management systems and methods for removing microplastics from bodies of water,
25. Recognizing the positive impact of the rapid digitalization process taking place across the OSCE, but also the risks stemming from the potential exploitation, misuse, or abuse, of new technologies, especially by children and youth, for instance in accessing online pornographic material or generating sexual imagery with AI,
26. Underlining the need to ensure that digitalization leaves no one behind and that all citizens are enabled to take active part in key political, social, economic and cultural developments within their society, including the use of non-digital means,
27. Welcoming the societal and economic benefits of secure, transparent, ethical, and human-centric development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and of corresponding research efforts aimed at strengthening the competitiveness of our economies, boosting good governance, and addressing critical challenges faced by our countries,
28. Concerned by the utilization of AI in a military context, with a special emphasis on lethal autonomous weapons systems, and alarmed by the current opacity of AI decision-making processes, which could lead to biased decision-making,
29. Also concerned by how AI may contribute to the spread of disinformation, through the creation of manipulative and propagandistic content, as well as realistic, yet fake, digital content, and determined to mitigate the potentially negative impact of AI on our democracies and democratic processes, as well as to prevent the misuse of AI in facilitating human rights abuses, such as mass surveillance, discriminatory profiling, restriction of digital freedoms, and infringement of privacy rights,
30. Emphasizing the need for multi-stakeholder, cross-border collaboration among OSCE participating States in the creation of common ethical guidelines and regulatory standards for AI development and deployment, and in continuously monitoring and assessing AI advancements to ensure their safe and beneficial use for all citizens,

31. Welcoming the efforts of the international community to address AI-related challenges and threats in a cohesive and coherent way, including through the regulatory efforts of the European Union and the Council of Europe,
32. Welcoming the contribution of our Assembly to foster greater knowledge around the security impact of AI, 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) and by holding a dedicated OSCE PA Conference on *Security in the Age of Artificial Conference* in Lisbon (Portugal) in May 2024,
33. Reiterating the concern about the demographic decline experienced by many OSCE participating States, which undermines economic prosperity and the future performance of participating States' social security systems,
34. Underscoring the imperative for participating States to actively co-operate to better address the complex range of challenges stemming from the demographic trends through knowledge sharing and investments in so-called longevity medicine,
35. Recognizing migration as a natural human phenomenon and driving force for prosperity and socio-economic development across the OSCE region, as well as the unequal hardship irregular migration poses on some participating States, called "brain drain",

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

36. Urges the Russian Federation to immediately end its illegal, unprovoked and unjustified military invasion of Ukraine, which continues to cause immense human suffering and severely hampers economic and environmental security across the region;
37. Encourages OSCE participating States to contribute with resources and expertise to the reconstruction process of Ukraine with the aim of promoting long-term economic resilience and geopolitical independence, including by transitioning towards green energy sources and by prioritizing reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law, fostering transparent and inclusive government structures, and enhancing market economy;
38. Urges OSCE participating States to recognize and prosecute, in the context of an armed conflict, deliberate belligerent actions causing widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment as war crimes, in accordance with the Statute of the International Criminal Court (art. 8.2.b.iv);
39. Urges participating States to promote socio-economic development and connectivity in the OSCE region with the aim of fostering regional stability

and prosperity, including by empowering women and youth to play an active role at both policymaking and implementation levels;

40. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen the attractiveness of the OSCE region for business and industry, to combat dependency on large, single third-country suppliers, and to ensure self-sufficiency of vital products, including medical appliances and medicines, as well as to prevent de-industrialization by securing competitive energy pricing;
41. Encourages OSCE participating States to diversify access to raw and rare-earth materials, including by developing comprehensive partnerships with supplier countries in Africa aimed, *inter alia*, at strengthening local institutions and infrastructure;
42. Exhorts OSCE participating States to develop and implement pragmatic strategies to ensure an equitable, inclusive, effective and affordable transition to cleaner energy sources, which is key to mitigating climate change and protecting our planet;
43. Urges parliamentarians to ensure that citizens are placed at the core of the energy transition process, and that costs and benefits are distributed evenly throughout society, including through financial support mechanisms and suitable policies;
44. Calls on OSCE participating States to increase their efforts in the protection of the environment, sustainable use of natural resources, conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as to regularly monitor the status of the environment and strengthen efforts aimed at identifying the main causes of environmental degradation, better understanding how the latter affects different public health components;
45. Encourages OSCE participating States to safeguard water as a strategic natural resource which is instrumental in maintaining peace and promoting security and to strengthen co-operation on water management and wastewater treatment;
46. Urges national parliaments to develop effective legislation, regulations, and policies aimed at reducing the production and consumption of plastic products, and promoting the recycling and responsible disposal of plastic waste;
47. Calls on OSCE participating States to keep the focus on the Arctic region and increase their engagement in addressing multiple security threats posed by climate change on Arctic communities, including indigenous people and the global environment;

48. Calls on OSCE participating States, in line with COP28 conclusions, to transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly, and equitable manner, to commit to more ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets covering all greenhouse gases aimed at capping temperature increases at 1.5°C, as set by the Paris Agreement, as well as to take decisive actions towards achieving, at a global scale, a tripling of renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
49. Urges OSCE participating States to adopt ambitious, economy-wide strategies for reaching net-zero emissions and to establish legislative frameworks that underpin a transparent and accountable process for ensuring emissions reductions;
50. Calls on participating States to listen to the concerns of the people, especially farmers, who are worried about their future and livelihood, and to ensure that energy transition and emission reductions do not cause a rise of costs of energy prices, and that the economically challenged will not be left behind;
51. Calls on participating States to co-operate cross-border in disaster relief, enhance common early warning systems, improve hazard mapping, increase capacity for disaster preparedness and response, and set up contingency funds to prepare for the increased frequency of climate related shocks;
52. Calls on OSCE participating States to harness the opportunities offered by science, digitalization and technological innovation to support the green transition, ensure inclusiveness and develop effective, coherent and well-informed responses to the interrelated economic and environmental challenges affecting the region;
53. Invites parliaments to consider appropriate measures aimed at safeguarding minors from potentially harmful online content, such as pornography, and excessive exposure to new technologies and applications, such as smartphones and social media platforms, including by introducing mandatory school classes aimed at fostering a responsible use of all digital appliances and pondering partial bans in institutions of minors;
54. Exhorts parliaments to ensure that all citizens are enabled to take active part in key political, social, economic, and cultural developments within their society through equal access opportunities to, *inter alia*, information, complaint procedures, and payment options, both on-line and offline;
55. Calls on participating States to keep abreast of developments in the field of new technologies – and in particular of AI – and ensure that citizens' security and well-being remain at the core of all relevant efforts;

56. Urges participating States to establish clear quality standards and guidelines for risk management and accuracy of AI systems, especially in sensitive areas where decisions related to personnel, medical care, education, or similar, are made;
57. Invites governments to negotiate a new legally binding treaty regulating the use AI in armed conflicts in view of safeguarding the principles of humanity, distinction between civilians and combatants, proportionality and military necessity in order to protect human dignity, personal freedoms and human rights;
58. Urges participating States to introduce mandatory labelling for all AI-generated, or manipulated content, as well as for all human interactions with AI systems;
59. Demands more transparency from private developers and investors on training methods and the training data used, and calls on the establishment of norms of transparency for the deployment of AI systems;
60. Calls on the OSCE to look more closely at the security impact of AI and promote co-operation among participating States, and recommends the establishment of a new Ad Hoc Committee on AI within the OSCE PA and to allocate necessary funding for such a committee in order to continuously monitor developments and propose policy measures to address emerging technological security challenges;
61. Calls on OSCE participating States to promote effective, sustainable, and human-rights compliant migration governance, ensure comprehensive border security, and address the socio-economic and environmental drivers of migration and displacement, especially war and climate change;
62. Calls on OSCE participating States to engage in multinational co-operation to safeguard the integrity of the international asylum system, including by preventing irregular and uncontrolled migratory flows;
63. Calls on OSCE participating States to alleviate the impact of the ongoing demographic transition process by promoting infrastructural changes in depopulated areas as well as adopting innovative family support measures;
64. Calls on OSCE Parliaments to promote welfare policies and public investments that are longevity-oriented by reforming public healthcare systems, fostering age-inclusive labour markets and businesses, achieving resilient pension systems, and prioritizing research, development and accessibility of longevity-enhancing technologies and treatments;
65. Encourages the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment of the OSCE PA to continue raising awareness

and providing an open platform to share knowledge, engage with the scientific and business community, and foster policy convergence around key economic and environmental security challenges;

66. Encourages the OSCE PA International Secretariat to continue engaging in goal-oriented co-operation with the OSCE executive structures in Vienna and throughout the region, as well as with other international organizations, to promote economic and environmental security in line with relevant OSCE PA resolutions.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE ON
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the DRAFT RESOLUTION

[Set out text of Amendment here:]

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