

Report of the OSCE PA Special Representative on *Artificial Intelligence*

Reporting period: September 2025 – June 2026

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Special Representative on **Artificial Intelligence**



FOREWORD

A mandate created at a pivotal moment

“When I was appointed Special Representative on Artificial Intelligence in September 2025, I was conscious that this mandate had been created at a pivotal moment. Artificial intelligence is rapidly transforming public policy, with implications for security, democratic governance, economic development, scientific innovation, and the way citizens access and share information”

For parliamentarians, understanding these changes is an essential part of ensuring that technological progress remains aligned with our democratic principles and shared values.

Throughout this reporting period, I have engaged with parliamentarians, OSCE executive structures, international organisations, researchers, civil society, and private-sector stakeholders. These exchanges have confirmed both the extraordinary potential of AI and the need for stronger parliamentary engagement on its opportunities and challenges.

A recurring theme has been the **importance of governance**. As AI systems increasingly shape information flows, public services, and economic opportunities, questions of transparency, accountability, and respect for fundamental rights become ever more significant. **Innovation must be accompanied by public trust and effective democratic oversight.**

Artificial intelligence is also reshaping the information environment in which our democracies operate. While it can expand access to knowledge and participation, it can also be exploited to amplify disinformation and undermine confidence in democratic institutions. Strengthening parliamentary understanding of these developments and promoting exchanges of experience across participating States will be essential.

At the same time, the benefits of AI should be accessible to all. Investment in digital skills, education, and innovation can help ensure that technological change creates opportunities rather than new forms of exclusion, particularly for younger generations.

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly is uniquely placed to contribute to these discussions through parliamentary diplomacy, dialogue, and the exchange of good practices. I hope this report, which provides an overview of activities undertaken during the reporting period and identifies emerging priorities, will contribute to our collective efforts to ensure that artificial intelligence strengthens our societies, protects our values, and benefits citizens across the OSCE area.



Federica Onori

Special Representative on Artificial Intelligence · OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

SECTION 2

Activities of the Special Representative

During the reporting period, activities undertaken under the mandate focused on establishing the foundations for structured parliamentary engagement on artificial intelligence across the OSCE area. Particular emphasis was placed on three interrelated objectives: strengthening institutional cooperation within the OSCE framework, promoting parliamentary engagement on AI-related issues, and fostering dialogue with experts and stakeholders from across the broader AI ecosystem.



OSCE Institutional Engagement

An important element of the reporting period focused on establishing the mandate within the wider OSCE framework and developing working relationships with relevant institutions and interlocutors engaged on issues related to artificial intelligence and emerging technologies.

A key milestone in these efforts was the **visit to Vienna in January 2026**, which provided an opportunity to engage directly with OSCE institutions, experts, and practitioners working on issues related to artificial intelligence and emerging technologies.



Engagements with OSCE executive structures included consultations with the **Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA)**, the **Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)**, the **Transnational Threats Department (TTD)**, and the **External Co-operation Section**. These exchanges contributed to a broader understanding of how AI-related issues are being addressed across different areas of the OSCE's work and helped identify areas of common interest and potential cooperation.

The reporting period also included exchanges with representatives of participating States, including **Poland**, **Slovenia**, and **Italy**, some of whom were actively engaged in OSCE discussions and initiatives relevant to artificial intelligence and emerging technologies. Engagement with the **Swiss OSCE Chairpersonship** took place on several occasions throughout the reporting period, helping ensure awareness of Chairpersonship priorities and identify opportunities for cooperation where relevant.

Building on the Office's ongoing work concerning artificial intelligence and digital platforms, a joint parliamentary consultation on Artificial Intelligence, Media Freedom and Freedom of Expression was launched.

SECTION 2 – ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

As part of this initiative, a questionnaire was circulated to all OSCE PA delegations to gather parliamentarians' perspectives on emerging policy challenges, legislative approaches, and areas of concern. The findings of the consultation will inform a dedicated **side event** during the OSCE PA Annual Session in The Hague in July 2026.

Additional exchanges took place with the **Elections Department of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)**, as well as with representatives of the **Republic of Korea** in its capacity as an OSCE Asian Partner for Co-operation. Given the Republic of Korea's significant engagement in the field of artificial intelligence, the exchange provided valuable insights into broader developments relating to AI governance and emerging technologies.

Collectively, these engagements helped establish institutional relationships, identify areas of common interest, and ensure complementarity between parliamentary engagement and the work of OSCE institutions and executive structures.

Within the Parliamentary Assembly, efforts focused on raising awareness of the mandate, establishing channels for cooperation, and identifying opportunities to integrate AI-related considerations into existing parliamentary activities and discussions.



Parliamentary Outreach and International Engagement

Promoting parliamentary engagement on artificial intelligence constituted a central objective throughout the reporting period.

The **Winter Meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly** in February 2026 represented an important milestone in this regard. The Special Representative addressed all three General Committees as well as the Standing Committee, introducing AI-related considerations into discussions concerning security, economic affairs, democratic governance, media freedom, human rights, and electoral integrity. These interventions reflected the **cross-dimensional nature of artificial intelligence** and its growing relevance across the OSCE's comprehensive security framework.

The Special Representative participated in the **OSCE PA School Dialogue initiative in Montenegro**, focused on strengthening youth resilience to online risks. Discussions highlighted the opportunities and challenges associated with digital technologies, as well as the importance of digital literacy and critical thinking among younger generations.



SECTION 2 – ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Given the global nature of artificial intelligence and the fact that many policy discussions concerning its governance take place beyond the OSCE area, engagement with inter-parliamentary initiatives and international forums formed an important component of the mandate.

This included participation in activities organised by the **Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)**, engagement with the **Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)**, including exchanges with the IPU Secretariat and participation in AI-related discussions. It also included contributions to the discussions organized within the framework of the **United Nations Internet Governance Forum (IGF)** process and hosted in connection with the **European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG)**. These engagements provided opportunities to contribute parliamentary perspectives to broader international discussions while helping to ensure that developments, emerging trends, and policy debates taking place in other forums could inform future work within the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.



Engagement with Academia, Civil Society, the Private Sector and Experts

Engagement with experts and stakeholders working directly on artificial intelligence formed an important part of the mandate. Given the rapid pace of technological change and the broad range of issues affected by AI, particular importance was attached to maintaining regular exchanges with researchers, practitioners, civil society representatives, and private-sector actors.

These engagements took place through expert **consultations**, **university exchanges**, **policy discussions**, and **multistakeholder events**. They provided opportunities to discuss developments in artificial intelligence, emerging governance approaches, technological innovation, and the growing role of AI across different sectors of society.

Particular attention was devoted to engagement with universities and research institutions in **Denmark**, **Austria**, **Italy**, and elsewhere, including discussions on AI governance, emerging technologies, and the growing use of artificial intelligence in scientific research. Exchanges also took place with **Ukrainian experts and stakeholders** working on issues related to resilience, governance, and technological innovation.

These activities helped ensure that work undertaken under the mandate remained informed by a broad range of expertise and practical experience, while also contributing to the development of a network of contacts that may support future parliamentary engagement on artificial intelligence.

SECTION 3

Key Observations

1 AI is Increasingly Relevant Across All OSCE Dimensions

Artificial intelligence is no longer a specialised technology issue. It is increasingly influencing many of the topics already being addressed across the OSCE area, including security, democratic governance, media freedom, human rights, economic development, and scientific innovation.

As AI continues to affect a growing number of policy areas, traditional institutional and thematic boundaries are becoming less distinct. This highlights the need to consider the implications of AI across all areas of the OSCE's work rather than treating it as a stand-alone technology issue.

2 AI Governance Remains Fragmented

Artificial intelligence is increasingly being discussed across a wide range of institutions, policy communities, and stakeholder groups. Governments, international organisations, academia, industry, civil society, and technical experts are all examining AI-related opportunities and challenges, often from different perspectives and within different mandates.

This fragmentation reflects the breadth of AI's impact, but it can also make it more difficult to maintain a comprehensive understanding of developments and emerging challenges. Greater coordination and awareness across institutional and policy communities may therefore become increasingly important as AI-related issues continue to evolve.

3 Parliamentary Understanding and Oversight Remain a Priority

Interest among parliamentarians in the opportunities and challenges associated with artificial intelligence continues to grow. However, the rapid evolution, complexity, and technical nature of AI-related developments, combined with the fragmented nature of many policy discussions, can make it difficult for policymakers to develop the knowledge and understanding needed for effective legislation, public policy, and democratic oversight.

Strengthening parliamentary understanding of artificial intelligence and its implications therefore remains an important priority. As AI increasingly affects legislation and public policy across a wide range of sectors, parliamentarians will be called upon to evaluate emerging risks and opportunities, consider appropriate governance responses, and exercise effective democratic oversight.

SECTION 3 – KEY OBSERVATIONS

4 Human Accountability and Democratic Oversight Remain Central

The growing use of artificial intelligence raises important questions about who remains responsible for decisions, actions, and outcomes. While AI can support and inform decision-making, responsibility and accountability ultimately remain human. As AI technologies become increasingly integrated into public and private life, ensuring appropriate oversight, transparency, and accountability will remain important.

At the same time, technological innovation should remain anchored in democratic principles, respect for human rights, human dignity, and the rule of law, particularly where AI may affect individual rights, democratic processes, public services, security, and societal resilience.

5 Multistakeholder Cooperation and Evidence-Based Policymaking are Essential

Artificial intelligence is developing at a pace and scale that makes it difficult for any single actor or institution to fully understand all of its implications. The technology increasingly affects issues that span multiple policy areas and require expertise from a wide range of disciplines.

As a result, effective responses to AI-related opportunities and challenges increasingly depend on cooperation among policymakers, researchers, technical experts, civil society, international organisations, and the private sector. Drawing on diverse perspectives and evidence-based analysis can help ensure that policy discussions and legislative responses remain informed, balanced, and responsive to both technological developments and broader societal considerations.

CONCLUSION

Looking ahead

Artificial intelligence is already reshaping many aspects of our societies, economies, and democracies, and its importance will only continue to grow. Parliamentarians have an important role to play in ensuring that technological innovation serves people, strengthens democratic institutions, and remains consistent with our shared values. I look forward to continuing this work through dialogue, cooperation, and engagement with colleagues and stakeholders across the OSCE area.

ANNEX 1

Chronological Overview of Activities

The following provides a non-exhaustive overview of activities undertaken by the OSCE PA Special Representative on Artificial Intelligence during the reporting period. Activities included parliamentary engagement, institutional dialogue, international conferences, public outreach, and cooperation with OSCE structures, international organisations, academia, and civil society.

OCTOBER 2025

- ④ **Coordination Meeting of OSCE PA Special Representatives and Chairs of Ad Hoc Committees**
Online · 13 October 2025
Institutional coordination
- ④ **OSCE PA Second General Committee Coordination Meeting**
Online · 29 October 2025
Institutional coordination

NOVEMBER 2025

- ④ **OSCE PA Autumn Meeting**
Istanbul, Türkiye · 17–19 November 2025
Parliamentary engagement
- ④ **Exchange with the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities on AI-related issues**
Istanbul, Türkiye · 18 November 2025
OSCE institutional engagement

DECEMBER 2025

- ④ **IPU Webinar: Navigating Health Misinformation in the Age of AI**
Online · 8 December 2025
International parliamentary dialogue
- ④ **Participation in Parliamentary Discussions on AI at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)**
London, United Kingdom · 15–16 December 2025
Inter-parliamentary engagement

JANUARY 2026

- ④ **Statement on the Protection of Women and Children from AI-Enabled Abuse**
21 January 2026
Public statement
- ④ **Institutional Consultations with OSCE Executive Structures on AI-Related Issues**
Vienna, Austria · 26–27 January 2026
OSCE institutional engagement

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FEBRUARY 2026

- ① **Participation in the Conference on the Changing Information Ecosystem and Artificial Intelligence**
Rome, Italy · 18 February 2026
Expert engagement
- ① **OSCE PA Winter Meeting — interventions on AI across all three General Committees**
Vienna, Austria · 19–20 February 2026
Parliamentary engagement
- ① **Meeting with the Head of ODIHR Elections Department on AI and Electoral Integrity**
Vienna, Austria · 20 February 2026
OSCE institutional engagement
- ① **Meeting with Representatives of the Republic of Korea on AI Governance and Interregional Dialogue**
Vienna, Austria · 20 February 2026
Bilateral / interregional engagement
- ① **Meetings with Ukrainian Experts on Artificial Intelligence and National Resilience**
Kyiv, Ukraine · 24 February 2026
Bilateral / expert engagement

MARCH – APRIL 2026

- ① **Participation in the Second OSCE PA School Dialogue on Youth Resilience to Online Risks**
Podgorica and Cetinje, Montenegro · 22–25 March 2026
Youth / parliamentary outreach
- ① **Participation in the Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Sustainable Development**
Pescara, Italy · 30 March 2026
Expert engagement
- ① **Launch of the OSCE PA–RFoM Parliamentary Consultation on AI, Media Freedom and Freedom of Expression**
Online · March–April 2026
Joint parliamentary initiative
- ① **Participation in the OSCE PA Bureau Meeting**
Copenhagen, Denmark · 27 April 2026
Parliamentary engagement
- ① **Academic and Policy Dialogue in Copenhagen on AI Governance and Human Rights**
Copenhagen, Denmark · 28 April 2026
Academic / expert engagement

ANNEX 1

MAY – JUNE 2026

- ① **Meeting with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) on AI-Related Parliamentary Cooperation**
Rome, Italy · 14 May 2026
Inter-parliamentary engagement
- ① **Statement on Pope Leo XIV's Encyclical on Artificial Intelligence**
25 May 2026
Public statement
- ① **Participation in the IGF Parliamentary Track and European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG)**
Brussels, Belgium · 26 May 2026
International parliamentary engagement
- ① **Participation in University of Copenhagen Annual Research Day on Research with Societal Impact**
Copenhagen, Denmark · 19 June 2026
Academic / expert engagement

Institutional

Parliamentary

Inter-parliamentary / Bilateral

Academic / Expert

Public statement

ANNEX 2

Biography and Mandate



Federica Onori (Italy)

OSCE PA Special Representative on AI · Appointed September 2025

OSCE PA President Pere Joan Pons (Spain) appointed Federica Onori (Italy) the Special Representative on Artificial Intelligence in September 2025. Tasked with coordinating with relevant OSCE PA bodies and engaging with other international stakeholders, the Special Representative will track developments in artificial intelligence and propose relevant policies and guidelines to address challenges and leverage the tools provided by AI to enhance security.

Federica Onori is an Italian MP, elected to the Chamber of Deputies in October 2022. She serves as Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and is a member of the Italian delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, where she also holds the role of Vice-Chair of the Young Parliamentarians Network. She is active in international initiatives, including the IMF–World Bank Global Young MP Initiative and the UNITE Parliamentary Network for Global Health. She holds a PhD in Statistics from Sapienza University of Rome and previously worked as a statistical assistant at the European Commission.

Mandate

- Examine the implications of artificial intelligence for security, human rights and governance in the OSCE region.
- Promote parliamentary dialogue on AI governance, ethics and regulation.
- Liaise with relevant stakeholders on AI policy development and implementation.
- Monitor AI-related developments and their impact on democratic institutions.
- Advise the President on AI-related challenges and opportunities for the OSCE PA.