



PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE BLACK SEA ECONOMIC COOPERATION
PABSEC

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Doc.: GA66/LC66/REC205/25

RECOMMENDATION 206/2025*

“Artificial Intelligence for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in the BSEC Region - Legal Aspects”

1. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC) notes that Artificial Intelligence (AI) stands among the most transformative forces of the XXI century, profoundly affecting economic, political, social, and legal systems. AI is increasingly penetrating key sectors, including healthcare, education, transport, energy, and communication, generating broad opportunities for modernisation, enhanced competitiveness, and sustainable growth. At the same time, the rapid development of AI entails complex challenges for the protection of human rights, the preservation of democratic accountability, and the promotion of social justice. To ensure that AI serves as a catalyst for inclusive and stable development, rather than a source of destabilisation, adaptive legal and regulatory frameworks should be established. Such frameworks must provide an appropriate balance between fostering innovation and safeguarding constitutional principles, human dignity and fundamental human rights.

2. The PABSEC acknowledges that AI rests on five interrelated pillars: data, algorithms, computing power, cloud infrastructure, and human oversight. Each of these pillars presents complex legal, ethical, and governance challenges that require clear and enforceable regulation. Key issues such as data ownership and privacy, algorithmic fairness, the sovereignty of digital infrastructure, equitable access to technological resources, and the imperative of democratic oversight underscore the urgent necessity for coherent and comprehensive regulatory frameworks. Moreover, the prospect of emerging Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) and Artificial Superintelligence (ASI) highlights the pressing need to develop governance systems capable of addressing technologies that may surpass human capacities and fundamentally transform the structure of the society.

3. The Assembly recalls its previous Report and Recommendation 193/2023 “National Strategies in the Field of Artificial Intelligence in the BSEC Member States” and reaffirms its strong commitment to fostering regional cooperation in this important field. The PABSEC underscores that development and effective implementation of robust standards for the responsible use of artificial intelligence, with full consideration of its potential social risks, remain a top priority for policymakers in the BSEC Region. It is essential to

Assembly’s debate on 25 November 2025 (see Doc. GA66/LC66/REP/25, Report of the Committee for Legal Affairs and International cooperation discussed on 24 October 2025 in Borjomi, Georgia; Rapporteur: Mr. Petar Kanev, Member of the Committee (Bulgaria).

The text was adopted at the General Assembly in Sofia on 25 November 2025

establish clear accountability mechanisms, ensure the safety and reliability of AI systems, and guarantee the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of all stakeholders. Artificial intelligence should serve to enhance the quality of life, stimulate innovation, and create new opportunities, while ensuring security, transparency, and strict adherence to human rights.

4. The PABSEC underlines that the principal challenges of AI governance remain complex, multifaceted and deeply interconnected. These include gaps in liability regimes, unresolved issues of intellectual property, risks associated with data misuse and violations of privacy, the inherent unpredictability of autonomous systems, and the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to cyberattacks. In addition, the growing concentration of AI resources in the hands of a few corporations, the potential disruption of labor markets, and the risk of manipulating democratic processes through disinformation and microtargeting further complicate the task of effective AI governance. Unless these issues are addressed in a timely and coordinated manner, they may exacerbate social and economic inequalities, erode public trust, and threaten social cohesion in the BSEC region.

5. The Assembly stresses that, despite the risks associated with Artificial Intelligence (AI), this technology holds considerable potential for stimulating socio-economic development and making substantial contributions to global economic growth, while also accelerating progress toward the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). When responsibly managed, AI can support efforts to combat climate change, enhance the efficiency of justice systems, improve the quality of healthcare, broaden access to inclusive education, and promote transparency and accountability in both the public and private sectors. To fully realize these benefits, Member States must ensure that technological progress is closely aligned with the principles of sustainability and inclusiveness. AI strategies and policies should be embedded within broader national reform agendas, ensuring that innovation contributes to economic and social objectives in a balanced and equitable manner.

6. The PABSEC welcomes the continue efforts of the BSEC Member States to elaborate comprehensive strategies, policies, and legislation on Artificial Intelligence, while noting that level of preparedness remains uneven due to differences in socio-economic development and institutional capacities. Governments across the region are increasingly integrating AI into broader agendas of economic modernization, digital transformation, scientific research and innovation, defence, and social policy. National approaches place particular emphasis on building sustainable innovation ecosystems, establishing centres of excellence, supporting SMEs and start-ups, and integrating AI into educational systems and workforce development. They also prioritize the modernisation of public administration, the strengthening research capacity, and investment in digital infrastructure, underlining the need for reliable, transparent, and secure AI that serves both economic competitiveness and social inclusiveness.

7. The PABSEC underscores the role of parliaments in ensuring democratic legitimacy in AI governance. Parliaments are responsible for establishing legal frameworks that protect fundamental rights and public interests, while maintaining continuous oversight of executive actions. By fostering transparency, accountability, and broad public dialogue, parliaments can ensure that AI development remains anchored in constitutional principles and democratic values, thereby strengthening public trust and ensuring a fair distribution of the benefits of technological progress within society.

8. The PABSEC welcomes the efforts undertaken by the BSEC Member States at the international level within the framework of the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and other relevant bodies, as well as through bilateral and regional forms of cooperation. The Assembly stresses that further strengthening of cooperation is essential to ensure the safe and responsible development of AI governance systems capable of

effectively addressing the global challenges and accelerating the achievement of sustainable socio-economic development. In this regard, it is necessary to enhance the role of both the BSEC and the PABSEC in leveraging the potential of multilateral cooperation in the field of AI, within their respective mandates.

9. Therefore, the Assembly recommends that the Parliaments and Governments of the BSEC Member States:

- i. develop and improve* comprehensive legislation on artificial intelligence, covering liability, data governance, privacy, cybersecurity, intellectual property and ethical oversight, in compliance with constitutional values and international law;
- ii. elaborate* and periodically *update* a national strategy on Artificial Intelligence, ensuring clear accountability and responsibility for its effective implementation;
- iii. develop* effective mechanisms for implementing national AI strategies through coordinated interaction among public authorities and other stakeholders;
- iv. ensure* regular monitoring of the implementation of AI strategies, assessing their social, ethical and economic impacts, and reviewing proposals for their adjustment as necessary;
- v. establish* clear liability regimes guaranteeing fair compensation for damage caused by AI systems, with appropriately allocation of responsibilities among developers, operators and users;
- vi. improve* legislation on data protection and privacy, incorporating safeguards for cross-border data transfers and accountability;
- vii. introduce* regulations governing intellectual property rights for the works created with the assistance of AI, ensuring balance between incentives for innovation and fairness toward human creators;
- viii. strengthen* cybersecurity and protect digital sovereignty by developing secure infrastructure and resilient data systems;
- ix. require* risk and safety assessments for high-risk AI systems used in healthcare, education, justice, public administration and critical infrastructure;
- x. ensure* inclusiveness and equality by embedding accessibility standards in AI systems by default, with particular attention to persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups;
- xi. update* labour legislation and support large-scale programmes for reskilling, retraining and lifelong learning to safeguard workers' rights;
- xii. encourage* public–private partnerships in the development and deployment of AI, provided that mandatory guarantees of transparency, accountability and respect for the public interest are ensured;
- xiii. promote* scientific research aimed at forecasting the evolution of AI, including Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) and Artificial Superintelligence (ASI), as well as assessing their social and ethical implications;
- xiv. stimulate* investment in scientific research and innovation in the field of AI, including incentives for SMEs and start-ups;
- xv. raise public awareness* of the opportunities and risks associated with AI, fostering a culture of responsible, transparent and trustworthy use;

xvi. encourage the exchange of experience and best practices in the field of artificial intelligence within the BSEC region;

xvii. consider the establishment of a BSEC Working Group on AI Regulation and Governance;

xviii. consider establishing a Regional Council on Artificial Intelligence Ethics aimed to elaborate common ethical guidance and monitor the societal impacts of AI in the region;

xix. develop regional early-warning and rapid-response mechanisms to address cross-border risks, including algorithmic bias, disinformation, cybersecurity incidents and other harmful uses of AI;

xx. support the creation of regional innovation ecosystems, including research centers and joint training programmes;

xxi. encourage cooperation with international organisations to align ethical and legal frameworks, exchange best practices and foster collaboration;

xxii. align national and regional AI strategies with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring that technological progress contributes to sustainable development, equality and inclusive growth.

10. The Assembly invites the BSEC Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to consider this Recommendation.