AI REPORT

Kosovo High-Level Summit on:

Artificial Intelligence, Counter-Terrorism, and National Security

Organized by

American Center For Combating Extremism and Terrorism (ACCET)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Kosovo, as a young democracy in Southeastern Europe, faces unique challenges and opportunities in adapting artificial intelligence (AI) for national security and counterterrorism efforts. The country's strategic location, evolving security landscape, and aspirations for Euro-Atlantic integration make the responsible implementation of AI technologies particularly crucial for its national security apparatus.

The historic nature of this summit was emphasized throughout the proceedings. As OSCE's Edward Anderson noted, "This is a historical event..." This first-ever high-level discussion of AI in Kosovo's security sector represents a crucial step in the country's technological and security evolution, bringing together diverse stakeholders to address emerging challenges in the digital age.

KOSOVO'S CURRENT SECURITY LANDSCAPE

Kosovo has made significant strides in developing its security infrastructure since independence, with the Kosovo Police and other law enforcement agencies demonstrating increasing sophistication in their approach to national security challenges. As highlighted by Minister of Internal Affairs Xhelal Sveçla during the summit, the ministry has recently developed two comprehensive strategic documents: the National Strategy Against Terrorism and the National Strategy of Cybersecurity. These frameworks align with European Union agendas and strategic partnerships, emphasizing both human capacity building and infrastructure enhancement.

The country's security services are actively refining their capabilities in digital investigation, with the Counter-Terrorism Directorate completing specialized training in online investigations. Additionally, Kosovo is in the process of operationalizing its Cybersecurity Agency, marking a significant step forward in its institutional capacity to address emerging threats. However, as noted by security expert Besa Kabashi-Ramaj at the summit, Kosovo faces resource constraints that necessitate smart management of its national security sector, particularly in implementing new technologies.

EMERGING AI-RELATED CHALLENGES SPECIFIC TO KOSOVO

Kosovo faces several distinct challenges in incorporating AI into its security framework:

1. **Resource Constraints**: As a developing economy, Kosovo must carefully balance investments in AI capabilities with other security priorities. This requires strategic decision-making about where and how to implement AI solutions most effectively.
2. **Data Integration:** Currently, Kosovo's institutions possess significant data, but it exists in disconnected silos. The challenge lies in consolidating this information while transitioning from analog to digital systems, as emphasized by security experts during the summit.
3. **Technical Infrastructure:** The need to develop robust technical infrastructure capable of supporting AI implementations while ensuring cybersecurity presents both financial and technical challenges.
4. **Human Capacity:** There is an urgent need to develop specialized expertise in AI within Kosovo's security sector, requiring significant investment in training and education.
5. **Misinformation and Disinformation:** The summit highlighted growing concerns about AI-enabled misinformation and disinformation campaigns. As noted in the discussions, social media platforms are increasingly being used to spread harmful ideologies, and AI technology can amplify these threats. The challenge of detecting and countering AI-

generated false content while maintaining democratic freedoms requires particular attention in Kosovo's security strategy. As OSCE's Irfan Saeed emphasized, "Facebook, telegram and other platforms are increasingly being used to spread harmful ideologies, and we must ensure that our capabilities to track and mitigate these threats continue." This challenge is particularly acute given the rapid evolution of AI-generated content and the need for sophisticated detection and response capabilities.

SUMMIT OBJECTIVES AND PARTICIPANTS

The American Center for Combating Extremism and Terrorism (ACCET), in partnership with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, convened the country's first high-level summit on AI in counterterrorism and national security on October 15, 2024. The summit brought together nearly 50 experts representing:

- Government Institutions:
  - Ministry of Internal Affairs
  - Kosovo Police
  - Parliament of Kosovo
  - State Prosecutor's Office
- International Organizations:
  - European Union
  - United Nations
  - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
  - American Center for Combating Extremism and Terrorism (ACCET)
- Civil Society and Private Sector:
  - Academic institutions
  - Technology companies
  - Security think tanks
  - Non-governmental organizations

The summit's primary objectives were to:

1. Assess Kosovo's current capabilities and readiness for AI implementation in security operations
2. Identify specific challenges and opportunities in the Kosovo context
3. Develop practical recommendations for responsible AI integration in counterterrorism efforts
4. Foster partnerships between government agencies, international organizations, and the private sector

5. Align Kosovo's AI security initiatives with European standards and best practices

Through intensive discussions and expert presentations, including insights from former U.S. House Homeland Security Advisor Scott Bates, OSCE Anti-Terrorism Unit Head Irfan Saeed, and Director, Department for Security and Public Safety, OSCE Mission in Kosovo Edward Anderson, the summit marked a crucial first step in developing Kosovo's approach to AI in national security. The discussions emphasized the need for regional cooperation, public-private partnerships, and careful consideration of both opportunities and risks in implementing AI technologies for security purposes.

2. CURRENT STATE OF AI IN KOSOVO'S SECURITY SECTOR

2.1 EXISTING CAPABILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Kosovo's security sector demonstrates an emerging awareness of AI's potential in counterterrorism but currently maintains limited AI-specific capabilities. As highlighted during the summit by Minister Sveçla, Kosovo has begun laying the groundwork for AI integration through recent strategic initiatives, particularly the National Strategy of Cybersecurity and the

National Strategy Against Terrorism. However, the country's AI readiness faces several critical challenges:

- **Data Management:** While Kosovo's institutions possess significant data assets, these remain largely fragmented across different agencies and systems. As noted by security expert Besa Kabashi-Ramaj during the summit, "Our institutions already are in possession of lots of data, but they are bits and pieces disjointed. We still have not consolidated our institutions, and definitely we're not consolidated between analog and digital."
- **Institutional Framework:** The ongoing establishment of the Cybersecurity Agency represents progress in creating necessary institutional structures, though specific AI governance frameworks remain in early stages of development.

TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The current technical infrastructure supporting Kosovo's security sector presents both opportunities and limitations:

1. Digital Systems
    - Existing digital investigation capabilities within the Counter-Terrorism Directorate
    - Basic data collection and analysis systems
    - Limited but growing cybersecurity infrastructure

2. Infrastructure Gaps
    - Need for enhanced data storage and processing capabilities
    - Limited AI-specific hardware and software resources
    - Insufficient secure communication networks for AI deployment

HUMAN CAPACITY

The development of human capacity in AI-related security operations remains a critical challenge for Kosovo. Current capabilities include:

1. Specialized Units
    - Counter-Terrorism Directorate staff trained in digital investigations
    - Emerging cybersecurity expertise within law enforcement
    - Limited number of AI specialists within security agencies
2. Training Needs
    - Significant gap in AI-specific technical expertise

- Need for enhanced data analysis capabilities
- Limited experience in AI-driven security operations

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING

The summit highlighted a critical gap in public understanding of AI technologies and their implications for security. While awareness of AI is growing globally, comprehension of its practical applications and impacts remains limited. As ACCET Vice President Dwaine Lee noted, the summit provided an "opportunity to come together and think through what this new, emerging issue of artificial intelligence really means for us."

Research indicates that while most people have heard of AI, significantly fewer can identify its real-world applications or understand its implications for security and society. This knowledge gap presents both challenges and opportunities for Kosovo's security sector:

Challenges:

- Limited public understanding of AI capabilities and limitations
- Potential resistance to AI implementation due to misconceptions
- Trust deficit between technology developers, security agencies, and the public

Opportunities:

- Growing interest in AI provides a foundation for public education
- Potential to build trust through transparent communication
- Opportunity to engage citizens in discussions about AI's role in security

This understanding gap underscores the importance of the summit's later recommendations on educational innovation and capacity building (see sections 4.6 and 4.7), particularly the need for comprehensive public awareness campaigns and community engagement programs.

2.2 REGIONAL SECURITY CONTEXT

CROSS-BORDER CHALLENGES

Kosovo faces several cross-border challenges that impact its AI implementation in security:

1. Transnational Threats
    - Regional extremist networks

- Cyber threats from state and non-state actors
- Cross-border organized crime

2. Information Sharing
   - Limited regional mechanisms for real-time threat information sharing
   - Technical barriers to cross-border data exchange
   - Need for standardized protocols for AI-driven intelligence sharing

REGIONAL COOPERATION OPPORTUNITIES

The summit identified several promising areas for regional cooperation in AI-driven security:

1. Information Sharing Initiatives
   - Potential for shared AI-powered threat detection systems
   - Opportunities for joint training programs
   - Collaborative research and development projects

2. Resource Optimization
   - Shared technical infrastructure possibilities
   - Joint procurement opportunities
   - Combined training and capacity building programs

ALIGNMENT WITH EU SECURITY FRAMEWORKS

Kosovo's efforts to integrate AI into its security sector must align with European Union frameworks and standards:

1. Legal and Regulatory Alignment
   - Compliance with EU AI Act requirements
   - Alignment with EU data protection standards
   - Integration with EU security cooperation mechanisms

2. Technical Standards
    - Adoption of EU cybersecurity frameworks
    - Compliance with EU AI technical specifications
    - Integration with EU-wide security systems and databases

3. Operational Integration
    - Coordination with EU law enforcement agencies
    - Participation in EU-wide security initiatives
    - Alignment with EU counterterrorism strategies

The assessment of Kosovo's current AI capabilities in the security sector reveals significant potential for growth while highlighting important areas requiring immediate attention and investment. As emphasized during the summit by OSCE's Edward Anderson, the challenge lies in developing these capabilities while maintaining appropriate oversight and alignment with democratic values: "The opposition works at a speed that's dynamic... coupled with something really incredible that slows us down - that's rule of law."

3. KEY FINDINGS

3.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

CURRENT GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

Kosovo's governance framework for AI in security operations is in a critical development phase, marked by recent strategic initiatives but requiring significant enhancement. As Minister of Internal Affairs Xhelal Sveçla emphasized during the summit, "We have developed two comprehensive strategic documents last year: the National Strategy Against Terrorism and the National Strategy of Cybersecurity." These documents establish a foundation for AI integration while aligning with European Union agendas and strategic partnerships.

The establishment of the Cybersecurity Agency represents a significant step forward in institutional capacity building. However, as security expert Besa Kabashi-Ramaj noted during the summit, "We are a very young country. We have limited capabilities, financially and otherwise. So we have to act smart." This observation underscores the need for strategic resource allocation and institutional coordination.

The current institutional landscape is characterized by:

1. A nascent regulatory framework that, while promising, requires further development to address AI-specific challenges
2. Limited coordination mechanisms between security agencies, resulting in fragmented approaches to AI implementation
3. The absence of dedicated AI oversight bodies, creating potential gaps in governance and accountability
4. Unclear delineation of responsibilities among agencies regarding AI deployment and management

POLICY GAPS

The summit revealed significant policy gaps that must be addressed for effective AI integration in Kosovo's security sector. OSCE's Irfan Saeed emphasized that "while artificial intelligence enhances the capacity of governments to protect national security, it must not come at the expense of fundamental freedoms." This perspective highlights the critical need for balanced policy development.

Key policy gaps include:

AI-SPECIFIC LEGISLATION

The absence of a comprehensive AI governance framework poses significant challenges for security agencies. As highlighted during the summit discussions, Kosovo needs:

- Specific regulations governing AI use in security operations, particularly regarding surveillance and data collection
- Clear protocols for inter-agency data sharing and AI system integration
- Guidelines for AI procurement and deployment in security contexts

ETHICAL GUIDELINES

The summit emphasized the critical importance of establishing robust ethical frameworks for AI deployment. OSCE's Edward Anderson noted the challenge of balancing speed with accountability: "The opposition works at a speed that's dynamic... coupled with something really incredible that slows us down - that's rule of law." This observation underscores the need for:

- Comprehensive frameworks for ethical AI deployment in security operations
- Robust risk assessment protocols for AI systems

- Clear guidelines for AI decision-making in high-stakes security contexts

INTEGRATION CHALLENGES

Kosovo faces significant technical and organizational challenges in integrating AI into its security infrastructure. These challenges require a coordinated approach to overcome existing barriers while maintaining operational effectiveness.

TECHNICAL INTEGRATION

The current technical landscape is characterized by fragmented IT systems and limited interoperability between agencies. As discussed during the summit, Kosovo's security agencies possess significant data, but as Kabashi-Ramaj noted, "they are bits and pieces disjointed. We still have not consolidated our institutions, and definitely we're not consolidated between analog and digital."

3.2 CAPACITY AND RESOURCE NEEDS

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

The summit highlighted critical technical needs that must be addressed for successful AI integration in Kosovo's security sector. As ACCET Vice President Dwaine Lee emphasized, "This is about finding the right ways, the right tools, using the right people, the right resources to protect our children and our children's children." This observation underscores the importance of building robust technical capabilities while maintaining focus on practical security outcomes.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Kosovo's current infrastructure requires significant enhancement to support advanced AI capabilities. The summit discussions revealed several critical needs:

1. **Data Processing and Storage:** Current systems lack the capacity for processing the vast amounts of data required for effective AI operations. As highlighted during the summit, Kosovo's security agencies need:
    - Enhanced data processing capabilities that can handle real-time analysis
    - Secure cloud computing infrastructure aligned with EU standards
    - Advanced analytics platforms capable of processing multiple data streams simultaneously

2. **System Integration:** The fragmented nature of existing systems poses a significant challenge. As noted by security experts during the summit, Kosovo requires:
    - Unified data management systems that can coordinate information across agencies
    - Interoperable security platforms that facilitate real-time information sharing
    - Advanced analytical capabilities that can process diverse data formats

TRAINING AND EDUCATION NEEDS

The summit emphasized the critical importance of human capacity building in Kosovo's security sector. Scott Bates, former U.S. House Homeland Security Advisor, stressed that "we need to develop our digital talent to meet those needs and build private sector partnerships." This requires a comprehensive approach to training and education.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

The need for specialized technical training emerged as a critical theme during the summit. Required areas of expertise include:

- Advanced AI systems operation and maintenance

- Sophisticated data analysis and interpretation skills
- Comprehensive cybersecurity expertise, particularly in AI-specific vulnerabilities
- Practical experience with AI-driven security tools and platforms

STRATEGIC EDUCATION

Beyond technical skills, the summit highlighted the need for strategic education among security personnel. As OSCE's Irfan Saeed noted, "Parallel efforts to increase the use of artificial intelligence in counterterrorism, we are also treating the aspects related to human rights with increased caution." Key areas for strategic education include:

- AI ethics and governance principles
- Risk assessment and management frameworks
- Policy development and implementation strategies
- Understanding of legal and ethical implications of AI in security operations

Resource Constraints Kosovo faces significant resource constraints in implementing AI solutions for security operations. These limitations require careful prioritization and strategic allocation of available resources.

3.3 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

The summit highlighted the critical importance of public-private partnerships in advancing Kosovo's AI capabilities in the security sector. As Scott Bates emphasized, "The private sector invests much more money in the development of AI than governments do, and the benefit that we have in the West is that those companies are mostly in our nations and like to work with agencies that adhere to the rule of law."

CURRENT STATE OF COLLABORATION

Existing public-private partnerships in Kosovo's security sector show promise but remain underdeveloped. The summit revealed that current collaboration is characterized by:

- Ad hoc consulting arrangements lacking long-term strategic focus
- Limited private sector engagement in security technology development
- Informal information sharing mechanisms that could benefit from formalization

PRIVATE SECTOR CAPABILITIES

The summit identified significant untapped potential in Kosovo's private sector that could benefit security operations. As Besa Kabashi-Ramaj noted, "Strategic partnerships and public-private partnerships are key. We can't really antagonize the private sector, because the private sector is where the most advanced research development components lie."

Key private sector capabilities include:

1. Technical Expertise
    - Advanced AI development capabilities that could be adapted for security applications
    - Sophisticated cybersecurity solutions already in use in the commercial sector
    - Data analytics expertise that could enhance threat detection and analysis

2. Infrastructure Resources
    - Existing cloud computing resources that could be leveraged for security operations
    - Advanced analytics platforms that could be adapted for security applications
    - Training facilities and educational resources that could support capacity building

AREAS FOR ENHANCED COOPERATION

The summit identified several promising areas for expanded public-private collaboration. As Edward Anderson from OSCE noted, "There's a determination that has to happen with this for us in the OSCE, it's a whole mission approach." Key areas for enhanced cooperation include:

1. Technology Development
    - Joint AI solution development specifically tailored to Kosovo's security needs
    - Shared research and development initiatives that leverage both public and private expertise
    - Technical infrastructure development projects that benefit both sectors

- Capacity Building
    - Comprehensive training programs that combine public and private sector expertise
    - Knowledge transfer initiatives that bring private sector innovation to security applications
    - Technical support services that ensure sustainable operation of AI systems

These findings underscore the need for a coordinated approach to AI implementation in Kosovo's security sector, combining institutional development, capacity building, and enhanced public-private partnerships. The success of these initiatives will depend on careful attention to resource constraints while maximizing available opportunities for collaboration and growth.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The inaugural Kosovo AI, Counterterrorism, and National Security Summit produced several concrete recommendations for advancing the country's AI capabilities in national security while maintaining democratic values and rule of law. These recommendations emerged from intensive discussions among security professionals, policymakers, and international experts, reflecting both Kosovo's unique challenges and global best practices.

4.1 DATA INTEGRATION AND MANAGEMENT

A central theme emerging from the summit was the urgent need to consolidate and better manage Kosovo's security data. As emphasized during summit discussions, Kosovo's security institutions face significant challenges in data integration and management, with information scattered across various agencies and platforms. Summit participants emphasized that addressing these data challenges is not merely a technical issue but a fundamental prerequisite for effective AI implementation in security operations.

Key recommendations include:

1. CENTRALIZED DATA ARCHITECTURE

The summit emphasized the need for a unified approach to data management across Kosovo's security sector:

- Creation of a unified data entry point for security agencies to ensure consistent data collection and storage
- Implementation of standardized data formats aligned with EU standards to facilitate regional cooperation
- Development of secure data sharing protocols that balance operational needs with privacy protection
- Establishment of clear data governance frameworks to ensure accountability and proper data handling

2. REAL-TIME ANALYTICS CAPABILITIES

Participants stressed the importance of developing advanced analytical capabilities:

- Deployment of AI-powered analysis tools capable of processing multiple data streams simultaneously
- Enhancement of predictive capabilities through machine learning algorithms
- Integration of threat detection systems across agencies
- Development of early warning systems based on AI-driven data analysis
- Implementation of quality control measures to ensure data accuracy and reliability

4.2 INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

The summit highlighted the need for better coordination among Kosovo's security institutions. The Minister highlighted Kosovo's recent progress in developing national strategies for both terrorism and cybersecurity, creating a foundation for future coordination efforts. Participants

emphasized that successful AI implementation requires unprecedented levels of institutional cooperation and coordination.

Recommended actions include:

1. CREATION OF AN AI SECURITY TASK FORCE

The summit proposed establishing a dedicated task force with:

- Representatives from all relevant security agencies to ensure comprehensive coverage
- Clear mandate for AI implementation with defined objectives and timelines
- Direct reporting line to senior leadership to ensure swift decision-making
- Authority to coordinate across agencies and resolve inter-agency challenges
- Regular review and assessment mechanisms to track progress

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF CLEAR PROTOCOLS

Participants emphasized the need for standardized procedures:

- Standard operating procedures for AI deployment that align with international best practices
- Inter-agency communication mechanisms with defined channels and responsibilities
- Emergency response frameworks that incorporate AI capabilities
- Clear guidelines for data sharing and system integration
- Regular testing and updating of protocols to ensure effectiveness

4.3 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

Scott Bates emphasized that "the private sector invests much more money in the development of AI than governments do," highlighting the critical importance of public-private collaboration. As Kabashi-Ramaj noted, "Strategic partnerships and public-private partnerships are key... the private sector is where the most advanced research development components lie." The summit identified specific mechanisms to leverage private sector expertise while maintaining appropriate security controls.

Recommendations include:

1. FORMAL PARTNERSHIP MECHANISMS

The summit emphasized structured approaches to collaboration:

- Creation of structured collaboration frameworks with clear roles and responsibilities
- Joint development initiatives focused on specific security challenges
- Shared research programs with defined objectives and deliverables
- Development of security protocols for private sector engagement

- Establishment of regular coordination meetings between public and private stakeholders
- Creation of rapid response mechanisms for emerging threats

2. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER PROGRAMS

Participants identified specific programs to facilitate expertise sharing:

- Technical training partnerships leveraging private sector experience
- Expert exchange programs between security agencies and technology companies
- Joint innovation projects targeting specific security challenges
- Mentorship programs pairing experienced practitioners with emerging professionals
- Regular technology workshops and knowledge-sharing sessions
- Development of joint research initiatives

4.4 REGIONAL SECURITY COOPERATION

The summit emphasized the importance of regional cooperation in addressing AI-enabled security challenges. As OSCE's Edward Anderson noted, "We have to build capacity... to give tools that allow rule of law in a speed and time that allows our agency to be effective." Participants stressed that regional threats require regional solutions.

Key recommendations include:

1. INFORMATION SHARING NETWORKS

The summit proposed comprehensive information sharing mechanisms:

- Establishment of secure regional platforms for real-time information exchange
- Development of standardized protocols aligned with EU frameworks
- Creation of joint analysis capabilities across regional partners
- Implementation of secure communication channels
- Regular regional threat assessments and analysis
- Development of shared early warning systems

2. COLLABORATIVE SECURITY INITIATIVES

Participants emphasized the need for practical cooperation:

- Joint training programs involving regional partners
- Shared threat assessment mechanisms with standardized methodologies
- Coordinated response protocols for cross-border threats
- Regular regional exercises and simulations
- Development of joint capabilities and resources
- Creation of regional centers of excellence

4.5 ETHICAL FRAMEWORK AND OVERSIGHT

The OSCE representative stressed the importance of maintaining a careful balance between enhanced security capabilities and the protection of civil liberties. The summit emphasized that effective oversight is crucial for maintaining public trust and ensuring responsible AI deployment.

Recommendations include:

1. AI ETHICS COMMITTEE

Participants proposed a robust oversight structure:

- Independent oversight body with clear authority and resources
- Multi-stakeholder representation including civil society
- Clear mandate and authority to review AI implementations
- Regular ethical assessments of AI systems
- Power to halt or modify AI deployments that raise ethical concerns
- Regular public reporting requirements

2. TRANSPARENCY MECHANISMS

The summit emphasized the importance of accountability:

- Regular public reporting on AI use in security operations
- Parliamentary oversight with defined reporting requirements
- Independent audits by qualified external bodies
- Clear processes for addressing ethical concerns
- Public consultation mechanisms
- Regular stakeholder engagement sessions

4.6 CAPACITY BUILDING

The summit identified human capacity as a critical factor in successful AI implementation. As Irfan Saeed noted, "It's incumbent upon you... to ensure that we are learning, we are evolving, and we are growing in our understanding." Participants emphasized that technical capacity must be built across all levels of the security sector.

Key recommendations include:

1. TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

The summit proposed comprehensive training initiatives:

- AI systems operation training for security personnel
- Advanced data analysis capabilities development
- Cybersecurity expertise enhancement programs
- Practical hands-on training with AI systems
- Regular skills assessment and updating
- Development of technical certification programs

2. STRATEGIC EDUCATION

Participants emphasized the need for broader understanding:

- AI governance principles training for leadership
- Ethics and compliance education programs
- Risk assessment methodologies training
- Policy development workshops
- Strategic planning sessions

4.7 EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

The summit emphasized the critical importance of educating the next generation about AI and its implications for security. An academic participant stressed the need for a comprehensive educational approach, where all institutions - from government to academia - must work together to ensure young people understand both the potential and risks of AI technology. The participant emphasized that this education should include practical exposure to AI systems and a clear understanding of security challenges.

Key recommendations include:

1. ACADEMIC INTEGRATION

The summit proposed comprehensive educational initiatives:

- Incorporation of AI security awareness into university curricula
- Development of specialized AI security programs at educational institutions
- Creation of research partnerships between security agencies and universities
- Establishment of AI security research centers
- Development of practical training laboratories
- Creation of student internship programs

2. YOUTH ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Participants emphasized the importance of early engagement:

- Development of AI literacy programs targeting young people
- Creation of mentorship opportunities in security technology
- Establishment of youth-focused innovation initiatives
- Organization of AI security competitions and challenges
- Development of youth advisory councils
- Creation of educational outreach programs

3. PUBLIC EDUCATION

The summit stressed the importance of broader public awareness:

- Development of public awareness campaigns about AI security
- Creation of community engagement programs

- Implementation of digital literacy initiatives
- Organization of public forums and discussions
- Development of accessible educational materials
- Regular community outreach events

These expanded recommendations reflect the summit's emphasis on building a comprehensive, ethically-sound approach to AI in Kosovo's security sector. They acknowledge both the urgent need for enhanced capabilities and the importance of maintaining democratic values and human rights in the deployment of AI technologies. The recommendations provide a detailed roadmap for implementation while remaining flexible enough to adapt to changing circumstances and emerging challenges.

5. CONCLUSION

The inaugural Kosovo AI, Counterterrorism, and National Security Summit of October 2024 marked a pivotal moment in Kosovo's approach to national security in the digital age. As emphasized by OSCE's Edward Anderson, this "historical event" brought together an unprecedented gathering of security professionals, policymakers, international partners, and technology experts to chart a course for Kosovo's integration of AI into its counterterrorism and security frameworks.

The summit revealed both significant challenges and promising opportunities. As Minister of Internal Affairs Xhelal Sveçla highlighted, Kosovo has already begun laying the groundwork through comprehensive strategic documents addressing terrorism and cybersecurity. Summit participants acknowledged Kosovo's status as an emerging democracy with finite resources, emphasizing the need for strategic and efficient implementation of AI technologies.

Several key insights emerged from the discussions:

First, the critical importance of data integration and management. Kosovo's security institutions possess significant data assets, but as repeatedly emphasized during the summit, these remain fragmented across agencies. The consolidation and effective management of this data will be fundamental to successful AI implementation.

Second, the essential role of public-private partnerships. As Scott Bates emphasized, "The private sector invests much more money in the development of AI than governments do." Kosovo's security sector must leverage these private sector capabilities while maintaining appropriate oversight and security protocols.

Third, the imperative of regional cooperation. In an interconnected world, Kosovo's security challenges do not stop at its borders. The summit highlighted numerous opportunities for regional collaboration, from shared training programs to joint threat assessment mechanisms.

Fourth, the fundamental importance of ethical considerations and human rights. As Irfan Saeed stressed, "While artificial intelligence enhances the capacity of governments to protect national security, it must not come at the expense of fundamental freedoms." This balance between security effectiveness and democratic values must remain central to Kosovo's AI implementation strategy.

Looking ahead, the success of Kosovo's AI integration into its security framework will depend on several critical factors:

- The development of robust institutional frameworks and governance structures
- Sustained investment in human capacity building and technical infrastructure
- Effective collaboration between public and private sectors
- Strong regional partnerships and international cooperation
- Unwavering commitment to ethical principles and human rights

The summit has provided a clear roadmap for moving forward, but as Edward Anderson noted, success will require "a tailored approach of what you actually need." Kosovo must build on this momentum while remaining mindful of its unique context and constraints.

As ACCET Vice President Dwaine Lee emphasized, "This is about finding the right ways, the right tools, using the right people, the right resources to protect our children and our children's children." The summit represents not an end point but the beginning of a crucial journey toward enhanced security capabilities in the age of artificial intelligence. The path forward will require sustained commitment, careful planning, and continued collaboration among all stakeholders.

The success of this initiative will be measured not just in technical achievements but in Kosovo's ability to enhance its security capabilities while strengthening its democratic institutions and protecting fundamental rights. As the country moves forward with implementing these recommendations, it must maintain the delicate balance between leveraging AI's potential and ensuring its responsible deployment in service of national security.

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