



# "Artificial Intelligence and Information Security: Prospects for Ukraine-NATO Cooperation"

## Round table discussion

05 December 2025, 12:00 – 13:30

European Economic and Social Committee - Rue Van Maerlant building (VMA),  
Rue Van Maerlant 2, Brussels

This expert discussion explores the growing impact of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies on the information security landscape. We will look into both the opportunities and the risks posed by tools such as large language models and other AI applications. As the general public, journalists, students and professionals increasingly rely on platforms like ChatGPT and Copilot, and as initiatives such as the Russian Pravda network attempt to influence model outputs while deepfakes become an everyday occurrence, the implications for information security and for cooperation between NATO and Ukraine require careful assessment.

This event aims to put into focus rapidly evolving challenges, many of which are actively used by Russia and China. The event will bring together stakeholders and specialists for an open exchange on lessons learned and emerging trends. Participants will consider practical approaches and forward-looking perspectives for strengthening cooperation between NATO and Ukraine in the fields of artificial intelligence and information security.

### 12:00-12:05 – Welcoming interventions

- **Olga Chyzhova**, Head of Brussels Office, Foreign Policy Council “Ukrainian Prism”

### 12:05-13:10 – Expert panel

**Moderator: Dr Hanna Shelest**, Director for Security Programs, Foreign Policy Council “Ukrainian Prism”

- **Dr Yuriy Vdovenko**, Senior Expert, Foreign Policy Council “Ukrainian Prism”
- **Robin El Kady**, Data Team Lead and Data Scientist, Office of Strategic Communications (OSC), NATO
- **Dr Bartłomiej Gajos**, Senior Research Fellow, Mieroszewski Center
- **Ihor Samokhodskyi**, founder of the Policy Genome, head of the ICT sector at the Better Regulation Delivery Office

### 13:10-13:30 – Q&A and Conclusions

#### Discussion points:

1. Do Ukraine and NATO view the challenges posed by artificial intelligence in a similar way, or are there notable differences in their perspectives?
2. To what extent can large language models contribute to information security risks and the spread of disinformation? Do different models provide different answers to the same questions about NATO, the war between Ukraine and Russia, or Ukraine’s Euro-Atlantic integration?
3. How can the experiences of Ukraine and NATO in strategic communications and information security be combined to support deeper cooperation and the development of shared rules of engagement?