G7 Parliamentary Summit – Working lunch (September 11, 2026)

The Challenges of Artificial Intelligence (AI):

How Can We Best Equip Our Parliaments?

The development of AI has numerous implications for the functioning of parliaments:

- **For parliamentarians**, AI can help improve the conditions under which they carry out their day-to-day role as legislators (assisting with the drafting of legislation and amendments) as well as their role in monitoring the government (processing public data, analysing and summarising reports);
- **For parliamentary administrations**, AI can help modernise departments in terms of the efficiency, accessibility and transparency of parliamentary work (transcription, translation, subtitling and summarising of debates; processing legislative texts and amendments; documentary research; strengthening cybersecurity).

These opportunities for modernising Parliaments can also help **to rebuild connections with citizens** allowing them to become more closely involved in the political process through new tools for citizen participation.

Nonetheless, AI systems may also pose risks to the proper functioning of Parliaments:

- **From a democratic perspective**, AI can facilitate the spread of false or misleading information, foreign interference, the polarisation of public debate and online violence, particularly gender-based violence. Its use in Parliaments can also weaken the role of human responsibility in political decision-making, can undermine the integrity of public debate and can erode the trust of citizens in Parliament.
- **Within Parliaments themselves**, several issues must be managed: algorithmic biases that exacerbate existing inequalities and discrimination; the protection of sensitive data; cybersecurity; strategic dependence on foreign private or state actors; a lack of transparency in decision-making processes as well as transformations in certain professions.

Against this backdrop, the Speakers of the G7 Assemblies are called upon to consider and implement measures **that ensure the responsible and controlled use of AI in parliamentary work in a manner consistent with democratic values:**

- Do your Parliaments have an **AI strategy or policy framework** in place? Does it apply to parliamentarians? To staff? To administrative services?

- How can we support **the informed and responsible use of AI by parliamentarians**, particularly with regard to data confidentiality, the risks of algorithmic bias and foreign interference?

- What initiatives and pilot schemes have already been implemented in your Assemblies **to improve day-to-day legislative work through the use of AI** (transcription, translation, cybersecurity, documentary research, legislative functions such as drafting bills and amendments)?

- How can we guarantee **transparency for citizens** and ensure that political accountability always remains with human decision-makers when AI tools are used in parliamentary work?

- Are there any **uses of AI that should be prohibited** in parliamentary work?

- How can **parliamentary diplomacy** make a meaningful contribution to the debate on AI? Would an initiative at the level of the G7 Parliamentary Group be worthwhile?