

Transforming Parliaments webinar series: AI use case maps for parliaments



Inter-Parliamentary Union
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Key takeaways

In September 2025, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) organized a webinar to help parliaments navigate the rapidly expanding – and, at times, overwhelming – potential for artificial intelligence (AI) applications in parliamentary settings. The event, which explored how use case mapping is becoming an essential tool for managing AI strategically and systematically, featured speakers from the Parliament of Austria, the House of Commons of Canada and the German Bundestag, and brought together over 90 participants from 27 national parliaments or chambers.

Resources:

- [Video of the webinar](#)
- [IPU Innovation Tracker](#)
 - [Prioritizing AI use cases at the German Bundestag](#)
 - [The AI journey of the House of Commons of Canada](#)
- [Use cases for AI in parliaments](#)
- [Transforming Parliaments webinar series](#)

The challenge: Managing the proliferation of AI use cases

At a time when parliaments worldwide are facing an influx of AI possibilities, user demands and technological hype, Mr. Martin Kamprath from the German Bundestag highlighted one particular challenge: the fact that stakeholders vary greatly in their understanding of AI capabilities, which can make communication difficult. “If you speak with someone else about AI technologies and how to implement them in your parliament, you sometimes feel like you are [speaking] different languages,” he explained. This communication gap creates confusion about what is possible, what is needed, and how to prioritize investments effectively.

Meanwhile, Ms. Victoria Lindia from the House of Commons of Canada described a different challenge. She explained that, as her team had collected a “vast number” of AI use cases through consultations with MPs and parliamentary staff, the issue had become not merely one

of identifying opportunities, but of creating a coherent framework for evaluating, selecting and implementing these potential use cases.

Three approaches to use case mapping

German Bundestag: The comprehensive mapping model

The German Bundestag has developed the [AI Cloverleaf Model](#) to map use cases, identifying up to 180 potential applications across three core parliamentary domains:

- **Legislative work:** Parliament's primary, public-facing functions
- **Support services:** Information services including archives and research, as well as international collaboration
- **Internal administration:** Human-resources, procurement and communication processes

This approach breaks down complex processes into individual tasks, i.e. the level at which AI technologies actually create impact. Using digital whiteboards and mind-mapping tools, the team has created a visual framework that helps different departments understand the potential of AI while identifying overlapping needs across organizational units.

The system allows for the collaborative collection of ideas while maintaining structure through categorization by domain, activity field and specific tasks, allowing investment decisions to be made on the basis of shared use cases rather than isolated departmental requests.

House of Commons of Canada: The portfolio management approach

The House of Commons of Canada treats AI use cases as part of its broader IT portfolio management process, focusing on reuse and standardization. The methodology follows three key phases:

1. **Intake and processing:** Ideas come from consultations and workshops, as well as from observations of existing “bring-your-own-AI” practices across the organization. Requests are aggregated and more automated intake processes are developed.
2. **Sorting and decision-making:** Use cases are categorized to identify patterns. Conversations are then held to clarify true business needs versus perceived technical solutions. A scoring methodology is used to evaluate complexity, priority, timeline, organizational value and number of users.

3. **Solution matching:** Existing solutions are deployed quickly where possible, while new requirements enter a prioritization process based on scoring criteria.

Mr. Christopher Henry emphasized that this approach helped “visualize value and explain to colleagues and stakeholders ... how to best prioritize and ... funnel demand” when resources were scarce.

Parliament of Austria: The collaborative evolution strategy

The Parliament of Austria has taken a collaborative approach, working with other public institutions to create an AI register that documents solutions and experiences across government organizations. Mr. Peter Reichstädter explained that his parliament was focusing initially on speech-to-text implementation – using proven technologies such as Whisper – before moving towards more complex applications and a comprehensive portal for AI services over time.

This approach emphasizes gradual evolution and a focus on helping users recognize similar solutions that might address their problems, which in turn fosters cross-team collaboration.

Key principles for successful use case management

The following success principles can be deduced from the collective experiences of these parliaments:

- **Start with people and culture:** Representatives of all three parliaments emphasized that technology followed culture, not the other way around. Mr. Kamprath shared the following advice: “Do not overemphasize, in the first place, the technology, the data protection issues ... but rather maybe start with the employees, start with the culture.”
- **Focus on business problems, not technology solutions:** Ms. Lindia noted that many use case requests seemed to be unique until they were categorized, at which point they revealed common underlying needs: “You’re asking for this; but truly, when it boils down [to it], you’re looking for a research tool or a forecasting tool.”
- **Build systematic evaluation frameworks:** All three approaches include structured evaluation methods: the collaborative assessment process in Austria, the scoring methodology in Canada, and visual mapping in Germany. These frameworks prevent ad hoc decision-making and ensure consistent prioritization.
- **Prioritize reuse and standardization:** In Canada, the emphasis on reuse results in “faster deployment, reduced development costs, and standardization on certain tools”. This approach actively combats technical debt accumulation – a critical concern as AI tools proliferate rapidly.

- **Plan for continuous learning:** Mr. Reichstädter emphasized “sharing and learning” as essential principles, while Mr. Henry described his parliament’s people-first approach as one built on the fundamental mission of public-service organizations.
- **Integrate compliance from the start:** While legal frameworks vary by jurisdiction, all three parliaments have incorporated security and data-protection considerations into their selection processes, including data classification, quality assurance, and appropriate tool selection based on information sensitivity.

Ensuring democratic enhancement

Use case mapping not only contributes to efficient resource management, but also enhances parliament’s capacity to serve citizens effectively. By systematically identifying where AI can add value, parliaments can allocate limited resources to initiatives that genuinely improve service delivery, access to information, and democratic participation.

The experiences of the Parliament of Austria, the House of Commons of Canada and the German Bundestag demonstrate that successful AI implementation in parliamentary settings requires the balancing of technological possibilities with organizational realities, regulatory requirements and business needs. A use case map provides a structured framework, ensuring that these complex decisions are made systematically rather than reactively.

As parliaments worldwide face similar resource constraints and growing demand for digital services, these structured approaches to use case management offer practical pathways forward.

The key insight across all three presentations was clear: technology serves democracy best when business needs and organizational culture drive the selection and implementation process. The future of AI in parliamentary settings lies not in implementing every possible use case, but in thoughtfully selecting those that genuinely enhance the capacity of democratic institutions to serve their constituents effectively and efficiently.

This document was prepared on the basis of the IPU webinar [Transforming Parliaments: AI use case maps for parliaments](#), held on 22 September 2025. The webinar was jointly organized with the European Parliament. More information about the IPU’s work on AI and about the Transforming Parliaments series can be found on the [IPU website](#).