



Caribbean AI Workshop

Report

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ANGUILLA
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



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Workshop Partners



UNESCO

UNESCO was the official Workshop partner and co-facilitator of the programme.



ANGUILLA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Workshop was graciously hosted by the Anguilla House of Assembly.



ANGUILLA MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES, HOUSING, INFORMATION, TECHNOLOGY AND E GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The Workshop was hosted in partnership with the Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, Housing, Information, Technology and E-Government Services.



PARLAMERICAS

As a Workshop partner, ParlAmericas supported the programme through use of their regional network and expertise.

About the Programme

The Caribbean AI Workshop was delivered in partnership with UNESCO, ParlAmericas, and the National Assembly and Government of Anguilla. This programme brought together parliamentarians from across the Caribbean and the UK to deepen their understanding of AI technologies and to consider what the ethical adoption of AI means in practice for their legislatures. UNESCO provided key regional context and ethical frameworks to help further these considerations.



Sessions explored the use of AI in parliamentary work, from accessibility and transcription to casework, as well as the wider issues of legislation and governance, including in relation to misinformation, cybersecurity, data governance, ethics, and accountability. Digital transformation in parliaments was a key focus for the delegation, and included a demonstration from Anguilla-based Evoluut AI on their AI-powered Hansard system.



Discussion centred on the trajectory of AI adoption in the Caribbean and its future standing in the region. A key takeaway was the strong regional dialogue present throughout the workshop, including discussion on shared AI infrastructure and regional digital sovereignty.

The ethical impacts of AI were discussed in detail and the UK delegation heard from Caribbean Members on the critical priority of climate change for many in the region. Throughout, it was noted that AI created shared opportunities and challenges for parliaments across the Commonwealth, particularly in relation to regulation, online abuse, and digital access and inclusion.



Delegation Members

Delegates from the following parliaments attended the Workshop in Anguilla:



Anguilla



Barbados



Belize



Bermuda



British Virgin Islands



Saint Lucia



Sint Maarten



Turks & Caicos Islands



United Kingdom

Session 1: Application of AI in Parliament

A key focus for the delegation was digital transformation in parliaments. This session explored the application of AI technologies in parliaments and their impact on parliamentary procedure and efficiency. Delegates presented their legislatures' approaches to the institutional adoption of AI, and panellists provided an in-depth overview of progress in Anguilla, Turks & Caicos Islands (TCI) and the UK.

Legislature updates established that, while some parliamentarians already used AI to assist with their role, the use of AI tools in parliament had not been formalised or regulated for most. Common AI use cases in parliaments included Hansard transcription and the digitisation of parliamentary records. Presentations highlighted a stronger focus on AI adoption in government and public services than in parliaments at present.

A panellist from TCI cited the ongoing collaboration between Anguilla-based Evoluut AI and his parliament to modernise the parliamentary website and Hansard system, having been informed of their work at a recent CPA UK programme. He highlighted the economic and infrastructural challenges facing Caribbean advancement in AI and advocated for greater regional cooperation, including a proposal to establish interconnected micro data centres across the region to create a shared computing resource. While it was asserted that AI adoption would have a profound impact on parliaments' efficiency, its long-term impact on humanity was also questioned.

Evoluut provided a demonstration of the AI-powered Hansard system they had developed for the Anguilla House of Assembly. They outlined the automated transcription system for Hansard and noted the addition of a chatbot to provide clarity on technical contributions in the chamber. A stand-out development for the delegation was the Hansard video link, which allows the public to view the live debate alongside the transcript. The importance of data ownership and privacy was emphasised; it was explained that the software was deployed on the parliament's own servers, meaning that all data could remain internal property.

The final contribution focused on the risks associated with AI adoption in parliament. The panellist noted the bias present within all AI models, as well as the privacy concerns, and advised that transparency and parliamentary privilege should remain central to Members' use of AI. They outlined the UK Parliament's approach through the [UK Member Guidance](#) document. The importance of guidance for parliamentary officials and staff was also emphasised, to ensure safe adoption of AI by all in parliament.

Delegates commented on the transparency promoted by the Hansard video link, as well as the privacy afforded by the deployment of AI software on locally-owned servers. The environmental impact of AI was also discussed, with delegates flagging the need for smaller legislatures to prioritise climate resilience over digital transformation. Discussion concluded with the reminder that AI was a human-created and human-labelled technology and that, while this brought additional challenges, it also meant that a human-in-the-loop approach would be integral going forward.

Application of AI in Parliament

Case Study: AI in Parliament of Anguilla

The Anguilla House of Assembly has deployed **WhoSaidWhat**, an AI-powered Hansard system developed by Evoluut, to modernise production of its official parliamentary record. The platform automates the most labour-intensive parts of Hansard through the following processes:

- It transcribes chamber and committee audio, identifies each speaker automatically using enrolled voiceprints, and organises the debate under the sitting's order of business.
- Draft minutes and reports are generated from the transcript, so clerks can review and refine content rather than transcribing from scratch.
- It supports live transcription during sittings and per-committee workflows, and runs as a per-parliament deployment, meaning each legislature retains full control of its own data.

Building on Anguilla, Evoluut is now developing a mobile companion app that lets clerks record and transcribe sittings directly from a device, and is extending the platform to other Commonwealth legislatures.



AI Across Sectors

Delegates explored the opportunities and risks presented by the implementation of AI in the public and private sector, with panel contributions outlining how responsible deployment of AI technologies could improve democratic access and inclusion. Discussion underscored the importance of citizen engagement and education in the ethical adoption of AI, embedding parliaments' roles in national capacity building and transparent digital transformation.

The first contributor situated parliament as a national model for AI adoption and digital literacy. He emphasised the need for a cross-party stance on AI – a sentiment echoed by delegates throughout the Workshop. He outlined how AI could relieve chronic backlogs in routine government processes and stressed the benefit of this for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), who often operate with small departments and limited technical expertise. He noted the roll out of free Coursera programmes in Sint Maarten during the pandemic to demonstrate that a national digital literacy programme was possible.

A second presentation explored AI adoption from a business perspective. The panellist noted the link between workplace productivity and formalised digital training for employees, explaining that inadequate education left most of the workforce as AI consumers rather than creators. She cited regional data showing that only 1 in 12 people in the Caribbean currently use AI – half the global rate of 1 in 6. She highlighted the double exposure facing women in the workplace, such as their vulnerability to job displacement, and the need to differentiate between digital literacy and fluency, with the latter involving knowing how and when to use AI.

A contribution from the UK built on this insight and drew from experience on the UK Parliament's Business & Trade Committee. He underlined the deep public scepticism of AI and reiterated the importance of understanding the impact of AI technologies on productivity, economic growth, and job displacement. He asserted that politicians now relied on big technology companies to address this, creating a vacuum in democratic oversight. The pooling of digital sovereignty was championed as a way to manage this issue.

The intersection between AI and national capacity-building was explored throughout. A presentation on The World Bank AI Accelerator Tool highlighted the opportunities for assistance with AI implementation in public services. TCI's involvement in the scheme was highlighted and delegates were encouraged to propose projects for the second iteration.

Delegates flagged the importance of including AI in the national curriculum and implementing mandatory training for teachers. It was agreed that employing effective safeguards would be crucial to this process. Trust in AI deployment was viewed as both a social and economic necessity, while pilot programmes and curiosity were championed as key drivers of technological advancement. The session closed with the suggestion that small states' size may give them an advantage in implementing accessible public training as well as achieving widespread digital literacy.

Readiness in AI

This session introduced delegates to what AI readiness means in practice while highlighting the variance in readiness across the region. It drew on UNESCO's Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM) to explore how parliaments can use readiness assessments to drive and champion responsible innovation. Delegates worked through a condensed readiness exercise to identify national priorities and reflect on parliaments' roles in translating readiness gaps into policy and legislative solutions.

A coordinator of UNESCO RAM joined online to provide an overview of the RAM process. He explained that this was a multi-stakeholder exercise structured around different policy areas, which resulted in a report with recommendations to guide national ethical AI frameworks. The multi-sectoral evaluation ensured context-specific insights were captured in each jurisdiction and encouraged an inclusive approach. He highlighted the role of parliamentarians in facilitating a multistakeholder environment, but also acknowledged that infrastructural capacity and expertise was a challenge facing many legislatures. He concluded that SIDS must focus on the ability to govern, adopt, and strategically employ AI in ways that align with their national priorities.

Delegates enquired into the possibility of a regional RAM resource, as it was noted that resource challenges, including data collection capacity, were similar across the region. The CTU Caribbean AI Task Force was recognised and cited as an example of a strategic regional output. The importance of AI literacy was again at the centre of these discussions and the panel suggested aligning AI strategies with key national priorities, such as disaster resilience and agricultural development, to accelerate investment and infrastructure in AI.

The readiness exercise divided delegates into five groups looking at the following dimensions of RAM: legal and regulatory; social and cultural; scientific and educational; economic; and technological and infrastructural. Analysis of each dimension informed conversations on accessibility challenges, cultural inclusion, reactive versus proactive responses, and the challenge of digital literacy and exposure. All delegates recognised national gaps in AI readiness and multiple participants pledged to share the RAM resource with their jurisdictions.



Ethical Governance

With reference to UNESCO's Ethical Impact Assessment (EIA) framework, delegates explored the importance of ethical analysis as it relates to procurement safeguards, transparency obligations, and accountability mechanisms. A key focus was AI and copyright in the Caribbean, with contributors reflecting on how Caribbean communities and institutions could exercise control over use of their work by AI.

Conversation focused on the tensions surrounding innovation in AI. One panellist asserted that efficiency must never become the sole measure of progress and that automation was not always necessary. The following three principles on AI were advocated for: it must serve human welfare and freedom; it must be transparent so citizens have access to the decision-making process; and accountability must rest with humans, whether creators, users, or legislators, and not with the algorithm itself.

A panellist from the UK reiterated the need for cross-parliamentary working on the ethical governance of AI, particularly when considering the influence of big technology companies. She underlined the value of creative data and noted the importance of guidance for creatives to empower them to address AI copyright infringement. Her contribution also addressed transparency and accountability in AI, through calls for mandatory labelling and accountability in instances of online gender-based violence. Data was framed as both a resource and a key factor in determining the value of creative ownership.

Ethical governance of AI was also explored through the issue of intellectual property rights. It was explained that AI could intersect with intellectual property at three stages: inputs (training material); outputs (ownership of AI-generated content), and commercialisation (beneficiary). One contributor noted that AI advancements had made copyright almost invisible and called for Caribbean institutions to establish clear ownership frameworks and AI-use policies before digitising or sharing their collections. The importance of public engagement was made paramount, and the role of education in this process was reiterated.

Addressing the challenges raised by the panel, delegates debated solutions including outcomes-based regulation, a digital bill of rights, and a global legal guardrail framework. Collaboration between governments and institutes in the assessment of AI systems was also considered and viewed as enhancing the role of civil society, although it was recognised that enforcement could be difficult when AI developers were not based in the region. Delegates also called for an agreement on what technology must *not* be used for, which fed into a discussion on regional digital sovereignty. It was proposed that guardrails could protect local innovation, with emphasis on the region's orange economy.

Parliamentarians' roles in ethical governance were understood to include ensuring a nimble regulation process for AI adoption, advocating with experts in this field, promoting public transparency, and improving parliamentary awareness. The importance of programmers' voices and the bias present in this process was recognised and addressed, with delegates championing increased technical expertise in parliament as a fundamental starting point for the ethical governance of AI.

AI and Legislation

This session focused on how ethical governance frameworks could be adapted to Caribbean and UK legal contexts. Beginning with an overview of the UNESCO Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap, it explored AI regulation and policy frameworks, and considered the implications of different regulatory models. Delegates conducted an applied legislative review exercise to evaluate their parliaments' legislative frameworks on AI.

A presentation on approaches to AI governance highlighted the wide variance of global AI readiness indices and noted that benchmarks would need to be adapted to local realities. Jamaica's ongoing legislative review was cited to demonstrate that many jurisdictions already had a legal foundation for legislating on AI, such as the Data Protection Act and Cybercrime Act. The recommendation was therefore to empower existing authorities and build on policy work, rather than start from the beginning. Panellists called for an analysis of the full AI lifecycle alongside the UNESCO RAM resource, to detect and mitigate bias at each stage of the development process.

Delegates conducted a legislative review exercise guided by the four thematic pillars of the Policy Roadmap. Across groups, parliamentary debate was viewed as a vehicle for setting the tone on AI governance and for building cross-party consensus, with international parliamentary networks identified as a channel for influencing global governance. It was noted that parliaments often lacked the in-house expertise to ask the right questions or consider regulatory requirements for AI; to address this, wide-scale public consultation and capacity-building for parliamentarians was recommended.

Transparency formed another key consideration for legislating on AI and led to discussion on the use of AI in election campaigns. Delegates noted that regulations could be more nimble than primary legislation and would better address AI's rapid evolution. Regarding equality and inclusion, the risks of inaccurate and/or exposed personal data were raised and delegates asserted that current legislation on this matter was insufficient. Members proposed that universal accessibility requirements be built into design, alongside human review mechanisms and legislative safeguards such as a right of appeal for applicants.

Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap

Key objectives:

Raising awareness of AI across the Caribbean; identifying regional priorities and supporting strategic policy development; and harnessing digital transformation to advance regional development

4 Main Pillars:

Culture & Creativity, Governance & Transformation, Upskilling & Education, and Resiliency & Sustainability.



Cybersecurity

This session explored the impact of AI on the cybersecurity landscape, with panellists presenting on the growing risks to parliamentary systems, public bodies, and critical national infrastructure, as well as the specific vulnerabilities facing SIDS. It examined the ability of AI to enable more sophisticated cyber threats, while also being a tool to strengthen resilience. Delegates agreed that governance, legislation, and human awareness mattered as much as technical solutions.

The opening contribution focused on cybersecurity in the UK and drew upon a former cybersecurity audit of the Home Office. The panellist noted the vulnerabilities of persons rather than systems in providing access to sensitive areas and explained that a key percentage of security breaches result from user errors. He also raised the issue of an absence of clear definitions of cybersecurity terms, such as “sovereignty” and “critical national infrastructure”. Assessing and understanding national and global priorities were viewed as the first steps in addressing the impact of AI on cybersecurity.

Panellists also addressed cybersecurity governance through a Caribbean lens. An international telecommunications index was presented to demonstrate the low levels of cybersecurity maturity in the region and to flag this governance gap as a barrier to regional progress. The challenge of dependency on external technology providers and systems was reiterated. One contributor proposed a regional governance framework, designed to allow small states to conduct an integrated assessment across different domains and to promote resilience in the case of a major regional cyber incident.

A presentation from CARICOM IMPACS provided an overview of regional intelligence work and the major forms of AI-facilitated crimes observed across Member states. These included fraudulent immigration websites and unregulated cryptocurrency ATMS, alongside the creation of deepfakes of public figures to promote financial scams. It was explained that AI-powered malware was increasingly capable of hiding itself within systems after detection. The need for harmonised regional legislation was stressed, and international conventions were proposed as crucial forums for smaller states to access both legislative tools and capacity-building support.

Delegates queried whether maintaining some analogue digital infrastructure could provide resilience against large-scale cyber disruption. Panellists concurred that no system could be considered permanently safe and noted that legislation needed continuous updating to address this. Cybersecurity was advocated for as a shared regional responsibility, rather than an individual procurement process. The session was closed with the observation that cyber attacks only needed to succeed once, creating a structural asymmetry that necessitated sustained investment, governance, and public awareness.

Misinformation

This session examined the impact of misinformation on democratic processes, public trust, and parliamentary work through a regional lens. It opened with an overview of UNESCO's Truth Yard platform, highlighting the practical approaches to tackling misinformation, and the consequent role of parliamentarians in strengthening public resilience. Delegates noted the challenges of mis and/or disinformation when addressing climate change and natural disasters.

A UNESCO representative presented on the UNESCO Caribbean Truth Yard initiative and provided an overview of the information landscape in the Caribbean. He explained that Truth Yard was launched in response to the outpouring of misinformation during Hurricane Melissa in Jamaica, which extended to falsified shelter closures and fake donation links. This platform provided fact-checking services as well as access to evidence, context, and guidance to help the public understand how to assess information themselves. It combined online tools, such as reverse image search, with human expertise, consulting with multiple stakeholders.

In this vein, information was labelled as a form of life-saving infrastructure during national emergencies and disasters. It was explained that the volume and speed of this content during Hurricane Melissa overwhelmed people's ability to distinguish credible sources from unreliable ones and, alongside the prevalence of deepfakes, had created a "crisis of knowing".



The presentation concluded with a closer look at parliamentarians' role in promoting information integrity. Enabling access to timely official information was presented as crucial, alongside investment in independent and resilient media, transparent governance decisions, and increasing national Media and Information Literacy (MIL). It was stressed that misinformation should be combatted not through restrictions but through investment in a healthier information ecosystem, including through multistakeholder engagement. Truth Yard's focus on education as well as verification was highlighted here.

Misinformation

Delegates discussed the dominant presence of social media in their communities, with platforms such as Facebook often used to spread false information. The intersection between politics and the media was noted, with reference to President Trump's case against BBC FactCheck, and it was acknowledged that politicians needed to discern between bias and cases of misinformation. Election campaigns were noted as key hubs for this issue. Delegates agreed that a mechanism to factcheck information was needed here as was investment in information infrastructure, for example standardising domain names to ratify trusted public sources. The theme of institutional trust was integral to these discussions; delegates pointed to the sensationalism built through addictive platforms and the lack of understanding surrounding "fake news".

Ethics & Bias in AI

Delegates examined the intersection between AI and three key ethical issues - climate resilience, gender equality, and digital access and inclusion - and considered how parliamentarians could effectively address the challenges these areas present. Expert overviews of each theme set out the key opportunities, risks, and policy considerations. A key takeaway was the importance of addressing the entire AI lifecycle when applying an ethical lens to AI scrutiny.

The first expert contributor addressed the complex link between AI and the environment. She outlined how AI technologies could support climate resilience through adaptive early warning systems and advanced energy planning, but also noted the high energy costs and fragile waste ecosystems present in the Caribbean. She highlighted the resource challenges facing SIDS and the work that was needed to help move states from a reactive response to a more anticipatory framework. Parliamentary scrutiny was framed as key to improving efficiency, such as the scrutiny of procurement processes for e-waste plans and recycling centres.

The impact of AI on gender equality was approached with consideration for both its systemic gender bias and its role in technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV). A UNESCO Gender Equality Officer outlined how AI technologies could exclude women through built-in bias in both the programming and outputs; for example, it was explained that facial recognition technology often performs less well on women. She noted that 67% of Caribbean women surveyed had experienced TFGBV in the last 12 months, with incidence highest among 18-24 year olds. The consequences of this were severe, impacting women's visibility and participation, and meant that legislative amendments and greater regional cooperation were viewed as vital in addressing this.

Ethics & Bias in AI

A panellist from Barbados addressed the issue of digital inclusion and access, and drew on her lived experience of visual impairment. She spoke of the digital divide facing specific communities and explained that this was exacerbated by inaccessible designs, from online forms to online banking. On the other hand, she outlined the independence that AI-assistive technologies could promote, in providing image description and analysis tools. She called for action through the introduction of national accessibility standards, as well as legislation, to ensure that accessibility was built in rather than reactively addressed. Online participation was intrinsically linked to societal participation, thus heightening the importance of accessible technology.

Delegates approached the three ethical considerations through a committee-style exercise. On analysis of the impact of AI on gender equality, the importance of human rights was at the centre of this inquiry. It was recognised that women's entry into the technology sector needed more support to ensure they weren't overlooked in the design process. The core question shifted from "how do we protect women?" to "how do we empower them?".

On AI and the environment, delegates noted the paradoxical impact of AI infrastructure, such as the waste produced by data centres versus the development of alternative forms of energy. Strong stakeholder relations were viewed as the key to innovative power production and mindful consumption. Stakeholder engagement was also advocated for in addressing digital access and inclusion, with wider parliamentary consultations proposed to ensure Members and staff alike could champion accessible forms of AI technologies. Consultation with vulnerable groups was also recommended, alongside government investment in connectivity infrastructure. Delegates proposed a Digital Access Policy and raised the need for education and upskilling efforts to help tackle the divide - a solution echoed by all groups and thereby underlining the importance of citizen engagement when assessing the impact of AI.



Regional & International Governance

Discussion on the regional and international landscape of AI governance identified the opportunities present for shared learning and collaboration between parliaments, while also highlighting the shared challenges facing the region. A key focus was how to translate parliamentary commitments into concrete international action. Delegates shared jurisdiction-specific priorities for AI governance and identified a similar set of problems and questions across all parliaments present. The disconnect between legislative needs and the levels of internal expertise was highlighted, particularly for smaller legislatures. Delegates agreed that parliament-wide understanding was needed prior to the establishment of a governance framework on AI.

Panellists provided a more in-depth review of their legislatures' progress and contribution to regional cooperation. One contributor raised the issue of stakeholder monopolies over AI technologies in the region and outlined ways to address this, including improving and increasing anti-competition legislation to ensure the promotion of local innovation. He also pointed to the absence of regulation impact assessments (RIA) in the Caribbean and identified a structural gap in forecasting and research, although it was noted that a more diverse stakeholder base existed now. His contribution focused heavily on citizen protections and community empowerment in developing AI resource and expertise. The call for RIAs was endorsed by the room and laid the groundwork for a key regional follow-up.

Another panellist provided an overview of Sint Maarten's approach to AI governance, which included a national AI strategy and an established AI Working Group in parliament. She championed the presence of AI ambassadors in the community and reiterated the importance of cross-party working. Emphasis was put on the accountability of government and legislators to ensure the ethical regulation and deployment of AI. Both panellists shared examples of successful regional cooperation in recent years, including reference to a shared border protection system employed during a regional sporting event.

Discussion noted that guardrails and oversight of AI in the Caribbean remained fragile, but also focused on regional strengths, with creativity and adaptability noted, as well as the potential to build capacity through pooled resources. Delegates discussed the possibility of micro-data centres and scaled environmental solutions. Key to this was a shared understanding that digital sovereignty did not mean working in isolation.

Civil society involvement was recognised as key to a more competitive market. Delegates agreed that regional and Commonwealth-wide accountability was crucial and noted ongoing communication as central to this. Delegates pledged to identify points of entry for AI advocacy on their return, although it was noted that AI had to compete with other urgent regional priorities, such as investment in climate resilience. Resources and budget were again noted as a key challenge facing regional leadership, although peer-to-peer accountability, through networks such as the Workshop and a regional forum to build cooperation, was championed as a response.

Resources

Below are a list of the resources used or discussed during the Workshop. UNESCO resources were key to the programme, with the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI informing session development and discussions. Parliamentary and international resources were also flagged by panellists and delegates alike, and have been included below.

[UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI](#)

[UNESCO Caribbean Artificial Intelligence Policy Roadmap](#)

[UNESCO Ethical Impact Assessment](#)

[UNESCO Readiness Assessment Methodology](#)

[Truth Yard – Countering Misinformation and Disinformation after Hurricane Melissa](#)

[AI Guidance for Members](#)

[Cyber Security and Resilience Bill Report Briefing 2026-7](#)

[The World Bank LAC AI Accelerator](#)

[CARICOM Cyber Security & Cybercrime Action Plan](#)



Outcome Statements

The following outcome statements were discussed and agreed on by workshop delegates. This output has been published separately and can be accessed on the [CPA UK Website](#).

AI in Parliament

Develop the capacity of parliamentarians and parliamentary staff to use AI ethically and effectively in parliamentary work. Strengthen parliamentarians' understanding of AI's opportunities, risks, and societal implications, develop internal guidance for the responsible and human-supervised use of AI in parliamentary institutions, and support continued learning as the technology evolves.

AI Implementation Across Sectors

Support and advocate for nationwide public education, awareness-raising initiatives, and appropriate skill development on AI and digital transformation in the public sector, all workplaces, and educational institutions. Ensure education is accessible and inclusive for all, and responsive to differing levels of digital access, skills and institutional capacity.

AI Readiness

Encourage the national government to roll out inclusive, multi-stakeholder AI readiness assessments, drawing on methodologies such as UNESCO's Readiness Assessment Methodology to outline jurisdiction-specific strengths, gaps, and priorities for AI implementation. The results should be shared to inform national strategies, and policy and legislation development.

Ethical Governance and Data Privacy

Create or strengthen oversight bodies and/or mechanisms, as well as conducting Ethical Impact Assessments, to scrutinise the processes of procurement, competition frameworks, partnerships, data governance, and data usage as they relate to AI. Particular emphasis should be placed on transparency, accountability, privacy and the protection of human rights.

Legislating on AI

Advocate for an initial review of the existing legislative framework in priority areas, including data protection, privacy, public procurement and access to information, to identify gaps, risks and opportunities related to AI. Develop recommendations for adaptive and proportionate AI governance frameworks for the ethical design and deployment of AI.

Cybersecurity

Prioritise the scrutiny and strengthening of national cybersecurity frameworks to address risks associated with the rapid development of AI capabilities and to protect public data, public services and Critical National Infrastructure. Support education campaigns and public outreach programmes to promote cybersecurity as a collective responsibility.

Outputs

Information Integrity and Digital Platforms

Contribute to an assessment of the impact of AI on misinformation, disinformation and other threats to information integrity, including during electoral processes and national emergencies. Promote clear and context-sensitive definitions to ensure both parliaments and the public can identify when mis/disinformation occurs, and can distinguish harmful manipulation from legitimate expression, journalism and political debate.

Ethics: Gender, Inclusion, and the Environment

Conduct evidence-based inquiries and review emerging research into the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of AI, with a focus on gender equality, bias, inclusion and sustainability, in the effort to reduce inequalities and ensure that AI systems uphold human rights. Support the development of representative datasets and digital resources that reflect Caribbean societies. Assessment of AI accessibility should consider digital skills and all forms of digital infrastructure.

Regional and International Governance

Create and sustain multi-stakeholder dialogues relating to AI governance and build on networks developed at the Workshop. Create a regional framework on best practice in AI policy development and regulation through the sharing of parliamentary case studies and legislative approaches, with a focus on regulatory impact assessments. Advance regional cooperation through regional dialogue on digital sovereignty and the development of a regional digital sovereignty strategy. Support implementation of the Caribbean Artificial Intelligence Policy Roadmap as the principal regional framework for cooperation on ethical, inclusive and sustainable AI policy development.

We invite CPA UK, UNESCO, ParlAmericas, CARICOM, CARICOM IMPACS, the Caribbean Court of Justice, regional academic institutions and other partners to support participating legislatures in translating these priorities into practical measures.



