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Artificial Intelligence in the System of Parliamentary Law and the Legislative Process

Nataliia OMELCHENKO[1], Yevhen ZAIETS[2], Oleksii VOLOKHOV[3], Iryna MIMA[4], Oleksandr ZINEVYCH[5]

Abstract

This article examines the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in parliamentary activities in the context of the digitalization of public authorities, with a focus on legislative procedures, parliamentary control, and interaction with citizens within the framework of e-parliamentarianism. The study employs analysis and synthesis of scientific literature, the comparative legal method, and normative analysis of legal acts of the European Union, the Council of Europe, and recommendations of interparliamentary organizations. Institutional and functional analysis is used to systematize the main areas of AI application in parliamentary practice. The research identifies key areas of AI use, including the preparation and analysis of draft legislation, support for parliamentary oversight, analytical assistance to parliamentary work, and enhancement of institutional transparency. At the same time, significant risks are highlighted, such as insufficient algorithmic transparency, threats to personal data protection, institutional imbalance, and excessive automation of decision-making processes. AI should function exclusively as a supporting tool in parliamentary activities, with human involvement preserved at all stages of decision-making. Effective implementation requires clear regulatory frameworks, compliance with international standards, and a human-centered approach. Gradual and controlled integration of algorithmic tools is recommended to improve the quality of parliamentary procedures while maintaining democratic legitimacy.

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Keywords: artificial intelligence; parliamentary activity; digitization; e-parliamentarianism; e-parliament; parliamentary law; lawmaking process; international standards.

Introduction

The digitization of public authorities is a persistent trend in the development of modern democratic institutions, within which parliamentary activity is undergoing profound organizational and procedural changes. Artificial intelligence (further – AI) in parliamentary activity is considered a component of e-parliamentarianism, aimed at increasing the efficiency, transparency, and soundness of parliamentary decisions. At the same time, the use of AI in the activities of legislative bodies differs fundamentally from its application in administrative or judicial governance. Parliament performs the function of political representation, forms the normative foundations of social development, and is directly accountable to voters (Kimaid *et al*., 2024). This has led to a number of increased requirements for legal certainty, procedural accountability, and the preservation of the decisive role of humans in decision-making. In the absence of defined boundaries and rules, algorithmic support creates risks of opacity, institutional imbalance, and a decline in the democratic legitimacy of parliamentary procedures.

The problem of the study lies in the fragmentary nature of existing scientific and regulatory approaches to regulating the use of AI in parliamentary activities. International standards, in particular acts of the European Union, the Council of Europe, and recommendations of interparliamentary organizations, form the general principles of human-centeredness, transparency, and control (von Lucke *et al*., 2022). However, they do not always take into account the specifics of parliamentary law, regulatory procedures, and the internal organization of legislative bodies. In these conditions, there is a need for scientific understanding of the legal and institutional foundations of AI application in parliamentary activities.

Literature Review

Allashova's (2025) study focuses on the practical aspects of implementing AI in legislative activity. The author shows that algorithmic tools effectively support the preparation of draft regulations, in particular through automated text analysis and the identification of structural inconsistencies. At the same time, questions about the procedural status of such analytical results in internal parliamentary procedures remain outside the scope of the analysis. The scientific results of Azzopardi (2025) and Petrovskyi *et al*. (2025) consider the use of large language models for working

with parliamentary text corpora. The author demonstrates that knowledge search tools significantly increase the accessibility of information for deputies and staff. At the same time, the impact of training data quality on the stability of results in different parliamentary contexts has not been sufficiently researched.

Bar-Siman-Tov's (2025) analytical review is devoted to the changing role of legislative institutions in the age of algorithmization. It shows that the use of AI transforms the logic of decision-making and the pace of the legislative process. However, the limits of the permissible influence of such tools on the formation of legislative priorities remain unclear. The study by Bresciani and Palmirani (2024) and Fitsilis *et al*. (2024) focuses on the constitutional risks of using AI in lawmaking. The authors argue for the need for procedural and institutional safeguards. At the same time, no unified model for their integration into parliamentary law is proposed.

The works of Gutsalyuk and Klymenko-Panchenko (2025) and Sheehy and Ng (2024) analyze strategic approaches to the implementation of AI in parliaments. It is shown that phased models reduce organizational risks. However, issues related to the coordination of such strategies with existing regulatory procedures remain insufficiently developed. The works of Oliukha (2025) and von Lucke *et al*. (2024) summarize practical experience in the use of AI in parliamentary activities. The authors demonstrate the effectiveness of auxiliary analytical solutions. At the same time, there are no clear criteria for assessing their impact on the quality of lawmaking. The reports by Laskowska (2025) and Tosi *et al*. (2025) provide a comparative picture of the implementation of innovative technologies in the parliaments of different countries. Significant differentiation in practices is shown. However, the reasons for institutional constraints and regulatory differences remain insufficiently explained.

Based on the results of studies by Fitsilis *et al*. (2025) and Szentgáli-Tóth and Berkes (2025), we determine that the use of AI in lawmaking should be viewed through the prism of European standards. The authors emphasize the importance of international norms for ensuring legal certainty. At the same time, the question of their adaptation to specific parliamentary procedures remains open. Analysis of the scientific background revealed the fragmentation of scientific approaches to the application of AI in parliamentary activities. This determines the relevance and integrity of the current scientific work and expected proposals.

The aim of this article is to examine the legal, institutional, and procedural foundations for the application of AI in parliamentary activities in order to determine the functional limits of its use.

Methodology

The research methodology is based on a combination of general scientific and specialized legal methods of cognition for a comprehensive analysis of the application of AI in parliamentary activities. The theoretical basis consists of an analysis of scientific works by foreign and domestic authors devoted to the digitization of public authority, e-parliamentarianism, and the application of Large Language Models tools in the legal field of the state.

The study included a comparative legal method to compare the practices of AI implementation in the parliaments of the European Union and other countries. A regulatory and legal analysis was used to study the acts of the European Union, the Council of Europe, and the recommendations of interparliamentary organizations that regulate the use of artificial intelligence in democratic institutions. A functional method systematized the areas of AI application in the legislative process, parliamentary control, and information activities. The institutional approach assesses the impact of artificial intelligence on the internal organization of parliament and the balance of powers between its structural units. Generalization and modeling formulate conclusions and scientific proposals for the regulatory regulation of the application of AI in parliamentary activities, taking into account international standards of democratic governance.

Results

Legal basis for the use of AI in parliamentary work

AI in parliament law could be seen as collections of algorithms and software to process the analysis, information, support operations within the parliament. Since the definition we suggest is more based on the functional relationship of digitalized systems and legally bound parliamentary processes. I cannot refrain from quoting that even in scientific work. An AI system is not a measure of political will, but it can facilitate work for parliamentary law entities by managing and processing large amounts of data base tables as well as texts and procedural files (Bar-Siman-Tov, 2025).

For AI as a tool for organizational and jurisprudential management within parliamentary procedure. It aims at systematizing the legislation, examining draft laws, issuing references and predicting the legal effects of regulation. However, they are not legal persons. Either way, their use, and who uses them or is used by them, remains parliament's or a committee or officials' responsibility with what comes of it. This coheres with the stance that automatic decisions do not actually replace legislative judgment (Volokhov, 2025a).

In the parliamentary law doctrine context, AI requires a distinction between secondary (analytical) and legislating functions. Pushing past that distinction

would be courting the risk of transferring the business of making law from a political and legal sphere into some kind of technocratic enterprise. E-parliament and e-parliamentarianism produce an institutional context in which AI becomes routinized. It is the digital backbone of the legislative power such as electronic document management and workflow systems, information portals, databases of laws and regulations and various transparency tools. E-parliamentarism is indeed a by-product of the change in the way parliamentary activities work, due to digitalization procedures and communication, and forms mature citizens' involvement (Fistilis *et al*., 2024).

In that context, AI isn't the substitute for bureaucracy so much as it is an amplification of the institution-building work of parliament. Its application goes well beyond technology though, and extends to internal processes within the player. Based on our research of the use of technology in EU parliaments, we observed that automated analysis of draft laws, intelligent search in parliamentary archives, multilingual support, and assisted transcription of sessions were the most common areas where technology is already being applied (Laskowska, 2025) (Figure 1).

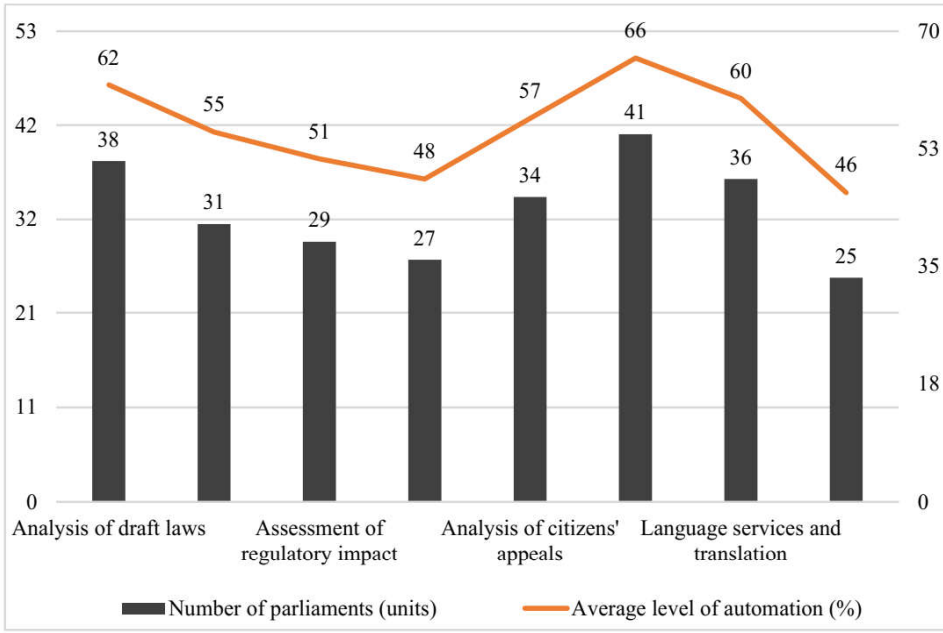

Figure 1. Functional areas of application of artificial intelligence in the parliamentary activities of EU countries

Source: based on (Laskowska, 2025; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2025)

e-Parliamentarianism also offer greater possibilities for citizens to make use of parliamentary information. These include such things as the classification of topics in appeals with AI, language norms in texts of normative acts (laws), and generating and adapting content for a range of groups. These also sit well with an open parliament and could oil trust in legislatures. They also, however, need legal certainties that safeguard against discrimination and the fact that information processed through algorithms is "correct" (Pickering *et al*., 2025). No institutionalisation of AI in e-parliament without accommodating personnel and procedures. Guiding principles by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Inter-Parliamentary Union), it is important for Parliaments to agree on internal policies, codes of conduct and oversight mechanisms that permit them to maintain control over digital tools managed or held by the parliamentary administration and bodies of deputies (International Parliamentary Union, Centre for Innovation in Parliament, 2012).

All of this revolves around EU Regulation 2024/1689 – the soon-to-be-announced AI Act. This law cements a risk-based paradigm for the regulation of AI, which includes transparency, human-in-the-loop control, robustness and safety of AI systems and fundamental rights (European Parliament 2024). This is particularly important with respect to parliamentary work on high-risk systems. "AI crescendos across applications for regulatory decisions." Parliaments are concerned to ensure that people can see how they have interacted with computer systems and be able to reproduce the results of their actions. This paragraph applies only to communication activities and analytical work.

The key international instrument is the Council of Europe's Framework Convention on AI, Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law. It introduces the principles of legality, proportionality, and accountability, and it avoids that an automated procedure becomes a substitute for democratic proceedings (COE, 2024). That is a charge for parliaments, to maintain the basic place of human beings in law-making systems. Another set of guidance is the recommendations published by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its Centre for Innovation in Parliaments. They are not mandatory and do not apply to institutions unless they choose to adopt them as best practices. These were especially distinguishing experiment from implementation, algorithmic auditing 'training' staff MPs' role in scrutinizing 'digital decisions'. Risks in e-parliamentarianism development are within restriction of international standard as well as legal doctrine. The principles are one model of AI as facilitating better legislation, not the thing to be served by being legislated.

Functional areas of AI use in parliamentary practice

The computerization process in parliamentary activities is a transitional phase, from automating the infrastructure to intellectually supporting the legislative and control functions. Under this condition AI does not play the role of isolated

decision-maker, but that of tool supporting analytical activities with respect to parliamentary work in the e-parliament system. The EU, Canada, the UK and some international parliamentary organizations consideration can be given to a controlled broadening of the scope of tasks entrusted to algorithmic systems, which does not withdraw humans from their leading role in regulatory decision-making.

AI in lawmaking is focused mainly on enhancing the quality of draft laws and minimizing the time for processing a significant volume of regulatory data as part of the legislative process. Contemporary systems can distinguish between the draft legislation, automatically compare it with other drafts, and detect internal inconsistencies, conflicts with previous laws or obligations to international law of the state. This function is of particular importance for parliaments in a multi-level (EU) legal order, and especially regarding the transposition of EU law.

Algorithmic assessment of draft laws is implemented through the analysis of structured and unstructured text data. Case examples in the studies by von Lucke *et al*. (2024) show the usefulness of natural language processing models for detecting recurring norms, terminological contradictions and over-regulation risks. Yet, scientific doctrine also stresses that institutional systems do not prompt political decisions, but serve merely as an information source for the work of deputies and committees. The structure of AI use in the parliamentary activities of four world's leading countries (in 2024) is shown in Figure 2. The emphasis is on the strength of algorithmic solutions use and how well they address key processes.

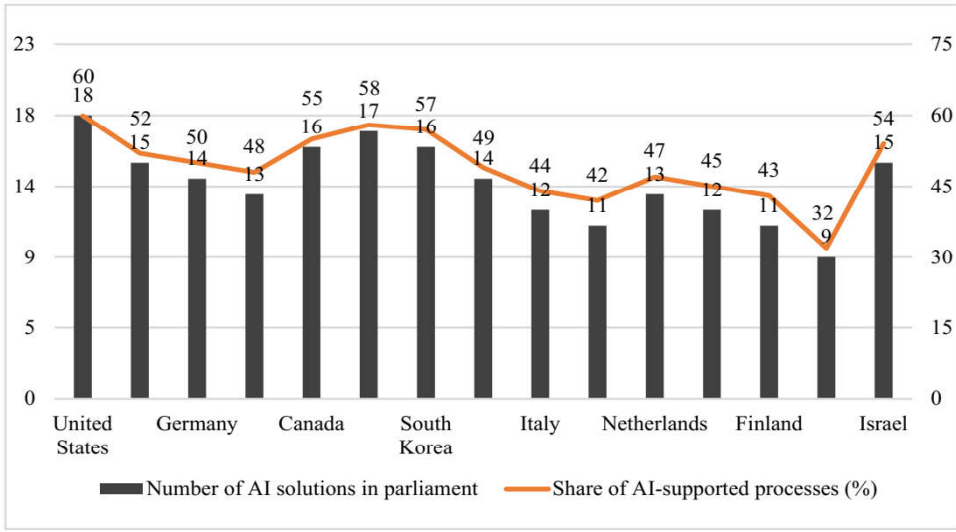

Figure 2. Comparative dynamics of the use of artificial intelligence in the parliaments of leading countries in terms of the number of AI solutions and the share of digitized processes in 2024

Source: based on (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2025)

New law adopts algorithm model, can foresee social and economic effects of a law, process statistics or find out possible causes which have brought about the law.-The most recent guidelines of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2025) bear evidence that these instruments do help improve evidence-based law making quality when methodological procedures are transparent and results can be checked by other experts.Thus the legal condition for AI to be employed in the legislative process is that it must not violate Regulation (EU) 2024/1680.The AI Act requires that human oversight be maintained in high-risk systems and forbids algorithms to manipulate democratic processes without consent. This situation for parliamentary services means that unlike the intentions of legislators or actual binding legal results themselves, no mechanical system can supplant their planning (European Parliament, 2024) (Table 1).

Table 1. Analytical and functional model of AI application at the stages of the legislative process

Stage of the legislative process	Functional purpose of AI	Type of algorithmic processing	Regulatory and legal restrictions	Institutional effect
Identification of the problem	Identification of regulatory gaps	Semantic analysis of policies	Principle of legality, AI Act, Art. 5	Justification of initiatives
Concept development	Structuring alternatives	Scenario modeling	Human oversight, AI Act, Art. 14	Reduction of regulatory risks
Text preparation	Unification of terminology	NLP analysis of legislation	Transparency of algorithms, Art. 13	Improvement of legal quality
Comparison of versions	Identification of conflicts	Algorithmic comparison	Prohibition of autonomous decisions	Consistency of the legal system
Committee review	Analytical references	Classification of legal norms	Parliamentary accountability	Optimization of expertise
Impact assessment	Forecasting social consequences	Statistical data processing	Proportionality, OECD principles	Rationality of regulation

Source: based on (European Parliament, 2024; European Parliament, 2025a; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2025)

One is the assistance of parliamentary control and analysis work, a second main area of AI employment. When it comes to Government agencies (and similar entities within their general jurisdiction), Parliament's work is the disciplined scrutiny of what they do with delegated power – both in doing and not doing, acts

of mode regulation / how rights could be exercised differently - according to law/ the BPG. In this sense the AI would be used to analyze huge reports, financial and statistics data that in programming language design principles would require too much of human resource (Goitom *et al*., 2024; Makedon & Koptilyi, 2025). The execution of laws is the responsibility automatic systems on the base of algorithms, which compare actual indicators with normative ones and state deviations.

The digital technology is changing ways in which parliament undertakes its scrutiny functions. Thematic analysis of parliamentary debates, citizens' appeals and expert opinion using machine learning models enables reporting on dominating issues and tendencies in the public demand. The application of large language models like BERT on parliamentary text corpora and, in particular for PQ Dashboard, the insight offered by this kind of tools even for low-resource languages (Azzopardi, 2025). At the same time, legal theory underscores the centrality of such transparent regulation of analytical algorithm. The Council of Europe Framework Convention on AI, in contrast, takes its human rights-inspired approach that has the central point into organizable human responsibility and also employs mechanical transparency by requires that (in algorithmic analysis), a product must not make decisions automatic. For parliaments, this means that political responsibility will continue to be attached to controlling decisions (European Parliament 2025b). The third AI model is to increase the transparency of the parliaments with citizens. In the theory of e-parliamentarianism, openness is focused as a principle to institutionalize which comprises access to information, transparency in process and public participation in law making.

Artificial intelligence allows us to apply this principle in all sorts of ways, for example identifying trends in citizens' complaints, grouping requests together, translating content or simplifying complex legal language. It gives to parliaments an opportunity of being proactive in response to the demands from public and reduce the tension of information that may be problem between the parliament and society (Kimaid *et al*., 2024).

Chatbots and cognitive reference systems are also interesting examples. Experience from parliamentary election campaigns in the European Union has shown that such tools can be helpful for informing voters but also carry risks of manipulation and disinformation. This is why the AI Act and the IPU recommendations request specific AI-made content labeling, as well as transparent information origin (Suter *et al*., 2025). Digitalization and the openness of parliament Digitalization is also connected to trust. And UK public opinion polling suggests it's positive on the population level for an auxiliary use of Emu by Parliament, but negative irrespective of whosoever in political decision-making parlance wants transposition or advice-Giving. (Table 2)

Table 2. AI tools for ensuring parliamentary openness and public interaction

AI tool	Area of parliamentary activity	Form of interaction with citizens	Potential risk	Regulatory safeguard	Public benefit
Intelligent chat interfaces	Information support	Automated responses	Dis-information	AI content labeling	Accessibility of procedures
Thematic classification of appeals	Working with petitions	Grouping public requests	Algorithmic bias	Data audit	Representati-veness
Automatic translation	Parliamentary language policy	Multilingual access	Distortion of content	Human verification	Inclusiveness
Semantic search	Parliamentary archives	Public access to data	Selectivity of results	Transparent criteria	Accountability
Simplification of legal texts	Legislative acts	Explanation of norms	Excessive reduction	Expert control	Comprehensi-bility of law
Analysis of public demand	Communication policy	Discourse monitoring	Agenda manipulation	IPU ethical standards	Trust in Parliament

Source: developed by the authors

These areas are united by the requirement to comply with international standards, maintain human oversight, and ensure accountability. Rather than as a replacement for them, we see how artificial intelligence in parliamentary activities functions as a tool for improving the effectiveness of democratic institutions with further digitalization.

Risks, limitations, and prospects for implementing AI in parliamentary activities

Artificial intelligence-based digitalization of parliamentary proceedings also introduces a layer in institutional performance, while on the other side brings about several legal, organizational and democratic challenges. Instead, the parliamentary activity is not abstract as the administrative or judiciary norms since it is linked directly to political will and people representation. This is followed by increased requirements with regard to transparency, responsibility and legal certainty in the application of algorithms systems in e-parliamentarianism. International application of it is also conservative to see AI as assistant not generating its own rules (Makedon *et al*., 2024).

The substantial source of liability for the AI-assistants work in parliament, is a decrease of transparency in decision-making processes. Such algorithms or systems (in particular machine learning (ML) models) are often non-interpretable.

On a legislative scale, this poses a problem of reproducibility of rationale, which is crucial for the legitimacy of legislation. Bresciani & Palmirani (2024) also shows that non-transparent algorithms, even when they do not make external decisions are able to `influence legislative options in such a way that the latter have been generated without appropriate democratic oversight.

The reversed institutional risk is that politicized balance between parliamentary structures has changed. Agencies that govern the flow of algorithmic tools gather more and more discursive power to establish the agenda. This is the source of knowledge asymmetry between MPs and parliamentary staff because there are no robust processes. The findings in the analysis of EU parliaments practices seems to be confirmed here, too; algorithmic tools are less an accessory for parliament as much as part of a more normalized tool armamentarium for its employment (Laskowska, 2025).

There's a very real privacy and parliamentary confidence issue with this. Parliament holds databases with information on citizens, its own documents pertaining to internal analysis and politically embarrassing information too. There is so much of this data that AI has built its processing on, but and here it comes, the amount required for AI to use makes security complex and increasingly harder to ensure they comply with data protection laws. The CoE Framework Convention on AI and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, in particular obliges to take measures reducing risks that algorithmic systems used by public institutions provide an illicit access to as well as misuse thereof (CoE 2024). [Regulation (EU) 2024/1689] does actually introduce risk-based regulation and classifies systems that affect democracies as high-risk. When it comes to tasks carried out by the parliament, this means mandatory certification processes, evidence of system logic and human control. Failing to fulfil this standard negatively affects legal certainty duty and may lead to loss of institutional trust in the parliament (European Parliament, 2024; Bondarenko *et al*., 2022b) (Table 3).

Table 3. Classification of legal and institutional risks of AI application in parliamentary activities

Risk category	Source	Manifestation in parliamentary activities	Institutional consequence
Transparency	Unexplained algorithms	Impossibility of reproducing the logic of analysis	Decreased legitimacy
Accountability	Distribution of responsibility	Unclear authorship of analytical conclusions	Weakening of control
Data protection	Mass processing of information	Risk of parliamentary data leaks	Institutional vulnerability

Risk category	Source	Manifestation in parliamentary activities	Institutional consequence
Institutional balance	Centralization of analytics	Dominance of the parliamentary apparatus	Asymmetry of influence
Political neutrality	Training data	Hidden bias in recommendations	Agenda distortion

Source: refined by the authors based on (Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, 2024; International Parliamentary Union, 2024)

The limits to automatization of parliamentary activity are clear in the considerations on legal constitutional character of parliamentary power. Apart from legislating, Parliament does political representation – with its underlying value judgments and trade-offs and the responsibilities of decision-makers to those who elect them. There is no software in existence that can accurately recreate those aspects on its own. Hence, scientific publication thus complies with the human determinative debate on AI (Fitsilis *et al*., 2025).

Parliaments in Canada and some EU countries are proof that AI for preparatory and auxiliary tasks works. Texts, structure information and produce analytical reports by means of algorithms, the ultimate decisions remain with deputies or collegial bodies. This model is coherent with the IPU's ideas that we have already reported, basically drawing a line between analysis and automated analysis and politicians' choices (Chancellery of the Sejm of Poland, 2025).

In people's examination of algorithmic results lies a lot of it as well. AI is given historical data and can reflect system biases that are part of learning sets. It is particularly dangerous in a parliamentary system, where it can infect the priorities of legislation. Similar polling in the UK and Japan reveals that members of the public believe MPs should regulate how algorithms are used, and do not want to see algorithms deciding on political matters (Pickering *et al*., 2025). Controls on automation will have to be legislated, demanding human intervention at key junctures of the law-making process. In particular, the AI Act forbids so-called autonomous technology that is capable of making a significant contribution to determining political opinions on its own and without human intervention. For parliaments, it constructs a framework which would make integration of AI possible without undermining the democratic mandate (European Parliament, 2025b).

The possibilities for AI application in parliamentary work are subject to the establishment of a broad regulatory framework, which finds balance between technology and democratic values. To the extent that e- parliamentarianism continues to evolve, it is likely to be towards the standardization of user experience on algorithmic systems. This will require common guidelines on risk appraisal, audit protocols and accountability mechanisms at level of the institution. Szentgáli-

Tóth and Berkes (2025) advance the case of its special European framework for parliaments due to its separation from administrative management. Translation of the national measures/models into digitalization. In the national context, these relate to renewal of parliamentary law in search for conditions of digitalization. Among these are amending parliamentary rules, formulating procedures for deploying AI and determining who bears responsibility for the impacts of its use. Volokhov (2025b) in his turn emphasizes on procedure some attention to a factor that effectiveness the legislation is directly dependent on the regularity of procedure and world standards for adoption laws, which is significantly important when it comes to support with using algorithmic means (Table 4).

Table 4. Normative-institutional model of regulated AI implementation in parliamentary activities

Structural element of the model	Sphere of parliamentary activity	Problem with the current situation	Proposed regulatory solution	Regulatory basis	Expected legal consequences
Limitations on the functional role of AI	Legislative process	Risk of expanding algorithmic discretion beyond auxiliary functions	Regulatory consolidation of the exclusively analytical and informational role of AI without the right to form regulatory prescriptions	Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, Articles 5, 14	Preservation of the parliamentary mandate and the principle of representation
Algorithmic audit procedure	Committee and analytical work	Lack of verifiability of the logic of algorithmic conclusions	Introduction of mandatory ex ante and ex post audits of models used in parliament	IPU Guidelines for AI in Parliaments	Improving transparency and reproducibility of analytics
Institutional oversight	Parliamentary apparatus	Concentration of control over AI in technical departments	Creation of an inter-committee body for parliamentary oversight of AI use	Parliamentary autonomy principle, CPA	Prevention of institutional imbalance
Regulation of training data	Parliamentary information systems	Algorithmic bias due to opaque data sets	Establishing requirements for the origin, representativeness, and documentation of training corpora	Council of Europe CETS No. 225	Neutrality of analytical results
Protection of parliamentary information	Databases, citizens' appeals	Increased risks of politically sensitive information leaks	Special regime for processing parliamentary data with increased security	GDPR, OECD AI Governance	Information resilience of parliament

Marking of AI results	Public communication	Impossibility to distinguish human analytics from AI results	Mandatory labeling of all materials prepared using AI	Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, Art. 52	Trust in parliamentary information
Human verification	All stages of AI use	Risk of automatic acceptance of recommenda-tions	Mandatory expert and parliamentary verification of AI results	Human-in-the-loop principle	Prevention of technocratic decision-making

Source: developed by the authors

Use of AI in parliamentary activity will manifest itself as a new rental model of e-parliamentarianism based on the interaction between digital technologies and the norms of parliamentary law. In the end, how effective this model will be depended on the extent to which legal architecture can meet process transparency, accountability and human centric principles in algorithmic decision-making. AI can in this way enhance the institutional strength of parliament while not undermining its democratic legitimization.

Discussion

The results also lean in the direction taken by Bar-Siman-Tov's (2025) view that parliament as political representation institution, AI can serve only for analytical-procedural aspects. As the piece astutely puts it: "Algorithms don't bear political responsibility." The research corroborates this view with the juridical definition of applications of AI through parliamentary law and stresses regulatory aspects, and internal organization of the legislative institution.

The conclusions are compatible with the results of Fitsilis *et al*. (2024) and Fitsilis *et al*. (2025), which calls for AI to be introduced slowly and in stages into the work of parliament. This paper extends these methods. Strategic AI with no regulation of automation could help in institutional imbalance that exists between the parliamentary machines and MPs.

Key Findings The findings reject the broad-brush generalizations of Allashova (2025) which we believe, to some extent, somewhat over-emphasises the instrumental utility of AI in legislative processes at Member State level. Improved productivity of the assay--busywork alone does not legitimize parliamentary practices if there are no open human monitoring channels. It is an absolutely necessary corrective of the peculiarity of parliamentary activity. As compared to the benchmarks by Bresciani and Palmirani (2024) and Sheehy & Ng (2024), a theoretical proximity emerges with their assessment of the legal risks of algorithmic support to rule-making. The study clarifies these positions. The regulation of

Parliaments work would need to be at another level than for administering or judging with the use of AI.

The scientific innovation lies in the investigation of international norms as contrasted to internal parliamentary procedures. This allows us to consider AI an element of e-parliament, diverging it from the universal digital technology (Bondarenko *et al*., 2022a). Theoretical contribution of paper-clarification to AI-application in parliamentary lawDefinite theoretical boundaries have been delineated as regards AI-application in parliamentary law. "Contents The practical significance lies in applying the findings to draft regulatory as well as self-regulatory rule and procedure changes of parliaments for use in the context of the application of algorithmic systems.

Conclusion

It has been established that in activity of the parliament artificial intelligence is legalized as a tool on organizational and legal support, and not as object of parliamentary law. AI would support through an analytical role and is very different from the discretionary power of legislator. E-parliament and e-parliamentarianism establish an institutional backdrop in which artificial intelligence upscales parliament's capability without redefining the constitutional character of legislative power. The findings support the requirement to codify human-centered governance, by design and for cause as well as rulemaking that is autonomous from AI algorithms.

The research has verified its instrumental role for the legislative process, parliamentary oversight and the openness of the legislative body's work. Algorithmic procedures promote analytical quality of draft legislation, decrease the time for experts to review such documents and establish citizens' access to parliamentary consultation. The impact of the tools is directly related to compliance constraints, transparency, and requirement for human confirmation. The findings support the idea of AI being limited only for supportive and analytic purposes.

The previsions and main threats were confirmed: opaqueness, institutional unbalance, algorithmic bias. International European Union, Council of Europe, interparliamentary organizations are the legal standards that help mitigate these risks. The hopeful development of e-parliamentarianism includes the procedure to perform many audits, distributive functions and regulation for fixing the limits of automation. It is on these premises that we believe, AI's marginalization without giving up the constitutional status of parliament in a country.

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