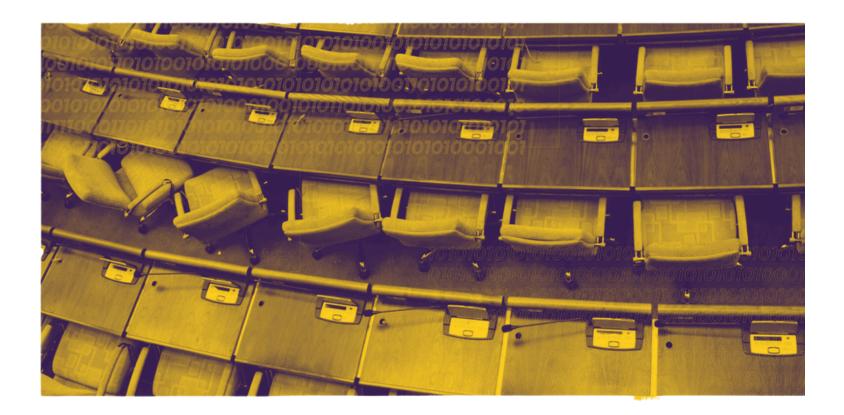




Global Think Tank for the Promotion of Legislative Modernisation and Digital Transformation



Bússola Tech is a global Think Tank dedicated to driving institutional modernisation and digital transformation in Parliaments and Subnational Legislatures. Our work is grounded in interparliamentary cooperation and research. Our focus is on fostering an environment of continuous cooperation amongst various legislatures, in addition to developing and disseminating relevant research on these themes.





LEGISTECH LIBRARY

- Digital library on governance, modernisation and digital transformation in Parliaments, Devolved and Subnational Legislatures.
- Connects experiences of parliaments and subnational legislatures.
- Accessible to everyone, with clear and simple language.
- It encourages the exchange of knowledge and strengthens parliamentary effectiveness.
- Includes articles on Artificial Intelligence in Parliaments, with analysis of parliamentary cases and related concepts.





Hosted by Bússola Tech and the Chamber of Deputies of Chile last June, 2024, this event explored the transformative potential of AI in legislative services.

LegisTech: Artificial Intelligence in Parliaments 2nd Edition

The Application of Artificial Intelligence in Parliaments

Valparaiso - Chile June 12th - June 14th, 2024



Co-organised by





Bússola Tech and the Organisation of American States hosted last May, 2024, an event in Washington/ DC to discuss the usage of Artificial Intelligence in Legislative Drafting.

Technology in Parliaments: Improving the Quality of the Lawmaking Process

Panel Discussion and Recognition Ceremony to the U.S. House of Representatives

Washington/ DC - USA May 2nd, 2024 at 10:00am (time in Washington/ DC)







The usage of artificial intelligence in Parliaments should focus on increasing the effectiveness of legislative services in ways that do not disrupt institutional traditions and the reliability of information generated by Parliament. AI shouldn't make Parliament faster, but they should provide better understanding of the existing Parliamentary information.



An AI strategy should focus on improving the delivery of legislative services to parliamentarians, public officials, the parliamentary cabinet and citizens. The House of Commons of Canada calls it "Client Satisfaction".

User-centered Artificial Intelligence in Parliaments It should have a simple and intuitive interface for MPs and non-IT staff to use any AIembarked solution. The technology should be a facilitator for parliamentary activity, not a barrier. The AI strategy must consider technological, procedural, political and business elements.

The solutions should adopt a modular characteristic, but they must always be integrated with the other areas, both from an institutional and technological point of view.

To enable the use of Al in a process may require changes in other, previously unmapped areas. For example, when creating s semantic search in the parliamentary website, make sure the data from the Drafting Office, and the Office of the Clerk is using a compatible data standard, or that they are conducting business in paper. Commonly, the drafting office has a downstream effect to several business areas from the Parliament.

Al must serve to strengthen, rather than undermine, the principles of each Parliament's due legislative process

For example:

- Social Participation
- Transparency
- Evidence-Based Legislative **Process**
- Legislative Process **Grounded in Legal Frameworks**

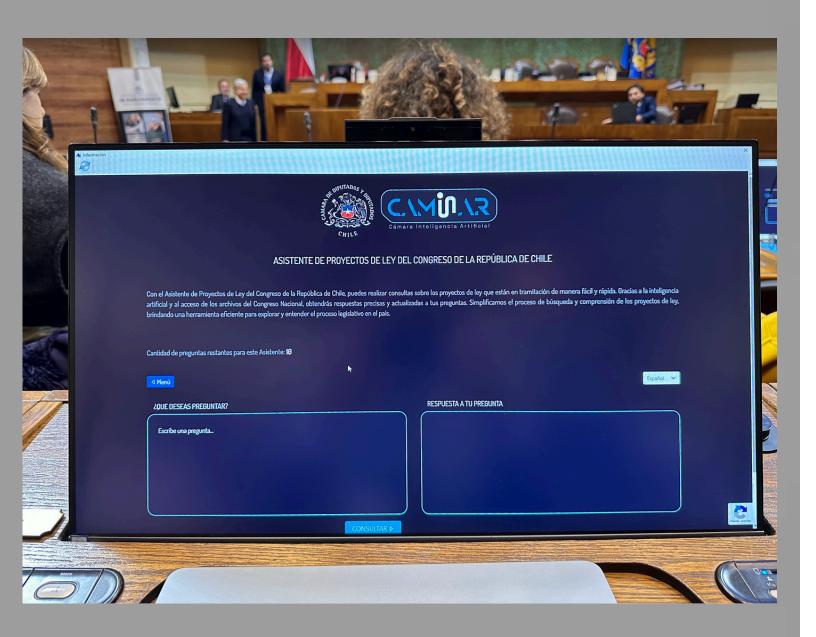
- Parliamentary records (Hansard): AI can generate real-time transcripts of debates, ensuring accurate and immediate records. Furthermore, its ability to automatically tag and categorise speeches can simplify searching and referencing, making the wealth of information within Hansard more readily accessible. It can also improve the accuracy and organisation of these transcripts by identifying individual speakers.
- Multilingual parliaments: AI can facilitate seamless communication in multilingual parliaments by providing real-time translation of debates and discussions, enabling all members to actively participate and engage.
- Legislative drafting: AI can assist in law-making processes, for instance by analysing and comparing existing laws, determining legal gaps and conflicts, visualising modifications using trackchanges, performing impact analyses, homogenising legal language, and finding proper legal definitions, thus promoting consistency and comprehensiveness. Additionally, AI can generate reports, explanatory memoranda, and accompanying documents that are necessary throughout the legislative process.

- Historical archives: AI can accelerate the digitisation of historical legislative documents through Optical Character Recognition (OCR), transforming them into searchable and accessible public resources. More elaborate tools can further enhance the value of historical documents by categorising and summarising the content, facilitating search and navigation through vast parliamentary archives.
- Parliamentary committees: AI can facilitate the distribution of institutional documents to relevant committees, minimise manual errors and ensure timely access to information. Summarisation capabilities can condense committee meetings into concise reports, highlighting key decisions and action points for parliamentarians and the general public.
- Citizen participation: AI can provide valuable insights into public sentiment by analysing comments on legislative proposals or citizens' petitions, identifying key themes, and generating summaries for parliamentarians.

- Parliamentary website: AI can enhance the user experience on the parliamentary website by simplifying navigation and improving information retrieval. This can be facilitated via conversational agents (chatbots) with semantic search capabilities, which can significantly improve search accuracy, delivering more relevant results to users seeking specific information.
- Parliamentary research: AI can assist parliamentary researchers by analysing structured or unstructured datasets to identify relevant information and generate summaries on complex topics. In addition, advanced data analysis can uncover patterns and insights, thus contributing to evidence-based law-making.
- Procedural advice: AI can provide real-time procedural guidance during legislative sessions, assisting parliamentary officials, members, and staff with complex queries and research tasks, while ensuring adherence to established rules and legislative precedents.

- Plain language communication: AI can simplify legislative language, making it more accessible to both the public and parliamentarians, facilitating broader understanding without sacrificing legal precision.
- Constituent relations: AI can enable individualised and data-driven responses to constituents tailored to their individual concerns. This moves beyond generic replies, offering a high degree of personalisation that can strengthen the connection between parliamentarians and their constituents.Furthermore, it can draft personalised responses to inquiries and send notification emails about potentially interesting bills and parliamentary debates, ensuring timely and relevant engagement.
- Expenditures: Al can assist in overseeing expenditures in Parliaments. It can identify behaviours, trends, and validate associated documentation.
- Budget Data: the application of AI in budget analysis can serve for examining historical appropriations, identifying spending patterns, forecasting outcomes, and highlighting inefficiencies.

Cámara de Diputadas y Diputados | Chile CAMINAR



The legislative modules of CAMINAR integrate LLMs from OpenAI ChatGPT, and Claude with RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation) to ensure that responses are based on accurate and relevant data, thereby increasing the accuracy of the platform's responses. CAMINAR-L:

- CAMINAR-L1: Transcription Assistant
- CAMINAR-L2: Semantic Search Assistant
- CAMINAR-L3: Argumentation Assistant
- CAMINAR-L4: Legislative Tracking Assistant
- CAMINAR-L5: Regulatory Impact Assessment Assistant
- CAMINAR-L6: Constitutional Support Assistant
- CAMINAR-L7: Parliamentary Debate History Assistant
- CAMINAR-L8: Legal Doctrine Assistant
- CAMINAR-L9: Management of Budget Amendments

CAMINAR-A:

- CAMINAR-A1: The Parliamentary Assignments Regulation Assistant
- CAMINAR-A2: The Online Data Assistant for Parliamentary Assignments
- CAMINAR-A3: The Receipt Information Extraction Assistant

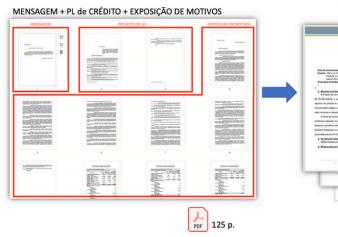
Senado Federal | Brazil **Artificial Intelligence at the Senate of Brazil**

Retrieval Augment Generation of Procedural Precedent

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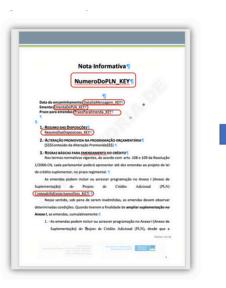


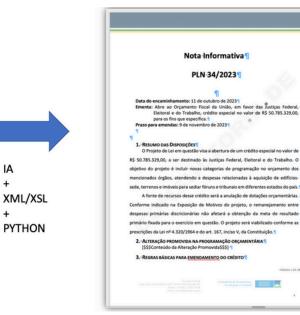


	Dep
Para qual PLN deseja criar a minuta da Nota Informativa?	
Número do PLN	
Ano do Projeto de Lei	
2024 ~	

Retrieval Augment Generation of Legal Norms

Digite sua pergunta:	Detalh	e dos chunks:		
		Rótulo Chunk	Similarida	de
Escolha o modelo GPT:	0	CFRB, Art. 1º, Parágrafo único.	0.70	31
gpt-3.5-turbo-0125	1	CFRB, Art. 1º, Parágrafo único.	0.55	134
	2	CFRB, Art. 2°, caput	0.57	93
Responda	Promo	t Enviado:		
	de repr CHUNK indisso e tem c trabalh de repr CHUNK	esentantes eleitos ou diretan 2: CFRB, Art. 1º, Parágrafo ún lúvel dos Estados e Município omo fundamentos: a soberai o e da livre iniciativa; o plura esentantes eleitos ou diretan	nente, nos ico.: (A Re os e do Dist nia; a cidad lismo polít nente, nos	pública Federativa do Brasil, formada pela união vrito Federal, constitui-se em Estado democrático de direito lania; a dignidade da pessoa humana; os valores sociais do ico.] Todo o poder emana do povo, que o exerce por meio
¹¹ CO.0719611247758856, 20003240058484758, 2019840/8823809584, 201418004820059784, 2012910712405978, 201448405807484, 20141800482005981855711, 0.039813669805180125, 0.0118076487778617, 2014578753924491841, 2012948781581434, 2009125279141877, 20150888887842984, 201498784640997070, 2012869872121451858, 20145073952947551, 2014195464059171, 20013486972121451858, 2014201925927851, 2014103405145581, 201978758677840233, 2012280797827877,.	PERGUNTA: De onde emana o poder? Resposta do GPT: O poder emana do povo, conforme estabelecido no Art. 1º, Parágrafo único República do Brasil.			° poder emana do povo, conforme estabelecido no Art. 1º, Parágrafo único da Constituição Federa





Conclusion

AI technologies can significantly enhance parliamentary processes by improving efficiency, transparency, and public engagement.

Parliaments must prepare and actively promote discussions on AI's impact, both direct and indirect, on parliamentary operations.

Adoption of AI should involve a thorough evaluation of the implications in parliamentary principles, focusing on operational efficiencies and governance.

By adopting these approaches, Parliaments can leverage AI's transformative power to serve the public while preserving democratic integrity in the digital age.

Bússola Tech's Contribution: Bússola Tech contributes to these discussions, with studies and reports in its LegisTech Library, as well as with on-going discussions with colleagues in Parliaments, Devolved and Subnational Legislatures.

LEGISTECH: THE AMERICAS 3rd Edition

The Potential of Artificial Intelligence in Parliaments

Washington/ DC - USA October 10th and 11th, 2024



Thank you

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bussola-tech.co