

E-Parliament – Managing Innovation Interlegis Case

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Summary

- Introduction
- Managing innovation
- Modernization Model for Legislative – an innovation approach
- Case Interlegis – Virtual Community and E-legislative
- Conclusion

Innovation

- **Innovation is the introduction of something new: a new idea, a new method, a new technology or device**
- **In the organizational context, innovation may be linked to performance and growth through improvements in efficiency, productivity, quality, competitive positioning, market share, etc**
- **In the legislative innovation can lead to more transparency, better legislation and more citizen participation in the political process**
- **Innovation may also represent risks to the success of an organization**
- **Innovation must be managed in order to produce benefits to an organization or society in general**

Types of innovation

- Organization innovation
- Process innovation
- Product innovation
- Services innovation
- Business model innovation
- Financial innovation

Innovative technology on the ITC domain

- Internet and Web
- PC mobile computing
- Open standards (XML)
- Electronic doc. Management
- TV and video streaming
- Data bases & data warehouses
- Content management systems
- Portals and Websites
- Videoconferencing
- Video logs
- Network collaborative tools
- Web 2.0
 - Forums
 - On-line pools
 - Discussion forums
- Open source software
- Open standards
- Collaborative development

IT as a disruptive innovation factor for the legislative

- ITC and particularly the Internet and the web changed the way parliamentary politics is made
- These comprehensive innovation is changing definitively the organizational culture of parliaments
- The challenge is how to turn this potentially unpredictable change into a sustainable innovation process that increases the potential benefit and reduces the potential risks
- How to manage these innovations in order improve efficiency, transparency and strengthen democracy?

Managing Innovation

- Managing an innovation process assures that the introduction of an innovation improves considerably the outcomes of a given enterprise
- For this purpose the entrepreneur should have:
 - A clear vision of what he expects to achieve or of the problem he wants to solve
 - Plan for innovation
 - Manage the innovation introduction process and risks associated to it
 - Monitor the results and make necessary
- A culture of innovation in organization is fundamental for its success

Methods and tools for innovation management

- Brainstorming
- Strategic planning
- Project management and evaluation tools
- Forecasting
- Theory of inventing problem solving (TRIX)
- Stage gateway models (risk control)
- Life cycle analysis
- Change Management
- Process Models Framework

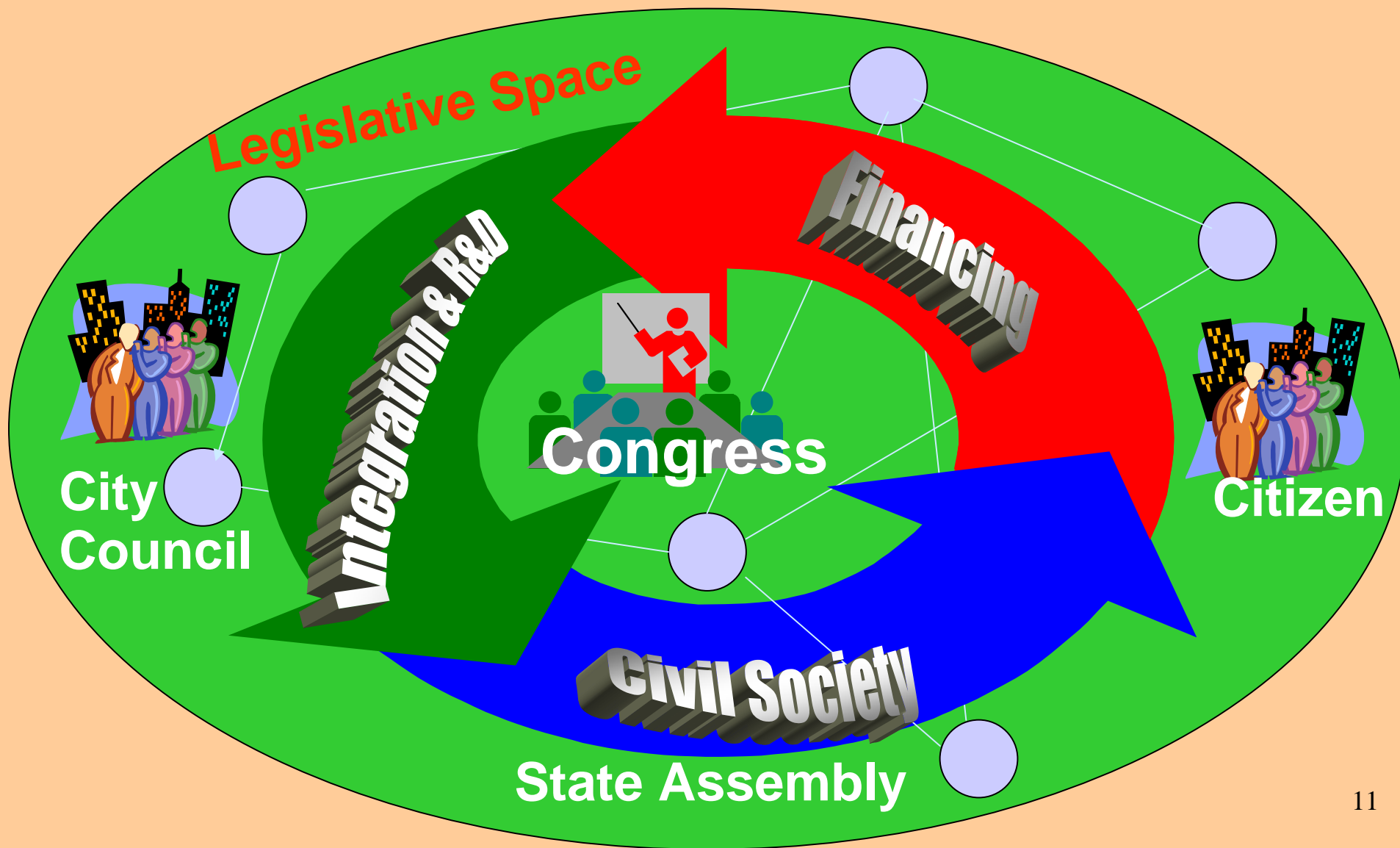
The Interlegis Case

www.interlegis.gov.br

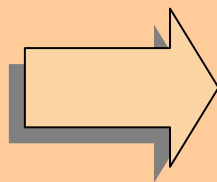
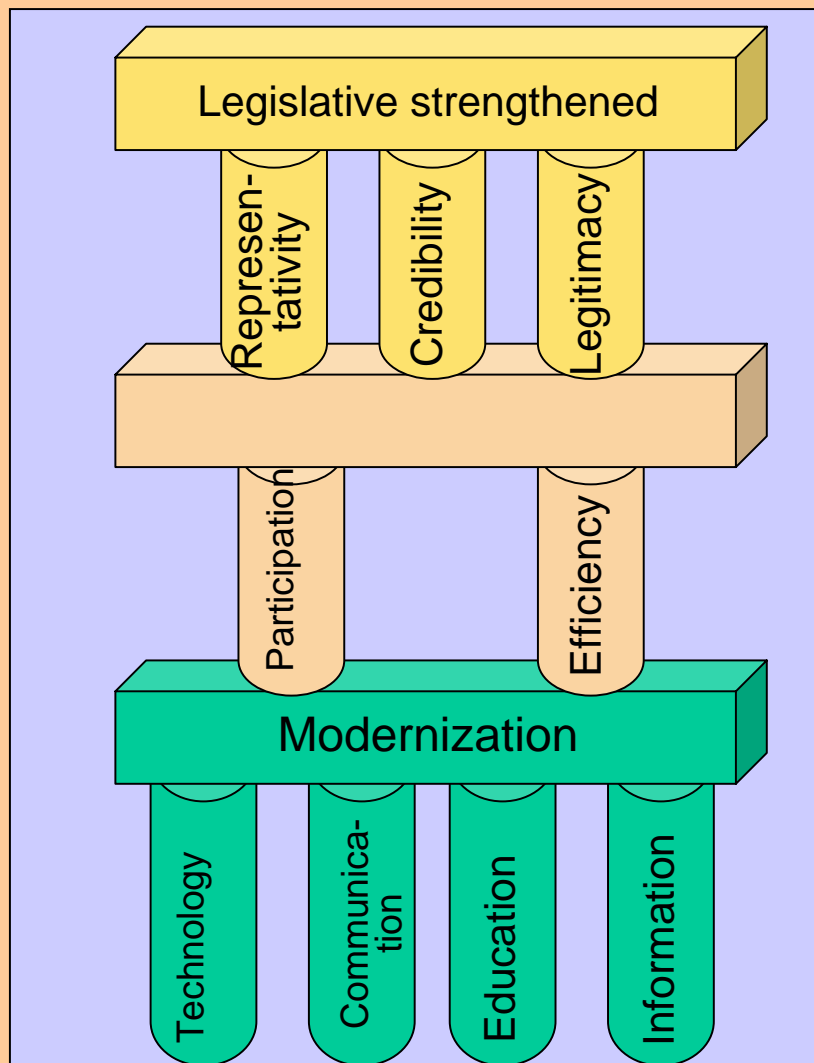
What is expected from a Legislative Modernization Program?

- **Improve conditions of local governance and increase the citizen participation in the decision making**
- **Increase transparency of local government by giving better conditions for legislators, so they can better fulfill their public duties**
- **Increase the efficiency and the quality of representation of local legislative.**
- **Provide proper conditions for an effective independence of local legislative house in relation to the executive and the judiciary, at local and regional level.**
- **To reduce the political and technological exclusion existent among the legislative houses themselves.**
- **Improve the image of the legislative power as whole.**

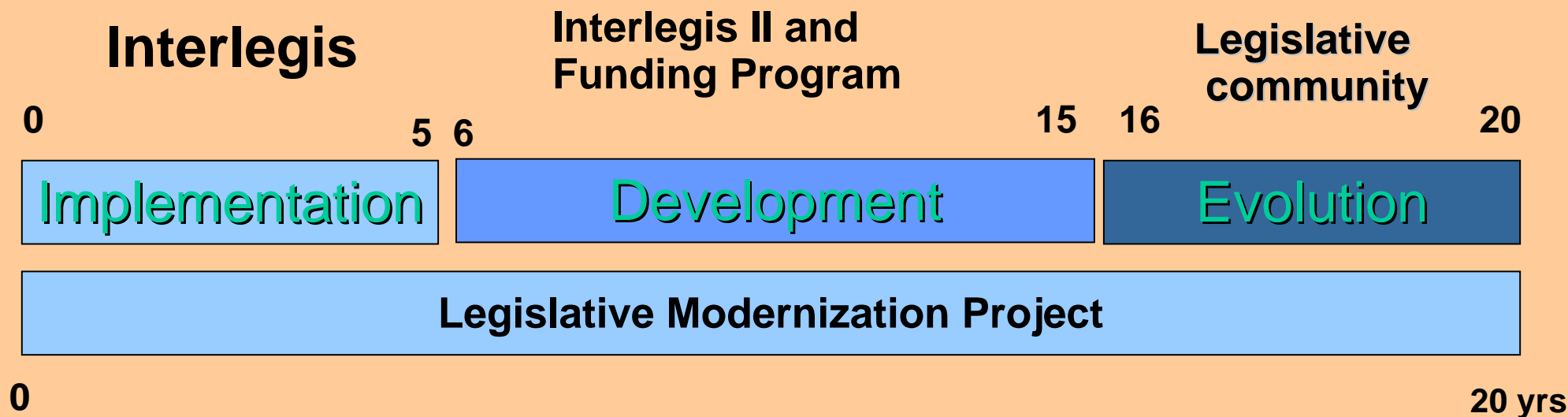
Legislative Modernization Model – A socio-technical approach



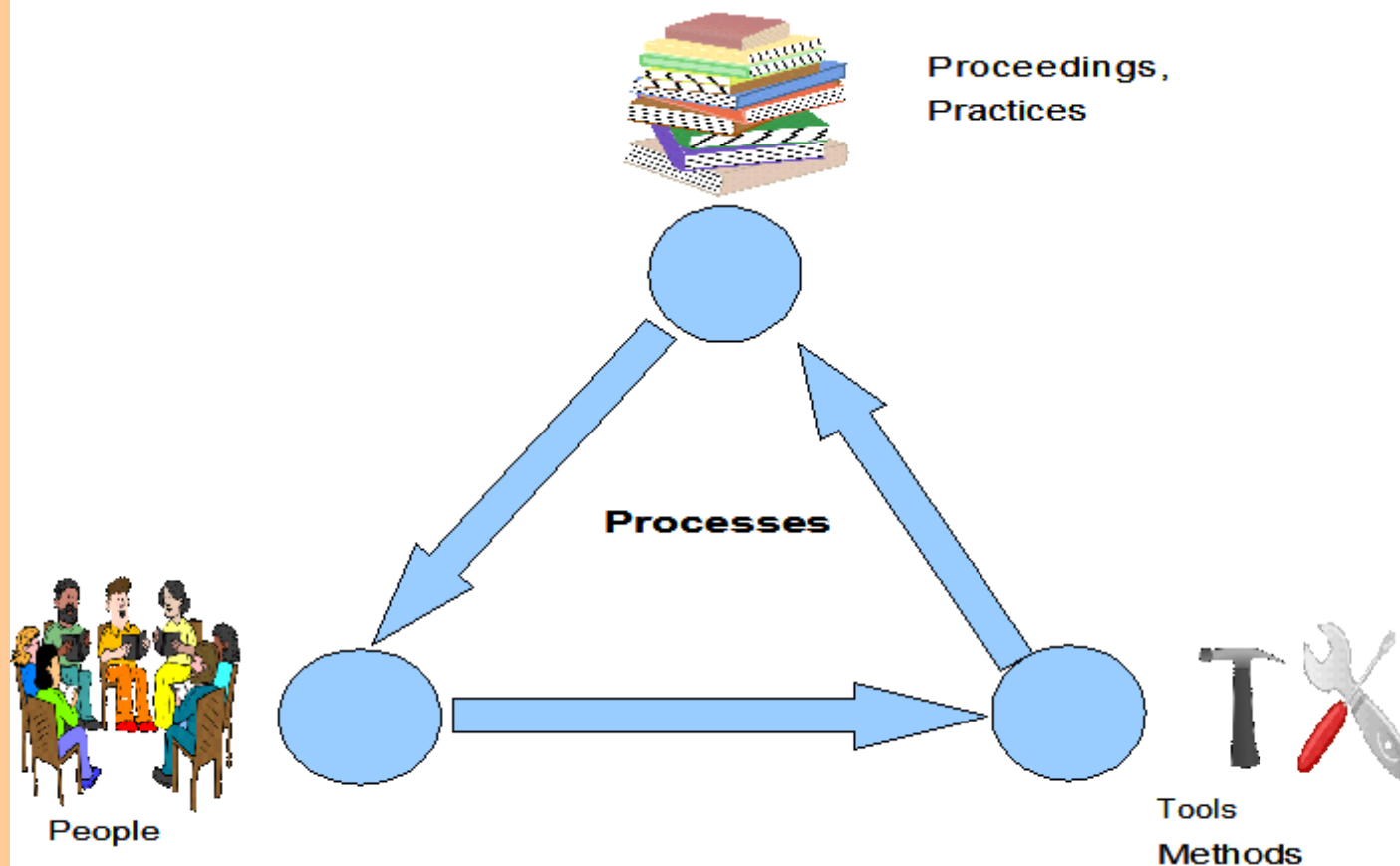
Interlegis: *Integration and modernization in order to bridge the digital and political divide*



Time line of a Legislative Modernization Project



Focus on Processes



Process Areas in the Legislative

- Legislative process
- Government oversight process
- Representation process
- Information and communication process
- Administrative process

Basic tools

- Technology
 - Information and Communication Technologies
 - Organization Technologies
 - Legislative Technologies
- Education and Training
 - Long distance education (internet and videoconference)
 - Conventional training

Support tools

- Information
 - Legislation data bases and data warehouses
 - Libraries and archives
 - Museums
- Communication
 - Journalism and Marketing
 - Public Relations techniques
 - Networking

Stake Holders

- “Assembléias Estaduais” and “Câmaras Municipais”
- “Senado Federal”
- “Câmara dos Deputados”
- Member of Parliament at all levels
- Executive
- Public
- Interlegis
- International agencies
- Funding agencies
- Project Team

Legislative Virtual Community



INTERLEGIS

Objective:

To promote the integration and modernization of the Brazilian Legislative at municipal, state and federal levels

O LEGISLATIVO MODERNO E INTEGRADO

Products of Interlegis I

- Software: (Free and Open)
 - Legislative Process Support System ([SAPL](#))
 - Configurable Portal for Local legislative houses ([Portal](#))
 - Law database
 - Parliament member support system ([SAAP](#))
 - Administration support system (SAAL) (development)
 - Distance learning support system ([Saberres](#))
 - Colab – Tool for collaborative development ([Gitec](#)), ([Colab](#))
 - The Interlegis Portal (www.interlegis.gov.br)

Products of Interlegis I (cont.)

- Infrastructure
 - One workstation connected to the Internet in 3500 municipal legislatures
 - A video conference network and a Wan connecting the 27 State Legislative Assembly (video over IP) (more than 1000 events since 2001)
 - A server park dimensioned to Interlegis needs
 - Methods, procedures and documentation to help Interlegis community members to install and to operate their IT facility
 - Technical support and assistance when required by a member

Products of Interlegis I (cont.)

- Best practices documents on:
 - Municipal Constitution elaboration and amendment
 - Municipal legislation on education, health, security, taxation, urban planning and fiscal responsibility
 - Distance Learning Methodology
- First Legislative census with all municipalities visited (~5620). Data collected about political, administrative and technical aspects
- History of the Brazilian Legislative
- Seminars and workshops

E- Legislative – Interlegis II

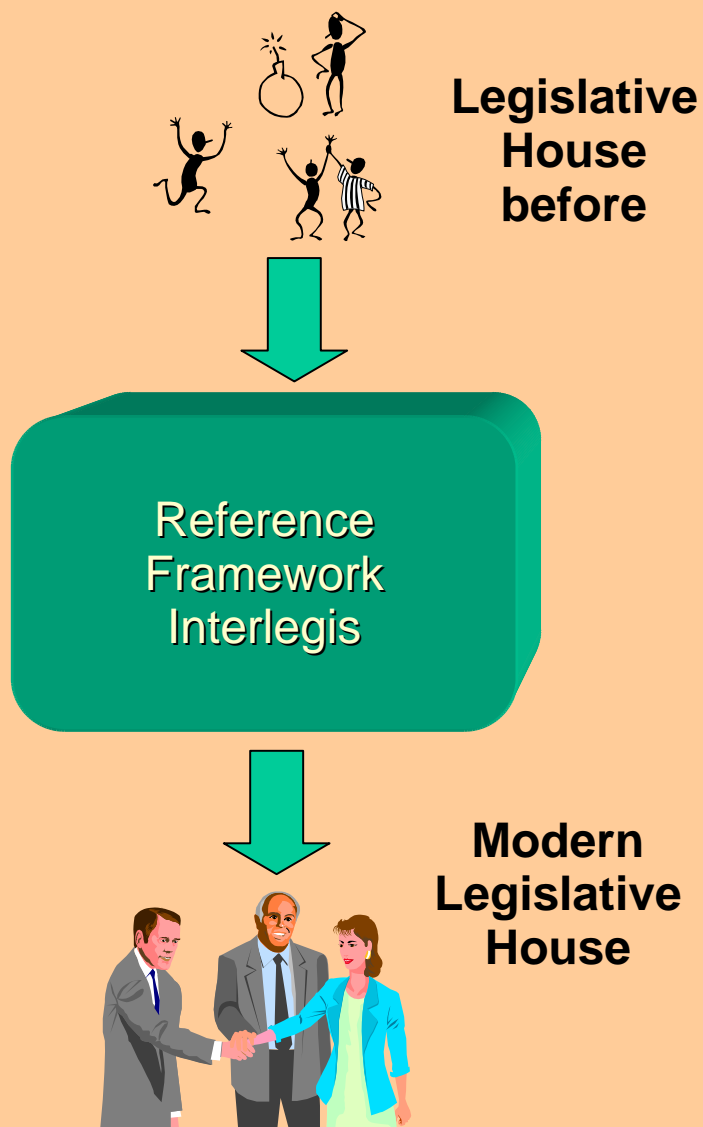


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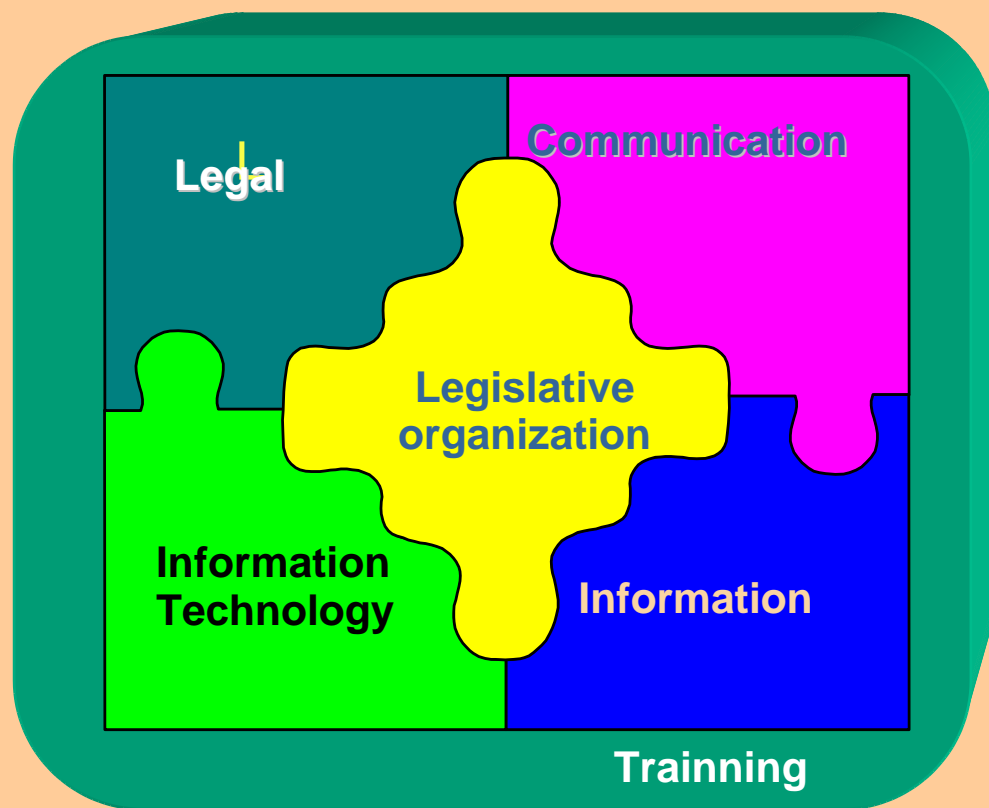
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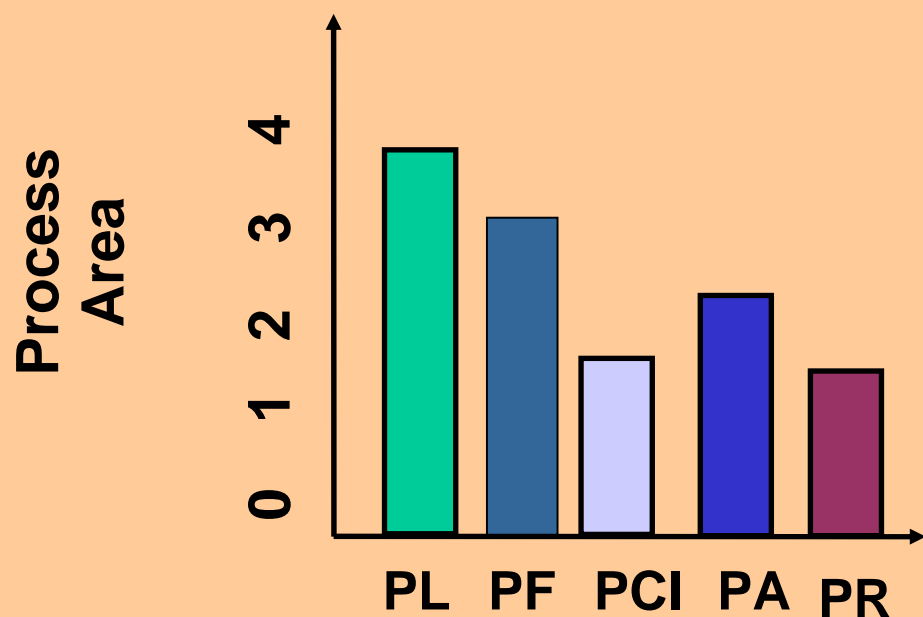
Interlegis Modernization Model



Reference framework

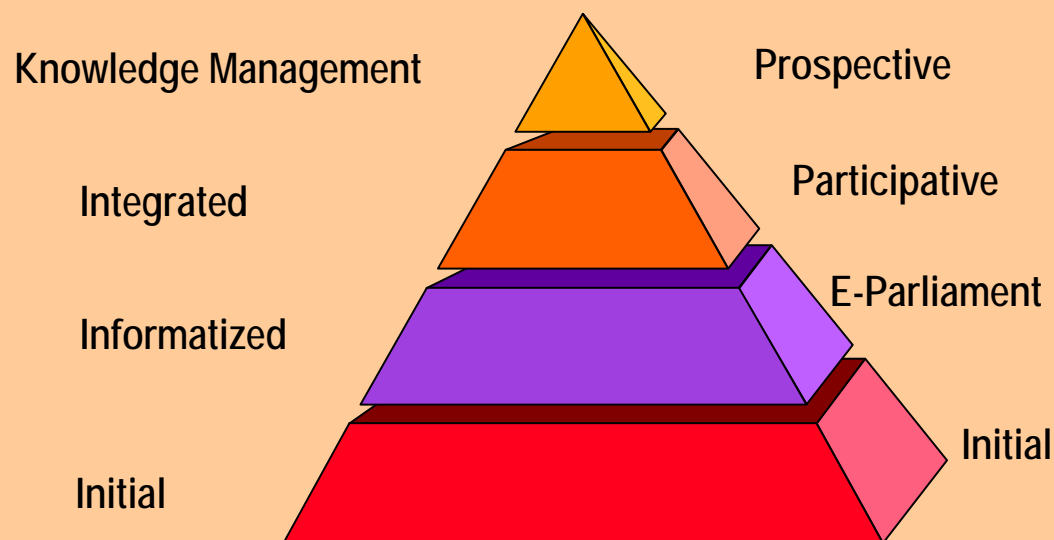


Levels of modernization



- PL – Legislative Process
- PF – Gov. Supervision Process
- PA – Administrative Processes
- PCI – Information and communication Processes
- PR – Representation Process

Levels



...for an established set of process areas across an organization

Stage Model for Legislative Modernization

4th. Stage - Knowledge management: The legislative branches and the national parliament manages its human capital, information e ICT resources using concepts and techniques of knowledge management and develop prospective and legislation impacts studies on regular basis.

3rd. stage - Integrated: The legislative houses are fully informatized and their systems are interconnected to local, regional and national levels. The legislative uses the internet and other network in order to form virtual communities.

2nd. Stage -E- legislative: The individual legislative branches are totally informatized. The functions of Information Management, parliamentary advisers, administrative support and interaction with citizens are supported by IT. Must fulfill e-gov criteria.

1st. Initial Stage: Parliament branch is not totally informatized. The functions of Information Management, parliamentary advisers, administrative support and interaction with citizens are partially organized.



Final words

- 1. Representative democracy is an eighteen century utopia that is only viable with the technology of the XXI century**
- 2. The representative and participatory democracy seems to be the natural evolution of the western democratic system for the next generation**
- 2. Technology will play an increasing role in politics.**

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